

# Pacific Journal of Mathematics

**CONTINUITY OF MONOTONE FUNCTIONS**

MARK MANDELKER

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**Two refractory problems in modern constructive analysis concern real-valued functions on the closed unit interval: Is every function pointwise continuous? Is every pointwise continuous function uniformly continuous? For monotone functions, some answers are given here. Functions which satisfy a certain strong monotonicity condition, and approximate intermediate values, are pointwise continuous. Any monotone pointwise continuous function is uniformly continuous. Continuous inverse functions are also obtained. The methods used are in accord with the principles of Bishop's *Foundations of Constructive Analysis*, 1967.**

**Introduction.** Consider two statements concerning real-valued functions on the closed unit interval:

(i) Every function is pointwise continuous.

(ii) Every pointwise continuous function is uniformly continuous.

Classically (that is, nonconstructively, with the aid of the principle of excluded middle), the first statement is of course false, and the second true. However, since Brouwer's critique of classical mathematics, both have been open problems in constructive analysis. Here we consider these problems for the class of monotone functions, following the constructive approach to analysis developed in [4].

Brouwer [5] has proposed intuitionistic proofs for both statements; an exposition may be found in [7]. However, the proofs are based on methods not constructive in the sense adopted here.

Recursive analysis offers a proof for the first statement [11] [6] [8], and a counterexample to the second [9]; expositions appear in [1]. However, the first result is based on a nonconstructive hypothesis, and both results are based on an interpretation of real numbers as recursive real numbers, an interpretation more restrictive than is appropriate for constructive analysis.

Metamathematical results concerning the consistency and independence of the continuity statements, in intuitionistic formal systems, are found in [2] and [3].

Here we follow a direct mathematical, rather than metamathematical, approach, using no formal system, under no special hypotheses, and with no preconceived notions about the nature of the continuum, other than that it consists of constructively defined Cauchy sequences of rational numbers.

1. Preliminaries. Throughout the paper, *function* will mean a real-valued function on the closed unit interval  $[0, 1]$ ; and  $x, y, z$  will denote points of the interval. Only constructive properties of the real numbers, such as are found in [4], will be admitted.

A function  $f$  is said to be *increasing* if  $x < y$  implies  $f(x) < f(y)$ , while  $f$  is *nondecreasing* if  $x \leq y$  implies  $f(x) \leq f(y)$ . While classically one has but these two main notions of monotonicity, under constructive scrutiny other distinctions come into view.

We say that  $f$  is *antidecreasing* if  $f(x) < f(y)$  implies  $x < y$ . Classically, this is equivalent to nondecreasing. Constructively, however, while an antidecreasing function is always nondecreasing, the converse has not been proved. Neither is a counterexample readily at hand, because the converse is true for pointwise continuous functions. Thus a counterexample would entail the construction of a function not pointwise continuous.

A function  $f$  *attains intermediate values* if whenever  $f(x) \leq \lambda \leq f(y)$ , there exists  $z$  such that  $f(z) = \lambda$ , while  $f$  *approximates intermediate values* if whenever  $f(x) \leq \lambda \leq f(y)$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ , there exists  $z$  such that  $|f(z) - \lambda| < \varepsilon$ . It is noted in [4] that a uniformly continuous function approximates intermediate values. If we construct a function  $f$  and numbers  $x, y, \lambda$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that  $f(x) \leq \lambda \leq f(y)$ , and prove that there does not exist  $z$  such that  $|f(z) - \lambda| < \varepsilon$ , then we will have partitioned the real line into two nonvoid disjoint subsets; as yet such a partition has never been constructed.

A crucial step in the proof that a monotone pointwise continuous function is uniformly continuous requires the following theorem [12], which is of interest not merely for monotone functions. The author is grateful for the communication of this result.

**THEOREM (Mines-Richman).** *A pointwise continuous function approximates intermediate values.*

*Proof.* Let  $f(x) \leq \lambda \leq f(y)$  and  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Since  $f$  is pointwise continuous, the sets  $U \equiv \{z: f(z) < \lambda + \varepsilon\}$  and  $V \equiv \{z: f(z) > \lambda - \varepsilon\}$  are open. They are also nonvoid and cover the interval. Theorem 2 in [10] shows that any two nonvoid open sets which cover the interval have a common point. For any point  $z$  common to  $U$  and  $V$ , clearly  $|f(z) - \lambda| < \varepsilon$ .  $\square$

2. Pointwise and uniform continuity. It is a simple exercise to show that an increasing function is nondecreasing; thus the following applies also to increasing functions.

**THEOREM 1.** *For any nondecreasing function  $f$ , the following*

are equivalent.

- (a)  $f$  is antidecreasing and approximates intermediate values.
- (b)  $f$  is pointwise continuous.
- (c)  $f$  is uniformly continuous.

*Proof.* (a) implies (b). Consider any  $x$  and any  $\varepsilon > 0$ . If  $f(x) < f(0) + \varepsilon$  then  $f(y) > f(x) - \varepsilon$  for all  $y$ . Thus we may assume  $f(x) > f(0)$  and similarly  $f(x) < f(1)$ . Construct  $y$  and  $z$  so that  $f(x) - \varepsilon < f(y) < f(x)$  and  $f(x) < f(z) < f(x) + \varepsilon$ ; thus  $y < x < z$ . The open interval  $(y, z)$  is the required neighborhood of  $x$ .

(b) implies (a). It suffices to show that  $f$  is antidecreasing. Let  $f(x) < f(y)$ . Put  $\varepsilon \equiv f(y) - f(x)$  and  $\delta \equiv \omega(x, \varepsilon)$ , where  $\omega$  is a modulus of continuity for  $f$ . Since  $|x - y| < \delta$  involves a contradiction, we have  $|x - y| > 0$  and thus  $x < y$ .

(b) implies (c). Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and construct a finite  $\varepsilon/6$  approximation  $A$  to the interval  $[f(0), f(1)]$ . For each  $\alpha$  in  $A$ , construct  $z_\alpha$  such that  $|f(z_\alpha) - \alpha| < \varepsilon/6$ . Put

$$\delta \equiv \min \{ \omega(z_\alpha, \varepsilon/2) : \alpha \in A \} .$$

Let  $|x - y| < \delta$ . In the case  $|f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$  there is nothing more to prove; thus we need consider only the case  $|f(x) - f(y)| > 2\varepsilon/3$ . We may assume  $f(x) < f(y)$ . Let  $\mu$  be the midpoint of  $f(x)$  and  $f(y)$  and construct  $\alpha$  in  $A$  such that  $|\alpha - \mu| < \varepsilon/6$ . Then  $|f(z_\alpha) - \mu| < \varepsilon/3$  and thus  $f(x) < f(z_\alpha) < f(y)$ . It follows that  $x \leq z_\alpha \leq y$  and thus  $|x - z_\alpha| < \delta$ . Hence  $|f(x) - f(z_\alpha)| < \varepsilon/2$  and similarly for  $f(y)$ . Thus  $|f(x) - f(y)| < \varepsilon$ .  $\square$

Furthermore, it is easily seen that if a function  $f$  is non-decreasing and *sequentially continuous* (i.e.,  $x_n \rightarrow x$  implies  $f(x_n) \rightarrow f(x)$ ), then  $f$  is pointwise (and hence uniformly) continuous. In general, it is not known whether every sequentially continuous function is pointwise continuous.

**3. Totally bounded sections.** For any real number  $\alpha$ , the *section* of a function  $f$  is

$$X_\alpha \equiv \{x: f(x) \leq \alpha\} .$$

In order to construct inverse functions, we first show that an increasing function has totally bounded sections.

A general lemma on totally bounded sets is required. For any set  $F$  in a metric space  $X$ , and any  $\varepsilon > 0$ , put

$$F^\varepsilon \equiv \bigcup_{a \in F} S(a, \varepsilon)$$

where  $S(a, \varepsilon)$  is the open sphere in  $X$  with center  $a$  and radius  $\varepsilon$ . For any subset  $S$  of  $X$ , put

$$S^* \equiv \{a \in X: a \notin S\}$$

where  $a \notin S$  means that  $a \in S$  involves a contradiction.

LEMMA. *Let  $X$  be a totally bounded metric space and  $F$  a non-void subset of  $X$ . Then  $F$  is totally bounded if and only if for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  there exists  $\delta > 0$  such that*

$$X = F^\varepsilon \cup F^{\delta*}.$$

*Proof.* First let  $F$  be totally bounded. Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and put  $\delta \equiv \varepsilon/2$ . For any point  $a$  in  $X$ , the distance  $\rho(a, F)$  exists. If  $\rho(a, F) < \varepsilon$  then  $a \in F^\varepsilon$ , while if  $\rho(a, F) > \delta$  then  $a \notin F^\delta$ .

Conversely, for any  $\varepsilon > 0$  we will construct a subfinite  $2\varepsilon$  approximation to  $F$ . Choose  $\delta > 0$  so that  $X = F^\varepsilon \cup F^{\delta*}$  and  $\delta < \varepsilon$ . Construct a finite  $\delta$  approximation  $A$  to  $X$ . Partition  $A$  into two sets  $A_1$  and  $A_2$  so that  $A_1 \subseteq F^\varepsilon$  and  $A_2 \subseteq F^{\delta*}$ . For each  $a$  in  $A_1$  construct  $a'$  in  $F$  such that  $\rho(a, a') < \varepsilon$ , and put  $A' \equiv \{a': a \in A_1\}$ . To show that  $A'$  is the required approximation to  $F$ , consider a point  $b$  in  $F$  and construct  $a$  in  $A$  such that  $\rho(b, a) < \delta$ . Then  $a \in F^\delta$ ; it follows that  $a \in A_1$  and hence  $\rho(b, a') < 2\varepsilon$ .  $\square$

THEOREM 2. *If a function  $f$  is increasing, then its sections  $X_\alpha$  are totally bounded for all  $\alpha \geq f(0)$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\varepsilon > 0$  and put  $\delta \equiv \varepsilon/2$ . Consider any point  $x$ . When  $x < \varepsilon$  we have  $x \in X_\alpha^i$  because  $0 \in X_\alpha$ . Thus we may assume  $x > \delta$  and construct  $y$  so that  $x - \varepsilon < y < x - \delta$ . Thus  $|x - y| < \varepsilon$ . Also,  $f(y) < f(x - \delta)$ ; it follows that either  $\alpha < f(x - \delta)$  or  $\alpha > f(y)$ . In the first case  $x \notin X_\alpha^i$ , while in the second case  $y \in X_\alpha$  and hence  $x \in X_\alpha^i$ .  $\square$

EXAMPLE. It is not constructively true that every non-decreasing function has all its sections totally bounded. For, suppose it were true and let  $\alpha \geq 0$ . Put  $f(x) \equiv \alpha x$  for all  $x$ . Then  $f$  is nondecreasing; put  $y \equiv \sup X_0$ . In the case  $y > 0$  it follows that  $\alpha = 0$ , while in the case  $y < 1$  it follows that not  $\alpha = 0$ . Thus under our hypothesis it follows that for any  $\alpha \geq 0$ , either  $\alpha = 0$  or not  $\alpha = 0$ . This last statement, a form of the *weak limited principle of omniscience*, is not constructively true. This type of counterexample is discussed further in [4].

4. Inverse functions. An inverse of an increasing function  $f$

will mean an inverse defined on the interval  $[f(0), f(1)]$ .

**THEOREM 3.** *For any increasing function  $f$ , the following are equivalent.*

- (a)  $f$  approximates intermediate values.
- (b)  $f$  attains intermediate values.
- (c)  $f$  has an inverse.

*Proof.* (a) implies (b). Let  $f(0) \leq \alpha \leq f(1)$ . By Theorem 2,  $X_\alpha$  is totally bounded; put  $x \equiv \sup X_\alpha$ . First suppose  $f(x) > \alpha$  and construct  $y$  such that  $\alpha < f(y) < f(x)$ ; then  $y = x$ . If  $y < x$  then  $y < z$  for some  $z \in X_\alpha$ , a contradiction; thus  $y = x$  and this is a contradiction. Now suppose  $f(x) < \alpha$  and construct  $y$  such that  $f(x) < f(y) < \alpha$ ; then  $x \leq y$ . Also  $y \in X_\alpha$ , so that  $y \leq x$ ; hence  $x = y$ , a contradiction. It follows that  $f(x) = \alpha$ .

(b) implies (c). Put  $X \equiv [0, 1]$  and  $Y \equiv [f(0), f(1)]$ . For any  $\alpha$  in  $Y$  construct  $x_\alpha$  in  $X$  such that  $f(x_\alpha) = \alpha$ . If  $\alpha = \beta$  then  $x_\alpha = x_\beta$  because  $f$  increases. Thus  $g(\alpha) \equiv x_\alpha$  defines a function  $g: Y \rightarrow X$  such that  $f(g(\alpha)) = \alpha$  for all  $\alpha \in Y$ . Since  $f$  increases, it follows that  $g(f(x)) = x$  for all  $x \in X$ . Hence  $g$  is the inverse of  $f$ .  $\square$

**THEOREM 4.** *An increasing pointwise (hence uniformly) continuous function has an increasing uniformly continuous inverse.*

*Proof.* The given function  $f$  is antidecreasing by Theorem 1; thus the inverse  $g$  is increasing. Clearly  $g$  is antidecreasing and attains intermediate values; it follows from Theorem 1 that  $g$  is uniformly continuous.  $\square$

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