

University of Sargodha**M.A/M.Sc Part-1 / Composite, 1st -A/2011****Math: V Topology & Functional Analysis****Maximum Marks: 40****Fictitious #:** _____**Time Allowed: 45 Min.****Objective Part****Signature of CSO:** _____

Note: Cutting, Erasing, overwriting and use of Lead Pencil are strictly prohibited. Only first attempt will be considered.

Q.1

(a) Fill in the blanks

(i) Every topological space (X, τ) , where X is finite or τ consist of finite number of elements is called -----

(ii) An infinite set with co-finite topology is a ----- space.

(iii) Every convergent sequence will be ----- sequence.

(iv) Any number of open set in a topological space may not be -----

(v) Every compact subset of a Hausdroff space is -----

(vi) The norm function $\|\cdot\| : N \rightarrow R$ is -----continuous.

(vii) The space l^p has the norm defined by -----

(viii) The basis for the space C_0 is -----

(ix) The norm function for the space of bounded linear space $B(X, Y)$ can be defined as -----, where X & y are normed spaces.

(x) If N is a normed space of finite dimension, then dimension of its conjugate space will be -----

(b) Determine whether the following statements true or false

(i) Every subspace of Banach space is a Banach space.

(ii) The concept of continuity and boundedness for a linear operator coincide

(iii) The space of rational number is not complete

(iv) If T is a linear operator, then $R(T)$ is a vector space.

(v) The space R with usual topology is compact.

(vi) The real line R with usual topology is not a T_0 -space.

(vii) The indiscrete space is a regular space.

(viii) A completely regular space need not be regular space.

(ix) The dual space of R^n is R^n .

(x) Every metric space will be normed space.

Q.2

Answer the following short questions.

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(i) If the range of a sequence $\{a_n\}$ is finite, then prove that it contains a convergent subsequence.

(ii) Let A be any subset of a discrete topological space, then prove that it contains a convergent subsequence.

(iii) Define equivalent norms.

(iv) Show by giving a counter example that arbitrary intersection of open sets need not be open.

(v) Determine whether N is complete or not? Give reason for your answer.

(vi) If a linear operator is continuous on a point, then show that it is continuous on the whole space.

(vii) Show that an orthonormal set is linearly independent.

(viii) What is n -dimensional unitary space?

(ix) Show that every normed space will be a metric space.

(x) Differentiate between dual space and second dual space.

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University of Sargodha

M.A/M.Sc Part-1 / Composite, 1st -A/2011

Math: V Topology & Functional Analysis

Maximum Marks: 60

Time Allowed: 2:15 Hou

Subjective Part

Note: Attempt any three questions. All questions carry equal marks.

Q.3

- (a) Prove that every compact subset of a Hausdroff space is closed.
- (b) Define Lindelof space and hence show that every second countable space is Lindelof.

Q.4

- (a) Let (X, τ) be a topological space and $A \subseteq X$. Let A^d and $\bar{A}$ denote the derived set and closure of A respectively then $\bar{A} = A \cup A^d$. Also show that A is a closed subset of X iff $A \supset A^d$.

- (b) Show that a bijective continuous function from compact space to a Hausdroff space is a homomorphism.

Q.5

- (a) Show that any two norms of a finite dimensional space are equivalent.
- (b) Prove that a subspace X of a real line R is connected if and only if X is an interval

Q. 6

- (a) What is meant by Isometric Isomorphism ,Prove that dual space of l_1 is l^∞
- (b) State and prove Cauchy-Schwartz inequality for inner product space.

Q.7

- (a) Define the space of C [a, b] and hence show that C [a, b] is complete space.
- (b) Does $d(x, y) = \int_a^b |x(t) - y(t)| dt$ define a metric or pseudometric on X if X is
 - (i) the set of all real valued continuous functions on [a, b].
 - (ii) The set of all real valued Riemann Integrable functions on [a, b]?Give reasons for your answers.