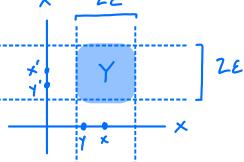
Let (a,b) be an open interval in IR with a < b whose. To show d is continuous, we need to show the set

contains an open set about each  $(x,x') \in d^{-1}((a,b))$ , where "open" means open in the product topology on X \* X. In shorter words, we need to Find  $B_{\varepsilon}(x) \times B_{\varepsilon}(x') \subseteq d^{-1}((a,b))$ .

Let  $(x,x') \in d^{-1}((a,b))$ . Let  $\mathcal{E}$  be small enough so that  $\mathcal{B}_{2\mathcal{E}}(d(x,x'))$  is properly contained in (a,b). (for later!)

Proof. Let (y,y') & Y. WTS (y,y') & d'((a,b)).



We have:

$$\begin{array}{cccc}
& d(x,x') \leq d(x,y) + d(y,x') \\
& \leq d(x,y) + d(y,y') + d(y',x') \\
& \leq d(y,y') + 2\varepsilon
\end{array}$$

2 
$$d(\gamma, x') \leq d(\gamma, x) + d(x, \gamma')$$
  
 $\leq d(\gamma, x) + d(x, x') + d(x', \gamma')$ 

< d(x,x') + ZE

Now by our choice of &,

a 
$$\langle d(x,x')-2\varepsilon$$
  
 $\langle d(y,y') (by 0)$   
 $\langle d(x,x')+2\varepsilon (by 2)$   
 $\langle b (again by our choice of  $\varepsilon$ )$ 

Therefore  $(\gamma, \gamma') \in d^{-1}((a,b))$  by definition and the claim, even the whole question, is proved.