

**M.Sc. MATHEMATICS
SECOND SEMESTER
TOPOLOGY
MSM-201**

Duration : 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time : 20 min.

[PART-A: Objective]

Marks : 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1X20=20

- Let (X, \mathcal{T}_d) be a discrete topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Then
 - $A \subset \bar{A}$
 - $\bar{A} \subset A$
 - $A = \bar{A}$
 - None of these
- Let $\mathbf{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$ and $\#(\mathbf{N})$ denote the cardinality of \mathbf{N} . Then
 - $\#(\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}) > \#(\mathbf{N})$
 - $\#(\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}) < \#(\mathbf{N})$
 - $\#(\mathbf{N} \times \mathbf{N}) = \#(\mathbf{N})$
 - None of these
- Which of the following statements is/ are False?
 - The finite product of connected space is connected.
 - Discrete topological space is not a connected space.
 - The continuous image of a connected space is connected.
 - Indiscrete topological space is not a connected space.
- Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space. Then X is a T_3 -space if
 - X is a regular space
 - X is a normal space
 - X is a regular and T_1 -space
 - X is a normal and T_1 -space
- Let X_i ($i = 1, 2, \dots, n$) be a family of connected spaces. Then the product $\prod_{i=1}^n X_i$ is
 - Connected
 - Not connected
 - Connected if $\bigcap_{i=1}^n X_i = \phi$
 - Connected if $\bigcap_{i=1}^n X_i \neq \phi$
- In a T_1 topological space X
 - No singleton set is closed
 - Every singleton set is closed
 - Each singleton set is both closed and open
 - None of these
- Let X be a discrete topological space. Which of the following sets is/are dense on X ?
 - X
 - A non-empty subset of X
 - ϕ
 - All the above

8. Let X be a discrete topological space and $A \subset X$. Then ∂A is equal to
- Subset of X
 - Proper subset of X
 - X
 - Empty set
9. Discrete topological space is
- Compact.
 - Not compact.
 - Not Connected.
 - Connected.
10. Let $Y = [0, 1] \cup (2, 3)$ be a subspace topology of \mathbb{R} . Then
- $[0, 1]$ is closed in Y .
 - $(2, 3)$ is closed in Y .
 - Both $[0, 1]$ and $(2, 3)$ are closed in Y .
 - Neither $[0, 1]$ nor $(2, 3)$ is closed in Y .
11. Let X be a non-empty set and $\mathcal{T}_1, \mathcal{T}_2$ be topological spaces on X . Consider the following two statements
- P: $\mathcal{T}_1 \cup \mathcal{T}_2$ is a topology on X .
- Q: $\mathcal{T}_1 \cap \mathcal{T}_2$ is a topology on X
- P false Q true
 - P true Q false
 - P and Q both true
 - P and Q both false
12. "The unit open interval $]0, 1[$ is equivalent to the set \mathbb{R} of all real numbers". The statement is
- False
 - True
 - meaningless
 - none of these
13. Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a co-finite topological space. Then
- X is a compact space.
 - X is not a compact space.
 - X is a compact space if X is a finite set.
 - X is a compact space if X is an infinite set.
14. Let X be a connected topological space and Y be a topological space. If $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is a homeomorphism. Then
- $f(X) = Y$ is connected
 - $f(X) \neq Y, f(X)$ is connected
 - $f(X) = Y$ is not connected
 - $f(X) \neq Y, f(X)$ is not connected

15. Every metric space X is
- a. a T_1 space
 - b. a T_2 space
 - c. Both a T_1 and a T_2 space
 - d. Neither a T_1 space nor a T_2 space

16. Consider the following statements:
 P: The usual topology on \mathbb{R} is not locally compact.
 Q: Any discrete topological space is locally compact.

- a. P False, Q True
- b. P True, Q False
- c. Both are True
- d. Both are False

17. A topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) is second countable if

- a. There is a countable number of open sets in X .
- b. There is a base for \mathcal{T} having a countable number of open sets.
- c. There is a countable local base at every point of X .
- d. None of these

18. Which of the following is/are true?

- a. $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1]$ is compact but not locally compact.
- b. $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1]$ is locally compact but not compact.
- c. $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1]$ is both compact and locally compact.
- d. $[-1, 1] \times [0, 1]$ is neither compact nor locally compact.

19. Let $A = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} : x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$ and $B = \{(2, 2)\}$. Let $f: \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & \forall x \in A \\ 0, & \forall x \in B \end{cases}$$

Then f is

- a. Continuous function
- b. not a continuous function
- c. Information is insufficient
- d. None of these

20. The topological space \mathbb{R} with discrete topology \mathcal{D} is

- a. First countable
- b. Second countable
- c. Both first and second countable
- d. Neither first countable nor second countable.

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(PART-B : Descriptive)

Time: 2 HRS 40 MINS

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.(1) & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Prove or disprove the following statements: 2×5=10
 - (a) The set A of all algebraic numbers is denumerable. (A real number r is defined to be an algebraic number if r satisfies a polynomial equation of the form $a_0 + a_1x + a_2x^2 + \dots + a_mx^m = 0$, where a_0, a_1, \dots, a_m are integers.)
 - (b) Co-finite topology on a finite set X is the same as the discrete topology on it.
 - (c) The set \mathbb{R} of all real numbers with usual topology \mathcal{U} is second countable.
 - (d) Every T_2 -space is also a T_1 -space.
 - (e) The topological space \mathbb{R} with usual topology \mathcal{U} is separable.

2.
 - a. Let A, B be the subspace topologies of the topological spaces X and Y respectively. Prove that the product topology and subspace topology on $A \times B$ are same. Is the result true for ordered topology? 3+1+4+2=10
 - b. Let \mathbb{R} denote the usual topology and \mathbb{R}_l denotes the lower limit topology on the real line \mathbb{R} . Let $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_l$ be defined as $f(x) = x$, $\forall x \in \mathbb{R}$. Prove or disprove that f is a homeomorphism.
 - c. Let $Y = (0, 1]$ be a subspace of the usual topology on \mathbb{R} . Find the closure of the set $A = \left(0, \frac{1}{2}\right)$ in Y .

3.
 - a. Let A be any subset of a second countable space X . If \mathcal{G} is an open cover of A then prove that \mathcal{G} is reducible to a countable cover. 5+5=10
 - b. Prove that – A separable metric space is second countable.

4. Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space. Define a relation R on X as follows: $R = \{(x, y) \in X \times X : x, y \in E_{xy}\}$, where E_{xy} is a connected subset of X . 4+6=10
 - (i) Prove that – R is an equivalence relation.
 - b. Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space and $\alpha \notin X$. Define $X^+ = X \cup \{\alpha\}$ and $\mathcal{T}^+ = \{G \subset X^+ : \alpha \in G \text{ \& } X^+ - G \text{ is closed and compact in } X\}$. Show that (X^+, \mathcal{T}^+) is a topological space.

5.
 - a. Prove that a topological space X is normal if and only if for every closed set F and every open set H containing F there exists an open set G such that $F \subset G \subset \bar{G} \subset H$. 5+5=10

b. Let \mathcal{D} denote the set of all dyadic fraction in $[0, 1]$. Prove that $\bar{\mathcal{D}} = [0, 1]$.

6. Check the connectedness of the following topological space (Explain): 2×5=10
- (i) Discrete topology on X .
 - (ii) Finite- complement topology on an infinite set X .
 - (iii) The real line with lower limit topology.
 - (iv) A topology $\mathcal{T} = \{\phi, X, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{d\}\}$ on $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$.
 - (v) A topology $\mathcal{T} = \{\phi, X, \{a\}, \{b, c\}\}$ on $X = \{a, b, c\}$.
7. a. Consider the topological space (X, \mathcal{T}) , where $X = \{a, b, c, d, e\}$ and $\mathcal{T} = \{\phi, X, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b, c\}\}$. Let $A = \{a, b\}$. Find \bar{A} the closure of A in X . Is A dense in X ? Is X a separable topological space? 3+1+1+3+1=10
- b. Find the topology \mathcal{T} on $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ generated by the class \mathcal{C} of subsets of X given by $\mathcal{C} = \{\{a\}, \{b\}\}$. Mention the subbase and base for the topology \mathcal{T} on X .
8. a. Prove that - The continuous image of a compact space is compact. 4+4+2=10
- b. Prove that - A closed subspace of a compact space is compact.
- c. Construct an open cover on \mathbb{R}^2 with usual topology.

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