

$$M_2 = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \right\} = \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}, n \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$$

$$\sup M_2 = 1 \dots$$

$$\inf M_2 = 0 : 1. \forall n \in \mathbb{N} : 0 \leq \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \quad \checkmark$$

2. need $\varepsilon > 0$, choi

$$n \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ s.t. } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < 0 + \varepsilon = \varepsilon$$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \sqrt{n} > \frac{1}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow n > \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Choose } m = \left[\left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^2 \right] + 1$$

$$\text{Then } n > \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon} \right)^2$$

$$\text{Redy } \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} < \varepsilon$$

najdiš supremum $M_4 = \left\{ \frac{p}{p+q}, p, q \in \mathbb{N} \right\}$

$\sup M_4 = 1$: 1. $\forall p, q \in \mathbb{N} : p \leq p+q$

$$\frac{p}{p+q} \leq 1 \quad \checkmark$$

2. nechť $\varepsilon > 0$, chceme

$$p, q \in \mathbb{N}, \text{ aby } \frac{p}{p+q} > 1 - \varepsilon \Leftrightarrow$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} > \frac{p+q}{p} = 1 + \frac{q}{p} \Leftrightarrow$$

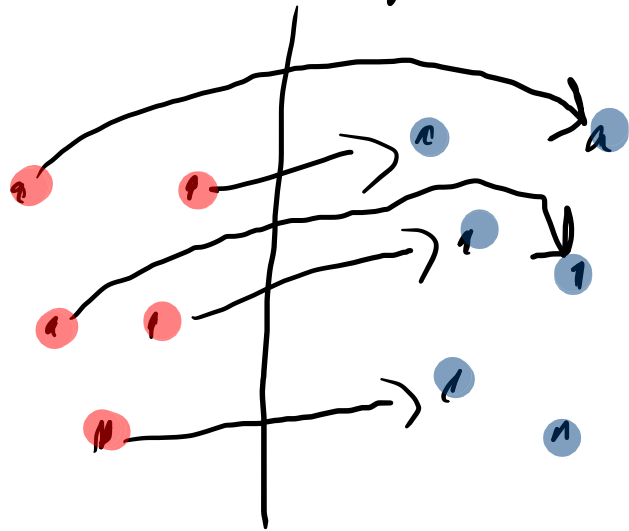
$$\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} - 1 > \frac{q}{p}, \text{ dejme somu } q=1$$

chceme $\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} - 1 > \frac{1}{p}$

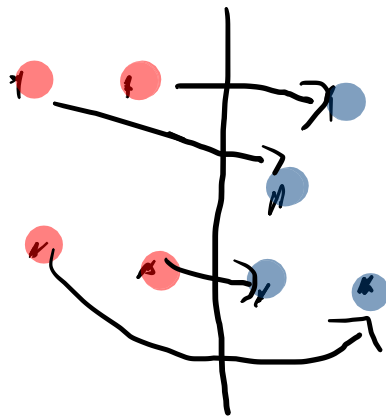
$$\frac{1}{1-\varepsilon} > \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon}$$

$$\text{takže } p = \left\lceil \frac{1-\varepsilon}{\varepsilon} \right\rceil + 1$$

Definice: Množství X, Y jsou *monotónní*,
 řekneme, že $X \leq Y$, pokud $\exists f: X \rightarrow Y$,
 která je *monotónní*.



Řekneme, že $X \approx Y$, pokud $\exists f: X \rightarrow Y$,
 která je *bijekce*.



Lemma: $X \approx Y \Leftrightarrow (X \leq Y \wedge Y \leq X)$

Škalarneje množenosti množin

• $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Z}$ $\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, \dots\}$, $\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, \dots\}$

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
$f(n)$	0	1	-1	2	-2	3	-3	...

$f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}$ je bijekcija

$a \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a = 0$, $f(1) = 0$

$a < 0$, $f(-2a+1) = a \Rightarrow \mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{Z}$

$a > 0$, $f(2a) = a$

• $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{Q}$, nprizene, saj $\mathbb{N} \cong \mathbb{Q}$

$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{3}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
$\frac{2}{1}$	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\frac{2}{4}$
$\frac{3}{1}$	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{3}{4}$
$\frac{4}{1}$	$\frac{4}{2}$	$\frac{4}{3}$	$\frac{4}{4}$

$\sim f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$ je na
a presli

ekvivalentne: $g: \mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$
presli

$\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \preceq \mathbb{N}$, manjši

$\mathbb{N} \subset \mathbb{Q} \Rightarrow \mathbb{N} \preceq \mathbb{Q}$
Veča
 $\Rightarrow \mathbb{Q} \cong \mathbb{N}$

• $\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{R}$, jissi $\mathbb{N} \leq \mathbb{R}$
na dnuhan schann, $\mathbb{R} \not\leq \mathbb{N}$ ($\mathbb{N} < \mathbb{R}$)

Uikaz: T $\neq$ V. DIAGONAL, ARGUMENT:

Yonem, wech' $\exists f: [0,1] \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ bijekt

SEZNAM: 1 $\mapsto$ 0, ⑦ 8 3 4 5

2 $\mapsto$ 0, 3 ⑧ 5 1 2

3 $\mapsto$ 0, 1 7 ① 2 5

4 $\mapsto$ 0, 8 6 2 ③ 1

$n = 0, 2924$

hak n nini' na
seznamu

$$\mathbb{N}, \mathbb{C} \approx 2^{\mathbb{N}}$$

• idea: $X \hookrightarrow \mathcal{O}(X) = 2^X \approx \{f, f: X \rightarrow \{0,1\}\}$

$$2^{\mathbb{N}} \sim \mathbb{C} = \{\text{perlunguanti } 0 \text{ a } 1\}$$

$$\mathbb{C} = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0,1\}\}$$

$$x \in \mathbb{C} \Leftrightarrow x = (f_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}, \text{ } f_n = 0 \text{ naba } f_n = 1$$

$$0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots$$

$$0, 0, 0, 0, 0, \dots$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

Formalni: perlunguanti je "sloveseni"

$$a: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \text{ fda } \text{slovesni}$$

$$a(n) = a_n$$

$$a = \{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty}$$

$$\{a_n\}_{n=1}^{\infty} \in \mathbb{C} \Leftrightarrow \forall n \in \mathbb{N} \quad a_n \in \{0,1\}.$$

$$\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{N}, (\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}) \times \mathbb{N} \approx \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} (1,1) & (1,2) & (1,3) \\ (2,1) & (2,2) & (2,3) \\ (3,1) & (3,2) & (3,3) \end{array}$$

$$2^{\mathbb{N}}, \mathcal{C} = \{f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}\},$$

Diebe $f(n) = 0, n \in \mathbb{N}$

$$f(1)=0, f(2)=0, f(3)=0, \dots$$

$$\{f(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{0, 0, 0, \dots\}$$

$$f(n) = \begin{cases} 1, & n \text{ smoti} \\ 2, & n \text{ luche} \end{cases}$$

$$\{f(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty} = \{0, 1, 0, 1, 0, \dots\}$$

$C \neq \emptyset \mid F: 2^N \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ bijection

rechts' $A \subset N$, bei definieren

$$F(A) = \{f(n)\}_{n=1}^{\infty}, \quad f(n) \in \{0, 1\}$$

$$N = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, \dots\}$$

$$A \sim \begin{matrix} \bullet & & \bullet & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & & \bullet & \dots \end{matrix}$$

Ans $A = \{0, 2, 3, 5, 7\}$