



K25P 2018

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....

II Semester M.Sc. Degree (C.B.S.S.–Supplementary)

Examination, April 2025

(2021 and 2022 Admissions)

MATHEMATICS

MAT 2C08 : Advanced Topology

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Marks : 80

PART – A

Answer **any four** questions from this Part. **Each** question carries 4 marks. (4×4=16)

1. Prove that every totally bounded metric space is bounded.
2. Prove that every closed subset of a compact space is compact.
3. Prove that the Moore plane is not normal.
4. Let  $X = \{1, 2, 3\}$ . Find all topologies  $\tau$  on  $X$  such that  $(X, \tau)$  is regular.
5. Explain Hilbert cube.
6. Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space, let  $x_0 \in X$ , and let  $[\alpha] \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$ . Then prove that there exists  $[\bar{\alpha}] \in [\alpha] \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$  such that  $[\alpha] \circ [\bar{\alpha}] = [\bar{\alpha}] \circ [\alpha] = [e]$ .

PART – B

Answer **any four** questions from this part without omitting any Unit. **Each** question carries 16 marks. (4×16=64)

UNIT – I

7. Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space. Then prove that the following statements are equivalent.
  - a)  $(X, d)$  is compact.
  - b)  $(X, d)$  is sequentially compact.
  - c)  $(X, d)$  is countably compact.
  - d)  $(X, d)$  has Bolzano-Weierstrass property.

P.T.O.



8. a) Prove that a topological space  $(X, \tau)$  is compact if and only if every family of closed subsets of  $X$  with the finite intersection property has a nonempty intersection.
- b) Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space and let  $B$  be a basis for  $\tau$ . Then prove that  $(X, \tau)$  is compact if and only if every cover of  $X$  by members of  $B$  has a finite subcover.
- c) Let  $(X, \tau)$  and  $(Y, U)$  be compact spaces. Then prove that  $X \times Y$  is compact.
9. a) Prove that every closed subspace of locally compact Hausdorff space is locally compact.
- b) With suitable example, show that the continuous image of a locally compact space need not be locally compact.
- c) With detailed explanation, give an example of a topological space which has the Bolzano-Weierstrass property but it is not locally compact.

## UNIT – II

10. a) Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space, let  $(Y, U)$  be a Hausdorff space, and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be continuous. Then prove that  $\{(x_1, x_2) \in X \times X : f(x_1) = f(x_2)\}$  is a closed subset of  $X \times X$ .
- b) For each  $i = 0, 1, 2$  prove that the product of  $T_i$ -space is a  $T_i$  space.
11. a) Let  $\{(X_\alpha, \tau_\alpha) : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$  be a family of topological spaces, and let  $X = \prod_{\alpha \in \Lambda} X_\alpha$ . Then prove that  $(X, \tau)$  is regular if and only if  $(X_\alpha, \tau_\alpha)$  is regular for each  $\alpha \in \Lambda$ .
- b) Prove that a  $T_1$  space  $(X, \tau)$  is regular if and only if for each member  $p$  of  $X$  and each neighbourhood  $U$  of  $p$ , there is neighbourhood  $V$  of  $p$  such that  $\bar{V} \subseteq U$ .
- c) Prove that a  $T_1$  space  $(X, \tau)$  is regular if and only if for each  $p \in X$  and each closed set  $C$  such that  $p \notin C$ , there exists an open sets  $U$  and  $V$  such that  $C \subseteq U$ ,  $p \in V$ , and  $\bar{U} \cap \bar{V} = \emptyset$ .
12. a) Prove that every uncountable subset of a Lindelof space has a limit point.
- b) Prove that every second countable regular space is normal.





UNIT - III

13. State and prove Urysohn's Lemma.
14. Prove that a  $T_1$  space  $(X, \tau)$  is normal iff whenever  $A$  is closed subset of  $X$  and  $f : A \rightarrow [-1, 1]$  is a continuous function, then there is a continuous function  $F : X \rightarrow [-1, 1]$  such that  $F|_A = f$ .
15. a) Let  $(X, d)$  be a compact metric space, let  $(Y, U)$  be a Hausdorff space, and let  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  be a continuous function that maps  $X$  onto  $Y$ . Then prove that  $(Y, U)$  is metrizable.
- b) Let  $(X, \tau)$  be a topological space, let  $x_0 \in X$ , and let  $e : I \rightarrow X$  be the path defined by  $e(x) = x_0$  for each  $x \in I$ . Then prove that  $[\alpha] \circ [e] = [e] \circ [\alpha] = [\alpha]$  for each  $[\alpha] \in \pi_1(X, x_0)$ .