

Today.

Today.

- ▶ Finish Countability.
- ▶ ..or uncountability.
- ▶ Undecidability.

Countable.

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All countably infinite sets are the same cardinality as each other.

Examples

Countably infinite (same cardinality as naturals)

- ▶ \mathbb{Z}^+ - positive integers

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Countably infinite (same cardinality as naturals)

- ▶ Z^+ - positive integers
Where's 0?
Bijection: $f(z) = z - 1$.
(Where's 0? 1 Where's 1? 2 ...)
- ▶ E even numbers.

Examples

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Where are the odds?

Examples

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Where are the odds? Half as big?

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Bijection: $f(e) = e/2$.

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Twice as big?
Bijection: $f(z) = 2|z| - \text{sign}(z)$.
Enumerate: 0, -1, 1, -2, 2...
Where $\text{sign}(z) = 1$ if $z > 0$ and $\text{sign}(z) = 0$ otherwise.

Examples: Countable by enumeration

- ▶ $N \times N$ - Pairs of integers.

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Enumerate: $(0, 0), (1, 0), (0, 1), (2, 0), (1, 1), (0, 2), \dots$

(a, b) at position $(a + b + 1)(a + b)/2 + b$ in this order.

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- ▶ Positive Rational numbers.

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- ▶ Positive Rational numbers.
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Countably infinite.
- ▶ All rational numbers.

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Enumerate: list 0, positive and negative.

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Enumerate: list 0, positive and negative. How?
Enumerate: 0, first positive, first negative, second positive..
Will eventually get to any rational.

Real numbers..

Real numbers are same size as integers?

The reals.

Are the set of reals countable?

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Lets consider the reals $[0, 1]$.

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Each real has a decimal representation.

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Diagonalization.

If countable, there a listing, L contains all reals.

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Construct “diagonal” number:

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3: .632120558...

4: .345212312...

⋮

Construct “diagonal” number: .7

Diagonalization.

If countable, there a listing, L contains all reals. For example

0: .500000000...

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2: .367879441...

3: .632120558...

4: .345212312...

⋮

Construct “diagonal” number: .77

Diagonalization.

If countable, there a listing, L contains all reals. For example

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2: .367879441...

3: .632120558...

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⋮

Construct “diagonal” number: .776

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⋮

Construct “diagonal” number: .7767

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1: .785398162...

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Construct “diagonal” number: .77677...

Diagonal Number: Digit i is 7 if number i 's i th digit is not 7
and 6 otherwise.

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Diagonal Number: Digit i is 7 if number i 's i th digit is not 7
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Diagonal number for a list differs from every number in list!

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Diagonal number not in list.

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Diagonal number is real.

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Contradiction!

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Contradiction!

Subset $[0, 1]$ is not countable!!

All reals?

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Subset $[0, 1]$ is not countable!!

What about all reals?

All reals?

Subset $[0, 1]$ is not countable!!

What about all reals?

No.

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If reals are countable then so is $[0, 1]$.

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1. Assume that a set S can be enumerated.

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Another diagonalization.

The set of all subsets of N .

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Theorem: The set of all subsets of N is not countable.
(The set of all subsets of S , is the **powerset** of N .)

Diagonalize Natural Number.

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“Construction” requires an infinite number of digits.

The Continuum hypothesis.

There is no set with cardinality between the naturals and the reals.

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First of Hilbert's problems!

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$[0, 1]$ has same cardinality as nonnegative reals!

Generalized Continuum hypothesis.

There is no infinite set whose cardinality is between the cardinality of an infinite set and its power set.

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There is no infinite set whose cardinality is between the cardinality of an infinite set and its power set.

The powerset of a set is the set of all subsets.

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Self reference.

Next Topic: Undecidability.

- ▶ Undecidability.

Barber paradox.

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Axioms changed.

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Cantor

Changing Axioms?

Goedel:

Any set of axioms is either inconsistent (can prove false statements) or incomplete (true statements cannot be proven.)

Concrete example:

Continuum hypothesis not disprovable in ZFC
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Dangerous work?

See Logicomix by Doxiadis, Papadimitriou (professor here), Papadatos, Di Donna.

Is it actually useful?

Write me a program checker!

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Check that the compiler works!

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How about.. Check that the compiler terminates on a certain input.

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HALT(P, I)

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HALT(*P*, *I*)

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Run P on I and check!

Implementing HALT.

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How long do you wait?

Implementing HALT.

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How long do you wait?

Something about infinity here, maybe?

Halt does not exist.

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Halt and Turing.

Proof:

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Proof: Assume there is a program $HALT(\cdot, \cdot)$.

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Any program is a fixed length string.

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Program halts or not any input, which is a string.

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P_1	H	H	L	\dots
P_2	L	L	H	\dots
P_3	L	H	H	\dots
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\ddots

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Halt does not exist!

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Wow, that was easy!

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We should be famous!

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

No computers.

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

No computers.

Adding machines.

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

No computers.

Adding machines.

e.g., Babbage (from table of logarithms) 1812.

No computers for Turing!

In Turing's time.

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Adding machines.

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Concept of program as data wasn't really there.

Turing machine.

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- A Turing machine.
- an (infinite) tape with characters

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Turing and computing.

Just a mathematician?

Turing and computing.

Just a mathematician?

“Wrote” a chess program.

Turing and computing.

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Simulated the program by hand to play chess.

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Involved with computing labs through the 40s.

Church, Gödel and Turing.

Church proved an equivalent theorem. (Previously.)

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Undecidability for Diophantine set of equations

⇒ no program can take any set of integer equations
and always correctly output whether it has an integer solution.

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Turing: personal.

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(A bite from the apple....) accident?

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2013. Granted Royal pardon.

Summary: decidability.

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