Topology Midsemestral Exam IInd semester 2017 B.Math. (Hons.) IInd year Instructor : B.Sury Maximum marks - 60

**Q 1.** (3+4+5)

(i) Define the left limit topology on **R** and prove that it is strictly finer than the Euclidean topology.

(ii) Show that  $\mathbf{R}_l$  is first countable and separable.

(iii) Prove that  $\mathbf{R}_l$  is not second countable.

#### OR

**Q** 1. (2+3+3+4)

(i) Show that the only continuous functions from (**R**, Euclidean) to  $\mathbf{R}_l$  are the constant functions.

(ii) Prove that the sequence  $\{1/n\}$  of real numbers does not converge in the *K*-topology.

(iii) Prove that the sequence  $\{-1/n\}$  does not converge in  $\mathbf{R}_l$ .

(iv) In the dictionary order topology of  $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$ , determine the closure of the subset  $\{(1 - 1/n) \times 1/2 : n \in \mathbf{N}\}$ .

**Q 2.**(3+4+5)

(iii) Determine the subspace topology of a non-vertical line contained in  $\mathbf{R}_u \times \mathbf{R}_u$  under the product of upper limit topologies.

### OR

**Q 2.** (3+5+4)

Recall that a topological space X is  $T_1$  if, for every pair of points  $x \neq y$  in X, there is a neighbourhood of x not containing y and a neighbourhood of y not containing x.

(i) Prove that X is a  $T_1$ -space if and only if, all singletons are closed.

<sup>(</sup>i) If C is a closed subset and U is an open subset of a topological space X, prove that  $C \cap U$  is open in its closure.

<sup>(</sup>ii) If S is any subset of a topological space X, prove that the interior of S is the complement of the closure of the complement of S.

(ii) Exhibit a metric space that is  $T_1$  but not second countable.

(iii) Prove that every metric space is first countable.

## **Q 3.** (3+4+5)

(i) Prove that any subspace of a separable metric space is separable.

(ii) Give an example of a subspace of a separable topological space that is not separable.

(iii) Prove that in a second countable topological space, every basis contains a countable subclass which is also a basis.

## OR

**Q 3.** (3+5+4)

(i) On the set  $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N}}$  of sequences, define the uniform topology.

(ii) For  $n \in \mathbf{N}$ , let  $f_n : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}$  be continuous maps.

If  $f : \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N}}; t \mapsto (f_n(t))_n$ , prove that f is continuous where  $\mathbf{R}^{\mathbf{N}}$  has the product topology.

(iii) Give an example where (ii) fails when  ${\bf R}^{\bf N}$  is considered with the box topology.

(i) Define the quotient topology and give an example of a quotient map that is not an open map.

(ii) Give an example of a quotient space of a Hausdorff space that is not Hausdorff.

(iii) Prove that the the cone of the (n-1)-sphere  $S^{n-1} = \{v \in \mathbf{R}^n : ||v|| = 1\}$ is homeomorphic to the *n*-disc  $D^n = \{v \in \mathbf{R}^n : ||v|| \le 1\}$ .

# $\mathbf{OR}$

**Q** 4.(4+3+5)

(i) Let  $f : X \to Y$  be a continuous map into a Hausdorff space Y. Prove that the graph of  $f(\{(x, f(x)) : x \in X\})$  is a closed subset of  $X \times Y$ .

(ii) If  $q: X \to Y$  is a quotient map that is 1-1, then show q must be a homeomorphism.

(iii) Partition  $\mathbf{R}^2$  into a union of concentric circles centred at (0,0); write  $\mathbf{R}^2 = \bigcup_{r\geq 0} C_r$ . Prove that  $\mathbf{R}^2 \to \mathbf{R}^{\geq 0}$ ;  $C_r \mapsto r$  is a quotient map and the quotient space is homeomorphic to  $[0,\infty)$ .

**Q** 4. (3+4+5)

**Q 5.** (4+4+4)

(i) Show that if Y is a connected subspace of a space X and  $Y \subset Z \subset \overline{Y}$ , then Z is connected.

(ii) Prove that  $I \times I$  under the dictionary order is connected but not path-connected.

(iii) Let  $f \in \mathbf{C}[X_1, \dots, X_n]$ . Prove that the set

$$\{z \in \mathbf{C}^n : f(z) \neq 0\}$$

is path-connected.

#### OR

**Q** 5.(7+5)

(i) Let  $Y = \{(x, \sin(1/x) : 0 < x < 1\}$  and, let Z be a arc joining (0, 0) to  $(1, \sin(1))$  that does not intersect Y. Prove that  $X := Y \cup Z \subseteq \mathbf{R}^2$  is path-connected but not locally connected.

(ii) Prove that  $\mathbf{R}$  under the K-topology is connected, but not path-connected.