


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
<b>UPES</b> <b>END Semester Examination, May 2025</b>			
<b>Programme Name :</b> M.Sc. (Mathematics)		<b>Semester :</b> II	
<b>Course Name :</b> Topology		<b>Time :</b> 03 hrs	
<b>Course Code :</b> MATH7023		<b>Max. Marks:</b> 100	
<b>Nos. of page(s) :</b> 02			
<b>Instructions:</b> All questions are compulsory. There is an internal choice in Q9 and Q11.			
<b>SECTION A</b> <b>(4 Marks * 5 = 20 Marks)</b> <b>Answer all questions</b>			
<b>S. No.</b>		<b>Marks</b>	<b>CO</b>
Q 1	What is a complete metric space? Identify whether indiscrete metric space is complete or not?	4	CO1
Q 2	Let $(X, T)$ be a topological space with respect to the discrete topology, where $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Find the derived set of $A = \{1, 2\}$ , where $A \subseteq X$ .	4	CO2
Q 3	Which of the spaces given below are connected? (i) $X = \{a, b, c\}; T = \{\Phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X\}$ (ii) $X = \{a, b, c\}; T = \{\Phi, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, X\}$	4	CO3
Q 4	Prove that every $T_2$ -space is a $T_1$ -space.	4	CO4
Q 5	List all the topologies for $X = \{a, b, c, d\}$ which consists of exactly five members.	4	CO2
<b>SECTION B</b> <b>(10 Marks * 4 = 40 Marks)</b> <b>Answer all questions. There is an internal choice in Q9.</b>			
Q 6	Define $T_0, T_1, T_2$ , regular and normal spaces with supportive examples. Also give an example which is $T_1$ space but not $T_2$ .	10	CO4
Q 7	Show that a finite topological space is $T_1$ -space iff it is discrete.	10	CO3
Q8	Prove that $(l_1, d)$ is a metric space. Where $l_1$ has its usual meaning.	10	CO1

Q 9	<p>Show that every limit point of a set is always an adherent point but converse may not be true.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Let <math>X = N</math>, here <math>N</math> denotes set of natural numbers and let <math>T</math> be the family consisting of <math>\Phi, X</math> and all subsets of the form <math>G_n = \{n, n + 1, n + 2, \dots\}</math>.</p> <p>(i) Show that <math>T</math> is a topology on <math>X</math>.</p> <p>(ii) What is derived set of <math>\{1\}</math>?</p>	10	CO2
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>SECTION C</b>  <b>(20 Marks * 2 = 40 Marks)</b>  <b>Answer all questions. There is an internal choice in Q11.</b></p>			
Q 10	<p>Let <math>(X, T)</math> and <math>(Y, T')</math> be topological spaces. A mapping <math>f: X \rightarrow Y</math> is continuous iff inverse image of every open set in <math>Y</math> is an open set in <math>X</math>.</p>	20	CO3
Q 11	<p>Show that every convergent sequence in a Hausdorff space has a unique limit</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>OR</b></p> <p>Show that a regular space is <math>T_1</math> if and only if it is <math>T_2</math>.</p>	20	CO4