## I Semester M.Sc. Degree Examination, August/September 2021

(CBCS-Y2K17/Y2K14)
MATHEMATICS
M 101 T : Algebra - I

Time : 3 Hours
Max. Marks : 70
Instructions : 1) Answer any five questions.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. a) Let $\phi: \mathrm{G} \rightarrow \overline{\mathrm{G}}$ be a homomorphism with Kernel K and let $\bar{N}$ be a normal subgroup of $\overline{\mathrm{G}}$ and $\mathrm{N}=\{\mathrm{g} \in \mathrm{G}: \phi(\mathrm{g}) \in \overline{\mathrm{N}}\}$. Prove that $\mathrm{G} / \mathrm{N} \cong \overline{\mathrm{G}} / \overline{\mathrm{N}}$.
b) Write Aut $\left(\mathrm{K}_{4}\right)$, where $\mathrm{K}_{4}$ is Klein-four group. Hence illustrate that the automorphism group of an abelian group need not be abelian.
c) State and prove Cayley's theorem.
2. a) State and prove the Orbit-Stabilizer theorem.
b) If $G$ is a finite group and $a \in G$, prove that $C_{a}=\frac{O(G)}{O(N(a))}$, where $N(a)$ is the normalizer of ' $a$ ' and $C_{a}$ is the conjugacy class of $a$ in $G$.
c) Prove that every group of order $p^{2}$, for some prime ' $p$ ' is abelian.
3. a) State and prove Sylow's first theorem.
b) Let $G$ be a group of order $p q$, where $p$ and $q$ are primes with $p<q$ and $q \equiv 1(\bmod p)$. Show that $G$ is non-abelian.
4. a) Define a simple group. Show that a group of order 28 is solvable but not simple.
b) If a group $G$ has a composition series, then show that all its composition series are pairwise equivalent.
c) Give an example of a non abelian solvable group.
5. a) Let $R$ be a commutative ring with unity whose ideals are $(O)$ and $R$ only. Prove that $R$ is a field.
b) If $U$ is an ideal of a ring $R$ and $[R: U]=\{x \in R ; r x \in U, \forall r \in R\}$, then prove that $[R: U]$ is an ideal of $R$ containing $U$.
c) State and prove fundamental theorem of homomorphism for rings.
6. a) Define principal ideal of a ring $R$. Show that the ring $z$ of all integers is a principal ideal ring.
b) Prove that the ideal of the ring $Z$ of integers is maximal if and only if it is generated by some prime integer in $Z$.
c) Show that any two isomorphic integral domains have isomorphic quotient fields.
7. a) Define a Euclidean ring. Let $x=a+i b$ and $y=c+i d$ be any two elements in $z[i]-\{0\}$. Prove that it is an Euclidean ring.
b) Let $R$ be an Euclidean ring and $a, b, \in R$ be non-zero with ' $b$ ' non-unit. Then prove that $d(a)<d(a b)$.
c) State and prove the unique factorization theorem.
8. a) Prove that $\operatorname{deg}(f g)=\operatorname{deg}(f)+\operatorname{deg}(g)$, for $f, g \in R[x]$. Further if $R$ is an integral domain, then show that $R[x]$ is also an integral domain.
b) State and prove Euclid's algorithm for polynomials over a field.
c) Let $A=\left(x^{2}+x+1\right)$ be an ideal generated by $x^{2}+x+1 \in z_{2}[x]$. Verify that $A$ is a maximal ideal in $z_{2}[x]$.
$(4+6+4)$
