

$$\underline{\underline{\pi_5}} \quad \frac{k}{k \cap N} \cong \frac{kN}{N}$$

$$\underline{\underline{SM}} \quad N \triangleleft kN \rightarrow \frac{kN}{N} \text{ well defined}$$

$$\phi: k \rightarrow \frac{kN}{N} \text{ surject } \phi(k) = kN \\ \forall k \in K$$

ϕ homomorphism & ϕ onto

$$\phi(k) = \frac{kN}{N} \quad \text{--- ①}$$

$$\ker \phi = \{k \in K \mid \phi(k) = N\}$$

$$= \{k \in K \mid kN = N\}$$

$$= \{k \in K \mid k \in N\}$$

$$= K \cap N$$

from first isomorphism theorem,

$$\frac{k}{k \cap N} \cong \phi(k)$$

$$\rightarrow \boxed{\frac{k}{k \cap N} \cong \frac{kN}{N}}$$

Chapter 10 Q. 42 (Third Isomorphism Theorem)

If M and N are normal subgroups of G
and N is subgroup of M , then

$$\frac{G/N}{M/N} \cong \frac{G}{M}$$

Solⁿ

First we shall show that $N \triangleleft M$
Let $n \in N$ and $m \in M$

$$\Rightarrow n \in N \text{ and } m \in G \quad (\because M \triangleleft G)$$

$$\Rightarrow mn m^{-1} \in N \quad (\because N \triangleleft G)$$

$$\Rightarrow N \triangleleft M$$

$\Rightarrow \frac{M}{N}$ is well defined set

Now Define $\phi: \frac{G}{N} \rightarrow \frac{G}{M}$ such that

$$\phi(gN) = gM \quad \forall gN \in \frac{G}{N}$$

(i) ϕ is well defined

Let $g_1 N = g_2 N$

ϕ is o.p. ①

$$\phi(g_1 N) = g_1 M$$

$$\text{let } g_1 N = g_2 N$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2^{-1} g_1 N = N$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2^{-1} g_1 \in N$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2^{-1} g_1 \in M \quad (\because N \leq M)$$

$$\Rightarrow g_2^{-1} g_1 M = M$$

$$\Rightarrow g_1 M = g_2 M$$

$$\Rightarrow \phi(g_1 N) = \phi(g_2 N)$$

$\therefore \phi$ is well-defined

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(g_1 N g_2 N) &= \phi(g_1 g_2 N) \\ &= g_1 g_2 M \\ &= (g_1 M) (g_2 M) \\ &= \phi(g_1 N) \phi(g_2 N) \end{aligned}$$

$\therefore \phi$ is O.P.

Now, for every $gM \in G/M$, $\exists gN \in G/N$ such that

$$\phi(gN) = gM$$

$$\therefore \phi \text{ is onto } \Rightarrow \phi(G/N) = \underline{G/M} \quad (2)$$

$$\text{Now, } \ker \phi = \{gN \in G/N \mid \phi(gN) = M\}$$

$$= \{gN \in G/N \mid gM = M\}$$

$$= \{gN \in G/N \mid g \in M\}$$

$$= \{gN \in M/N\}$$

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} g \in G \text{ and } gN \in G/N \\ g \in M \text{ and } gN \in M/N \end{aligned}}$$

$$= M/N$$

Now, from first isomorphism theorem,

$$\frac{G/N}{M/N} \cong \phi(G/N)$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\frac{G/N}{M/N} \cong G/N}$$

(for ex 2)

$a \rightarrow \text{fund.}$

$$|a| = |a^k| = n = \text{iff } \gcd(k, n) = 1$$

$$|3| = 11$$

$$3^1, 3^2, 3^3, 3^4, 3^5, 3^6, 3^7, 3^8, 3^9, 3^{10}$$

$$3 \quad 6 \quad 9 \quad 12 \quad 15 \quad 18 \quad 21 \quad 24 \quad 27 \quad 30$$