

Re: induction vs Cantor

Source: <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2004-12/1983.html>

From: Chairman of the David Hilbert Appreciation Society (*mathgeekxxiii_at_hotmail.com*)

Date: 11/26/04

Date: Fri, 26 Nov 2004 16:01:47 -0500

Poker Joker wrote:

> *"Chairman of the David Hilbert Appreciation Society"*

> <mathgeekxxiii@hotmail.com> wrote in message

> news:8JqdnQxnYLCa6zrcRVn-3w@giganews.com...

>

>>Poker Joker wrote:

>>

>>>Let L_1 be a list of reals that implies a mapping F_1

>>>between the naturals and reals.

>>

>>Ok

>>

>>

>>>Let D_n be a Cantor anti-diagonal number that can be

>>>formed using the mapping F_n

>>

>>Ok

>>

>>

>>>Let L_{n+1} be a list of reals by inserting D_n into L_n

>>>at row $2n$ and shifting down all the previous rows at $2n$

>>>and above. This process is clearly an inductive process

>>>that creates a new mapping for each natural number.

>>>(L_{n+1} could also be formed by prepending D_n to

>>> L_n .)

>>

>>Right. You outline a process to create infinitely many L_n ,

>>none of which contains all of the reals.

>>

>>

>>>All of the D_n can be found in "infinitely many" mappings

>>>between the naturals and the reals.

>>

>>This part is a bit fuzzy. At this stage you don't have a proof

>>that any one L_n contains all of the reals; which is what you

>>>would need to declare that Cantor made an error. That you are

>>hand-waving about something included in "infinitely many" mappings

>>is irrelevant since in no obvious way does such a thing relate

>>to a list, or a bijection.

>

>

> This part is not fuzzy. For all $j > n$, D_n is in L_j .

It's less fuzzy now.

> The union of all the L_n , (a countable set) contains all the D_n .

I agree that the union of all L_n is a countable set.

I also agree that the union of all L_n "contains all the D_n "

However, I don't agree that $R \setminus L_0 =$ "all the D_n ".

Have you followed through with your process a little bit with a particular L_0 ? All of the D_n 's have the property that, if $k > n$, then the first $(n/2)-1$ digits of D_n match the first $(n/2)-1$ digits of D_k .

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