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**RAJARATA UNIVERSITY OF SRI LANKA**  
**FACULTY OF APPLIED SCIENCES, MIHINTALE**

**B.Sc. (General Degree)**  
**Second year – Semester II Examination-September /October 2013**  
**Algebra– MAP 2301**

**Answer six questions.**

**Time allowed: 3 hours only.**

- 1). a). Define the following terms.
  - i. Reflexive relation
  - ii. Symmetric relation
  - iii. Transitive relation
- b). Let  $R$  be a relation on  $x=\{1,2,3,4,5\}$  such that  $(x, y) \in R$ . If  $x + y < 7$ . Check whether  $R$  is an equivalence relation. Find the equivalence class of each element.
- c). An equivalence relation  $S$  defined on  $A=\{1,2,3,4\}$  contains the pairs  $(1,1), (1,2), (2,3)$ . Find  $S$ , given that  $S$  is not the whole  $A \times A$ .
- 2). Consider the group  $\mathbb{Z}_{12} = \{0,1,2, \dots, 11\}$ 
  - i). List all subgroups of  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ .
  - ii). Find the order of the elements 1,3,4,7,9
  - iii). Is  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$  cyclic? If so, find all generators of  $\mathbb{Z}_{12}$ .
- 3). a). Let  $\mathbb{Z}$  be the set of integers. Define an operation  $*$  on  $\mathbb{Z}$  by  $a * b = a + b - 7$  where  $a, b \in \mathbb{Z}$ .
  - i). Show that  $(\mathbb{Z}, *)$  is a group.
  - ii). Is  $(\mathbb{Z}, *)$  abelian? Justify your answer.
- b). Let  $\gamma = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 3 & 6 & 5 & 4 & 1 & 2 & 7 \end{pmatrix}$  and  $\nu = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 & 6 & 7 \\ 6 & 5 & 3 & 7 & 2 & 1 & 4 \end{pmatrix}$  be permutations in  $S_7$ .
  - i). Write  $\gamma$  and  $\nu$  as product of disjoint cycles and calculate their orders.
  - ii). Find  $\gamma^{-1}$ ,  $\nu^{-1}$  and  $\gamma\nu\gamma^{-1}$
  - iii). Find  $\alpha$  in  $S_7$  such that  $\alpha\gamma = \gamma\nu$

- 4). a). Refer to the mappings  $f: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  and  $g: \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$  defined by  $f(x, y) = (x^2 + 1, x + y)$  and  $g(x, y) = (2x + y)$ . Find the followings:
- i).  $f(1, 4)$                       iii).  $(g \circ f)(2, 3)$   
 ii).  $g(1, 4)$                       iv).  $f^3(1, 4)$
- b). Solve the congruence,  $296X \equiv 176 \pmod{114}$
- 5). i). Show that the equation  $ax + by = c$  has integer solutions if and only if  $(a, b) | c$ . If  $(x_0, y_0)$  is solution, then show that all integer solutions are given by  

$$x = x_0 + \frac{b}{(a, b)} n \quad \text{and} \quad y = y_0 + \frac{a}{(a, b)} n \quad \text{where } n \in \mathbb{Z}$$
- ii). Solve the equation  $247x + 91y = 39$
- iii). Solve the equation  $6x + 10y + 15z = 5$
- 6). i). If  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  and  $c \equiv d \pmod{m}$ , then show that  $ac \equiv bd \pmod{m}$
- ii). If  $a \equiv b \pmod{m}$  then show that  $a^k \equiv b^k \pmod{m}$  for all non-negative integers  $k$ .
- iii). Using the Chinese remainder theorem, solve the following system of congruences.
- $$\begin{aligned} 2x &\equiv 3 \pmod{5} \\ 4x &\equiv 1 \pmod{7} \\ 2x &\equiv 5 \pmod{9} \end{aligned}$$
- 7). a). Define the following terms
- i). Abelian group  
 ii). Normal subgroup  
 iii). Homomorphism  
 iv). Sub group
- b). Let  $\varphi: G \rightarrow H$  be a homomorphism from a group  $G$  to a group  $H$ . Then show that
- i). The kernel of  $\varphi$  is a normal subgroup of  $G$   
 ii). The image of  $\varphi$  is a subgroup of  $H$ .