

Q: 1. Answer any THREE of the following. 6

- [1] Show that the sets \mathbb{R} and \emptyset are \mathcal{U} -open.
- [2] Define : (i) Topology (ii) Open Set
- [3] Define : (i) Closure of a set (ii) Interior point
- [4] Find the sets of cluster points of $(1, 2]$ in \mathcal{U} -topology of \mathbb{R} .
- [5] Prove that discrete space that has more than one point disconnected
- [6] Assuming that connectedness is a topological property prove that $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{U})$ and (\mathbb{R}, ψ) are not homeomorphic



Q: 2 [A] Let J be the set of all integers and \mathcal{T} be a collection of subsets G of J where $G \in \mathcal{T}$ whenever $G = \emptyset$ or $G \neq \emptyset$ and $p, p \pm 2, p \pm 4, \dots, p \pm 2n, \dots$ belong to G whenever $p \in G$. Prove that \mathcal{T} is a non-trivial topology for J 4

[B] Find three mutually non-comparable topologies of $X = \{a, b, c\}$ 4

OR

Q: 2 [A] Show in two ways that if $a \in \mathbb{R}$ then $\{a\}$ is closed in the usual topology of \mathbb{R} 4

[B] Are closed intervals of \mathbb{R} , \mathcal{U} -closed? where \mathcal{U} is the usual topology for \mathbb{R} 4

Q: 3 [A] Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space and a A be a subset of X . Then prove that -
 (i) $\text{Int}(A) \subset A$ (ii) $\text{Int}(A)$ is a \mathcal{T} -open set 4

[B] Find the \mathcal{U} -closure of each : (a) \mathbb{R} (b) \emptyset (c) $[0, 1]$ (d) $[0, 1)$ 4

OR

Q: 3 [A] Let (X, \mathcal{T}) be a topological space and let A be a subset of X . Then prove that $A^- = A \cup A'$ where A' be the set of all cluster points of A . 4

[B] For any topologies \mathcal{T} and Ψ of \mathbb{R} show that the mapping $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ where $f(x) = 2, \forall x \in \mathbb{R}$, is \mathcal{T} - Ψ continuous. 4

Q: 4 [A] Prove that if (X, \mathcal{T}) is disconnected then there is a nonempty proper subset of X that is both \mathcal{T} -open and \mathcal{T} -closed. 4

[B] Prove that a continuous image of connected space is connected. 4

OR

Q: 4. Prove that the space $(\mathbb{R}, \mathcal{U})$ is connected 8