



Mamiruk.

Avinashilingam Institute for Home Science and Higher Education for Women
(Deemed to be University Estd. u/s 3 of UGC Act 1956, Category A by MHRD)
Re-accredited with 'A++' Grade by NAAC. Recognised by UGC Under Section 12B
Coimbatore-641 043, Tamil Nadu, India

Continuous Internal Assessment Test I - August 2024

Semester-III

Class : II PG

Time : 2 Hours

Branch : Mathematics

Max.Marks : 60

23MMAC13 Topology I

Course Outcomes:

CO1: Understand the properties of various topologies on a general set.

CO2: Construct continuous functions in topological spaces.

CO3: Analyze the relation between metric spaces and topological spaces.

CO4: Relate the concept of continuity to connected space.

CO5: Demonstrate the properties of compact spaces

Part A

6 x 1 = 6

Choose the Correct Answer

1. Let $X = \{a, b, c\}$ then which of the following is topology on X ? CO1K2

a. $\tau_1 = \{\varphi, \{a\}, \{b\}, X\}$ b. $\tau_2 = \{\varphi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{c\}, X\}$

c. $\tau_1 = \{\varphi, \{a\}, X\}$ d. $\tau_1 = \{\varphi, \{a\}, \{b, c\}, \{a, b\}, X\}$

2. A basis element for the standard topology on real line \mathbb{R} is CO1K1

a. $(0, 1)$ b. $(0, 1]$ c. $[0, 1)$ d. $[0, 1]$

3. If $A = [1, 2) \cup \{3\}$ in \mathbb{R} then \bar{A} is CO2K2

a. $[1, 2) \cup \{3\}$ b. $[1, 2]$ c. $[1, 2] \cup \{3\}$ d. $(1, 2) \cup \{3\}$

4. If $A = [1, 2) \cup \{3\}$ in \mathbb{R} then limit point of A is CO2K2

a. $[1, 2) \cup \{3\}$ b. $[1, 2]$ c. $[1, 2] \cup \{3\}$ d. $(1, 2) \cup \{3\}$

5. Let X and Y be topological spaces. A function $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is continuous if CO2K1

a. for each subset V of Y , the set $f^{-1}(V)$ is closed subset of X

b. for each closed subset V of Y the set $f^{-1}(V)$ is an open subset of X

c. for each open subset V of Y , the set $f^{-1}(V)$ is an open subset of X

d. for each subset V of Y , the set $f^{-1}(V)$ is an open subset of X

6. Let $X_1, X_2, X_3, \dots, X_n$ be topological spaces. Then the basis for $X_1 \times X_2 \times \dots \times X_n$ is

CO3K1

a. $\{U_1 \times \dots \times U_n / \text{ where each } U_i \text{ is an open set of } X_i \text{ for each } i\}$

b. $\{U_1 \times \dots \times U_n / \text{ where each } U_i \text{ is a closed set of } X_i \text{ for each } i\}$

c. $\{U_i / \text{ where each } U_i \text{ is an open set of } X_i \text{ for each } i\}$

d. $\{U_i / \text{ where each } U_i \text{ is a closed set of } X_i \text{ for each } i\}$

Answer ALL questions

7. a. Define basis and subbasis for the topology on X with example. CO1K3

(or)

7. b. Prove that if \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} are the bases for topologies X and Y respectively, then the

collection $\mathcal{D} = \{B \times C / B \in \mathcal{B} \text{ and } C \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is a basis for the topology on $X \times Y$.

CO1K3

8. a. If \mathcal{B} is a basis for the topology on X , then prove that the collection

$\mathcal{B}_Y = \{B \cap Y / B \in \mathcal{B}\}$ is a basis for the subspace topology on $Y \subseteq X$. CO2K3

(or)

8. b. Prove that the product of two Hausdorff spaces is a Hausdorff space. CO2K4

CO2K4

9. a. State and prove pasting lemma. CO2K4

(or)

9. b. Define box and product topologies for the family of topological spaces. CO3K3

Part C

3 x 12 = 36

Answer ALL questions

10. a. Prove that the collection of open sets generated by a basis \mathcal{B} is a topology. CO1K4

(or)

10. b. (i) Let \mathcal{B} be a basis for a topology τ on X . Then show that τ equals the collection of all unions of elements of \mathcal{B} . CO1K4

(ii) Prove that open rays in X are open sets in the order topology.

11. a. Prove that if Y is a subspace of a topological space X , then a set A is closed in Y

if and only if it equals the intersection of a closed set of X with Y . CO2K4

(or)

11. b. Let X and Y be topological spaces, let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ then prove that following are equivalent: CO2K3

(i) f is continuous.

(ii) For every subset A of X , $f(\bar{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$.

(iii) For every closed set B of Y , the set $f^{-1}(B)$ is closed in X .

12. a. (i) Let A be a subset of the topological space (X, τ) . Then prove that $x \in \bar{A}$

if and only if every open set U containing x intersects A . CO2K4

(ii) Show that every finite point set in a Hausdorff space is closed

(or)

12. b. (i) State and prove the rules for constructing continuous function. CO2K4

CO2K4

(ii) What are the bases for box and product topologies? CO3K3

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