MATH 350-2 Advanced Calculus

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Outline

- Real Analysis Lecture 7
 - More with cardinality
 - Set algebra

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Proof.

Suppose $f: A \to \mathcal{P}(A)$ is surjective.

Consider the set

$$S = \{a \in A : a \notin f(a)\}.$$



Since f is surjectve, S = f(x) for some $x \in A$.

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Problem

Consider the statement $x \in S$. What can you conclude?

Problem

Is there a set with cardinality larger than \mathbb{R} ?

Problem

Show that the cardinality of the line segment (0,1) and the square $(0,1)\times(0,1)$ is the same.

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NOTATION:

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cup A_2 \cup \cdots \cup A_n.$$

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NOTATION:

$$\bigcap_{i=1}^n A_i = A_1 \cap A_2 \cap \cdots \cap A_n.$$

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De Morgan's Laws



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$$\{A_i:i\in I\}$$

A family of sets is a collection

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- index set I = (1, 2)
- family of sets $\{A_i : i \in I\}$
- $A_i = [0, i]$

Problem

Determine $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$.

- index set $I = \mathbb{Z}_+$
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- $A_i = [0, i)$

Problem

Determine $\bigcap_{i \in I} A_i$.

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Challenge!

A real number is called **algebraic** if it is a root of a polynomial with integer coefficients.

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Prove that the set of all algebraic numbers is countable.

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Hint: use the previous theorem!