

CARDINALIDAD I

REGRA: X ES NUMERABLE $\Leftrightarrow \exists f: X \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{N}$
BIYECTIVA.

EJEMPLO: $X = \{2^k : k \in \mathbb{Z}\}$ ES NUM:

$$\mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{\sim} X$$

(Teoría) $k \mapsto 2^k$

OTRA MANERA: $X \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$

$$\Rightarrow \#X \leq \#\mathbb{Q} = \aleph_0;$$

$$X \text{ NO ES FINITO} \Rightarrow \aleph_0 \leq \#X$$

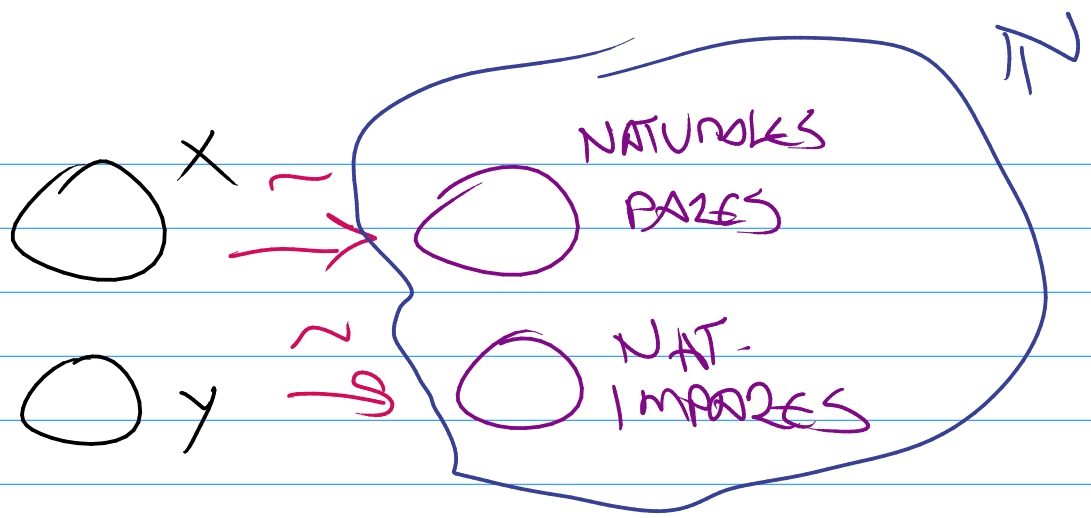
$$\therefore X \text{ NUM}$$

PROP: $X, Y \text{ NUM} \Rightarrow X \cup Y \text{ NUM}$

DEM:

$$X \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{m \mapsto 2m} 2\mathbb{N}$$

$$Y \xrightarrow{g} \mathbb{N} \xrightarrow{m \mapsto 2m-1} 2\mathbb{N}-1$$



• $\sup X \cap Y = \emptyset.$

$\Leftarrow \sigma: X \rightarrow 2\mathbb{N}$

$\tau: Y \rightarrow 2\mathbb{N}-1 \quad \exists y$

DEFIN $V: X \cup Y \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$$V(z) = \begin{cases} \sigma(x), & z = x \in X \\ \tau(y), & z = y \in Y \end{cases}$$

AS $\hat{1}, \forall \in \mathbb{N} \exists y \checkmark$

(SO INVERSE: $V^{-1}(2m) = \sigma^{-1}(m)$
 $V^{-1}(2m-1) = \tau^{-1}(m)$)

• EN GRAL: $X \cup Y = X \cup \underbrace{Y \setminus X}_{=: Y'}$

AS $\hat{1}, X \cap Y' = \emptyset \rightarrow \text{si } y' \text{ NUM, LSO}$
 \downarrow
 si no?

prop $X \text{ NUM}, Y' \text{ FINITE}, X \cap Y' = \emptyset$

$\Rightarrow X \cup Y' \text{ NUM}$

$$\begin{aligned} X &\xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{N} \\ Y' &\xrightarrow{\sim} \{-k, \dots, -1, 0\} \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbb{Z}_{-k} = \{x : x \geq -k\} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{N}$$

$$x \mapsto x + (k+1)$$

EX: ~~RECURSIVE~~, ~~USING~~ $\in \mathbb{S}$

PROP: $\{X_m\}_{m \in \mathbb{N}}$ can $X_m \text{ NUM}$

$\Rightarrow \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} X_m \in \text{NUMERABLE}$

Q20: $X, Y \text{ NUM} \Rightarrow X \times Y \text{ NUM}$

(Q. 9)

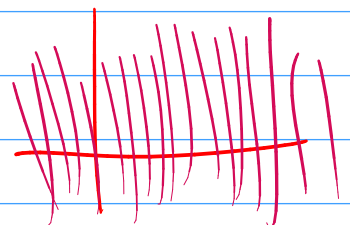
LEM: $X \times Y = \bigcup_{x \in X} \{x\} \times Y$

$$\begin{aligned} \{x\} \times Y &\xrightarrow{\sim} Y \\ (x, y) &\mapsto y \\ (x, y) &\leftarrow y \end{aligned}$$

\downarrow
NUM

$\sim Y$

\downarrow NUM



$$\begin{aligned} X &\rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ Y &\rightarrow \mathbb{N} \\ f \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} X \times Y & \quad (x, y) \\ \downarrow \sim & \\ \downarrow & \quad (f(x), f(y)) \end{aligned}$$

DEM ALTERNATIVA: BVP $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ ES NUM;

$$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}, (m, n) \mapsto 2^m (2n+1)$$

ES BIY (EXERCICIO)



CORO: $X_1, \dots, X_n \text{ NUM} \Rightarrow X_1 \times \dots \times X_n \text{ NUM}$

INDUÇÃO

NO VALE PARA PROD INFINITOS!

EXEMPLOS:

1) $A = \{ \alpha\sqrt{2} + \beta\sqrt{3} : \alpha, \beta \in \mathbb{Q} \} \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$\begin{aligned} f: \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} &\rightarrow A \\ (\alpha, \beta) &\mapsto \alpha\sqrt{2} + \beta\sqrt{3} \end{aligned} \quad \text{ES SOBRE}$$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{A}$; Como $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ INFINITO, LISO

$$\mathbb{Q} \xrightarrow{\sim} \{ \alpha\sqrt{2} : \alpha \in \mathbb{Q} \} \subseteq A$$

f ES BIJECTIVA (NOTA DE COR) ~~DE~~

AFIRMO: $f(\alpha, \beta) = 0 \Rightarrow (\alpha, \beta) = (0, 0)$

ALCANZO:
PENSA

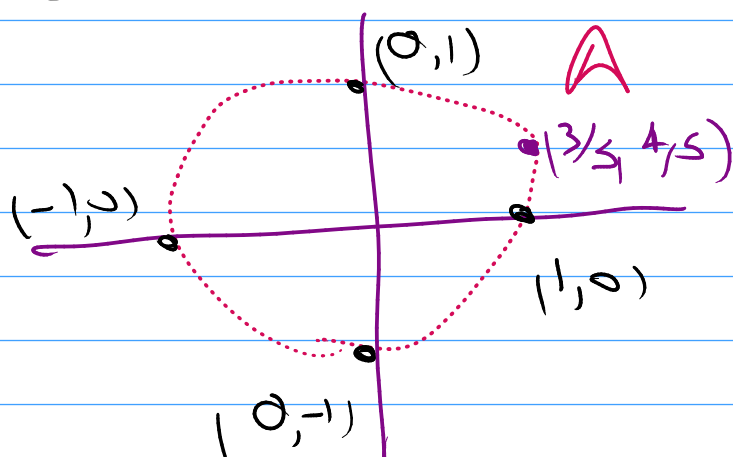
$$\omega \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{R}, \quad 0 = f(\alpha, \beta) = \alpha\sqrt{2} + \beta\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha\sqrt{2} = -\beta\sqrt{3}$$

$$\Rightarrow 2\alpha^2 = 3\beta^2 \quad \text{ABS! T.F. 0217m.}$$

$$S'(\alpha, \beta) = (0, 0)$$

$$2) \{(\alpha, \beta) \in \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} : \alpha^2 + \beta^2 = 1\} = A$$



$$3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$$



$$(3/5)^2 + (4/5)^2 = 1$$

$$A \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \#A \leq \aleph_0$$

\downarrow A FINITO O INFINITO? ES INFINITO?

$$\left(\frac{m^2 - n^2}{m^2 + n^2}, \frac{2mn}{m^2 + n^2} \right) \in A \quad \forall m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \quad (m, n) \neq (0, 0)$$

3) $\mathbb{Q}[X]$ = POLINOMIOS CON COEF RACIONALES

Sea $\mathbb{Q}_m[X] = \{f \in \mathbb{Q}[X] : \deg f \leq m\} \cup \{0\}$

ENTONCES $\mathbb{Q}[X] = \bigcup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \mathbb{Q}_m[X]$

$\underbrace{\mathbb{Q} \times \mathbb{Q} \times \dots \times \mathbb{Q}}_{m+1 \text{ veces}} \xrightarrow{\sim} \mathbb{Q}_m[X]$ NUM! SI:

$$(\alpha_0, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m) \mapsto \sum_{i=0}^m \alpha_i X^i \\ = \alpha_0 + \alpha_1 X + \alpha_2 X^2 + \dots + \alpha_m X^m$$

4) DEF: $z \in \mathbb{C}$ ES ALGEBRAICO SI

$\exists f \in \mathbb{Q}[X] \setminus \{0\}, f(z) = 0$ $\mathbb{Q}[X]$

EJ: • SI $\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, α ES RAIZ DE $f = \overbrace{X - \alpha}^{\mathbb{Q}[X]}$

• SI $m \in \mathbb{N}$, \sqrt{m} ES RAIZ DE $f = X^2 - m$

• 1 ES RAIZ DE $X^2 + 1$

• $\sqrt{2} + \sqrt{3}$ ES RAIZ DE $X^4 - 10X^2 + 1$

(π NO ES ALGEBRAICO)

SEA A EL CONJ DE NÚMEROS ALGEBRAICOS

AFIRMO: A ES NUMERABLE

(Y $A \cap \mathbb{R}$ TAMBIÉN)

Dem:

$$A = \bigcup_{\substack{f \in \mathbb{Z}[X] \\ \neq 0}} \underbrace{\{z \in \mathbb{C} : f(z) = 0\}}_{\text{FINITO}}$$

NUMERABLES

$\Rightarrow A$ NUM ;

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq A \cap \mathbb{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \aleph_0 \leq \#A \cap \mathbb{R} \leq \#A$$