

(2)

2. (a) Given a non-empty set X and $A, B \subset X$ being arbitrary, if the Kuratowski closure operators have the properties

(i) $\overline{\emptyset} = \emptyset$,

(ii) $A \subseteq \overline{A}$,

(iii) $\overline{\overline{A}} = \overline{A}$,

(iv) $\overline{A \cup B} = \overline{A} \cup \overline{B}$,

then there exists a unique topology T on X such that $\forall A \subset X$, A coincides with T -closure of A .

- (b) Show that a homeomorphic image of a first countable space is first countable.

3. (a) Prove that every second countable space is a Lindelof space.

- (b) Let (X, T) be a topological space and $Y \subset X$, then show that the collection $T_0 = \{A \cap Y : A \in T\}$ is a topology on Y .

4. (a) Prove that every metric space is a Hausdorff Space.

- (b) Let F_1, F_2 be any pair of disjoint closed sets in a normal space X . Then \exists a continuous map $f: X \rightarrow [0, 1]$, such that $f(x) = 0$, for $x \in F_1$ and $f(x) = 1$ for $x \in F_2$.

(3)

5. (a) Prove that any closed subset (subspace) of a compact space is compact.
- (b) Show that a sequentially compact topological space (X, T) is countably compact.
6. (a) Prove that a continuous image of connected space is connected.
- (b) A topological space X is locally connected if and only if the components of every open subspace of X are open in X .
7. (a) If $\{(X_\alpha, T_\alpha) : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ is a collection of topological space such that $X = \prod \{X_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$, then X is compact relative to the topology if and only if each coordinate space X'_α is compact.
- (b) Show that the product of two Hausdorff spaces is also a Hausdorff space.
8. (a) Prove that the product space $X = \prod \{X_\alpha : \alpha \in \Lambda\}$ is completely regular if and only if each coordinate space X_α is completely regular.
- (b) Let (X, T) be a product topological space of the topological spaces (X_1, T_1) and (X_2, T_2) , then X is compact if and only if X_1 and X_2 both are compact.

(4)

9. (a) Let (X, T) be a topological space and $Y \subset X$, then $P \in X \Rightarrow P \in \bar{Y}$, if and only if \exists a net in Y converging to P .
- (b) Let F be a filter on a non empty set X and $A \subset X$, then \exists a filter F^* finer than F such that $A \in F^*$ if and only if $A \cap B \neq \emptyset \forall B \in F$.

10. State and prove Tietze extension theorem.
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