- 3. a) Let p < q be two distinct prime numbers such that p does not divide q-1. Show that any group of order pq is cyclic.
 - b) Let $n \in \mathbb{N}$ be a product of distinct prime numbers. Show that any group of order n is either cyclic or non-abelian.
- 4. a) Define a *simple group*. Let G be a finite group and $a \in G$ such that $\left| \left\{ xax^{-1} \middle| x \in G \right\} \right| = 2$. Then show that G is not simple.
 - b) Prove that every group of order 108 has a normal subgroup of order 9 or 27.
- 5. a) Let *G* be a finite group such that every Sylow subgroup is normal in *G*. Prove that *G* is the internal direct product of its Sylow subgroups.
 - b) Let G be group of order p^2 , where p is a prime number. Prove that G is isomorphic to $\left(\mathbb{Z}_{p^2},+\right)$ or $\left(\mathbb{Z}_p\times\mathbb{Z}_p,+\right)$.
- 6. a) Let *G* be a finite abelian group of order $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Let $m \in \mathbb{N}$ be a divisor of *n*. Show that *G* has a subgroup of order *n*.
 - b) Define elementary divisors and invariant factors of a finite abelian group. Find the elementary divisors and the invariant factors of the group $(\mathbb{Z}_{50} \times \mathbb{Z}_{20} \times \mathbb{Z}_8, +)$.

B. Sc. Mathematics (Hons.) Examination, 2022

(3rd Year, 2nd Semester)

GROUP THEORY - II PAPER - CORE-13

Time · Two hours

Full Marks: 40

All questions carry equal marks.

Answer any four questions:

4×10

Let \mathbb{N} be the set of natural numbers and \mathbb{Z}_n be the set of all integers modulo $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

- 1. a) Let G be a group. Define the group of *inner* automorphisms I(G) of G and the center Z(G) of G. Show that $I(G) \cong G / Z(G)$.
 - b) Let G be a group and H be a subgroup of G such that $T(H) \subseteq H$ for all automorphisms T on G. Show that H is a normal subgroup of G.
- 2. a) Let G be a finite group of order n and p be a prime number such that p^m divides n for some $m \in \mathbb{N}$. Show that G has a subgroup of order p^m .
 - b) Define *p-Sylow subgroups* of *G*. Let H be a normal subgroup of G such that *p* does not divide the index of *H* in *G*. Prove that *H* contains all *p*-Sylow subgroups of *G*.