



**Exercise 1.** Let  $G$  be a group and let  $H < G$ . Given  $a \in G$ , define

$$\Lambda_a : G/H \rightarrow G/H$$

by  $\Lambda_a(xH) = (ax)H$ .

- Show that  $\Lambda_a$  is well-defined. That is, if  $x, y \in G$  and  $xH = yH$ , show that  $(ax)H = (ay)H$ .
- Prove that  $\Lambda_a \in \text{Perm}(G/H)$ .
- Prove that the map  $\Lambda : G \rightarrow \text{Perm}(G/H)$ , defined by  $a \mapsto \Lambda_a$  for  $a \in G$ , is a homomorphism.

**Exercise 2.** Let  $G$  be a group and  $H < G$ . The *normalizer of  $H$  in  $G$*  is

$$N_G(H) = \{x \in G \mid xHx^{-1} = H\}.$$

- Prove that  $N_G(H)$  is a subgroup of  $G$  containing  $H$ , and that  $H$  is normal in  $N_G(H)$ .
- Prove that the set  $\{xHx^{-1} \mid x \in G\}$  of conjugates of  $H$  is in one to one correspondence with the left cosets of  $N_G(H)$  in  $G$ .

**Exercise 3.** Let  $f : G \rightarrow H$  be a homomorphism of groups and set  $K = \ker f$ . Let  $\bar{f} : G/K \rightarrow H$  be the induced map given by  $\bar{f}(aK) = f(a)$ , and let  $\pi : G \rightarrow G/K$  be the canonical epimorphism. Suppose that  $\varphi : G/K \rightarrow H$  is a homomorphism satisfying the conclusion of the First Isomorphism Theorem, namely

$$f = \varphi \circ \pi.$$

Show that  $\varphi = \bar{f}$ . This proves that  $\bar{f} : G/K \rightarrow H$  is the unique homomorphism so that the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} G & \xrightarrow{f} & H \\ \pi \downarrow & \nearrow \bar{f} & \\ G/K & & \end{array}$$

commutes. [*Suggestion.* This is nearly trivial. Given  $aK \in G/K$ , use the fact that  $aK = \pi(a)$  to show that  $\varphi(aK) = \bar{f}(aK)$ .]