

比较集合 A 和 B (大小)?

• 基数 (cardinal number) $A \approx B$ (等势).

Def 1: ① $A \approx B \iff \exists f: A \rightarrow B$ s.t. f 又单又满. (双射, bijective)
(surjective) ↓
(injective) ↑

② $A \lesssim B \iff \exists f: A \rightarrow B$ 单射.

e.g. = 例. $A \subseteq B \Rightarrow A \lesssim B$.

Thm 1 (Cantor - Bernstein).

假定 A, B 为两集合, 若 $A \lesssim B$ 且 $B \lesssim A$, 则 $A \approx B$.

Pf: \exists 单射 f, g s.t. $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow A$.

用以下 Lemma 1, 可构造 $F: A \rightarrow B$ s.t.

$$F(x) = \begin{cases} f(x) & x \in A_1 \\ g^{-1}(x) & x \in A_2. \end{cases}$$

为双射. (其中 A_1, A_2 见下 Lemma).



Lemma 1

假设 $f: A \rightarrow B, g: B \rightarrow A$ 为两个映射, 则 \exists 分解.

$A = A_1 \sqcup A_2$ ($\leftarrow A = A_1 \cup A_2$ & $A_1 \cap A_2 = \emptyset$), $B = B_1 \sqcup B_2$ s.t.

$f(A_1) = B_1$ & $g(B_2) = A_2$.

Pf: 构造即可, "极大化".

选 $A' \subset A$, 考虑 $g(B \setminus f(A'))$ 若 $A = A' \sqcup g(B \setminus f(A'))$, 则做完.

降低要求, 先找 A' s.t. $A' \cap g(B \setminus f(A')) = \emptyset$

想选一个极大的 (maximal: $\exists A''$ 满足条件 s.t. $A' \subsetneq A''$) 的

$A' \subseteq A$, s.t. $A' \cap g(B \setminus f(A')) = \emptyset$.

Claim $A' \cup g(B \setminus f(A')) = A$.

pf: 令 $A'' = A \setminus g(B \setminus f(A'))$ 则 $A' \subseteq A''$.

考虑 $A'' \cap g(B \setminus f(A''))$

$$A' \subseteq A''$$

$$\Rightarrow f(A') \subseteq f(A'')$$

$$\Rightarrow B \setminus f(A') \supseteq B \setminus f(A'')$$

$$\Rightarrow g(B \setminus f(A')) \supseteq g(B \setminus f(A''))$$

$$\Rightarrow A'' = A \setminus g(B \setminus f(A')) \subseteq A \setminus g(B \setminus f(A''))$$

$$\Rightarrow A'' \cap g(B \setminus f(A'')) = \emptyset$$

$$\Rightarrow A'' = A' \quad \#$$

$$\text{令 } A_1 = A', \quad A_2 = A \setminus A', \quad B_1 = f(A') \quad B_2 = B \setminus B_1. \quad \square$$

应用1. • $A \subseteq B \subseteq C$, 若 $A \approx C$, 则 $B \approx C$.

(Cantor-Bernstein.)

• $(-1, 1) \subseteq [-1, 1] \subseteq \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1] \approx \mathbb{R}$. 但双射不连续.

($\tan x$. $\frac{x}{1-x^2} \Rightarrow (-1, 1) \approx \mathbb{R}$).

随堂小练习: 1. 若 $A \subseteq B$, $A \approx A \cup C$, 则 $B \approx B \cup C$.

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Cantor-Bernstein.} \\ B \cup C = A \cup C \cup (B \setminus (A \cup C)) \\ \begin{array}{cc} \text{单} \downarrow & \text{单} \downarrow \\ A & \cup B \setminus (A \cup C) \subseteq B \end{array} \end{array} \right)$$

2. $A_1 \subseteq A, B_1 \subseteq B$ s.t. $A_1 \approx B_1, A \approx B.$

$$\nRightarrow A \setminus A_1 \approx B \setminus B_1$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{反例: } A = \mathbb{R} \quad A_1 = \mathbb{R}. \\ B = (0, 2) \quad B_1 = (0, 1). \end{array} \right)$$

Def 2. A 可数 (countable) $\Leftrightarrow A \approx \mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow A = \{a_1, a_2, \dots\}.$

eg. $2\mathbb{Z}$ (偶数), \mathbb{Q} (有理数).

Thm 2. $[0, 1]$ 不可数. (uncountable).

Pf (Cantor 对角线办法).

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \backslash \text{color gray} \quad \forall x \in (0, 1], \text{ 有 } x = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n 2^{-n} \quad a_n \in \{0, 1\}. \\ \text{为使表达唯一, 要求有无穷多个 } k \text{ s.t. } a_k \neq 0. \\ \Rightarrow x = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2^{-n_i} \quad 1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots \\ \Rightarrow [0, 1] \approx \{(n_1, n_2, \dots) \mid 1 \leq n_1 < n_2 < n_3 < \dots\} \end{array} \right\}$$

反证法. 设 $[0, 1]$ 可数, 则 $[0, 1] = \{a_1, a_2, \dots\}$

$$a_1 \sim n_{11}, n_{12}, n_{13}, \dots$$

$$a_2 \sim n_{21}, n_{22}, n_{23}, \dots$$

$$a_3 \sim n_{31}, n_{32}, n_{33}, \dots$$

\vdots

$$\text{令 } a = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 2^{-b_i}, \quad b_i = \left(\sum_{j=1}^i n_{ij}\right) + 1.$$

则 $a \neq a_n, \forall n, a \in (0, 1].$ 矛盾 \perp .

(非空).
 \uparrow

Corollary = 推论 1: 任一非平凡区间不可数!

练习 3. 设 A_k 可数, $k=1, 2, 3, \dots$

求证: $\bigcup_{k=1}^{\infty} A_k$ 可数.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} A_1 = \{ a_{11}, a_{12}, a_{13}, \dots \} \\ A_2 = \{ a_{21}, a_{22}, a_{23}, \dots \} \\ A_3 = \{ a_{31}, a_{32}, a_{33}, \dots \} \\ \vdots \end{array} \right)$$

Cantor 集 C . 可数性?

• $f: C \rightarrow [0, 1]$ Cantor-Lebesgue 函数. 满

$\Rightarrow C \approx \mathbb{R}$.

练习 4. 设 $E \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2$, 且 $\forall x, y \in E, |x-y|$ 为有理数. (rational).

求证: E 可数.

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \cdot \\ p \end{array} \quad \cdot \quad \text{作有理数半径的圆. 即可.} \right)$$