

# C.U.SHAH UNIVERSITY

## Summer Examination-2018

Subject Name : Metric Space

Subject Code : 4SC05MSC1

Branch: B.Sc. (Mathematics)

Semester : 5

Date : 27/03/2018

Time : 10:30 To 01:30

Marks : 70

Instructions:

- (1) Use of Programmable calculator & any other electronic instrument is prohibited.
- (2) Instructions written on main answer book are strictly to be obeyed.
- (3) Draw neat diagrams and figures (if necessary) at right places.
- (4) Assume suitable data if needed.

- Q-1 Attempt the following questions: (14)**
- a) Define: Discrete metric space. (01)
  - b) What is  $\text{Int}A$  ? where  $A=(-1,2]$  . (01)
  - c) True/false: Every open interval in real line  $R$  is open set. (01)
  - d) What is derived set? (01)
  - e) Define: Open set. (01)
  - f) What is closer of Closed set? (01)
  - g) True/false :Every closed sphere is an closed set (01)
  - h) What is open sphere in  $R^2$ . (01)
  - i) Define : Equivalent metrics. (01)
  - j) What is union of any set with it's derived set. (01)
  - k) Find  $\bar{A}$  if  $A=[0,1)\cap Q$  (01)
  - l) Define : Closed set . (01)
  - m) True/false: Closer of any set is always closed. (01)
  - n) If  $A$  is any closed set in  $R$  then what will be  $\text{ext}A$ ? (01)

**Attempt any four questions from Q-2 to Q-8**

- Q-2 Attempt all questions (14)**
- (a) What is metric space? The function  $d$  defined by (07)  
 $d(x,y)=\sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$  for all  $x,y \in R^2$ , Where  $x=(x_1, y_1)$  and  $y=(x_2, y_2)$  Show that  $(R^2, d)$  is metric space.
  - (b) Show that  $C[a,b]$  with metric  $d(f,g)=\sup|f(u) - g(u)|$  for all  $u$  in  $[a,b]$  (07)
- Q-3 Attempt all questions (14)**
- (a) What is closed set? (07)  
 Which of the following sets are closed sets.
    - (i)  $(-2,2)\cap Q$  on  $R$ ,
    - (ii)  $\{(x, y) / x = y\}$  on  $R^2$ ,
    - (iii)  $\{(x, y) / x^2 + y^2 \geq \sqrt{2}\}$  on  $R^2$ .



- (b) Let the set  $l_\infty$  of all bounded sequences  $\{x_n\}$  of real number with the function  $d$  defined by  $d(\{x_n\}, \{y_n\}) = \sup\{|x_n - y_n|, n \in N\}$ , show that  $(l_\infty, d)$  is metric space. (07)

**Q-4 Attempt all questions (14)**

- (a) If  $d_1$  and  $d_2$  are two metric space on  $X$ , then show that  $(X, md_1 + n d_2)$  is metric space, where  $m, n \in N$  but  $(X, d_1^2)$  is not a metric space. (07)
- (b) Which of the following sets are open sets? Explain with figure. (07)
- (i)  $R \sim [-2, 1]$  on  $R$ ,
- (ii)  $\{(x, y) / x = y\}$  on  $R^2$ .
- (iii)  $R^2 \sim \{(x, y) / x - y = 1\}$  on  $R^2$ .
- (iv)  $\{(x, y) / x + y > 1\}$  on  $R^2$ .

**Q-5 Attempt all questions (14)**

- (a) What is accumulation point of the set? find  $A'$  for the following sets (07)
- (1)  $(R, d_u), A = [0, 1] \cup \{2, 3, 4\}$
- (2)  $(R, d_u), A = (0, 1]$
- (3)  $(R, d_u), A = \{1, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{4}, \frac{4}{5}, \dots\}$ .
- (b) Let  $X, d$  be a metric space and  $Y \subseteq X$ , then prove that a subset to be open in  $(Y, d_Y)$  if and only if there exists a set  $G$  open in  $(X, d)$  such that  $A = G \cap Y$ . (07)

**Q-6 Attempt all questions (14)**

- (a) Let  $A$  be a subset of a metric space  $X$ . Prove that  $A$  is closed if and only if it contains  $\partial A$ . (07)
- (b) What is exterior point of subset  $A$ ? Explain  $\text{int}A, \text{ext}A, \text{bd}A$  for the following. (07)
- (1)  $X = R^2, A =$  open annulus having centre at origin and radii are 2 and 5
- (2)  $X = R^3, A =$  Closed sphere centre at pole with radius 2.

**Q-7 Attempt all questions (14)**

- (a) State and prove Heine-borel theorem (07)
- (b) What is continuous function in metric space? Show that the function  $f: (R, d_1) \rightarrow (R, d_2); f(x) = x$  is continuous; Where  $d_1 = d_2 =$  usual metric. (04)
- (c) Show that image of Cauchy sequence under continuous function need not be Cauchy. (03)

**Q-8 Attempt all questions (14)**

- (a) The continuous image of a compact set is compact. (06)
- (b) Let  $(X, d), (Y, d')$  be metric spaces and  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  be a map. Then show that  $f$  is continuous if for every convergent sequence  $(x_n)$  in  $X$   $\lim f(x_n) = f(\lim x_n)$ . (06)
- (c) What do you mean by Pseudo metric space? (02)

