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AO-45-2018

FACULTY OF ARTS/SCIENCE

B.A./B.Sc. (Third Year) (Fifth Semester) EXAMINATION MARCH/APRIL, 2018

MATHEMATICS

Paper XIII (MAT-301)

(Metric Spaces)

(Thursday, 22-3-2018)

Time: 10.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon

 $\mathit{Time}{-2}\ \mathit{Hours}$

Maximum Marks—40

N.B. := (i) Attempt all questions.

- (ii) Figures to the right indicate full marks.
- 1. Attempt any *five* of the following:

2 each

- (a) Define open set in a metric space (X, d).
- (b) Define bounded metric space.
- (c) Define Cauchy sequence.
- (d) Define contraction mapping in metric space (X, d).
- (e) State Heine-Borel theorem.
- (f) Define connected metric space.
- 2. Attempt any two of the following:

5 each

(a) Let (X, d) be a metric space and $Y \subset X$, then prove that a subset A of Y is open in (Y, dy) if and only if there exists a set G open in (X, d) such that:

$$A = Gny$$

(b) Let X be the set of all sequences of complex numbers, define the function d by :

$$\vec{d}(x, y) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{2^n} \frac{|x_n - y_n|}{(1 + |x_n - y_n|)}, \forall x = \{x_n\}, y = \{y_n\} \in X$$

Show that the function d is a metric on X i.e. (X, d) is a metric space.

P.T.O.

- (c) Prove that every closed sphere is a closed set.
- 3. Attempt any *two* of the following:
 - (a) Let (X, d_1) and (Y, d_2) be two metric spaces, then prove that $f: X \to Y$ is continuous if and only if f^1 (G) is open in X, whenever G is open in y.

5 each

- (b) Prove that any contraction mapping f of a non-empty complete metric space (X, d) into itself has a unique fixed point. For all $x, y \in X$, we have $d(f(x), d(y)) \le \alpha d(x, y)$.
- (c) Let (X, d_1) and (Y, d_2) be metric spaces. Show that $f: X \to Y$ is continuous if and only if $f(\overline{A}) \subset \overline{f(A)}$, for every $A \subset X$.
- 4. Attempt any *two* of the following: 5 each
 - (a) Prove that every compact subset A of a metric space (X, d) is bounded.
 - (b) Prove that continuous image of a connected set is connected.
 - (c) Prove that a subset A of a metric space (X, d) is totally bounded if and only if \overline{A} is totally bounded.