

Questions 1 to 4 are on Metric and Topological Spaces.  
 Questions 5 to 8 are on Geometric Topology.

### Metric and Topological Spaces

#### Question 1 (Unit 4) - 14 marks

Let  $A = \{1, 2, 3\}$  and  $B = \{a, b, c\}$ .

(i) Show that

$$\mathcal{T} = \{\emptyset, \{1\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, A\}$$

is a topology on  $A$ .

$$d, b, (bc), c, (ab), B \quad [2]$$

(ii) Explain why

$$\mathcal{B} = \{\emptyset, \{b\}, \{c\}, \{a, b\}, B\}$$

is not a topology on  $B$ .

[2]

(iii) Find the coarsest topology  $\mathcal{V}$  on  $B$  such that  $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{V}$ .

[2]

(iv) Show that  $f: A \rightarrow B$  given by

$$f(1) = f(2) = b, \quad f(3) = a$$

is  $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{V})$ -continuous.

[3]

(v) Show that  $g: A \rightarrow B$  given by

$$g(1) = a, \quad g(2) = g(3) = b$$

is not  $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{V})$ -continuous.

[2]

(vi) State whether or not  $h: A \rightarrow B$  given by

$$h(1) = c, \quad h(2) = h(3) = a$$

is  $(\mathcal{T}, \mathcal{V})$ -continuous, and justify your answer.

[3]

#### Question 2 (Unit 4) - 11 marks

Let  $\mathbf{Z}$  and  $\mathbf{E}$  denote the sets of all integers, and all even integers, respectively. For each positive integer  $n$ , let

$$V_n = \mathbf{E} \cup \{k \in \mathbf{Z} : |k| \geq n\}.$$

(i) Prove that the collection  $\mathcal{V}$  of subsets of  $\mathbf{Z}$  consisting of  $\emptyset$  and the sets  $V_n$ ,  $n = 1, 2, \dots$ , is a topology on  $\mathbf{Z}$ .

[5]

(ii) Let  $H = \{-4, -2, 3, 5\}$ .

(a) Show that  $\{-4, -2\}$  and  $\{-4, -2, 5\}$  are open sets of the topology induced by  $\mathcal{V}$  on  $H$ .

[3]

(b) Determine the topology induced by  $\mathcal{V}$  on  $H$ .

[3]

#### Question 3 (Unit 5) - 10 marks

Let  $\mathcal{V}$  be the topology on the set  $\mathbf{Z}$  of all integers introduced in Question 2 above.

(i) Prove that  $\{-1, 1\}$  is closed in  $(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{V})$ .

[2]

(ii) Find all closed sets in  $(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{V})$ .

[4]

(iii) Find the closure of  $\{-1, 0, 1\}$  in  $(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{V})$ .

[2]

(iv) State whether or not  $(\mathbf{Z}, \mathcal{V})$  is a Hausdorff space, and justify your answer.

[2]