

1 (Sem-5/FYUGP) MAT 44 MJ

2025

MATHEMATICS

(Major)

Paper : MAT0500404

(Abstract Algebra)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2½ hours

The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.

1. Answer the following : 1×8=8

- (a) State the Lagrange's theorem on order of subgroups of a group.
- (b) If H and K are two finite subgroups of a group, then which of the following is true?

(i) $O(HK) = \frac{O(H) + O(K)}{O(H \cap K)}$

(ii) $O(HK) = \frac{O(H)O(K)}{O(H \cap K)}$

(iii) $O(HK) = O(H) + O(K)$

(iv) $O(HK) = O(H)O(K)$



Caps
Lock



A

S

Shift

Z

X

Ctrl



Alt

(2)

- (c) Write True or False :
"Order of a cyclic group is equal to the order of its generators."
- (d) Give an example of a left ideal which is not a right ideal.
- (e) Express the permutation
- $$\begin{pmatrix} a & b & c & d & e & f & g \\ c & d & e & g & f & b & a \end{pmatrix}$$
- as a cycle.
- (f) Under what condition,
 $Z_p = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, (p-1)\}$
modulo p will be a field?
- (g) When will an element in a ring be called a nilpotent element?
- (h) Give an example of a prime ideal of a ring which is not a maximal ideal in that ring.

26A/120

(Continued)

(3)

2. Answer any six from the following : $2 \times 6 = 12$

- (a) Let G be a group and a be any element of G . Show that $\langle a \rangle$, the subset generated by a , is a subgroup of G .
- (b) Define a ring homomorphism and its kernel.
- (c) Show that every subgroup of a cyclic group is a cyclic group.
- (d) Define the centre of a group and calculate the centre of S_3 .
- (e) Show that the centre of any group G is a normal subgroup of G .
- (f) If $G = Z(G)$ is cyclic, then show that G is Abelian.
- (g) If Z is the ring of integers and $H = \{3n : n \in Z\}$, then write all right cosets of H in Z .

26A/120

(Turn Over)

(4)

- (h) If x is an element of a group and $x^n = e$, the identity element of the group, then show that the order of x divides n .
- (i) Show that every ideal of the ring of integers is a principal ideal.
- (j) If $f: R \rightarrow S$ is a ring homomorphism, then show that kernel of f is an ideal of R .

3. Answer any four from the following : $5 \times 4 = 20$

- (a) If f is a group homomorphism from G onto H , then show that $H \cong G/K$, where K is the kernel of f .
- (b) Describe in pictures the elements of the dihedral group D_4 of the symmetries of a square.
- (c) Write all subgroups of Z_{30} .
- (d) Suppose $f: G \rightarrow H$ is a group homomorphism, then prove the following : $2+2+1=5$
- (i) If e is the identity of G , then $f(e)$ is the identity of H .

26A/120

(Continued)

(5)

- (ii) If K is a subgroup of G , then $f(K)$ is a subgroup of H .
- (iii) If a is an element of G , then $f(a^{-1}) = (f(a))^{-1}$.

(e) Define a transposition in permutation. Show that every permutation can be expressed as a product of transpositions.

(f) If D is a commutative ring without zero-divisors, show that the characteristic of D is either a zero or a prime number.

(g) If P and Q are two ideals of a ring R , then show that $P+Q$ is again an ideal of R containing each of P and Q .

(h) Define zero-divisor in a ring. Show that a finite integral domain is a field. Give an example of an integral domain which is not a field. $1+3+1=5$

4. Answer any two from the following : $10 \times 2 = 20$

- (a) (i) Define a quotient group. Show that every quotient group of a cyclic group is cyclic. 5

26A/120

(Turn Over)

(6)

- (ii) Show that a group of prime order has no non-trivial subgroup. 2
- (iii) If a is an integer and p is a prime, show that $a^p \equiv a \pmod{p}$. 3
- (b) (i) Define even and odd permutations. Show that a cycle of even length is an odd permutation and a cycle of odd length is an even permutation. 2+3=5
- (ii) Compute $a^{-1}bab^{-1}$ where $a = (135)(14)$ and $b = (2576)$. 4
- (iii) Find the generators of the group $\{1, -1, i, -i\}$ with multiplication. 1
- (c) Show that every group is isomorphic to a permutation group.
- (d) If R is a commutative ring with unity, then show that an ideal M will be a maximal ideal in R if and only if R/M is a field.

(7)

- (e) (i) Prove that a group homomorphism f will be one-one if and only if the kernel of f contains only the identity element. 5
- (ii) Prove that a subgroup of index 2 in a group is a normal subgroup. 5

