Chapter 6 outline:

- Introduction, function equality, and anonymous functions (week-before Wednesday)
- Image and inverse images (week-before Friday)
- Function properties and composition (last week Monday)
- Reducing and pipelining (last week Wednesday)
- Cardinality (last week Friday)
- Countability **plus practice quiz** (**Today**)
- Review (Wednesday)
- Test 3, on Ch 5 & 6 (Friday)

- $A \subseteq B$ iff $(B - A) \cup A = B$.
- $(B - A) \cap A = \emptyset$
- If A and B are finite, disjoint sets, then $|A \cup B| = |A| + |B|$.

Assume A and B are finite sets.

Ex 6.6.1. If $A \subseteq B$, then $|B - A| = |B| - |A|$.

Ex 6.6.2. If $A \subseteq B$, then $|A| \leq |B|$.

Two finite sets X and Y have the *same cardinality* as each other if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from X to Y.

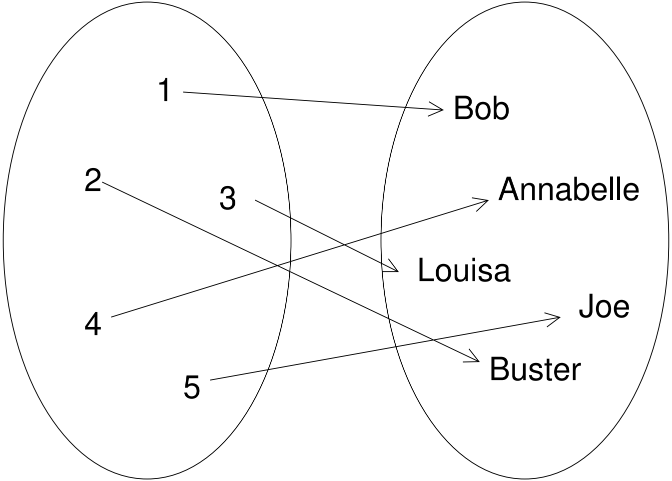
To use this *analytically*:

Suppose X and Y have the same cardinality. Then let f be a one-to-one correspondence from X to Y.
f is both onto and one-to-one.

To use this *synthetically*:

Given sets X and Y . . .
[Define f] Let $f : X \to Y$ be a function defined as . . .
Suppose $y \in Y$. *Somehow find $x \in X$ such that $f(x) = y$.* Hence f is onto.
Suppose $x_1, x_2 \in X$ such that $f(x_1) = f(x_2)$. *Somehow show $x_1 = x_2$.* Hence f is one-to-one.
Since f is a one-to-one correspondence, X and Y have the same cardinality as each other.

A finite set X has cardinality $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which we write as $|X| = n$, if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from $\{1, 2, \ldots n\}$ to X. Moreover, $|\emptyset| = 0$.



Two finite sets X and Y have the *the same cardinality* as each other if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from X to Y.

A finite set X has cardinality $n \in \mathbb{N}$, which we write as $|X| = n$, if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from $\{1, 2, \ldots n\}$ to X. Moreover, $|\emptyset| = 0$.

Given a set X, if there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ and a one-to-one correspondence from $\{1, 2, \ldots n\}$ to X, then X is *finite* and $|X| = n$. Otherwise, X is *infinite*.

Are all infinities equal?

Which is more intuitive to you,

$$|\mathbb{N}| = |\mathbb{W}| = |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{Q}| = |\mathbb{R}|$$

or

$$|\mathbb{N}| < |\mathbb{W}| < |\mathbb{Z}| < |\mathbb{Q}| < |\mathbb{R}|$$

?

Thm 6.15. $\mathbb{W}$ and $\mathbb{N}$ have the same cardinality.

Proof. *[We need a one-to-one correspondence from* $\mathbb{N}$ *to* $\mathbb{W}$*.]*
Let $f : \mathbb{W} \to \mathbb{N}$ be defined so that $f(n) = n + 1$.
Suppose $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Then $f(n-1) = (n-1) + 1 = n$, so f is onto.
Next suppose $n_1, n_2 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that $f(n_1) = f(n_2)$. Then $n_1 + 1 = n_2 + 1$, and moreover $n_1 = n_2$. Hence f is one-to-one.
Since a one-to-one correspondence exists between $\mathbb{W}$ and $\mathbb{N}$, the two sets have the same cardinality. □

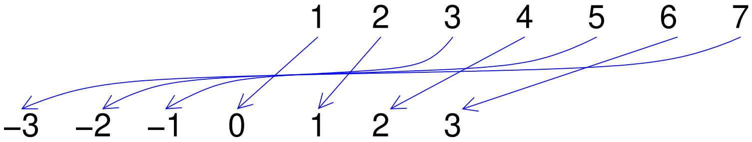
A set X is *countably infinite* if there exists a one-to-one correspondence from $\mathbb{N}$ to X.

A set is *countable* if it is finite or countably infinite. Otherwise it is *uncountable*.

Thm 6.16. $\mathbb{Z}$ is countably infinite.

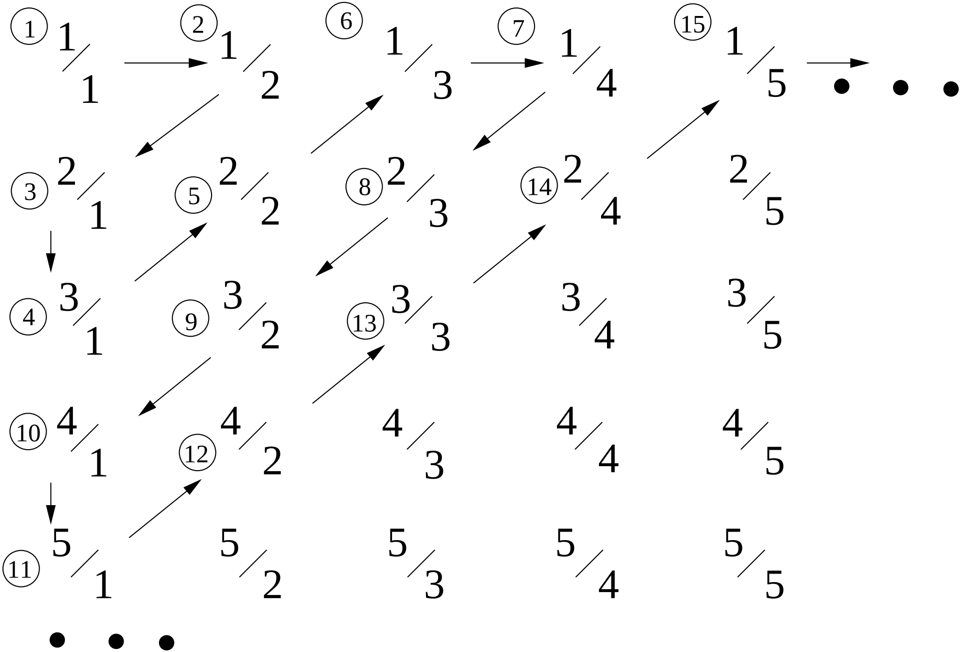
Proof. *[We need a one-to-one correspondence from $\mathbb{N}$ to $\mathbb{Z}$.]*
Let $f : \mathbb{N} \to \mathbb{Z}$ be defined so that

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} n \ \texttt{div}\ 2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\ -(n \ \texttt{div}\ 2) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Since f is a one-to-one correspondence, $\mathbb{Z}$ is countably infinite. $\square$

$1/1$	$1/2$	$1/3$	$1/4$	$1/5$	$\cdots$
$2/1$	$2/2$	$2/3$	$2/4$	$2/5$	
$3/1$	$3/2$	$3/3$	$3/4$	$3/5$	
$4/1$	$4/2$	$4/3$	$4/4$	$4/5$	
$5/1$	$5/2$	$5/3$	$5/4$	$5/5$	
$\cdots$					

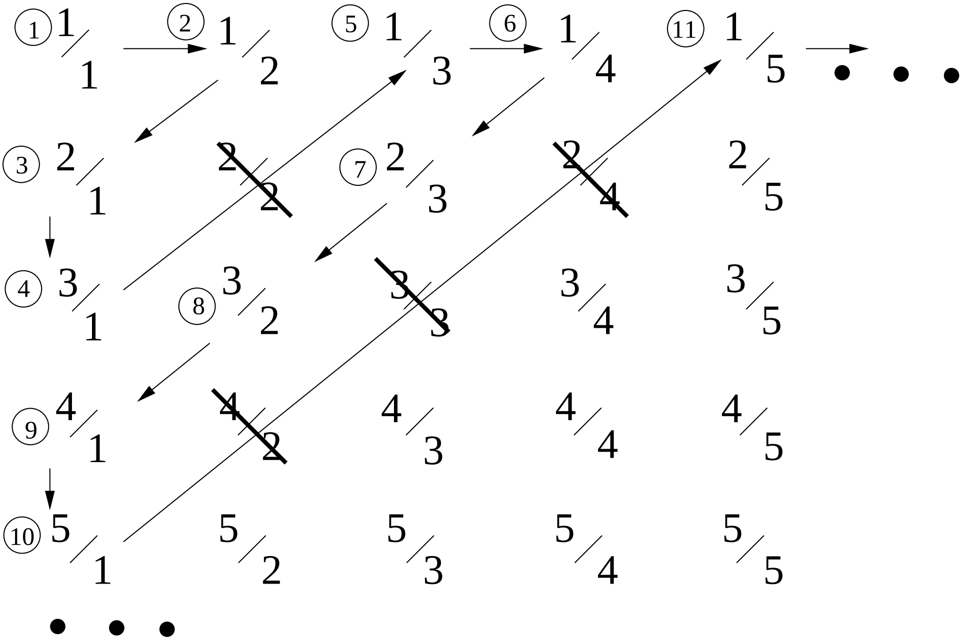


1/1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5
2/1 2/2 2/3 2/4 2/5
3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4 3/5
4/1 4/2 4/3 4/4 4/5
5/1 5/2 5/3 5/4 5/5
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

```
def next_seat(bus_number, seat_number) :
    return ((1, seat_number+1) if bus_number == 1 and seat_number%2==1
            else (bus_number+1, 1) if seat_number == 1 and bus_number%2==0
            else (bus_number-1, seat_number+1) if (seat_number + bus_number)%2==0
            else (bus_number+1, seat_number-1))

def bus_seat_to_hotel_room(bus_number, seat_number) :
    return len(generate_until([(1,1)], lambda ss : next_seat(* (ss[-1])),
                              lambda ss: ss[-1] == (bus_number, seat_number)))

def hotel_room_to_bus_seat(hotel_room) :
    return generate_until([(1,1)], lambda ss : next_seat(* (ss[-1])),
                              lambda ss: len(ss) == hotel_room)[-1]
```


1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11
1/1 1/2 1/3 1/4 1/5
2/1 2/2 2/3 2/4 2/5
3/1 3/2 3/3 3/4 3/5
4/1 4/2 4/3 4/4 4/5
5/1 5/2 5/3 5/4 5/5

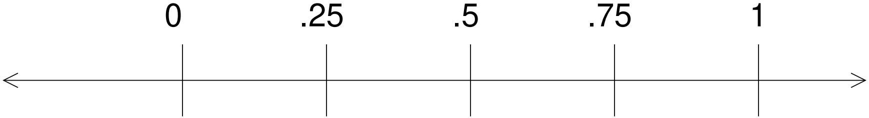
Thm 6.17. $\mathbb{Q}^+$ is countably infinite.

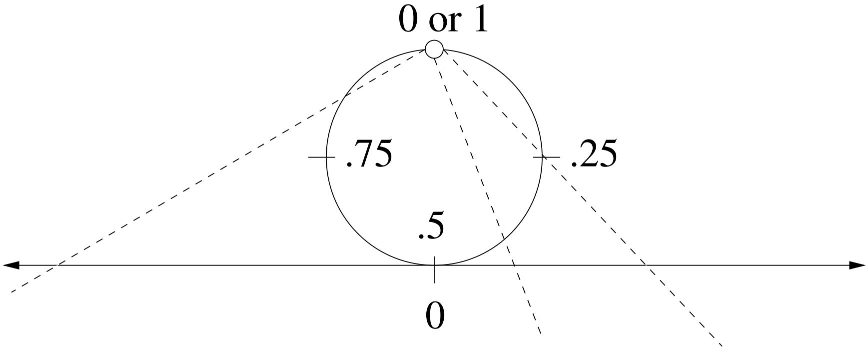
So,

$$|\mathbb{N}| = |\mathbb{W}| = |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{Q}|$$

What about $\mathbb{R}$?

Thm 6.18. $(0, 1)$ has the same cardinality as $\mathbb{R}$.





Thm 6.19. $(0,1)$ is uncountable.

Proof. *Suppose* $(0,1)$ *is countable. Then there exists a one-to-one correspondence* $f : \mathbb{N} \to (0,1)$*. We will use* f *to give names to the all the digits of all the numbers in* $(0,1)$*, considering each number in its decimal expansion, where each* $a_{i,j}$ *stands for a digit.:*

$$\begin{array}{rcl} f(1) & = & 0.a_{1,1}a_{1,2}a_{1,3}\ldots a_{1,j}\ldots \\ f(2) & = & 0.a_{2,1}a_{2,2}a_{2,3}\ldots a_{2,j}\ldots \\ & \vdots & \\ f(x) & = & 0.a_{x,1}a_{x,2}a_{x,3}\ldots a_{x,j}\ldots \\ & \vdots & \end{array}$$

Now construct a number $d = 0.d_1d_2d_3\ldots d_i\ldots$ *as follows*

$$d_i = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } a_{i,i} \neq 1 \\ 2 & \text{if } a_{i,i} = 1 \end{cases}$$

Since $d \in (0,1)$ *and* f *is onto, there exists an* $x \in \mathbb{N}$ *such that* $f(x) = d$. *Moreover,*

$$f(x) = 0.a_{x,1}a_{x,2}a_{x,3}\ldots a_{x,x}\ldots$$

so

$$d = 0.a_{x,1}a_{x,2}a_{x,3}\ldots a_{x,x}\ldots$$

by substitution. In other words, $d_i = a_{x,i}$, *and specifically* $d_x = a_{x,x}$. *However, by the way that we have defined* d, *we know that* $d_x \neq a_{x,x}$, *a contradiction. Therefore* $(0,1)$ *is not countable.* $\square$

For next time:

(No HW exercises)

Take quiz on cardinality and countability