## Quick Review:

Cardinality: a generalization of "size".

- . Allows us to reason about / compare infinite bets
- . Use injections | surjections instead of # of elements.

Strategies to show | A1 = IB1 :

5 is countable if it is either finite or | SI = INI.

5 is <u>uncountable</u> if it is not countable.

Can be shown using <u>diagonalization</u>:

. Prove it using contradiction

(1)

(2)

Some Sets Whose Cardinalities You should know:

Computability - Can you write a program that executes any given fn?

- No! # of functions is uncountable, while # of programs is countable
- Ex: Test Halt (P, x) is uncomputable.
  - is uncomputable is to use P to solve Test Halt.

Decide if the following expressions are either "Always Countable," "Some times countable," "Always Uncountable," or "Sometimes Uncountable." Provide proof/ examples.

(a) ANB, where A is countable and B is uncountable.

(b) AUB, where A is countable and B is uncountable.

(c)  $\bigcap$  Si, where A is a countable ieA set of indices and Si is uncountable for all i.

(a) The Cartesian Product of two sets A, B is

 $A \times B := \{(a,b) | a \in A, b \in B\}$ .

Prove that if A and B are countable, then  $A \times B$  is countable.

(b) For all positive integers  $n \ge 2$ , prove that the set

 $A_1 \times A_2 \times \cdots \times A_n$ is countable when  $A_i$  is countable for all  $1 \le i \le n$ . (c) Consider a countable collection of countable sets B, Bz, ... Under what conditions is B, x Bz x ... a countable set? Provide proof.

Determine if the following tasks are computable. Provide either a program or a proof of uncomputability.

(a) A program that takes in a program P and an input x, and determines whether P(x) prints "Hello World."

(b) A program that takes in a program P and an integer K and determines whether P prints "Hello World" before the Kth line of P is executed.

(c) A program that takes in a program P and an integer K, and determines whether P prints "Hello World" when the first K lines are executed.