

Liczby kardynałowe - c.d.

$$\kappa^\lambda \cdot \kappa^\mu = \kappa^{\lambda+\mu}$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad \mathbb{C} \cdot \mathbb{C} = 2^{\aleph_0} \cdot 2^{\aleph_0} = 2^{\aleph_0 + \aleph_0} = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$|\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}| = |\mathbb{R}|$$

$$\textcircled{P} \quad 0 < 1 < 2 < \dots < \aleph_0 < \mathbb{C} < 2^{\mathbb{C}} < 2^{(2^{\mathbb{C}})} < \dots$$

$$\begin{cases} \aleph_0 = \aleph_0 \\ \aleph_{n+1} = 2^{\aleph_n} \end{cases} \quad \aleph = \text{Beth}$$

$$\aleph_1 = 2^{\aleph_0} = \mathbb{C}$$

$$\aleph_0 < \aleph_1 < \aleph_2 < \aleph_3 < \dots$$

$$\aleph_2 = 2^{\aleph_1} = 2^{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$|X_n| = \aleph_n \quad : \quad X_\omega = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} X_n$$

$$\aleph_0 < \aleph_1 < \dots < |X_\omega| = \aleph_\omega < \aleph_{\omega+1} < \dots$$

UWA GA.  $\mathbb{N}$  is L. hand  $\cong \mathbb{N}$  known.

CARD

$\kappa \in \text{CARD} \rightsquigarrow X_\kappa$  t. ie  $|X_\kappa| = \kappa$ .

$Y = \bigcup_{\kappa \in \text{CARD}} X_\kappa$  ;  $|Y| \geq \kappa = |X_\kappa|$   
due to  $\kappa \in \text{CARD}$

wtedy  $(\forall \kappa \in \text{CARD}) (|X_\kappa| < |P(Y)|)$   
( $\forall \kappa \in \text{CARD}$ )  $(|X_\kappa| < |P(Y)|)$ .

spz.

P.  $\Delta = 1 \cdot \Delta \lesssim 2 \cdot \Delta \lesssim 3 \cdot \Delta \lesssim \dots \lesssim \frac{k}{\hbar_0} \Delta \lesssim \Delta \cdot \Delta = \Delta$

To many variations.

$\Delta \approx 2 \cdot \Delta = \dots = n \cdot \Delta = \dots = \frac{k}{\hbar_0} \Delta$ ,

TW.  $(A^B)^C \sim A^{B \times C}$

as like-walk:  
 $\binom{m}{n}^k \approx n^{mk}$

with  $\kappa = |A|$ ,  $\lambda = |B|$ ,  $\mu = |C|$ :

$(\kappa^\lambda)^\mu = \kappa^{\lambda \cdot \mu}$

with GUR:

$n: n+n=n \equiv 0=0$

Card:  $\frac{k}{\hbar_0} + \frac{k}{\hbar_0} = \frac{k}{\hbar_0}$   
 $\Delta + \Delta = \Delta$

$$(A^B)^C \sim A^{B \times C}$$

$$\Phi: (A^B)^C \longrightarrow A^{B \times C}$$

Die  $f \in (A^B)^C$ :

$$\Phi(f)((b, c)) = (f(c))(b)$$

gesue, ie  $\Phi: (A^B)^C \rightarrow A^{B \times C}$ .

① Sei, ie  $f, g \in (A^B)^C$  i  $\Phi(f) = \Phi(g)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} (\Phi(f) = \Phi(g)) &\equiv (\forall (b, c) \in B \times C) (\Phi(f)((b, c)) = \Phi(g)((b, c))) \\ &\equiv (\forall b)_B (\forall c)_C (f(c)(b) = g(c)(b)) \equiv (\forall c)_C [(\forall b)_B (f(c)(b) = g(c)(b))] \\ &\Rightarrow (\forall c)_C (f(c) = g(c)) \rightarrow f = g \quad \Phi \text{ ist 1-1.} \end{aligned}$$

$$\Phi(f)((b, c)) = (f(c))(b)$$

$$\alpha \in A^{B \times C}$$

Definicja:  $\Phi$

$$(f(c))(b) = \alpha((b, c))$$

$\uparrow$   
 $A^B$

Wtedy  $\Phi(f)((b, c)) = (f(c))(b) = \alpha((b, c))$

wtedy  $\Phi(f) = \alpha$ .

wtedy  $\Phi: (A^B)^C \xrightarrow{\cong} A^{B \times C}$



Informacja: CURRY'ing

JavaScript

```
function add(x, y) {  
  return x + y;  
}
```

```
function Adder(x) {  
  return function(y) {  
    return add(x, y);  
  }  
}
```

HASKEL

→ {  
 - sama funkcja  
 - wiele zmiennych  
 - funkcje 1 zmienną}

$add: \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

$add \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$

$(\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})^{\mathbb{N}}$

---

var add3 = Adder(3)

console.log(add3(10))

// 13

var add111 = Adder(111)

(P)

$$|\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}| = \beth_1 = (2^{\aleph_0})^{\beth_1} = 2^{\aleph_0 \cdot \beth_1} =$$

$$= 2^{\beth_1} > \beth_1.$$

(P)

$$|\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Z}}| = \beth_0^{\aleph_0} = (2^{\aleph_0})^{\aleph_0} = 2^{\aleph_0 \cdot \aleph_0} =$$

$$= 2^{\aleph_0} = \beth_1.$$

$$\text{Tw. } |C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})| = \mathcal{C} \quad |\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{R}}| = 2^{\mathcal{C}}$$

D-d. 1)  $C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \supseteq \{\text{const}_a : a \in \mathbb{R}\}$

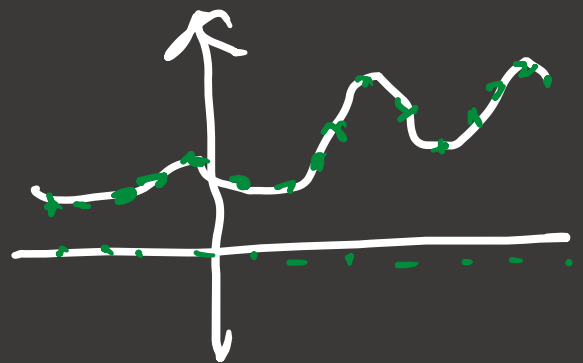
$$|C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R})| \geq \mathcal{C}$$

2) Definieren

$$\Phi: C(\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}) \xrightarrow{1-1} \mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Q}}$$

$$|\mathbb{R}^{\mathbb{Q}}| = \mathcal{C}^{\aleph_0} = \mathcal{C}$$

$$\Phi(f) = f|_{\mathbb{Q}}.$$





Podejście  $\Phi$  jest 1-1.

Miech  $f, g: \mathbb{R} \xrightarrow{\omega} \mathbb{R}$  i  $\Phi(f) = \Phi(g)$ ,

czyli  $f|_{\mathbb{Q}} = g|_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

Wzimy  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ . Wzimy jakiś ciąg  $\omega_n g$

(a)  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  t.j.  $a_n \in \mathbb{Q}$  i  $\lim_n a_n = x$ .

$$\left[ \text{np. } a_n = \frac{\lfloor n \cdot x \rfloor}{n} \right]$$

$$n \cdot x - 1 < \lfloor n \cdot x \rfloor \leq n \cdot x$$

$$x - \frac{1}{n} < a_n < x$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \downarrow & \downarrow & \downarrow \\ x & x & x \end{array}$$

Wtedy

$$f(x) = f(\lim_n a_n) \stackrel{cg}{=} \lim_n f(a_n)$$

$$= \lim_n (f \upharpoonright Q)(a_n) = \lim_n (g \upharpoonright Q)(a_n) =$$

$$= \lim_n g(a_n) \stackrel{cg}{=} g(\lim_n a_n) = g(x).$$

WIFC  $f = g$  

Def (otoczka Kleene'a)

$$X^* = \bigcup_{n \geq 0} X^n, \quad X^0 = \{\varepsilon\}$$

$\varepsilon \leftarrow$  ciąg pusty

niech  $w \in X^*$  składacz.

$\circ$  wygenerowana przez zbiorem  $X$ ,

Tw.  $\begin{cases} |X| \leq \aleph_0 \\ X \neq \emptyset \end{cases} \longrightarrow |X^*| = \aleph_0$

D-d.  $|X^n| \leq \underbrace{\aleph_0 \cdot \aleph_0 \cdots \aleph_0}_n = \aleph_0$

suma pow. wódz. nb. przelicz. jest przeliczalna.  $\square$

(P)

$X = \text{ASCII}$

$X^*$  = skrócone napisy. ← predicałny.  
ustalony rozmiar programu.

$\mathcal{P} = \{ p \in X^* : p \text{ jest programem na funkcje } \mathbb{N} \cup \mathbb{N}^2 \}$

np. `int succ(int x) { return (x+1); }`

`int pow2(int x) { return (2^x); }`

$\hookrightarrow \mathcal{P} \subseteq X^*$  — predicałny

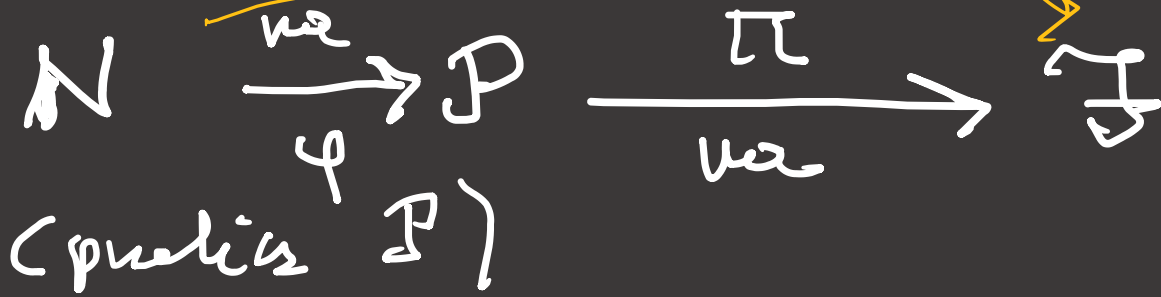
$\exists = \{ f \in \mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{istnieje } p \in \mathcal{P} \text{ t.j. } p \text{ oblicza } f \}$

$|\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}| = \beth$

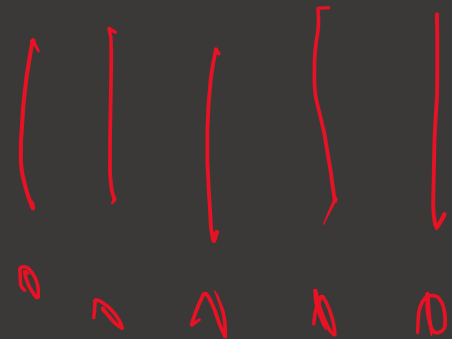
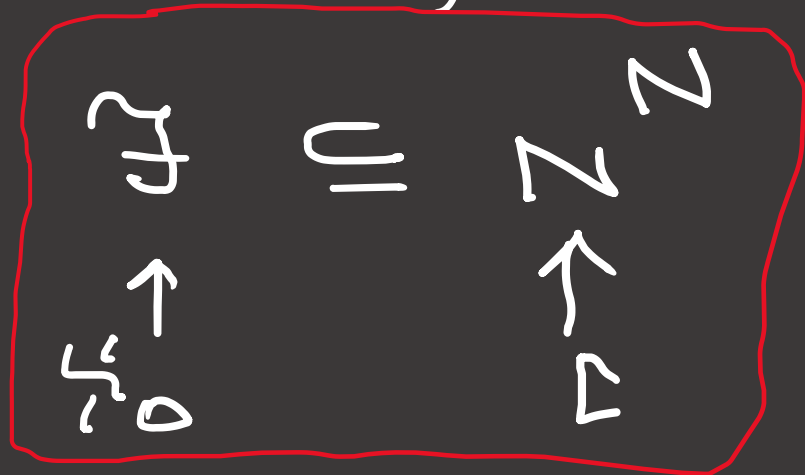
$\pi: \mathcal{P} \rightarrow \mathcal{F} : \mathcal{P} \rightarrow$  funkcja uporządkowa przez  $\mathcal{P}$ .

$\pi: \mathcal{P} \xrightarrow{\text{na}} \mathcal{F}$

$\pi \circ \varphi$



$\mathcal{F}$  - prekcia;  $|\mathcal{F}| = \aleph_0$



# metoda przekształceniowa

$$\mathcal{F} = \{ f_n : n \in \mathbb{N} \} \leftarrow \text{obl. } \mathbb{Z} \times \omega \mathbb{N}$$

$$h(n) = f_n(n) + 1$$

• oczyścić  $h : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

•  $h \notin \mathcal{F}$

D-d. gdyby:  $h \in \mathcal{F}$ , to  $h = f_n$

dla pewnego  $n \in \mathbb{N}$ , a wtedy

$$h(n) = f_n(n)$$

"

$$f_n(n) + 1$$

SPUŻ

	0	1	2	3	...
$f_0$	3	4	1	2	...
$f_1$	1	7	9	3	...
$f_2$	2	0	6	1	...
$\vdots$					