IR

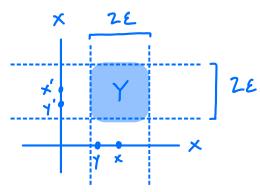
Let (a,b) be an open interval in IR with a < b whose. To show d is continuous, we need to show the set

$$A = d^{-1}((a,b)) = \{(x,x') \in X * X \mid a < d(x,x') < b \}$$

is open in the product topology on X * X. To do this, we will find an open set $Y = B_{\varepsilon}(x) \times B_{\varepsilon}(x')$ about each $(x,x') \in A$ such that $Y \subseteq A$.

Let $(x,x') \in A$. 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') & A.



We have:

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

and

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

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

draw triangles

(pretend X=R)

(A :nequality)

Now by our choice of &,

a
$$\langle d(x,x')-2E$$

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

Therefore $(\gamma, \gamma') \in A$ by definition and the claim, even the whole question, is proved.