

Math 3140 - Basic definitions of groups

Def 1. (G, \cdot) is a **group** if $G \neq \emptyset$ and \cdot is a binary operation on G that is

- (1) associative,
- (2) has an identity 1 ,
- (3) each element $g \in G$ has an inverse g^{-1} in G .

Def 2. H is a **subgroup** of a group (G, \cdot) (denoted $H \leq G$) if $H \neq \emptyset$ and $\forall x, y \in H$:

- (1) $xy \in H$,
- (2) $x^{-1} \in H$.

Def 3. Elements x, y are **conjugate** in G if $\exists g \in G: gxg^{-1} = y$.

Def 4. A subgroup H of is **normal** in G (denoted $H \trianglelefteq G$) if

$$\forall g \in G: gHg^{-1} = H.$$

Def 5. $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$ is a **homomorphism** from (G, \cdot) to $(H, *)$ if

$$\forall x, y \in G: \varphi(x \cdot y) = \varphi(x) * \varphi(y)$$

$\ker \varphi := \{x \in G : \varphi(x) = 1_H\}$ is the **kernel** of φ .

$\varphi(G)$ is the **image** of φ .

Def 6. For $H \leq G$ and $x \in G$, the **left coset** of x with respect to H is

$$xH := \{xh : h \in H\}.$$

For $N \trianglelefteq G$ the **quotient group** G/N is the set of cosets of N in G with multiplication

$$xN \cdot yN := xyN \text{ for } x, y \in G.$$

Def 7. The **direct product** of groups G, H is $G \times H$ with multiplication

$$(g_1, h_1) \cdot (g_2, h_2) := (g_1g_2, h_1h_2) \text{ for } g_1, g_2 \in G, h_1, h_2 \in H.$$