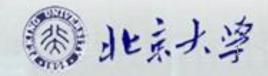
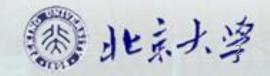
# 单元5.1 集合的等势、有穷集与 无穷集

第一编集合论第5章基数 5.1集合的等势 5.2有穷集与无穷集



## 内容提要

- 集合的等势
- 有穷集合与无穷集合



#### 自然数的两个基本性质

• 匹配(matching): 多少,大小(基数)----双射

$$\{a\} \rightarrow \{0\}=1$$
  
 $\{a,b\} \rightarrow \{0,1\}=2$   
 $\{a,b,c\} \rightarrow \{0,1,2\}=3...$ 

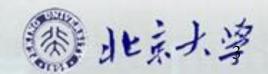
• 计数(counting): 首尾,先后(序数)----良序

$$0 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$a \rightarrow b$$

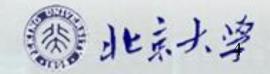
$$a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c$$

. . . . . .



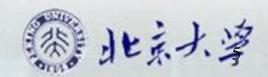
#### 等势

```
集合A与B等势 \Leftrightarrow ∃双射 f:A\to B。记作 A≈B
例子: N≈N<sub>偶</sub>={n|n∈N∧n为偶数}
                 f: N→N偶, f(n)=2n
         N≈N<sub>奇</sub>={n|n∈N∧n为奇数}
               g: N→N<sub>奇</sub>, g(n)=2n+1
         N \approx N_{2^n} = \{ x \mid x=2^n \land n \in \mathbb{N} \}
                 h: N \to N_{2^n}, h(n)=2<sup>n</sup>
        容易证明, f,g,h都是双射
```



#### 定理5.1

- $(1) Z \approx N$
- (2)  $N \times N \approx N$
- (3)  $N \approx Q$
- (4)  $(0,1) \approx R$
- (5)  $[0,1] \approx (0,1)$



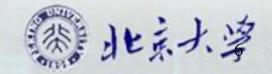
## 定理5.1证明(1)

• (1) Z ≈ N

• 证明:取f: Z→N,

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 0, & n=0 \\ 2n, & n>0 \\ 2|n|-1, & n<0 \end{cases}$$

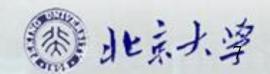
容易证明,f是双射. :. Z≈N



## 定理5.1证明(2)

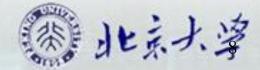
• (2) N×N ≈ N

• 证明: 例3.6, f:N×N→N, f(<i,j>)=2<sup>i</sup>(2j+1)-1



#### 定理5.1证明(3)

- (3) N ≈ Q
- · 证明: f:N→Q, f(n)=编号[n]的既约分数

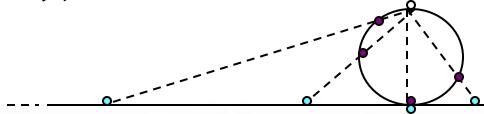


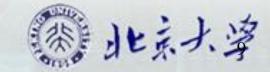
# 定理5.1证明(4)

• (4) (0,1)  $\approx R$ 

• 证明一: f: (0,1)→R, f(x)=tg (x-1/2)π

• 证明二:



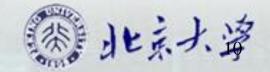


#### 定理5.1证明(5)

• (5)  $[0,1] \approx (0,1)$ 

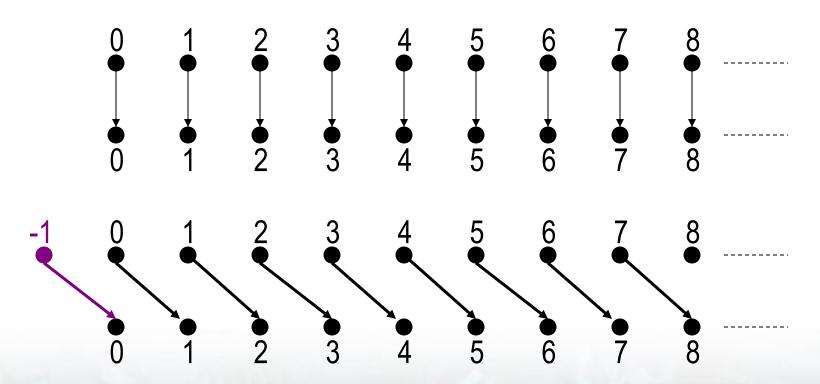
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1/2, & x=0 \\ 1/(n+2), & x=1/n, & n \in \mathbb{N}-\{0\} \\ x, & 其他 \end{cases}$$

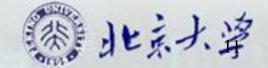
可以证明, f是双射, : [0,1]≈(0,1) #



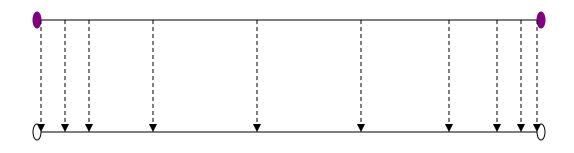
# Hilbert旅馆

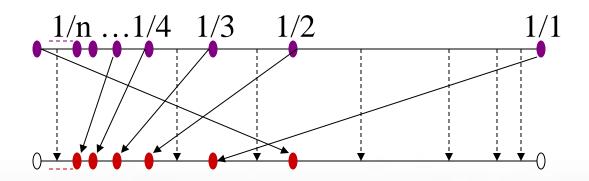
• 有自然数那么多间房子

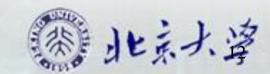




#### $[0,1]\approx(0,1)$

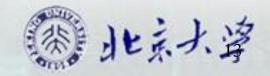






#### 定理5.2

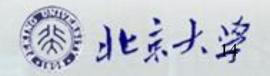
定理5. 2 
$$P(A) \approx 2^A = A \rightarrow 2$$
  
(说明  $2^A = \{0,1\}^A = A \rightarrow \{0,1\} = \{f \mid f:A \rightarrow 2\}$ )  
证明: 取H:  $P(A) \rightarrow 2^A$ ,  $H(B) = \chi_B: A \rightarrow \{0,1\}$ ,  $\chi_B \neq B$ 的特征函数,  $\chi_B(x) = 1 \Leftrightarrow x \in B$ .  
(1)  $H$ 是单射. 设 $B_1, B_2 \subseteq A \perp B_1 \neq B_2$ , 则  $H(B_1) = \chi_{B1} \neq \chi_{B2} = H(B_2)$ .  
(2)  $H$ 是满射. 任给 $f:A \rightarrow 2$ , 令  $B = \{x \in A \mid f(x) = 1\} \subseteq A$ , 则 $H(B) = \chi_B = f$ . #



#### 定理5.3

- · 对任意集合A,B,C,
  - (1) A≈A
  - (2) A≈B ⇒ B≈A
  - (3)  $A \approx B \land B \approx C \Rightarrow A \approx C$

• 等势关系是等价关系



#### 定理5.3证明要点

• 自反: A≈A

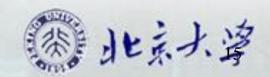
I₄:A→A双射

• 对称: A≈B ⇒ B≈A

 $f:A \rightarrow B$ 双射  $\Rightarrow f^{-1}:B \rightarrow A$ 双射

• 传递: A≈B ∧ B≈C ⇒ A≈C

 $f:A \rightarrow B$ ,  $g:B \rightarrow C$ 双射  $\Rightarrow$   $g \circ f:A \rightarrow C$ 双射

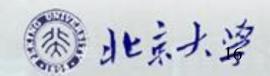


# 已知等势关系

•  $N \approx Z \approx Q \approx N \times N$ 

•  $(0,1) \approx [0,1] \approx R$ 

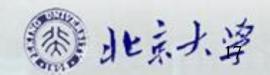
• N≈R?



# 定理5.4(康托定理)

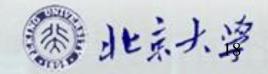
(1) N ≉ R

(2) 对任意集合A, A ≈ P(A)

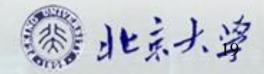


• (1) N ≉ R

证明: (反证) 假设N≈R≈[0,1],
 则存在f:N→[0,1]双射,
 ∀n∈N, 令f(n)=x<sub>n+1</sub>,
 于是ran f = [0,1] = {x<sub>1</sub>,x<sub>2</sub>,x<sub>3</sub>,...,x<sub>n</sub>,...}
 将x<sub>i</sub>表示成如下小数:



$$x_1=0.a_1^{(1)}a_2^{(1)}a_3^{(1)}.....$$
 $x_2=0.a_1^{(2)}a_2^{(2)}a_3^{(2)}.....$ 
 $x_3=0.a_1^{(3)}a_2^{(3)}a_3^{(3)}.....$ 
 $x_n=0.a_1^{(n)}a_2^{(n)}a_3^{(n)}.....$ 
其中  $0 \le a_j^{(i)} \le 9$ ,  $i,j=1,2,...$ 

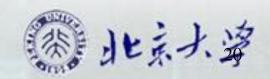


为了使这种表示法惟一, 当第r位本身不是9,但第r位以后全为9时, 将这些9都改为0,在第r位上加1.

例如,

0.9999...记作1.0000...

0.14999...记作0.15000...



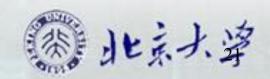
下面选一个[0,1]中的小数

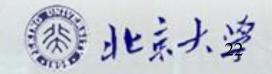
$$x=0.b_1b_2b_3...$$

使得

(1) 
$$0 \le b_j \le 9$$
,  $i = 1, 2, ...$ 

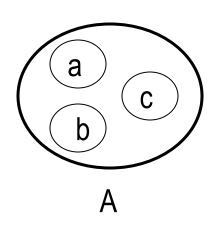
- (2)  $b_n \neq a_n^{(n)}$
- (3) 对x也注意表示的惟一性

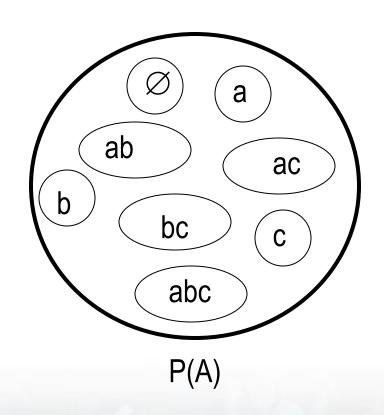


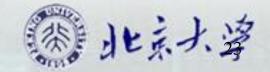


# 康托定理证明(2)

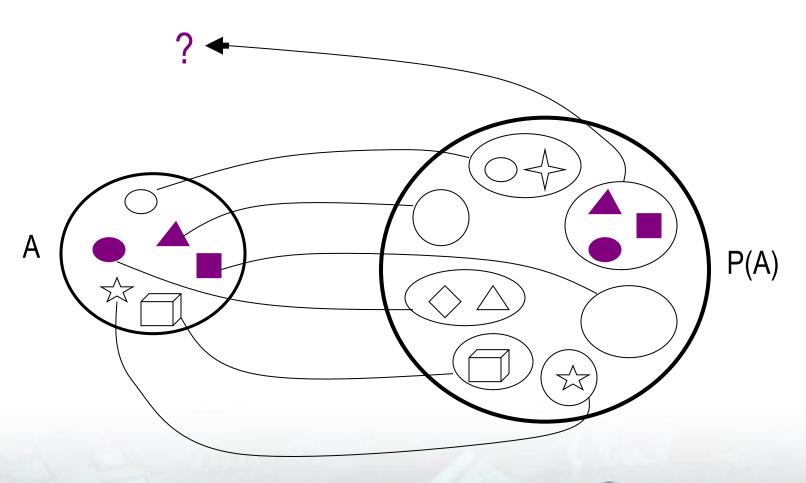
• (2) A≉P(A)

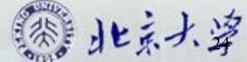






# 康托定理证明(2)

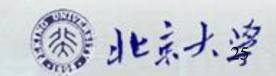




# 康托定理证明(2)

• (2) 对任意集合A, A≈P(A).

证明: (反证) 假设存在双射 f:A→P(A), 令 B = { x∈A | x∉f(x) } ∈ P(A) 由于f是双射, 存在x₀使得f(x₀)=B, 则 x₀∈B ⇔ x₀∉f(x₀) ⇔ x₀∉B,
 矛盾! #

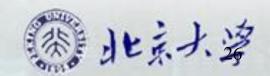


## 有穷集

• 有穷集(finite set) ⇔

与某个自然数n等势的集合

⇔不能与自身真子集建立双射的集合

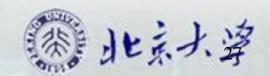


## 无穷集

• 无穷集(infinite set) ⇔

不与某个自然数n等势的集合

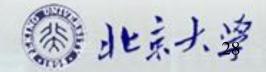
⇔能与自身真子集建立双射的集合



#### **Bernhard Bolzano**

- Bernhard Bolzano(1781~1848),
  - Czech人, 1851, "Paradoxes of the Infinite"
  - 首次使用 "set"一词
  - 给出无穷集的上述定义





#### 定理5.5

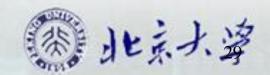
定理5.5 不存在与自己的真子集等势的自然数.

证明 令 S={ n∈N|∀f( f∈(n→n) ∧ f单射 → f满射 )}.

- (1) 0∈S: f∈(0→0) ⇒ f是空函数 ⇒ f满射.
- (2) n∈S⇒n+∈S: 即f:n+→n+单射⇒f满射:

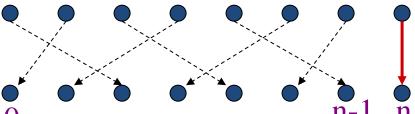
设 g =  $f^{\uparrow}$ n: n $\rightarrow$ n $^{+}$ , 分两种情形:

- (a) 假设 n 在 f 下封闭.
- (b) 假设 n 在 f 下不封闭.

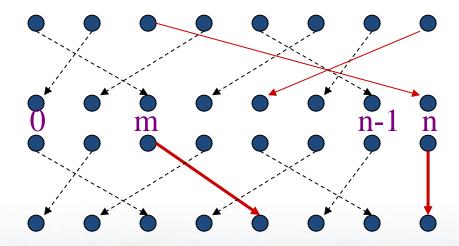


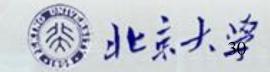
#### 定理5.5示意图

• (a) ran  $f = ran f \cap n \cup \{f(n)\}$ 



• (b) ran  $f = f(n-\{m\}) \cup \{f(m)\} \cup \{f(n)\}$ 



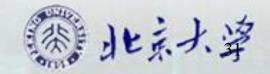


# 定理5.5(续)

- (a) 假设 n 在 f 下封闭,则g:n→n单射,由归纳假设, ran g=n. 由于f是单射,必有f(n)=n. 于是, ran f = ran g ∪ {n} = n ∪ {n} = n+.
- (b) 假设 n 在 f 下不封闭, 设m∈n, f(m)=n, 令 h:n<sup>+</sup>→n<sup>+</sup>,

$$h(x) = \begin{cases} f(n), x=m \\ n, x=n \\ f(x), x \neq m \land x \neq n \end{cases}$$
 则n在h下封闭,

化为(a)情况. ran f = ran h = n⁺. ∴ S=N. #

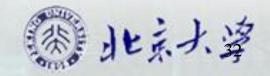


#### 推论1、推论2

推论1 不存在与自己的真子集等势的有穷集. 证明 (反证法) 假设存在有穷集A⊃B和f:A→B双射,自然数n和g:A→n双射.

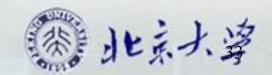
令h=(g↑B)ofog<sup>-1</sup>: n→g(B), h双射, 但是g(B)⊂n (若g(B)=n, 则g不是单射), 与定理5.5矛盾! #

推论2 (1)与自己的真子集等势的集合都是无穷集; (2) N是无穷集. #



#### 推论3

推论3 任何有穷集都与唯一的自然数等势. 证明 如果有穷集A≈n, A≈m, m,n∈N. 则n≈m. 又由N上三歧性, m∈n,m=n,n∈m中恰有一个成立. 但是m∈n⇒m⊂n,与定理5.5矛盾, n∈m与之类似,故只有m=n成立. #



#### 定理5.6

引理  $c \subset n \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \exists m(c \approx m \in n).$ 

定理5.6 有穷集的子集仍为有穷集.

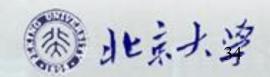
证明 设有穷集A⊇B.

若A=B,结论显然成立.

设B⊂A,则∃!n∈N使A≈n. 故∃f:A→n双射.

因为f↑B:B→f(B)双射, B≈f(B)⊂n.

由引理,∃m∈n, B≈m∈N, B是有穷集. #



#### 小结

- 等势
  - 构造双射技巧: Hilbert旅馆
  - 康托定理: 对角化方法

• 有穷集, 无穷集

