

to prove that (c).

Of $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is a sequence of points in M_1 converging to a .

Since f is continuous at $a \in M_1$.

By our-known Theorem (5.2D)

"The real valued function f is continuous at a iff

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(a)$$

that is, given $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$

such that

$$f(x_n) \in B(f(a); \epsilon] \text{ if } x_n \in B(a; \delta]$$

for all $n \geq N$.

Hence, The sequence

$\{f(x_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of points in M_2 converges to $f(a)$.

Hence the proof of (b) \Rightarrow (c)

Next to prove that (c) \Rightarrow (a)

Assume that $\{x_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ is

a sequence of points in M_1 converging to a , then the

sequence $\{f(x_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$ of points

in M_2 converges to $f(a)$.

To prove that (a).

Since the sequence $\{f(x_n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$

of point in M_2 converges to $f(a)$.

By our known theorem 5.2.D

" f is continuous at a "

iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(a)$

So, that f is continuous

at 'a' and of Bolzano-Weierstrass

the condition given $\epsilon > 0$,

there exists $\delta > 0$ such that

$\rho[f(x), f(a)] < \epsilon$ for $\rho(x, a) < \delta$

Hence the proof of (c) \Rightarrow (a)

Conversely,

Assume that the

following three conditions (a),

(b) & (c) are hold.

We have to prove that f is

continuous at $a \in M$.

Since the function f is

continuous at $a \in M$, if

$\lim_{x \rightarrow a} f(x) = f(a)$, given $\epsilon > 0$ $\exists \delta > 0$ s.t.

$\rho[f(x), f(a)] < \epsilon$ for $\rho(x, a) < \delta$

by condition (a) is satisfied.

Moreover, by our known theorem

5.2C "if f is continuous iff

Date: _____

Given $\epsilon > 0$, $\exists \delta > 0$ such that
 $f^{-1}(B[f(a); \epsilon]) \supset B[a; \delta]$

It satisfies the condition (b).

Also, by theorem 5.2.D

" If f is continuous at a iff
 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} x_n = a \Rightarrow \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} f(x_n) = f(a)$

So, it satisfies the
 condition (c).

Hence f is continuous at a in,

Hence the proof of

the theorem.