

Let's consider $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ ← the powerset of the natural numbers

(collection of all subsets of \mathbb{N})
 → this is infinite: $\{1\}, \{2\}, \{3\}, \{4\}, \dots \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$

bijection f :

$$1 \rightarrow \{1\}$$

$$2 \rightarrow \{2\}$$

$$3 \rightarrow \{3\}$$

⋮

$$\{1, 2\}$$

$$\{1, 3\} \dots$$

Seems like it has a problem:

infinitely many sets of size 1,
 so we never get to the
 sets of size 2...

Fact: $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ is uncountable.

Pf: (by contradiction) Assume there exists a bijection $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$.

Let's use f to list all of $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$:

$$f(1) = S_1$$

$$f(2) = S_2$$

$$f(3) = S_3$$

⋮

We would like to find a contradiction
 by figuring out some set $D \subseteq \mathbb{N}$
 which is not in this list.

So $D \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ but D is not mapped onto
 by f , so f is not onto, so f is not a bijection.

Let's define set D as follows: $D = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \notin S_i\}$.

Consider S_1 .

If $1 \in S_1$, so $1 \notin D$. So $D \neq S_1$.

If $1 \notin S_1$, so $1 \in D$. So $D \neq S_1$.

Similarly, $S_2 \neq D$ (because of the number 2)
 $S_3 \neq D$ (because of the number 3)
 \vdots

So we have a set $D \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ but D is not in our list!
 So f was not onto, so f was not a bijection. ▣

This was another pf using DIAGONALIZATION (like when we showed \mathbb{R} is uncountable):

	1	2	3	4	...
S_1	✓	x	✓	✓	
S_2	x	x	x	✓	
S_3	✓	✓	x	x	
S_4	x	x	✓	✓	
\vdots					

DIAGONAL!

Our basic idea moving forward is to consider a computer as a machine that takes as input a STRING and as output says YES or NO.

Σ is a finite alphabet (Σ Sigma)

Σ^* is the set of all strings over Σ

Def: A LANGUAGE $L \subseteq \Sigma^*$ is a set of strings.

Def: let M be a machine, then ↖ says "YES"

$$L(M) = \{ w \in \Sigma^* \mid M \text{ accepts } w \}$$

We say $L(M)$ is the language ACCEPTED or RECOGNIZED by M .

In this class, Σ is finite.

What is $|\Sigma^*|$? definitely infinite, but countable (eg shortlex order)

Every computer program has a finite description over some Σ .

So there are countably infinitely many ^{string} programs (each is some string in Σ^*).

How many languages are there? Each language is $\subseteq \Sigma^*$

so $\mathcal{P}(\Sigma^*)$ is the collection of all languages.

the set of all programs	\neq	the set of all languages
↑ countable		↑ uncountable

So there are some (infinitely many!) languages not recognized by ANY program!