

#### 4. cvičení - mohutnosti množin

1)  $\mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{Z}$

•  $\varphi: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \varphi(n) = n \quad \text{je prosté} \Rightarrow \mathbb{N} \lesssim \mathbb{Z}$

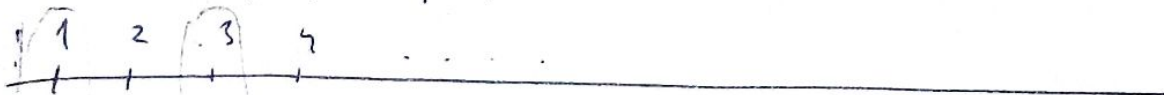
•  $\psi: \mathbb{Z} \rightarrow \mathbb{N} \quad \psi(q) = \begin{cases} 1 & q = 0 \\ 2q & q \in \mathbb{Z}; q > 0 \\ -2q + 1 & q \in \mathbb{Z}; q < 0 \end{cases}$

$\psi$  je prosté  $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \lesssim \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{Z}$

$\mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{Z} \approx \mathbb{Q} \prec \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \approx \mathbb{R} \prec \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$

$\mathbb{R} \approx [0, 1] \approx [0, 1) \approx (0, 1)$

2)  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \approx \mathbb{R} (0, 1)$



~~0,1~~  
0 x x 0

0,1 2 3 1

$0,101011 = 1 \cdot 2^{-1} + 0 \cdot 2^{-2} + 1 \cdot 2^{-3} + 0 \cdot 2^{-4} + 1 \cdot 2^{-5} + \dots$

$\varphi: \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} (0, 1)$

$M \subset \mathbb{N} : \varphi(M) = \sum_{k \in M} 2^{-k}$  je prosté

Proč  $2^{-k}$ ?

$0,1 = 0,0111$

$\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \lesssim (0, 1)$

$$\varphi: (0,1) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$$

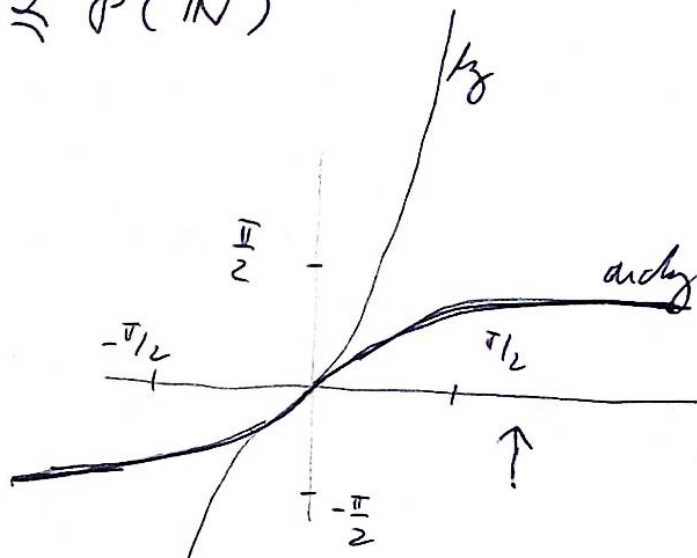
$$\varphi(q) = M = \left\{ \xi_i \in \mathbb{N}; q \text{ ma'ne } 2. \text{ razjima } \xi\text{-ben} \right. \\ \left. \text{mišle } 1, \text{ razjaji } 0,1 \text{ mišto } 0,0\bar{1} \text{ aprd.} \right\}$$

$$\varphi \text{ je } \text{ surjektive } : (0,1) \approx \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \approx (0,1)$$

$$3) \mathbb{R} \approx (0,1)$$

$$\text{arctg} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \left(-\frac{\pi}{2}, \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$$



$$\varphi(x) := \frac{\text{arctg } x + \frac{\pi}{2}}{\pi} : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow (0,1) \text{ surjektive a un-} \\ \text{bijekta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbb{R} \approx (0,1)$$

$$4) (0,1) \approx [0,1) \approx [0,1] \approx (0,1)$$

$$\hookrightarrow \varphi(x) = \frac{x+1}{10}; \text{ surjektive } \varphi([0,1]) = \left[\frac{1}{10}, \frac{2}{10}\right] \subset (0,1)$$

$$5) (0,1) \approx [0,1]^2$$

$$\bullet \varphi(x) = (x, 0) \in [0,1]^2 \text{ surjektive } (0,1) \approx [0,1]^2 \\ x \in (0,1)$$

$$\bullet [0,1]^2 \approx (0,1) ? - \text{Doma!}$$

$$6) \quad P_{01} = \{ \text{množina posloupností } 0 \text{ a } 1 \}$$

$$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R}, \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})$$

$$\text{Víme: } P_{01} \cong \mathbb{R}$$

$$\text{Chceme: } P_{01} \cong (0,1)$$

$$\text{Víme: } \hat{P}_{01} := \{ \text{posloupnosti } 0 \text{ a } 1, \text{ nekonečnou řadu } 1 \}$$

$$\hat{P}_{01} \cong (0,1) \quad \dots \text{ shora uvedeným } \varphi$$

$$P_{01} = \hat{P}_{01} \cup \underbrace{\{ p_n; \text{ konečnou řadu } 1 \}}_{\tilde{P}_{01}}$$

Chci ukázat, že  $\tilde{P}_{01}$  je spčetná.

$$7) \quad K = \{ \text{množina konečných podmnožin } \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$K_1 = \{ \text{množina 1 prvkův podmnožin } \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$K_1 \cong \mathbb{N}$$

$$K_2 = \{ \text{množina 2 prvkův podmnožin } \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$K_2 \cong \mathbb{N} \quad ; \quad K_n = \{ \text{množina } n \text{ prvkův podmnožin } \mathbb{N} \}$$

$$K_n \cong \mathbb{N}$$

$$K = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} K_n, \quad K_n \text{ spčetná, } K_n \cong \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow K \cong \mathbb{N}$$



a)  $K_1 \approx \mathbb{N}$  ✓

b)  $K_2 \approx \mathbb{N}$  ?

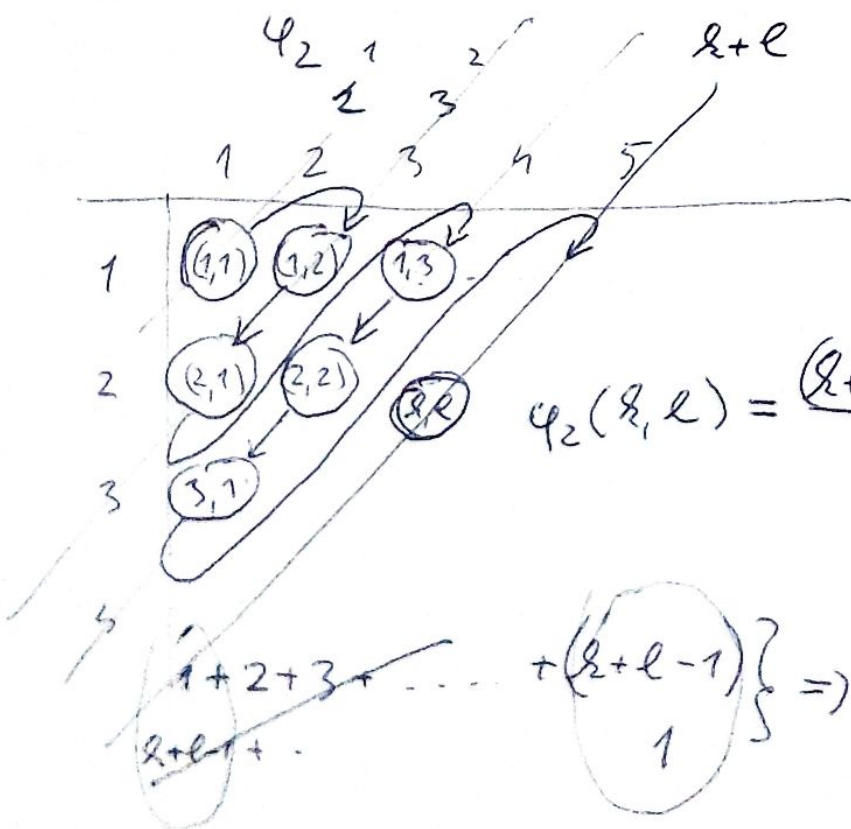
•  $K_2 \subseteq \mathbb{N}$  :  $\varphi(m) = \{m, m+1\}$  ;  $m \in \mathbb{N}$   
*paire!*

•  $K_2 \subseteq \mathbb{N}$

$M \in K_2$  ;  $M = \{a, b\}$  ;  $a < b$  ;  $a, b \in \mathbb{N}$

$M \xrightarrow{\varphi_1 \text{ paire}} [a, b]$  ;  $K_2 \subseteq \mathbb{N}^2$

$\mathbb{N}^2 \xrightarrow{\varphi_2}$   $\mathbb{N}$



$\varphi_2(x, l) = \frac{(x+l-2)(x+l-1)}{2} + l$   
*paire!*

$\{1+2+3+\dots + (x+l-1)\} \Rightarrow \frac{(x+l-1)(x+l)}{2}$

$1+2+\dots + x+l-2 = \frac{(x+l-2)(x+l-1)}{2}$

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2 \subseteq \mathbb{N}$

$$\mathbb{N}^3 \longrightarrow \mathbb{N}$$

$$(\ell_1, \ell_2, \ell_3) \in \mathbb{N}^3 \xrightarrow{\varphi_3} \varphi_2(\ell_1, \varphi_2(\ell_2)) \in \mathbb{N}$$

$$\varphi_3 \text{ je surjektive} \quad \mathbb{N}^3 \cong \mathbb{N} \Rightarrow \mathbb{N}^3 \cong \mathbb{N}$$

$$\Rightarrow K_3 \cong \mathbb{N}$$

$$\text{a podobne } \forall n \in \mathbb{N}: K_n \cong \mathbb{N}$$

~~Pr~~ Po onem:

ad 6)

Snadněji ukážeme, že  $P_{01} \cong \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ .

$$\{x_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^{+\infty} \in P_{01} : \varphi(\{x_\ell\}_{\ell=1}^{+\infty}) := \{\ell \in \mathbb{N}; x_\ell = 1\}$$

Přijíždí  $\varphi$  bijekce, a tedy  $P_{01} \cong \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) (\cong \mathbb{R})$   
 $P_{01}$  ma  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$

$$a15) \quad (0,1)^2 \cong (0,1)$$

Víme, že ex. bijekce  $\varphi: (0,1) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}_{01}$ .

Definujme  $\psi: (0,1)^2 \rightarrow (0,1)$  předpisem

$$\psi(x,y) = \varphi^{-1}\left(\sum_{k=1}^{+\infty} a_k \xi_k^{+1}\right), \text{ kde}$$

$$a_{2k} = \varphi(x)_k \text{ a } a_{2k+1} = \varphi(y)_k \text{ pro } k \in \mathbb{N}.$$

Paž  $\psi$  je prosté, dokonce bijekce.

$$\text{Tedy } (0,1)^2 \cong (0,1)$$

$$\text{Dále: } (0,1)^2 \cong [0,1]^2 \cong (0,1)^2$$

$\uparrow$   $\nearrow$   
 $\text{id}$

$$\varphi(x,y) := \left(\frac{x+1}{3}, \frac{y+1}{3}\right)$$

$$\text{Tedy } (0,1)^2 \cong [0,1]^2 \cong (0,1) \cong \mathbb{R}$$