

Roll No. Total No. of Pages : 2

Total No. of Questions: 07

M.Sc. Mathematics (2017 Batch) (Sem.-1)

**ALGEBRA-I** 

Subject Code: MSM-101 Paper ID: [74720]

Time: 3 Hrs. Max. Marks: 80

### **INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:**

- SECTION-A is COMPULSORY consisting of EIGHT questions carrying TWO marks each.
- 2. SECTION B & C. have THREE questions in each section carrying SIXTEEN marks each.
- 3. Select atleast TWO questions from SECTION B & C EACH.

#### **SECTION-A**

# 1. Answer briefly:

- a) Write all abelian groups of order 108.
- b) State Sylow's second theorem.
- c) Let R be a ring and  $a \in R$ . Prove that  $I = \{x \in R/ax = 0\}$  is a right ideal of R.
- d) Prove that any p-Sylow subgroup of a group G of order 33 is a normal subgroup of G.
- e) Show that elements in the same class of a group must have the same order.
- f) Write the composition series for a cyclic group of order 50.
- g) Write the composition series for the group A<sub>4</sub>
- h) Prove that group of order 55 is not simple.

## **SECTION-B**

- 2 a) Prove that  $A_n$ , n>4, is the only nontrivial normal subgroup of  $S_n$ .
  - b) Let G be a group of order 2m where m is odd. Prove that G contains a normal subgroup of order m.

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- a) Prove that if an abelian group has a composition series, then G is a finite group.
  - b) State and prove Cayley's theorem.
- 4 a) Prove that any two finite sub normal series for a group G have isomorphic refinements.
  - b) Write the composition series for the symmetric group S<sub>4</sub>.

## **SECTION-C**

- 5 a) Prove that a divison ring is a simple ring.
  - b) Let G be a finite group such that  $x^2$  = e for all x  $\varepsilon$  G. Prove that G is the direct product of a finite number of cyclic groups of order 2.
- 6 a) State and prove sylow's third theorem.
  - b) Prove that there are only two non-abelian groups of order 8.
- 7 a) Prove that in an integral domain every prime element is an irreducible element. The converse may not be true.
  - b) Let R be a Boolean ring. Then each prime ideal  $P \neq R$  is maximal.

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