# **Infinity and Beyond**

June 28, 2023

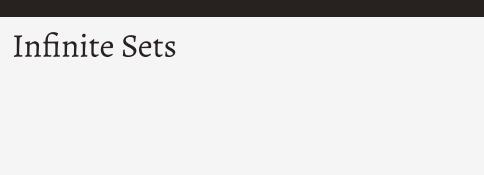
Isaac Van Doren

{

```
{}
{•,•,•}
```

```
{}
{•,•,•}
{1,2,3,4}
```

```
{}
{•,•,•}
{1,2,3,4}
{890, "foo", π}
```

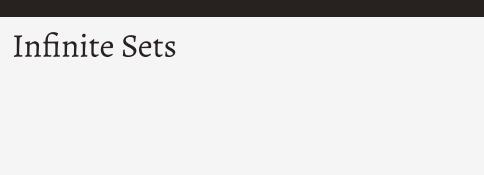


$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, \dots\}$$

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$$\mathbb{Z} = \{0, -1, 1, -2, 2, -3, 3, -4, 4, -5, 5, \dots\}$$

```
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\mathbb{Z} = \{0, -1, 1, -2, 2, -3, 3, -4, 4, -5, 5, \dots\}
\mathbb{Q} = \{0, 1, 2, \frac{1}{2}, 3, 4, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{5}, 5, 6, \frac{5}{2}, \dots\}
```



{ every possible book }

```
{ every possible book }
{ every possible book that starts with
"supercalifragilisticexpialidocious"}
```

```
{ every possible book }
{ every possible book that starts with 
"supercalifragilisticexpialidocious"}
{ every point on a circle }
```

```
{ every possible book }
{ every possible book that starts with
"supercalifragilisticexpialidocious"}
{ every point on a circle }
{ every possible board game }
```

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{ every color }
{ every triangle }
```

 $\{1,2,3\}\subseteq\{1,2,3,4,5\}$ 

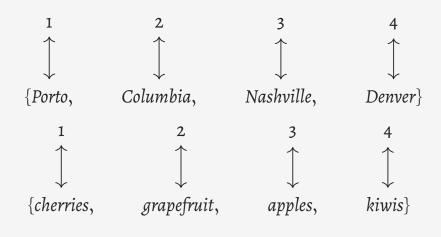
```
\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
\{700, 543, \frac{1}{2}\} \not\subseteq \{1, 3, 5, 700\}
```

```
\{1, 2, 3\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}
\{700, 543, \frac{1}{2}\} \not\subseteq \{1, 3, 5, 700\}
\{\} \subseteq \{0, 1\}
```

How can we tell if two sets are the same size?

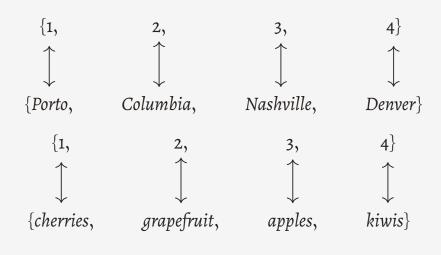
How can we tell if two sets are the same size? Just count them!

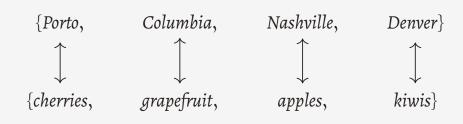
```
{Porto, Columbia, Nashville, Denver} { cherries, grapefruit, apples, kiwis }
```



4 = 4

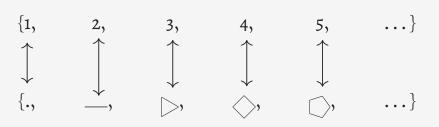
```
4 = 4
# cities = # fruits
```





# Generalization

#### Generalization



 $\{1,2\} \subseteq \{1,2,3,4\}$ 

$$\{1,2\} \subseteq \{1,2,3,4\}$$

$$\{1, 2, 3, 4,$$

$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow$$

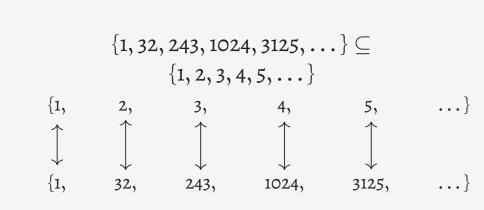
$$\{1, 2\}$$

$$\{3,4,5,6,7,\ldots\}\subseteq\{1,2,3,4,5,\ldots\}$$

$$\{2,4,6,8,10,\ldots\}\subseteq\{1,2,3,4,5,\ldots\}$$

$$\{1,4,9,16,25,\ldots\}\subseteq\{1,2,3,4,5,\ldots\}$$

$$\{1, 32, 243, 1024, 3125, \dots\} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, \dots\}$$



So infinity is infinity is infinity then... right?

So infinity is infinity is infinity then... right? No!

There are different sized infinities!

The Cantor Set

```
The Cantor Set 2^{\omega} = \{\text{all infinite binary sequences}\}\
= \{0000000..., 111111111..., 10101010..., 00110100..., 111111010..., ...\}
```

```
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```

Can we count it?

Cantor's Diagonal Argument

1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

	0							
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

	0	1						
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

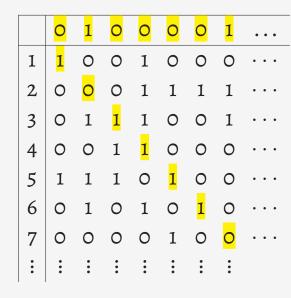
	0	1	0					
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

	0	1	0	0				
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

	0	1	0	0	0			
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

	0	1	0	0	0	0		
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	

	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	
1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	
3	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	
4	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	
5	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	
6	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	



We can't pair up each element of  $\mathbb{N}$  with  $2^{\omega}$ .

We can't pair up each element of  $\mathbb{N}$  with  $2^{\omega}$ .

 $2^{\omega} > \mathbb{N}!$ 

There are infinitely many sizes of infinities!

$$\mathcal{P}(S) = \{\text{all subsets of } S\}$$

```
\mathcal{P}(S) = \{\text{all subsets of } S\}
\mathcal{P}(\{1, 2, 3\}) = \{\{\}, \{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}, \{2, 3\}, \{1, 2, 3\}\}\}
```

$$\mathbb{N} < \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) < \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})) < \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}))) < \cdots$$

$$\mathbb{N} < \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) < \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})) < \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}))) < \cdots$$

$$\aleph_0 < \aleph_1 < \aleph_2 < \aleph_3 < \cdots$$

It keeps on going!

It keeps on going!  $\aleph_{\omega}$ 

# Further Exploration

- How To Count Past Infinity Vsauce
- The Mystery of the Aleph Amir D. Aczel
- Infinitely More Joel David Hamkins