

Full marks: G-CC-T-04 = 10

For students opting for Mathematics as SEC: G-SEC-T-2A = 05

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| G-CC – T – 04 | 10 |
| <u>Answer any TWO (2) questions:</u> | 2×5 |
| 1. Show that the necessary and sufficient condition that a non-empty subset H of a finite group $\langle G, * \rangle$ to be a subgroup of G is that $a \in H, b \in H \Rightarrow a * b \in H$. Give a suitable example to show that this does not hold for an infinite group. | 3 + 2 |
| 2. Use Lagrange's theorem to prove the following: (a) The order of every element of a finite group must divide the order of the group. (b) For any element a of a finite group $G, a^{o(G)} = e$, where e is the identity. | 3+2 |
| 3. Let $M_2(\mathbb{C}) = \left\{ \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ -\bar{b} & \bar{a} \end{pmatrix} : a, b \in \mathbb{C}, \bar{a}, \bar{b} \text{ are conjugate of } a, b \text{ respectively} \right\}$ Show that $\langle M_2(\mathbb{C}), +, \cdot \rangle$ forms a ring with respect to matrix addition "+" and matrix multiplication " \cdot ". Is it a ring with unity? Is it a commutative ring? | 3+1+1 |

End of Question for **G-CC – T – 04**

*The question below is **Only for students opting for Mathematics as SEC***

Use separate answer-script to answer and submit separately

| | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| G-SEC – T – 2A | 05 |
| <u>Answer any ONE (1) question:</u> | 1×5 |
| 1. State and prove <i>Handshaking lemma</i> . Use it to show that there does not exist a graph with degree-sequence (1, 2, 3, 4, 5). | 1+2+2 |
| 2. Define a complete graph K_n . Show that every complete graph K_n must have exactly $\frac{1}{2}n(n - 1)$ edges. Use it to show that the size of K_n is a multiple of n , if n is odd. | 1+2+2 |

End of Question for **G-SEC – T – 2A**