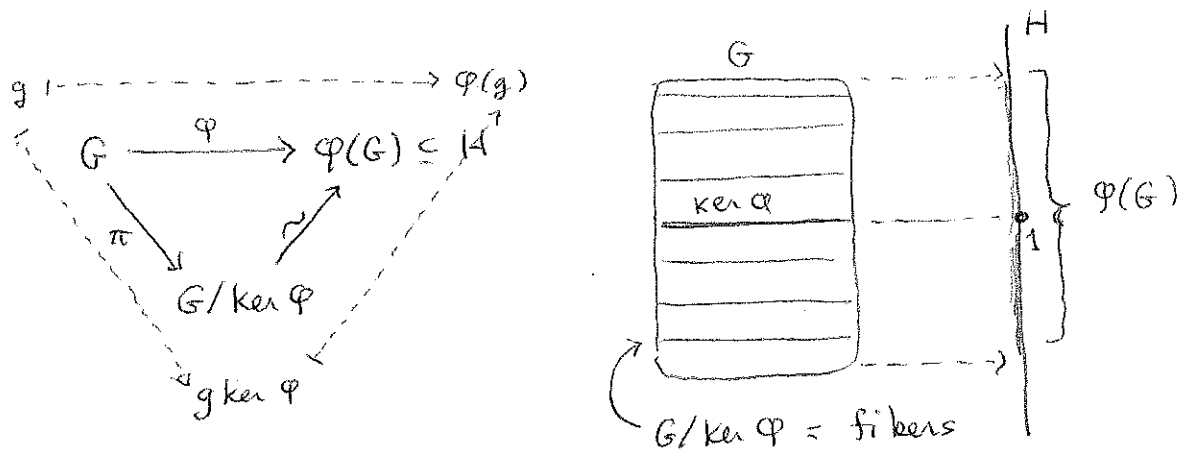


Section 3.3 Isomorphism Theorems

Theorem 16 (First Isomorphism Theorem)

If $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism, then $\ker \varphi \trianglelefteq G$ and $G/\ker \varphi \cong \varphi(G)$. Moreover:



The proof is just a re-hashing of the outlook developed in section 3.1. The more you use the theorem, the more transparent it becomes.

Corollary 17 If $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a homomorphism, then

① φ injective $\iff \ker \varphi = \{1\}$

② $|G/\ker \varphi| = |\varphi(G)|$

Theorem 16 is very useful for computing factor groups.

Problem Given $K \trianglelefteq G$, what is G/K ?

Solution Find group U and surjective homomorphism $\varphi: G \rightarrow U$ with kernel K . Then $G/K \cong U$.

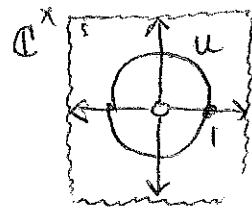
Example $\mathbb{Z} \trianglelefteq \mathbb{R}$ because \mathbb{R} is abelian. What is \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} ?

Solution: Let $U = \{z \in \mathbb{C} \mid |z| = 1\} \leq \mathbb{C}^\times$ be the unit circle in \mathbb{C}^\times .

Put $\varphi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow U$ $\varphi(x) = e^{i2\pi x} = \cos 2\pi x + i \sin 2\pi x$

Homomorphism: $\varphi(x+y) = e^{i2\pi(x+y)} = e^{i2\pi x + i2\pi y} = e^{i2\pi x} e^{i2\pi y} = \varphi(x)\varphi(y)$

Therefore $\boxed{\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong U}$

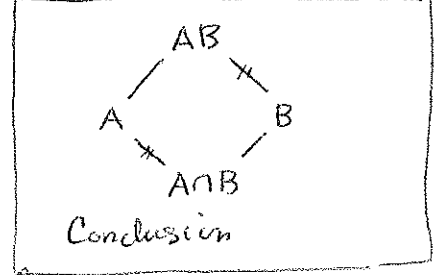
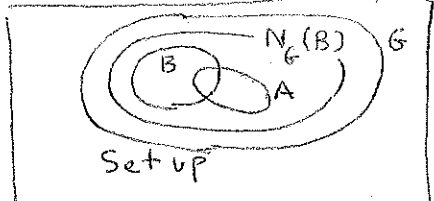


Theorem 18 (Second or Diamond Isomorphism Theorem)

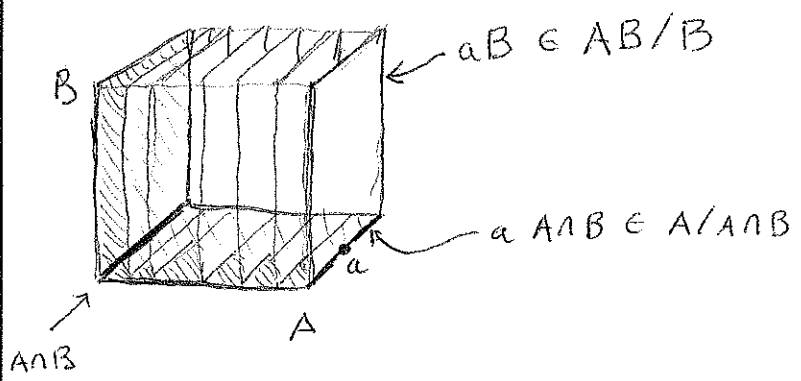
Suppose $A, B \leq G$ and $A \leq N_G(B)$

Then: $AB \leq G$, $B \leq AB$, $A \trianglelefteq A \trianglelefteq AB$

and $AB/B \cong \frac{A \trianglelefteq AB}{A \trianglelefteq AB}$
 A/ANB



Intuitive Picture:



Cosets in AB/B correspond to cosets in A/ANB
 $aB \longleftrightarrow a \trianglelefteq ANB$

Idea of proof: Define $\varphi: A \rightarrow AB/B$

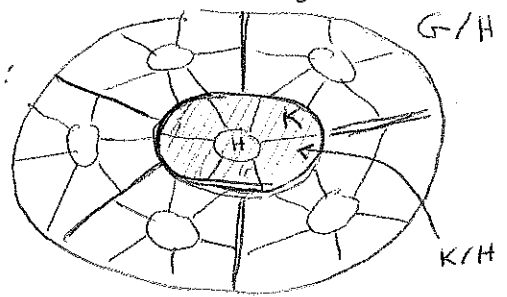
$$\varphi(a) = aB \quad (\text{surjective homom})$$

Then $\ker \varphi \cong ANB$ so $A/\ker \varphi = A/ANB \cong AB/B$. \square

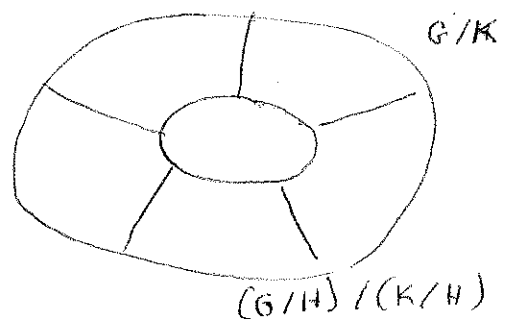
Theorem 19 (Third Isomorphism Theorem)

If $H, K \trianglelefteq G$, ~~then~~ $H \leq K$, then:

$$K/H \trianglelefteq G/H \quad \text{and} \\ (G/H)/(K/H) \cong G/K$$

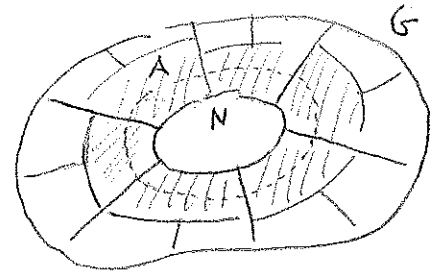


Intuitive picture:



Notation Suppose $N \trianglelefteq G$

Given $A \leq G$, with $N \leq A$
 then $\bar{A} = \{aN \mid a \in A\} \leq G/N$
 $= A/N$



Proof ① $1 \in A$, so $1N \in \bar{A}$.

② $aN, bN \in \bar{A} \Rightarrow ab \in A \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in A \Rightarrow (aN)(bN)^{-1} = ab^{-1}N \in \bar{A}$

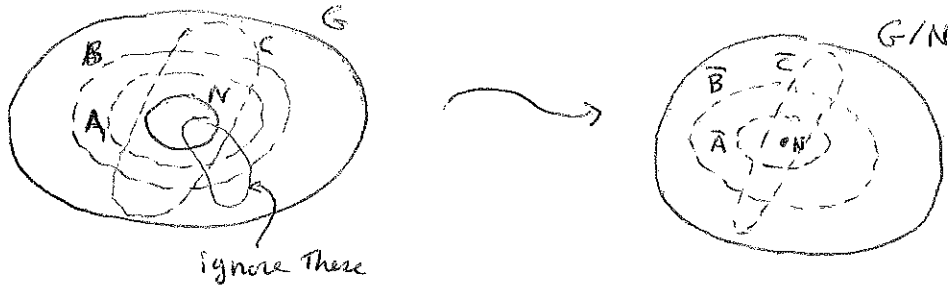
Note $\bar{A} = A/N \leq G/N$

Theorem 20 (Fourth Isomorphism Theorem)

Suppose $N \trianglelefteq G$. Then there is a bijection

$$\{A \leq G \mid N \leq A\} \longrightarrow \{\text{subgroups of } G/N\}$$

$$A \longmapsto \bar{A}$$



Moreover, for $A, B \leq G$ and $N \leq A, N \leq B$

① $A \leq B \iff \bar{A} \leq \bar{B}$

② $A \leq B \implies |B/A| = |\bar{B}/\bar{A}|$

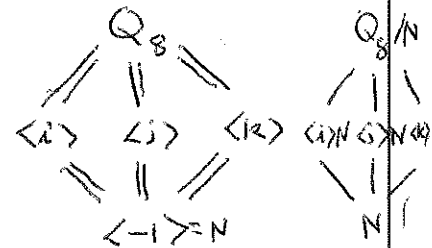
③ $\overline{\langle A, B \rangle} = \langle \bar{A}, \bar{B} \rangle$

④ $\overline{A \cap B} = \bar{A} \cap \bar{B}$

⑤ $A \trianglelefteq G \iff \bar{A} \trianglelefteq \bar{G}$

Example $N = \langle -1 \rangle = \{1, -1\} \trianglelefteq \mathbb{Q}_8$

$\langle i \rangle = N \leq \langle i \rangle = \{1, i, -1, -i\}$
 $N \leq \langle j \rangle$
 $N \leq \langle k \rangle$



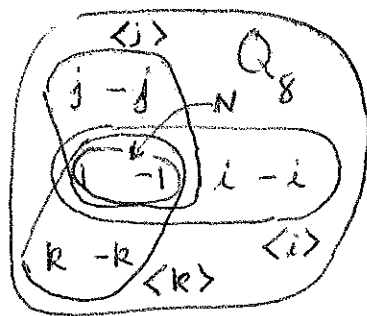
Note Subgroup lattice for \mathbb{Q}_8/N is same as lattice for V_4 . In fact $\mathbb{Q}_8/N \cong V_4$

Theorem 20 (Subgroups of G/N) \leftrightarrow (Subgroups of G containing N)

Illustration: Q_8

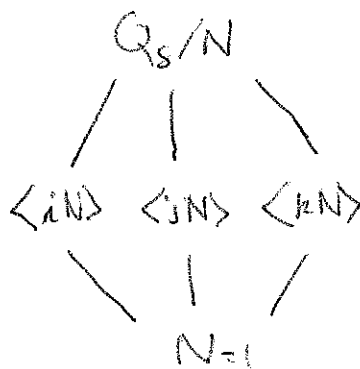
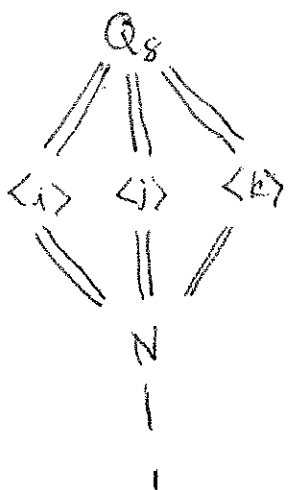
$$N = \{1, -1\} = \langle -1 \rangle$$

$$Q_8/N = \{N, iN, jN, kN\}$$



	N	iN	jN	kN
N	N	iN	jN	kN
iN	iN	N	kN	jN
jN	jN	kN	N	iN
kN	kN	jN	iN	N

$$Q_8/N = V_4 = \text{(Klein 4-group)}$$



Text would say

