## Chapter 1: Countable sets

**Exercise 1.1:** Let  $f:[0,\infty)\to [0,1)$  be defined by  $f(x)=\frac{x}{x+1}$  for  $x\geqslant 0$ .

- (1) Show that f is bijective, and find its inverse  $f^{-1}$ .
- (2) For a positive integer  $n \ge 1$ , compute the composition  $f_n(x) = \underbrace{f \circ \cdots \circ f}_{n \text{ times}}(x)$  and find the image  $f_n([0, +\infty))$ .

**Exercise 1.2**: Consider the following hyperbolic functions sinh, cosh, and tanh, defined by

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \text{and} \quad \tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}.$$

- (1) Find the image of each of the hyperbolic functions.
- (2) Show that  $\sinh : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\cosh : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \to [1, \infty)$ , and  $\tanh : \mathbb{R} \to (-1, 1)$  are bijections.
- (3) Find the inverse functions of the bijections in (2).

**Exercise 1.3 :** Let  $\mathbb{U}=\{z\in\mathbb{C}:|z|=1\}$  be the unit circle. For  $a\in\mathbb{C}\backslash\mathbb{U}$ , define

$$f_a(z) = \frac{z + \overline{a}}{1 + az}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

Let us fix  $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{U}$ .

- (1) Show that  $f_a$  is well defined.
- (2) Show that  $f_a$  is a bijection and find its inverse.

**Exercise 1.4:** Let  $f: S \to T$  be a function. Show that f is bijective if and only if for any  $A \in \mathcal{P}(S)$ , we have  $f(A^c) = f(A)^c$ .

**Exercise 1.5**: Let S be a set, and A, B be subsets of S. Define the map

$$f: \mathcal{P}(S) \to \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$$
  
 $X \mapsto (X \cap A, X \cap B).$ 

- (1) Show that f is injective if and only if  $A \cup B = S$ .
- (2) Show that f is surjective if and only if  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ .
- (3) Find a necessary and sufficient condition on A and B so that f is bijective. Find its inverse function.

## 第一章:可數集合

- (1) 證明 f 是個雙射函數,並找出他的反函數  $f^{-1}$ 。
- (2) 對正整數  $n \geqslant 1$ ,求合成函數  $f_n(x) = \underbrace{f \circ \cdots \circ f}_{n \text{ II}}(x)$  以及他的像  $f_n([0, +\infty))$  °

習題 1.2 : 考慮下面的雙曲函數 sinh, cosh 及 tanh, 定義做

$$\forall x \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \sinh(x) = \frac{e^x - e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \cosh(x) = \frac{e^x + e^{-x}}{2}, \quad \text{$\lor$$L} \ \ \, \tanh(x) = \frac{\sinh(x)}{\cosh(x)}.$$

- (1) 求各個雙曲函數的像。
- (2) 證明  $\sinh : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ ,  $\cosh : \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0} \to [1, \infty)$  以及  $\tanh : \mathbb{R} \to (-1, 1)$  為雙射函數。
- (3) 求(2)中雙射函數的反函數。

**習題 1.3** : 令  $\mathbb{U} = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : |z| = 1\}$  為單位圓。對於任意  $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{U}$ ,我們定義

$$f_a(z) = \frac{z + \overline{a}}{1 + az}, \quad \forall z \in \mathbb{U}.$$

我們固定  $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathbb{U}$ 。

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- (1) 證明 fa 定義良好。
- (2) 證明  $f_a$  是個雙射函數並求他的反函數。

**習題 1.4** : 令  $f: S \to T$  為函數。證明若且唯若對於所有  $A \in \mathcal{P}(S)$ ,我們有  $f(A^c) = f(A)^c$ ,則 f 是個雙射函數。

**習題 1.5** :  $\Diamond S$  為集合 A, B 為 S 的子集合  $\Diamond$  定義函數

$$f: \mathcal{P}(S) \to \mathcal{P}(A) \times \mathcal{P}(B)$$
  
 $X \mapsto (X \cap A, X \cap B).$ 

- (1) 證明若且唯若  $A \cup B = S$ ,則 f 為單射函數。
- (2) 證明若且唯若  $A \cap B = \emptyset$ ,則 f 是個滿射函數。
- (3) 請找出關於 A 及 B 的充分且必要條件,使得 f 會是個雙射函數。求他的反函數。

**Exercise 1.6**: Let S and T be two sets and  $f: S \to T$  be a function.

- (1) Show that  $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$  for  $A \in \mathcal{P}(S)$ .
- (2) Show that  $f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B$  for  $B \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ .
- (3) Do we have equality in the above relations?

**Exercise 1.7** (Cantor–Schröder–Bernstein Theorem): Given two sets S and T. Suppose that there exists an injection  $f: S \to T$  and an injection  $g: T \to S$ . Our goal is to construct a bijection between S and T. Let

$$A_0 = S \setminus g(T),$$
  $A_{n+1} = (g \circ f)(A_n), \quad \forall n \ge 0,$   
 $B = \bigcup_{n \ge 0} A_n,$   $C = S \setminus B.$ 

- (1) We are going to define a function  $\varphi: S \to T$ .
  - (a) Show that for  $x \in C$ , there exists a unique  $z \in T$  such that x = g(z). We write  $\varphi(x) = z$ .
  - (b) For  $x \in B$ , write  $\varphi(x) = f(x)$ . Show that  $\varphi: S \to T$  is well defined.
- (2) Let us show that  $\varphi$  is injective.
  - (a) Show that  $\varphi_{|B}$  and  $\varphi_{|C}$  are injective.
  - (b) Let  $x \in C$  and  $y \in B$  with  $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y)$ . Show that  $x = (g \circ f)(y)$ .
  - (c) Deduce that  $\varphi$  is injective.
- (3) Show that  $\varphi$  is surjective.
- (4) Let  $S = \mathbb{N}$  and  $T = \mathbb{N} \cup \{0\}$ . Consider  $f : n \mapsto n$  and  $g : n \mapsto n + 10$ . Find the sets  $A_n$  for  $n \geqslant 0$ , B, C, and the map  $\varphi$ .

**Exercise 1.8:** Let  $X_1, X_2, Y_1, Y_2$  be sets such that  $X_1 \sim Y_1$  and  $X_2 \sim Y_2$ . Show that  $X_1 \times X_2 \sim Y_1 \times Y_2$ .

**Exercise 1.9** (Question 1.4.6): Construct an explicit bijection between  $\mathbb{N}$  and  $\mathbb{N}^2$  using the enumeration shown in Figure 1.1.

**Exercise 1.10**: Let  $\mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{N})}$  denote the set of integer sequences with only finitely many nonzero terms. Mathematically, it writes

$$\mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{N})} = \{(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}} : \text{there exists } N \geqslant 1 \text{ such that } a_n = 0 \text{ for all } n \geqslant N \}.$$

Show that  $\mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{N})}$  is countable.

**習題 1.6** : 令 及 為兩個集合,以及 為函數。

- (1) 證明對於  $A \in \mathcal{P}(S)$ , 我們有  $A \subseteq f^{-1}(f(A))$ 。
- (2) 證明對於  $B \in \mathcal{P}(T)$ ,我們有  $f(f^{-1}(B)) \subseteq B$ 。
- (3) 在上面兩個問題中,我們是否會有等式?

**習題 1.7** 【Cantor-Schröder-Bernstein 定理】: 給定兩個集合 S 及 T 。假設存在兩個單射函數  $f:S\to T$  以及  $g:T\to S$  。我們的目的是構造一個 S 與 T 之間的雙射函數。令

$$A_0 = S \backslash g(T),$$
  $A_{n+1} = (g \circ f)(A_n), \quad \forall n \geqslant 0,$   
 $B = \bigcup_{n \geqslant 0} A_n,$   $C = S \backslash B.$ 

- (1) 我們先來定義函數  $\varphi: S \to T$ 。
  - (a) 證明對於  $x \in C$ ,存在唯一的  $z \in T$  使得 x = g(z)。 我們記  $\varphi(x) = z$ 。
  - (b) 對於  $x \in B$ ,我們記  $\varphi(x) = f(x)$ 。證明  $\varphi: S \to T$  是定義良好的。
- (2) 我們要來證明 是單射的。
  - (a) 證明  $\varphi_{|B}$  以及  $\varphi_{|C}$  是單射函數。
  - (b) 令  $x \in C$  及  $y \in B$  滿足  $\varphi(x) = \varphi(y)$  。證明  $x = (g \circ f)(y)$  。
  - (c) 由此推得  $\varphi$  是單射函數。
- (3) 證明  $\varphi$  是滿射函數。
- (4) 令  $S=\mathbb{N}$  及  $T=\mathbb{N}\cup\{0\}$ 。考慮  $f:n\mapsto n$  以及  $g:n\mapsto n+10$ 。對於  $n\geqslant 0$ ,求集合  $A_n,B$  及 C,還有函數  $\varphi$ 。

習題 1.8 : 令  $X_1,X_2,Y_1,Y_2$  為集合且滿足  $X_1\sim Y_1$  及  $X_2\sim Y_2$ 。證明  $X_1\times X_2\sim Y_1\times Y_2$ 。

**習題 1.9** 【問題 1.4.6 】:請給出由圖 1.1 所代表的編號方式,所對應到的從  $\mathbb{N}$  到  $\mathbb{N}^2$  的雙射函數。

**習題 1.10 :**  $\bigcirc \mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{N})}$  為由只有有限非零項構成的整數序列,數學上會這樣表示:

$$\mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{N})} = \{(a_n)_{n \geq 1} \in \mathbb{Z}^{\mathbb{N}} :$$
存在  $N \geq 1$  使得  $a_n = 0$  對於所有  $n \geq N\}$ .

證明  $\mathbb{Z}^{(\mathbb{N})}$  是可數的。

**Exercise 1.11:** Let A and B be two sets.

- (1) Show that A is an infinite set if and only if A contains a countably infinite subset.
- (2) Suppose that A is countable and B be infinite, show that there exists a bijection between  $A \cup B$  and B. Why is not there necessarily a bijection between  $A \cup B$  and A?

**Exercise 1.12 :** If  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is countable, show that there exists a real number  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  such that  $(a+S) \cap S = \emptyset$ .

**Exercise 1.13:** Show that (0,1) and (0,1] are equinumerous and construct a bijection between them. (Hint: you may get inspiration from the steps in Exercise 1.7 for instance.)

**Exercise 1.14:** Let  $(f_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  be a sequence of functions from  $\mathbb N$  to  $\mathbb N$ . Let  $f:\mathbb N\to\mathbb N$  be defined as below,

$$f(n) = f_n(n) + 1, \quad \forall n \geqslant 1.$$

- (1) Show that  $f_n \neq f$  for every  $n \geqslant 1$ .
- (2) Deduce that the set of functions from  $\mathbb{N}$  to  $\mathbb{N}$  is not countable.

**Exercise 1.15**: Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a non-decreasing function. We write D for the set of discontinuous points of f.

- (1) Let I = (a, b) with a < b. Show that  $D \cap (a, b)$  is countable.
- (2) Deduce that D is countable.

**Exercise 1.16**: Let  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$  be a convex function, that is, for any  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ , the function

$$y \mapsto \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

is non-decreasing on  $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{x\}$ . Let D be the set of points where f is differentiable. Show that  $\mathbb{R}\setminus D$  is countable. (Hint: use Exercise 1.15.)

**Exercise 1.17 :** Given a function  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ . We say that f attains a strict local maximum at  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  if there exists  $\varepsilon > 0$  such that

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |y - x| < \varepsilon \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(y) > f(x).$$

Show that the following set is countable,

 $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : f \text{ attains a strict local maximum at } x\}.$ 

- (1) 證明若且唯若 A 包含無窮可數的子集合,則 A 是個無窮集合。
- (2) 假設 A 可數且 B 無限,證明存在  $A \cup B$  與 B 之間的雙射函數。為什麼不一定存在  $A \cup B$  與 A 之間的雙射函數呢?

**習題 1.12 :** 若  $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  是可數的,證明存在實數  $a \in \mathbb{R}$  使得  $(a+S) \cap S = \emptyset$ 。

**習題 1.13** : 證明 (0,1) 及 (0,1] 為等勢集合,並且構造他們之間的任意雙射函數。(提示:或許可以從習題 1.7 的步驟中找到靈感。)

$$f(n) = f_n(n) + 1, \quad \forall n \geqslant 1.$$

- (1) 證明對於所有  $n \ge 1$ ,我們有  $f_n \ne f$ 。
- (2) 證明所有由 № 到 № 的函數所構成的集合並非可數集合。

- (2) 由此推得 D 也是個可數集合。

$$y \mapsto \frac{f(y) - f(x)}{y - x}$$

在  $\mathbb{R}\setminus\{x\}$  是非遞減的。令 D 為由 f 的可微分點所構成的集合。證明  $\mathbb{R}\setminus D$  為可數集合。(提示:使用 習題 1.15 。)

**習題 1.17 :** 給定函數  $f: \mathbb{R} \to \mathbb{R}$ 。對於  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ ,如果存在  $\varepsilon > 0$  使得

$$\forall y \in \mathbb{R}, \quad |y - x| < \varepsilon \quad \Rightarrow \quad f(y) > f(x),$$

則我們說 f 在 x 取嚴格局部最大值。證明下列集合是可數的:

 $\{x \in \mathbb{R} : f \in x$  取局部最大值  $\}$ .

**Exercise 1.18**: Let V be a vector space over the rationals  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

- (1) Suppose that V is finite dimensional. Show that V is countably infinite.
- (2) Let  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$  be the set of polynomials with rational coefficients, that is,

$$\mathbb{Q}[X] = \Big\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n X^n : a_n \in \mathbb{Q}, 0 \leqslant n \leqslant N, N \geqslant 0 \Big\}.$$

Show that  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$  is countably infinite.

A real number  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  is said to be an algebraic number (代數數) if it is a root of some polynomial  $P \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$ . Otherwise, we say that it is a transcendental number (超越數).

(3) Show that there exists  $x \in \mathbb{R}$  that is transcendental.

**Exercise 1.19**: Given a sequence  $(u_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  of real numbers. Let  $a_1=u_1+1$  and  $b_1=u_1+2$ , so that we have  $u_1\notin [a_1,b_1]$ .

(1) Suppose that for an integer  $n \ge 1$ , we have  $a_n < b_n$  with  $u_n \notin [a_n, b_n]$ . Consider  $c_n = \frac{1}{3}(2a_n + b_n)$  and  $d_n = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + 2b_n)$ . Show that we can choose  $a_{n+1}$  and  $b_{n+1}$  from the set  $\{a_n, c_n, d_n, b_n\}$  such that

$$b_{n+1} - a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(b_n - a_n)$$
 and  $u_{n+1} \notin [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}] \subseteq [a_n, b_n].$ 

- (2) Consider the sequences  $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  and  $(b_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  that are constructed in the previous question. Show that  $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  is non-decreasing and that  $(b_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  is non-increasing.
- (3) Deduce that the sequences  $(a_n)_{n\geq 1}$  and  $(b_n)_{n\geq 1}$  converge to the same limit, denoted  $\ell$ .
- (4) What can we say about the countability of the set of real numbers  $\mathbb{R}$ ?

**Exercise 1.20**: Show that  $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \sim \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$  and deduce that  $\mathbb{R}$  is not countable.

**習題 1.18** : 令 *V* 為有理數 ℚ 上的向量空間。

- (1) 假設 V 的維度是有限的。證明 V 是無窮可數的。
- (2) 令  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$  為有理係數多項式所構成的集合,也就是說

$$\mathbb{Q}[X] = \Big\{ \sum_{n=0}^{N} a_n X^n : a_n \in \mathbb{Q}, 0 \leqslant n \leqslant N, N \geqslant 0 \Big\}.$$

證明  $\mathbb{Q}[X]$  是無窮可數的。

如果一實數 x 是某多項式  $P \in \mathbb{Q}[X]$  的其中一個根,則我們稱他為代數數 (algebraic number);否則我們稱他為超越數 (transcendental number)。

(3) 證明存在超越數  $x \in \mathbb{R}$ 。

**習題 1.19 :** 給定實數序列  $(u_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ 。令  $a_1=u_1+1$  以及  $b_1=u_1+2$ ,滿足  $u_1\notin [a_1,b_1]$ 。

(1) 假設對於整數  $n \ge 1$ ,我們有  $a_n < b_n$  且  $u_n \notin [a_n, b_n]$ 。考慮  $c_n = \frac{1}{3}(2a_n + b_n)$  及  $d_n = \frac{1}{3}(a_n + 2b_n)$ 。證明我們能從集合  $\{a_n, c_n, d_n, b_n\}$  中選擇  $a_{n+1}$  及  $b_{n+1}$ ,使得

$$b_{n+1} - a_{n+1} = \frac{1}{3}(b_n - a_n)$$
  $\coprod$   $u_{n+1} \notin [a_{n+1}, b_{n+1}] \subseteq [a_n, b_n].$ 

- (2) 考慮上面所構造出來的序列  $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  及  $(b_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$ ,證明  $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  是個非遞減序列以及  $(b_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  是個非遞增序列。
- (3) 推得序列  $(a_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  及  $(b_n)_{n\geqslant 1}$  會收斂到相同的極限,記作  $\ell$ 。
- (4) 關於實數集合 ℝ 的可數性,我們可以說什麼?

**習題 1.20** : 證明  $\{0,1\}^{\mathbb{N}} \sim \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$  並推得  $\mathbb{R}$  是不可數的。