



Metodi matematici per l'Informatica

Modulo 8.2 – Cardinalità (parte II)

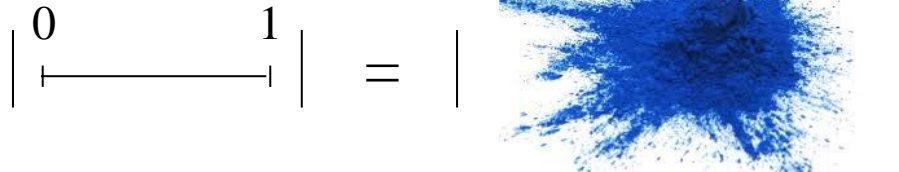
Docente: Pietro Cenciarelli

Cosa è l'infinito ?



Richard Dedekind (1888)

“Un insieme si dice **infinito** se è equipotente ad una sua parte propria; nel caso opposto si dice finito.”



David Hilbert (1862 – 1943)

“Immaginiamo un albergo con **infinite** stanze...”

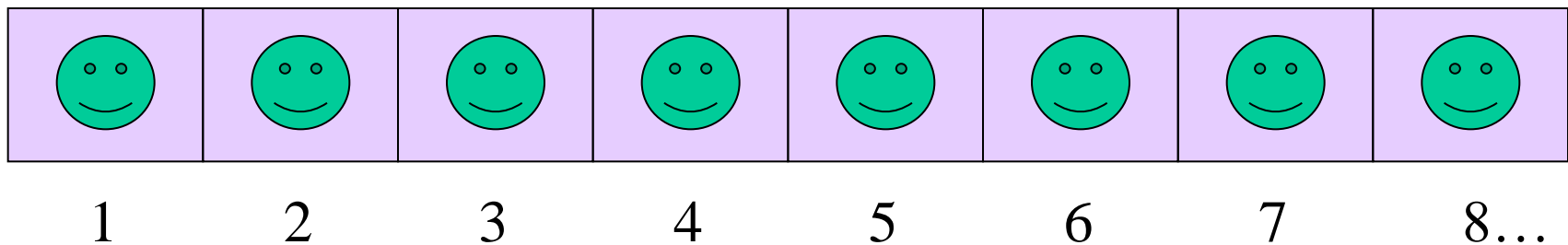


Alberghi transfiniti (💣)

che succede quando un albergo
transfinito è **pieno** e...
...si presenta un nuovo ospite?



ovvero: $|\omega| = |\omega+1|$





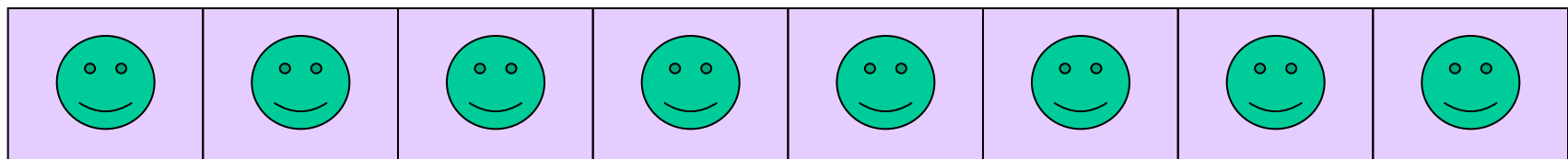
Alberghi transfiniti (💣💣)

che succede quando un albergo
transfinito è **pieno** e...

...si presentano ω nuovi ospiti?



ovvero: $|\omega| = |\omega + \omega|$



1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8...

E 'l naufragar...

$$|\omega| = |\omega+1| = |\omega+\omega| = |\omega+\omega+\omega| = \dots|\omega^2| \dots$$

ma allora gli infiniti
sono tutti uguali?!



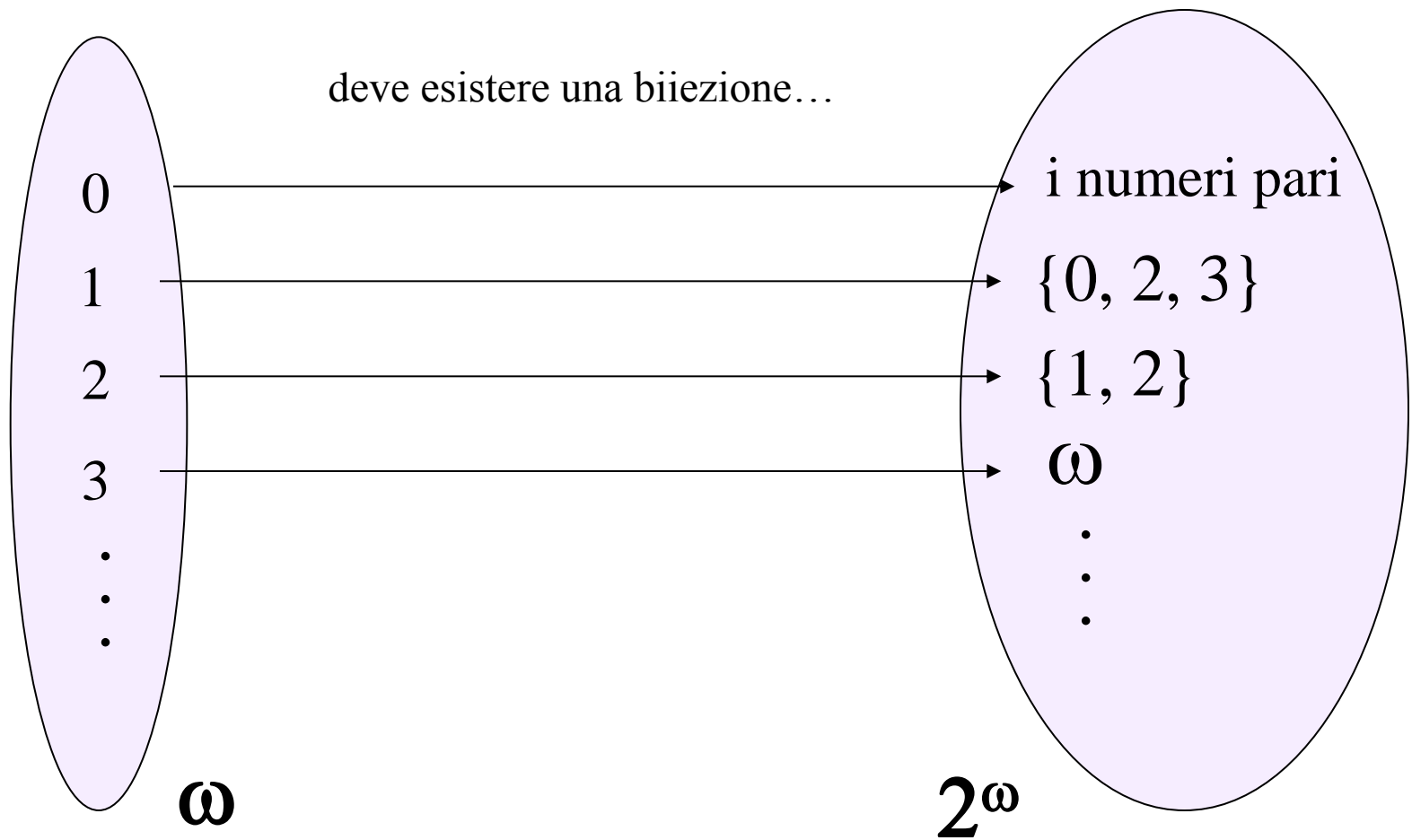
$$2^{\omega}$$

chiamiamo 2^{ω} l'insieme dei sottoinsiemi di ω

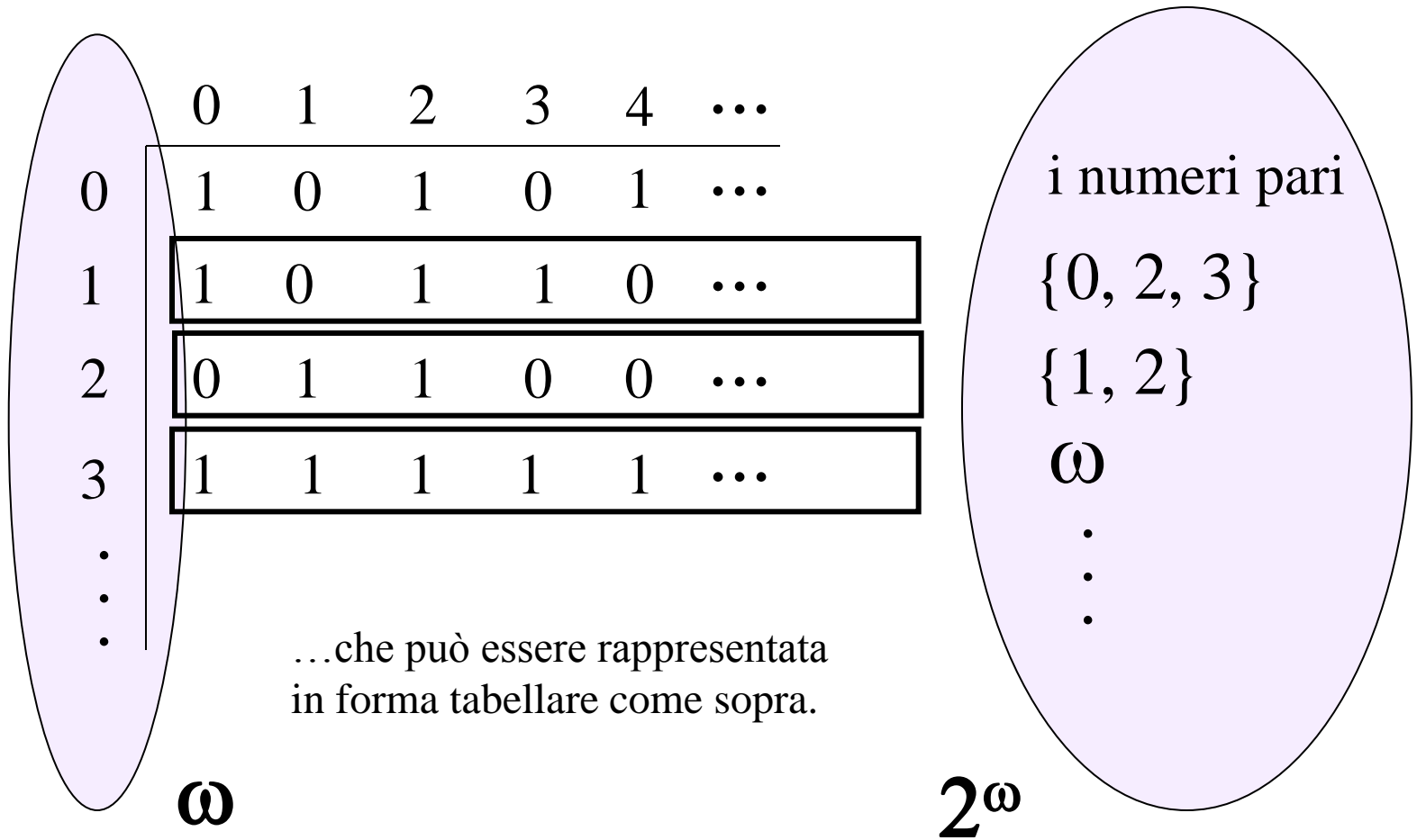
ovvero:

$\{\{0\}, \{1,4,100\}, \{2,4,6,8\dots\}, \{\}, \omega\dots\}$

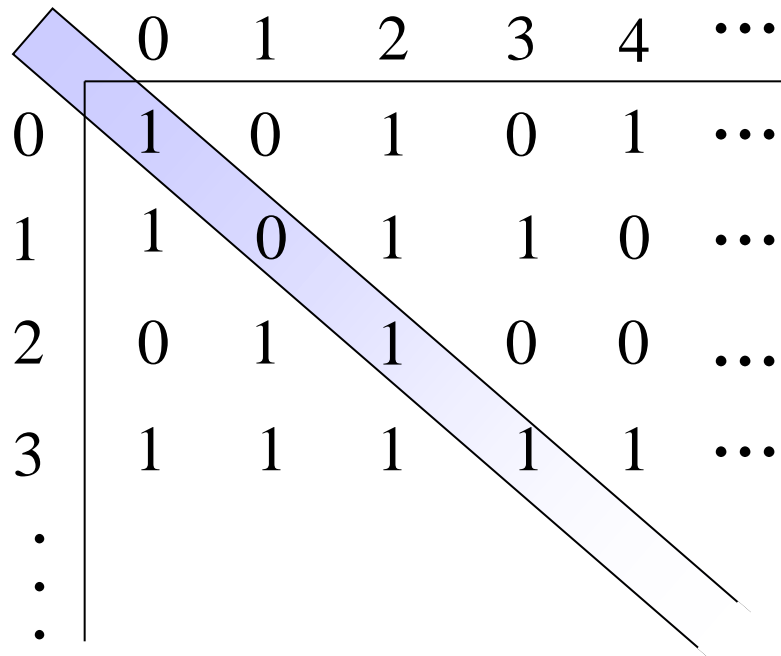
supponiamo che $|\omega| = |2^\omega|$



supponiamo che $|\omega| = |2^\omega|$



ora prendiamo la diagonale



	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	1	0	1	0	1	...
1	1	0	1	1	0	...
2	0	1	1	0	0	...
3	1	1	1	1	1	...
⋮						

essa rappresenta un insieme $\{0, 2, 3, \dots\}$

ora prendiamone il complemento

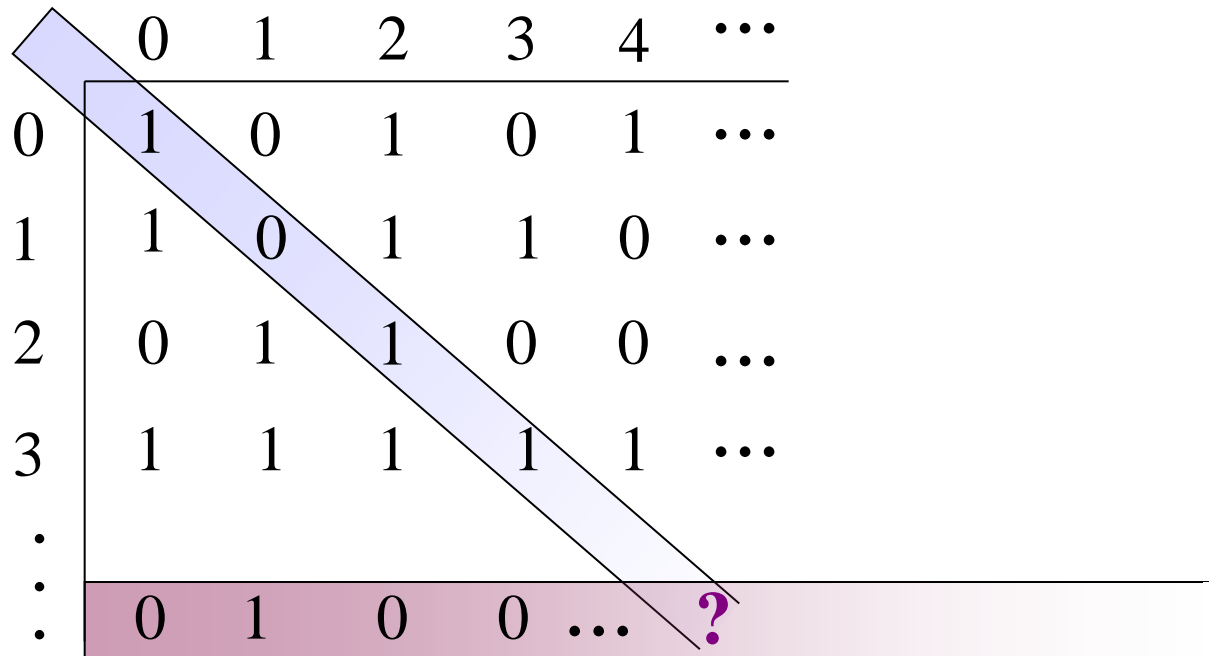
...

	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	1	0	1	0	1	...
1	1	0	1	1	0	...
2	0	1	1	0	0	...
3	1	1	1	1	1	...
⋮						
⋮						
⋮						

0 1 0 0 ...

esso rappresenta un insieme $\{1, \dots\}$ che però...

... non può comparire nella tabella!



	0	1	2	3	4	...
0	1	0	1	0	1	...
1	1	0	1	1	0	...
2	0	1	1	0	0	...
3	1	1	1	1	1	...
⋮						
⋮	0	1	0	0	...	?
⋮						

conclusione

$$|\omega| < |2^\omega|$$

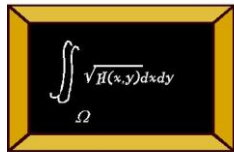


...e allora?



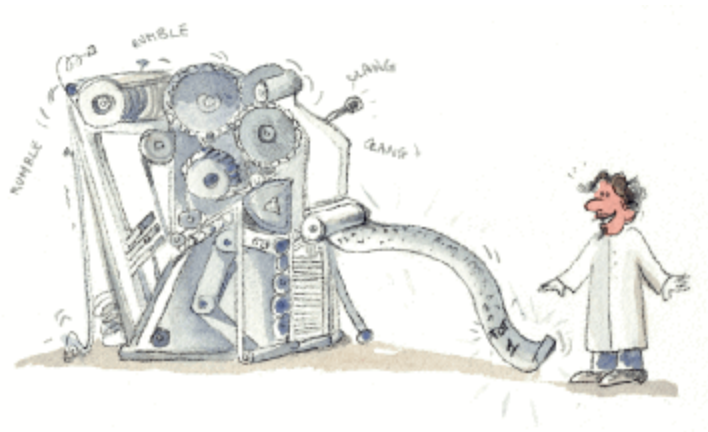
Buddha Shakyamuni (~ 500 a.C.)

“Onorato dal Mondo, questi mondi sono infiniti e sconfinati.
Il loro numero è **al di là di ogni calcolo** e supera il potere
dell’immaginazione.” (Sutra del Loto – IV.5)


$$\int_{\Omega} \sqrt{H(x,y)} dx dy$$

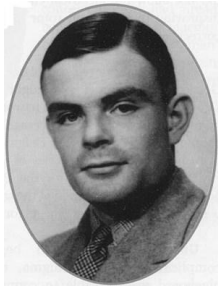


Cosa vuol dire che una funzione è
calcolabile ?

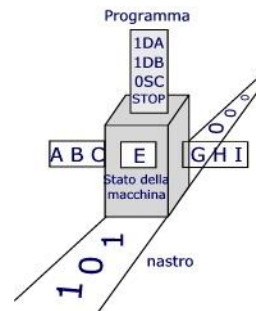


Che esiste un
procedimento effettivo
per calcolarla

Procedimento effettivo di calcolo



Alan M. Turing (1912 – 1954)



(~ 1930)

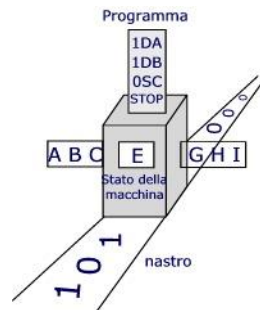
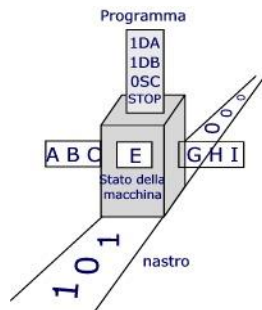


Alonzo Church (1903 – 1995)

*Tutto ciò che è calcolabile
è “ - calcolabile ”*



Quante sono le macchine di Turing ?



C1,0,1,C2
C1,1,R,C1
C2,0,R,C3
C2,1,L,C2
C3,0,R,C4
C3,1,0,C3
C4,0,R,C4

<

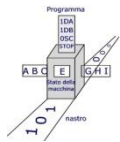
C1,1,L,C2
C2,0,L,C3
C2,1,L,C3
C3,0,1,C3
C3,1,L,C4
C4,0,1,C4
C4,1,R,C5



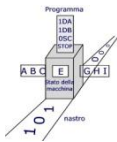
$$f(x,y) = x+y$$

$$f(x) = 2x$$

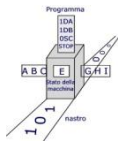
Quante sono le macchine di Turing ?



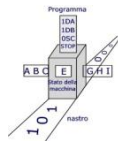
1



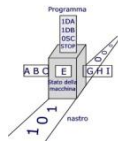
2



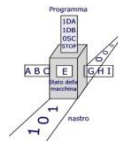
3



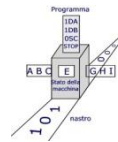
4



5



6

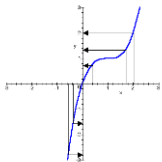


7

...

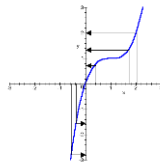
ω

Quante sono le funzioni ?



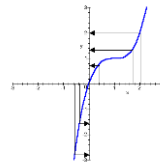
1

...



1,03

...

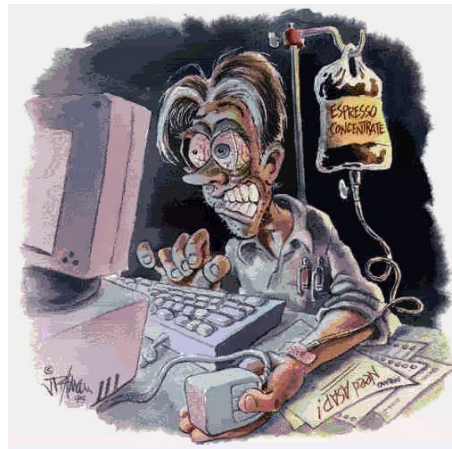


π

...

2^ω

Dunque, esistono funzioni matematicamente ben definite ma...

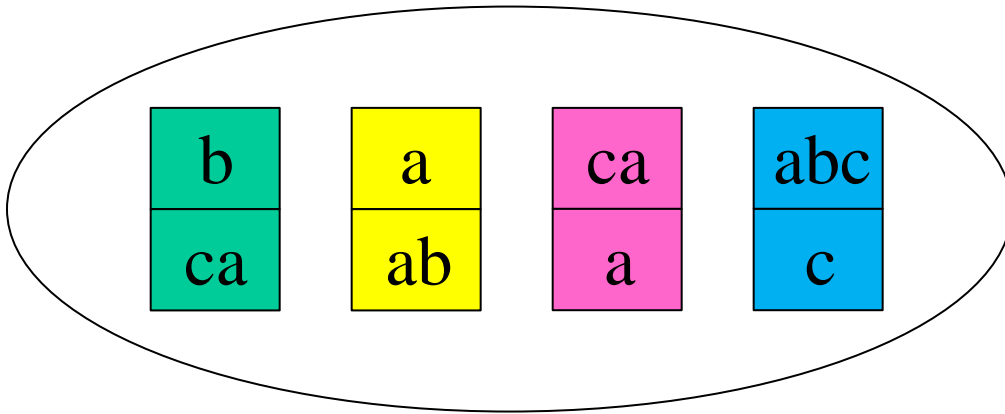


... NON CALCOLABILI !

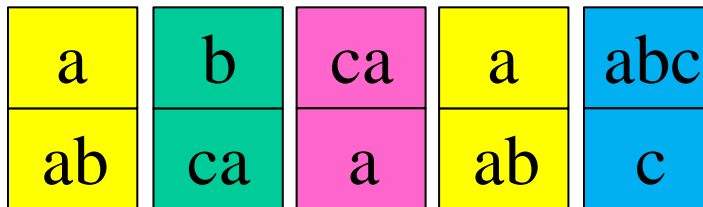


... tipo...?!

Post Correspondence Problem



Emil Post
(1897 – 1954)



abcaabc

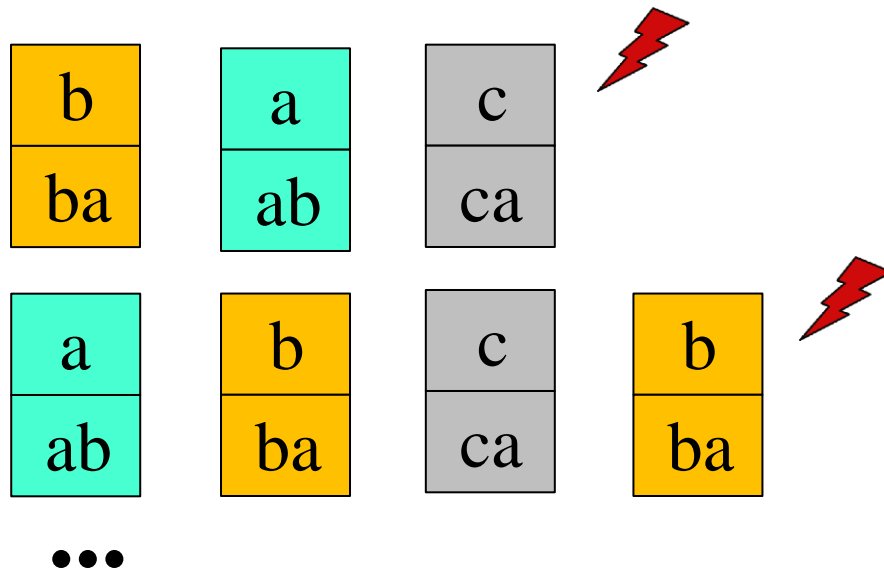
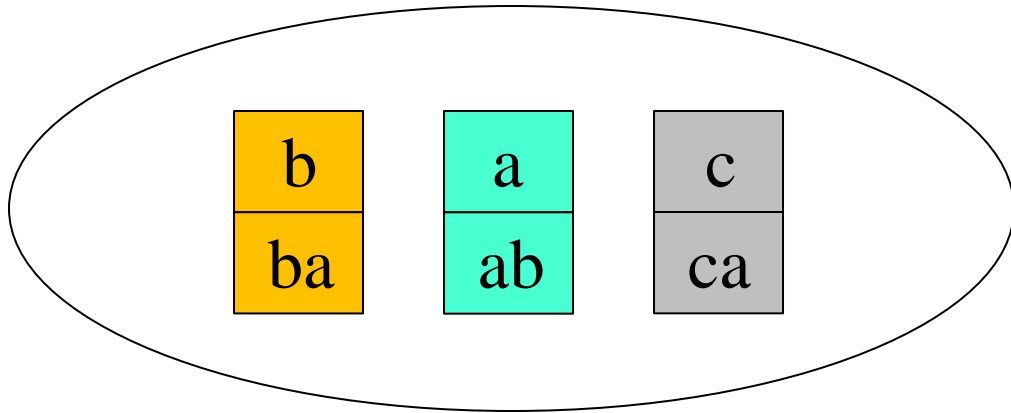
abcaabc



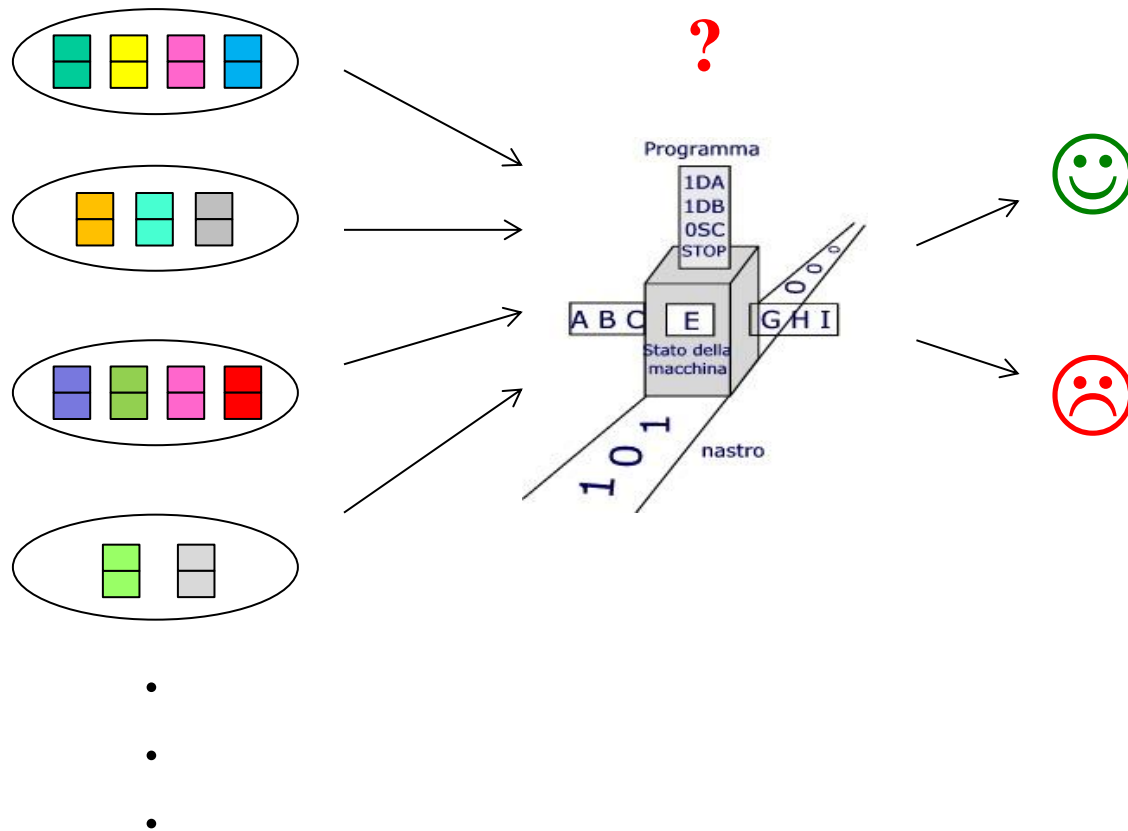
Post Correspondence Problem



Emil Post
(1897 – 1954)

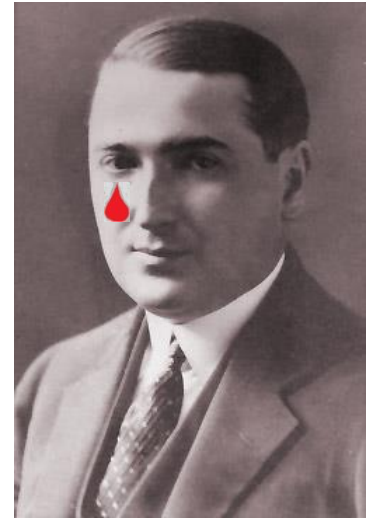
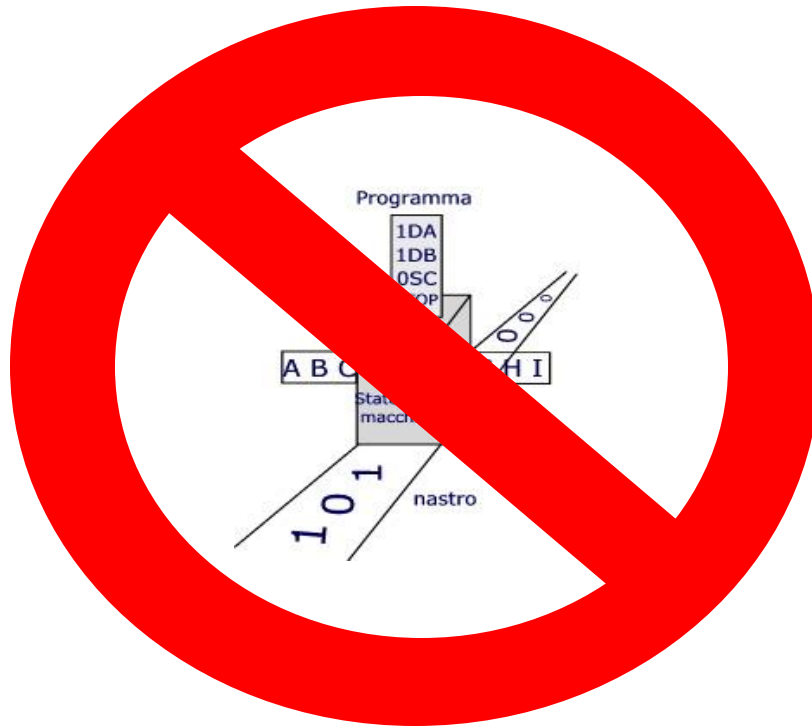


Post Correspondence Problem



Emil Post
(1897 – 1954)

Post Correspondence Problem



Emil Post
(1897 – 1954)