

Equivalence relation:

\sim is certain subset of $S \times S$. Such that.

(write $a \sim b$ if $(a, b) \in \sim$)

- Transitive
- symmetric
- reflexive.

Partition: $S =$ Union of disjoint subsets

Equivalence relation (\Leftrightarrow) Partition.

$C_a = \{ b \in S \mid a \sim b \}$ then $C_a = C_b$ or $C_a \cap C_b = \emptyset$.

$$S = \bigsqcup_{a \in S} C_a.$$

$$\bar{S} = \{ C_a \mid a \in S \}$$

Surjective map: $\pi: S \rightarrow \bar{S}$

Ex: $S = GL(n)$. $a \sim b$ if $\det a = \det b$.

Ex: $H \subset G$ subgroup

$a \sim b$ if $a = bh$ for some $h \in H$.

Coset: A left coset $aH = \{ ah \mid h \in H \}$.

$G/H = \text{set of cosets.}$

Lagrange's Thm: $|G| = |H| \cdot |G/H|$.
(2.8.9)

Quotient group.

Pf and Thm: If $N \subset G$ is a normal subgroup,
then G/N has a natural structure of group
such that $G \rightarrow G/N$ is a group homomorphism.

Pf: Define $aN \cdot bN = (ab)N$.

(Need to check this well-defined)

If $aN = a'N$, $bN = b'N$, then

$$abN = a'b'N.$$

$$a' = ah_1, \quad b' = bh_2$$

$$a'b' = ah_1bh_2 = ab \underbrace{(b^{-1}h_1b)}_{\in H} \underbrace{h_2}.$$

(First isomorphism Thm)

If $\psi: G \rightarrow G'$ is surjective hom with kernel N .

then $\exists!$ isomorphism $\bar{\psi}: G/N \rightarrow G'$, s.t.

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 G & \xrightarrow{\psi} & G' \\
 \pi \searrow & & \nearrow \tilde{\psi} \\
 & G/N &
 \end{array}$$

Ex: $\mathbb{R} \rightarrow U(1) = \{ z \in \mathbb{C}^{\times} \mid |z| = 1 \}$
 $x \mapsto \exp(2\pi i \sqrt{-1} x)$

$$\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \cong S^1 \text{ (circle)}.$$

Ex: Cyclic groups. \mathbb{Z} . $\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z} = C_n$.

Product group:

Defn: If G and G' are two groups, there is a natural group structure on its product $G \times G'$, defined by
 $(a, a') \cdot (b, b') = (ab, a'b')$

Ex: $C_2 \times C_3 \cong C_6$.

Prop (2.11.4) let $H, K \subset G$ be subgroups.

$$f: H \times K \rightarrow G$$

$$(h, k) \mapsto hk.$$

is a group isomorphism if and only if

$$H \cap K = \{1\}, \quad HK = G, \quad H, K$$

are normal subgroups of G , and

$$hk = kh \text{ for } (h, k) \in H \times K.$$