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# **Continuum (set theory)**

In the mathematical field of <u>set</u> theory, the **continuum** means the <u>real numbers</u>, or the corresponding (infinite) <u>cardinal number</u>, denoted by  $\mathbf{c}.^{[1][2][3]}$  <u>Georg Cantor</u> proved that the cardinality  $\mathbf{c}$  is larger than the smallest infinity, namely,  $\aleph_0$ . He also proved that  $\mathbf{c}$  is equal to  $\mathbf{2}^{\aleph_0}$ , the cardinality of the <u>power set</u> of the <u>natural</u> numbers.

The <u>cardinality of the continuum</u> is the <u>size</u> of the set of real numbers. The <u>continuum hypothesis</u> is sometimes stated by saying that no <u>cardinality</u> lies between that of the continuum and that of the <u>natural numbers</u>,  $\aleph_0$ , or alternatively, that  $\mathfrak{c} = \aleph_1$ . [2]

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#### Linear continuum

According to Raymond Wilder (1965), there are four axioms that make a set C and the relation < into a **linear continuum**:

- C is simply ordered with respect to <.</li>
- If [A,B] is a cut of C, then either A has a last element or B has a first element. (compare Dedekind cut)
- There exists a non-empty, <u>countable</u> subset *S* of *C* such that, if  $x,y \in C$  such that x < y, then there exists  $z \in S$  such that x < z < y. (separability axiom)
- C has no first element and no last element. (Unboundedness axiom)

These axioms characterize the order type of the real number line.

#### See also

- Aleph null
- Suslin's problem
- Transfinite number

### References

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- 2. Weisstein, Eric W. "Continuum" (https://mathworld.wolfram.com/Continuum.html). *mathworld.wolfram.com*. Retrieved 2020-08-12.
- 3. "Transfinite number | mathematics" (https://www.britannica.com/science/transfinite-number). *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved 2020-08-12.

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■ Raymond L. Wilder (1965) *The Foundations of Mathematics*, 2nd ed., page 150, <u>John Wiley &</u> Sons.

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