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23BMT451

**UG PROGRAM (4 YEARS HONORS) WITH SINGLE MAJOR  
AT THE END OF FOURTH SEMESTER  
MATHEMATICS-RING THEORY & PROBLEM SOLVING SESSIONS (Minor)  
(w.e.f. Admitted Batch 2023-24)**

**Time: 3 Hours**

**Maximum: 70 Marks**

**Section-A**

**5x4=20**

**Answer any Five Questions.**

1. Show that a ring  $R$  has no zero divisors if and only if the cancellation laws hold in  $R$ .
2. Show that the intersection of two subrings is a subring.
3. Give an example of a ring which is not a principal ideal ring.
4. Show that the homomorphic image of commutative ring is commutative.
5. Find the factors of  $x^4 + 4$  in  $Z_5[x]$
6. Show that the characteristic of a Boolean ring is 2.
7. If  $U$  is an ideal of the ring  $R$  and  $a, b \in R$  then prove that  $a+U = b+U \iff a - b \in U$
8. If  $f$  is a homomorphism from a ring  $R$  into a ring  $S$  then  $\text{Ker } f$  is an ideal of  $R$ .

**Section- B**

**5x10=50**

**Answer All Questions.**

9. a) If  $p$  is a prime then prove that  $Z_p$ , the ring of integers modulo  $p$ , is a field.  
(Or)  
b) Show that a commutative ring  $R$  with unity is a field if and only if  $(0)$  and  $R$  are the only ideals of  $R$ .
10. a) Show that the necessary and sufficient condition for a nonempty subset  $S$  of a ring  $R$  to be a subring of  $R$  are i)  $\forall a, b \in S \implies a - b \in S$ , ii)  $\forall a, b \in S \implies ab \in S$   
(Or)  
b) Show that the union of two ideals of a ring  $R$ , is an ideal of  $R$  if and only if one is contained in the other.
11. a) Show that the ring of integers is a principal ideal ring.  
(Or)  
b) Let  $S$  be an ideal of a ring  $R$ . Then show that  
i) If  $R$  is commutative then  $R/S$  is commutative  
ii) If  $R$  contains unity then  $R/S$  contains unity.
12. a) State and prove fundamental theorem of homomorphism of rings  
(Or)  
b) Show that an ideal  $S$  of a commutative ring  $R$  with unity is maximal if and only if the residue class ring  $R/S$  is a field.
13. a) State and prove Division Algorithm theorem in polynomials  
(Or)  
b) If  $F$  is a field, prove that every ideal in  $F[x]$  is a principal ideal.

**23BMT452**  
**UG PROGRAM (4 YEARS HONORS) WITH SINGLE MAJOR**  
**AT THE END OF FOURTH SEMESTER**  
**MATHEMATICS-INTRODUCTION TO REAL ANALYSIS & PROBLEM SOLVING SESSIONS**  
**(Minor)**  
**(w.e.f. Admitted Batch 2023-24)**

Time: 3 Hours

Maximum: 70 Marks

Answer any Five Questions.

Section-A

5x4=20

1. Show that  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sqrt{\frac{n+1}{n}} = 1$
2. Test for the convergence of  $\sum \left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)^{-n^2}$
3. If  $f(x) = \frac{x^5 - 2^5}{x - 2}$ ,  $x \neq 2$  is continuous at  $x = 2$ , then define  $f(2)$ .
4. Find  $c$  of Cauchy's mean value theorem for  $f(x) = x^2$  and  $g(x) = x^3$  in  $[1, 2]$
5. If  $f(x) = k \forall x \in [a, b]$  where  $k$  is a real number, show that  $f \in R[a, b]$
6. Show that every convergent sequence is bounded.
7. State and prove Leibniz test.
8. Prove that the function defined by

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{when } x \in Q \\ 1 & \text{when } x \in R - Q \end{cases} \text{ is not integrable on any interval of } R$$

Section-B

Answer All Questions.

5x10=50

9. a) Test for the convergence of  $1 + \frac{1}{1!} + \frac{1}{2!} + \frac{1}{3!} + \dots$

(Or)

- b) Show that the  $\{s_n\}$  defined by  $s_1 = \sqrt{2}$ ,  $s_{n+1} = \sqrt{2s_n}$  converges to 2

10. a) State and prove D'Alembert's Ratio Test.

(Or)

- b) Test for the convergence of  $\sum \frac{(-1)^n}{n} \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots + \frac{1}{n}\right)$

11. a) Let  $f: [a, b] \rightarrow R$ . If  $f$  continuous on  $[a, b]$  and  $f(a), f(b)$  have opposite signs then show that there exists  $c \in (a, b) \ni f(c) = 0$

(Or)

- b) Examine the continuity of the function  $f$  defined by  $f(x) = |x| + |x - 1|$  at  $x = 0$  and  $1$
12. a) Verify Rolle's theorem for the function  $f(x) = (x - a)^m(x - b)^n$  in  $[a, b]$  when  $m$  and  $n$  being positive integers.

(Or)

b) State and prove Lagrange's mean value theorem.

13. a) If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow R$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$  then show that  $f$  is  $R$  - integrable on  $[a, b]$

(Or)

b) Show that a bounded function  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow R$  is Riemann integrable on  $[a, b]$  if and only if for each  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists a partition  $P$  of  $[a, b]$  such that  $0 \leq U(P, f) - L(P, f) < \varepsilon$