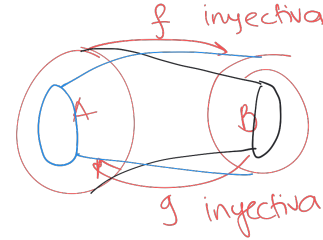


## TEOREMA DE CANTOR SCHROEDER BERNSTEIN

## TEOREMA DE CANTOR-SCHROEDER-BERNSTEIN

Sean  $A$  y  $B$  conjuntos. Sean  $f: A \rightarrow B$  y  $g: B \rightarrow A$  funciones inyectivas entonces existe  $F: A \rightarrow B$  tal que  $F$  es biyectiva.



### NOTA

- Sean  $A$  y  $B$  conjuntos. Decimos  $|A| \leq |B|$  si y sólo si existe  $f: A \rightarrow B$  función inyectiva.
- Sean  $A$  y  $B$  conjuntos. Decimos  $|A| = |B|$  si y sólo si existe  $f: A \rightarrow B$  función biyectiva.

Sean  $X, Y$  y  $Z$  conjuntos. Entonces,

- $\forall X, |X| \leq |X|$  (Reflex)
- Si  $|X| \leq |Y|$  y  $|Y| \leq |Z|$  entonces  $|X| \leq |Z|$  (transitividad)
- Si  $|X| \leq |Y|$  y  $|Y| \leq |X|$  entonces  $|X| = |Y|$  (antisimetría)

en los conjuntos  
ORDEN

TCSB

### Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

This is the key result that shows comparability of infinities. Perhaps it is the first serious theorem in set theory after Cantor's diagonalization argument. Apparently Cantor suspected the result, and it was proven independently by F. Bernstein and E. Schröder in the 1890s. The version of the theorem that is given below is the natural general one would find after reflecting on the original proof. Suppes (1960) gives a somewhat more detailed version, and says that this proof is in Fraenkel (1945, p. 102-103), and is attributed by Fraenkel to J. M. Whitehead. One must mention (Hausdorff 1914) as an influential source which helped to standardize modern usage.

It is noteworthy that there is no iteration of the Axiom of Choice, since one can imagine otherwise. The argument takes as one of the most natural problems, but is intended to lead a general sense of inevitability to the conclusion (this might be the shortest possible version).

**Theorem.** Let  $A$  and  $B$  be sets, with injections  $f: A \rightarrow B$  and  $g: B \rightarrow A$ . Then there exists a canonical bijection  $F: A \rightarrow B$ .

*Proof.* Let  $A_n = \{a \in A : a \notin g(B)\}$ ,  $B_n = \{b \in B : b \notin f(A)\}$ .

The sets  $A_n = (g \circ f)^n(A_0)$ ,  $A_{n+1} = (g \circ f)^{n+1}(A_0)$  are disjoint. Let  $A_\infty$  be the complement of  $A$  in the union  $\bigcup_n A_n$ . Define  $F$  by

$$F(a) = \begin{cases} f(a) & \text{if } a \in A_\infty \\ g^{-1}(a) & \text{if } a \in A_n \text{ for some } n \in \mathbb{N} \end{cases}$$

We cannot verify that the accidentally clever apparent definition really gives a well-defined  $F$ , and that  $F$  is a bijection. For  $n \geq 1$ , let  $B_n = f(A_{n-1})$  and also let  $B_\infty = f(A_\infty)$ .

The underlying fact is that  $A, B$  (disjoint) can be partitioned into one-sided or two-sided maximal sequences of elements that map to each other. If  $a \in A$  and  $b \in B$  we have three patterns. First, one may have

$$a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+2} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+2} \xrightarrow{g} \dots$$

beginning with  $a_n \in A$ , all  $a_i \in A$  and  $b_i \in B$ . Second, one may have

$$b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+2} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+2} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+3} \xrightarrow{g} \dots$$

with  $b_n \in B$  and  $a_i \in A$  and  $b_i \in B$ . The third and last possibility is that none of the elements involved is in the image of  $f$  or  $g$ , under any number of iterations of  $f \circ g$  or  $g \circ f$ . Such elements lie in patterns of the form

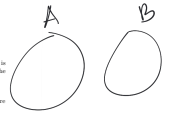
$$a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+2} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+2} \xrightarrow{g} \dots$$

where  $a_i \in A$  and  $b_i \in B$ . The fundamental point is that any two distinct such sequences of elements are disjoint. And any element certainly lies in such a sequence.

The one-sided sequences of the form

$$a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+2} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+2} \xrightarrow{g} \dots$$

unión  
disjunta  
 $A \cap B = \emptyset$



Paul Garrett: Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem (February 19, 2005)

beginning with  $a_n \in A$ , can be broken up to give part of the definition of  $F$  by

$$F: a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \quad F: a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \dots$$

The one-sided sequence of the form

$$b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+2} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+2} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+3} \xrightarrow{g} \dots$$

with  $b_n \in B$ , beginning with  $b_n \in B$ , can be broken up to give another part of the definition of  $F$

$$b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_n \quad b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \dots$$

which is to say

$$F: a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \quad F: a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \dots$$

For a double-sided sequence,

$$\dots a_{n-2} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n-2} \xrightarrow{g} a_{n-1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n-1} \xrightarrow{g} a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \xrightarrow{g} a_{n+1} \xrightarrow{f} b_{n+1} \xrightarrow{g} \dots$$

there are two equally simple ways to break it up, and we choose

$$F: a_n \xrightarrow{f} b_n \dots$$

Since the sequences partition  $A \cup B$ , and since every element of  $B$  (and  $A$ ) appears,  $F$  is surely a bijection from  $A$  to  $B$ .

[Fraenkel 1915] A. Fraenkel, *Abstract Set Theory*, North-Holland, Amsterdam, 1915.  
[Hausdorff 1914] F. Hausdorff, *Grundzüge der Mengenlehre*, Leipzig, 1914; reprinted Chelsea, NY, 1949.  
[Suppes 1960] P. Suppes, *Axiomatic Set Theory*, Van Nostrand, 1960; reprinted Dover, 1972.

→ Conjuntos  $A_{2n}$  ?  
 $A_{2n+1}$  ?  
 $A_{00}$

Regla de asignación? ← ¿inversa?  
¿cómo funciona? ← ¿cuándo se usa?

## LEMA

Si el TCSB es válido para conjuntos disjuntos entonces es válido para cualquier par de conjuntos.

dem: Supóngase que TCSB se cumple para conjuntos disjuntos. Sean  $X, Y$  conjuntos  $\emptyset$

$\exists f: X \rightarrow Y$  &  $g: Y \rightarrow X$   $\exists f, g$  son funciones inyectivas.

TCSB  
Si  $|X| \leq |Y|$  y  $|Y| \leq |X| \Rightarrow |X| = |Y|$ .

Sean  $\Delta \neq \emptyset$   $X' = X \times \{1, \Delta\}$  &  $Y' = Y \times \{0, \Delta\} \Rightarrow X' \cap Y' = \emptyset$ .

$X', Y'$  son disjuntos. Nótese que

$\alpha: X \rightarrow X'$  &  $\beta: Y \rightarrow Y'$

$\alpha(x) = (x, \Delta)$   $\beta(y) = (y, 0)$

son funciones biyectivas.

$\Rightarrow \alpha^{-1}, \beta^{-1}$  son funciones biyectivas

Sean  $f' = \beta \circ f \circ \alpha^{-1}: X' \rightarrow Y'$  que son inyectivas. (\*) Por TCSB para conjuntos disjuntos  $\exists F': X' \rightarrow Y'$ . Entonces, sea  $F = \beta^{-1} \circ F' \circ \alpha: X \rightarrow Y$ . Como  $\beta^{-1}, F'$  &  $\alpha$  son biyectivas  $\Rightarrow F$  es biyectiva (\*).

$\Rightarrow$  TCSB se cumple para cualquier par de conjuntos  $\square$

$X \xrightarrow{\alpha} X' \xrightarrow{F'} Y' \xrightarrow{\beta^{-1}} Y$



## DEFINICIÓN

Sean  $X$  y  $Y$  conjuntos disjuntos y  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  y  $g: Y \rightarrow X$  funciones inyectivas. Sean  $a, b \in X \cup Y$ , decimos que  $a$  es ancestro de  $b$  si

$f(a) = b$  ó  $g(a) = b$

## LEMA

Todo elemento de  $X \cup Y$  posee a lo sumo un ancestro

dem: Sean  $X, Y$  conjuntos disjuntos  $f: X \rightarrow Y$  &  $g: Y \rightarrow X$  son inyectivas. Sea  $b \in X \cup Y$ . Supongamos que  $b$  tiene ancestros  $a, a'$ .

$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} f(a) = b \\ g(a) = b \end{bmatrix}$  y  $\begin{bmatrix} f(a') = b \\ g(a') = b \end{bmatrix}$ .

i) Si  $f(a) = b \Rightarrow b \in Y$ . Además, si  $g(a') = b \Rightarrow b \in X$   
 $\Rightarrow b \in Y \neq b \in X \Rightarrow b \in Y \cap X = \emptyset \Rightarrow b \in \emptyset$  (contradicción).  
 $\Rightarrow f(a') = b \Rightarrow f(a) = f(a') \Rightarrow a = a'$

ii) Si  $g(a) = b \Rightarrow b \in X$ . Además, si  $f(a') = b \Rightarrow b \in Y$   
 $\Rightarrow b \in X \neq b \in Y \Rightarrow b \in X \cap Y = \emptyset \Rightarrow b \in \emptyset$  (contradicción).  
 $\Rightarrow g(a') = b \Rightarrow g(a) = g(a') \Rightarrow a = a'$

$\therefore \forall b \in X \cup Y$  su ancestro es a lo sumo 1  $\square$

ANCESTRO ES ÚNICO  
Si hay ancestro.

## DEFINICIONES

Sea  $a \in X \cup Y$  entonces una cadena de ancestros de  $a$  es la tupla:

$(c_0, c_1, \dots, c_n)$

Donde cada  $c_i$  es ancestro de  $c_{i+1}$  y  $c_n = a$  y la profundidad de la cadena es  $n$

Los elementos de  $X \cup Y$  se pueden clasificar en dos tipos:

1. Los que tienen cadenas de profundidad infinita

2. Los que poseen cadenas de profundidad  $n$

## NOTA

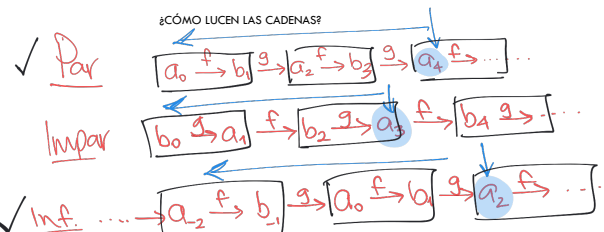
El conjunto  $X$  se puede escribir como  $X = X_{\infty} \cup X_{\text{par}} \cup X_{\text{impar}}$  donde

$X_{\infty} = \{a \in X \mid a \text{ posee profundidad infinita}\}$

$X_{\text{par}} = \{a \in X \mid a \text{ posee profundidad par}\}$

$X_{\text{impar}} = \{a \in X \mid a \text{ posee profundidad impar}\}$

¿CÓMO LUCEN LAS CADENAS?



Defínase la función

$$F: X \rightarrow Y \ni$$

$$F(a) = \begin{cases} f(a) & a \in X_{\text{os}} \cup X_{\text{par}} \\ g^{-1}(a) & a \in X_{\text{impar}} \end{cases}$$

NOTA:  $F$  es biyectiva.

