

Alternate Proof of Continuous Mapping Thm Using Rudin's Thm

Suppose that $X_n \rightarrow X$, and that h is a function such that $P_r(x \in D_n) = 0$.

For a given set $A \in \mathcal{A}$ define $h^{-1}(A)$ as follows:

$$h^{-1}(A) = \{x \in S : h(x) \in A\}.$$

(here \mathcal{A} denotes the Borel σ -algebra of (S', d')).

Now let F be a closed set in S' .

We claim that

$$\overline{h^{-1}(F)} \cap D_n^c \subset h^{-1}(F)$$

To see this, we reason as follows. Suppose

$$x \in \overline{h^{-1}(F)} \cap D_n^c$$

Then:

1) $x \in \overline{h^{-1}(F)} \Rightarrow$ There exists a sequence $\{x_n\}$ in $h^{-1}(F)$ such that $x_n \rightarrow x$ (by defn of closure)

2) $x \in D_n^c \Rightarrow h$ is continuous at x

3) ① and ② combined imply that $h(x_n) \rightarrow h(x)$.

4) The above plus the fact that F is closed implies that $h(x) \in F$. (Since $h(x_n) \in F \forall n$ by defn)

So we get

$$\limsup P(h(x_n) \in F)$$

$$= \limsup P(x_n \in h^{-1}(F))$$

$$\leq \limsup P(\underline{x_n \in h^{-1}(F)})$$

$$\leq P(\underline{x \in h^{-1}(F)}) \quad (\text{portmanteau})$$

$$= P(x \in \underline{h^{-1}(F)} \cap D_h^c) \quad (\text{since } P(x \in D_h^c) = 0)$$

$$\leq P(x \in h^{-1}(F))$$

$$= P(h(x) \in F)$$

Hence, by the portmanteau thm, $h(x_n) \rightarrow h(x)$.