



**NATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITY OF NIGERIA**  
**14-16 AHMADU BELLO WAY, VICTORIA ISLAND, LAGOS**  
**SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**  
**JANUARY/FEBRUARY 2013 EXAMINATION**

**CODE: MTH 301**  
**TITLE: METRIC SPACES**  
**CREDIT UNIT: 3**

**TIME: 3 HOURS**  
**TOTAL: 70%**

**INSTRUCTION: COMPLETE ANSWERS TO ANY FIVE(5)**  
**QUESTIONS BEAR FULL MARKS**

- 1(a) If  $X \in \mathbb{R}^n$ . Prove that the set  $B(\varepsilon - x, x + \varepsilon)$  is open.  
6marks
- 1(b) Let  $X$  be a complete metric space and  $\{A_n\}$  is countable collection of dense open subset of  $X$ . Show that  $\bigcap A_n$  is not empty.  
-8marks
- 2(a) Define a metric space? Give one example of a metric space.  
-4marks
- 2(b) What is meant by a topological space? Give an example of a topological space.  
4marks
- 2(c) Define the length or norm of a vector  $x \in \mathbb{R}^3$ -6marks
- 3 Let  $(S, d)$  and  $(T, d)$  be metric spaces and  $f$  a mapping of  $S$  into  $T$ . Let  $\tau_1$  and  $\tau_2$  be the topologies determined by  $d$  and  $d_1$  respectively. Then  $f: (S, \tau_1) \rightarrow (T, \tau_2)$  is continuous if and only if  $S_n \rightarrow S \rightarrow f(S_n, \tau_1) \rightarrow f(s)$ ; that is if  $s_1, s_2, \dots, s_n, \dots$ , is a sequence of points in  $(S, d)$  converging to  $x$ , show that the sequence of points  $f(s_1), f(s_2), \dots, f(s_n), \dots$  in  $(T, d)$  converges to  $x$ .  
-14marks

- 4 Let  $M = \{A, d\}$  be a metric space. Given any four points  $x, y, z, t \in A$ . Prove that

$$d(x, z) + d(y, t) \geq |d(x, y) - d(z, t)| \quad -14\text{marks}$$

- 5 Let  $f$  and  $g$  be real-valued functions with  $\text{Domain } f = \text{Range}(g) = D \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ .

Let  $x_0$  be a point of accumulation on  $D$ . If the  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = \ell$  and  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x) = n$ .

- i) If for  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{R}$ , show that  $\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} (\beta g + \alpha f)(x) = \alpha \ell + \beta n$  - 6marks
- ii) If  $g(x) \neq 0$  for  $x \in D$  and  $n \neq 0$ .

Show that 
$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} \left( \frac{f}{g} \right)(x) = \frac{\ell}{n} = \frac{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x)}{\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} g(x)}$$

-8marks

- 6 Show that the mapping  $f: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^+$  defined by  $f(x) = e^x$  is a homeomorphism from  $\mathbb{R}$  onto  $\mathbb{R}^+$ . -14marks.

- 7(a) Prove that for any  $s, t \in \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\max(s, t) = \frac{1}{2}[s + t + |t - s|]$ ,  $\min(s, t) = \frac{1}{2}[s + t - |t - s|]$ . -6marks

7(b) Let  $f, g: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be continuous at  $a \in \mathbb{R}$ . Show that  $h, k: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined through

$h(x) = \max_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (f(x), g(x))$ ,  $k(x) = \min_{x \in \mathbb{R}} (f(x), g(x))$  are continuous at  $a$ . -8marks

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