M.Sc. Part-I (Semester-II) (CBCS Scheme) Examination (Old) MATHEMATICS

(Advanced Abstract Algebra-II)

Paper-VII-202

Time—Three Hours]

Maximum Marks-80

Note: -- Solve FIVE questions, selecting ONE from each Unit.

UNIT-I

- 1. (a) Let $f(x) = a_0 + a_1x + ... + a_nx^n \in Z[x]$, $n \ge 1$. Prove that, if there is a prime p such that $p^2 \nmid a_0$, $p|a_0$, $p|a_1$, ..., $p|a_{n-1}$, $p \nmid a_n$, then f(x) is irreducible over \mathbf{Q} .
 - (b) Let p(x) be an irreducible polynomial in F[x] and let u be a root of p(x) in an extension E of F, then prove that:
 - (i) F(u), the subfield of E generated by F and u is the set

$$F[u] = \{b_0 + b_1 u + ... + b_m u^m \in E/b_0 + b_1 x + ... + b_m x^m \in F[x]\}$$

(ii) If the degree of p(x) is n, the set $(1, u, ... u^{n-1})$ forms a basis of F(u) over F and [F(u):F]

- (c) Define the splitting field of f(x) over field F. Let K be a splitting field of the polynomial f(x) ∈ F[x] over a field F. If E is another splitting field of f(x) over F then prove that there exists an isomorphism σ: E → K that is identity on F.
 - (d) Let E be an algebraic extension of a field F contained in an algebraic closure F of F. Then prove that the following conditions are equivalent:
 - (i) Every irreducible polynomial in F[x] that has a root in E splits into linear factors in E
 - (ii) E is the splitting field of a family of polynomials in F[x]
 - (iii) Every embedding σ of E in F that keeps each element of F fixed maps E onto E. 8

UNIT-II

- (a) Define the prime field and prove that the prime field of a field F is either isomorphic to Q or to Z/(p) where p is a prime.
 - (b) State and prove the fundamental theorem of Algebra.
- (c) Prove that any finite field F with pⁿ elements is the splitting field of x^{pn} x ∈ F_p[x]. Consequently any two finite fields with pⁿ elements are isomorphic.

2

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UNIT-V

9. (a) Let M be a finitely generated module over a principal ideal domain R, then prove that:

$$M = F \oplus Tor M$$

- where (i) $F \simeq R^s$ for some nonnegative integer s
 - (ii) Tor $M = R/Ra_1 \oplus ... \oplus R/Ra_r$, where a_1 are nonzero nonunit elements in R such that $a_1 \mid a_2 \mid ... \mid a_r$.
- (b) Reduce the matrix $\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} -3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$ to rational

canonical form.

8

- 10. (c) Let W be a subspace of V. Let T ∈ Hom_F(V, V) such that TW ⊆ W. Then prove that W is a T-cyclic subspace if and only if there exists an element W ∈ W such that {w, T_w, ..., T_w^{k-1} is a basis of W for some k ≥ 1.
 - (d) Find the invariant factors, elementary divisors and the Jordan canonical form of the matrix:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 4 & 2 \\ -3 & 8 & 3 \\ 4 & -8 & -2 \end{bmatrix}$$

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(d) Let H be a finite subgroup of the group of automorphisms of a field E. Then prove that [E:E_H] = |H| where E_H = {x ∈ E/σ_(x) = x for all σ ∈ H}.

UNIT---III

- 5. (a) Define the nth cyclotomic polynomial $\Phi_n(x)$. Hence find $\Phi_n(x)$.
 - (b) Prove that $\Phi_n(x) = \prod_w (x w)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree $\phi(n)$ in $\mathbb{Z}[x]$, where w is primitive n^{th} root in \mathbb{C} .
- (c) Prove that a polynomial f(x) ∈ F[x] is solvable by radicals over F if its splitting field E over F has solvable Galois group G(E/F).
 - (d) Show that the polynomial $x^7 10x^5 + 15x + 5$ is not solvable by radicals over \mathbf{Q} .

UNIT-IV

7. (a) Let R be a PID and let F be a free R-module with a basis consisting of n elements. Then prove that any submodule K of F is also free with a basis consisting of m elements such that m ≤ n.
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(b) Obtain the Smith normal form and rank for the following matrix over the PID Q(x):

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x - 3 & 2 & 0 \\ 1 & -x & 1 \\ 1 & -3 & -x - 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

8. (c) Prove that, if A is an m × n matrix over a principal ideal domain R, then A is equivalent to a matrix that has the diagonal form

where the $a_1 \neq 0$ and $a_1 \mid a_2 \mid ... \mid a_r$.

(d) Find the invariant factors and rank of the matrix

$$\begin{bmatrix} -x & 4 & -2 \\ -3 & 8-x & 3 \\ 4 & -8 & -2-x \end{bmatrix}$$
 over the ring $\mathbf{Q}[x]$.

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4

(Contd.)