Group_A:

1. DurgaMauthi Mouli
2. G. Ramana Murthy
3. G. prasannakumar
4. K. Lokesh
5. P. Ramakrishna
6. P. Ranjit Kumar

Group-B

1. B. Devagiri
2. K. Santoshi
3. M. Durga prasad
4. S. Satya prasad
5. R. Vishal
6. K. Jeevan.

II year

Group-C:

1. A. Ramesh
2. D. Nagaraju
3. G. Santosh
4. p. Naresh
5. R. EswaraRao
6. Sheik hazaramBibi

Group-D:

1. B. Ashok
2. B. Divakar
3. G. KrishnaRao
4. p. Usha
5. R. Sivaji
6. V. Simhachalam.

WINNERS – Group-B
RUNNERS – Group-D

Signatures of attended Students:

1. A. Ramya.
2. P. Prasendra
3. D. lavanya.
4. K. Pavani
5. G. Neelima.
6. Ch. keerthana
7. K. Harathi
8. P. Naveen
9. E. praveen kumar
10. U. pushpalatha
11. S. Srani
12. M. roja
13. B. vasantha
14. D. mouni.
15. M. Raghava
16. P. Vasudevarao
17. K. Rupa
18. M. Sudha
19. D. chandrashekar
20. A. Anitha.
21. D. kumarRao.
22. M. [illegible]

(1) For a, b, c ∈ group $(G, \cdot)$. $(abc)^{-1} = c^{-1} b^{-1} a^{-1}$

2). If in a group 'a' is an element of order 5 & x is an element of order a then x^{-1} is an element of order. → 5

3) The inverse of the permutation $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 3 & 1 & 2 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$ is.
→ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 & 5 & 4 \end{bmatrix}$

(4) H and k are two subgroups of a group $(G, \cdot)$ then
→ $H \cap k$ is a sub-group of $(G, \cdot)$

5) The number of elements in the alternating group A_4 is → 12

6) A homomorphism $G \to G'$ is an isomorphism iff the kernal consists of → A normal sub-group of G.

7) In any group G the number of identity elements is → one

8) For any 'a' in a group G, $(a^{-1})^{-1}$ is → a

9) For any a, b in an abelian group $(ab)^2 = a^2 b^2$

10) For any a, b in a group $(ab)^{-1} = b^{-1} a^{-1}$

11) The permutation $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$ is an $\rightarrow$ odd

12) let H be a subgroup of G. Then the identity of H is $\rightarrow$ Same as that of G

13) If σ and ν are the permutations $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 3 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$ and $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 1 & 2 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ respectively then $\nu\circ\sigma$ is $\rightarrow$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 \\ 2 & 3 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

14) If H is a subgroup of G, m is the distinct right cosets of H in G, n is the number of distinct left cosets of H in G, then $\rightarrow m = n$

15) If ϕ is a homomorphism from a group G into a group $\bar{G}$ then for any g in G, $\phi(g^{-1})$ is $\rightarrow (\phi(g))^{-1}$

16) If N and H is a subgroup of a group G, then NH is $\rightarrow$ HN

17) If H is a subgroup of a Group G, then for any a, b in G $Ha = Hb$ implies $\rightarrow ab^{-1} \in H$

18) The set G of all real numbers except -1 forms a group under the binary operations defined by $a * b = a + b + ab$. The identity element of this group is $\rightarrow 0$

19) The product of disjoint cycles (1 4) (2 3 5) is the Permutation $\rightarrow$ $\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \\ 4 & 3 & 5 & 1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$

20) To define the Quotient group G/N of a group G $\rightarrow$ N must be a normal Sub-group of G