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# THIRD SEMESTER B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION, NOVEMBER 2021 (CUCBCSS- UG) <br> CC15U MAT5 B06/CC18U MAT5 B06 - ABSTRACT ALGEBRA <br> (Mathematics - Core Course) <br> (2015 to 2018 Admissions - Supplementary/Improvement) 

Time: 3 Hours
Maximum: 120 Marks

## PART - A (Objective type) <br> Answer all questions. Each question carries 1 mark.

1. State true /false: If $G$ is a group of order 19 then $G$ is cyclic.
2. The Klein 4 -group has how many proper non trivial subgroups?
3. Write the number of cosets of $6 \mathbb{Z}$ in $\mathbb{Z}$.
4. Determine whether the function $f(x)=x^{2}$ is a permutation of $\mathbb{R}$.
5. Write the cycle $(1,3,5,6,2)$ in $S_{6}$ as a product of transpositions.
6. The kernel of the natural map (canonical map) $\gamma: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{n}$ is $\qquad$
7. How many unit elements are there in the ring $\mathbb{Z}$.
8. Give an example of an integral domain which is not a field.
9. The characteristic of the ring $\mathbb{R}$ is $\qquad$
10. Give an example of a ring with unit element.
11. A non-commutative division ring is called ....
12. The number of divisors of zero in $\mathbb{Z}_{6}$.
( $12 \times 1=12$ Marks $)$
PART- B (Short Answer Type)
Answer any ten questions. Each question carries 4 marks.
13. Let $G$ be a group. If the inverse of $a$ is $a^{-1}$, then show that inverse of $a^{-1}$ is $a$.
14. Prove that every cyclic group is abelian.
15. If $a$ and $b$ are any two elements of a group $\langle G, *\rangle$, then the linear equations $x * a=b$ have unique solution $x$ in $G$.
16. Find all generators of $\mathbb{Z}_{14}$.
17. Find the orbits of the permutation $\sigma=\left(\begin{array}{cccccccc}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 & 8 \\ 3 & 8 & 6 & 7 & 4 & 1 & 5 & 2\end{array}\right)$.
18. Exhibit the left and right coset of the subgroup $6 \mathbb{Z}$ of $\mathbb{Z}$.
19. A homomorphism $\phi$ of a group $G$ is a one-to-one function iff kernel of $\phi$ is $\{e\}$.
20. Show that the binary structures $\langle\mathbb{Q},+\rangle$ and $\langle\mathbb{Z},+\rangle$ under usual addition are not isomorphic.
21. Describe the Klein-4 group $V$.
22. Find the index of $\langle 4\rangle$ in $\mathbb{Z}_{24}$.
23. Prove that every group of prime order is cyclic.
24. If $\phi: G \rightarrow G^{\prime}$ is a homomorphism then prove that $\phi(e)=e^{\prime}$ and $\phi\left(a^{-1}\right)=\phi(a)^{-1}$.
25. Let $\phi: G \rightarrow G^{\prime}$ be a homomorphism of a group $G$ onto a group $G^{\prime}$. If $G$ is abelian, then prove that $G^{\prime}$ is also abelian.
26. Let $\langle R,+, \cdot\rangle$ be a ring with additive identity 0 . Then for any $a, b, c \in R$ prove that
(a) $0 \cdot a=a \cdot 0=0$
(b) $a \cdot(-b)=(-a) \cdot b=-(a b)$.
(10 $\times 4=40$ Marks $)$
PART- C (Short Essay Type)
Answer any six questions. Each question carries 7 marks.
27. Show that the set $\mathbb{Q}^{+}$of all positive rational numbers forms an abelian group under the operation defined by $a * b=\frac{a b}{2}$
28. Let $\phi: G \rightarrow G^{\prime}$ be a group homomorphism of a group $G$ on to $G^{\prime}$. If $G$ is abelian then $G^{\prime}$ is abelian.
29. Show that the subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic.
30. Show that cancellation law hold in a ring R iff R has no divisors 0 .
31. Define $S_{n}$ and show that $S_{3}$ is group.
32. Find all subgroups of $\mathbb{Z}_{10}$ and draw its lattice diagram.
33. If $H$ and $K$ are two subgroups of $G$, prove that $H \cap K$ is a subgroup of $G$.
34. Find $\sigma^{-1} \tau \sigma$ and $\sigma^{100}$ for the following permutations $\sigma$ and $\tau$ in $S_{6}$. $\sigma=\left(\begin{array}{cccccc}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 3 & 1 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 2\end{array}\right)$ and $\tau=\left(\begin{array}{cccccc}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 \\ 2 & 4 & 1 & 3 & 6 & 5\end{array}\right)$
35. Show that cancellation law hold in a ring $R$ if and only if $R$ no zero divisors.

## PART - D (Essay Type)

Answer any two questions. Each question carries 13 marks.
36. (a) If $G$ is a group, then prove that $(a * b)^{-1}=b^{-1} * a^{-1}$. for all $a, b \in G$.
(b) State and prove Lagrange's theorem.
37. State and Prove Cayley's theorem.
38. (a) Prove that every field is an intergral domain.
(b) Show that every finite integral domain is a field.

