



M 483

Reg. No. : .....

Name : .....



**VI Semester B.A./B.Sc./B.Com./B.B.A./B.B.A.T.T.M./B.B.M./B.C.A./B.S.W./  
B.A. Afsaf UI Ulama Degree (CCSS-Regular) Examination, April 2012  
CORE COURSE IN MATHEMATICS  
6B10 MAT : Analysis and Topology**

Time : 3 Hours

Max. Weightage : 30

1. Fill in the blanks :

a) The norm of a partition of an interval is defined as \_\_\_\_\_

b) The radius of convergence of the series  $\sum x^n/n$  is \_\_\_\_\_

c) The limit point of the set  $\{1, 1/2, 1/3, \dots\}$  is \_\_\_\_\_

d) A subset A of a topological space X is said to be dense if \_\_\_\_\_

**(Weightage 1)**

Answer **any six** from the following. Weight **1 each**.

2. If  $f : [0, 6] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be defined by  $f(x) = 4$  for all  $x \in [0, 6]$ , show that f is integrable and evaluate its integral.

3. State the first form of fundamental theorem of integral calculus.

4. Define convergence and uniform convergence of a sequence of functions.

5. Show that  $\lim \left( \frac{nx}{1+n^2x^2} \right) = 0$  for all  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ .

6. Prove that  $d(x, y) = |x - y|$  is a metric on  $\mathbb{R}$ .

7. Prove that a closed subspace of a complete metric space is complete.

8. Prove that in a metric space X, the complement of a closed set is open.

P.T.O.



9. If  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are two topologies on a non-empty set  $X$ , prove that  $T_1 \cap T_2$  is also a topology on  $X$ .
10. If  $X$  is a topological space and  $A$  is a subset of  $A$ , show that  $\bar{A} = A \cup D(A)$ , where  $D(A)$  is the set of all limit points of  $A$ . (Wt.  $6 \times 1 = 6$ )

Answer **any seven** from the following (Weight **2 each**):

11. If  $f(x) = x^2$ ,  $1 \leq x \leq 3$  and  $P = \{1, 1.5, 2.1, 2.6, 3\}$  is a portion of  $[1, 3]$ , calculate the Riemann sum of  $f$  corresponding to the tags given by  $t_k \in \{1, 2, 2.5, 2.7\}$ .
12. If  $f \in R[a, b]$ , prove that  $f$  is bounded on  $[a, b]$ .
13. Prove that a sequence  $(f_n)$  of bounded functions on  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  converges uniformly on  $A$  to  $f$  if and only if  $\|f_n - f\|_A \rightarrow 0$ .
14. If  $(f_n)$  is a sequence of continuous functions on a set  $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  and if  $(f_n)$  converges uniformly on  $A$  to a function  $f : A \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ , then prove that  $f$  is continuous on  $A$ .
15. If  $(f_n)$  is a monotone sequence of continuous functions on  $I = [a, b]$  that converges on  $I$  to a continuous function  $f$ , then prove that the convergence of the sequence is uniform.
16. If  $X$  is a non-empty set and if  $d$  is a real valued function of ordered pairs of elements of  $X$  which satisfies the following two conditions  $d(x, y) = 0$  if and only if  $x = y$  and  $d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(y, z)$ , then prove that  $d$  is a metric on  $X$ .
17. Prove that every convergent sequence in a metric space  $X$  is a Cauchy sequence.
18. Show that if  $\{A_n\}$  is a sequence of nowhere dense sets in a complete metric space  $X$ , then there exists a point in  $X$  which is not in any of the  $A_n$ 's.
19. If  $X$  is a topological space and  $A$  is an arbitrary subset of  $X$ , prove that  $\bar{A} = \{x : \text{each neighbourhood of } x, \text{ intersects } A\}$ .
20. Show that a subset of a topological space is perfect if and only if it is closed and has no isolated points. (Wt.  $7 \times 2 = 14$ )



Answer **any three** from the following (Weight **3 each**) :

21. If  $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is continuous on  $[a, b]$ , prove that  $f \in R [a, b]$ .
22. If  $(f_n)$  is a sequence of functions in  $R [a, b]$  and suppose that  $(f_n)$  converges uniformly on  $[a, b]$ , then show that  $f \in R [a, b]$ .
23. If  $X$  is a metric space with metric  $d$ , prove that  $d_1(x, y) = \frac{d(x, y)}{1 + d(x, y)}$  is also a metric on  $X$ .
24. Show that in a metric space  $X$  :
  - 1) any union of open sets is open and
  - 2) any finite intersection of open sets is open.
25. If  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is a mapping of one topological space into another, show that the following conditions are equivalent.
  - a)  $f$  is continuous
  - b) for every subset  $A$  of  $X$ ;  $f(\overline{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$
  - c) for every closed set  $B$  in  $Y$ ,  $f^{-1}(B)$  is closed in  $X$ .

(Wt. 3×3=9)