

# A Characterization of Products



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$$\begin{aligned} & f^{\mathbb{A} \times \mathbb{B}}((a_1, b_1), (a_2, b_2), \dots, (a_n, b_n)) \\ &= (f^{\mathbb{A}}(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n), f^{\mathbb{B}}(b_1, b_2, \dots, b_n)). \end{aligned}$$

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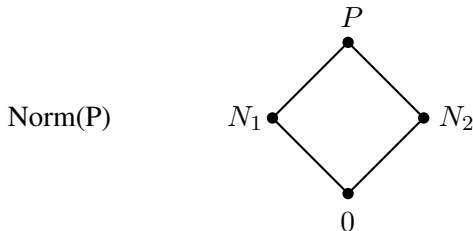
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*Proof.* If  $P \cong A \times B$ , then it will have a pair of complementary normal subgroups isomorphic to  $A$  and  $B$  (= coordinate projection kernels).

Conversely (and WLOG), assume that there are complementary normal subgroups  $A, B \triangleleft P$ . The natural map  $\nu_B: P \rightarrow P/B \stackrel{2nd}{\cong} A/\{1\} \cong A$  is surjective with image  $A$  and kernel  $B$  and  $\nu_A: P \rightarrow P/A \stackrel{2nd}{\cong} B/\{1\} \cong B$  is surjective with image  $B$  and kernel  $A$ . The homomorphism

$$(i \circ \nu_B) \times (j \circ \nu_A): P \rightarrow A \times B$$

has kernel  $A \cap B = \{1\}$ , so it is injective. If we show that it is surjective, then it will be an isomorphism from  $P$  to  $A \times B$ .

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- 2 The normal subgroups of  $S_3$  form a chain,  $\{1\} < A_3 < S_3$ . It follows that  $S_3$  cannot be decomposed into a product of smaller groups. (That is,  $S_3$  does not have a pair of proper, nontrivial, complementary, normal subgroups.)