



MC100405026: SYED AHSAN ALI

Time Left

86

sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 04:38 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 28 of 30 ( Start time: 05:06:24 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Vector space  $X=\{0\}$  has

Select the correct option



proper subspace.



no proper subspace.



infinite dimensional.



none of given options.

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



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MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 27 of 30 ( Start time: 05:04:39 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Vector space  $X$  is called complex vector space if

Select the correct option

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | $K = \mathbb{R}$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $K = \mathbb{C}$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $K = \mathbb{Q}$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | $K = \mathbb{N}$ |

A discrete metric space  $X$  is Separable iff  $X$  is .....

Select the correct option

- ☐ Complete
- ☐ Nowhere dense
- ☒ Countable
- ☐ Dense

Click on the correct answer to mark the question

Example 2:

$$a_n = \left\{ \frac{1}{n} \right\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \subset (0, 1]$$

is a Cauchy sequence as  $a_n \rightarrow 0 \notin (0, 1]$

Hence the sequence  $a_n$  in space  $X$  is converging to 0 but this does not belong to  $(0, 1]$ , the function defined on space is

$$d(x, y) = |x, y| \text{ is Cauchy.}$$

⇒ this space  $(0, 1]$  is not complete.

For every Cauchy sequence, it should converge to element of that space; if it converges to space then we say that it is complete space.

## MODULE No. 27

here we relate the convergent sequence and bounded sequence.

### THEOREM CONVERGENT SEQUENCE:

Theorem:

M.C.Q

Every convergent sequence in a metric space is a Cauchy sequence.

Proof:

Let  $\{x_n\}$  be a convergent sequence such that  $x_n \rightarrow x$  for every  $\varepsilon > 0$  there

$$= N(\varepsilon) \text{ such that } d(x_n, x) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad \forall \quad n > N$$

Now we have to prove that  $\{x_n\}$  is a Cauchy sequence, for this we have to prove

$$d(x_m, x_n) < \varepsilon \quad ; \quad m, n > N$$

first choose that  $m > N$  then by triangular inequality,

$$d(x_m, x_n) \leq d(x_m, x) + d(x_n, x) \quad ; \quad m, n > N$$

$$d(x_m, x) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \quad , \quad d(x_n, x) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$$

There exists a nonempty set with no interior point and no isolated point exists

Select the correct option



True



False

Click to view Answer & Move to Next Question

A .....sequence in a metric space is Cauchy Sequence.

Select the correct option

- |                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | Convergent  |
| <input type="radio"/> | Bounded     |
| <input type="radio"/> | Divergent   |
| <input type="radio"/> | Subsequence |

Click on the correct answer & Move to next question

Identity operator is

Select the correct option

- ☐ linear operator.
- ☐ non linear operator.
- ☐ Zero operator.
- ☐ discontinuous operator.

Click on the correct answer to move to the next question

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MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 16 of 30 ( Start time: 02:34:05 PM, 08 July 2020 )

If  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space, then which of the following is a correct choice about  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

Select the correct option

- ☐  $\mathbb{R}$  is a neighbourhood of each of its points.
- ☐  $\mathbb{R}$  is an open set.
- ☐ Its every point is an interior point.
- ☐ All of them.

Click to see



If  $d$  is a metric on  $Y$ . Then for all  $x, y \in Y$   $d(x, y)$  is\_\_

Select the correct option

- |                                  |                            |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | A non negative real number |
| <input type="radio"/>            | A negative real number     |
| <input type="radio"/>            | Not a rational number      |
| <input type="radio"/>            | A complex number           |

MC180404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 13 of 30 ( Start time: 02:30:37 PM, 08 July 2020 )

If  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is a correct choice about  $\mathbb{Z}$ ?

Select the correct option

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | None of its point is an interior point.                           |
| <input type="radio"/> | It is not an open set.  |
| <input type="radio"/> | It has disjoint intersection with the set of its interior points. |
| <input type="radio"/> | All of them.  |



Which of the following set has no limit points in  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

Select the correct option

- ☒ The set of rational numbers
- ☐ The set of Irrational numbers
- ☐ The set of complex numbers
- ☐ The set of integers

Click on the correct answer to mark the question

Showing results for **integration** operator is linear

Search instead for **integraion** operator is linear

### Integral operator.

$A\phi(t) = \int D K(t, \tau) \phi(\tau) d\tau, t \in D$ . The **operator** generated by the **integral** in (2), or simply the **operator** (2), is called a **linear integral operator**, and the function  $K$  is called its kernel (cf. also Kernel of an **integral operator**).

Jun 5, 2020

 <https://encyclopediaofmath.org/wiki>

[Integral operator - Encyclopedia of Mathematics](#)



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### PEOPLE ALSO ASK

Is integration linear or nonlinear?



What is meant by linear operator?



What is the kernel of an integral?



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Integration operator from  $C[a, b]$  into itself is

Select the correct option

- |                                  |                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | linear operator.        |
| <input type="radio"/>            | non linear operator.    |
| <input type="radio"/>            | Zero operatotr.         |
| <input type="radio"/>            | discontinuous operator. |

The real line  $\mathbb{R}$  is a complete metric space having two ..... dense subsets

Select the correct option

- ☐ disjoint
- ☐ overlapping
- ☒ finite
- ☐ infinite

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question

MC180404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz

Question # 10 of 30 ( Start time: 02:28:19 PM, 08 July 2020 )

In functional analysis field is taken

Select the correct option

<input type="radio"/>	$R$ or $Z$ .
<input type="radio"/>	$Q$ or $N$ .
<input type="radio"/>	$Q$
<input type="radio"/>	$R$ or $C$ .

Click to Save Answer





a set of real number is the unio



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A **real number** is any element of the **set**  $\mathbb{R}$ , which is the **union** of the **set** of rational **numbers** and the **set** of irrational **numbers**. In mathematical expressions, unknown or unspecified **real numbers** are usually represented by lowercase italic letters  $u$  through  $z$ .

 [https://whatis.techtarget.com > r...](https://whatis.techtarget.com/r...) 

[What is real number? - Definition from WhatIs.com](#)



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PEOPLE ALSO ASK

What is sets of real numbers?



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The set of real numbers is the union of .....

Select the correct option

- ☐ set of natural numbers & whole numbers
- ☒ set of rational numbers & irrational numbers
- ☐ set of negative integers and positive integers
- ☐ set of complex numbers and natural numbers

Go to Previous Question & Move to Next Question

In a discrete metric space  $X$ , every subset is

Select the correct option

- ☒ open and closed.
- ☐ open.
- ☐ closed.
- ☐ countable.

Go to Question Answer & Move to Next Question

Question # 7 of 30 ( Start time: 02:26:05 PM, 08 July 2020 )

$\mathbb{R}^n$  is

Select the correct option

- |                                  |                                 |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | Euclidean space and complete.   |
| <input type="radio"/>            | Euclidean space and incomplete. |
| <input type="radio"/>            | Unitary space and complete.     |
| <input type="radio"/>            | Unitary space and incomplete.   |

MC180404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 4 of 30 ( Start time: 02:22:19 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Let  $(X, d)$  be a metric space and  $A \subseteq X$ , then the limit point of  $A$ \_\_\_\_\_.

Select the correct option

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> | must be an element of $A$              |
| <input type="radio"/> | may or may not be an element of $A$    |
| <input type="radio"/> | must be an element of both $X$ and $A$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | None of them.                          |

MC1B0404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

Time Left 84 sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 02:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 3 of 30 ( Start time: 02:21:07 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

If  $M$  is a compact metric space then  $M$  has a \_\_\_\_.

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Heine Borel Property
<input type="radio"/>	Mean Value property

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question



a mapping from a normed space



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**A mapping from a normed space  $X$  into a normed space  $Y$  is called an operator. A mapping from  $X$  into the scalar field  $R$  or  $C$  is called a functional. Of particular importance are so-called bounded linear operators (cf. 2.7-1) and bounded linear functionals (cf.**



www.uop.edu.pk &gt; ...

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## Section 2



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### PEOPLE ALSO ASK

What is a vector space over a field?



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Time Left 87 sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 02:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 2 of 30 ( Start time: 02:25:25 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is correct option?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

- ☐ The set of limit points of  $\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$  is open.
- ☐ The set of limit points of  $\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$  is closed.
- ☐ The set of limit points of  $\mathbb{R} - \mathbb{Q}$  is an empty set.
- ☐ None of them.

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question



MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 88  
sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 10 of 30 (Start time: 12:30:18 PM, 08 July 2020)

Total Marks: 1

If  $d$  is a usual metric on  $\mathbb{R}$ , then  $d(2,0)=$ 

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	$\int_0^2 dx$
<input type="radio"/>	$2 + \int_0^2 2x dx$
<input type="radio"/>	$1 - \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^1 dx$
<input type="radio"/>	$\int_0^2 (2x + 1) dx$

Click to show Answer &amp; Move to next Question







MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 87 sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 12 of 30 ( Start time: 12:32:49 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

In a discrete metric space  $X$ , every subset is

Select the correct option



open and closed.



open.



closed.



countable.

Click to view Answer &amp; Move to next Question





Question # 25 of 30 ( Start time: 05:01:29 PM, 08 July 2020 )

$l^p$  and  $l^\infty$

Select the correct option



both spaces are complete.



both spaces are incomplete.



only space  $l^p$  is complete.



only space  $l^\infty$  is incomplete..



Vector space  $X=\{0\}$  has

Select the correct option

- ☐ proper subspace.
- ☒ no proper subspace.
- ☐ infinite dimensional.
- ☐ none of given options.

Click on the correct answer





Which of the following set has no limit points in  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

Select the correct option



The set of rational numbers



The set of Irrational numbers



The set of complex numbers



The set of integers

Click on the Answer & Submit button to submit your answer





a vector space is taken over a f



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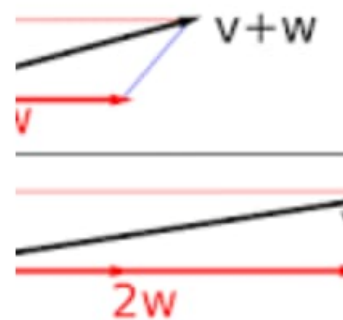
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In this article, **vectors** are represented in boldface to distinguish them from scalars. A **vector space over a field**  $F$  is a set  $V$  together with two operations that satisfy the eight axioms listed below. ... :  $F \times V \rightarrow V$  , **takes** any scalar  $a$  and any **vector**  $v$  and gives another **vector**  $av$ .



 [https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector\\_space](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_space)

[Vector space - Wikipedia](https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vector_space)



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Identity operator is

Select the correct option



linear operator.



non linear operator.



Zero operator.



discontinuous operator.

Click on the Answer & Submit button to submit your answer





# Quiz

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Time Left 88 sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 21 of 30 ( Start time: 12:50:03 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $A = (2, 3) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is correct option?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	2 is not a limit point of $A$ .
<input type="radio"/>	3 is not a limit point of $A$ .
<input type="radio"/>	2.5 is not a limit point of $A$ .
<input type="radio"/>	None of them.

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question





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Time Left 90  
sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 22 of 30 ( Start time: 12:51:58 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Unitary space is

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	Vector space.
<input type="radio"/>	Normed space.
<input type="radio"/>	Banach space.
<input type="radio"/>	space of all types mentioned.

Click to Show Answer &amp; Move to Next Question







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Time Left

86

sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 04:38 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 26 of 30 ( Start time: 05:03:19 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

The interior of  $M$  is the set of all

Select the correct option

☐ isolated points of  $M$ .☐ interior points of  $M$ .☐ all open balls of  $M$ .☐ all closed balls of  $M$ .

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question

Quiz  
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MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 85  
sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 20 of 30 ( Start time: 12:46:49 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

If  $F_1, F_2, F_3, \dots, F_n, \dots$  be a sequence of closed sets such that  $F_1 \supseteq F_2 \supseteq F_3 \supseteq \dots \supseteq F_n \supseteq \dots$ , then  $\bigcap_n F_n$  is nonempty.

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	True
<input type="radio"/>	False

Click to view Answer &amp; Move to next Question





# Quiz

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MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 78 sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 2 of 30 ( Start time: 12:19:44 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

A vector space is taken over a

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	normed space.
<input type="radio"/>	field.
<input type="radio"/>	function.
<input type="radio"/>	functional.

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



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MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 84 sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 6 of 30 ( Start time: 12:25:17 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Space  $l^p$  is

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	incomplete normed space.
<input type="radio"/>	complete vector space.
<input type="radio"/>	Banach space.
<input type="radio"/>	Null space.

Click to View Answer &amp; Move to Next Question





MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 81  
sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 11 of 30 ( Start time: 12:31:18 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is correct option?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	The set of limit points of $\mathbb{Q}$ is open.
<input type="radio"/>	The set of limit points of $\mathbb{Q}$ is closed.
<input type="radio"/>	The set of limit points of $\mathbb{Q}$ is an empty set.
<input type="radio"/>	None of them.

Click to Show Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



**Question # 24 of 30 ( Start time: 05:00:31 PM, 08 July 2020 )**

$l_p$  is a space in which every point is a

Select the correct option

<input type="radio"/>	sequence.
<input type="radio"/>	function.
<input type="radio"/>	set.
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	either set or function.



MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 86  
sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 3 of 30 ( Start time: 12:20:43 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

The Centre of the sphere  $S(6; 8)$  is

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | $\int_2^4 x^2 dx$                         |
| <input type="radio"/> | $\frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 x^2 dx$             |
| <input type="radio"/> | $\int_2^4 x dx$                           |
| <input type="radio"/> | $\frac{1}{2} \int_2^4 x^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$ |

Click to View Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



Question # 26 of 30 ( Start time: 04:59:39 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

In the real line  $\mathbb{R}$  with the discrete metric, the rationals  $\mathbb{Q}$  are\_\_\_\_\_.

Select the correct option

[Reload Math Equations](#)

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| <input type="radio"/> | open, Closed, Bounded, and Compact      |
| <input type="radio"/> | complete, Connected, Open, and Bounded  |
| <input type="radio"/> | bounded, Closed, Complete, and Open     |
| <input type="radio"/> | closed, Compact, Complete and Connected |

[Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)





4:46

83%



google.com/search?ei=



## PEOPLE ALSO ASK

What does it mean for a metric space to be bounded?



**Bounded Set.** A set in a **metric space** is **bounded** if it has a finite generalized diameter,



Question # 22 of 30 ( **Start time: 04:58:16 PM, 08 July 2020** )

$L^2[a, b]$  is

Select the correct option

<input type="radio"/>	Normed space.
<input type="radio"/>	Complete space.
<input type="radio"/>	Banach space.
<input type="radio"/>	Null space.



MC180201270: YASIR FAROOQ

Time Left 88  
sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 4 of 30 ( Start time: 12:21:53 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

If for  $k > 0$ ,  $d(3,9) = \frac{1 + k d_1(3,9)}{k d_1(3,9)}$  where  $d_1$  represents the usual metric on  $\mathbb{R}$  then

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	$d(3,9) > 1$
<input type="radio"/>	$d(3,9) < 1$
<input type="radio"/>	$d(3,9) = 1$
<input type="radio"/>	$d(3,9) = 0$

Click to View Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



Quiz  
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Time Left 84 sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 19 of 30 ( Start time: 12:47:34 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

The sequence  $x_n = \frac{1}{n}$  converges to

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	1.
<input type="radio"/>	0
<input type="radio"/>	two limits.
<input type="radio"/>	$\infty$

Click to Show Answer &amp; Move to Next Question





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MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 20 of 30 ( Start time: 04:56:09 PM, 08 July 2020 )

In  $R^2$  an open neighborhood is .....

Select the correct option

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	An open disc
<input type="radio"/>	An open ball
<input type="radio"/>	An open interval
<input type="radio"/>	An open sphere



## MTH41: Grand Quiz

## Question # 19 of 30 ( Start time: 04:54:41 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is correct option?

Select the correct option

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	The set of limit points of $\mathbb{Q}$ is open.
<input type="radio"/>	The set of limit points of $\mathbb{Q}$ is closed.
<input type="radio"/>	The set of limit points of $\mathbb{Q}$ is an empty set.
<input type="radio"/>	None of them.





# Quiz

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Time Left 86 sec(s)

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 16 of 30 ( Start time: 12:39:27 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

 $\mathbb{R}^n$  is

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	Euclidean space and complete.
<input type="radio"/>	Euclidean space and incomplete.
<input type="radio"/>	Unitary space and complete.
<input type="radio"/>	Unitary space and incomplete.

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



Question # 2 of 30 ( Start time: 01:01:50 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Let  $X$  be a metric space and  $Y$  is a closed subset of  $X$  such that the distance between any two points in  $Y$  is at most 1. Then \_\_\_\_\_

Select the correct option

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> | $Y$ is compact   |
| <input type="radio"/> | any continuous function from $Y \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is bounded |
| <input type="radio"/> | $Y$ is not an open subset of $X$                                   |
| <input type="radio"/> | None of them   |





## MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 18 of 30 ( Start time: 04:52:42 PM, 08 July 202

$$\|x + y\|$$

Select the correct option

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	$\leq \ x\  + \ y\ $
<input type="radio"/>	$\geq \ x\  + \ y\ $
<input type="radio"/>	$= \ x\  + \ y\ $
<input type="radio"/>	$\leq 2\ x\ $

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 01:02 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 1 of 30 ( Start time: 01:02:35 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

The set  $A$  of all limit points of  $A$  is called\_\_\_\_\_

Select the correct option

🔄 Reload Math Equations

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | open.            |
| <input type="radio"/> | Closure of $A$ . |
| <input type="radio"/> | compact          |
| <input type="radio"/> | None of them     |

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question



MC180405026: SYED AHSAN ALI

Time Left

82

sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 04:38 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 17 of 30 ( Start time: 04:51:05 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

If  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space, and  $A = \{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  then which of the following is a correct choice about  $A$ ?

Select the correct option

Reveal Math Equations

<input checked="" type="radio"/>	Its interior point is 1.
<input type="radio"/>	Its interior point is 2.
<input type="radio"/>	Both 1 and 2 are its interior points.
<input type="radio"/>	None of its point is an interior point.

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question



MC180405026: SYED AHSAN ALI

Time Left

80

sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 04:38 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 12 of 30 ( Start time: 04:45:49 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

There is no set with an uncountable number of isolated points.

Select the correct option

☒ True☐ False[Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question](#)

MC180402863: MUHAMMAD MUBEEN

Time Left 82 sec(s)

MTH641: Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:59 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 3 of 30 ( Start time: 01:02:56 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Differentiation operator is

Select the correct option

- ☐ linear operator.
- ☐ non linear operator.
- ☐ Zero operator.
- ☐ discontinuous operator.

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

MC180402863: MUHAMMAD MUBEEN

Time Left 89 sec(s)

MTH641: Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:59 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 5 of 30 ( Start time: 01:05:50 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

In  $\mathbb{R}^2$  an open neighborhood is .....

Select the correct option

Related Math Equations

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | An open disc     |
| <input type="radio"/> | An open ball     |
| <input type="radio"/> | An open interval |
| <input type="radio"/> | An open sphere   |

Click to Go Previous Question or Next Question



MC180405026: SYED AHSAN ALI

Time Left

85

sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 04:38 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 2 of 30 ( Start time: 04:38:53 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space, then the interior points of the set  $A = (-3, 3)$ ?

Select the correct option

Reveal Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	1.2
<input type="radio"/>	2.3
<input type="radio"/>	2.8
<input type="radio"/>	All of them

Click to Save Answer &amp; Move to Next Question

Question # 7 of 30 ( Start time: 01:07:21 PM, 08 July 2020 )

A subspace  $Y$  of Banach space  $X$  is complete iff  $Y$  is

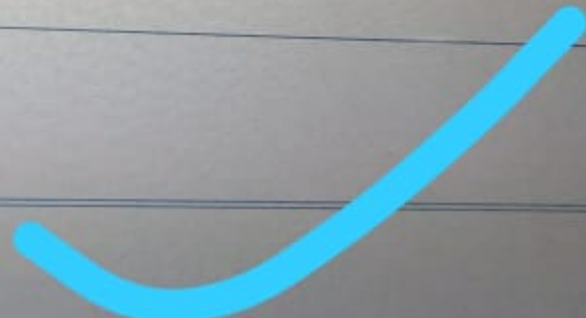
Select the correct option

☐ Open in  $X$ .

☐ closed in  $X$ .

☐ complete.

☐ dense in  $X$ .





MC180402863: MUHAMMAD MUBEEN

Time Left 89 sec(s)

MTH641: Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:59 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 6 of 30 ( Start time: 01:07:24 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $Z \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is correct option?

Select the correct option

Helpful Math Equations

- |                       |                                |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | $Z$ has finite limit points.   |
| <input type="radio"/> | $Z$ has infinite limit points. |
| <input type="radio"/> | $Z$ has no limit point.        |
| <input type="radio"/> | None of them.                  |

Click to Go Previous Question or Next Question



A nonempty set with no isolated point must be a closed set.

Select the correct option

True



False



Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question





Every normed space is a

Select the correct option

- ☐ Metric space.
- ☐ Banach space.
- ☐ Null space.
- ☐ Vector space with a metric defined by norm.

Click on the correct answer



A mapping from a normed space into a normed space is called

Select the correct option

- ☐ operator.
- ☐ functional.
- ☐ continuous mapping.
- ☐ norm.

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question



If  $d$  is a metric on  $Y$ , Then for all  $x, y \in Y$   $d(x, y)$  is....

Select the correct option

☒

A non negative real number

☐

A negative real number

☐

Not a rational number

☐

A complex number

Question # 6 of 30 ( Start time: 02:24:59 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Norm  $\|x\|$  is the distance from x to

Select the correct option

<input type="radio"/>	0
<input type="radio"/>	1
<input type="radio"/>	x itself.
<input type="radio"/>	an arbitrary point.

MC180404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 15 of 30 ( Start time: 02:32:20 PM, 08 July 2020 )

If  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $Z \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is NOT correct choice about  $Z$ ?

Select the correct option

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> | It is not a neighbourhood of any of its point. |
| <input type="radio"/> | Neither of its point is an interior point.     |
| <input type="radio"/> | It must be an open set.                        |
| <input type="radio"/> | None of them.                                  |



MC180404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 21 of 30 ( Start time: 02:37:24 PM, 08 July 2020 )

The set of interior points of  $\mathbb{Z}$  is\_\_\_\_\_

Select the correct option

<input type="radio"/>	$\mathbb{Z}$
<input type="radio"/>	$\mathbb{N}$
<input type="radio"/>	$\mathbb{R}$
<input checked="" type="radio"/>	$\emptyset$



### Example 1:

Let  $x$  and  $y$  be two real points on real line, then

$$d(x, y) = |x - y| \quad ; \quad x, y \in \mathbb{R}$$

Now we prove all the four properties (axioms) of metric space.

$$d(x, y) = |x - y|$$

$$d(x, y) = |x - z + z - y| \quad ; \quad z \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$d(x, y) \leq |x - z| + |z - y|$$

$$= d(x, z) + d(z, y)$$

## Euclidean plane $\mathbb{R}^2$

Euclidean space mean that the points are taken from  $\mathbb{R}^2$  in ordered pair

Question # 7 of 30 ( Start time: 02:54:31 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Discrete metric space is

Select the correct option

☐

incomplete.

☐

complete.

☐

countable.

☐

$C[a,b]$ .

Click to Save Answer & Move to Next Question

2:54 AM



If  $\tau$  is topology on non-empty set  $X$ , then ..... intersection of member of belong to  $\tau$

Select the correct option

- |                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="radio"/>            | infinite      |
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | finite        |
| <input type="radio"/>            | arbitrary     |
| <input type="radio"/>            | none of these |

also know that a subspace is complete if and only if it is closed.

### Theorem

Every finite dimensional subspace  $Y$  of a normed space  $X$  is closed in  $X$ . This result is true for finite dimensional subspace but for infinite space it is not true.

Infinite dimensional subspaces are like  $C[0,1]$ ,  $l^1$  are infinite dimensional normed space which are not closed space. We use dense, limit points to prove this.

## MODULE NO. 48

### NORMED SPACES

➤ Theorem (Equivalent Norms)

MC170401070: ABDUL RAUF BOOLA

Time Left 86 sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 02:48 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 2 of 30 ( Start time: 02:48:50 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

$C[a,b]$  is

Select the correct option

- ☒ Finite dimensional.
- ☐ Infinite dimensional.
- ☐ Not a vector space.
- ☐ zero vector space

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Question # 1 of 30 ( Start time: 02:48:16 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $E$  be a subset of a metric space  $(X, d)$ . We say that  $E$  is compact if and only if \_\_\_\_\_

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| <input type="radio"/> | every Cauchy sequence in $E$ converges in $E$                  |
| <input type="radio"/> | every sequence in $E$ has a subsequence which converges in $E$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | every sequence in $E$ has a subsequence which converges in $X$ |
| <input type="radio"/> | every convergent sequence in $E$ is Cauchy                     |

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 27 of 30 ( Start time: 02:43:47 PM, 08 July 2020 )

For a metric space  $(X, d)$ , the property  $d(x, y) = d(y, x), \forall x, y \in X$  is called —property.

Select the correct option

- |                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| <input type="radio"/> | Non negativity |
| <input type="radio"/> | Reflexive      |
| <input type="radio"/> | Symmetric      |
| <input type="radio"/> | None of them   |

CT

MC18G402863: MUHAMMAD MUBEEN

Time Left 82 sec(s)

MTH641: Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 12:59 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 3 of 30 ( Start time: 01:02:56 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Differentiation operator is

Select the correct option

- ☐ linear operator.
- ☐ non linear operator.
- ☐ Zero operator.
- ☐ discontinuous operator.

Click on the correct answer to mark the question



MC180404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 23 of 30 ( Start time: 02:39:57 PM, 08 July 2020 )

$$\|x + y\|$$

Select the correct option

- ☒  $\leq \|x\| + \|y\|$
- ☐  $\geq \|x\| + \|y\|$
- ☐  $= \|x\| + \|y\|$
- ☐  $\leq 2 \|x\|$

MC1B0404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

Time Left 88 sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 02:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 24 of 30 ( Start time: 02:40:36 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

If  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space, then both 3.2 and 1 are the interior points of the set  $A = (-3, 3)$ .

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

<input type="radio"/>	True
<input type="radio"/>	False

Click or Drag Answer & Move to Next Question

MC1B0404530: MUHAMMAD ASIF

Time Left 86 sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 02:19 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 25 of 30 ( Start time: 02:41:44 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space and  $A = (2, 3) \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , then which of the following is NOT correct option?

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

- ☐ The set of limit points of  $A$  is  $[2, 3]$ .
- ☐ The set of limit points of  $A$  is  $(2, 3)$ .
- ☐ The set of interior points of  $A$  is  $(2, 3)$ .
- ☐ None of them.

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question



The inverse image of \_\_\_\_\_ set under a continuous mapping is open.

Select the correct option

- |                                  |           |
|----------------------------------|-----------|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | an open   |
| <input type="radio"/>            | a closed  |
| <input type="radio"/>            | finite    |
| <input type="radio"/>            | semi open |

A nonempty set with no isolated point must be a closed set.

Select the correct option



True



False

Click to view Answer & Move to Next Question

A mapping from a normed space into a scalar field is called

Select the correct option

- ☒ operator.
- ☐ functional.
- ☐ continuous mapping.
- ☐ norm.

MC170401676: ABDUL RAUF BOOLA

Time Left 87 sec(s)

MTH641-Grand Quiz

Quiz Start Time: 02:48 PM, 08 July 2020

Question # 1 of 30 ( Start time: 02:48:03 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Total Marks: 1

The usual metric  $d(x, y) = |x - y|$  must be defined on—

Select the correct option

Reload Math Equations

- ☐  $\mathbb{R}$
- ☐  $\mathbb{R}^2$
- ☐  $\mathbb{R}^3$
- ☐  $\mathbb{R}^n$

Click to Show Answer & Move to Next Question

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Question # 4 of 30 ( Start time: 02:49:42 PM, 08 July 2020 )

If  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space , then  $d(2, 8) =$  ———

Select the correct option

- ☐  $\int_0^2 dx$
- ☒  $2 + \int_0^2 2x dx$
- ☐  $1 - \int_2^3 dx$
- ☐  $\int_0^2 (2x + 1) dx$



MC170401070: ABDUL RAUF BODLA

MTH641:Grand Quiz

Quiz Start

Question # 6 of 30 ( Start time: 02:50:34 PM, 08 July 2020 )

Let  $(\mathbb{R}, d)$  be a usual metric space, then which of the following is NOT an interior point of the set  $A = (-3, 3]$ ?

Select the correct option

- ☐ 1
- ☐ 1.5
- ☐ 2
- ☐ 3

Click to Save Answer

Question # 6 of 50 (Start time: 02:53:13 PM, 08 July 2020)

Total Marks: 1

In the real line  $\mathbb{R}$  with the discrete metric, the rationals  $\mathbb{Q}$  are \_\_\_\_\_

Select the correct option

[Reload Math Equations](#)

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <input checked="" type="radio"/> | open, Closed, Bounded, and Compact      |
| <input type="radio"/>            | complete, Connected, Open, and Bounded  |
| <input type="radio"/>            | bounded, Closed, Complete, and Open     |
| <input type="radio"/>            | closed, Compact, Complete and Connected |

2:53 AM  
7/8/2020

### ➤ Theorem (Closedness)

As we have already proved that every finite dimensional space, we know that a subspace is complete if and only if it is closed.

**theorem**

Every finite dimensional subspace  $Y$  of a normed space  $X$  is closed. This is true for finite dimensional subspace but for infinite space

Infinite dimensional subspaces are like  $C[0,1]$ , which is a space which are not closed space. We use dense, limit point

M.C.V

MODULE NO. 4

## NORMED SPACES

### ➤ Theorem (Equivalent Norms)

#### Definition

A norm  $\|\cdot\|$  on a vector space  $X$  is said to be equivalent to another norm  $\|\cdot\|_0$  if there exist positive numbers  $a$  and  $b$  such that for all  $x \in X$  we have

$$a\|x\|_0 \leq \|x\| \leq \|x\|_0 b$$

This property should hold for every element  $x$  of vector space  $X$  (norm).

If we prove about condition then we say that these two norms induce the same topology for  $X$ .