

GROUP THEORY

Theorem 1 - Fundamental theorem on homomorphism of groups:- "Every

homomorphic image of a group G is isomorphic to some quotient group of G ."

Proof:- If G' be a homomorphic image of G and f be the homomorphism of G onto G' .

$$\text{Let } K = \ker f$$

If $a \in G$, then $ka \in G/K$ and $f(a) \in G'$. Define a mapping

$$\phi: G/K \rightarrow G' \text{ such that}$$

$$\phi(ka) = f(a) \quad \forall a \in G.$$

ϕ is well defined. Now we show that ϕ is well defined.

i.e. if $a, b \in G$ and $ka = kb$, then

$$\phi(ka) = \phi(kb).$$

$$\text{Then } ka = kb \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in K$$

$$\Rightarrow f(ab^{-1}) = e' \Rightarrow f(a)f(b^{-1}) = e'$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a)[f(b)]^{-1} = e' \Rightarrow f(a)[f(b)]^{-1} \cdot f(b) = e' \cdot f(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a)e' = f(b) \Rightarrow f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(ka) = \phi(kb)$$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ is well defined.

ϕ is one-one. Now, we have

$$\phi(ka) = \phi(kb) \Rightarrow f(a) = f(b)$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a)[f(b)]^{-1} = f(b)[f(b)]^{-1}$$

$$\Rightarrow f(a) \cdot f(b^{-1}) = e' \Rightarrow f(ab^{-1}) = e'$$

$$\Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in K \quad (\because K \text{ is Kernel})$$

$$\Rightarrow ka = kb$$

$\therefore \phi$ is one-one.

ϕ is onto. Let $y \in G'$, then $y = f(a)$ for some $a \in G$ as f is onto G' .

Now $ka \in G/K$ and we have $\phi(ka) = f(a) = y$

$\Rightarrow \phi$ is onto.

Therefore, ϕ is an isomorphism of G/K onto G' .

Hence $G/K \cong G'$.

Notes :-

- (i) According to famous Mathematician JACOBIAN, the theorem can be stated as follows:
"Any factor group of G is a homomorphic image of G and conversely every homomorphic image of group G is isomorphic to a quotient group of G ".
- (ii) The fundamental theorem on homomorphism of group tells us how to find all possible homomorphic image of given group G .
- (iii) Except for isomorphism, these homomorphic images must be expressible, in the form G/N where N is normal in G .
- (iv) For any normal subgroup N of G , G/N is a homomorphic image of G . Thus we have a one-one correspondence between the normal subgroups of G and the homomorphic image of G .