

Fundamental theorem of homomorphism of groups.
Theorem \rightarrow State and prove the fundamental theorem
of homomorphism of groups.

Proof: - let f be a homomorphism of G onto G'
then by definition G' is the homomorphic image of
a group G .

let K be the kernel of this homomorphism f .
Then K is a normal subgroup of G and so G/K is a
quotient group.

Here we have to show that $G/K = G'$ i.e.
 G/K is isomorphic to homomorphic image G' .

let $a \in G$ then $f(a) \in G'$ [$\because f: G \rightarrow G'$]
Also if $a \in G$, then $ka \in G/K$ since G/K is the set of all
right (or left) cosets of K in G . let us construct a
mapping $\phi: G/K \rightarrow G'$ such that $\phi(ka) = f(a) \forall a \in G$.
We shall show that ϕ is an isomorphism of G/K onto G' .

(i) ϕ is one-one:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{We have } \phi(ka) &= \phi(kb) \\ \Rightarrow f(a) &= f(b) \\ \Rightarrow f(a) [f(b)]^{-1} &= f(b) [f(b)]^{-1} \\ \Rightarrow f(a) f(b^{-1}) &= f(b) f(b^{-1}) \\ \Rightarrow f(a) f(b^{-1}) &= e' \\ \Rightarrow f(ab^{-1}) &= e' \quad [\because f \text{ is homomorphism}] \\ \Rightarrow ka = kb \in K & \quad [\because K \text{ is kernel}] \\ \therefore \phi & \text{ is one-one.} \end{aligned}$$

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

Also $k \in G/K$ Then $\phi(k) = f(a) = y$

$\therefore \phi$ is onto map.

(iii) ϕ preserves operations:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{We have } \phi[(ka)(kb)] &= \phi(kab) = f(ab) \\ &= f(a)f(b) \quad [\because f \text{ is homomorphism}] \\ &= \phi(ka)\phi(kb) \end{aligned}$$

Hence ϕ is an isomorphism of G/K onto G'

$$\therefore G/K = G'$$

Q \rightarrow Prove that every isomorphic image of a cyclic group is again cyclic.

Solution:— Let $G = \{a\}$ be cyclic group generated by a .

Let G' be an isomorphic image of G under the isomorphism f i.e. $f: G \rightarrow G'$

Let $f(a^n) \in G'$ be the image of $a^n \in G$.

We have

$$\begin{aligned} f(a^n) &= f(\underbrace{a a a \dots a}_{n \text{ factors}}) \\ &= \underbrace{f(a) f(a) f(a) \dots f(a)}_{n \text{ factors}} \\ & \quad [\because f \text{ is an isomorphism}] \\ &= [f(a)]^n. \end{aligned}$$

i.e. every element of G' can be expressed as an integral power of $f(a)$.

Thus G' is cyclic and $f(a)$ is a generator of G' .

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