

(FOR THE CANDIDATES ADMITTED  
DURING THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2024 ONLY)

24PMS101

REG.NO. :

**N.G.M.COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS) : POLLACHI**  
**END-OF-SEMESTER EXAMINATIONS: NOVEMBER-2024**  
**COURSE NAME: M.Sc.-MATHEMATICS** **MAXIMUM MARKS: 75**  
**SEMESTER: I** **TIME: 3 HOURS**

**ALGEBRA**

**SECTION – A**

**(10 X 1 = 10 MARKS)**

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.**

**(K1)**

1. If  $G$  is a group and if  $a \in G$ , then the set  $N(a) = \{x \in G / xa = ax\}$  is called the \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) Conjugacy (b) normal subgroup (c) Normalizer (d) none of these
2. If  $R$  is a commutative ring, then  $a \neq 0 \in R$  is said to be a \_\_\_\_\_ if there exists  $b \in R, b \neq 0$ , such that  $ab = 0$ .  
(a) zero-divisor (b) integral domain (c) Division ring (d) field
3. The element  $a \in K$  is algebraic over  $F$  if and only if  $F(a)$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ of  $F$   
(a) Degree (b) finite extension (c) Algebraic extension (d) none of these
4. if  $u, v \in V$  then  $u$  is said to be \_\_\_\_\_ to  $v$  if  $(u, v)=0$   
(a) orthogonal (b) inner product (c) orthogonal complement (d) orthogonal set
5. Any finite extension set, then the list of characteristic 0 is a \_\_\_\_\_.  
(a) simple extension (b) algebraic extension (c) finite extension (d) extension

**ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN ONE (OR) TWO SENTENCES.**

**(K2)**

6. Define conjugate of  $a$  in  $G$ .
7. State the Pigeonhole Principle.
8. Define Algebraic extension.
9. Define norm of  $v$ .
10. Define the fixed field of a group  $G$ .

**SECTION – B**

**(5 X 5 = 25 MARKS)**

**ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS. (K3)**

11. a) If  $o(G) = p^2$  where  $p$  is a prime number, then  $G$  is abelian.

**(OR)**

- b) If  $p^m \mid o(G), p^{m+1} \nmid o(G)$ , then  $G$  has a subgroup of order  $p^m$ .

12. a) State and Prove the Gauss Lemma.

**(OR)**

- b) If  $R$  is an integral domain, then prove that  $R[x]$  is also an integral domain.

13. a) If  $F$  is an algebraic extension of  $K$  and if  $K$  is an algebraic extension of  $F$ , then prove that  $L$  is an algebraic extension of  $F$ .

**(OR)**

- b) Let  $F$  be a finite field with  $q$  elements and suppose that  $F \subset K$  where  $K$  is also a finite field. Then prove that  $K$  has  $q^n$  elements where  $n = [K : F]$

**(CONTD.....2)**

14. a) Prove that  $w^T$  is a subspace of  $v$

(OR)

b) If  $p(x) \in F[x]$  and if  $K$  is an extension of  $F$ , then prove that for any element  $b \in K$ ,  $p(x) = (x - b)q(x) + p(b)$  where  $q(x) \in K[x]$  and where  $\deg q(x) = \deg p(x) - 1$

15.a) Prove that the fixed field of  $G$  is a subfield of  $K$

(OR)

b) If  $K$  is a finite extension of  $F$ , then prove that  $G(K, F)$  is a finite group and its order,  $o(G(K, F))$  satisfies  $o(G(K, F)) \leq [K : F]$

### SECTION – C

(5 X 8 = 40 MARKS)

ANSWER EITHER (a) OR (b) IN EACH OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

(K4 (Or) K5)

16. a) If  $o(G) = p^2$  where  $p$  is a prime number, then  $Z(G) \neq (e)$

(OR)

b) State and prove the third part of the Sylow's theorem

17.a) State and prove Division Algorithm

(OR)

b) State and prove The Eisenstein Criterion

18. a) If  $L$  is a finite extension of  $K$  and if  $K$  is a finite extension of  $F$ , then prove that  $L$  is a finite extension of  $F$ . Moreover,  $[L : F] = [L : K][K : F]$ .

(OR)

b) Let  $G$  be a finite abelian group enjoying the property that the relation  $x^n = e$  is satisfied by at most  $n$  elements of  $G$ , for every integer  $n$ . Then prove that  $G$  is a cyclic group.

19.a) If  $u, v \in V$  then prove that  $|(u, v)| \leq \|u\| \|v\|$

(OR)

b) Prove that a polynomial of degree  $n$  over a field can have at most  $n$  roots in any extension field.

20.a) If  $K$  is a field and if  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$  are automorphisms of  $K$ , then prove that it is impossible to find elements  $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_n$ , not all 0, in  $K$  such that  $a_1\sigma_1(u) + a_2\sigma_2(u) + \dots + a_n\sigma_n(u) = 0$  for all  $u \in K$

(OR)

b) State and prove Fundamental theorem of Galois theory

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