```
f: 6 → H bedue homomoufirmen
                                     H grup.
      Def
     kerlf):= 2g = 6 | flg) = e+ 1 4 - jodno f
     im(f) = 2f(g) 1 ge 63 + obor f
   C_{19}L^{-} ker(f) = f^{-1}(1e_{H}3) , im(f) = f(6)
    PhyleTody
    (1) 15: Z - Z; funlage 5-tej routy
    (2) \frac{\ker(r_s) = SZ}{\text{Niedin } f:(C_{s+}) \rightarrow (C_{s+})} \xrightarrow{\inf(r_s) = Z_s} f(a+bi) = a
     first homomorfizmen (namet funkcją R. Uniong)
                                           m(P)= IR.
    TW.1
    Niedn f: 6 -> H bedare homomorfismen. Wroly:
    (1) im (f) < H;
   (ii) juil f just monomorfirmens, to G = im(f)
    Dowsd
(i) eH = f(e) E im (f) OK
    · jeili flyn) simlf), flys) simlf), to:
    • f(g_1)f(g_2) = f(g_1g_2) \in im(f) ok
         f()) e im(f) => (f()) -1 = f(g') e im(f) ok
 CryG im(f) ≤ H.

(ii) Z (i), im(f) ≤ H cryG im(f) iest gupq.
  Joil f jest monomorfizmen, to f: G > im/f) jest & .
 Whiesek W takin ware the Coyley's men, se Karda gur
  jest izomovificana z pewne podganpa gurpy bijely. &
  Jadro ma penne do Jat kone a Tosnoiu:
   Nied f: 6 - H bedue homomorficer gup Wredy:
  (i) ker(f) ≤ G

    (i) kev(f) ≤ G
    (ii) ∀g∈G ghev(f) = ker(f)f (polygrafy sig z wontwar pranish.)

  Dowad
 \widehat{(i)} \cdot f(e_G) = e_H \implies e_G \in \ker(f) ox
   · a, b e ker(f) -> f(x) = eH = f(1) -> f(al) = f(.)f(b) = ef. y
                                  → ab € ker(f) OK
   · a = ker(f) \Rightarrow f(a) = e<sub>H</sub> \Rightarrow f(c)<sup>-1</sup> = e<sub>H</sub><sup>-1</sup> \Rightarrow a = ker(f)
             Cyli ka (4) \leq 6. f(a^4) = e_{\mu}
 (ii) Wesny ge 6. Pokereny gker(f) g
 ( Weing a & g kerlf). Cryli g'a & kerlf),
    trn. f(g'a) = eH. Wtedy:
f(ag^{-1}) = f(g)\frac{f(g^{-1}a)}{e_0}f(g^{-1}) = f(g)f(g^{-1}a) + f(g^{-1})f(g^{-1}a) = e_H
\Rightarrow ag^{1} \in \ker(f) \Rightarrow a \in \ker(f)g OK
       (2) Analogicznie
   Def
  Podgupe N&G naywang drietukiem normalnym / Lub
  podpuipa normalna), oznaczone pnez NAG, gly
   YgeG gN=Ng (Herring lews) Leave N polygunge sig ?
   Intuicia
   Dzielniki normalne to doladnie te podgrupy
   priez letore mozna mydriclai (wylad za tydrień)
    Prylitaly
   (1) jet 46, 606, 60 4,06 mony:
       glet = 194 = 1049 i g 6 = 6 = 111.6g.
   (2) G: premienna , H & G => H & G
    (3) . Widzieliimy , in {id, (1,2)} $ $3.
    (4) Ale up. A3 = {(1, 1, 2, 3), (1, 3, 2)} < S3
     Zenvainy, ie [S3: A3] = 63-2 (tw. Lagrange a).
      TW. 3
      H ≤ G, EG: HJ=2 => H < G
      Dowsl
      Weimy g & G.
      1° 3 5 H Whely 3 H = H = H 9 OK
2° 3 5 H Whely 3 H = H
                                    wouth H (zamire)
      Ale G jest witzczne suma
       ows (w names sythogis) [G:H]=2 st tylko 2 wowlny
                  S+: 1 gH = G \ H
       g H
                                    AdopeTnienie H w G.
      H=eH
                  Polobuie Hg = GNH.
                            9H=G\H=H, OK H&G
                    Cyli
```