(7 pages)	Reg. No. :	2	The element $a \in K$ is said to be algebraic of over F if it satisfies a non zero	
Code No. : 5383	Sub. Code: ZMAM 41		polynomial over F of degree n but no non zero polynomial of lower degree.	
M.Sc. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.			(a) dimension r (b) degree n	
Fourth Semester			(c) basis n (d) extension	
Mathematics - Core			A polynomial of degree n over a field can have	
ADVANCED ALGEBRA – II			roots in any extension field.	
(For those who joined in July 2021 – 2022)			(a) at least n (b) at most n	
Time: Three hours Maximum: 75 marks			(c) exactly n (d) less than	
PART A — $(10 \times 1 = 10 \text{ marks})$ Answer ALL questions. Choose the correct answer:		. 4	4. If E is a minimal extension of the field F in which $f(x)$ has n roots where $n = \deg f(x)$ then E is	
			called ———.	
			(a) ring (b) basis	
1. A complex number is said to be number if it is algebraic over the field of rational numbers.		5.	(c) splitting field (d) normal $. \qquad \text{If } G \text{ is a group of automorphisms of } K \text{, then the } $	
(a) real(b) imaginary(c) algebraic(d) extension			fixed field of G is the set of all elements $a \in K$ such that $\sigma(a) =$	
			(a) 1 (b) 0	
			(c) a (d) e	

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THE RESIDENCE IN THE PARTY OF T	rphism σ of K is in —————————————————————————————————
(a) $G(K, F)$	(b) $G(K K)$
(c) $\varphi(G)$	(d) $G(\varphi)$
	fields having the same ements are isomorphic.
(a) finite	(b) infinite
(c) equal	(d) fixed
	prime number p and every positive there is a unique field having elements.
(a) p	(b) <i>p</i> ^α
(c) α	(d) p ^m
	educible polynomials over the field of rs are of degree — or
(a) 0, 1	(b) 1, 2
(c) 0, 2	(d) 0, ∞
$ \begin{array}{ll} \text{If} & x \in Q & \text{t} \\ N(x) = & & \\ \end{array} $	hen norm of x is defined by
(a) xx*	(b) xx
(c) x	(d) x^2
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PART B — $(5 \times 5 = 25 \text{ marks})$

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

11. (a) If L is an algebraic extension of K and if K is an algebraic extension of F then prove that L is an algebraic extension of F.

Or

- (b) If $a \in K$ is of algebraic of degree n over F, then prove that [F(a):F] = n.
- 12. (a) State and prove remainder theorem.

Or

- (b) If $f(x) \in F[x]$ is irreducible then prove that
 - (i) If the characteristic of F is 0, f(x) has no multiple roots
 - (ii) If the characteristic of F is $p \neq 0$, f(x) has a multiple root only if it is of the form $f(x) = g(x^p)$.
- 13. (a) Let K be the splitting field of f(x) in F[x]. Let p(x) be an irreducible factor of f(x) in F[x]. If the roots of p(x) are $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, ..., \alpha_r$, then prove that for each i there exist an automorphism σ_i in G(K, F) such that $\sigma_i(\alpha_1) = \alpha_i$.

Or

(b) Prove that a fixed field of G is a subfield of K.

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[P.T.O.]

14. (a) Prove that if the finite field F has p^m elements then the polynomial $x^{p^m} - x$ in F[x] factors in F[x] as $x^{p^m} - x = \prod_{\lambda \in F} (x - \lambda)$.

Or

- (b) Prove that if R is a ring in which px = 0 for all $x \in R$. Where p is a prime number, then $xT_a^{pm} = xa^{pm} a^{p^m}x$.
- 15. (a) State and prove Lagrange identity.

Oi

- (b) Prove that the adjoint in Q satisfies
 - (i) $x^* = x$
 - (ii) $(\delta x + \gamma y)^* = \delta x^* + \gamma y^*$
 - (iii) $(xy)^* = y * x *$

PART C — $(5 \times 8 = 40 \text{ marks})$

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

16. (a) Prove that if L is a finite extension of K and if K is a finite extension of F then L is a finite extension of F. More over [L:F]=[L:K][K:F].

Or

(b) Show that the element $a \in K$ is algebraic over F if and only if F(a) is a finite extension of F.

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17. (a) Prove that if F is of characteristic 0 and if a, b are algebraic over F, then there exists an element $c \in F(a,b)$ such that F(a,b) = F(c).

Or

- (b) If p(x) is a polynomial in F[x] of degree $n \ge 1$, and is irreducible over F then prove that there is an extension E of F such that [E:F]=n in which p(x) has a root.
- 18. (a) Prove that if K is a finite extension of F, then G(K, F) is a finite group and its order o(G(K, F)) satisfies $o(G(K, F)) \leq [K : F]$.

Or

- (b) Prove that K is a normal extension of F if and only if K is the splitting field of some polynomial over F.
- 19. (a) Let G be a finite abelian group with the property $x^n = e$ is satisfied by at most n elements of G for every integer n. Then prove that G is a cyclic group.

Or

(b) State and prove Wedderburn theorem.

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(a) State and prove Frobenius theorem.

Or

(b) Prove that every positive integer can be expressed as the sum of squares of four integers.

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