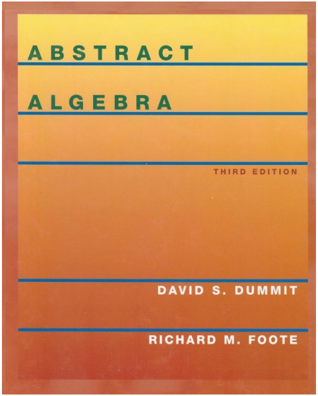
Modern Algebra

Direct Products and Semidirect Products

5.4 Recognizing Direct Products, 5.5 Semidirect Products —Proofs of Theorems



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Theorem DF.5.7

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

(1) $xy = yx[x, y]$.

(2) $H \trianglelefteq G$ if and only if $[H, G] \leq H$.

(3) For any automorphism σ of G, we have $\sigma[x, y] = [\sigma(x), \sigma(y)]$. Also, G' is a *characteristic subgroup* of G (denoted "G' char G"; this means that every automorphism of G maps G' to itself, i.e., $\sigma(G') = G'$) and G/G' is abelian.

(4) G/G' is the largest abelian quotient group of G in the sense that if $H \trianglelefteq G$ and G/H is abelian, then $G' \leq H$. Conversely, if $G' \leq H$, then $H \trianglelefteq G$ and G/H is abelian.

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 1)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

(5) If $\varphi : G \to A$ is any homomorphism of G into an abelian group A, then φ factors through G', i.e., $G' \leq \ker(\varphi)$ and the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} G \arrow[r] \arrow[dr, "\varphi"'] & G/G' \arrow[d] \\ & A \end{tikzcd}$$

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 2)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

(1) $xy = yx[x, y]$.

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Proof. (1) We have $yx[x, y] = yxx^{-1}y^{-1}xy = xy$. □

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 2)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

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Proof. (1) We have $yx[x, y] = yxx^{-1}y^{-1}xy = xy$. □

(2) We have $H \trianglelefteq G$ is and only if $g^{-1}hg \in H$ for all $g \in G$ and all $h \in H$ by Theorem I.5.1. For $h \in H$, we have $g^{-1}hg \in H$ if and only if $h^{-1}g^{-1}hg = [h, g] \in H$. So $H \trianglelefteq G$ is an only if $[h, g] \in H$ for all $h \in H$ and all $g \in G$. That is, $H \trianglelefteq G$ if and only if $[H, G] \leq H$. □

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 2)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

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Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 3)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

(3) For any automorphism σ of G, we have $\sigma[x, y] = [\sigma(x), \sigma(y)]$. Also, G' is a *characteristic subgroup* of G (denoted "G' char G"; this means that every automorphism of G maps G' to itself, i.e., $\sigma(G') = G'$) and G/G' is abelian.

Proof (continued). (3) Let $\sigma \in \mathrm{Aut}(G)$ be an automorphism of G and let $x, y \in G$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma([x, y]) &= \sigma(x^{-1}y^{-1}xy) \\ &= \sigma(x^{-1})\sigma(y^{-1})\sigma(x)\sigma(y) \text{ since } \sigma \text{ is an automorphism} \\ &= \sigma(x)^{-1}\sigma(y)^{-1}\sigma(x)\sigma(y) \text{ since } \sigma \text{ is an automorphism} \\ &= [\sigma(x), \sigma(y)]. \end{aligned}$$

Thus for every commutator $[x, y] \in G'$, $\sigma([x, y]) \in G'$.

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 4)

Proof continued. Since σ has a two-sided inverse (because $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ is a group), then σ maps the set of commutators bijectively onto itself. Since the commutators are a generating set for G', then $\sigma(G') = G'$. That is, G' char G.

We now show that G/G' is abelian. Let xg' and yG' be arbitrary elements of G/G'. We have

$$\begin{aligned}(xG')(yG') &= (xy)G' \text{ by definition}\\ &= (yx[xy])G' \text{ by (1)}\\ &= (yx)G' \text{ since } [x,y] \in G'\\ &= (yG')(xG') \text{ by definition.}\end{aligned}$$

□

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 4)

Proof continued. Since σ has a two-sided inverse (because $\mathrm{Aut}(G)$ is a group), then σ maps the set of commutators bijectively onto itself. Since the commutators are a generating set for G', then $\sigma(G') = G'$. That is, G' char G.

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Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 5)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

(4) G/G' is the largest abelian quotient group of G in the sense that if $H \trianglelefteq G$ and G/H is abelian, then $G' \leq H$. Conversely, if $G' \leq H$, then $H \trianglelefteq G$ and G/H is abelian.

Proof (continued). (4) Suppose $H \trianglelefteq G$ and G/H is abelian. Then for all $x, y \in G$ we have $(xH)(yH) = (yH)(xH)$ and so

$$\begin{aligned} 1H &= (xH)^{-1}(xH)(yH)^{-1}(yH) \text{ by the definition of the identity in } G/H \\ &= (xH)^{-1}(yH)^{-1}(xH)(yH) \text{ since } G/H \text{ is abelian} \\ &= (x^{-1}y^{-1}xy)H \text{ by the definition of coset mulitplication} \\ &= [x, y]H. \end{aligned}$$

So $[x, y] \in H$ for all $x, y \in G$ and hence $G' \leq H$. So G/G' is the largest abelain quotient group.

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 6)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

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Proof (continued). Conversely, if $G' \leq H$ then, since G/G' is abelian (by (3)), every subgroup of G/G' is normal. In particular, $H/G' \trianglelefteq G/G'$. By Corollary I.5.12, this implies that $H \trianglelefteq G$. By the Third Isomorphism Theorem (Corollary I.5.10), we have that $G/H \cong (G/G')/(H/G')$. Therefore G/H is abelian since it is a quotient group of the abelian group G/G'. □

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 7)

Proposition DF.5.7. Let G be a group, let $x, y \in G$, and let $H \leq G$. Then

(5) If $\varphi : G \to A$ is any homomorphism of G into an abelian group A, then φ factors through G', i.e., $G' \leq \ker(\varphi)$ and the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} G \arrow[r] \arrow[dr, "\varphi"'] & G/G' \arrow[d] \\ & A \end{tikzcd}$$

Theorem DF.5.7 (continued 8)

Proof (continued). (5) With ψ as the canonical homomorphism mapping $G \to G/G'$, we have $\ker(\psi) = G'$. So for any given homomorphism $\varphi : G \to A$, by Theorem I.5.6, there is a unique homomorphism θ mapping $G/G' \to A$ such that $\varphi = \theta \circ \psi$. That is, the diagram commutes:

$$\begin{tikzcd} G \arrow[r] \arrow[dr, "\varphi"'] & G/G' \arrow[d] \\ & A \end{tikzcd}$$

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Corollary DF.3.15

Corollary DF.3.15. If H and K are subgroups of G and $H \leq N_G(K) = \{g \in G \mid gKg^{-1} = K\}$, then HK is a subgroup of G. In particular, if $K \trianglelefteq G$ then $HK \leq G$ for any $H \leq G$.

Proof. Let $h \in H$, $k \in K$. Since $H \leq N_G(K)$ then $hkh^{-1} \in K$ and so $hk = hk(h^{-1}h) = (hkh^{-1})h \in KH$ and so $HK \subset KH$. Similarly $kh = (hh^{-1})kh = h(h^{-1}kh) \in HK$. Therefore $KH = HK$ and by the previous not, HK is a subgroup of G. □

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Theorem DF.5.10

Theorem DF.5.10. Let H and K be groups and let φ be a homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$. Let $\cdot$ denote action of K on H determined by φ. Let G be the set of ordered pairs (h, k) with $h \in H$ and $k \in K$ and define the binary operation $(h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) = (h_1 \; k_1 \cdot h_2, k_1, k_2)$.

(1) The binary operation makes G a group of order $|G| = |H||K|$.

(2) The sets $\tilde{H} = \{(h, 1) \mid h \in H\}$ and $\tilde{K} = \{(1, k) \mid k \in K\}$ are subgroups of G and the maps $h \mapsto (h, 1)$ for $h \in H$ and $k \mapsto (1, k)$ for $k \in K$ are isomorphisms of these subgroups with groups H and K.

(3) $H \trianglelefteq G$ (associating H with its isomorphic copy of ordered pairs).

(4) $H \cap K = \{1\}$.

(5) For all $h \in H$ and $k \in K$, we have $khk^{-1} = k \cdot h = \varphi(k)(h)$.

Theorem DF.5.10 (continued 1)

Theorem DF.5.10. Let H and K be groups and let φ be a homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$. Let $\cdot$ denote action of K on H determined by φ. Let G be the set of ordered pairs (h, k) with $h \in H$ and $k \in K$ and define the binary operation $(h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) = (h_1\ k_1 \cdot h_2, k_1, k_2)$.

(1) The binary operation makes G a group of order $|G| = |H||K|$.

Proof. (1) For $1 \in K$ and φ a homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$, we have that $\varphi(1)$ is the identity automorphism of H since a homomorphism maps an identity to an identity. So for $h \in H$ the action is $1 \cdot h = h$. We use this to show that the identity is $(1, 1)$:

$$\begin{aligned} (1,1)(h,k) &= (1\ 1 \cdot h, 1k) \\ &= (1h, 1k) \text{ by above} \\ &= (h,k). \end{aligned}$$

Now for any $\varphi(k) \in \mathrm{Aut}(H)$, since $\varphi(k)$ is an automorphism then $k \cdot h = \varphi(k)(h)$ is the inverse of $k \cdot h^{-1} = \varphi(k)(h^{-1})$.

Theorem DF.5.10 (continued 2)

Proof (continued). We use this to show that the the inverse of (h, k) is $(k^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}, k^{-1})$:

$$\begin{aligned}(k^{-1} \cdot h^{-1}, k^{-1})(h, k) &= ((k^{-1} \cdot k^{-1})(k^{-1} \cdot h), k^{-1}k) \\ &= (1, 1) \text{ by above.}\end{aligned}$$

Since we have established a left identity and left inverses, by Theorem I.1.3, we have a two sided identity and two sided inverses.

For associativity (using Dummit and Foote's notation):

$$\begin{aligned}((a, x), (b, y))(c, z) &= (ax \cdot b, xy)(cz) \\ &= ((ax \cdot b)((xy.c), xyz) \\ &= ((a\ x \cdot b)(x \cdot (y \cdot x)), xyz) \\ &= (a((x \cdot b)(x \cdot (y \cdot c))), xyz) \\ &= (a(x \cdot (b(y \cdot c))), xyz) \text{ since the action} \\ &\quad \text{of } x \text{ is an automorphism and so} \\ &\quad (x \cdot b)(x \cdot (y \cdot c)) = x \cdot (b(y \cdot c))\end{aligned}$$

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(1) The binary operation makes G a group of order $|G| = |H||K|$.

Proof (continued).

$$
\begin{aligned}
((a,x),(b,y))(c,z) &= (a(x \cdot (b(y \cdot c))), xyz) \\
&= (a,x)(b\ y \cdot c, yz) \text{ by the definition} \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{of the binary operation} \\
&= (z,x)((b,y)(c,z)) \text{ by the definition} \\
&\qquad\qquad\qquad \text{of the binary operation.}
\end{aligned}
$$

So G is a group under the binary operation.

Theorem DF.5.10 (continued 4)

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(2) The sets $\tilde{H} = \{(h, 1) \mid h \in H\}$ and $\tilde{K} = \{(1, k) \mid k \in K\}$ are subgroups of G and the maps $h \mapsto (h, 1)$ for $h \in H$ and $k \mapsto (1, k)$ for $k \in K$ are isomorphisms of these subgroups with groups H and K.

Proof (continued). (2) Let $\theta : H \to \tilde{H}$ and $\psi : K \to \tilde{K}$ be defined as $\theta(h) = (h, 1)$ and $\psi(k) = (1, k)$. Then "clearly" θ and ψ are one to one and onto. Now

$$\theta(h_1 h_2) = (h_1 h_2, 1) = (h_1\ 1 \cdot h_2, 11) = (h_1, 1)(h_2, 1) = \theta(h_1)\theta(h_2), \text{ and}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
\psi(k_1 k_2) &= (1, k_1 k_2) = (1\ 1, k_1 k_2) \\
&= (1\ k_1 \cdot 1, k_1 k_2) \text{ since action on 1} \\
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Theorem DF.5.10 (continued 5)

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(4) $H \cap K = \{1\}$.

(5) For all $h \in H$ and $k \in K$, we have $khk^{-1} = k \cdot h = \varphi(k)(h)$.

Proof (continued). (4) "Clearly" $\tilde{H} \cap \tilde{K} = \{(1,1)\}$. Identifying H and K with $\tilde{H}$ and $\tilde{K}$ (as hypothesized) yields $H \cap K = \{1\}$.

(5) We now show that when k acts on h, the action is actually conjugation: $k \cdot h = khk^{-1}$.

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$$\begin{aligned}(1,k)(h,1)(1,k)^{-1} &= ((1,k)(h,1))(1,k^{-1}) \\ &= (1\ k \cdot h, k)(1, k^{-1}) \\ &= (k \cdot h\ k \cdot 1, kk^{-1}) \\ &= (k \cdot h, 1) \text{ since } k \cdot 1 = 1 \text{ as in (1); see } (*).\end{aligned}$$

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(3) $H \trianglelefteq G$ (associating H with its isomorphic copy of ordered pairs).

Proof (continued). (3) Recall that $N_G(H) = \{g \in G \mid gHg^{-1} = H\}$ is the normalizer of H in G. By (5), since $khk^{-1} = k \cdot h = \varphi(k)(h)$ and $\varphi(k)$ is an automorphism of H, then $khk^{-1} \in H$ for all $h \in H$ and for all $k \in K$, and so $kHk^{-1} = k \cdot H = \varphi(k)(H) = H$. So $K < N_G(H)$. Also, of course, $H \le N_G(H)$. Since $G = HK$ (though technically G consists of ordered pairs instead of products, but we "identity" these). So $G \le N_G(H)$ and hence $G = N_G(H)$. That is, $H \trianglelefteq G$. $\square$

Theorem DF.5.10 (continued 6)

Theorem DF.5.10. Let H and K be groups and let φ be a homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$. Let $\cdot$ denote action of K on H determined by φ. Let G be the set of ordered pairs (h, k) with $h \in H$ and $k \in K$ and define the binary operation $(h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) = (h_1\ k_1 \cdot h_2, k_1, k_2)$.

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Proposition DF.5.11

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

(2) φ is the trivial homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$ (which maps all $k \in K$ to the identity automorphism).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof. (1) implies (2) Suppose the identity map is an isomorphism between $H \rtimes K$ and $N \times K$. In $H \times K$, $(h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) = (h_1 h_2, k_1 k_2)$ and in $H \rtimes K$, $(h_1, h_2)(k_1, k_2) = (h_1\ k_1 \cdot h_2, k_1 k_2)$. So it must be that $h_1 h_2 = h_1\ k_1 \cdot h_2$, or $h_2 = k_1 \cdot h_2$. This must hold for all $h_2 \in H$, so $\varphi(k_1)$ must be the identity automorphism.

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(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

(2) φ is the trivial homomorphism from K into $\text{Aut}(H)$ (which maps all $k \in K$ to the identity automorphism).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof. (1) implies (2) Suppose the identity map is an isomorphism between $H \rtimes K$ and $N \times K$. In $H \times K$, $(h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) = (h_1 h_2, k_1 k_2)$ and in $H \rtimes K$, $(h_1, h_2)(k_1, k_2) = (h_1 \; k_1 \cdot h_2, k_1 k_2)$. So it must be that $h_1 h_2 = h_1 \; k_1 \cdot h_2$, or $h_2 = k_1 \cdot h_2$. This must hold for all $h_2 \in H$, so $\varphi(k_1)$ must be the identity automorphism. Also, this holds for all $k_1 \in K$ and so it must be that $\varphi(k)$ is the identity automorphism for all $k \in K$. That is, φ is the trivial homomorphism from K to $\text{Aut}(H)$.

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 1)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(2) φ is the trivial homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$ (which maps all $k \in K$ to the identity automorphism).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (2) implies (3) If φ is the trivial homomorphism, then $\varphi(k)$ is the identity automorphism of H and $k \cdot h = h$ for all $h \in H$ and for all $k \in K$. By Theorem DF.10(5), $k \cdot h = khk^{-1}$, so $khk^{-1} = h$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$. So $kh = hk$ and the elements of H commute with the elements of K. Also H normalizes K (since $kh = hk$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$ implies $k = hkh^{-1}$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$ and hence $hKh^{-1} = K$ for all $h \in H$), and of course K normalizes itself. Let $g \in H \rtimes K$ and consider gkg^{-1}. We translate this into ordered pairs where, say, $g = (h_1, k_1)$ and $k = (1, k)$.

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 1)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(2) φ is the trivial homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$ (which maps all $k \in K$ to the identity automorphism).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (2) implies (3) If φ is the trivial homomorphism, then $\varphi(k)$ is the identity automorphism of H and $k \cdot h = h$ for all $h \in H$ and for all $k \in K$. By Theorem DF.10(5), $k \cdot h = khk^{-1}$, so $khk^{-1} = h$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$. So $kh = hk$ and the elements of H commute with the elements of K. Also H normalizes K (since $kh = hk$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$ implies $k = hkh^{-1}$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$ and hence $hKh^{-1} = K$ for all $h \in H$), and of course K normalizes itself. Let $g \in H \rtimes K$ and consider gkg^{-1}. We translate this into ordered pairs where, say, $g = (h_1, k_1)$ and $k = (1, k)$.

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 2)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(2) φ is the trivial homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$ (which maps all $k \in K$ to the identity automorphism).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (2) implies (3) Then

$$\begin{aligned} gkg^{-1} &= (h_1, k_1)(1, k)(h_1, k_1)^{-1} \\ &= ((h_1, k_1)(1, k))(h_1, k_1)^{-1} \\ &= (h_1 \; k_1 \cdot 1, k_1 k)(k_1^{-1} \cdot h_1, k_1^{-1}) \text{ by the definition of product} \\ &\quad \text{in } H \rtimes K \text{ and the formula for an inverse of } (h_1, k_1) \\ &\qquad \text{(see the proof of Theorem DF.10)} \\ &= (h_1 \; 1, k_1 k)(h - 1^{-1}, k_1^{-1}) \text{ since the group action yields} \\ &\qquad \text{the identity automorphism} \\ &= (h_1 \; (k_1 k) \cdot h_1^{-1}, k_1, k, k_1^{-1}) \text{ by the definition of product} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 3)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(2) φ is the trivial homomorphism from K into $\mathrm{Aut}(H)$ (which maps all $k \in K$ to the identity automorphism).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (2) implies (3) Then

$$\begin{aligned} gkg^{-1} &= (h_1\ (k_1 k)\cdot h_1^{-1}, k_1, k, k_1^{-1}) \text{ by the definition of product} \\ &= (h_1 h_1^{-1}, k_1 k k_1^{-1}) \text{ since group action yields the} \\ &\qquad\qquad \text{identity automorphism} \\ &= (1, k_1 k k_1^{-1}) \in K. \end{aligned}$$

So $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$ (again, we "identity" K and $\tilde{K}$) by Theorem I.5.1(iv).

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 4)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof. (3) implies (1) [The text, DF, uses a simplified notation when considering h, k, hk, etc. We use the ordered pair notation throughout this proof.] Notice that the commutator satisfies:

$$\begin{aligned} [h,k] &= [(h,1),(1.k)] \text{ “identifying” as in Theorem DF.10} \\ &= (h,1)^{-1}(1,k)^{-1}(h,1)(1,k) \\ &= (1\cdot h^{-1},1)(k^{-1}\cdot 1,k^{-1})(h,1)(1,k) \\ &= (h^{1},1)(1,k)(h,1)(1,k). \end{aligned}$$

Since $H \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$ by Theorem DF.10(3), $(1,k)^{-1}(h,1)(1,k) \in H$ and so $(h,1)^{-1}(1,k)^{-1}(h,1)(1,k) \in H$. That is, $[h,k] = [(h,1),(1,k)] \in H$.

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 4)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

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Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 5)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (3) implies (1) (continued) Similarly, since $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$ by hypothesis, then $(h,1)^{-1}(1,k)^{-1}(h,1) \in K$ and so $(h,1)^{-1}(1,k)^{-1}(h,1)(1,k) \in K$. That is $[h,k] = [(h,1)(1,k)] \in K$. Since $H \cap K = 1 = (1,1)$ ("identifying") by Theorem DF.10(4), then

$$[h,k] = [(h,1)(1,k)] = (h^{-1},1)(1,k^{-1})(h,1)(1,k) = (1,1).$$

This implies $(h,1)(1,k) = (1,k)(h,1)$ (or "identifying," $hk = kh$). Now $(h,1)(1,k) = (h\,1 \cdot 1, k) = (h,k)$ and $(1,k)(h,1) = (1\,k \cdot h, k)$, since these are equal, we must have $k \cdot h = h$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$. That is, the action of K on H is the identity ($\varphi(k)(h) = h$).

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 5)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (3) implies (1) (continued) Similarly, since $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$ by hypothesis, then $(h,1)^{-1}(1,k)^{-1}(h,1) \in K$ and so $(h,1)^{-1}(1,k)^{-1}(h,1)(1,k) \in K$. That is $[h,k] = [(h,1)(1,k)] \in K$. Since $H \cap K = 1 = (1,1)$ ("identifying") by Theorem DF.10(4), then

$$[h,k] = [(h,1)(1,k)] = (h^{-1},1)(1,k^{-1})(h,1)(1,k) = (1,1).$$

This implies $(h,1)(1,k) = (1,k)(h,1)$ (or "identifying," $hk = kh$). Now $(h,1)(1,k) = (h\ 1 \cdot 1, k) = (h,k)$ and $(1,k)(h,1) = (1\ k \cdot h, k)$, since these are equal, we must have $k \cdot h = h$ for all $h \in H$, $k \in K$. That is, the action of K on H is the identity ($\varphi(k)(h) = h$).

Proposition DF.5.11 (continued 6)

Proposition DF.5.11. Let H and K be groups and let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be a homomorphism. The following are equivalent.

(1) The identity set map between $H \rtimes K$ and $H \times K$ (both consisting of ordered pairs) is a group homomorphism (and hence $H \rtimes K \cong H \times K$).

(3) $K \trianglelefteq H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). (3) implies (1) (continued) The identity mapping of $H \rtimes K$ to $H \times K$ is certainly one to one and onto (both $H \times K$ and $H \rtimes K$ are pairs (h, k)). Now with the action of K on H as the identity we have that the product in $H \rtimes K$ satisfies:

$$(h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) = (h_1 \ k_1 h_2, k_1 k_2) = (h_1 h_2, k_1 k_2) = (h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2)$$

in $H \times K$. So the identity has the homomorphism property. That is, the identity mapping is an isomorphism. □

Theorem DF.5.12

Theorem DF.5.12. Recognition Theorem for Semidirect Products. Suppose G is a group with subgroups H and K such that

(1) $H \trianglelefteq G$, and

(2) $H \cap K = \{1\}$.

Let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be the homomorphism defined by mapping $k \in K$ to the automorphism of left conjugation by k on H. Then $HK \cong H \rtimes K$. In particular, if $G = HK$ with H and K satisfying (1) and (2), then G is the semidirect product of H and K.

Proof. Since $H \trianglelefteq G$, then $HK = H \vee K = KH$ is a subgroup of G by Hungerford's Theorem I.5.3(iii). By Proposition DF.5.8, every element of HK can be written uniquely in the form hk, for some $h \in H$ and $k \in K$. Thus the map $hk \mapsto (h, k)$ is a set bijection from HK onto $H \rtimes K$. We now show this bijection satisfies the homomorphism property. Let two elements of HK be $h_1 k_1$ and $h_2 k_2$.

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Theorem DF.5.12 (continued)

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Let $\varphi : K \to \mathrm{Aut}(H)$ be the homomorphism defined by mapping $k \in K$ to the automorphism of left conjugation by k on H. Then $HK \cong H \rtimes K$.

Proof (continued). Then in G,

$$(h_1k_1)(h_2k_2) = h_1k_1h_2(k_1^{-1}k_1)k_2 = h_1(k_1h_2k_1^{-1})k_1k_2 = h_3k_3$$

where $h_3 = h_1(h_1(k_1h_2k_1^{-1}) \in H$ since H is a normal subgroup of G, and $k_3 = k_1k_2 \in K$. So the mapping $hk \mapsto (h, k)$ is a homomorphism because in $H \rtimes K$,

$$\begin{array}{rcl} (h_1, k_1)(h_2, k_2) & = & (h_1 \ k_1 \cdot h_2, k_1k_2) \text{by the definition of product in } H \rtimes K \\ & = & (h_1(k_1h_2k_1^{-1}), k_1k_2) \\ & = & (h_3, k_3). \end{array}$$

So $HK \cong H \rtimes K$. □