Reg. No. : $\qquad$
Name : $\qquad$

# Second Semester M.Sc. Degree Examination, August 2009 Branch : Mathematics <br> MM 221 : ALGEBRA <br> (Prior to 2005 Admn.) 

Time: 3 Hours
Max. Marks: 75
Instructions : 1) Answer 5 questions choosing Part - A or Part - B from each question.
2) All questions carry equal marks.

1. A) a) Prove that $\mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{m}} \times \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{n}} \simeq \mathrm{Z}_{\mathrm{mn}}$ if m and n are relatively prime integers. What can be said about $\mathrm{Z}_{2} \times \mathrm{Z}_{2}$ ?
b) Derive the conditions which are necessary and sufficient for a group G to be the internal direct product of its subgroups H and K .
B) a) Show that if $m$ divides the order of a finite abelian group then $G$ has a subgroup of order $m$.
b) Find, upto isomorphism, all abelian groups of order 60 .
c) Show that if G has a composition series and if N is a normal subgroup of $G$, then $G$ has a composition series.
2. A) a) Let $X$ be a $G$-set for a group $G$. Show that $G_{x}=\{g \in G \mid x g=x\}$ is a subgroup of $G$ for each $x \in X$.
b) Show that if $X$ is a $G$-set for a group $G$, the relation $x_{1} \sim x_{2}$ if and only if $x_{1} g=x_{2}$ for some $g \in G$, is an equivalence relation on $X$.
c) Show that every group of order $p^{2}$ is abelian.
B) a) Show that if H is a p-subgroup of a finite group G and $\mathrm{N}[\mathrm{H}]$ is the normaliser of $H$ in $G$, then $(N[H]: H) \equiv(G: H)(\bmod p)$.
b) Derive the class equation for a finite group $G$.
c) Show that a group of order 15 has a normal subgroup.
3. A) a) Show that if $A$ is a $n \times n$ matrix in $F$ the function $\langle X, Y\rangle=X^{t} A Y$ defined on the space $\mathrm{F}^{\mathrm{n}}$ of column vectors is a bilinear form and it is symmetric if and only if A is symmetric.
b) If $P$ is an element in $S U_{2}$ with eigen values $\lambda$ and $\bar{\lambda}$, show that $P$ is conjugate in $\mathrm{SU}_{2}$ to the matrix $\left[\begin{array}{ll}\lambda & \cdot \\ . & \lambda\end{array}\right]$.
c) Show that if A is a skew symmetic matrix, then $\mathrm{e}^{\mathrm{A}}$ is orthogonal.
B) a) Show that if V is a m -dimensional vector space over a field of characteristic $\neq 2$ and $\langle$,$\rangle is a nondegenerate skew-symmetric form on \mathrm{V}$, then the dimension m of V is even.
b) Show that $\mathrm{SU}_{2}$ is homeomorphic to the unit 3 sphere in $\mathbb{R}^{4}$.
4. A) a) Show that if $E$ is a finite extension of $F$ and $K$ is a finite extension of $E$, then $K$ is a finite extension of $F$ and $[K: F]=[K: E][E: F]$.
b) Find the degree $\mathrm{Q}(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})$ over Q .
c) Show that squaring the circle is impossible.
B) a) Let E be a field and F a subfield of E . Show that the set $\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{F})$ of all automorphisms of E leaving F fixed forms a subgroup of the group of all automorphisms of E and $\mathrm{F} \leq \mathrm{E}_{\mathrm{G}(\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{F})}$.
b) If F is a finite field of characteristic p , show that the map $\sigma_{\mathrm{p}}: \mathrm{F} \rightarrow$ Fdefined by $a \sigma_{p}=a^{p}$ is an automorphism of $F$ and $F_{\sigma_{p}} \simeq Z_{p}$.
c) Let E be finite extension of F and $\sigma$ an isomorphism of F onto a field $\mathrm{F}^{\prime}$ and let $\bar{F}$ be an algebraic closure of F . Show that the number of extensions of $\sigma$ to an isomorphism $\tau$ of $E$ into $\bar{F}$ is finite.
5. A) a) If E is a field such that $\mathrm{F} \leq \mathrm{E} \leq \overline{\mathrm{F}}$, show that E is a splitting field over F if and only if every automorphism of $\overline{\mathrm{F}}$ leaving F fixed maps E onto itself.
b) Find the splitting field of $\mathrm{X}^{3}-2$ over Q and its degree.
B) a) If E is a finite extension of F and K is a finite extension of E , show that K is a separable extension of F if and only K is a separable extension of E and $E$ is a separable extension of $F$.
b) If F is a finite field containing q elements and E is a finite extension of degree $n$ over $F$ show that $E$ contains $q^{n}$ elements.
c) Is $\mathbb{R}$ a splitting field of $Q$ ? Is $\mathbb{C}$ a splitting field of $\mathbb{R}$ ?
