Discrete Mathematics in Computer Science

Cardinality of Infinite Sets

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Finite Sets Revisited

We already know:

- The cardinality $|S|$ measures the size of set S.
- A set is finite if it has a finite number of elements.
- The cardinality of a finite set
  is the number of elements it contains.
- For a finite set S, it holds that $|\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^{|S|}$.

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  is the number of elements it contains.
- For a finite set S, it holds that $|\mathcal{P}(S)| = 2^{|S|}$.

A set is infinite if it has an infinite number of elements.

- Do all infinite sets have the same cardinality?
- Does the power set of infinite set S
  have the same cardinality as S?

Comparing the Cardinality of Sets

- $\{1, 2, 3\}$ and $\{\text{dog}, \text{cat}, \text{mouse}\}$ have cardinality 3.
- We can pair their elements:

$$1 \leftrightarrow \text{dog}$$
$$2 \leftrightarrow \text{cat}$$
$$3 \leftrightarrow \text{mouse}$$

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- We call such a mapping a bijection from one set to the other.
  - Each element of one set is paired with exactly one element of the other set.
  - Each element of the other set is paired with exactly one element of the first set.

Equinumerous Sets

We use the existence of a pairing also as criterion for infinite sets:

Definition (Equinumerous Sets)

Two sets A and B have the same cardinality ($|A| = |B|$) if there exists a bijection from A to B.

Such sets are called equinumerous.

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When is a set "smaller" than another set?

Comparing the Cardinality of Sets

- Consider $A = \{1, 2\}$ and $B = \{\text{dog}, \text{cat}, \text{mouse}\}$.
- We can map distinct elements of A to distinct elements of B:

$$1 \mapsto \text{dog}$$
$$2 \mapsto \text{cat}$$

- We call this an injective function from A to B:
  - every element of A is mapped to an element of B;
  - different elements of A are mapped to different elements of B.

Comparing Cardinality

Definition (cardinality not larger)

Set A has cardinality less than or equal to the cardinality of set B ($|A| \leq |B|$), if there is an injective function from A to B.

Definition (strictly smaller cardinality)

Set A has cardinality strictly less than the cardinality of set B ($|A| < |B|$), if $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|A| \neq |B|$.

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Set A has cardinality strictly less than the cardinality of set B ($|A| < |B|$), if $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|A| \neq |B|$.

Consider set A and object $e \notin A$. Is $|A| < |A \cup \{e\}|$?

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Hilbert's Hotel

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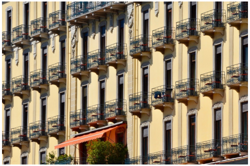
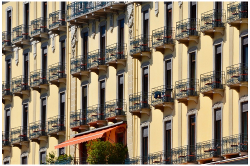
- If in a hotel all rooms are occupied then it cannot accomodate additional guests.



Hilbert's Hotel

Our intuition for finite sets does not always work for infinite sets.

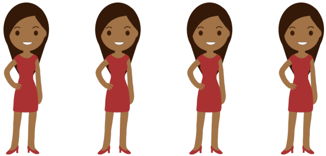
- If in a hotel all rooms are occupied then it cannot accomodate additional guests.
- But Hilbert's Grand Hotel has infinitely many rooms.
- All these rooms are occupied.



One More Guest Arrives

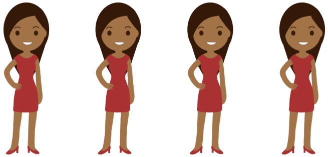
- Every guest moves from her current room n to room $n + 1$.
- Room 1 is then free.
- The new guest gets room 1.

Four More Guests Arrive



- Every guest moves from her current room n to room $n + 4$.
- Rooms 1 to 4 are no longer occupied and can be used for the new guests.

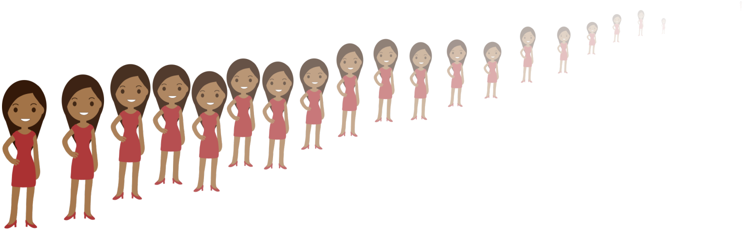
Four More Guests Arrive



- Every guest moves from her current room n to room $n + 4$.
- Rooms 1 to 4 are no longer occupied and can be used for the new guests.

$\rightarrow$ Works for any finite number of additional guests.

An Infinite Number of Guests Arrives



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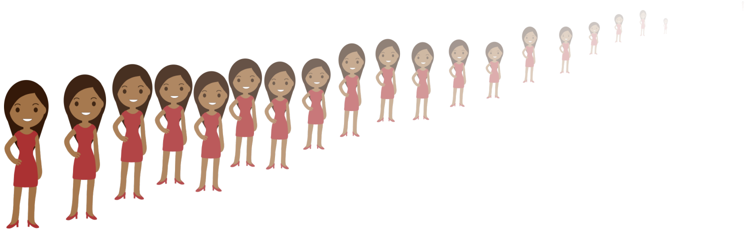

- Every guest moves from her current room n to room $2n$.
- The infinitely many rooms with odd numbers are now available.
- The new guests fit into these rooms.

Can we Go further?

What if . . .

- infinitely many coaches, each with an infinite number of guests

. . . arrive?

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What if . . .

- infinitely many coaches, each with an infinite number of guests
- infinitely many ferries, each with an infinite number of coaches, each with infinitely many guests

. . . arrive?

Can we Go further?

What if . . .

- infinitely many coaches, each with an infinite number of guests
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. . . arrive?

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- infinitely many coaches, each with an infinite number of guests
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- . . .

. . . arrive?

There are strategies for all these situations
as long as with “infinite” we mean “countably infinite”
and there is a finite number of layers.

Discrete Mathematics in Computer Science

$\aleph_0$ and Countable Sets

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Comparing Cardinality

- Two sets A and B have the same cardinality
  if their elements can be paired
  (i.e. there is a bijection from A to B).
- Set A has a strictly smaller cardinality than set B if
  - we can map distinct elements of A to distinct elements of B
    (i.e. there is an injective function from A to B), and
  - $|A| \neq |B|$.

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- This clearly makes sense for finite sets.
- What about infinite sets?
  Do they even have different cardinalities?

The Cardinality of the Natural Numbers

Definition ($\aleph_0$)

The cardinality of $\mathbb{N}_0$ is denoted by $\aleph_0$, i.e. $\aleph_0 = |\mathbb{N}_0|$

Read: "aleph-zero", "aleph-nought" or "aleph-null"

Countable and Countably Infinite Sets

Definition (countably infinite and countable)

A set A is countably infinite if $|A| = |\mathbb{N}_0|$.

A set A is countable if $|A| \leq |\mathbb{N}_0|$.

A set is countable if it is finite or countably infinite.

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A set is countable if it is finite or countably infinite.

- We can count the elements of a countable set one at a time.
- The objects are "discrete" (in contrast to "continuous").
- Discrete mathematics deals with all kinds of countable sets.

Set of Even Numbers

- $even = \{n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and } n \text{ is even}\}$
- Obviously: $even \subset \mathbb{N}_0$
- Intuitively, there are twice as many natural numbers as even numbers — no?
- Is $|even| < |\mathbb{N}_0|$?

Set of Even Numbers

Theorem (set of even numbers is countably infinite)

The set of all even natural numbers is countably infinite,
i. e. $|\{n \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0 \text{ and } n \text{ is even}\}| = |\mathbb{N}_0|$.

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Proof Sketch.

We can pair every natural number n with the even number $2n$. □

Set of Perfect Squares

Theorem (set of perfect squares is countably infininite)

The set of all perfect squares is countably infinite,
i. e. $|\{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}| = |\mathbb{N}_0|$.

Set of Perfect Squares

Theorem (set of perfect squares is countably infininite)

The set of all perfect squares is countably infinite,
i. e. $|\{n^2 \mid n \in \mathbb{N}_0\}| = |\mathbb{N}_0|$.

Proof Sketch.

We can pair every natural number n with square number n^2. □

Subsets of Countable Sets are Countable

In general:

Theorem (subsets of countable sets are countable)

Let A be a countable set. Every set B with $B \subseteq A$ is countable.

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Let A be a countable set. Every set B with $B \subseteq A$ is countable.

Proof.

Since A is countable there is an injective function f from A to $\mathbb{N}_0$.
The restriction of f to B is an injective function from B to $\mathbb{N}_0$. □

Set of the Positive Rationals

Theorem (set of positive rationals is countably infininite)

Set $\mathbb{Q}_+ = \{n \mid n \in \mathbb{Q} \textit{ and } n > 0\} = \{p/q \mid p, q \in \mathbb{N}_1\}$
is countably infinite.

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Set $\mathbb{Q}_+ = \{n \mid n \in \mathbb{Q} \text{ and } n > 0\} = \{p/q \mid p, q \in \mathbb{N}_1\}$
is countably infinite.

Proof idea.

$\frac{1}{1}$ (0) →	$\frac{1}{2}$ (1)	$\frac{1}{3}$ (4) →	$\frac{1}{4}$ (5)	$\frac{1}{5}$ (10) →	
$\frac{2}{1}$ (2) ↓	$\frac{2}{2}$ $(\cdot)$	$\frac{2}{3}$ (6)	$\frac{2}{4}$ $(\cdot)$	$\frac{2}{5}$	$\dots$
$\frac{3}{1}$ (3)	$\frac{3}{2}$ (7)	$\frac{3}{3}$ $(\cdot)$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{5}$	$\dots$
$\frac{4}{1}$ (8) ↓	$\frac{4}{2}$ $(\cdot)$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$	$\frac{4}{5}$	$\dots$
$\frac{5}{1}$ (9)	$\frac{5}{2}$	$\frac{5}{3}$	$\frac{5}{4}$	$\frac{5}{5}$	$\dots$
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$	

□

Union of Two Countable Sets is Countable

Theorem (union of two countable sets countable)

Let A and B be countable sets. Then $A \cup B$ is countable.

Proof sketch.

As A and B are countable there is an injective function f_A from A to $\mathbb{N}_0$, analogously f_B from B to $\mathbb{N}_0$.

We define function $f_{A\cup B}$ from $A \cup B$ to $\mathbb{N}_0$ as

$$f_{A\cup B}(e) = \begin{cases} 2f_A(e) & \text{if } e \in A \\ 2f_B(e) + 1 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This $f_{A\cup B}$ is an injective function from $A \cup B$ to $\mathbb{N}_0$. □

Integers and Rationals

Theorem (sets of integers and rationals are countably infinite)

The sets $\mathbb{Z}$ and $\mathbb{Q}$ are countably infinite.

Without proof ($\rightsquigarrow$ exercises)

Union of More than Two Sets

Definition (arbitrary unions)

Let M be a set of sets. The union $\bigcup_{S \in M} S$ is the set with

$$x \in \bigcup_{S \in M} S \text{ iff exists } S \in M \text{ with } x \in S.$$

Countable Union of Countable Sets

Theorem

Let M be a countable set of countable sets.

Then $\bigcup_{S \in M}$ is countable.

We proof this formally after we have studied functions.

Set of all Binary Trees is Countable

Theorem (set of all binary trees is countable)

The set $B = \{b \mid b \text{ is a binary tree}\}$ is countable.

Proof.

For $n \in \mathbb{N}_0$ the set B_n of all binary trees with n leaves is finite.
With $M = \{B_i \mid i \in \mathbb{N}_0\}$ the set of all binary trees is
$B = \bigcup_{B' \in M} B'$.
Since M is a countable set of countable sets, B is countable. □

And Now?

We have seen several sets with cardinality $\aleph_0$.

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What about our original questions?

- Do all infinite sets have the same cardinality?
- Does the power set of infinite set S have the same cardinality as S?