

Important: The question marked with a ♠ is to be written on a sheet of paper and submitted to your TA within the first 10 minutes of the beginning of your tutorial session. Questions marked with a * are optional challenge problems and are not to be discussed in the tutorial.

Problem 1

In class we discussed Cantor's predicament when a fleet of buses indexed by \mathbb{N} appeared at his hotel, each with seats indexed by \mathbb{N} . We suggested that Cantor can accommodate the guests as follows

- Currently resident guest in room i can shift to room 2^i .
- The j passenger of bus k can move into room p_{k+1}^j where p_k denotes the k th prime number, i.e., $p_1 = 2$.

Problem 1.1

Extend the solution discussed in class to the case where the fleet of buses is indexed by \mathbb{N}^2 .

Problem 1.2

Now let us consider a situation where the government declares that only rooms whose number is a multiple of 6 can be used. What should Cantor do to accomodate the guests now? In this case assume the buses are indexed by \mathbb{N} .

Problem 1.3

Use the solution of Problem 1.2 to give a simple way of accomodating a fleet of buses indexed by \mathbb{N}^k for any $k \geq 1$.

Problem 2

Which of the following is true?

1. A strict $\mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow A$ is finite.
2. A strict $\mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow \mathbb{N} \text{ surj } A$.
3. A strict $\mathbb{N} \Leftrightarrow \exists n \in \mathbb{N} : |A| < n$.

Problem 3 ♠ [1]

Prove that the set $\{0, 1\}^*$ of all finite strings on 0 and 1 is countable.

Problem 4

Prove that the set of positive rationals is countable. Then extend this proof to show that the set of rationals is countable.

Problem 5 [1]

Prove that the set \mathbb{N}^* of all finite sequences of natural numbers is countable.

Problem 6 [1]

Suppose we have an infinite sequence $\{f_i\}_{i \geq 1}$ of functions from \mathbb{N} to \mathbb{R}_+ (positive reals). A function $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ is said to *majorize* the sequence if for each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ there is some $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $\forall n \geq n_0 : f_k(n) \leq h(n)$.

Problem 6.1

Before going to the main question do the following

1. Show that for any finite $A \subset \mathbb{R}_+$, $\sup A \in \mathbb{R}_+$.
2. Show that there exist infinite sets of the form $A \subset \mathbb{R}_+$ such that $\sup A \notin \mathbb{R}_+$ (i.e. the supremum is ∞).

Problem 6.2

Give an explicit construction for h using Problem 6.1 as a hint. Is there some way of doing it without using this hint?

Problem 6.3

Also show that there is an h such that $f_k(n)$ is $o(h(n))$ for every $k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Problem 7

In class we proved the Schroder-Bernstein theorem using Tarski's Fixed Point Theorem. However the better known proof proceeds more explicitly. First try to work out a proof for the finite case. Then go and look at the structure of the proof for the general case provided in Problem 8.14 of [1]. Work out the proof according to the directions provided there. (It's very long so I am not copying it all out here).

Problem 8 *

Suppose we are given a graph $G = (V, E)$ where V is an infinite set. We say that such a graph is connected if there is a finite length path between any two vertices. Prove that every connected graph has a spanning tree. (Hint: Consider the poset of the trees contained in G ordered by the subgraph relation and see if you can apply Zorn's Lemma to prove the result.)

Problem 9

Prove that \mathbb{R} is uncountable.

Problem 10 [1]

An infinite binary string is called OK if the 1s are only allowed to appear in perfect square positions, i.e., at positions 1, 4, 9, Note that not all the perfect square positions must be 1, but all non-perfect square positions must be 0. Prove that the set of OK strings is uncountable.

References

- [1] E. Lehman, F. T. Leighton, and A. R. Meyer. Mathematics for Computer Science June 2018, MIT Open Courseware.