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# AlphaROM Cracker X2.rar Fixed

Power ISO Maker. Minishift of grandmas ☐☐. ☐☐☐☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐☐☐. Allfunny hahaha ☐☐. Goblin\_Dock ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐☐. PPSSPP PC☐☐.Q:  $\{F(x,y): x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$  is a closed subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ ? Let  $F: \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^n$  be a continuous function, that is, for every  $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$  and  $y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ ,  $F(x,y)$  is continuous. If  $F$  satisfies  $F(x,y) = F(x,y + \epsilon)$  for every  $\epsilon > 0$  and every  $x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , then is it true that  $\{F(x,y): x,y \in \mathbb{R}^n\}$  is a closed subset of  $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}^n$ ? A: No, take  $F(x,y) = e^x$ . First counterexample: Take a countable dense subset  $D$  of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Define  $F(x,y) = \sum_{d \in D} d \mathbf{1}_{\{x=d\}} \mathbf{1}_{\{y=0\}}$ . I leave it to you to check that this definition is continuous. Then,  $F(x,y) = F(y,x)$  for every  $(x,y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$ , but  $F(x,y) \neq F(x,y + \epsilon)$  for every  $\epsilon > 0$  and every  $x,y$

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