



SEAT No. \_\_\_\_\_

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[10]

SARDAR PATEL UNIVERSITY  
BSc Sem VI Examination  
Mathematics  
US06CMTH04-Abstract Algebra-II

Date:03-10-22

Time:03-30 to 05-30

Q. 1 Answer the following by selecting correct choice from the options. (10)

- \_\_\_\_\_ is not an integral domain.  
a)  $\mathbb{Z}$                       b)  $M_2(\mathbb{R})$                       c)  $\mathbb{Q}$                       d) none
- \_\_\_\_\_ is a ring with unity.  
a)  $\mathbb{Z}$                       b)  $\mathbb{Q}$                       c)  $\mathbb{R}$                       d) all of these
- The characteristic of ring  $\mathbb{Z}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) 0                      b) 1                      c) 2                      d) none
- Quotient field of  $\mathbb{Z}$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a)  $\mathbb{Z}$                       b)  $\mathbb{Q}$                       c)  $\mathbb{R}$                       d) all of these
- If  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a homomorphism then  $f(a) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$ ,  $a \in \mathbb{R}$   
a)  $\mathbb{R}$                       b) 0                      c)  $\mathbb{Z}$                       d) none
- The ideal other than  $\{0\}$  and  $R$  in a ring  $R$  is called \_\_\_\_\_.  
a) proper                      b) improper                      c) trivial                      d) non-trivial
- Every integral domain can be imbedded in a \_\_\_\_\_.  
a)  $\mathbb{Z}$                       b)  $\mathbb{N}$                       c) Field                      d) Ring
- $a$  is divisor of  $b$  if \_\_\_\_\_, for some  $c \in R$   
a)  $a = bc$                       b)  $b = ac$                       c)  $c = ab$                       d)  $b = c$
- If  $F$  is a field,  $f(x) \in F[x]$ ,  $\alpha \in F$  is a root of  $f(x)$  then \_\_\_\_\_.  
a)  $(x + \alpha) | f(x)$                       b)  $(x - \alpha) | f(x)$                       c)  $f(x) | (x - \alpha)$                       d)  $f(x) | (x + \alpha)$
- If  $R = \mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ ,  $f(x) = 2x^2 - (1 + i)x - 2$  then content of  $f$  is \_\_\_\_\_.  
a)  $2 - i$                       b)  $2 + i$                       c)  $1 - i$                       d)  $1 + i$

Q.2 Do as directed. (8)

- True or False:  $\mathbb{Z}_5$  is an integral domain.
- Fill in the blank: Every subring is an \_\_\_\_\_ in a ring(ideal/not an ideal).
- True or False:  $\mathbb{Z}$  is a not a field.
- True or False: Field has no proper ideals.
- Fill in the blank: If  $I$  is an ideal in ring  $R$  and  $a + I = I$  then \_\_\_\_\_ ( $a = I/a \in I$ ).
- Fill in the blank: The polynomial  $1 + x + x^2 + x^3 + x^4 \in \mathbb{Q}$  is \_\_\_\_\_ (irreducible/reducible).

- 7) True or False: If  $F$  is a field, degree of  $f(x) \in F[x]$  is  $n$  then  $f(x)$  has at least  $n$  distinct roots.
- 8) True or False: If  $f(x) = x^4 - 2x^2 + 1$  and  $g(x) = x^3 + x + 1$  are polynomials in  $\mathbb{R}[x]$  then  $\deg(fg)$  is 12.

**Q. 3 Answer any TEN.**

**(20)**

- 1) Define Ring with unity with example.
- 2) Define Characteristic of ring.
- 3) Find Characteristic of  $\mathbb{Z}_3$ .
- 4) In a ring  $(R, +, \cdot)$  prove that  $a \cdot 0 = 0 \cdot a = 0$ .
- 5) Define Simple Ring.
- 6) Find invertible elements of ring  $\mathbb{Z}$ , if any.
- 7) What are improper ideals?
- 8) Define Associates in a ring.
- 9) Prove that  $1 + 2i$  and  $2 - i$  are associates in  $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ .
- 10) Find all roots of  $x^3 + 5x$  in  $\mathbb{Z}_6$ .
- 11) Define content of polynomial.
- 12) Prove that  $1 + 3i$  divides 10 in  $\mathbb{Z} + i\mathbb{Z}$ .

**Q.4 Attempt any FOUR.**

**(32)**

- 1) Prove that every finite integral domain is a field.
- 2) Prove that the only isomorphism of  $\mathbb{R}$  onto  $\mathbb{R}$  is the identity map  $I_{\mathbb{R}}$ .
- 3) Prove that  $m\mathbb{Z}$  is an ideal in  $\mathbb{Z}$  for  $m \geq 0$ .
- 4) Prove that every Simple Ring need not be a field.
- 5) Let  $R = \{a + b\sqrt{-5} \mid a, b \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ , show that  $1 + 2\sqrt{-5}$  and 3 are relatively prime.
- 6) Show that the ring of Gaussian integers is an Euclidean domain.
- 7) Let  $R$  be a commutative ring and  $f(x), g(x) \in R[x]$  then prove that
- 8) State and prove Eisenstein's criterion.

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