

Re: Review of Mueckenheims book.

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- *From:* Tony Orlow <tony@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Tue, 13 Mar 2007 11:22:37 -0500
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cbrown@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

On Mar 12, 2:11 pm, Tony Orlow <t...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

mueck...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:

On 8 Mrz., 22:46, Tony Orlow <t...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

mueck...@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx wrote:
WM, you don't disagree that there are infinite sets containing just finite values, such as the reals in $[0,1]$, are you? I certainly agree that an infinite set of naturals must contain infinite values, but that's only because they are spaced apart by a unit in value. Isn't that your thinking?

If you disregard physical restrictions, then there are infinitely many real numbers in the interval. Their cardinality, however, is not larger than "infinite" for any set. Therefore we need no alephs etc. The binary tree shows that different alephs are self-contradictive. If you take into account the physical restrictions, then there is no infinite set. And that is the only correct approach.
Regards, WM

Well, since numbers are not physical entities, they don't actually occupy space on the number line – they are true points. So, between any two finitely distant points are indeed some infinite number of points. You say that the only correct approach is to take into account "physical" restrictions, but where the subject is non-physical, those restrictions don't exist, though relations do, even if between infinite

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nonphysical concepts called numbers.

Wow! That actually made sense for an /entire/ /paragraph/.

:)

DM said, "Wow! That makes even less sense than WM's posts. Although, it doesn't quite reach the heights of Ross's nonsense."

Where we can count in sequence from one element to any other, that neighborhood is finite, even if unbounded. Where we can never count between some pair of objects, such as between, say, ...1111 and ...2222, they are actually infinitely distant elements of a sequence, since successor() exists.

Erm... what th'!?!

Cheers – Chas

Was that a question? In a countable set, there are only a finite number of elements between any two specific elements. There are an infinite number of adic numbers between ...111 and ...222, no? And the adics each have a distinct successor, yes? What was the question?

Smiles,

Tony

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