

2 Diagonalization

Suppose there is a list for all infinite binary sequences that are 1 in

number position	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	odd position
b_1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1		
b_2	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	1		
b_3	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	1	1		
b_4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
b_5	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	1		
b_6	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1		

We use even position columns to form a second table

number even position	2	4	6	8
b_1	0 \rightarrow 1	1	1	0	
b_2	0	0 \rightarrow 1	1	1	
b_3	0	1	0 \rightarrow 1	1	
b_4	1	1	1	1 \rightarrow 0	

For all n , we have

$D(2n) \neq b_n(2n)$, therefore

$D \neq b_n$ for any n in this list, so this list is

incomplete

\Rightarrow thus,

$B: \{x: x \text{ is all infinite binary sequences that are 1 in odd positions}\}$

is uncountable

using Flipping rule, (let D to be an infinite binary #)

if $b_n(2n) = 0$ set $D(2n) = 1$

if $b_n(2n) = 1$ set $D(2n) = 0$

so { and then set $D(2m+1) = 1$ where $m \geq 0, m \in \mathbb{Z}$ to make odd position of D to be all "1"

so D is a number that is in set B