

**MATH 251: TOPOLOGY II**  
SPRING 2026 PRACTICE PROBLEMS

CONTENTS

0. Review of Topology I	2
1. Exam 1 Topics	4
2. Fundamental Groups and Covering Spaces	5
3. Separation Theorems in the Plane	5
4. Exam 2 Topics	6
5. Simplicial Complexes and Surfaces	6
6. Exam 3 Topics	7
7. Homology	8

NOTE: All citations are to Munkres's textbook, *Topology*, 2nd Edition. When a problem statement has a proof in Munkres, try your best to find your own proof, before comparing with his.

## 0. REVIEW OF TOPOLOGY I

**Problem 1.** Suppose that  $A \subseteq X$ . Recall that the *interior* of  $A$  in  $X$  is

$$\text{Int}_X(A) := \{x \in X \mid x \in U \text{ for some } U \text{ open in } X \text{ such that } U \subseteq A\}$$

and the *closure* of  $A$  in  $X$  is

$$\text{Cl}_X(A) := \{x \in X \mid x \in K \text{ for all } K \text{ closed in } X \text{ such that } K \supseteq A\}.$$

Show the identity  $\text{Cl}_X(A) = X \setminus \text{Int}_X(X \setminus A)$ .

**Problem 2.** Suppose that  $A \subseteq Y \subseteq X$ , where  $Y$  is a subspace of  $X$ .

- (1) Show that  $\text{Int}_Y(A) \supseteq \text{Int}_X(A)$ .
- (2) Give an example where  $\text{Int}_Y(A) \neq \text{Int}_X(A)$ . *Hint:* You can assume  $Y = A$ .

**Problem 3.** Let  $X$  be the real line  $\mathbf{R}$  in its finite complement, or *cofinite*, topology. Show that every sequence of points in  $X$  converges to every point of  $X$  simultaneously. Deduce that  $X$  is not Hausdorff.

**Problem 4.** Show that any metric space is Hausdorff.

**Problem 5.** Show that for any integer  $n \geq 1$ , the analytic topology on  $\mathbf{R}^n$  matches the product topology on  $\mathbf{R} \times \cdots \times \mathbf{R}$ , where there are  $n$  factors.

**Problem 6.** Let  $p: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow S^1$  be the map

$$p(t) = (\cos(2\pi t), \sin(2\pi t)).$$

For any  $a, b \in \mathbf{R}$ , we define the *(open) arc*  $J_{a,b} \subseteq S^1$  to be

$$J_{a,b} = \{p(t) \mid a < t < b\}.$$

Show that the collection of arcs  $\{J_{a,b} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$  satisfies the definition of a basis (Munkres page 78).

**Problem 7.** Show that the following topologies on  $S^1$  are all the same:

- The topology generated by the basis  $\{J_{a,b} \mid a, b \in \mathbf{R}\}$  in Problem 6.
- The subspace topology that  $S^1$  inherits from its inclusion into  $\mathbf{R}^2$ .
- The quotient topology that  $S^1$  inherits from the surjective map  $p: \mathbf{R} \rightarrow S^1$ .

**Problem 8.** Let  $f_1, f_2, f_3: A \rightarrow X$  be continuous maps. Suppose that  $\varphi$  is a homotopy from  $f_1$  to  $f_2$  and  $\psi$  is a homotopy from  $f_2$  to  $f_3$ . Construct a homotopy from  $f_1$  to  $f_3$  explicitly in terms of  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$ .

**Problem 9.** Let  $f, g: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $F, G: Y \rightarrow Z$  be continuous. Show that

$$\text{if } f \sim g \text{ and } F \sim G, \quad \text{then } F \circ f \sim G \circ g.$$

**Problem 10.** Use the  $f = g$  case of Problem 9 to show: If  $X, Y$  are nonempty and  $Y$  is contractible, then any continuous map from  $X$  into  $Y$  is nullhomotopic.

**Problem 11.** Suppose that:

- $f: X \rightarrow Y$  and  $g: Y \rightarrow X$  define a homotopy equivalence between  $X$  and  $Y$ .
- $j: Y \rightarrow Z$  and  $k: Z \rightarrow Y$  define a homotopy equivalence between  $Y$  and  $Z$ .

Show that  $j \circ f: X \rightarrow Z$  and  $g \circ k: Z \rightarrow X$  define a homotopy equivalence between  $X$  and  $Z$ .

*Hint:* You will need to show, for instance, that  $g \circ k \circ j \circ f \sim \text{id}_X$ . But you know that  $k \circ j \sim \text{id}_Y$ . Use Problem 9 to deduce the former statement from the latter.

**Problem 12.** In the setup of Problem 8, suppose that

$$A = [0, 1] \text{ and } f_1(0) = f_2(0) = f_3(0) \text{ and } f_1(1) = f_2(1) = f_3(1).$$

Show that in this case, if  $\varphi$  and  $\psi$  are path homotopies, then we can choose the solution of (1) to be a path homotopy as well.

**Problem 13.** Show that if  $X$  is contractible—say, with  $\text{id}_X$  homotopic to the constant map at a point  $x \in X$ —then any loop in  $X$  based at  $x$  is path homotopic to the *constant loop*  $e_x$  defined by  $e_x(s) = x$  for all  $s \in [0, 1]$ .

## 1. EXAM 1 TOPICS

**Exam 1 will be a closed-book exam.** It will be held in-class, 12:40–2:00 pm, on January 26.

You should know by heart the definitions of the following terms. You should be able to state multiple examples of each (with justification), and in some cases, non-examples.

- Munkres §13. Bases
- §18. Continuous maps
- §15. The product topology (only on finite direct products)
- §16. Subspaces
- §22. Quotient spaces
- §17. Interiors and closures
- §23–24. Separations, connectedness
- §23. Paths, path-connectedness
- §26–27 Compactness
- §51. Homotopies, path homotopies
- §58. Homotopy equivalences

2. FUNDAMENTAL GROUPS AND COVERING SPACES

3. SEPARATION THEOREMS IN THE PLANE

## 4. EXAM 2 TOPICS

## 5. SIMPLICIAL COMPLEXES AND SURFACES

6. EXAM 3 TOPICS

## 7. HOMOLOGY