



**Gandhi Institute of Engineering and Technology University, Odisha, Gunupur
(GIET UNIVERSITY)**

M.Sc. (Second Semester - Regular) Examinations, July - 2025

24MPCMA12001 – Abstract Algebra

(Mathematics)

Time: 3 hrs

Maximum: 60 Marks

Answer ALL questions

(The figures in the right hand margin indicate marks)

PART – A

(2 x 5 = 10 Marks)

Q.1. Answer **ALL** questions

- | | CO # | Blooms
Level |
|---|------|-----------------|
| a. What is Commutative group. Provide an example of Commutative group. | CO1 | K1 |
| b. Differentiate between group homomorphism and isomorphism. | CO2 | K1 |
| c. Let G be the group of integers under addition. A mapping $\phi: G \rightarrow G$ is defined by $\phi(x) = cx$ for all $x \in G, c \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then show that ϕ is a homomorphism. | CO3 | K2 |
| d. Define Eisenstein's Criterion and give an example. | CO4 | K2 |
| e. What do you mean by extension field? Justify your answer with an example. | CO5 | K2 |

PART – B

(10 x 5 = 50 Marks)

Answer **ALL** the questions

- | | Marks | CO # | Blooms
Level |
|--|-------|------|-----------------|
| 2. a. State and Prove Lagrange's Theorem. | 7 | CO1 | K2 |
| b. Is the set of integers is a cyclic group w.r.t addition? If yes then find its generator. | 3 | CO1 | K2 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. N is a normal subgroup of G if and only if $gNg^{-1} = N$ for every $g \in G$. | 7 | CO1 | K2 |
| d. Define Euler's ϕ function. Find $\phi(10)$. | 3 | CO1 | K2 |
| 3.a. Show that if every element of the group G is its own inverse, then G is abelian. | 6 | CO2 | K2 |
| b. If every $x \in R$ satisfies $x^2 = x$. Prove that R must be commutative. | 4 | CO1 | K2 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. Let ϕ be a homomorphism of G onto \bar{G} with kernel K and let \bar{N} be a normal subgroup of \bar{G} . $N = \{x \in G \phi(x) \in \bar{N}\}$. Then $\frac{G}{N} \approx \frac{\bar{G}}{\bar{N}}$. | 10 | CO2 | K2 |
| 4.a. Show that the commutative Ring D is an integral domain iff for $a, b, c \in D$ with $a \neq 0$, the relation $ab = ac$ implies that $b = c$. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| b. If R is a ring, then for all $a, b \in R$ show that, $(-1)a = -a$. | 5 | CO3 | K2 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. If U is an ideal of a ring R , then $\frac{R}{U}$ is a ring and is a homomorphic image of R . | 10 | CO3 | K2 |
| 5.a. Show that the commutative Ring D is an integral domain iff for $a, b, c \in D$ with $a \neq 0$, the relation $ab = ac$ implies that $b = c$. | 5 | CO4 | K3 |
| b. If R is a ring, then for all $a, b \in R$ show that, $(-1)a = -a$. | 5 | CO3 | K1 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. Show that $F[x]$ is an Euclidean ring. | 6 | CO4 | K2 |
| d. The homomorphism ϕ of R into R' is an isomorphism iff $I(\phi) = (0)$. | 4 | CO3 | K3 |

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|--|---|-----|----|
| 6.a. Minimal polynomial of any element is irreducible of F . | 5 | CO5 | K1 |
| b. If $P(x) \in F[x]$ be a minimal polynomial of α and $f(x) \in F[x]$ be any other polynomial such that $f(\alpha) = 0$, then $P(x) f(x)$. | 5 | CO5 | K3 |
| (OR) | | | |
| c. Minimal polynomial of an element is unique. | 5 | CO5 | K1 |
| d. Every finite extension is an algebraic extension. | 5 | CO5 | K3 |

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