

Introduction to Proofs - Cardinality - Definitions

Prof Mike Pawliuk

UTM

July 30, 2020

Slides available at: mikepawliuk.ca

This work is licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.5 Canada License.



Learning Objectives (for this video)

By the end of this video, participants should be able to:

- ① Define relative cardinality
- ② State and prove basic abstract results about cardinality.

1. Motivation

Example 1

Do you have more fingers on your left hand or right hand?

1. Motivation

Example 1

Do you have more fingers on your left hand or right hand?

Example 2

Are there more people or chairs in this picture?



This image is used with permission from Pixabay.

<https://pixabay.com/photos/meetings-coffee-shop-people-cafe-1149198/>

1. Motivation

Example 2

Are there more people or chairs in this picture?



This image is used with permission from Pixabay.
<https://pixabay.com/photos/meetings-coffee-shop-people-cafe-1149198/>

1. Motivation

Example 2

Are there more people or chairs in this picture?



This image is used with permission from Pixabay.
<https://pixabay.com/photos/meetings-coffee-shop-people-cafe-1149198/>

Conclusion

We have an assignment of each person to a different chair, and there are chairs left over. So there are more chairs than people.

1. Motivation

Observations

- ① We don't need numbers to do this.
- ② We can measure relative quantities using the language of functions (injections, surjections, bijections).

1. Motivation

Example 2

What type of function is the assignment of people to chairs? (Domain, codomain, injective, surjective, bijective?)



This image is used with permission from Pixabay.
<https://pixabay.com/photos/meetings-coffee-shop-people-cafe-1149198/>

1. Motivation

Example 2

What type of function is the assignment of people to chairs? (Domain, codomain, injective, surjective, bijective?)



This image is used with permission from Pixabay.
<https://pixabay.com/photos/meetings-coffee-shop-people-cafe-1149198/>

Conclusion

It is a function $f : \{\text{people in picture}\} \rightarrow \{\text{chairs in picture}\}$ that is an injection (but not a surjection).

2. Definitions

Definitions

Let A and B be two sets. We define

- ① $|A| \leq |B|$ iff
- ② $|A| = |B|$ iff

We call $|A|$ the cardinality of A .

Informally:

2. Definitions

Definitions

Let A and B be two sets. We define

- ① $|A| \leq |B|$ iff there is an injection $f : A \rightarrow B$.
- ② $|A| = |B|$ iff

We call $|A|$ the cardinality of A .

Informally:

2. Definitions

Definitions

Let A and B be two sets. We define

- ① $|A| \leq |B|$ iff there is an injection $f : A \rightarrow B$.
- ② $|A| = |B|$ iff there is a bijection $f : A \rightarrow B$.

We call $|A|$ the cardinality of A .

Informally:

2. Definitions

Definitions

Let A and B be two sets. We define

- ① $|A| \leq |B|$ iff there is an injection $f : A \rightarrow B$.
- ② $|A| = |B|$ iff there is a bijection $f : A \rightarrow B$.

We call $|A|$ the cardinality of A .

Informally: $|A|$ is the “number of elements in A ”. It has nothing to do with absolute values.

We will not use this as our definition.

3. Simple properties

Lemma

Let A, B, C be sets. Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. Then

3. Simple properties

Lemma

Let A, B, C be sets. Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. Then $|A| \leq |C|$.

Proof.

Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. So

3. Simple properties

Lemma

Let A, B, C be sets. Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. Then $|A| \leq |C|$.

Proof.

Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. So there are injections $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$.

3. Simple properties

Lemma

Let A, B, C be sets. Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. Then $|A| \leq |C|$.

Proof.

Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. So there are injections $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$.

Now $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ is an injection from A to C (by a lemma from section on compositions).

3. Simple properties

Lemma

Let A, B, C be sets. Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. Then $|A| \leq |C|$.

Proof.

Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. So there are injections $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$.

Now $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ is an injection from A to C (by a lemma from section on compositions).

So $|A| \leq |C|$. □

3. Simple properties

Lemma

Let A, B, C be sets. Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. Then $|A| \leq |C|$.

Proof.

Assume $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |C|$. So there are injections $f : A \rightarrow B$ and $g : B \rightarrow C$.

Now $g \circ f : A \rightarrow C$ is an injection from A to C (by a lemma from section on compositions).

So $|A| \leq |C|$. □

Note. This property is like transitivity for relative cardinalities.

3. Other properties

Lemma

3. Other properties

Lemma

- ① For all sets A , $|A| \leq |A|$.
- ② For all sets A , $|A| = |A|$.
- ③ For all sets A, B , if $|A| = |B|$, then $|B| = |A|$.
- ④ For all sets A, B, C , if $|A| = |B|$ and $|B| = |C|$, then $|A| = |C|$.
- ⑤ For all sets A, B , if $|A| = |B|$, then $|A| \leq |B|$.

Exercise: Prove all of these using the definitions.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$.

Note

This is not a trivial fact! It requires a lot of work to show.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$.

Note

This is not a trivial fact! It requires a lot of work to show.

Exercise

- ① Construct an injection $f : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$.
- ② Construct an injection $g : [-2, 2] \rightarrow (-2, 2)$.
- ③ Construct a bijection $h : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$.

Note

This is not a trivial fact! It requires a lot of work to show.

Exercise

- ① Construct an injection $f : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$. $f(x) = x$
- ② Construct an injection $g : [-2, 2] \rightarrow (-2, 2)$.
- ③ Construct a bijection $h : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$.

Note

This is not a trivial fact! It requires a lot of work to show.

Exercise

- ① Construct an injection $f : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$. $f(x) = x$
- ② Construct an injection $g : [-2, 2] \rightarrow (-2, 2)$. $f(x) = x/2$
- ③ Construct a bijection $h : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein Theorem

Let A, B be sets.

If $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$, then $|A| = |B|$.

Note

This is not a trivial fact! It requires a lot of work to show.

Exercise

- ① Construct an injection $f : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$. $f(x) = x$
- ② Construct an injection $g : [-2, 2] \rightarrow (-2, 2)$. $f(x) = x/2$
- ③ Construct a bijection $h : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$. ????

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Useful Lemma

If $A \subseteq B$, then $|A| \leq |B|$.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Useful Lemma

If $A \subseteq B$, then $|A| \leq |B|$.

Proof.

Let $A \subseteq B$. Then $f : A \rightarrow B$ defined by $f(x) = x$ is a desired injection. □

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Useful Lemma

If $A \subseteq B$, then $|A| \leq |B|$.

Proof.

Let $A \subseteq B$. Then $f : A \rightarrow B$ defined by $f(x) = x$ is a desired injection. □

Question: Is the converse true?

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Useful Lemma

If $A \subseteq B$, then $|A| \leq |B|$.

Proof.

Let $A \subseteq B$. Then $f : A \rightarrow B$ defined by $f(x) = x$ is a desired injection. □

Question: Is the converse true?

No! For example, $|\{1, 2\}| \leq |\{4, 5, 6\}|$, but $\{1, 2\} \not\subseteq \{4, 5, 6\}$.

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Finite CSB

Let A, B be finite sets. The following are equivalent:

- ① $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$.
- ② $|A| = |B|$

4. Cantor-Schroeder-Bernstein

Finite CSB

Let A, B be finite sets. The following are equivalent:

- ① $|A| \leq |B|$ and $|B| \leq |A|$.
- ② $|A| = |B|$

Exercise. This proof is much easier than the general CSB. (Where did you use finiteness?)

Reflection

- What is the definition of $|A| \leq |B|$?
- What are the sets A where $|A| = |\emptyset|$?
- What is the role of surjections in determining relative cardinality?