

Exam Seat No: _____

Enrollment No: _____

C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

Wadhwan City

Subject Code : 5SC02MTC5

Summer Examination-2014

Date: 18 /06/2014

Subject Name:- Algebra-I

Branch/Semester:- M.Sc(Maths)/II

Time:02:00 To 5:00

Examination: Regular

Instructions:-

- (1) Attempt all Questions of both sections in same answer book / Supplementary
- (2) Use of Programmable calculator & any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
- (3) Instructions written on main answer Book are strictly to be obeyed.
- (4) Draw neat diagrams & figures (If necessary) at right places
- (5) Assume suitable & Perfect data if needed

SECTION-I

- Q-1
- a) If U is an ideal of a ring with unity and $1 \in U$ prove that $U = R$. (02)
 - b) Define principle ideal ring and give an example with illustration. (02)
 - c) Define integral domain. (01)
 - d) What are characteristics of the following rings? (01)
 - (i) $(\mathbb{Z}_6, +_6, \cdot_6)$
 - (ii) $(\mathbb{Z}, +, \cdot)$
 - e) Define polynomial in an integral domain. (01)



- Q-2
- a) Let $R = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{C} \right\}$, where \bar{a} is the conjugate of the complex number a . show that R is a non-commutative ring with unity. (05)
 - b) For nonzero polynomials $f, g \in D[x]$, prove that $[fg] = [f] + [g]$. (05)
 - c) For ideals I_1 and I_2 of a ring R , prove that $I_1 \cup I_2$ is also an ideal of R if and only if $I_1 \subset I_2$ or $I_2 \subset I_1$. (04)

OR

- Q-2
- a) Consider the subset, $I = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & 0 \\ b & 0 \end{pmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{Z} \right\}$ of the ring $R = (M_2(\mathbb{Z}), +, \cdot)$. Is I right ideal of R ? Is I left ideal of R ? (05)
 - b) Prove that, the characteristic of a ring R with unity is n iff n is the smallest positive integer with $n1 = 0$. (05)
 - c) Let $(R, +, \cdot)$ and (R', \oplus, \ominus) be rings. If homomorphism $\phi: (R, +, \cdot) \rightarrow (R', \oplus, \ominus)$ is onto with its kernel K , prove that $R/K \cong R'$. (04)

- Q-3
- a) Prove that a finite integral domain is a field. (07)
 - b) Let D' be the set of all constant polynomials in $D[x]$, that is $D' = \{(a, 0, 0, \dots) : a \in D\}$, prove that (07)
 - (i) D' is an integral domain.
 - (ii) $D \cong D'$.

OR

- Q-3 a) For an integral domain D , show that the set $D[x]$ of all polynomials on D is also an integral domain under the binary operations addition and multiplication. (07)
- b) Prove that every Euclidean ring is a principle ideal ring. (07)

SECTION-II

- Q-4 a) If $f = (0, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, \dots)$, $g = (1, 0, -3, 1, 0, 0, \dots)$ for $f, g \in \mathbb{Z}[x]$ find $f + g$ and $f - g$. (02)
- b) If $f = ([3], [0], [1], [0], [0], [0] \dots)$ and $g = ([2], [3], [4], [2], [0], [0])$, for $f, g \in \mathbb{Z}_5[x]$, find $f \cdot g$. (02)
- c) Define irreducible polynomial in $F[x]$. (01)
- d) Define algebraic element. (01)
- e) Define normal extension of a field. (01)
- Q-5 a) If $x = (0, 1, 0, 0, \dots) \in D[x]$, show that $x^n = (a_0, a_1, a_2, \dots)$ for each positive integer n with $a_n = 1$ and $a_i = 0$ for each non-negative integer $i \neq n$. (05)
- b) Obtain the quotient $q(x)$ and remainder $r(x)$ on dividing $f(x) = 4x^4 - 3x^2 + 2$ by $g(x) = x^3 - 2x + 1$ in $\mathbb{R}[x]$ and express it in the form of division algorithm. (05)
- c) Find all zeros of $f(x) = 30x^3 + 89x^2 + 82x + 24$ in $\mathbb{Z}_7[x]$. (04)

OR

- Q-5 a) For polynomials $f(x), g(x) \neq 0$ in $F[x]$, prove that there exist unique polynomials $q(x)$ and $r(x)$ such that $f(x) = q(x)g(x) + r(x)$ where either $r(x) = 0$ or $[r(x)] \leq [g(x)]$. (07)
- b) State and prove unique factorization theorem for polynomials. (07)
- Q-6 a) State and prove Eisenstein's criterion. (07)
- b) Suppose K is a finite extension of a field F . show that $G(K, F)$ is a finite group and its order, $o(G(K, F))$ satisfies the relation $o(G(K, F)) \leq [K : F]$. (07)

OR

- Q-6 a) Let K be an extension of a field F . prove that the element $a \in K$ is algebraic over F if and only if $F(a)$ is a finite extension of F . (07)
- b) Let K be a normal extension of a field F , of characteristic 0. Show that there is a one to one correspondence between the set of subfields of K which contains F and the set of subgroups of $G(K, F)$. (07)

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