

Reg. No. : .....

Code No. : 5333

Sub. Code : PMAM 44

I.Sc. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2022

Fourth Semester

Mathematics — Core

TOPOLOGY — II

(For those who joined in July 2017 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

A space having a countable dense subset is called a

- (a) Lindelof space (b) Separable space  
(c) Hausdorff space (d) Regular space

Which one of the following is not true

- (a) A regular space is Hausdorff  
(b) A normal space is regular  
(c) A hausdorff space is regular  
(d) A product of regular spaces is regular

If we divide the interval  $[-r, r]$  into three equal intervals of length  $\frac{2}{3}r$ , then the middle interval is

- (a)  $\left[-r, -\frac{2}{3}r\right]$  (b)  $\left[\frac{2}{3}r, r\right]$   
(c)  $\left[-\frac{r}{3}, \frac{r}{3}\right]$  (d)  $\left[\frac{1}{3}r, r\right]$

Given a set  $A$  that is strictly partially ordered, in which every simple ordered subset has an upper bound,  $A$  itself has a maximal element ————  
his result is known as.

- a) Urysohn lemma  
b) Zorn's lemma  
c) Tube lemma  
d) The sequence lemma

A collection  $B$  of subsets of  $X$  is said to be countable locally finite if  $B$  can be written as

- a) the countable union of collections  $B_n$  each of which is locally finite  
b) the countable union of open sets  
c) the countable union of nowhere dense subsets  
d) the countable union of collections  $B_n$  each of which is locally connected

3. Let  $X$  be a well-ordered set. Then every interval of the form  $(x, y]$  is

- (a) closed in  $X$   
(b) open in  $X$   
(c) neither open nor closed in  $X$   
(d) both open and closed in  $X$

4. Consider the two statements

$A$  : A normal space is completely regular

$B$  : A completely regular space is regular. Then

- (a) Both  $A$  and  $B$  are true  
(b) Neither  $A$  nor  $B$  is true  
(c)  $A$  is true but  $B$  is not true  
(d)  $A$  is not true but  $B$  is true

5. Every ———— space  $X$  with a countable basis is metrizable.

- (a) Hausdorff (b) Normal  
(c) Regular (d) Topological

9. The interior of  $Q$  as a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  is

- (a)  $\emptyset$  (b)  $Q$   
(c)  $\mathbb{R} - Q$  (d)  $\mathbb{R}$

10. The interior of  $Q \times R$  as a subset of  $\mathbb{R}_2$

- (a)  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  (b)  $Q \times R$   
(c)  $Q \times Q$  (d)  $\emptyset$

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Suppose that  $X$  has a countable basis. Prove that every open covering of  $X$  contains a countable sub collection covering  $X$ .

Or

- (b) Prove that a subspace of a regular space is regular.

12. (a) Show that every compact Hausdorff space is normal.

Or

- (b) Define a completely regular space. And Show that a normal space is completely regular and a completely regular space is regular.

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

13. (a) Let  $X$  be a compact Hausdorff space. Show that  $X$  is metrizable if and only if  $X$  has a countable basis.

Or

- (b) Show that the Tietze extension theorem implies the Urysohn lemma.

14. (a) Let  $A$  be a locally finite collection of subsets of  $X$ . Prove that the collection  $B$  of the closures of the elements of  $A$  is locally finite.

Or

- (b) Show that if  $X$  has a countable basis, a collection  $A$  of subsets of  $X$  is countably locally finite if and only if it is countable.

15. (a) Define a Baire space. Give an example of a topological space which is not a Baire space (with justification).

Or

- (b) Prove that any open subspace  $Y$  of a Baire space  $X$  is itself a Baire space.

Page 5 Code No. : 5333

16. (a) Prove that a subspace of a second countable space is second countable but a subspace of Lindelöf space need not be Lindelöf.

Or

- (b) Let  $X$  be a topological space. Let one-point sets in  $X$  be closed. Prove that  $X$  is regular if and only if given a point  $x$  of  $X$  and a neighborhood  $U$  of  $x$ , there is a neighborhood  $V$  of  $x$  such that  $\bar{V} \subseteq U$ .

17. (a) Prove that every regular space with a countable basis is normal.

Or

- (b) State and prove the Urysohn lemma.

18. (a) Prove that every regular space  $X$  with a countable basis is metrizable.

Or

- (b) State and prove Tietze extension theorem.

Page 6 Code No. : 5333

19. (a) State and prove Tychonoff theorem.

Or

- (b) Let  $X$  be a metrizable space. If  $A$  is an open covering of  $X$ , prove that there is an open covering  $\mathcal{E}$  of  $X$  refining  $A$  that is countably locally finite.

20. (a) If  $X$  is a compact Hausdorff space of a complete metric space, prove that  $X$  is a Baire space.

Or

- (b) Let  $X$  be a space; let  $(Y, d)$  be a metric space. Let  $f_n: X \rightarrow Y$  be a sequence of continuous functions such that  $f_n(x) \rightarrow f(x)$  for all  $x \in X$  where  $f: X \rightarrow Y$ . If  $X$  is a Baire space, prove that the set of points at which  $f$  is continuous is dense in  $X$ .