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Your Roll No.

9661

B.A./B.Sc. (Hons.)/III

B

MATHEMATICS—Unit 12

(Algebra—III)

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 38

(Write your Roll No. on the top immediately on receipt of this question paper.)

Attempt *one* question from each Section.

Section I

1. (a) Let Z_p be the ring of integers modulo p . Show that Z_p is a field iff p is a prime number. 4
- (b) Define characteristic of an integral domain R . Show that the characteristic of R is either zero or a prime number. $5\frac{1}{2}$

P.T.O.

2. (a) If R is a commutative ring and $a \in R$. Then show that :

$$\langle a \rangle = \{ar + na/r \in R, n \in \mathbf{Z}\},$$

where $\langle a \rangle$ denotes the smallest ideal of R containing a . 4

- (b) Let R be a non-commutative ring with unity. Prove that $\mathbf{Z}(R)$, the centre of R is a subring of R . Is it an ideal ? Justify. 3½

- (c) Give an example of a ring R with unity having a subring with unity, which is different from the unity of R . 2

Section II

3. (a) Let R be a P.I.D. (Principal Ideal Domain) which is not a field. Show that any proper ideal of R is a maximal ideal iff it is generated by an irreducible element of R . 5½
- (b) Let $C[0, 1]$ be the ring of all continuous real valued functions defined on $[0, 1]$, under pointwise addition and multiplication. Let :

$$M = \left\{ f \in C[0, 1] \mid f\left(\frac{2}{3}\right) = 0 \right\}.$$

Show that M is a maximal ideal of $C[0, 1]$. 4

4. (a) Prove that in a P.I.D. (Principal Ideal Domain) an element is prime iff it is irreducible. 5

- (b) Let A and B be two ideals of a ring R. Show that :

$$\frac{A + B}{A} \approx \frac{B}{A \cap B}. \quad 4\frac{1}{2}$$

Section III

5. (a) Prove that every Euclidean Domain is a P.I.D. (Principal Ideal Domain). 5

- (b) State and prove Eisenstein's criterion for irreducibility of polynomials. 4½

6. (a) Prove that every P.I.D. (Principal Ideal Domain) is a U.F.D. (Unique Factorization Domain). 6

- (b) Let R be an integral domain with unity. Prove that every irreducible element of $R[x]$ is also an irreducible polynomial. Give an example to show that the converse is not true. 3½

Section IV

7. (a) If K is a finite extension of a field F and L is a finite extension of K , then prove that L is a finite extension of F and $[L : F] = [L : K] \times [K : F]$. 5
- (b) Find the degree of the splitting field of the polynomial $x^4 + 1$ over the field \mathbb{Q} of rational numbers. $4\frac{1}{2}$
8. (a) Prove that a regular hexagon is constructible using ruler and compass. 4
- (b) Let L be an algebraic extension of a field K and K be an algebraic extension of F . Prove that L is an algebraic extension of F . $5\frac{1}{2}$