

## Re: bijection of R: $R \leftrightarrow R \times \dots \times R$

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*Source:* <http://sci.tech-archive.net/Archive/sci.math/2005-09/msg01954.html>

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- *From:* "Timothy Golden <http://www.BandTechnology.com>" <[ttpppggg@xxxxxxxx](mailto:ttpppggg@xxxxxxxx)>
  - *Date:* 8 Sep 2005 13:50:59 -0700
- 

David C. Ullrich wrote:

> On 8 Sep 2005 10:22:24 -0700, "Timothy Golden  
> <http://www.BandTechnology.com> <[ttpppggg@xxxxxxxx](mailto:ttpppggg@xxxxxxxx)> wrote:  
>  
>>  
>> David C. Ullrich wrote:  
>>> On 7 Sep 2005 10:21:28 -0700, "Timothy Golden  
>>> <http://www.BandTechnology.com> <[ttpppggg@xxxxxxxx](mailto:ttpppggg@xxxxxxxx)> wrote:  
>>>>  
>>>> Does anyone reject this method on philosophical grounds?  
>>>> The digits are merely a representation of a real number,  
>>>> not the real number itself. A value (a) and (b) in the reals  
>>>> would seem more valid, and a function defined mathematically:  
>>>>  $c = f(a, b)$ .  
>>>>  
>>>> First, it seem like you are wrongly rejecting something  
>>>> on philosophical grounds: Although it turns out it doesn't  
>>>> quite solve the problem, if it did solve the problem there  
>>>> would be nothing wrong with defining a function  $f(a,b)$  in  
>>>> terms of the decimal digits.  
>>>>  
>>>> This thing you guys are doing is sort of a three tape Turing solution.  
>>>> Yes it works but where is the purity?  
>>>> How about a swirl where  
>>>>  $t = c$   
>>>>  $r = c d$   
>>>> where  $t$  is theta and  $r$  is radius.  
>>>> now  $a = r \cos t$   
>>>> and  $b = r \sin t$   
>>>> Within a delta related to  $d$  there will be a range of  $c$  that matches for  
>>>> any  $a$  and  $b$ .  
>>>> If more accuracy is needed then drop  $d$ .  
>>>>  
>>>> First, I don't follow your definition at all. But more important,  
>>>> it seems clear that you're not defining a function! You say do  
>>>> this, then you get a range of  $c$ , if more accuracy is required  
>>>> do something else...  
>>>> That is the epsilon-delta method of thinking isn't it? This is at the

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>> foundation of real analysis.

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> Uh, thanks. I understand real analysis very well. The formulas

> above do not define a bijection from the plane to the line,

> or in the other direction.

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> Something that has a range coming close to every point in a set

> is not a mapping onto that set. Saying "this is the epsilon-delta

> method of thinking" does not change that fact.

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> When you prove that for any range delta

> you can choose an epsilon that suffices you have proven the general

> situation. However small you want the error that sets d in the swirl

> construction above. Choosing  $d = 1$  gets a swirl emanating from the

> origin passing through 1,2,3,... on the complex plane. Based on a

> single unsigned continuous value two real values can be generated(with

> error). It is the simplest space filling curve.

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> A spiral is not a space-filling curve at all.

Most of the space filling curves that I have seen fill a box of finite measure.

This one carries out to infinity so ought to be granted similar status as one which accomodates a box with zero error.

-Tim

> And in fact it's very easy to see that a bijection from

>  $\mathbb{R}$  to  $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}$  cannot be continuous. So those formulas above

> can't possibly be right.

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> Whether the approach

> can be generalized to three real values(3D) I'm not sure.

>>>

> >> To define a function  $f(a,b)$  you need to say exactly what  $f(a,b)$

> is (which the definition in terms of digits does!), not what

> it might be, or what it is approximately.

>>>

> >>> Does this approach work for 3D?

> >>> I don't see it.

>>>>

> >>>> -Tim

>>>

>>>

> >>> \*\*\*\*\*

>>>

> >>> David C. Ullrich

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Re: bijection of  $\mathbb{R}: \mathbb{R} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \dots \times \mathbb{R}$

> David C. Ullrich

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• Follow-Ups:

- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: David C. Ullrich

• References:

- ◆ bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: Timothy Golden <http://www.BandTechnology.com>
- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: Peter Webb
- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: David C. Ullrich
- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: Timothy Golden <http://www.BandTechnology.com>
- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: David C. Ullrich
- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: Timothy Golden <http://www.BandTechnology.com>
- ◆ Re: bijection of  $R: R \leftrightarrow Rx \dots xR$   
◇ From: David C. Ullrich

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• Next by Date: *Re: Steiner Systems*

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