

(2) Def: $\exists A \subseteq B$ 的双射函数.

构造 $f: [0,1] \rightarrow [a,b]$. $f(x) = a + (b-a) \cdot x$ ($x \in [0,1]$)

(4) ① $\{x | (\exists n)(x = n^3 \wedge n \in \mathbb{N})\}$

② $\{x | (\exists n)(x = n^2 \wedge n \in \mathbb{N})\}$

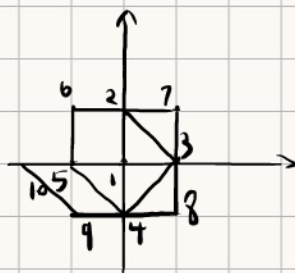
③ $\{x | (\exists n)(x = n^4 \wedge n \in \mathbb{N})\}$

(7) $2 \leq k \leq m \Rightarrow 2^m \leq k^m \leq m^m$

而 $m^m \leq (2^m)^m = 2^{m \cdot m} = 2^m \leq m^m \therefore m^m = 2^m = k^m$

同上述讨论 $m^m = 2^m = k^m$

$\therefore k^m = 2^m$



(9) 可数集: $\text{Card}(A) \leq \aleph_0$

构造如下

将所有 (x,y) $|x|+|y|$ 相等的一组放入一个序列中下:

$[(0,0)] [(1,0)(0,1)(-1,0)(0,-1)] [(2,0)(0,2)(-2,0)(0,-2)(1,1)(1,-1)(-1,1)(-1,-1)]$

建立映射

$f(0) = (0,0)$ $f(1) = (1,0)$ $f(2) = (0,1)$ $f(3) = (-1,0)$ $f(4) = (0,-1) \dots$

f 为单射且 f 为满射. 故 f 为 \mathbb{N} 到所有整数点集合的双射

故所有整数坐标点的集合为可数集

(10) $|A| = 3$ $|B| = \aleph_0$ $|D| = \aleph_0$

$|B \cap D| = \aleph_0$ $|B \cup D| = \aleph_0$

$|N^N| = |N^{\aleph_0}| = \aleph_0^{\aleph_0} = 2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1$

$|R^R| = |R^{\aleph_1}| = \aleph_1^{\aleph_1} = 2^{\aleph_1}$

实际上: 可数积的迪卡尔积为可数集且 $\aleph_1 \subset \aleph_1$.
故 $N \times N$ 为可数集