

LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**M.Sc. DEGREE EXAMINATION – MATHEMATICS****THIRD SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2023****PMT3MC01 – TOPOLOGY**

Date: 30-10-2023

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 01:00 PM - 04:00 PM

SECTION A – K1 (CO1)**Answer ALL the questions****(5 x 1 = 5)**1 **Answer the following**

- a) Define a topological space with an example.
- b) What do you mean by a subspace topology?
- c) Explain briefly a closed subset in a topological space.
- d) When can you say that a topological space is separated?
- e) Define a compact space.

SECTION A – K2 (CO1)**Answer ALL the questions****(5 x 1 = 5)**2 **Choose the correct answer**

- a) (i) $[1,2]$ is open in \mathbb{R}
 (ii) $(1,2)$ is open in \mathbb{R}
 (iii) $(1,2]$ is open in \mathbb{R}
 (iv) $(1,2)$ is open in \mathbb{R}
- b) $Y = [-1, 1]$, a subspace of \mathbb{R}
 (i) $A = \{x/\frac{1}{2} < |x| < 1\}$ is open in Y & \mathbb{R}
 (ii) $B = \{x/\frac{1}{2} < |x| \leq 1\}$ is not open in Y
 (iii) $C = \{x/\frac{1}{2} \leq |x| < 1\}$ is open in Y & \mathbb{R}
 (iv) $D = \{x/\frac{1}{2} \leq |x| \leq 1\}$ is open in Y & \mathbb{R}
- c) (i) \emptyset and X are open
 (ii) \emptyset and X are closed
 (iii) arbitrary intersections open sets in X are open in X
 (iv) arbitrary unions of open sets in X are open in X
- d) (i) $(0,1]$ is compact
 (ii) $(0,1]$ is not compact
 (iii) $(0,1]$ is closed
 (iv) $(0,1]$ is not bounded
- e) (i) Any compact subset of a topological space is closed
 (ii) Every closed subset of a compact space need not be compact
 (iii) Every limit point compact space is compact space
 (iv) Every limit point compact space is sequentially compact

SECTION B – K3 (CO2)**Answer any THREE of the following****(3 x 10 = 30)**

3 Prove the pasting lemma

4	List the limit points of the following sets with explanation. a) $A = (0,1]$ b) $B = \left\{\frac{1}{n}, n \in \mathbb{N}\right\}$ c) $C = \{0\} \cup (1,2)$ d) Q = the set of all rational numbers
5	If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a function where X is metrizable, prove that f is continuous if and only if for every convergent sequence $x_n \rightarrow x$ in X , the sequence $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$.
6	Demonstrate intermediate value theorem.
7	Is every closed interval in \mathbb{R} uncountable? Justify it.
SECTION C – K4 (CO3)	
	Answer any TWO of the following (2 x 12.5 = 25)
8	How would you say that any interval or a ray in a linear continuum L in the order topology is connected?
9	Examine whether the following statement is true: “If $f: X \rightarrow Y$ is a bijective continuous function, X is compact and Y is Hausdorff, then f is a homeomorphism”
10	Is the product of finitely compact spaces compact? Justify it with a supportive proof
11	What are the separation axioms? Formulate them.
SECTION D – K5 (CO4)	
	Answer any ONE of the following (1 x 15 = 15)
12	Does there exist a metric d' that induces a topology on a metric space (X, d) such that every subset of X is bounded with respect to metric d' ? Prove the supporting result
13	Examine whether the following statements are true? (i) X is compact metrizable space implies X is limit point compact space. (ii) X is sequentially compact metrizable space implies X is compact space
SECTION E – K6 (CO5)	
	Answer any ONE of the following (1 x 20 = 20)
14	Defend the topologies induced by the euclidean metric and the square metric are the same as the product topology on \mathbb{R}^n .
15	Demonstrate Urysohn lemma.

#####