

PRAMUKH SWAMI SCIENCE AND H D PATEL ARTS COLLEGE, KADI
B Sc Semester : 5 (MATHEMATICS) : Midterm Exam
PAPER 501 (ABSTRACT ALGEBRA)

[DATE : 23/09/2016

TIME : 2 Hours]

Max Marks : 40

Q-1

(a) Define a Group

Give an example of a non abelian group of order six

(b) State and prove the necessary and sufficient conditions for a non empty subset H of a group G to be a subgroup of G

(c) Let G be a non empty set with binary operation *. and if,

(i) * is associative

(ii) For every $a \in G$, there exists $e \in G$, such that $a*e=a$

(iii) For every $a \in G$, there exists $b \in G$, such that $a*b=e$

Then prove that G is a group under *.

OR

Q-1

(a) In a Group G Prove that

(i) Inverse of an element is unique

(ii) For $a, b \in G$, $(a*b)^{-1} = b^{-1} * a^{-1}$

(b) Suppose $o(a) = n$ for an element a in a group G, then prove that

(i) $O(a^p) \leq o(a)$ for $p \in \mathbb{Z}$

(ii) $O(a^p) = o(a)$ if $(p, n) = 1$

(c) Let $G = \mathbb{R} - \{-1\}$, and * be the operation defined on G as $a*b = a+b+ab$ then prove that $(G, *)$ is an abelian group.

Q-2

(a) Prove that the intersection of two subgroups of a group G is always a subgroup of G. Is converse true ? Justify your answer

- (b) Show that any two disjoint cycles in S_n are commutative.
- (c) For $f = (1\ 2\ 3)(1\ 6\ 5\ 4\ 3) \in S_6$
 Find (i) $\text{ord}(f)$ (ii) Check whether f is even or odd.

OR

Q-2

- (a) State and prove Lagrange's theorem
- (b) Define centre of a group G , Prove that centre of a group G is a subgroup of G
- (c) State and prove Euler's theorem

Q-3

- (a) State and prove Fermat's theorem
- (b) If $G = (\mathbb{Z}; +)$ and $H = n\mathbb{Z}$, then obtain all right cosets of H in G , and find the index of H in G .
- (c) Show that a group of prime order is always cyclic

OR

Q-3

- (a) Prove that the order of a permutation $f \in S_n$ is the least common multiple of the length of its disjoint cycles
- (b) For $f = (1\ 3\ 4\ 5\ 6\ 2)$ and $g = (1\ 2\ 4\ 3)(5\ 6) \in S_6$
 Find (i) f^3 (ii) $(g^{-1})^2$
- (c) Show that the congruence modulo relation is an equivalence relation in a group G
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