

# MAJOR FACTS ABOUT HOMOMORPHISMS

FACT 1. (**Properties on Group Elements**) Let  $\varphi : G \rightarrow \overline{G}$  be a homomorphism. **Then**

- a.  $\varphi$  maps the identity of  $G$  into the identity of  $\overline{G}$ , that is,  $\varphi(e) = \bar{e}$ ;
- b. for every  $g \in G$  and every integer  $n$ ,  $\varphi(g^n) = (\varphi(g))^n$ ;
- c.  $|\varphi(g)|$  divides  $|g|$  for all  $g \in G$  such that  $|g| < \infty$ ;
- d.  $\ker \varphi$  is a (normal) subgroup of  $G$ ;
- e. **if**  $\varphi(g) = g' \in \overline{G}$ , **then**  $\varphi^{-1}(g') = g \ker \varphi$ , where  $\varphi^{-1}(g') = \{x \in G \mid \varphi(x) = g'\}$ .

FACT 2. (**Properties of Subgroups**) Let  $\varphi : G \rightarrow \overline{G}$  be an homomorphism,  $H \leq G$ , and  $\overline{K} \leq \overline{G}$ .

**Then**

- a.  $\varphi(H) = \{\varphi(h) \mid h \in H\}$  is a subgroup of  $\overline{G}$ ;
- b. **if**  $H$  is cyclic, **then**  $\varphi(H)$  is cyclic;
- c. **if**  $H$  is Abelian, **then**  $\varphi(H)$  is Abelian;
- d. **if**  $H$  is normal in  $G$ , **then**  $\varphi(H)$  is normal in  $\overline{G}$ ;
- e. **if**  $|\ker \varphi| = n$ , **then**  $\varphi$  is an  $n$ -to-1 mapping from  $G$  **onto**  $\varphi(G)$ ;
- f. **if**  $|H| = n$ , then  $|\varphi(H)|$  divides  $n$ ;
- g.  $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{K}) = \{k \in G \mid \varphi(k) \in \overline{K}\}$  is a subgroup of  $G$ ;
- h. **if**  $\overline{K}$  is a normal subgroup in  $\overline{G}$ , **then**  $\varphi^{-1}(\overline{K})$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ ;
- i. **if**  $\varphi$  is onto **and**  $\ker \varphi = \{e\}$ , **then**  $\varphi$  is an isomorphism from  $G$  to  $\overline{G}$ .

FACT 3. (**First Isomorphism Theorem**) Let  $\varphi : G \rightarrow \overline{G}$  be a homomorphism.

**Then**  $G/\ker \varphi \approx \varphi(G)$  and the isomorphism is given by  $g \ker \varphi \mapsto \varphi(g)$ .

FACT 4. (**Normal Subgroups are Kernels**) Every normal subgroup  $N$  of a group  $G$  is a kernel of the homomorphism from  $G$  to  $G/N$  given by  $g \mapsto gN$ .