## Thm 10.1: Properties of Elements under Homomorphisms

Let  $\phi: G \to \overline{G}$  be a homomorphism, and let  $g \in G$ . Then

- 1.  $\phi(e_G) = e_{\bar{G}}$
- 2.  $\phi(g^n) = (\phi(g))^n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 3. If |g| is finite, then  $|\phi(g)|$  divides |g|

## Thm 10.2: Properties of Subgroups under Homomorphisms

Let  $\phi: G \to \bar{G}$  be a homomorphism, and let  $H \leq G$ . Then

- 1.  $\phi(H)$  is a subgroup of  $\bar{G}$
- 2. If H is cyclic, so is  $\phi(H)$
- 3. If H is Abelian, so is  $\phi(H)$
- 4. If  $H \triangleleft G$ , then  $\phi(H) \triangleleft \phi(G)$
- 6. If |H| = n, then  $|\phi(H)|$  divides n.
- 7. If  $\bar{K}$  is a subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ , then  $\phi^{-1}(\bar{K})$  is a subgroup of G

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1. Let G be a group of permutations. For each  $\sigma \in G$ , define

$$sgn(\sigma) = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{if } \sigma \text{ is an even permutation,} \\ -1 & \text{if } \sigma \text{ is an odd permutation.} \end{cases}$$

Prove that sgn is a homomorphism from G to the multiplicative group  $\{+1, -1\}$ . What is the kernel?

2. Find the kernel of the homomorphism  $p:G\oplus H\to G$  by p(g,h)=g.

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- 1.  $\phi(e_G) = e_{\bar{G}}$
- 2.  $\phi(g^n) = (\phi(g))^n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$
- 3. If |g| is finite, then  $|\phi(g)|$  divides |g|
- 4.  $Ker(\phi)$  is a subgroup of G
- 5. If  $\phi(g) = g'$ , then  $\phi^{-1}(g') = gKer(\phi)$ .

## Thm 10.2: Properties of Subgroups under Homomorphisms

Let  $\phi: G \to \bar{G}$  be a homomorphism, and let  $H \leq G$ . Then

- 1.  $\phi(H)$  is a subgroup of  $\bar{G}$
- 2. If H is cyclic, so is  $\phi(H)$
- 3. If H is Abelian, so is  $\phi(H)$
- 4. If  $H \triangleleft G$ , then  $\phi(H) \triangleleft \phi(G)$
- 5. If  $|Ker(\phi)| = n$ , then  $\phi$  is a n-to-1 mapping from G onto  $\phi(G)$ .
- 6. If |H| = n, then  $\phi(H)$  divides n.
- 7. If  $\bar{K}$  is a subgroup of  $\bar{G}$ , then  $\phi^{-1}(\bar{K})$  is a subgroup of G
- 8. If  $\bar{K} \triangleleft \bar{G}$ , then  $\phi^{-1}(\bar{K}) \triangleleft G$
- 9. If  $\phi$  is onto and  $Ker(\phi) = \{e\}$ , then  $\phi$  is an isomorphism from G to barG.

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Remember:

**Definition:** If  $\phi: G \to \bar{G}$  is a group homomorphism, then  $Ker(\phi) = \{g \in G | \phi(g) = e_{\bar{G}}\}.$ 

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