

Quotient Groups

$G =$ a group
 $H \subset G$ a subgroup.

Def: H is normal if
 $\forall g \in G \forall h \in H$ we have $ghg^{-1} \in H$

Recent HW: equivalent to say
 $\forall g \in G$ we have $gH = Hg$.

Saw an example with $D_8 \dots$

$H = \langle s \rangle$ is not normal ... for example, rSr^{-1}

but $H = \langle r \rangle$ is normal.

$$= sr^{-2}$$

$$= sr^3 \notin \langle s \rangle$$

$$\left(sr s^{-1} = srs = sSr^{-1} = r^{-1} = r^4 \right)$$

Def: $G/H =$ set of all (left) cosets gH

On recent HW, you showed that

$$aH = bH \quad \text{iff} \quad b^{-1}a \in H$$

equivalently:

$$b^{-1}a = h \quad \text{for some } h \in H$$

$$\text{iff } \underline{a = bh} \quad \text{for some } h \in H$$

Thm: if $N \subset G$ is a normal subgroup
then the operation

$$aN \cdot bN = abN$$

is well-defined and makes G/N into a group.

Pf: Well-defined means if $aN = a'N$ and $bN = b'N$
then $abN = a'b'N$

if $a'N = aN$ then $a' = a n_1$ for some $n_1 \in N$
if $b'N = bN$ then $b' = b n_2$ for some $n_2 \in N$

$$\text{then } a'b' = a n_1 b n_2$$

$$= \underbrace{ab \cdot b^{-1} n_1}_{\in N} b n_2$$

$$= ab \cdot \underbrace{(b^{-1} n_1 b)}_{\in N} \cdot n_2$$

$\in N$ because N is normal
so all of this is in N .

$$\text{so } abN = a'b'N.$$

Now is G/N a group under this operation?

Associative: $(aN \cdot bN) \cdot cN = abN \cdot cN$
 $= abcN$
 $= aN \cdot bcN$
 $= aN \cdot (bN \cdot cN)$

Identity is N aka. $1N$

$$aN \cdot 1N = (a \cdot 1)N = aN$$

$$\text{similarly } 1N \cdot aN = aN$$

Inverses: $aN \cdot a^{-1}N = aa^{-1}N = 1N$

$$\text{similarly } a^{-1}N \cdot aN = 1N.$$



Understand quot groups using the 1st iso thm:

if $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a hom.

then $G/\ker \varphi \cong \text{im } \varphi$
 (where $\ker \varphi$ is a normal subgroup of G and $\text{im } \varphi$ is a subgroup of H .)

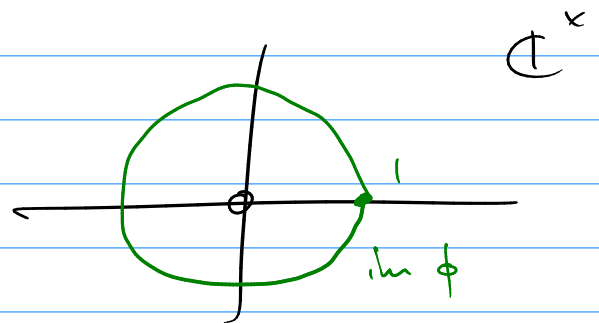
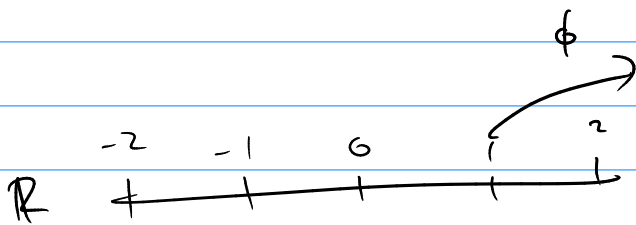
Pf: next time.

Example from HW8:

$\phi: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^\times$

$t \mapsto \cos 2\pi t + i \sin 2\pi t = e^{2\pi i t}$

$\text{im } \phi = \text{unit circle}$



$\ker \phi = \{t \in \mathbb{R} \mid \phi(t) = 1\} = \mathbb{Z} \subset \mathbb{R}$

Then: $\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong \text{unit circle as a subgroup of } \mathbb{C}^\times$

cosets of \mathbb{Z} :

things like $0 + \mathbb{Z}$

$\frac{1}{2} + \mathbb{Z}$

$\frac{1}{3} + \mathbb{Z}$

