

Name:  
Enrolment No:  
SAP ID:



**UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES**  
**End Semester Examination, December 2021**

**Course: Group Theory I**  
**Program: BSc. (Hons) Mathematics**  
**Time: 3 hrs.**  
**Max. Marks: 100**  
**All questions are compulsory.**

**Semester: III**  
**Course Code: MATH 2028**

**SECTION A**

**Instructions:**  
**Each question will carry 4marks**

|            |  |           |            |
|------------|--|-----------|------------|
| <b>Q 1</b> | Show that every cyclic group is an abelian group.  | <b>4M</b> | <b>CO2</b> |
| <b>Q 2</b> | Let $G$ be a group and let $a \in G$ be of finite order $n$ . Then for any integer $k$ , prove that order of $a^k = \frac{n}{(n,k)}$ where $(n,k)$ denotes the H.C.F of $n$ and $k$ .  | <b>4M</b> | <b>CO2</b> |
| <b>Q 3</b> | Determine whether the groups $G = (\{0,1,2,3\}, +_4)$ and $G' = (\{1,2,3,4\}, \times_5)$ are isomorphic or not.  | <b>4M</b> | <b>CO5</b> |
| <b>Q 4</b> | Let $S$ be non-empty set and $P(S)$ be the collection of all subsets of $S$ . Let the binary operation $\Delta$ called the symmetric difference of sets be defined as<br>$A \Delta B = (A - B) \cup (B - A) \forall A, B \in P(S)$ then prove that $(P(S), \Delta)$ is an abelian group. | <b>4M</b> | <b>CO1</b> |
| <b>Q5</b>  | If $H$ is a subgroup of $G$ and $N$ is a normal subgroup of $G$ , then show that $H \cap N$ is a normal subgroup of $H$ .  | <b>4M</b> | <b>CO3</b> |

**SECTION B**

**Instructions:**  
**Each question will carry 10 marks**

|           |  |            |            |
|-----------|--|------------|------------|
| <b>Q1</b> | Suppose $G$ is a group and $N$ is a normal subgroup of $G$ . Let $f: G \rightarrow G/N$ defined by<br>$f(x) = Nx \quad \forall x \in G.$ Then prove that $f$ is a homomorphism of $G$ onto $G/N$ and kernel of $f = N$ .       | <b>10M</b> | <b>CO3</b> |
| <b>Q2</b> | Prove that the necessary and sufficient condition for a non-empty subset $H$ of a group $G$ to be a subgroup is that $a \in H, b \in H \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$ where $b^{-1}$ is the inverse of $b$ in $G$ .                | <b>10M</b> | <b>CO2</b> |
| <b>Q3</b> | Show that the order of each subgroup of a finite group is a divisor of the order of the group.   | <b>10M</b> | <b>CO4</b> |
| <b>Q4</b> | Prove that the set $G = \{1,2,3,4,5,6\}$ is a finite abelian group of order 6 with respect to multiplication modulo 7.<br><br><p align="center"><b>OR</b></p> Define Dihedral group. Find the group of symmetries of a square. | <b>10M</b> | <b>CO1</b> |

| <b>SECTION C</b> |   |                 |            |
|------------------|---|-----------------|------------|
|                  | <b>Instructions:</b><br>Each question will carry 20 marks   |                 |            |
| <b>Q1</b>        | <p>i. Show that the multiplicative group <math>G = \{1, -1, i, -i\}</math> is isomorphic to the permutation group <math>G' = \{I, (abcd), (ac)(bd), (adcb)\}</math> on four symbols <math>a, b, c, d</math>.</p> <p>ii. Let <math>R_+</math> be the multiplicative group of all positive real numbers and <math>R</math> be the additive group of all real numbers. Show that the mapping <math>g: R_+ \rightarrow R</math> defined by <math>g(x) = \log x \ \forall x \in R_+</math> is an isomorphism.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Prove the following results</p> <p>i. If <math>H</math> be a normal subgroup of a group <math>G</math> and <math>K</math> is normal subgroup of <math>G</math> containing <math>H</math>, then <math>G/K \cong (G/H)/(K/H)</math>.</p> <p>ii. Let <math>G</math> be a group and let <math>H</math> be any subgroup of <math>G</math>. If <math>N</math> is any normal subgroup of <math>G</math>, then <math>(HN)/N \cong H/(H \cap N)</math>.</p> | <b>(10+10)M</b> | <b>CO5</b> |
| <b>Q2a.</b>      | If $H, K$ are two subgroup of a group $G$ , then prove that $HK$ is a subgroup of $G$ iff $HK = KH$   | <b>10M</b>      | <b>CO3</b> |
| <b>Q2b.</b>      | Suppose that $N$ and $M$ are two normal subgroup of $G$ and $N \cap M = \{e\}$ . Show that every element of $N$ commutes with every element of $M$ .  | <b>10M</b>      | <b>CO3</b> |