CPSC 421/501 Sept 8,2023 In every math class there is an expert on the empty set." Heard in 1980, by George Mackey, 1916-2006

Last time : Alphabet, symbol [letter], string [word] $\Sigma, \Sigma^k, \Sigma^{\star} = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} \Sigma^k$ Set S! Power (S) = { all subsects of S} Today; Define : "Decision Problem," Algorithm Build a problem for which there is no algorithm Cantor's Thm: If f: S -> Power(S), then $T = \{ s \in S \mid S \notin f(s) \}$ is not in the image of f.

Generalization: Let f: S' -> Puner(S) be a function (S', S sels) end g: S > S' a surjection Then $T = \{s \in S\} \quad s \notin f(q(s))\}$ is not in the image of f. Subsection 2.5 handout: Upp computability in CP5(421/501

 $\{A, B, C\}$ say 3 profs

that

A thinks that {A,B,C} are boring

no one is boring BUU

\$ are borny

C (((A, B) ((" C is not borry $\int \subset \iota$

f: fA,B,CZ ~> Power({A,B,C})

 $f(A) = \{A, B, C\},$ $f(B) = \emptyset, f(C) = \{A, B\}$

 $f(x) = \{ \text{ subset of } \{A, B, C \}$ that prof X Views Let $T = \int p \in \{A, B, C\} \quad s.t.$ P thinks that p is not bormy, i.e. $p \notin f(p)$ $T = \{ B, C \}$

p & f (p) $A \in f(A) = \{A, B, C\}$ nc $B \notin f(B) = \phi$ Yes $C \notin f(C) = \{A,B\}$ Yes $Why is T \neq f(A)$ $f(A) = \{A, B, C\}$ A $T = \{B, C\}$ $A \in f(A) \quad A \notin T$

Example: Oppenheimer Charling Century all studing in 1st row Studiel i ho Barbie Student 2: no 2001: Space adysrayer) Stendart 3: Yes Plays Piano @ Student 4' no Plays Guiter () Stodert 5: no Burn Betwee 1970c) Student 5! no Taller then F.Ft Student 6! no Do you have ? brown eyes Student G: yes 5 S Copportenter Studies

Map: f: S-> S' Function: " $f: S \longrightarrow S'$ {Cpp, Bur, Zod, ..., brown } ~ {1, 2, ..., 6} Create student (megning) that can't be in 1st row! Student 'X X: has seen Opp, born before 11 11 Barb 1970 has not in 2001 plays guitar and piano, more than 7 ft tall, does not have brown eyes,

We have () Surjection g'S -> S' def Incere of G 5 E 5] $\begin{cases} g(s) \end{cases}$ the set 5 e J such of G(5) threes G(5) that furm A surjective] means imagely = 5' Onto 9 1 S

Intuition: If you have a surjection q: S > S', then Size of S = size of S' $|5| \geq 5'$

g: S > 5'

For any SES g(5) have we ask does property S. Student (i no { Opp, Bub, 2001, 1970, tiller, ne] yes Epiano, gutw Student () (piano, guitw]

(. Yes (prano) guitur } Student | +) an elt of 5'

 $f: S' \rightarrow Power(S)$ and g: S-J-5/ Student (H) (. Yes yes) an elt of 5' (prano) guitur f

Make store student X has

yes to some subset of S





Example: This shows that Cantor's The is a special cuse of Generalized Centa's Theorem





 $\int \frac{1}{2} h \leq \int \frac{1}{2} f \left(\frac{1}{2} f \right)$

 $= \int S \left\{ S \notin f(s) \right\}$