



Reg. No. :

Name :

VI Semester B.Sc. (Hon's.) (Mathematics) Degree (Regular)
Examination, May 2016
BHM 603 : TOPOLOGY

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

Answer **all** the **ten** questions :

(10x1=10)

1. Define *Discrete metric*.
2. Given a non-empty set X. What is the cofinite topology on X ?
3. Give an example of a hereditary topological property.
4. Define *Homeomorphism*.
5. What is the closure of Q in \mathbb{R} ?
6. Give an example of a complete metric space.
7. Given a metric space (X, d) explain the term $B_d[x, r]$ where $x \in X$ and $r > 0$.
8. If (X, τ) is a topological space and c is the closure operator what are the fixed points of c .
9. When does equality hold in the triangle equality for the absolute value metric in \mathbb{R} , that is $d(x, z) = d(x, y) + d(y, z)$?
10. For a connected topological space X which are the clopen subsets.

Answer **any 10** short answer questions out of 14 :

(10x3=30)

11. If in a metric space $B(x, r) = B(x, s)$, does it mean $x = y$ and $r = s$. Justify.
12. Let A be any finite set in a metric space (X, d). Show that $X \setminus A$ is open.



13. Given two sets A and B in metric space (X, d) , $\overline{A \cap B} = \overline{A} \cap \overline{B}$. Prove or disprove.
14. Is every Cauchy sequence in a metric space convergent? Justify your answer.
15. Suppose X is an infinite set with cofinite topology. Show that X is T_1 .
16. Suppose (X, τ) is a space and $Y \in \tau$. Prove that $B \subset Y$ is open in Y if and only if it is open in X .
17. Prove that a discrete space is second countable if and only if the underlying set is countable.
18. Show that a subset A of topological space X is dense in X if and only if for every non-empty open set B of X , $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$.
19. Let X be a space $A \subseteq X$. Prove that $\text{Int}(A)$ is the union of all open sets contained in A .
20. Give an example of a function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is not continuous at any point.
21. If (X, τ_1) , (Y, τ_2) and (Z, τ_3) are topological spaces and $f: X \rightarrow Y$ and $g: Y \rightarrow Z$ are continuous functions, show that $g \circ f: X \rightarrow Z$ is also continuous.
22. Prove that every second countable space is separable.
23. Prove that a closed subspace of a compact space is compact.
24. Is the continuous image of a connected space connected? Justify your claim.

Answer **any 6** short answer questions out of **9**:

(6×5=30)

25. Let (X, d) be a metric space. Define $\delta(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{1 + d(x, y)}$ for all $x, y \in X$. Show that δ is a metric on X .
26. In a metric space (X, d) show that the collection of all open sets is closed under finite intersections and arbitrary unions.



27. Does there exist an infinite subset of \mathbb{R} with out a cluster point in \mathbb{R} ? Substantiate your claim.
28. Show that Metrisability is a hereditary property.
29. State and prove a necessary sufficient condition for a family \mathcal{B} of subsets of X covering X to be a base for a topology on X .
30. For a subset A of a topological space X show that $\overline{A} = A \cup A'$ where A' is the derived set of A .
31. Let $\{(X_i, \tau_i) \mid i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$ be a collection of topological spaces and (X, τ) their topological product. Prove that each projection function π_i is continuous. If Z is any space then show that a function $f: Z \rightarrow X$ is continuous if and only if each $\pi_i \circ f: Z \rightarrow X_i$ is continuous.
32. Suppose X is a Hausdorff space and $\{x_n\}$ is a sequence in x . If $x_n \rightarrow x$ and $x_n \rightarrow y$ show that $x = y$. Give an example of non-Hausdorff space where this fails.
33. Show that every quotient space of a locally connected space is locally connected.

Answer **any one** essay questions out of **2**:

(1×10=10)

34. Prove that a space X is normal if and only if whenever $A \subseteq X$ is closed and $f: A \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ is continuous, there exists a continuous function $F: X \rightarrow [-1, 1]$ such that $F(x) = f(x)$ for every $x \in A$.
35. i) Identify the connected subsets of \mathbb{R} . Justify your answer.

ii) If $A = \left\{ \left(x, \sin\left(\frac{1}{x}\right) \right) : 0 < x < 1 \right\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$ and let $X = \overline{A}$ where the closure is with respect to usual topology on \mathbb{R}^2 . Prove that X is connected.