

- Q.1 A In a group G , G is a commutative group if and only if $(ab)^{-1} = a^{-1}b^{-1} \forall a, b \in G$. [7]
 B G is a group and $a \in G$ is fixed element. $H = \{x \in G / xa = ax\}$. prove that $H \leq G$. [7]
 C For $\sigma \in S_8, \sigma = (1 \ 3 \ 7 \ 8)$ find σ^{-1} and $O(\sigma)$. [6]
 OR
- Q.1 A State and prove that necessary and sufficient condition for non empty subset of group is to be a subgroup. [7]
 B State and prove that Langrange's theorem for finite group. [7]
 C In a group G for $a, b \in G$ if $O(b) = 4, aba^{-1} = b^2$ and if $O(a)$ is an odd number then find $O(a)$. [6]
- Q.2 A G is a group and $g \in G$ is fixed element. prove that $i_g : G \rightarrow G, i_g(x) = gxg^{-1}$ is an isomorphism. [7]
 B $(G, +) = (Z, +)$ and $(H, +) = (5Z, +)$ obtain factor group G/H of H in G . [7]
 C Prove that intersection of two normal subgroups of group G is normal subgroup. [6]
 OR
- Q.2 A State and prove cayle's theorem. [7]
 B G is cyclic group of order 18 generated by a and $H = \langle a^3 \rangle$ obtain factor group G/H of H in G . [7]
 C $G = S_3$ and $H = \{\rho_0, \rho_1, \rho_2\}$ prove that H is a normal subgroup of G . [6]
- Q.3 A Prove that $(Z_5, +_5, \cdot_5)$ is a field. [7]
 B Define: Boolean ring and prove that it is commutative ring. [7]
 C Prove that every field is an integral domain. [6]
 OR
- Q.3 A Prove that finite integral domain is a field. [7]
 B Prove that $(Z_7, +_7, \cdot_7)$ is a commutative ring with unity. [7]
 C The cancellation laws hold in ring R if and only if R has no zero divisors. [6]
- Q.4 A Prove every PID is a UFD. [7]
 B Using Fermat's theorem, prove that $n^{37} - n$ is divisible by 19 and also find remainder when 13^{47} is divided by 19. [7]
 C Prove : an ideal $\langle p \rangle$ in PID is maximal if and only if p is an irreducible. [6]
 OR
- Q.4 A R is commutative ring with unity. An ideal M of R is maximal if and only if R/M is a field. [7]
 B Using Euler's theorem, obtain remainder when 7^{1000} is divided by 24. [7]
 C $\emptyset : R \rightarrow R'$ is isomorphism if R is an ideal of R then $\emptyset(I)$ is an ideal of R' . [6]
- Q.5 A State and prove division algorithm for polynomials in $F[x]$. [7]
 B For an integral domain D , prove that $D[x]$ is also an integral domain with respect to the binary operations of addition and multiplication of polynomial. [7]
 C Any ideal in integral domain $F[x]$ is a principal ideal. [6]
 OR
- Q.5 A Prove that the degree of product of two non-zero polynomials is equal to sum of their degree. [7]
 B State and prove remainder theorem for polynomials in $F[x]$. [7]
 C Find all irreducible polynomials in $z_2[x]$ and in $z_3[x]$ of degree 2 or 3. [6]