



- Notes : 1. Solve **all five** questions.
2. Each question carries equal marks.

UNIT - I

1. a) Prove that the union of a denumerable number of denumerable sets is a denumerable set. **10**
b) Prove that $2^a > a$ for every cardinal number a . **10**

OR

- c) Prove that the set of all real numbers is uncountable. **10**
b) Prove that the set of all rational numbers is denumerable. **10**

UNIT - II

2. a) Prove that \mathfrak{T}^* is a topology for X^* . **10**
b) Let $X = \langle a, b, c \rangle$ & let $\mathfrak{T} = \langle \phi, \{a\}, \{b\}, \{a, b\}, X \rangle$. Find derived sets of following subsets of X : **10**
i) $\{b\}$ ii) $\{a, c\}$
iii) $\{a, b\}$

OR

- c) Prove that a set F is a closed subset of a topological space (X, \mathfrak{T}) iff its complement is an open subset of the space. **10**
d) Let X be any infinite set, and let J be the family consisting of ϕ & all complements of finite sets show that \mathfrak{T} is a topology for X . **10**

UNIT - III

3. a) If E is a subset of a subspace (X^*, \mathfrak{T}^*) of a topological space (X, \mathfrak{T}) , then prove that E is \mathfrak{T}^* - connected iff it is \mathfrak{T} -connected. **10**
b) If f is a homeomorphism of X onto X^* , then prove that f maps every isolated subset of X onto an isolated subset of X^* . **10**

OR

- c) If f is a continuous mapping of (X, \mathfrak{T}) into (X^*, \mathfrak{T}^*) , then prove that f maps every compact subset of X onto a compact subset of X^* . **10**
- d) If C is a connected subset of a topological space (X, \mathfrak{T}) which has a separation $X=A \cup B$, then prove that either $C \subseteq A$ or $C \subseteq B$. **10**

UNIT - IV

4. a) Prove that every compact subset E of a Hausdorff space X is closed. **10**
- b) Prove that in a second axiom space, every collection of nonempty disjoint, open sets is countable. **10**

OR

- c) Prove that a topological space X is a T_1 - space iff every subset consisting of exactly one point is closed. **10**
- d) Prove that a topological space X is normal iff for any closed set F and open set G containing F , there exists an open set G^* such that $F \subseteq G^*$ and $\overline{G^*} \subseteq G$. **10**
5. a) Define equipotent sets & cardinal numbers. **5**
- b) Define closure of a set and interior of a set. **5**
- c) Define dense-in-itself subset & isolated subset of a topological space. **5**
- d) Define first axiom space and second axiom space. **5**
