

Indian Institute of Science Education & Research

Final Examination - MA₃₁₀₂ Algebra I

Date : 6th December 2018

INSTRUCTIONS

This is a **closed-book** exam.

You have 3 hours.

- The examination is scored out of **50 points**.
- The exam has **TWO** parts. Part I has **five** short problems. If you attempt all five, then you must indicate the **four** you want graded. Part II has **three** long problems.

Good luck!

Amu
06/12/18

Answers without justification will receive no credit.

PART I [25 = 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 points]

DO ANY FOUR PROBLEMS

- Problem 1** Define a cyclic group. Show that G is a union of its proper subgroups if and only if G is not cyclic.
- Problem 2** Let H and K be subgroups of a finite group G . Show that $|H \cap K| \cdot |HK| = |H| \cdot |K|$.
- Problem 3** Let G be a group of size p^r , where p is a prime and $r \geq 1$. Show that $Z(G) \neq \{e\}$.
- Problem 4** Prove or disprove: *There is an isomorphism between \mathbb{Q} and $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}$.*
- Problem 5** Show that D_6 and $S_3 \times \mathbb{Z}_2$ are isomorphic.
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PART II [30 = 10 + 10 + 10 points]

You may use a theorem proved in class by stating it carefully. Any other result you use has to be proven.

Problem A Let G be a group of size 3102.

- (i) Show that there is a unique 47-Sylow subgroup.
- (ii) Show that there is a unique 11-Sylow subgroup.
- (iii) Show that there is a cyclic subgroup H of size 47×11 which is normal.
- (iv) Show that there is a subgroup of index 2 in G .

Problem B Consider the group S_5 .

- (i) Count the number of elements of order 5 in S_5 .
- (ii) Show that any two 5-cycles are conjugate in S_5 .
- (iii) Count the number of conjugacy classes among 3-cycles in A_5 .

Problem C This question concerns group actions.

- (i) Show that an action $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}_k \times \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ determines an element $\sigma \in S_n$ satisfying $\sigma^k = \text{id}$.
- (ii) Suppose that $\sigma \in S_n$ is of order k . Construct an action $\varphi : \mathbb{Z}_k \times \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, n\}$ using σ .