

### SECTION – A

- 1- a) Prove that  $9|10^n + 3 \cdot 4^{n+2} + 5$  for every integer  $n \geq 1$ . 5  
 b) If for  $a, b, c \in \mathbb{Z}$ ,  $a|b$  and  $a|c$ , then for any integer  $x$  and  $y$ ,  $a|bx + cy$ . 5
- 2- a) Show that there are infinitely many primes. 5  
 b) If  $a, b, c$  are positive integers, then  $(ac, bc) = c(a, b)$ . 5
- 3- a) Find the general solution of the diophantine equation  $2x + y = 1$ . 5  
 b) Find the g.c.d of 1769 and 2378 and express it as a linear combination of these two numbers. 5

### SECTION – B

- 4- a) Define a topological space and write topologies of 2, 3, 5 and 8 elements on the set  $x = \{a, b, c\}$ . 5  
 b) Define closed sets in a topological space and prove the following: 5  
     i) Union of finite number of closed sets is a closed set.  
     ii) Intersection of any number of closed sets is a closed set.
- 5- a) If  $X$  is a topological space and  $A \subseteq X$ , define closure of  $A$  and prove that  $A$  is closed if and only if  $A = cl(A)$ . 5  
 b) A subset  $A$  of a topological space is closed if and only if it contains all of its limit points. 5
- 6- a) If  $(X, d)$  is a metric space, then show that  $d_1(x, y) = \frac{2d(x, y)}{1 + 2d(x, y)}$  is also a metric on  $X$ . 5  
 b) Every non-empty subset of a discrete metric space is an open set. 5
- 7- a) Open sphere in a metric space is an open set. 5  
 b) If  $A$  and  $B$  are two subsets of a metric space  $x$ , then  $Ext(A \cup B) = Ext A \cap Ext B$ . 5
- 8- a) Show that  $(1, -1, 0), (2, -1, -2), (1, -1, -2)$  is a basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . Find an orthonormal basis of  $\mathbb{R}^3$  using Gram-Schmidt orthonormal process. 5  
 b) A square matrix  $A$  is orthogonal if and only if the columns of  $A$  form an orthonormal set. 5