

Recitation 1 - Review and the Cardinality of Sets

John Chilton

June 8, 2007

- ▶ John Chilton
- ▶ Office Hours: Monday 12:30-1:30 and Wednesday 11:30-12:30 in EE/CS 2-209
- ▶ E-Mail: chilton at cs dot umn dot edu
- ▶ Phone: 612-226-9223
- ▶ Skype: jmchilton
- ▶ IM Contact Info
 - ▶ AIM: johnny4413
 - ▶ Jabber/Google Talk: jmchilton at gmail dot com
 - ▶ Yahoo Messenger: chil0060

- ▶ A few words about slides...

- ▶ A few words about slides...
- ▶ Note cards - at the end of recitation write down one thing that presented clearly and one thing that wasn't. Feel free to not write anything.

- ▶ A few words about slides...
- ▶ Note cards - at the end of recitation write down one thing that presented clearly and one thing that wasn't. Feel free to not write anything.
- ▶ Come with questions and ask questions!

- ▶ Cardinality of set A , represented as $|A|$, is the "number" of elements in A .

- ▶ Cardinality of set A , represented as $|A|$, is the "number" of elements in A .
- ▶ Fairly straight forward for finite sets, try one $\{1, 5, 9\}$

- ▶ A *function* or *mapping* is an object that specifies an input-output relationship.

- ▶ A *function* or *mapping* is an object that specifies an input-output relationship.
- ▶ Notation: $f : D \rightarrow R$

- ▶ A *function* or *mapping* is an object that specifies an input-output relationship.
- ▶ Notation: $f : D \rightarrow R$
- ▶ Some interesting functions:

- ▶ A *function* or *mapping* is an object that specifies an input-output relationship.
- ▶ Notation: $f : D \rightarrow R$
- ▶ Some interesting functions:
 - ▶ *One-to-one* : No two elements in the domain map to the same element in the range

- ▶ A *function* or *mapping* is an object that specifies an input-output relationship.
- ▶ Notation: $f : D \rightarrow R$
- ▶ Some interesting functions:
 - ▶ *One-to-one* : No two elements in the domain map to the same element in the range
 - ▶ *Onto* : Each element in the range set has an element from the domain mapped to it

- ▶ A *function* or *mapping* is an object that specifies an input-output relationship.
- ▶ Notation: $f : D \rightarrow R$
- ▶ Some interesting functions:
 - ▶ *One-to-one* : No two elements in the domain map to the same element in the range
 - ▶ *Onto* : Each element in the range set has an element from the domain mapped to it
 - ▶ *Bijection* : A function that is both one-to-one and onto

Equinumerosity : Sets A and B are equinumerous if there exists a bijection

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

Equinumerosity : Sets A and B are equinumerous if there exists a bijection

$$f : A \rightarrow B$$

An equivalence relation that describes intuitive concept of two sets being the same "size". Works for finite and infinite sets.

The cardinality of set A is

- ▶ n if A is equinumerous with $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$

The cardinality of set A is

- ▶ n if A is equinumerous with $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- ▶ *Countably Infinite* if A is equinumerous with \mathcal{N} , we represent this symbolically as $|A| = |\mathcal{N}| = \aleph_0$.

The cardinality of set A is

- ▶ n if A is equinumerous with $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$
- ▶ *Countably Infinite* if A is equinumerous with \mathcal{N} , we represent this symbolically as $|A| = |\mathcal{N}| = \aleph_0$.
- ▶ *Uncountably Infinite* if A is infinite and not equinumerous with \mathcal{N} , all such sets are "larger" than \mathcal{N}

► $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

► $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

$$f(n) = n - 2$$

► $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

$$f(n) = n - 2$$

► Set of even natural numbers

► $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

$$f(n) = n - 2$$

► Set of even natural numbers

$$f(n) = n/2$$

- ▶ $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

$$f(n) = n - 2$$

- ▶ Set of even natural numbers

$$f(n) = n/2$$

- ▶ Set of integers \mathbb{Z}

- ▶ $A = \{2, 3, 4, \dots\}$

$$f(n) = n - 2$$

- ▶ Set of even natural numbers

$$f(n) = n/2$$

- ▶ Set of integers \mathbb{Z}

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 2|n| & n \geq 0 \\ 2|n| - 1 & n < 0 \end{cases}$$

- ▶ Question: Is the set $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ ($\{(i,j) | i,j \in \mathcal{N}\}$) countable?

- ▶ Question: Is the set $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ ($\{(i,j) | i,j \in \mathcal{N}\}$) countable?
- ▶ Answer: Yes, a suitable bijection can be shown to be

$$f(i,j) = \frac{(i+j) * (i+j+1)}{2} + i$$

- ▶ Question: Is the set $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ ($\{(i,j) | i,j \in \mathcal{N}\}$) countable?
- ▶ Answer: Yes, a suitable bijection can be shown to be

$$f(i,j) = \frac{(i+j) * (i+j+1)}{2} + i$$

- ▶ Proof: Show f is a bijection mapping $\mathcal{N} \times \mathcal{N}$ to \mathcal{N} . Show it is one-to-one and onto.

- ▶ Cantor's Theorem: The power set of any set is "larger" than the set itself.

- ▶ Cantor's Theorem: The power set of any set is "larger" than the set itself.
- ▶ Consider $P(\mathcal{N})$

- ▶ Cantor's Theorem: The power set of any set is "larger" than the set itself.
- ▶ Consider $P(\mathcal{N})$
- ▶ Assume a bijection $f : P(\mathcal{N}) \rightarrow \mathcal{N}$ exists and show a contradiction.

- For $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ let A_i be the element of $P(\mathcal{N})$ that maps to i .

- ▶ For $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ let A_i be the element of $P(\mathcal{N})$ that maps to i .
- ▶ Now consider the set $S = \{i \in \mathcal{N} \mid i \notin A_i\}$.

- ▶ For $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$ let A_i be the element of $P(\mathcal{N})$ that maps to i .
- ▶ Now consider the set $S = \{i \in \mathcal{N} \mid i \notin A_i\}$.
- ▶ S is a member of $P(\mathcal{N})$ but does not map to any element in \mathcal{N} - a contradiction.