B) Computational Algebra (23117)

Time: Two Hours

Max. Marks: 40

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Instructions to Candidates:

1. Do not write anything on question paper except Seat No.

- Graph or diagram should be drawn with the black ink pen being used for writing paper or black HB pencil.
- 3. Students should note, no supplement will be provided.
- All questions are compulsory.
- Figures to right indicate full marks.
- 6. Use of calculator is not allowed.

1. Attempt any eight.

a) If φ is Euler totient function find φ(11).

- b) In the group $(Z_6 +_6)$ find $0(\overline{4})$.
- c) Define identity element in a group (G *).
- d) Define cyclic group.
- e) Let H={0,3,6,9} be subgroup of (Z₁₂+₁₂) then obtain the coset H+4.
- f) Choose the correct option Let f:G→G' be a group homomorphism then f is..... iff ker f = {e} where e is identity of G.
 - i) On to

ii) One-one

- iii) One-one and on to
- iv) None
- g) Let G be group of all nonsingular matrices of order n 0 under multiplication & IR* be the group of all nonzero reals under multiplication Define f:G → IR* as f (A) = |A| then show that f is a group homomorphism.
- h) Define minimum distance of encoding function.
- i) Define a group code.
- j) Let $w_1 = 110101 w_2 = 001010 \text{ find } \delta(w_1 w_2)$.

Attempt any four.

- i) Consider Z the set of all integers and * is defined on Z as a*b=a+b+1 then show that (z*) is a group.
- ii) In a group (G*) prove that
 - a) Identity element is unique.
 - b) Every a ∈ G has unique inverse.
- iii) In a group (G*) prove that

a)
$$(a^{-1})^{-1} = a$$

b)
$$(a*b)^{-1} = b^{-1}*a^{-1}$$

- iv) If G is a group such that $a^{-1} = a \forall a \in G$ then show that G is abelian.
- In the group (Z₁₂ +₁₂) compute
 - a) $(5)^{-3}$

b) (9)⁻²

vi) Show that order of every element in a finite group is finite.

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3. Attempt any two.

Prove that every subgroup of a cyclic group is cyclic.

- Let G be a finite group, H is subgroup of G then prove that O(H) divides O(G).
- Show that every proper subgroup of a group of order 77 is cyclic. (iii
- 4. a) Attempt any two.

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- Let (R +) be the group of reals under addition and (R* o) be the group of positive reals under multiplication. If f:R→R* is defined as $f(x)=e^{x} \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$ then show that f is an isomorphism.
- Let f:G → G' be a group homomorphism then prove that Ker (f) is subgroup of G.
- Prove that every infinite cyclic group is isomorphic to (Z +).
- b) Consider (R +) be group of reals under addition and f:R→R defined by f(x) = x + 2 then check whether f is homomorphism or not.

5. a) Prove that an (m, n) encoding function can detect K or fewer errors iff it's minimum distance is at least K+1.

b) Let H= 1 0 0 be a parity check matrix determine the (2 5) group code. 0 1 0

OR

a) Let e be the (3, 5) encoding function defined as e(000) = 00000 e(010) = 01101 e(001) = 11110 e(011) = 10011 e(100) = 01010 e(101) = 10100 e(110) = 00111 e(111) = 11001 and d is maximum likelihood decoding function associated with e. Determine the no. of errors that (e d) can correct.

b) Compute

$$i) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \oplus \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad \qquad ii) \quad \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

ii)
$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} * \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$