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3. (a) Attempt any One from the following: (8)
- (i) (X, d) is a metric space and A, B are subsets of X such that A is connected and $A \subseteq B \subseteq \bar{A}$. Prove that B is connected. Give an example to show that if $A \subseteq B \subseteq C \subseteq X$ and A, C are connected then B need not be connected.
- (ii) Prove that a path connected subset of \mathbb{R}^n (distance being Euclidean) is connected. (12)
- (b) Attempt any Two from the following:
- (i) If (X, d) be a connected metric space and $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ (distance in \mathbb{Z} being usual distance) is a continuous function then prove that f is a constant function.
- (ii) Show that the set $S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : 0 < x < 2, 1 < y < 5\}$ is a convex set in (\mathbb{R}^2, d) where d is the Euclidean distance.
- (iii) (X, d) is a connected metric space which is not bounded. Prove that for each $x_0 \in X$ and for each $r > 0$ the set $\{x \in X : d(x, x_0) = r\}$ is nonempty.
- (iv) Let A be the union of the following subsets S and L of \mathbb{R}^2 . Show that A is connected. (distance in \mathbb{R}^2 being Euclidean).

$$S = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x^2 + y^2 = 1\}$$

$$L = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x \geq 1 \text{ and } y = 0\}$$

(15)

4. Attempt any Three from the following:
- (a) $f : [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous such that f takes only rational values then show that f is a constant function.
- (b) Prove that $(0, 1)$ as a subspace of (\mathbb{R}, d) (d being usual distance) is not complete but is complete as a subspace of (\mathbb{R}, d_1) where d_1 is discrete metric.
- (c) Let $f : [a, b] \rightarrow [a, b]$ is continuous on $[a, b]$ and differentiable on (a, b) . If $\exists c \in \mathbb{R}$ with $0 < c < 1$ such that $|f'(x)| \leq c, \forall x \in (a, b)$ then prove that f is a contraction of $[a, b]$.
- (d) Let (X, d) and (Y, d') be metric spaces. Show that if $f : X \rightarrow Y$ is uniformly continuous on X and if (x_n) in X is Cauchy then show that the sequence $(f(x_n))$ is Cauchy in Y .
- (e) Show that $E = \{(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2 : x > 0, x^2 - y^2 = 1\}$ is path connected.
- (f) Prove or disprove : If A, B are connected subsets of \mathbb{R} with respect to usual distance and $A \cap B \neq \emptyset$, then $A \cup B$ is also connected.

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Marks: 7

Duration 2 ½ Hrs

REVISED COURSE

- N.B. : (1) All questions are compulsory
(2) Figures to the right indicate marks.

1. (a) Attempt any One from the following:
- If in a metric space (X, d) , for every decreasing sequence $\{F_n\}$ of non-empty closed sets with $d(F_n) \rightarrow 0$, we have $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n$ is a singleton set then prove that (X, d) is complete.
 - If $x, y \in \mathbb{R}$ are such that $x < y$ then show that there exists a rational number $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ such that $x < r < y$.
- (b) Attempt any Two from the following:
- Prove that the set of real numbers \mathbb{R} is complete with respect to the usual distance.
 - Define a complete metric space. If (X, d) is a complete metric space and Y is a closed subspace of X then prove that (Y, d_Y) is complete.
 - Check if Cantor's Theorem is applicable in the following examples. Also, find $\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} F_n$ in each case, where (F_n) is a sequence of subsets of \mathbb{R} and the distance in \mathbb{R} is usual.
 - $F_n = [n, \infty)$
 - $F_n = (0, \frac{1}{n})$
 - Show that the function $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined by $f(x) = (x-a)^2(x-b)^2 + x$ takes the value $\frac{a+b}{2}$ for some value of $x \in \mathbb{R}$. (distance in \mathbb{R} being usual.)
2. (a) Attempt any One from the following:
- Let $f: (X, d) \rightarrow (Y, d')$ be a function. Prove that f is continuous on X if and only if for each open subset G of Y , $f^{-1}(G)$ is an open subset of X .
 - Let (X, d) be a complete metric space. If $T: X \rightarrow X$ is a contraction, then prove that T has a unique fixed point, that is, \exists a unique point $x \in X$ such that $T(x) = x$.
- (b) Attempt any Two from the following:
- (X, d) and (Y, d') be metric spaces. If $f: (X, d) \rightarrow (Y, d')$ is continuous on X then prove that for every $A \subseteq X$, $f(\overline{A}) \subseteq \overline{f(A)}$. Also show that the inequality may be strict.
 - Prove that every function $f: (\mathbb{N}, d) \rightarrow (Y, d')$ where d is the usual metric and (Y, d') is any metric space is continuous.
 - Discuss the uniform continuity of $f: [1, \infty) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, defined by $f(x) = \frac{1}{x}$.
 - Let $f: X \rightarrow (0, \infty)$ be a continuous function, where (X, d) is a compact metric space. Show that $\exists \epsilon > 0$ such that $f(x) \geq \epsilon, \forall x \in X$.

(P.T.O)