

Koyana Education Society's
Balasaheb Desai College, Patan
Monthly Teaching Plan
2023-2024

Subject Name: Mathematics

Class: B. Sc-I

Paper Name:

Month: Mar-24

Date	Unit/Subunit	Teaching Method
01/03/24	Slip explanation of B. Sc I Practical	--
02/03/24 To 15/03/24	External examiner for T. Y. B. Sc. practical examination (Y. C. C. S. Karad, S. B. M. M, Rahimatpur, S. G. M, Karad)	--
16/03/24	Slip explanation B. Sc II Practical	--
18/03/24	Preparation of B. Sc II practical Examination	
19/03/24 to 22/03/24	B. Sc II practical examination	--
23/03/24	Preparation of B. Sc II theory paper setting	
24/03/24	Preparation of B. Sc II theory paper setting	
25/03/24 to 28/03/24	External examiner for S. Y. B. Sc. practical examination (Y. C. College of Science, Karad)	
29/03/24	Preparation of B. Sc II theory paper setting	
30/03/2024	B. Sc II Theory paper setting	


Head
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Koyana Education Society's
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Monthly Teaching Plan
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Class: B. Sc-II

Paper Name:

Month: Mar-24

Date	Unit/Subunit	Teaching Method
01/03/24	Slip explanation of B. Sc I Practical	--
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16/03/24	Slip explanation B. Sc II Practical	--
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Subject – Mathematics

Class –B.Sc - III

Paper – Metric Space

Month – January

Name of the teacher: Miss N. G. Nalawade

Date	Unit / Subunit	Teaching Plan
01/01/2024	Theorem : Every open subset G of \mathbb{R}^1 can be written as $G = \bigcup I_n$ where I_1, I_2, \dots are a finite number or a countable number of open intervals which are mutually disjoint. Theorem : A function is continuous if and only if inverse image of every open set is open. # Closed sets- Definition: Limit point, closure of a set. Theorem : If E is any subset of the metric space M , then $E \subset \bar{E}$. Definition: Closed set. Theorem : Let E be a subset of the metric space M . Then the point $x \in M$ is a limit point of E if and only if every open ball $B[x; r]$ about x contains at least one point of E .	Lecture
02/01/2024	Theorem : Let E be a subset of the metric space M , then E is closed. Theorem : In any metric space $\langle M, \rho \rangle$, both M and \emptyset are closed sets. Theorem : Arbitrary intersection of closed sets is closed. Theorem : Finite union of closed sets is closed. Theorem : Let G be an open subset of the metric space M . Then $G' = M - G$ is closed. Conversely, if F is a closed subset of M , then $F' = M - F$ is open.	Lecture
03/01/2024	Theorem : Let $\langle M_1, \rho_1 \rangle$ and $\langle M_2, \rho_2 \rangle$ be metric spaces., and let $f: M_1 \rightarrow M_2$. Then f is continuous on M_1 if and only if $f^{-1}(F)$ is a closed subset of M_1 whenever F is a closed subset of M_2 . Theorem : Let f be a 1-1 function from a metric space M_1 onto a metric space M_2 . Then if f has any one of the following properties, it has them all. (i) Both f and f^{-1} are continuous (on M_1 and M_2 , respectively). (ii) The set $G \subset M_2$ is open if and only if its image $f(G) \subset M_2$ is open. (iii) The set $F \subset M_1$ is closed if and only if its image $f(F)$ is closed.	Lecture
04/01/2024	# Definition : Homeomorphism, dense subset of a metric space. Show that \mathbb{R}^1 and \mathbb{R}_d are not homeomorphic. Examples	Lecture and Problem solving
07/01/0002024	UNIT 2- CONNECTEDNESS, COMPLETENESS, COMPACTNESS AND SOME PROPERTIES OF CONTINUOUS FUNCTIONS ON METRIC SPACE # More about open sets . Theorem: Let $\langle M, \rho \rangle$ be a metric space and Let A be a proper subset of M . Then the subset G_A of A is an open subset of $\langle A, \rho \rangle$ if and only if there exists an open subset G_M of $\langle M, \rho \rangle$ such that $G_A = A \cap G_M$.	Revision and Lecture

08/01/2024	Connected sets - Theorem : Let (M, d) be a metric space. Let A be a subset of M . Then if A has either one of the following properties it has the other. (a) It is impossible to find nonempty, subsets A_1, A_2 of M such that $A = A_1 \cup A_2$, $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$, $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$. (b) When (A, d) is itself regarded as metric space, then there is no set except A and \emptyset which is both open and closed in (A, d) .	Lecture
09/01/2024	Definition: Connected set. Theorem : The subset A of \mathbb{R}^1 is connected if and only if whenever $a \in A$, $b \in A$ with $a < b$, then $c \in A$ for any such that $a < c < b$. Theorem : A continuous function carries connected sets to connected sets. Theorem : If f is a continuous real valued function on the closed bounded interval $[a, b]$, then f takes on every value between $f(a)$ and $f(b)$.	Lecture
10/01/2024	Theorem : A metric space is connected if and only if every continuous characteristic function on it is constant. Theorem : If A_1 and A_2 are connected subsets of a metric space M and if $A_1 \cap A_2 \neq \emptyset$, then $A_1 \cup A_2$ is also connected. Theorem : The interval $[0, 1]$ is not connected subset of \mathbb{R}_d . # Bounded and totally bounded sets. Definition: Bounded subset of metric space, totally bounded sets. Theorem : Every totally bounded set is bounded. Theorem : A subset A of \mathbb{R}^d is totally bounded if and only if A contains only a finite number of points.	Lecture
11/01/2024	Definition: ϵ -dense set. Theorem : The subset A of the metric space (M, d) is totally bounded if and only if for every $\epsilon > 0$, A contains a finite subset $\{x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n\}$ which is ϵ -dense in A . Theorem : Let (M, d) be a metric space. The subset A of M is totally bounded if and only if every sequence of points of A contains a Cauchy subsequence.	Lecture
12/01/2024	#Complete metric space. Definition: Complete metric space. Theorem: If (M, d) be a complete metric space, and A is a closed subset of M , then (A, d) is also complete. Statement and proof of Generalization of nested interval theorem. Definition: Contraction operator. Theorem : Let (M, d) be a complete metric space. If T is a contraction on M , then there is one and only one point x in M such that $Tx = x$. Theorem: \mathbb{R}_d is complete and \mathbb{R}^2 is complete. Examples	Lecture and solving examples
13/01/2024	#Compact metric spaces -Definition: Compact metric space. Theorem: The metric space (M, d) is compact if and only if every subsequence of points in M has a subsequence converging to a point in M . Theorem : A closed subset of a compact metric space is compact. Theorem : Every compact metric space of a metric space is compact.	Lecture
14/01/2024	Definition: Covering and open covering. Theorem: If M is a compact metric space, then M has the Heine-Borel Property. Theorem: If a metric space M has Heine-Borel Property, then M is compact.	Lecture
15/01/2024	Definition: Finite intersection property. Theorem : The metric space M is compact if and only if, whenever \mathcal{F} is a family of closed subsets of M with finite intersection property, then $\bigcap_{F \in \mathcal{F}} F \neq \emptyset$. Theorem : Finite subset of any metric space is compact.	Lecture

16/01/2024	#Continuous functions on compact metric space. Theorem: Let f be a continuous function of the compact metric space M_1 into a metric space M_2 . Then the range $f(M_1)$ of f is also compact. Theorem : Let f be a continuous function of the compact metric space M_1 into a metric space M_2 . Then the range $f(M_1)$ of f is a bounded subset of M_2 .	Lecture
17/01/2024	Definition: Bounded function. Theorem: If the real valued function f is continuous on a closed bounded interval in \mathbb{R}^1 , then f must be bounded. Theorem : If the real valued function f is continuous on the compact metric space M , then f attains a maximum value at some point of M . Also, f attains a minimum value at some point of M .	Lecture
18/01/2024	Theorem: If the real valued function f is continuous on a closed bounded interval $[a,b]$, then f attains a maximum and minimum value at some point of $[a,b]$. Theorem: If f is a continuous real valued function on the compact connected metric space M , then f takes on every value between its minimum value and its maximum value.	Lecture
19/01/2024	Problem solving	Problem solving


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