Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 11923647

Roll No. 23081000409
Total Mark 51/75.00
Exam BSC-V_ODD_EXAM_NOV_2025
Subject B030501T - Group and Ring TheoryAndLinear Algebra

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark	Q.No	Mark
1A	2/5						
1B	4/5						
1C	2/5						
1D	4/5						
1E	5/5						
1F	5/5						
1G	0/5						
1H	4/5						
1I	4/5						
2	9/15						
3	0/15						
4	0/15						
5	0/15						
6	12/15						
7	0/15						
8	0/15						
9	0/15						

PART-I

Date of Exam: 25-11-2025 Shift: IInd Room No.: 81

Paper Code: B030501T Subject: math Ist Year/Sem: 5th sem

Name of Candidate: Shivani Prajapati

Roll No. 2 3 0 8 1 0 0 0 4 0 9

COE Facsimile

Signature of Invigilator

Signature of Candidate: Shivani

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University
Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED

Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
(b)										
(c)										
(d)										
(e)										
(f)										
(g)										
(h)										
(i)										
(j)										
Total										

Total Marks in Figures — Max. Marks

Total Marks in Words

Paper Code

Signature of Evaluator

PART-III

Course: B.Sc

Session: 2025-26 Year/Semester: 5th sem

Subject: Group and ring theory

Paper Code: B 0 3 0 5 0 1 T

Exam Date: 2 5 1 1 2 0 2 5

Name of Candidate: SHIVANI PRAJAPATI

Father's Name: SANJAY KUMAR

महाविद्यालय का कोड College Code: A U - 0 3

परीक्षा केन्द्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: A U - 0 3

परीक्षा का प्रकार Type of Exam

संस्थागत Regular ● — भूतपूर्व परीक्षार्थी Ex. Student ○

व्यक्तिगत Private ○ — बैक पेपर परीक्षा Back paper Exam ○

ANSWER BOOKLET NO.

11923647

B 0 3 0 5 0 1 T

Paper Code

नामांकन संख्या Enrollment Number: C S J M A 2 3 0 0 0 0 0 3 8 5 2

परीक्षार्थी अनुक्रमांक संख्या Candidate's Roll Number: 2 3 0 8 1 0 0 0 4 0 9

पेपर कोड Paper Code: B 0 3 0 5 0 1 T

Signature of Candidate: Shivani

Signature of Invigilator

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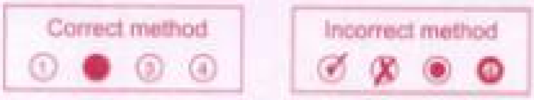
नोट : 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्देशित किया जाता है कि आवरण पन्ने के पृष्ठ भाग पर अंकित सभी निर्देशों को सावधानी पूर्वक पढ़ें। 2. बॉक्स में भरी जाने वाली प्रविष्टियाँ बायीं तरफ से शुरू की जायें। 3. गोलों को काले या नीले बॉलपेन से भरा जायें।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in ☐ Boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.
5. **DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.**

परीक्षार्थी के लिए निर्देश

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिये गये निर्देशों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. कवर पृष्ठ के दूसरी तरफ कुछ न लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर दोनों तरफ लिखें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र कोड सावधानी पूर्वक लिखें।
6. अपनी स्थिति स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1–24) से कम है या फटे हुए है, तो परीक्षा शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न में कोई त्रुटि है तो उसके परीक्षा शुरू होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसके बाद विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पैंसिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. B कोपी या अतिरिक्त ग्राफ नहीं दिया जायेगा।

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tempering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/ electronic watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE

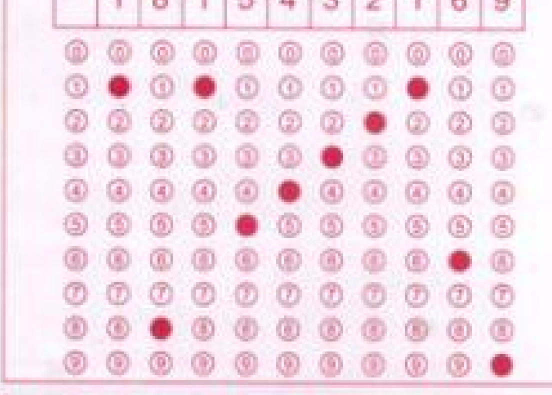
1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Pape[r] Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-32) or any other kind of damag[e] in your answer script, if found than change the answer scri[pt] immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.[g.] Subject Code, Subject Name and Question of the Questio[n] Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of the commencement [of] the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that n[o] corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over pape[r] should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as E[x] Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु:

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्देशित स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखे तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर छेड़ करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जायेगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं साथ न लायें, जैसे लिखे हुए कागज के टुकड़े, मोबाईल, डिजिटल डायरी, कोपी, पुस्तक यह सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अन्तर्गत आती है। केवल संबंधित प्रश्नपत्र में ही मेमोरी लैस साइंटफिक केल्कुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमन्यता होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में रुपये न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें। ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की परिधि में आता है।

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numberals in ☐ Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.



Note - If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three colum[ns]

Section-A

Answer-1.(B).

Let G be a group of order 30.
it is written as $5\times3\times2$.
n_5 denotes 5-P-Sylow subgroup of number.
n_3 denotes number of 3-PSylow subgroup.
n_2 denotes number of 2-PSylow subgroup.

Since the definition of simple group -
if $G\neq\{e\}$ is a simple group if its only normal subgroup is identity and group itself.

By the theorem G is not simple.

Answer-1 (C).

$f(x) = 8x^3 + 6x^2 - 9x + 29$.

irreducible domain = A domain is called irreducible if it has no proper subgroup.

$f(x) = g(x)h(x)$

it can not be written as $g(x)h(x)$.

So it is irreducible domain.

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Paper Code

B	0	3	0	5	0	1	T

Answer-1(D)

Euclidean Domain:-

An integral domain is said to euclidean domain if fallowing properties are satisfied-

(i) $d(a) \leq d(ab)$ $\forall$ $a, b \in D$.

(ii) $\forall$ $a, b \in D$ and $a \neq b \neq 0$

There exist unique polynomial such that

$$a = bq + r$$

if $r = 0$ then

$$d(r) \leq d(b)$$

Unique factorisation Domain:-

An integral domain is said to unique factorization domain if the fallowing properties are satisfied-

(i) Every non-zero non unity element of D is written as the product of irreducible domain D.

(ii) Factorization is unique upto associate.

Paper Code B 0 3 0 5 0 1 T

Answer - 1 (E).

Let U_1 and U_2 be two subspace of vector space $V(F)$.
we show that $U_1 \cap U_2$ is also a subspace.

Let $a \in U_1$ and $b \in U_2$ then prove that $a, b \in U_1 \cap U_2$

$a \in U_1$ $a \notin U_2$
$b \notin U_1$ $b \notin U_2$

$\because$ $U_1 \subseteq U_1 \cap U_2$
then. $a \in U_1 \cap U_2$
Similarly.

$U_2 \subseteq U_1 \cap U_2$
then $b \in U_1 \cap U_2$

which is contradicts our assumption so we can say that

$a, b \in U_1 \cap U_2$
Thus $U_1 \cap U_2$ is also a subspace.

Paper Code: B 0 3 0 5 0 11 T

04

Answer-1(F).

Let $B = (e_1, e_2, e_3)$ be the basis of the given set

$$e_1 = (2, -1, 0)$$
$$e_2 = (3, 5, 1)$$
$$e_3 = (1, 1, 2)$$

Let $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ be three scalars in R. then

$$\alpha_1(2, -1, 0) + \alpha_2(3, 5, 1) + \alpha_3(1, 1, 2) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(2\alpha_1, -\alpha_1, 0) + (3\alpha_2, 5\alpha_2, \alpha_2) + (\alpha_3, \alpha_3, 2\alpha_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

$$(2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, -\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 + \alpha_3, \alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) = (0, 0, 0)$$

Comparing the equation-

$$2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \quad \text{——— (1)}$$
$$-\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = 0 \quad \text{——— (2)}$$
$$\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3 = 0 \quad \text{——— (3)}$$

equation (1) + 2 x equ (2)

$$(2\alpha_1 + 3\alpha_2 + \alpha_3) + (-2\alpha_1 + 10\alpha_2 + 2\alpha_3) = 0$$

$$13\alpha_2 + 3\alpha_3 = 0 \quad \text{— (4)}$$

equation (3) x 3 - equ (4) x 2.

$$(3\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3) - (26\alpha_2 + 6\alpha_3) = 0$$
$$-23\alpha_2 = 0$$

$\alpha_2 = 0$

putting $\alpha_2 = 0$ in equ ③

we get $\alpha_3 = 0$

putting $\alpha_2 = 0$ and $\alpha_3 = 0$ in equation ①

we get

$2\alpha_1 = 0$

$\alpha_1 = 0$

Here $\alpha_1 = \alpha_2 = \alpha_3 = 0$

Hence the set forms a basis of $V_3(R)$.

Answer 1 (H).

Given that $T^2 - T + I = 0$

$$T^2 = (T - I)$$
$$T^2(\alpha_i) = (T - I)(\alpha_i)$$
$$T(T(\alpha_i)) = T(\alpha_i) - I(\alpha_i)$$

$$T(\beta_i) = \beta_i - \alpha_i$$
$$\gamma_i = \beta_i - \alpha_i$$

(i) T is one-one.

$T(\gamma_1) = T(\beta_2)$

$\beta_1 - \alpha_1 = \beta_2 - \alpha_2$

since $\beta_1 = \beta_2$

then

$\alpha_1 = \alpha_2$

Hence $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2$

T is one-one.

(ii) T is onto :-
let $\beta_i - \alpha_i \in T$ then we get a value which exist in T.
Hence T is onto.

Thus T is invertible.

Answer-1. (I)

let $B^* = \{f_1, f_2, f_3\}$ be the dual basis

Here $\alpha_1 = (1, -1, 3)$
$\alpha_2 = (0, 1, -1)$
$\alpha_3 = (0, 3, -2)$.

From Kronecker delta.

$f_1(\alpha_1) = 1 \quad f_1(\alpha_2) = 0 \quad f_1(\alpha_3) = 0$

$f_1(\alpha_1) = a_1 a + a_2 b + a_3 c$
$f_2(\alpha_2) = b_1 a + b_2 b + b_3 c$
$f_3(\alpha_3) = c_1 a + c_2 b + c_3 c$.

$f_1(\alpha_1) = 1 = f_1(1, -1, 3) = a_1 - a_2 + 3a_3 = 1$ —(1)

$f_1(\alpha_2) = 0 = f_2(0, 1, -1) = a_2 - a_3 = 0$ —(2)

$f_1(\alpha_3) = 0 = f_3(0, 3, -2) = 3a_2 - 2a_3 = 0$ —(3)

equ(2) × 2 − equ(3)
$2a_2 - 2a_3 - 3a_2 + 2a_3 = 0$

Paper Code: B 0 9 0 5 0 P T

$a_2 = 0$

putting $a_2 = 0$ then we get

$a_3 = 0$

$a_1 = 1$

$$\boxed{f_1(a,b,c) = a.}$$

$f_2(\alpha_1) = 0 = f_2(1,-1,3) = b_1 - b_2 + 3b_3 = 0$ — (4)

$f_2(\alpha_2) = 1 = f_2(0,1,-1) = b_2 - b_3 = 1$ — (5)

$f_2(\alpha_3) = 0 = f_2(0,3,-2) = 3b_2 - 2b_3 = 0$ — (6)

equ (5) $\times 2 -$ equ (6)

$2b_2 - \cancel{2b_3} - 3b_2 + \cancel{2b_3} = 2$

$-b_2 = 2$

$\boxed{b_2 = -2}$

$-2 - b_3 = 1$

$-2 - 1 = b_3$

$b_3 = -3$

$b_1 + 2 - 9 = 0$

$\boxed{b_1 = 7}$

$$\boxed{f_2(a,b,c) = 7a - 2b - 3c}$$

$f_3(\alpha_1) = 0 = f_3(1,-1,3) = c_1 - c_2 + 3c_3 = 0$ — (7)

$f_3(\alpha_2) = 0 = f_3(0,1,-1) = c_2 - c_3 = 0$ — (8)

$f_3(\alpha_3) = 1 = f_3(0,3,-2) = 3c_2 - 2c_3 = 1$ — (9)

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

Paper Code: B 0 3 0 5 0 1 T

equ(8) $\times 2$ − equ(9)

$$2C_2 - 2C_3 - 3C_2 + 2C_3 = -1$$
$$-C_2 = -1$$
$$C_2 = 1$$
$$C_2 - C_3 = 0$$
$$C_3 = 1$$
$$C_1 - 1 + 3 = 0$$
$$C_1 = -2$$

$$\boxed{f_3(a,b,c) = -2a + b + c}$$

Answer-1. (A).

$G = \{1, -1, i, -i\}$

Let the group is generated by i.

$o(i)^1 = i$
$o(-i)^2 = 1$
$o(-1)^3 = 1$
$o(1)^4 = 1$

$G = \{i, i^2, i^3, i^4\}$

Here the auto[illegible]ism of the multiplicative group $= \{i, i^2, +i^3, i^4\}$

Paper Code B0 3 0 5 0 1 T 09

Answer- 1(b)

Let x and y be two polynomials such that

$|x||y| \geq |x,y|$

Proof:- if $|x|=0$ then $(x,x)=(0,0)$

$(x,y)=(0,y)$ then

$|x,y|=0$

If $|x| \neq 0$ $\frac{1}{|x|^2}$ be a positive.

$$z = y - \frac{(y,x)}{||x||^2}\cdot x$$

$$(z,z) = \left(y - \frac{(y,x)x}{||x||^2}\right)\left(y - \frac{(y,x)}{||x||^2}\cdot x\right)$$

$$(z,z) = (y,y) - \frac{(y,x)\cancel{(x,x)}}{||x||^2} - \frac{(y,x)(x,y)}{||x||^2} + \frac{(y,x)\cancel{(y,x)}}{||x||^2}$$

$$(z,z) = (y,y) - \frac{(y,x)(y,x)}{||x||^2}$$

$||z|| \geq 0$

$$\boxed{||y||^2 \cdot ||x||^2 \geq |x,y|^2}$$

$$\boxed{||y||\,||x|| \geq |x,y|}$$

Hence proved.

Paper Code 8 0 3 0 5 0 1 T

10

Section-C

Answer-7.

Principal ideal domain :-
A integral domain for which every ideal is principal is called principal ideal domain.

Proof :- Now we show that euclidean domain is a principal ideal domain.

Let I be a principal ideal domain.

Case-I $I = \{0\}$
the I is principal ideal domain

Case-II $I \neq \{0\}$
Now suppose $a \in I$ then $\delta(a)$ is minimally along with I.

$a \in I$ and $b \in I$ be a arbitrary element.
there exist unique polynomial q and r such that

$$a = bq + r$$

here $d(a) \leq d(ab)$
and if $r = 0$ then
~~d(r)~~
$d(r) \leq d(b)$.

Hence proved that euclidean domain is principal ideal domain.

Answer - 6.

It is given that the set $R[x]$ of all polynomials over arbitrary ring R forms a ring with respect to addition and multiplication of polynomial.

let $f(x)$ and $g(x)$ be two polynomial of $R[x]$

$$f(x) = a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots + a_n x^n \quad a_n \neq 0$$

$$g(x) = b_0 + b_1 x + b_2 x^2 + \cdots + b_m x^m \quad b_m \neq 0.$$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k \qquad g(x) = \sum_{k=0} b_k x^k$$

(i) Associative property :-
Let $f(x), g(x), h(x) \in F(x)$

$$f(x) = \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k \qquad g(x) = \sum_{k=0} b_k x^k$$

$$h(x) = \sum_{k=0} c_k x^k$$

$$\{\{f(x)+g(x)\}+h(x)\} = \sum_{k=0} (a_k + b_k) x^k + \sum_{k=0} c_k x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k + \sum_{k=0} b_k x^k + \sum_{k=0} c_k x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k + \sum_{k=0} (b_k + c_k) \cdot x^k$$

$$= f(x) + \{g(x) + h(x)\}$$

(ii). Existence of identity :-

let $0 \in F(x)$

$0(x) = a_0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot \cdots$

$$f(x) + 0 \cdot x = (a_0 + a_1 x + \cdots) + (0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + \cdots)$$

$$= (a_0 + 0) + (a_1 + 0) \cdot x + (a_2 + 0) \cdot x^2 + \cdots$$

$$= a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots$$

$$= f(x)$$

$0(x)$ is the identity element.

(iii) Existence of inverse.

let $-f(x) \in R[x]$

$$f(x) + (-f(x)) = (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots) + (-a_0 + a_1 x - a_2 x^2 \cdots)$$

$$= (a_0 - a_0) + (a_1 - a_1) x + (a_2 - a_2) x^2 + \cdots$$

$$= 0 + 0 \cdot x + 0 \cdot x^2 + \cdots$$

$$= 0$$

$-f(x)$ is the inverse element.

(iv) commutative property:-
Let $f(x), g(x) \in R(x)$.

$$f(x)+g(x) = \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k + \sum_{k=0} b_k x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0} (a_k + b_k) \cdot x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0} (b_k + a_k) \cdot x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0} b_k \cdot x^k + \sum_{k=0} a_k \cdot x^k$$

$$f(x)+g(x) = g(x)+f(x)$$

Hence commutative property satisfied.

(v) Associative property in multiplication:-
Let $f(x), g(x), h(x) \in F(x)$

$$\{f(x) \cdot g(x)\} \cdot h(x) = \sum_{k=0} (a_k \cdot b_k) \cdot x^k \sum_{k=0} c_k \cdot x^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k \cdot \sum_{k=0} b_k x^k \sum_{k=0} c_k x^k$$

Do Not Write anything in this Portion

$$= \sum_{k=0} a_k x^k \sum_{k=0} (b_k c_k) \cdot x^k$$

$$= f(x) \cdot \{g(x) \cdot h(x)\}.$$

(vi) Existence of identity :-

let $1(x) \in R[x]$

$1(x) = 1 + 0 \cdot x + 0x^2 + \cdots$

$f(x) \cdot 1(x) = (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 + \cdots) \cdot (1 + 0 \cdot x + \cdots)$

$= (a_0 + a_1 x + a_2 x^2 \cdots)$

$= f(x).$

Hence $1(x)$ is the identity element.

Section- B.

Answer-2.

Sylow's First theorem:-
Let G be a finite group and p is a prime number. if $p^m | o(G)$ and p^{m+1} is not divisor of $o(G)$. then subgroup of every element p^m order.

Proof:- let G be a finite group and $o(G)=1$. then the theorem is obvious.

K is a subgroup of G. $K \leq G$ then $p^m | o(K)$.
H be a subgroup of K. $o(H) = p^m$
$K \leq G \Rightarrow H \subseteq K \Rightarrow H \subseteq G$

By class equation -

$$o(G) = o(Z(G)) + \sum_{a \notin Z(G)} \frac{o(G)}{o(N(a))}$$

$$a \notin Z(G) \Rightarrow N(a) \notin G.$$

$$\frac{p^m}{o(G)} = p^m \left| \frac{o(G)}{o(N(a))} o(N(a)) \right.$$

$$= p \left| \frac{o(G)}{o(N(a))} \right.$$

$$= \sum_{a \notin Z(G)} \frac{o(G)}{o(N(a))}$$

$$= o(G) - \sum_{a \notin Z(G)} \frac{o(G)}{o(N(a))}$$

Hence the order of H is pm.

$o(H) = pm$

Hence proved.

Sylows Second theorem:-
let G be a finite group and $p^m / o(G)$.
then two p-sylow subgroup are conjugate to one-another.

Proof:- let P and Q be two p-sylow subgroup
$o(P) = p^m = o(Q)$

$p^{m+1} / o(G)$

if possible we assume that $P \neq g^{-1} Q g$.

$$o(PxQ) = \frac{o(P)o(G)}{o(P \cap gQg^{-1})}$$

if $m \leq n$

$o(P \cap gQg^{-1}) = p^m \quad m \not\leq n.$

if $m = n$.

$o(P \cap gQg^{-1}) = p^m$

$P = gQg^{-1}$

which is contradiction.
Hence, two p-sylow subgroup are conjugate to one-another.

Sylow's third theorem:-
G be a finite group and $p^m / O(G)$. then ~~all p-sy~~ number of all p-sylow subgroup are $1+kp$, where k is integer.

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