

Re: Another set with cardinality $|\mathbb{Z}|$

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erayo@bilkent.edu.tr (Eray Ozkural exa) wrote in message
news:<fa69ae35.0409221823.682ae186@posting.google.com>...

> *Let's have an algorithm that starts with*
> *0.1 in binary, and constructs a tree in breadth-first fashion*
>
> *0.1*
> *0.01 0.11*
> *0.001 0.011....*
>
> *You get the idea... It's obvious that this tree has the same*
> *cardinality as \mathbb{Z} , since this is a nonhalting algorithm (or since I can*
> *give an integer to every node, etc.) Now, I want to prove that such a*
> *subdivision procedure cannot generate all x in $(0,1)$ in an intuitive*
> *way. Is the easiest method proof by contradiction?*
>
> *Regards,*

All of the numbers you have generated are of finite length, can you find some numbers whose binary representations never terminate? Finding counter-examples seems to me to be a form of proof by contradiction although I find it convenient to distinguish between the two since counter-examples are sometimes easier to find than a deduced logical flaw, although essentially I think that's what you're doing.

If you're looking for a mapping from your set to the subset of naturals you could try taking the set of primes and mapping them like so, $0.1 = 2^1$, $0.01 = 3^1$, $0.11 = 2^1 * 3^1$ and so on, giving a unique prime to each binary place and making each of the numbers your algorithm generates match up with a unique number of the form $p_1^{a_1} p_2^{a_2} \dots p_n^{a_n}$ where p_k is the k -th prime number and n is the breadth of the number and you select 0 or 1 based on which binary digit is in the k -th place of the number. You could then refer to Cantor's proof of the uncountability of the interval $(0,1)$. Mapping in a similar fashion to powers of primes is an easy way to show that the cartesian product of two countable sets is also countable, by mapping it to a subset of \mathbb{N} and extends easily to the case of n cartesian products. Hope this helps. :)