

MTHSC 412 SECTION 3.3 – ISOMORPHISMS AND HOMOMORPHISMS

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EXAMPLE

Consider the set $S = \{0, 2, 4, 6, 8\} \subseteq \mathbb{Z}_{10}$. Its addition and multiplication tables are below.

+	0	2	4	6	8
0	0	2	4	6	8
2	2	4	6	8	0
4	4	6	8	0	2
6	6	8	0	2	4
8	8	0	2	4	6

×	0	2	4	6	8
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	4	8	2	6
4	0	8	6	4	2
6	0	2	4	6	8
8	0	6	2	8	4

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NOTE

- 1 S is a subring of \mathbb{Z}_{10} . It is commutative and has an identity.
- 2 In fact, S is even a field.
- 3 Have you seen this field before?
- 4 It “looks like” \mathbb{Z}_5 .

FACT

We can define a map $\phi : S \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ by $\phi(x) = [x]_5$. This map has the inverse map $\psi : \mathbb{Z}_5 \rightarrow S$ given by $\psi(y) = [6y]_{10}$.

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- 4 $\phi(ab) = \phi(a)\phi(b)$.

DEFINITION

Suppose that R and S are rings. We say that a map $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ is an isomorphism of rings if the following hold.

- 1 ϕ is bijective (-i.e. 1-1 and onto).
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EXAMPLE

Show that complex conjugation is a ring isomorphism from \mathbb{C} to itself.

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Suppose that R and S are rings. We say that a map $\phi : R \rightarrow S$ is a ring homomorphism if the following hold.

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EXAMPLE

Define $f : \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_5$ by $f(x) = [x]$. Show that f is a homomorphism of rings.

THEOREM

Suppose that $f : R \rightarrow S$ is a ring homomorphism. Then,

- 1 $f(0_R) = 0_S$.
- 2 $f(-a) = -f(a)$.
- 3 $f(a - b) = f(a) - f(b)$.
- 4 If R is a ring with identity and f is surjective then S is a ring with identity and $f(1_R) = 1_S$.
- 5 If R, S and f are as above and $u \in R$ is a unit then $f(u)$ is a unit also and $f(u)^{-1} = f(u^{-1})$.

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A function $f : R \rightarrow S$ is surjective (onto) if and only if $\text{im}(f) = S$.

COROLLARY

Suppose that $f : R \rightarrow S$ is a ring homomorphism. Then $\text{im}(f)$ is a subring of S .

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Are there isomorphisms from \mathbb{Z}_{15} to $\mathbb{Z}_5 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$? Can you characterize all such maps?

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Show that there are no isomorphisms from R to S when R and S are chosen below.

- 1 $R = \mathbb{Z}$ and $S = \mathbb{Z}_6$.
- 2 $R = \mathbb{Z}_6$ and $S = \mathbb{Z}$.
- 3 $R = \mathbb{Z}_9$ and $S = \mathbb{Z}_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_3$.
- 4 $R = \mathbb{Q}$ and $S = \mathbb{Z}$.

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FACT

Suppose that $R \cong S$. If R is commutative then so is S .