

Time:3Hrs

Max.Marks:75M

SECTION - A

Answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries FIVE marks 5 X 5 M=25 M

1. Prove that the set Q^1 of rational numbers other than 1 forms an abelian group w.r.to the operation $*$ defined by $a*b = a+b-ab$ for all $a, b \in Q^1$.
2. If H is a subgroup of a group G then prove that, for $a, b \in G$, $a \in Hb \Leftrightarrow Ha = Hb$
3. Define order of an element. In a group G , prove that if $a \in G$ then $o(a) = o(a^{-1})$.
4. Show that every subgroup of a group G with index 2 is a normal subgroup of the group G .
5. Find the regular permutation group isomorphic the multiplicative group $\{1, \omega, \omega^2\}$
6. If f is a homomorphism of a group G into a group G' then prove that kernel f is a normal subgroup of G .
7. Show that field has no proper ideals.
8. Define a Boolean ring and prove that in a Boolean ring R , $a + a = 0 \forall a \in R$

SECTION-B

Answer any FIVE questions. Each question carries TEN marks.

5 X 10 M=50 M

9. a) Prove that a finite semi group satisfying the cancellation laws is a group

(or)
b) Prove that the set of matrices $A_\alpha = \begin{bmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{bmatrix}$; $\alpha \in R$ forms an abelian group w.r.to the matrix multiplication, if $\cos \theta = \cos \phi \Rightarrow \theta = \phi$

10. a). If H and K are two subgroups of a group G , then show that $H \cup K$ is a subgroup of G iff either $H \subseteq K$ or $K \subseteq H$.

(or)
b). State and prove Lagrange's theorem for finite groups.

11 a). Let G and G' be two groups. If $f : G \rightarrow G'$ is a homomorphism then, prove the following

i) $f(e) = e'$ where e and e' are the identity elements in

ii) $f(a^{-1}) = [f(a)]^{-1}$, for each $a \in G$.

(or)

b). State and prove fundamental theorem of homomorphism of groups

12. a). State and prove Cayley's theorem.

(or)

b). Show that every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic

13. a). Prove that every finite integral domain is a field.

(or)

b). Show that the ring of integers \mathbb{Z} is a principal ideal ring.