

MATH 355 PROBLEM SET
CHAPTER 0: COUNTABLE SETS

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Problem 1. [This problem uses concepts from real analysis, so if you have not taken that class you will probably find it challenging.] *Follow this outline to reproduce Cantor's original 1874 proof that \mathbb{R} is not countable.*

- (1) *Suppose you have a sequence $\langle [a_n, b_n] : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ of nested closed intervals getting smaller on both sides; that is, $a_n < a_{n+1} < b_{n+1} < b_n$ for all n . Prove that if $X = \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} [a_n, b_n]$ then any $x \in X$ must not be any a_n nor any b_n .*
- (2) *Also prove that X is nonempty.*
- (3) *Explain how to produce a sequence $\langle [a_n, b_n] : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ of strictly nested closed intervals from a sequence $\langle x_n : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ of real numbers so that any number in the intersection X must not be any x_n .*
- (4) *Conclude that \mathbb{R} is not countable.*

Problem 2. [This problem builds on the previous one and also uses concepts from real analysis.] *Show that if $\langle x_n : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ is dense in \mathbb{R} —meaning that for any open interval (a, b) there's some $x_n \in (a, b)$ —then the intersection X you obtain has a single element. Explain why for any real number y there's a sequence $\langle q_n : n \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$ of rational numbers so that doing this process with that sequence produces $X = \{y\}$.*

Problem 3. *Prove the infinitary De Morgan's Laws:*

$$C \setminus \bigcup_{A \in \mathcal{X}} A = \bigcap_{A \in \mathcal{X}} C \setminus A$$
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Problem 4. *Prove that a countable union of countable sets is countable. That is, if $A_0, A_1, \dots, A_n, \dots$ are all countable sets, then so is*

$$\bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} A_n.$$

Problem 5. *Consider the function $p : \mathbb{N}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ defined as*

$$p(a, b) = \frac{(a + b)(a + b + 1)}{2} + b.$$

Prove that p is a bijection onto \mathbb{N} . Prove that for any n there is a bijection $p_n : \mathbb{N}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ which is a polynomial.

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Problem 6. For an element x in a linear order (X, \leq) , the successor of x , if it exists, is the smallest $y \in X$ so that $y > x$. Prove that if (X, \leq) is a linear order so that every element of X has a successor then \mathbb{N} order embeds into X .

Problem 7. If (X, \leq) is a linear order with a minimum and so that every element of X has a successor, then you can formulate a version of the +1 induction property for X . Let z denote the minimum of X and let $s(x)$ denote the successor of $x \in X$.

- (+1 induction property) For any $Y \subseteq X$, if $z \in Y$ and for every $x \in X$ we have $x \in Y$ implies $s(x) \in Y$, then $Y = X$.

Prove that if X has the +1 induction property then X is order isomorphic to \mathbb{N} .

Problem 8. A linear order X is dense if given any $x < y$ from X there is $z \in X$ so that $x < z < y$. And X has no endpoints if it has neither a minimum nor a maximum. Prove that if X is a countable dense linear order without endpoints then X is order isomorphic to \mathbb{Q} .

Problem 9. [This problem uses some terminology from graph theory.] The Rado graph is the unique up to isomorphism countable graph (G, E) satisfying the following property:

- If A, B are finite and disjoint sets of vertices in G then there is a vertex $v \in G \setminus (A \cup B)$ so that $a E v$ for all $a \in A$ but $b \not E v$ for any $b \in B$.

Prove that any countable graph embeds into the Rado graph, where a graph embedding is a function $f : (H, E) \rightarrow (G, E)$ so that if $v E_H w$ if and only if $f(v) E_G f(w)$.

Problem 10. [This problem uses some terminology from algebra.] Prove that for any complex number z there is a countable algebraically closed field $K \subseteq \mathbb{C}$ which contains z .

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