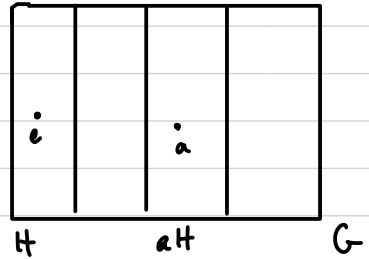


Properties of cosets:

Sps. $H \leq G$. Let $a, b \in G$



1. $a \in aH$
 subset of G.

(since $e \in H$, $ae \in aH$, i.e. $a \in aH$.)

2. ** ** Either $aH = bH$ or $aH \cap bH = \emptyset$.
 ** **

\hookrightarrow i.e. cosets of H partition G .

proof: Sps $aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset$. (NTS: $aH = bH$, $aH \subset bH$ and $bH \subset aH$)

Since $aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset$, sps $g \in aH \cap bH$.

This implies $g = ah_1 = bh_2$ for some $h_1, h_2 \in H$

generic elt of aH

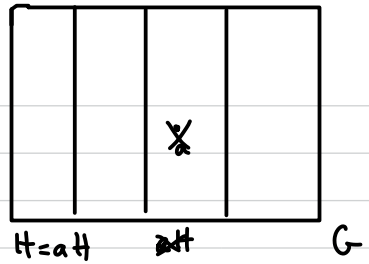
Let $ah_3 \in aH$.

Then $ah_3 = ah_1h_1^{-1}h_3 = bh_2h_1^{-1}h_3 = bh_4$ where $h_4 = h_2h_1^{-1}h_3 \in H$.
 always include this type of quantifier

Similarly, $bH \subset aH$, so $aH = bH$.

3. $aH = H \iff a \in H.$

(\implies) Sps $aH = H.$



Then since $a \in aH$, and $aH = H$, conclude $a \in H.$

(\impliedby) Sps. $a \in H.$ Since $a \in aH$, $aH \cap H \neq \emptyset$, thus $aH = H.$

how to tell when cosets are equal. "litmus test"

* 4. $aH = bH \iff a^{-1}b \in H$ (or $b^{-1}a \in H$)

(\implies) Sps $aH = bH.$

$b \in bH \implies b \in aH \implies b = ah$ for some $h \in H. \implies a^{-1}b = h$

(\impliedby) Sps $a^{-1}b \in H.$ So $a^{-1}b = h$ for some $h \in H.$ for some $h \in H,$
i.e. $a^{-1}b \in H$

So $b = ah$ for some $h \in H$

i.e. $b \in aH$ (by defn of aH)

But $b \in bH$ (property 1)

so $aH \cap bH \neq \emptyset.$ Thus $aH = bH,$ by property 2.