

THEOREM OF THE DAY

The First Isomorphism Theorem Let G and H be groups and $f : G \rightarrow H$ a homomorphism of G to H with image $\text{Im}(f)$ and kernel $\ker(f)$. Then $G / \ker(f)$ and $\text{Im}(f)$ are isomorphic groups:

$$G / \ker(f) \cong \text{Im}(f).$$

EXAMPLE

Complex numbers can be thought of as points in the plane (the Argand diagram). The set \mathbb{C}^* of all points apart from the origin $(0, 0)$ can be

(A) represented uniquely as a pair (distance r from origin, angle θ from real axis);

(B) multiplied together by the rule

$$(r, \theta) \times (s, \phi) = (r \times s, \theta + \phi);$$

(C) mapped onto the positive real numbers by the function

$$P : (r, \theta) \mapsto r^2$$

(we write $\text{Im}(P) = \mathbb{R}^{>0}$).

The function P in (C) is illustrated in the above plot. It is a homomorphism because it preserves the multiplication defined in (B):

$$P((r, \theta) \times (s, \phi)) = (r \times s)^2 = r^2 \times s^2 = P((r, \theta)) \times P((s, \phi)).$$

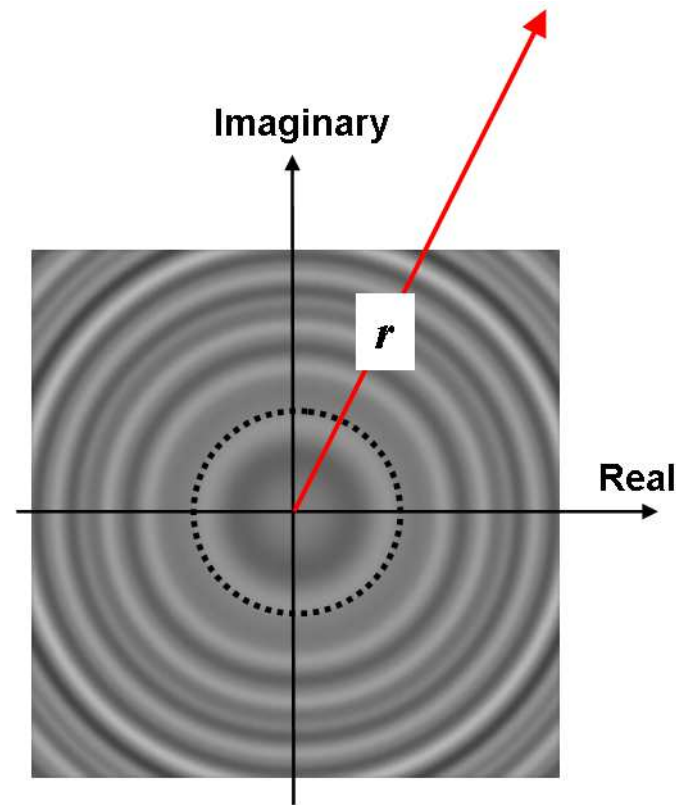
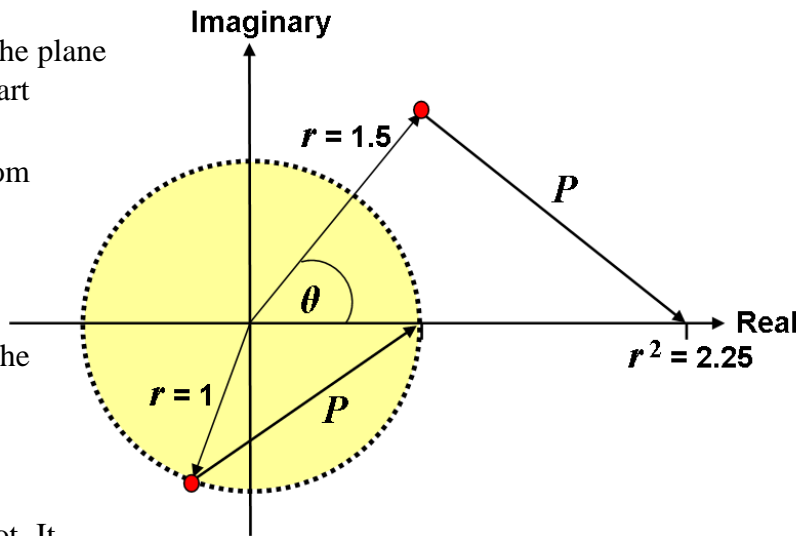
The unit circle constitutes precisely the set of points mapped to 1 by P . For any mapping f between groups, the set of elements mapped to the identity is called the *kernel* of f , written $\ker(f)$. So $\ker(P)$ is the unit circle.

A group consists of a set together with a multiplication

rule for which division ‘works’ in the expected way. Distinguishing and classifying groups is of great importance in group theory; the so-called isomorphism theorems were first identified by Emmy Noether as a basic tool for this task. Here, two apparently different groups are revealed as identical by the First Isomorphism Theorem.

Web links: www.math.uic.edu/~radford/math516f06/IsoThms.pdf; the ripples image is by [Jon Woodring](#).

Further reading: *The Architecture of Modern Mathematics: Essays in History and Philosophy* by José Ferreirós and Jeremy Gray (eds.), Oxford University Press, 2006 (the chapter by Colin McLarty)



Now multiply the whole set of points in $\ker(P)$ by some point (r, θ) in the plane, using the rule defined earlier in (B). You get a new circle at radius r — the multiples of $\ker(P)$ expand out like ripples in a pond as r increases (as depicted above). These ripples are the *cosets* of $\ker(P)$; the whole collection is denoted $\mathbb{C}^* / \ker(P)$ and its members multiply exactly in the same manner as the positive reals. Thus, $\mathbb{C}^* / \ker(P) \cong \mathbb{R}^{>0}$, as indeed the First Isomorphism Theorem guarantees.

