

Concepts Weird Bijection Problem

Construct a **bijection**

$$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$$

By using prime factorization on the input. Prove that it is a bijection.

Let $(2^a)(3^b)(5^c)(7^d)(11^e)\dots$ be a prime factorization of $X \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\text{Then } (3^b)(5^c)(7^d)(11^e)\dots = \frac{X}{2^a}.$$

$$\text{Define } f(x) = \left(a+1, \frac{\frac{X}{2^a} + 1}{2} \right).$$

The idea: $a \in \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$, so $a+1 \in \mathbb{N}$.

$$\frac{X}{2^a} \in \{1, 3, 5, 7, \dots\} \text{ so } \frac{\frac{X}{2^a} + 1}{2} \in \mathbb{N}.$$

INJ Let $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$ be given where $\left. \begin{matrix} x = 2^a \dots \\ y = 2^{a'} \dots \end{matrix} \right\}$ in prime factorization

Assume $f(x) = f(y)$.

This indicates that $a+1 = a'+1 \Rightarrow a = a'$

$$\text{and } \frac{\frac{x}{2^a} + 1}{2} = \frac{\frac{y}{2^{a'}} + 1}{2} \Rightarrow x = y \checkmark$$

SURJ Let $(x, y) \in \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$

$$\text{Then } f(2^{x-1}(2y-1)) = (x, y)$$

because $y \in \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow 2y-1 \in \text{odd}$,
1st coordinate must be $x-1+1=x$
and 2nd coordinate is $\frac{2^{x-1}(2y-1)}{2^{x-1}} + 1 = y$