



**MBS-01-2016**

Seat No. \_\_\_\_\_

**M. Phil. (Sem. II) (CBCS) Examination**

**April / May - 2018**

**Mathematics**

**(Topology - CMT - 20001)**

**(New Course)**

**Faculty Code : 01**

**Subject Code : 2016**

Time :  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Hours]

[Total Marks : 70

- Instructions :** (1) There are five questions in this paper.  
(2) Each question carries 14 marks.  
(3) All questions are compulsory.

**1** Fill in the blanks : (Each question carries two marks) **14**

- (a) If  $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a continuous function then  $f^{-1}(\{ \})$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ set.
- (b) If  $I$  is a  $Z$ -ideal which contains a prime ideal then  $I$  is a \_\_\_\_\_ ideal.
- (c) Every \_\_\_\_\_ maximal ideal in  $C^*(\mathbb{N})$  contains the function  $j(n)$ .
- (d) In a normal space  $X$  every \_\_\_\_\_ subset is  $C$ -embedded in  $X$ .
- (e) In  $C(\mathbb{N})$  every ideal is a \_\_\_\_\_ ideal.
- (f) If  $A$  and  $B$  are completely separated in  $X$  then  $A$  and  $B$  are contained in disjoint. \_\_\_\_\_ sets.
- (g) The space of natural numbers is \_\_\_\_\_ embedded in its Stone – Cech compactification.

**2** Attempt any **two** of the following : **14**

- (a) Prove that an ideal  $M$  is a maximal ideal if and only if  $Z(M)$  is a  $Z$ -ultra filter.

- (b) State and prove the necessary and sufficient condition under which a subspace  $S$  of  $X$  is  $C^*$ -embedded in  $X$ .
- (c) (i) Give an example of an ideal in  $C(X)$  which is a  $Z$ -ideal.
- (ii) Prove for any ideal  $I$ ,  $Z^{-1}(Z(I))$  is a  $Z$ -ideal.

**3** All are compulsory : **14**

(a) Let  $I = \{f \in C(\mathbb{R}) : Z(f) \text{ is a neighbourhood of } 0\}$  **6**

Show that  $I$  is a  $Z$ -ideal and it is not the intersection of maximal ideals containing it.

(b) Give an example of an ideal in  $C^*(\mathbb{N})$  which is not the intersection of any ideal of  $C(\mathbb{N})$  with  $C^*(\mathbb{N})$ . **4**

(c) Suppose  $I$  is a  $Z$ -ideal which contains a prime ideal. Prove that  $I$  is a prime ideal in  $C(X)$ . **4**

**OR**

**3** All are compulsory : **14**

(a) Let  $X$  be a compact Hausdorff space. **6**

(i) Prove that the closure of an ideal  $I$  in  $C(X)$  is an ideal in  $C(X)$ .

(ii) Prove that every maximal ideal in  $C(X)$  is closed. [ $C(X)$  = the Banach algebra of all complex valued continuous function on  $X$ ].

(b) Give an example of a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  which is not  $C$ -embedded in  $\mathbb{R}$  **4**

(c) Prove that every prime ideal of  $C(X)$  is contained in a unique maximal ideal of  $C(X)$ . **4**

**4** Attempt any **two** of the following : **14**

(a) Prove that a space  $X$  is compact if and only if every maximal ideal in  $C^*(X)$  is fixed.

- (b) Suppose  $X$  is a dense subspace of  $T$  and  $X$  is  $C^*$ -embedded in  $T$ . Prove that
- (i) If  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are disjoint zero sets in  $X$  then  $Cl_T(Z_1)$  and  $Cl_T(Z_2)$  are disjoint.
  - (ii) If  $Z_1$  and  $Z_2$  are zero sets in  $X$  then  $Cl_T(Z_1 \cap Z_2) = Cl_T(Z_1) \cap Cl_T(Z_2)$ .
- (c) Let  $C(X)$  be the Banach algebra of all complex valued continuous functions defined on a compact Hausdorff space  $X$ . Prove that there is a one-one correspondence between the non-empty closed subsets of  $X$  and closed ideals of  $C(X)$ .

**5** Do as directed : (Each question carries two marks) **14**

- (a) Give reasons why  $\mathbb{R} - \{0\}$  is not a zero set.
- (b) Give a continuous function  $f : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  for which  $Z(f)$  is a countable infinite set.
- (c) Suppose  $f \in C(X)$  and  $A = \left\{ x \in X / f(x) > \frac{1}{2} \right\}$ . Is  $A$  a zero set? Give reason.
- (d) Suppose  $f(x) = x$  for all  $x$  in  $\mathbb{R}$ . Let  $I$  be the principal ideal generated by  $f(x)$ . Give a function  $g$  in  $C(X)$  such that  $g \in Z^{-1}(Z(1))$  but  $g \notin I$ .
- (e) Give the definition of a compactification of a space  $X$  and give characteristic property of the Stone–Cech compactification of  $X$ .
- (f) Give an example of a free maximal ideal in  $C(\mathbb{N})$ .
- (g) Give a continuous function  $f : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  such that  $f$  cannot be extended to a continuous function  $g : \beta(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ .