

**Definition 11.1**

Let  $G, H$  be groups. A group homomorphism is a function

$$f: G \rightarrow H$$

which for any  $a, b \in G$  satisfies  $f(a \cdot b) = f(a) \cdot f(b)$

**Theorem 11.2**

Let  $f: G \rightarrow H$  be a groups homomorphism. Then:

- $f(e_G) = e_H$  where  $e_G$  and  $e_H$  are the identity elements in  $G$  and  $H$ , respectively.
- $f(a^{-1}) = f(a)^{-1}$  for any  $a \in G$ .

Examples.

### Theorem 11.3

Let  $f: G \rightarrow H$  be a homomorphism of groups and let  $a \in G$ . If  $|a| < \infty$  then  $|f(a)|$  divides  $|a|$ .

### Definition 11.4

Let  $f: G \rightarrow H$  be a group homomorphism. The *kernel of  $f$*  is the subset of  $G$  defined by

$$\text{Ker}(f) = \{g \in G \mid f(g) = e\}$$

The *image of  $f$*  is the subset of  $H$  given by

$$\text{Im}(f) = \{f(g) \mid g \in G\}$$

### Theorem 11.5

If  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism of groups then  $\text{Ker}(f)$  is a subgroup of  $G$  and  $\text{Im}(f)$  is a subgroup of  $H$ .

Examples.

### Theorem 11.6

If  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism then  $f(a) = f(b)$  if and only if  $b = ak$  for some  $k \in \text{Ker}(f)$ .

### Corollary 11.7

A homomorphism of groups  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is 1-1 if and only if  $\text{Ker}(f) = \{e\}$ .

### Corollary 11.8

If  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism of groups, and  $f(a) = b$  for some  $a \in G$ ,  $b \in H$  then

$$f^{-1}(b) = \{ak \mid k \in \text{Ker}(f)\}$$

### Theorem 11.9

Let  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism of groups then  $g \in \text{Ker}(f)$  if and only if for each  $a \in G$  we have  $aga^{-1} \in \text{Ker}(f)$ .

### Definition 11.10

Let  $G$  be a group. We say that a subgroup  $H \subseteq G$  is a *normal subgroup* of  $G$  if for any  $h \in H$  and  $g \in G$  we have  $ghg^{-1} \in H$ .

We write  $H \triangleleft G$  to denote that  $H$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ .

### Corollary 11.11

If  $f: G \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism of groups then  $\text{Ker}(f)$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$ .

**Example.** Consider the dihedral group  $D_4$ :

$\circ$	$I$	$R_{90}$	$R_{180}$	$R_{270}$	$H$	$V$	$D$	$D'$
$I$	$I$	$R_{90}$	$R_{180}$	$R_{270}$	$H$	$V$	$D$	$D'$
$R_{90}$	$R_{90}$	$R_{180}$	$R_{270}$	$I$	$D'$	$D$	$H$	$V$
$R_{180}$	$R_{180}$	$R_{270}$	$I$	$R_{90}$	$V$	$H$	$D'$	$D$
$R_{270}$	$R_{270}$	$I$	$R_{90}$	$R_{180}$	$D$	$D'$	$V$	$H$
$H$	$H$	$D$	$V$	$D'$	$I$	$R_{180}$	$R_{90}$	$R_{270}$
$V$	$V$	$D'$	$H$	$D$	$R_{180}$	$I$	$R_{270}$	$R_{90}$
$D$	$D$	$H$	$D'$	$V$	$R_{270}$	$R_{90}$	$I$	$R_{180}$
$D'$	$D'$	$V$	$D$	$H$	$R_{90}$	$R_{270}$	$R_{180}$	$I$