



**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**

**B.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MATHEMATICS**

**FOURTH SEMESTER – APRIL 2017**

**MT 4502- MODERN ALGEBRA**

Date: 21-04-2017  
09:00-12:00

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

**PART – A**

**ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS**

**(10 x 2 = 20)**

1. Define finite and infinite set.
2. Give an example of a finite group.
3. Define cyclic group and give an example.
4. How many generators are there for a cyclic group of order 9?
5. Define automorphism of a group with an example.
6. Define odd and even permutations.
7. Define an integral domain.
8. Define a field.
9. Define an Euclidean ring.
10. What is a Gaussian integer?

**PART – B**

**ANSWER ANY FIVE QUESTIONS.**

**EACH QUESTION CARRIES EIGHT MARKS.**

**(5 x 8 = 40)**

11. Show that every group of order four is abelian.
12. If  $H$  and  $K$  are subgroups of  $G$ , then  $HK$  is a subgroup of  $G$  if and only if  $HK = KH$ .
13. Prove that every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic.
14. Let  $H$  be a subgroup of a group  $G$ . Then prove that any two left cosets of  $H$  in  $G$  are either identical or have no element in common.
15. If  $G$  is a group, then prove that  $A(G)$ , the set of all automorphisms of  $G$  is a group.
16. Show that the intersection of two ideals of a ring  $R$  is an ideal of  $R$ .
17. Prove that every finite integral domain is a field.
18. Prove that the ring of integers is a PID.

**PART – C**

**ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS.**

**(2 x 20 = 40)**

19. a. If  $H$  and  $K$  are any two non – empty subsets of a group  $G$ , then prove that  $(HK)^{-1} = K^{-1}H^{-1}$ .  
b. State and prove Lagrange's theorem.
20. a. Prove that any two infinite cyclic groups are isomorphic to each other.  
b. State and prove Cayley theorem.
21. a. Let  $R$  be a commutative ring with unit element whose only ideals are  $(0)$  and  $R$  itself. Then prove that  $R$  is a field.  
b. If  $p$  is a prime then prove that  $Z_p$  is a field.
22. a. Prove that the characteristic of an integral domain  $D$  is either zero or a prime number.  
b. Prove that every Euclidean ring is a principal ideal domain.

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