

**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**  
**M.Sc. II – Semester Examination, December 2020**

**Subject: Mathematics**  
**Paper – IV Topology**

Time: 2 Hours

Max.Marks: 80

**PART – A****Note: Answer any five questions.****(5x7 = 35 Marks)**

- 1 If  $T_1$  and  $T_2$  are two topologies on a set  $X$ , then show that  $T_1 \cap T_2$  is also a Topology on  $X$ .
- 2 Let  $(X, T)$  be a Topological space and  $A, B$  are subsets of  $X$  then show that  $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$
- 3 Show that any closed subspace of a compact space is compact.
- 4 Show that every totally bounded metric space is bounded
- 5 Define  $T_1$ -space and show that any subspace of a  $T_1$ -space is again a  $T_1$ -space.
- 6 Define a normal space and give an example.
- 7 If  $\phi$  and  $X$  are the only sets which are both open and closed in a topological space  $X$ , then show that  $X$  is connected.
- 8 Show that any continuous image of a connected space is connected.

**PART – B****Note: Answer any three questions.****(3x15 =45 Marks)**

- 9 State and prove Lindelof's theorem.
- 10 (i) Let  $(X, T)$  be a Topological space and  $A$  is a closed subset of  $X$  then show that  $A$  is the disjoint union of the set of all isolated points of  $A$  and the set of all limit points of  $A$ .  
 (ii) Let  $(X, T)$  be any Topological space and  $A$  is any subset of  $X$  then show that  $\overline{(A)^c} = (A^c)^o$  where  $A^c$  denotes the complement of  $A$ .
- 11 (i) Define Basic open cover, sub basic open cover for a Topological space.  
 (ii) Show that a Topological space is compact if and only if every basic open cover has a finite sub cover.
- 12 State and prove Lebesgue covering Lemma.
- 13 Define a complete regular space. Also show that a complete regular space is a Hausdorff space .
- 14 State and prove Urysohn's Lemma.
- 15 Show that a topological space  $X$  is disconnected if and only if there exists a continuous mapping of  $X$  onto discrete two point space  $\{0, 1\}$ .
- 16 Let  $X$  be any topological space then
  - i) Define component of  $X$ .
  - ii) Show that each point of  $X$  is contained in exactly one component of  $X$ .
  - iii) Show that each connected subspace of  $X$  is contained in a component of  $X$ .

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**FACULTY OF SCIENCE**  
**M.Sc. II-Semester Examinations, December 2020**

**Subject: Mathematics / Applied Mathematics**

**Paper : V – Theory of Ordinary Differential Equations**

**Time: 2 Hours**

**Max. Marks: 80**

**PART – A**

**Answer any five questions.**

**(5x7=35 Marks)**

- 1 Prove that  $x^4$  and  $|x|x^3$  are linearly independent functions on  $[-1, 1]$  but they are linearly dependent on  $[-1, 0]$  and  $[0, 1]$ .
- 2 Prove that there are three linearly independent solutions of the third order equation  $x''' + b_1(t)x'' + b_2(t)x' + b_3(t)x = 0$ ,  $t \in I$  where  $b_1, b_2$ , and  $b_3$  are functions defined and continuous on an interval  $I$ .
- 3 Prove that the error  $x(t) - x_n(t)$  satisfies the estimate  $|x(t) - x_n(t)| \leq \frac{L(Kh)^{n+1}}{K(n+1)!} e^{kh}$  where  $t \in [t_0, t_0 + h]$ .
- 4 Find the largest interval of existence of the solution of the IVP  $x' = x^2 + \cos^2 t$ ,  $x(0) = 0$  where  $R$  is the rectangle containing  $(0, 0)$  and  $R = \{(t, x) \mid 0 \leq t \leq a, |x| \leq b, a \geq \frac{1}{2}, b > 0\}$ .
- 5 Define:
  - (i) Maximal solution
  - (ii) Minimal solution of the IVP  $x' = f(t, x)$ ,  $x(t_0) = x_0$  on  $[t_0, t_0 + h]$ .
- 6 Suppose that  $f(t, x)$  is non-increasing in  $x$ . Then show that
  - (i) there exist lower and upper solutions  $v_0, w_0$  of  $x' = f(t, x)$ ,  $x(t_0) = x_0$  such that  $v_0 \leq w_0$  on  $I = [t_0, t_0 + h]$ .
  - (ii) there exists a unique solution  $x$  of  $x' = f(t, x)$ ,  $x(t_0) = x_0$  on  $I$  such that  $v_0 \leq x \leq w_0$ .
- 7 Prove that the second order linear differential equation  $L_2(y) = a_0(x)y'' + a_1(x)y' + a_2(x)y = 0$  is self adjoint if and only if  $a_0'(x) = \bar{a}_1(x)$ .
- 8 Let  $u$  and  $v$  be any two solutions of self adjoint equation of order two of the form  $(r(x)y')' + p(x)y = 0$  where  $r(x) \neq 0$ ,  $r'$  and  $p(x)$  are continuous functions on  $[a, b]$ . Then show that  $r(x)[u(x)v'(x) - u'(x)v(x)] = K$  where  $K$  is a constant.

