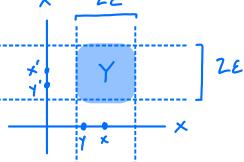
Let (a,b) be an open interval in IR with a < b whose. To show d is continuous, we need to show the set

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 E,

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

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

Therefore (Y, Y') & d''((a,b)) and the claim is proved.