

## Worksheet: Cardinality

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Cantor defined  $|S| \leq |T|$  when there is an injective (one-to-one) mapping from  $S$  to  $T$ . A set  $S$  is said to be *countable* if  $|S| \leq |\mathbb{N}|$ , and *countably infinite* if  $|S| = |\mathbb{N}|$  (i.e.,  $|S| \leq |\mathbb{N}|$  and  $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |S|$ ). A set is *uncountable* if it is not countable.

What are some ways to show that an infinite set is countably infinite?

Which of the following infinite sets are countable?

- The even natural numbers (0, 2, 4, 6, etc.)
  
- All ordered pairs of natural numbers ( $\langle 0, 17 \rangle$ ,  $\langle 99999, 62 \rangle$ , etc.)
  
- All nonnegative rational numbers ( $0, 3, \frac{13}{4}, \frac{16}{5}, \frac{22}{7}, \frac{355}{113}$ , etc.)
  
- The integers ( $\dots - 3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3$ , etc.)
  
- All rational numbers  
( $0, -3, \frac{13}{4}, -\frac{16}{5}, \frac{22}{7}, -\frac{355}{113}$ , etc.)
  
- All finite sets of natural numbers  
( $\emptyset, \{3, 99, 127\}, \{2\}, \{1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, \dots, 989877\}$ , etc.)

- All “finite strings” (finite sequences) of 0’s and 1’s  
( $\epsilon$ , 0, 10101011, 0000000, etc.)
- All “finite strings” (finite sequences) of a’s and b’s  
( $\epsilon$ , a, babababb, aaaaaa, etc.)
- The dyadic rational numbers between 0 and 1 inclusive ( $0, 1, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$ , etc.)
- All computer files
- All finite ordered sequences (i.e., lists) of natural numbers  
( $\langle \rangle$ ,  $\langle 3, 3, 3, 99, 127, 3 \rangle$ ,  $\langle 2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle 2, 2 \rangle$ ,  $\langle 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, \dots, 989877, 1 \rangle$ , etc.)
- All polynomials with rational coefficients.



- All (countably) infinite sequences of 0's and 1's  
( (0,0,0,0,...), (0,1,0,1,0,1,...), (1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, ...) , etc.)
  
- All sets of natural numbers
  
- All (countably) infinite sequences of digits  
( (0,0,0,0,...), (0,1,0,1,0,7,...), (7, 2, 1, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, 9, ...) , etc.)
  
- The set of real numbers between 0 and 1 inclusive
  
- The set  $\mathbb{R}$  of all real numbers
  
- The algebraic real numbers (i.e., zeros of polynomials with rational coefficients)