## MA347 – HW10

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Let  $H \leq G$ . Define  $a \underset{H}{\sim} b$  iff.  $b^{-1}a \in H$ .

1. Prove that  $\sim_H$  is an equivalence relation on G and [a]=aH, the left coset of H by a.

Proof equivalence relation. Fix  $H \leq G$ .

**Symmetry** Let  $a, b \in G$  and  $a \sim_H b$ . Then

$$a \underset{H}{\sim} b \Rightarrow b^{-1} a \in H$$
 (def.  $\underset{H}{\sim}$ )

$$\Rightarrow (b^{-1}a)^{-1} = a^{-1}b \in H$$
 (GRP 3)

$$\Rightarrow b \underset{H}{\sim} a \tag{def. } \underset{H}{\sim})$$

**Reflexivity** Let  $a \in G$ . Then  $a^{-1}a = e \in H$  (GRP 1).

**Transitivity** Let  $a,b,c\in G$ , and  $a\underset{H}{\sim} b,b\underset{H}{\sim} c$ . Then:

$$\begin{split} a &\sim b \Rightarrow b^{-1}a \in H \\ b &\sim c \Rightarrow c^{-1}b \in H \\ &\Rightarrow (c^{-1}b)(b^{-1}a) \in H \\ &\Rightarrow c^{-1}(bb^{-1})a \in H \\ &\Rightarrow c^{-1}ea = c^{-1}a \in H \\ &\Rightarrow a &\sim c \end{split} \qquad \text{(group operation is associative)}$$

The relation  $\underset{H}{\sim}$  is symmetric, reflexive, transitive  $\therefore$  equivalence relation.

Proof equivalence classes. We wish to show that

$$[a] = \{x \in G : a \underset{H}{\sim} x \Leftrightarrow x^{-1}a \in H\} = \{ah : h \in H\} = aH$$

Claim:  $aH \subseteq [a]$ . Proof: Let  $x \in aH \Rightarrow x = ah$  for some  $h \in H$ . Then

$$\begin{split} a(a^{-1}h) &= (aa^{-1})h \\ &= eh = h \in H \\ &\Rightarrow x \underset{H}{\sim} a \Rightarrow a \underset{H}{\sim} x \Rightarrow x \in [a] \end{split}$$

Claim:  $[a] \subseteq aH$ . Proof: Let  $x \in [a]$ . Then

$$\begin{split} x \in [a] &\Rightarrow x \underset{H}{\sim} a \\ &\Rightarrow a \underset{H}{\sim} x \\ &\Rightarrow a^{-1}x = h \in H \\ &\Rightarrow a(a^{-1}x) = ah, \ h \in H \\ &\Rightarrow x = ah, \ h \in H \\ &\Rightarrow x \in aH \end{split}$$

Thus we have  $aH \subseteq [a] \subseteq aH \Rightarrow aH = [a]$ .

2. Let  $S/\sim$  be the set of equivalence classes w.r.t.  $\sim$ . Find  $S/\sim$ . We found the set of equivalence classes of S w.r.t.  $\sim$  in the previous question. Namely, this is the set of left cosets of H in G, i.e.,  $S/\sim = G/H$ .