

(47)

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

No of printed pages: 2

**Sardar Patel University**

M.Sc. Semester I Examination  
2016

Friday, 21 October  
10.00<sup>AM</sup> to 13.00 PM

**Mathematics: PS01CMTH02**  
(Topology I)

Maximum Marks: 70

Q.1 Write the question number and correct option number only for each question.

[8]

(a) If  $\mathcal{B}$  is a base for a topology  $\mathcal{T}$  on  $X$ , then \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i)  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{T}$       (ii)  $\mathcal{B} = \mathcal{T}$       (iii)  $\mathcal{T} \subset \mathcal{B}$       (iv)  $X \in \mathcal{B}$

(b) \_\_\_\_\_ topology is the weakest topology on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

- (i) cocountable      (ii) usual      (iii) indiscrete      (iv) lower limit

(c)  $\mathbb{R}$  with \_\_\_\_\_ topology is compact.

- (i) cocountable      (ii) usual      (iii) indiscrete      (iv) lower limit

(d)  $\mathbb{R}$  with \_\_\_\_\_ topology disconnected.

- (i) cocountable      (ii) usual      (iii) indiscrete      (iv) lower limit

(e)  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by  $f(x) = x^2$  is discontinuous if  $\mathbb{R}$  has \_\_\_\_\_ topology.

- (i) cocountable      (ii) usual      (iii) indiscrete      (iv) lower limit

(f) Complete metric space is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) compact      (ii) connected      (iii) discrete      (iv) of second category

(g) Projections are \_\_\_\_\_.

- (i) closed      (ii) open      (iii) one-one      (iv) homeomorphism

(h) A compact  $T_2$ -space is

- (i) discrete      (ii)  $T_3$       (iii) connected      (iv) bounded

Q.2 Attempt any Seven. (Start a new page.)

[14]

(a) Prove that  $\{(-n, n) : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  is a base for some topology on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

(b) Find the boundary points of  $\mathbb{N}$  in  $\mathbb{R}$  with the usual topology.

(c) Show that  $\mathbb{R}$  with discrete topology is  $T_1$ .

(d) Show that a finite product of discrete topological spaces is a discrete topological space.

(e) State one result ensuring the completeness of  $[0, 1]$  with the usual topology.

(f) Show that  $\{(0, r) : r > 0\}$  has finite intersection property.

(g) Define *totally bounded* metric space and show that  $\mathbb{R}$  with usual metric is not totally bounded.

(h) Show that a finite set is compact with every topology on it.

(i) Show that a finite subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  with the usual topology is disconnected.

①

(P.T.O) [Contd...]

Q.3 (Start a new page.)

- (a) State and prove Pasting Lemma. [6]  
 (b) Show that every  $T_2$ -space is  $T_1$  but the converse is not true. [6]

OR

- (b) In  $\mathbb{R}$  with the usual topology, find the limit points of (i)  $\mathbb{Q}$ , (ii)  $\mathbb{N}$  and (iii)  $\{1 + \frac{1}{n} : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$ . [6]

Q.4 (Start a new page.)

- (a) Let  $X$  be a complete metric space and  $\{F_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\}$  be a family of closed subsets of  $X$  such that  $F_{n+1} \subset F_n$  for all  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ . If  $\text{diam}(F_n) \rightarrow 0$ , then show that  $\bigcap_{n=1}^{\infty} F_n$  is singleton. [6]  
 (b) Define (i) a *continuous function*, (ii) a *uniformly continuous function* and prove that a continuous function on a metric space need not be uniformly continuous. [6]

OR

- (b) For topological spaces  $X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n$ , show that  $X_i$  is homeomorphic to a subspace of  $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ . [6]

Q.5 (Start a new page.)

- (a) Show that a topological space  $X$  is compact if and only if every family of closed subsets of  $X$  with FIP has a nonempty intersection. [6]  
 (b) Show that sequentially compact metric space  $X$  has Bolzano-Weierstrass Property. [6]

OR

- (b) Show that a compact metric space is totally bounded but the converse is not true. [6]

Q.6 (Start a new page.)

- (a) Let  $X$  be a topological space. Show that  $X$  is disconnected if and only if there is a nonempty proper clopen subset of  $X$  if and only if there is a continuous function from  $X$  onto  $\{0, 1\}$ . [6]  
 (b) Show that a compact  $T_2$ -space is regular. [6]

OR

- (b) Let  $X$  be a topological space. Show that  $X$  is  $T_4$  if and only if for every open set  $V \subset X$  and a closed subset  $F \subset V$ , there exists an open set  $U$  in  $X$  such that  $F \subset U \subset \bar{U} \subset V$ . [6]

✱✱✱✱✱✱✱✱

— X —  
 (2)