## 2021

## MATHEMATICS - HONOURS

Third Paper
(Module - V)
Full Marks: 50
The figures in the margin indicate full marks.
Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Group - A
[Modern Algebra - II]
(Marks : 15)
Answer any three questions.

1. (a) Let $(G, *)$ be a finite cyclic group of order $n$. Then prove that for every positive divisor $d$ of $n$ there exists a unique subgroup of $G$ of order $d$.
(b) Prove or disprove: If $G$ is a commutative group of order 6 and has an element of order 3, then $G$ is cyclic.
2. (a) Prove that the order of each subgroup of a finite group is a divisor of the order of the group.
(b) Find the images of the elements 3 and 4 if $\left(\begin{array}{lllll}1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 1 & & & 3\end{array}\right)$ is an odd permutation.
3. (a) Show that the ring of matrices of the form $\left(\begin{array}{cc}a & b \\ 2 b & a\end{array}\right)$ contains no divisor of zero if $a, b \in \mathbb{Q}$ but contains divisor of zero if $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$.
(b) Show that the field of rational numbers has no proper sub-field.
4. (a) State Lagrange's theorem and establish that the converse of Lagrange's theorem is not true.
(b) In the symmetric group $S_{5}$, solve the equation $x\left(\begin{array}{lll}1 & 2 & 3\end{array}\right)=\left(\begin{array}{lll}2 & 4 & 3\end{array}\right)$.
5. Prove that a finite integral domain is a field.

## Group - B

## [Linear Programming and Game Theory]

(Marks : 35)

## Answer any five questions.

6. (a) A manufacturer produces two types of commodities $X$ and $Y$. Production cost of one unit of commodities $X$ and $Y$ are Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500, respectively, and times needed are 6 hours and 8 hours, respectively. He can work 8 hours per day and his capital is Rs. 20,000. The profit on one unit of $X$ and $Y$ are Rs. 100 and Rs. 150, respectively. The problem is to determine the number of units of $X$ and $Y$ to be produced by the manufacturer per week in order maximize his profit per week. Formulate the problem as an L.P.P.
(b) Solve the following L.P.P. graphically :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Maximize } & z=2 x_{1}+4 x_{2} \\
\text { subject to } & x_{1}+2 x_{2} \leq 5, \\
& x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 4, \\
& x_{1}, x_{2} \geq 0 .
\end{array}
$$

7. (a) Define a convex set and an extreme point of a convex set. Give example of a convex set which has no extreme point.
(b) Show that $x_{1}=2, x_{2}=1, x_{3}=3$ is a feasible solution of the system of equations

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 4 x_{1}+2 x_{2}-3 x_{3}=1 \\
& 6 x_{1}+4 x_{2}-5 x_{3}=1
\end{aligned}
$$

Reduce it to a basic feasible solution of the system.

$$
[(1+1)+1]+4
$$

8. Find the optimal solution of the following L.P.P. by solving its dual :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Maximize } & z=3 x_{1}+4 x_{2} \\
\text { subject to } & x_{1}+x_{2} \leq 10, \\
& 2 x_{1}+3 x_{2} \leq 18, \\
& x_{1} \leq 8, \\
& x_{2} \leq 6, \\
& x_{1}, x_{2} \geq 0 .
\end{array}
$$

9. Solve the following L.P.P. by Big-M method :

$$
\begin{array}{ll}
\text { Maximize } & z=2 x_{1}-3 x_{2} \\
\text { subject to } & -x_{1}+x_{2} \geq-2, \\
& 5 x_{1}+4 x_{2} \leq 46, \\
& 7 x_{1}+2 x_{2} \geq 32, \\
& x_{1}, x_{2} \geq 0 .
\end{array}
$$

10. Find the optimal solution of the following transportation problem and find the Minimum cost of transportation :

| Su |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 10 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 7 |
| 7 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 5 |
| 4 | 3 | 4 | 4 |  |

11. Solve the following travelling salesman problem :

|  | $A$ | $B$ | $C$ | $D$ | $E$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $A$ | $\infty$ | 2 | 4 | 7 | 1 |
| $B$ | 5 | $\infty$ | 2 | 8 | 2 |
| $C$ | 7 | 6 | $\infty$ | 4 | 6 |
| $D$ | 10 | 3 | 5 | $\infty$ | 4 |
| $E$ | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | $\infty$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |

12. Consider the L.P.P. : Maximize $z=c^{T} x$ subject to $A x=b, x \geq 0$. If, for any basic feasible solution $x_{B}$ of the L.P.P., $z_{j}-c_{j} \geq 0$ for every column $a_{j}$ of $A$, then prove that $x_{B}$ is an optimal solution. [Symbols have their usual meanings]
13. (a) If $\left(a_{i j}\right)_{m \times n}$ be the pay-off matrix of a two-person zero sum game, prove that $\min _{j} \max _{i} a_{i j} \geq \max _{i} \min _{j} a_{i j}$.
(b) In a rectangular game, the pay-off matrix is given by

$$
\left[\begin{array}{ccccc}
10 & 5 & 5 & 20 & 4 \\
11 & 15 & 10 & 17 & 25 \\
7 & 12 & 8 & 9 & 8 \\
5 & 13 & 9 & 10 & 5
\end{array}\right]
$$

State, giving reasons, whether the players will use pure or mixed strategies. What is the value of the game?
14. (a) Prove that, if we add a fixed number $P$ to each element of a pay-off matrix then the optimal strategies remain unchanged while the value of the game is increased by $P$.
(b) Using mixed strategies, find the optimal strategies and the value of the game for the following game, whose pay-off matrix is given by $\left[\begin{array}{rr}6 & -4 \\ -1 & 2\end{array}\right]$.

