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## Continuous functions between metric spaces

A *discontinuity* at  $p \in X$  is described by

$$\exists \epsilon > 0 : \forall \delta > 0, d_X(x, p) < \delta \implies d_Y(f(x), f(p)) > \epsilon$$

that is, there exists a fixed  $\epsilon > 0$  such that for all

**Definition.** Continuous functions between metric spaces

A function between two metric spaces  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is **continuous at**  $p \in X$  if  $\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta_\epsilon$  satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in X, d_X(x, p) < \delta_\epsilon \text{ we have } d_Y(f(x), f(p)) < \epsilon \\ \iff f(B(\delta_\epsilon, x)) \subseteq B(\epsilon, f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

If  $f$  is continuous at all  $p \in E$ , then  $f$  is continuous on  $X$ .

$$\begin{aligned} B(\delta, x) &\mapsto B_\epsilon(f(x)) \\ \text{or } f(B(\delta, x)) &\subseteq B_\epsilon(f(x)) \\ \text{or } B(\delta, x) &\subseteq \text{preim}_f(B(\epsilon, f(x))) \end{aligned}$$

If  $p \in X$  is not a limit point of  $X$ .

Given a function between two metric spaces  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  and  $p \in X$  is a limit point of  $X$  then

$$f \text{ is continuous} \iff \lim_{x \rightarrow p} f(x) = f(p)$$

A function between two metric spaces  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous at  $x$

$$\iff$$

for any neighbourhood  $N_{f(p)} \subseteq Y$  of  $f(x)$

$$\text{preim}_f(N_{f(x)}) (\subseteq X) \text{ is a neighbourhood of } x$$

A function between two metric spaces  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is continuous, that is,

**Definition.** Continuous functions between metric spaces

A function between two metric spaces  $f : X \rightarrow Y$  is **continuous at**  $p \in X$  if  $\forall \epsilon, \exists \delta_\epsilon$  satisfying

$$\begin{aligned} \forall x \in X, d_X(x, p) < \delta_\epsilon \text{ we have } d_Y(f(x), f(p)) < \epsilon \\ \iff f(B(\delta_\epsilon, x)) \subseteq B(\epsilon, f(x)) \end{aligned}$$

If  $f$  is continuous at all  $p \in E$ , then  $f$  is continuous on  $X$ .

$$\iff \forall U \subseteq Y \text{ open subset, the preimage } f^{-1}(U) \subseteq X \text{ is open.}$$

Equivalent to

$$V \subseteq Y \text{ is closed in } Y \implies f^{-1}(V) \text{ is closed in } X$$

Current note has 0 direct children and 0 total descendants.

- structures based on sets
  - Metric spaces
    - Metric spaces
      - Function between metric spaces
        - Continuous functions between metric spaces

And it has 6 siblings.

- structures based on sets
  - Metric spaces
    - Metric spaces
      - Function between metric spaces
        - Continuous functions between metric spaces
        - Uniformly continuous functions on a metric space
        - Contraction map in a metric space
        - Topological entropy of maps between metric spaces
        - Limit of a function between metric spaces
        - Sensitive dependence on initial conditions of dynamics of a map between metric space