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PG (NEW) CBCS
M.Sc. Semester-II Examination, 2020
MATHEMATICS
PAPER: MTM-203

Full Marks: 20**Time: 1 Hour****Write the answer for each unit in separate sheet**MTM- 203.1

ABSTRACT ALGEBRA

FULL MARK -10

ANSWER ANY ONE QUESTION OF THE FOLLOWING:

1. a) Define conjugacy Relation and Conjugacy class.
- b) Let G be a group and $Z(G)$ be the centre of G , if $a \in Z(G)$ then prove that $cl(a) = \{a\}$ and conversely.
- c) State and prove class equation.
- d) State and prove second isomorphism theorem.
- e) Let $|G| = 255$ then prove that the group G is not simple.
- f) Prove that a finite group of order n is isomorphic to a subgroup of S_n .

MTM-203.2

LINEAR ALGEBRA

FULL MARKS: 10

ANSWER ANY ONE OF THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1 X10

1. For a positive integer n , let P_n denote the space of all polynomials $p(x)$ with coefficients in \mathbb{R} such that $\deg(p(x)) \leq n$ and let B_n denote the standard basis of P_n given by $B_n = \{1, x, x^2, \dots, x^n\}$. If $T: P_3 \rightarrow P_4$ is the linear transformation defined by $T(p(x)) = x^2 p'(x) + \int_0^x p(t) dt$ then find the matrix representation of T with respect to the standard bases B_3 and B_4 .
2. f be a bi-linear form on \mathbb{R}^2 such that $f(x_1, x_2) = 2x_1y_1 - 3x_1y_2 + x_2y_2$. Find a matrix A of f in the basis $S = \{u_1 = (1,0), u_2 = (1,1)\}$ as well the matrix B of f in the basis $S' = \{v_1 = (2,1), v_2 = (1, -1)\}$ then find the change of basis matrix P from the basis S to the basis S' .
3. Is $B = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 3 \\ 2 & -4 \end{pmatrix}$ diagonalizable? If yes find P such that $P^{-1}BP$ is a diagonal matrix.

(P.T.O.)

(2)

4. (a). Suppose $\{u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n\}$ is an orthogonal basis for V . Then for any $v \in V$ prove that

$$v = \frac{\langle v, u_1 \rangle}{\langle u_1, u_1 \rangle} u_1 + \frac{\langle v, u_2 \rangle}{\langle u_2, u_2 \rangle} u_2 + \dots + \frac{\langle v, u_n \rangle}{\langle u_n, u_n \rangle} u_n.$$

(b). Let V be the vector space of real continuous function on the interval $-\pi \leq t \leq \pi$ with inner product define by $\langle f, g \rangle = \int_{-\pi}^{\pi} f(t)g(t)dt$. Then, $S = \{1, \sin t, \cos t, \sin 2t, \cos 2t, \dots\}$ is orthogonal or orthonormal?

5. Suppose the characteristic and minimal polynomial of an operator T are respectively $\Delta(t) = (t - 2)^4(t - 3)^3$ and $m(t) = (t - 2)^2(t - 3)^2$. Find all possible Jordan Canonical forms with proper explanation.
