An **isomorphism**  $\phi$  from a group G to a group  $\overline{G}$  is a bijection  $\phi: G \to \overline{G}$  that is **operation preserving**, which means

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#### Theorem

Isomorphism is an equivalence relation on groups.

Let  $\phi: \mathbf{G} \to \overline{\mathbf{G}}$  be an isomorphism.

- $|G| = |\overline{G}|.$
- $(\varphi(a))^{-1} = \varphi(a^{-1}) \text{ for all } a \in G.$
- $\varphi(a^n) = (\varphi(a))^n$  for all  $a \in G$  and  $n \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
- **o** a and b commute if and only if  $\varphi(a)$  and  $\varphi(b)$  commute.
- G is Abelian if and only if  $\overline{G}$  is Abelian.

• 
$$G = \langle a \rangle$$
 if and only if  $\overline{G} = \langle \varphi(a) \rangle$ .

- $|a| = |\varphi(a)| \text{ for all } a \in G.$
- For any subset  $H \subseteq G$ ,  $H \leq G$  if and only if  $\varphi(H) \leq \overline{G}$ .

## An *automorphism* of *G* is an isomorphism $\phi : G \rightarrow G$ .

#### Theorem

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The set of inner automorphisms of G, Inn(G), forms a group under function composition.

### ♡ ♡ 🗘 Cayley's Theorem 🗘 🗘 🕻

Every group is isomorphic to a group of permutations. In particular, every finite group is a subgroup of  $S_n$ .