

**D****DF-3020****Second Year B. Sc. (Sem. III) Examination****March / April - 2016****EG-Mathematics***(Group of Symmetries - I)**(New Course)*

Time : 2 Hours]

[Total Marks : 50

**Instructions :**

(1)

નીચે દર્શાવેલ નિશાનીવાળી વિગતો ઉત્તરવહી પર અવશ્ય લખવી. Fillup strictly the details of signs on your answer book.	Seat No. :
Name of the Examination :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="Second Year B. Sc. (Sem.3)"/>	<input type="text"/>
Name of the Subject :	<input type="text"/>
<input type="text" value="EG-Mathematics (New) Group Symmetries - I"/>	<input type="text"/>
Subject Code No. : <input type="text" value="3"/> <input type="text" value="0"/> <input type="text" value="2"/> <input type="text" value="0"/>	<input type="text"/>
Section No. (1, 2,.....): <input type="text" value="Nil"/>	<input type="text"/>
	Student's Signature

- (2) All questions are compulsory.
- (3) Figures to the right indicate marks of the corresponding question.
- (4) There are three sections A, B, C in this question paper having 26 questions.
- (5) There is only one correct answer for each question.
- (6) Follow usual symbols.

**SECTION - A : Questions 1 to 11 each of 1 marks****SECTION - B : Questions 12 to 17 each of 2 marks****SECTION - C : Questions 18 to 26 each of 3 marks**

**O.M.R. Sheet ભરવા અંગેની અગત્યની સૂચનાઓ આપેલ  
O.M.R. Sheet-ની પાછળ છાપેલ છે.**

**Important instructions to fillup O.M.R. Sheet are  
given on back side of the provided O.M.R. Sheet.**

- 1 If there are more than one  $C_2$  operations, they are denoted by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)  $C_2^1, C_2^2, C_2^3, \dots$
- (B)  $C_2^{(1)}, C_2^{(2)}, C_2^{(3)}, \dots$
- (C)  $C_{2_1}, C_{2_2}, C_{2_3}, \dots$
- (D)  $C_{2_1}, C_{2_2}, C_{2_3}, \dots$
- 2 The multiplicative identity in a set of real numbers is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) 1
- (B) -1
- (C) 0
- (D) e
- 3 Identity symmetry operation keeps \_\_\_\_\_ fixed.
- (A) a line
- (B) a point
- (C) everything
- (D) a plane
- 4 In a group( $G, o$ ) an element  $e \in G$  is an identity element if \_\_\_\_\_
- (A)  $aoe = eoa = a, \forall e \in G$
- (B)  $aoe = eoa = e, \forall a \in G$
- (C)  $aoe = eoa = a, \forall a \in G$
- (D)  $aoe = eoa = e, \forall e \in G$
- 5 The order of Reflection symmetry operation is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) 1
- (B) 0
- (C) 4
- (D) 2
- 6 The Improper rotation symmetry operation is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) E
- (B) R
- (C) S
- (D) I

- 7 A non-empty subset  $H$  of a group  $G$  is a subgroup of  $G$  if and only if \_\_\_\_\_
- (A)  $a, b, c \in H \Rightarrow a(bc) \in (ab)c$
- (B)  $a, b \in H \Rightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$
- (C) None of these
- (D)  $a, b \in H \Rightarrow ab \in H$
- 8 Improper rotation symmetry operation keeps \_\_\_\_\_ fixed.
- (A) a line
- (B) a point
- (C) everything
- (D) a plane
- 9 A group  $(G, *)$  is called a cyclic group if it \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) satisfies commutative property
- (B) has infinite number of elements
- (C) has a generator
- (D) has finite number of elements
- 10 Every object has. \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) at least one symmetry I
- (B) at least one symmetry E
- (C) no symmetry
- (D) may or may not have any symmetry
- 11 In a group  $(G, o)$  for any  $a, b \in G$  \_\_\_\_\_
- (A)  $(aob)^{-1} = b^{-1} o a^{-1}$
- (B)  $(aob)^{-1} = a o b^{-1}$
- (C)  $(aob)^{-1} = a^{-1} o b$
- (D)  $(aob)^{-1} = a^{-1} o b^{-1}$

- 12 If the reflection plane is oblique, horizontal or vertical then the symmetry operations are denoted by \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.
- (A)  $Ra, Rh, Rv$
- (B)  $\sigma_a, \sigma_h, \sigma_v$
- (C)  $\sigma_o, \sigma_h, \sigma_v$
- (D)  $Co, Ch, Cv$
- 13 The Identity symmetry is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_ and its order is \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) E,1
- (B) I,2
- (C) E,2
- (D) I,1
- 14 In a group  $(G, \cdot)$  the left cancellation law and right cancellation laws are \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)  $ac = bc \Rightarrow a = b$ , and  $ca = cb \Rightarrow a = b$ ,  $\forall a, b, c \in G$ ,  
respectively
- (B)  $coa = cob \Rightarrow a = b$ , and  $aoc = boc \Rightarrow a = b$ ,  
 $\forall a, b, c \in G$ , respectively
- (C)  $ca = cb \Rightarrow a = b$ , and  $ac = bc \Rightarrow a = b$ ,  
 $\forall a, b, c \in G$ , respectively
- (D)  $aoc = boc \Rightarrow a = b$ , and  $coa = cob \Rightarrow a = b$ ,  
 $\forall a, b, c \in G$ , respectively

- 15 The set  $H = \{m^a / a \in \mathbb{Z}, m \text{ is a fixed nonzero integer}\}$  is a subgroup of a group\_\_\_\_\_.
- (A)  $(R_0, X)$
- (B)  $(Q_0, +)$
- (C)  $(R_0, +)$
- (D)  $(R, X)$
- 16 Rotation symmetry keeps \_\_\_\_\_ fixed and is called. \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) point, point of rotation
- (B) line, line of rotation
- (C) None of these
- (D) plane, plane of rotation
- 17 Set N of all natural numbers with the operation of multiplication \_\_\_\_\_.
- (A) satisfies closure property but doesn't hold associative property.
- (B) satisfies closure property, associative property but hasn't identity element.
- (C) satisfies closure property, associative property and holds identity element.
- (D) satisfies closure property, associative property and holds inverse of each element.

18 The set \_\_\_\_\_ is a group with respect to operation of addition.

(A)  $\mathbb{R}$

(B)  $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$

(C)  $\mathbb{C} - \{0\}$

(D)  $\mathbb{N}$

19 The English letter "H" has \_\_\_\_\_ symmetries.

(A)  $I, E, C_2$

(B)  $C_6, I, S$

(C)  $R, I, E$

(D)  $E, C_4, I$

20 In a group  $G = \{6, 12, 18, 24\}$  with the operation multiplication modulo 30 inverse elements of 6, 12, 18, 24 are \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.

(A) 12, 6, 24, 18

(B) 6, 18, 12, 24

(C) 6, 18, 24, 12

(D) 6, 12, 18, 24

- 21 The set \_\_\_\_\_ is a subgroup of a group  $(I,+)$
- (A)  $H = \{m^a / a \in \mathbb{Q}, m \text{ is a fixed nonzero integer}\}$
- (B)  $H = \{m^a / a \in \mathbb{I}, a \text{ is a fixed integer}\}$
- (C)  $H = \{ma / a \in \mathbb{Z}, m \text{ is a fixed nonzero integer}\}$
- (D)  $H = \{ma / a \in \mathbb{Q}, m \text{ is a fixed nonzero integer}\}$
- 22 The symmetry elements of Reflection symmetry, Rotation symmetry and Inversion symmetry operation are \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.
- (A) point of inversion, plane of reflection, axis of rotation
- (B) plane of reflection, axis of rotation, point of inversion
- (C) plane of reflection, point of rotation, axis of inversion
- (D) axis of reflection, point of rotation, plane of inversion
- 23 The symmetry elements are \_\_\_\_\_
- (A) plane of rotation, axis of reflection, point of inversion
- (B) plane of inversion, axis of reflection, point of rotation
- (C) plane of reflection, axis of inversion, point of rotation
- (D) plane of reflection, axis of rotation, point of inversion

24 The multiplicative inverse of  $\alpha + ib$  in the set of all nonzero complex numbers is

(A)  $\frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} - \frac{ib}{a^2 - b^2}$

(B)  $\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} + \frac{ib}{a^2 + b^2}$

(C)  $\frac{a}{a^2 + b^2} - \frac{ib}{a^2 + b^2}$

(D)  $\frac{a}{a^2 - b^2} + \frac{ib}{a^2 - b^2}$

25 If the angle of rotation is  $90^\circ$ ,  $180^\circ$ ,  $60^\circ$ , then the rotation symmetry is denoted by \_\_\_\_\_ respectively.

(A)  $C_4, C_2, C_6$

(B)  $C_3, C_4, C_6$

(C)  $C_2, C_6, C_3$

(D)  $C_2, C_4, C_6$

26 The set  $(Q, X)$  is not a subgroup of a group  $(R_0, X)$  because \_\_\_\_\_

(A)  $(Q, X)$  satisfies associative property but does not satisfies closure property

(B)  $(Q, X)$  satisfies closure property but is not a subset of  $(R_0, X)$

(C)  $(Q, X)$  satisfies closure property but does not hold identity element

(D)  $(Q, X)$  satisfies closure property but does not satisfies associative property