

Introduction to Proofs - Cardinality - Definitions

Prof Mike Pawliuk

UTM

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Slides available at: mikepawliuk.ca

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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

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Example 2

Are there more people or chairs in this picture?



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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).

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Example 2

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



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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

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Let A and B be two sets. We define

① $|A| \leq |B|$ iff

② $|A| = |B|$ iff

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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.

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Lemma

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Note. This property is like transitivity for relative cardinalities.

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- 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

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- 1 Construct an injection $f : (-2, 2) \rightarrow [-2, 2]$.
- 2 Construct an injection $g : [-2, 2] \rightarrow (-2, 2)$.
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Question: Is the converse true?

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Question: Is the converse true?

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

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Finite CSB

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

- 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?