



RY-003-001617

Seat No. _____

B. Sc. (Sem. VI) (CBCS) Examination

March - 2019

Mathematics : Paper - 602 (A)

(Mathematical Analysis & Abstract Algebra)

Faculty Code : 003

Subject Code : 001617

Time : $2\frac{1}{2}$ Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

1 Answer the following : 20

- (1) Define Compact Set
- (2) Define Least Upper Bound
- (3) Define Sequential Compactness
- (4) Find $L(\cos^2 4t)$
- (5) Find $L(t^n)$
- (6) Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{(s-a)^2 + b^2}\right)$
- (7) Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{4s+5}\right)$
- (8) Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{3s+4}{s^2+16}\right)$
- (9) Define Natural Mapping
- (10) $\phi : (G, *) \rightarrow (G', \Delta)$ $\phi(x) = x$ Then, show that ϕ is a homomorphism.
- (11) Define Kernel of homomorphism
- (12) Define Division Ring
- (13) Obtain radicals of the rings $(Z_{12}, +_{12}, \times_{12})$
- (14) Define Field
- (15) Define Left Ideal

- (16) Define Equality of polynomials
- (17) Define Degree of polynomials
- (18) Define Leading coefficient
- (19) Define irreducible polynomials
- (20) Define Constant Polynomials

2 (A) Answer any **three** out of six :

6

- (1) Show that the sets $A = [1, 2]$ and $B = (2, 3)$ are not separated sets of metric space \mathbb{R}
- (2) Determine subset $(0, 1)$ of metric space \mathbb{R} is open, closed, connected or compact
- (3) Let E be a non-empty closed subset of metric space \mathbb{R} . If E is lower bounded set then glb E lies in E .
- (4) Find $L(\cosh^3 2t)$
- (5) Find $L(\sqrt{te^{2t}})$
- (6) Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{s}{(s^2 - 1)^2}\right)$

(B) Answer any **three** out of six :

9

- (1) Prove that every singleton subset of any metric space is connected set
- (2) If $E_n = [-n, n]$ $n \in \mathbb{N}$ then the collection $\{E_n / n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ is a cover of \mathbb{R} or Not
- (3) Show that the set of all even number is a countable set
- (4) State and prove First Shifting theorem of Laplace transformation
- (5) Find Laplace transformation of $f(t) = \begin{cases} t, & 0 < t < 4 \\ 5, & t > 4 \end{cases}$
- (6) Find $L^{-1}\left(\frac{2s^2 - 4}{(s + 1)(s - 2)(s - 3)}\right)$

(C) Answer any **two** out of five : 10

- (1) Prove that every open interval of metric space \mathbb{R} is an open set
- (2) State and prove theorem of Nested intervals
- (3) Prove or disprove that arbitrary union of compact sets is compact

(4) Using convolution theorem find $L^{-1} \left(\frac{s}{(s^2 + 4)^2} \right)$

(5) Using convolution theorem find

$$L^{-1} \left(\frac{s^2}{(s^2 + a^2)(s^2 + b^2)} \right)$$

3 (A) Answer any **three** out of six : 6

- (1) $\phi : (G, *) \rightarrow (G', \Delta)$ be a homomorphism then, if $H \leq G$ then $\phi(H) \leq G'$
- (2) Let I be an ideal of a ring with unity R . Then, $I = R$ if $1 \in I$
- (3) If $f = (2, 0, -3, 0, 4, 0, \dots)$ and $g = (1, -2, 0, 0, \dots)$ Are polynomials of $R[X]$ then find $f + g$
- (4) State and prove Factor theorem
- (5) $U_1 = \{f \in C[0,1] / f(0) = 0\}$ is subring of $(C[0,1], +, *)$
- (6) $f(x), g(x) \in Z_5[x]$ Where $f(x) = 2x^3 + 4x^2 + 3x + 2$
 $g(x) = 3x^4 + 2x + 4$ Find $f(x).g(x)$

(B) Answer any **three** out of six : 9

- (1) $\phi : (G, *) \rightarrow (G', \Delta)$ be a homomorphism then, if N is normal subgroup of G then, $\phi(N)$ is a normal subgroup of $\phi(G)$
- (2) A homomorphism is $\phi : (G, *) \rightarrow (G', \Delta)$ one - one iff $K_\phi = \{e\}$

- (3) Is $R = \{a + b\sqrt{2} / a, b \in Z\}$ a ring with respect to the usual addition & multiplication?
- (4) Prove that field has no proper Ideal
- (5) State and prove Remainder theorem
- (6) Express $f(x)$ as $q(x)g(x) + r(x)$ form by using division algorithm for given $f(x)$ & $g(x)$

$$f(x) = x^4 - 3x^3 + 2x^2 + 4x - 1$$

$$g(x) = x^2 - 2x + 3 \in Z_5[x]$$

(C) Answer any **two** out of five :

10

- (1) Let $\phi : (G, *) \rightarrow (G', \Delta)$ be a homomorphism. Then K_ϕ is a normal subgroup of G.
- (2) State and prove First Fundamental theorem of Homomorphism
- (3) A commutative ring R with unity is a field if it has no proper Ideal.
- (4) Factorize $f(x) = x^4 + 4 \in Z_5[x]$ by using factor theorem
- (5) Find g. c. d. of $f(x) = 6x^3 + 5x^2 - 2x + 25$ and $g(x) = 2x^2 - 3x + 5 \in R[X]$ and express it in the form $a(x)f(x) + b(x)g(x)$