

Georg Cantor (1845-1918)

$H = \{ \text{Pozitifler}, \text{Sul}, \dots, \text{Negatifler} \}$

$N = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}$ doğal sayılar kümesi

$Z = \{ \dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots \}$

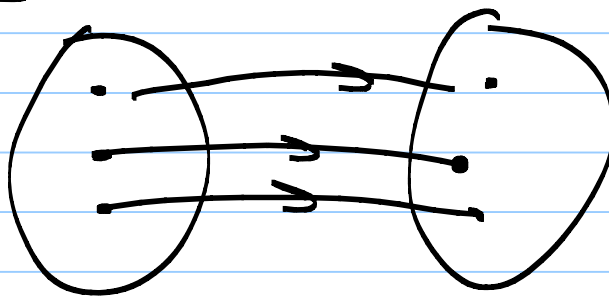
$Q = \{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p, q \in Z, q \neq 0 \}$ rasyonel sayılar kümesi

$R =$ Gerçek sayılar kümesi

$A \subseteq B \iff \text{Her } a \in A \Rightarrow a \in B.$

Tanım: A kümesi kendisinden farklı bir $B \subseteq A$ kümesi ile bire bir eşlenebiliyorsa o kümeye sonsuz küme denir.

Bire bir Eşleme: $A \xrightarrow{f} B$



$|A| = |B|$ eğer A ile B arasında 1-1 eşleme varsa.

$A \subset B, A \neq B, |A| = |B| \Rightarrow B$ sonsuz.

Örnek: $B = \{ 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots \}$ $\{ 2, 3, 4, \dots \} = A$

$|A| = |B| \Rightarrow B$ sonant.

Russell Paradoksu:

$X =$ Bütün kümelerin kümesi

$$R \in X, R = \{A \in X \mid A \notin A\}$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} R \in R \Rightarrow R \notin R \\ R \notin R \Rightarrow R \in R \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow R \in R \Leftrightarrow R \notin R.$$

Çelişki.

Zermelo-Fraenkel Teorisi.

Sayılabılır Kümeler:

A sayılabılır bir kümedir eğer A ile \mathbb{N} arasında 1-1 eşleme bulunuyorsa.

$$\mathbb{N} = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots\}$$

$$A = \{a_1, a_2, a_3, a_4, \dots\}$$

↓ ↓ ↓ ↓

$$\mathbb{Z} = \{\dots, -3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, \dots\}$$

$$= \{0, -1, 1, -2, 2, -3, 3, -4, 4, \dots\}$$

\mathbb{Z} sayılabılır bir kümedir.

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ \frac{p}{q} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{Z}, q \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 \textcircled{\frac{1}{1}} & \textcircled{\frac{1}{2}} & \textcircled{\frac{1}{3}} & \textcircled{\frac{1}{4}} & \frac{1}{5} & \dots & \\
 \textcircled{\frac{2}{1}} & \cancel{\frac{2}{2}} & \textcircled{\frac{2}{3}} & \frac{2}{4} & \frac{2}{5} & \dots & \\
 \textcircled{\frac{3}{1}} & \textcircled{\frac{3}{2}} & \frac{3}{3} & \frac{3}{4} & \frac{3}{5} & \dots & \\
 \textcircled{\vdots} & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \dots &
 \end{array}$$

$$\mathbb{Q}^+ = \left\{ \frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{2}{1}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{2}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{2}{3}, \frac{3}{2}, \frac{4}{1}, \dots \right\}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \left\{ 0, -\frac{1}{1}, \frac{1}{1}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \dots \right\}$$

\mathbb{R} sayılabilir mi?

$[0, 1]$ Cevap: \mathbb{R} sayılamaz.

Konit: Diyelim ki $[0, 1]$ sayılabilir olsun.

$$\begin{aligned}
 [0, 1] &= \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq x \leq 1 \right\} \\
 &= \left\{ a_1, a_2, a_3, a_n, \dots \right\}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$a_1 = 0.257098 \dots$$

$$a_2 = 0.035864 \dots$$

$$a_3 = 0.476098 \dots$$

$$\underline{b = 0.347 \dots \dots} \in [0, 1] \quad b \neq a_1, b \neq a_2, b \neq a_3$$

$b \neq a_n$ her $n \in \mathbb{N}$ için.

$b \notin [0, 1] \Rightarrow$ felâhki.

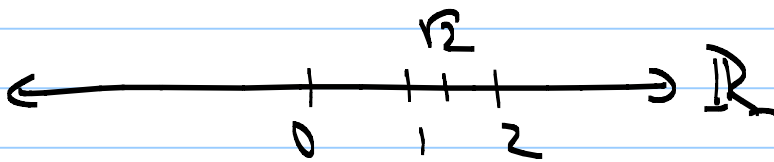
$$|\mathbb{N}| = |\mathbb{Z}| = |\mathbb{Q}| < |\mathbb{R}|$$

Kardinalitenin \mathbb{Q} ile \mathbb{R} arasında olan bir küme var mı?

Kurt Gödel: (1906-1978)

1940: Böyle bir kümenin, varsa bile, var olduğu kanıtlanamaz.

1963: Paul Cohen: Böyle bir küme varsa bile yokluğu kanıtlanamaz.



\mathbb{Q} sayılabilir \mathbb{R} sayılabilir

Tüm bölgelerin kümesel sayılabilirliği.

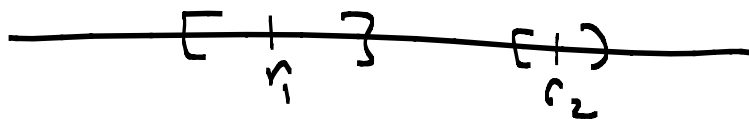
Ölçüm Teorisi: $A \subseteq \mathbb{R}$

$$A = [0, 2] \quad \mu(A) = 2$$

$$B = [-1, 3] \cup (4, 5), \quad \mu(B) = 4 + 1 = 5.$$

$$\mu(\mathbb{Q}) = ?$$

$$\mathbb{Q} = \{ \underline{r_1}, \underline{r_2}, \underline{r_3}, \underline{r_4}, \dots \}$$



$$r_1 \in \left[r_1 - \frac{1}{2}, r_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2}$$

$$r_2 \in \left[r_2 - \frac{1}{8}, r_2 + \frac{1}{8} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{4}$$

$$r_n \in \left[r_n - \frac{1}{2^n}, r_n + \frac{1}{2^n} \right] \rightarrow \frac{1}{2^{n-1}}$$

$$\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \bigcup_{n=1}^{\infty} \left[r_n - \frac{1}{2^n}, r_n + \frac{1}{2^n} \right]$$

$$0 \leq \nu(\mathbb{Q}) \leq \frac{1}{2^n} \text{ for } n \in \mathbb{N}$$

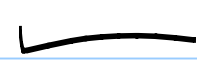
$$\Rightarrow \nu(\mathbb{Q}) = 0$$

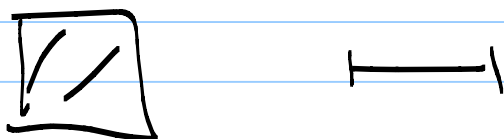
$$|\mathbb{Q}| = a < b = |\mathbb{R}|$$

Soluq: $X, \mathcal{P}(X) = \{Y \mid Y \subseteq X\}$

$$|X| < |\mathcal{P}(X)|$$

$$|\mathbb{Q}| < |\mathbb{R}| = |\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})| < |\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})| < |\mathcal{P}^2(\mathbb{R})| < \dots$$

Soluq: $|[0,1] \times [0,1]| = |[0,1]|$ 



$$[0,1] \times [0,1] \longrightarrow [0,1]$$

$$(x, y) \longleftarrow z$$

$$x = 0.a_1 a_2 a_3 \dots$$

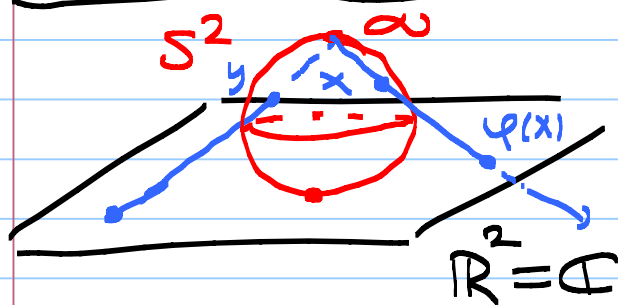
$$y = 0.b_1 b_2 b_3 \dots$$

$$z = 0.\overset{1}{a_1} \overset{1}{b_1} \overset{1}{a_2} \overset{1}{b_2} \overset{1}{a_3} \overset{1}{b_3} \dots$$

$$|[0,1] \times [0,1] \times [0,1]| = |[0,1]| \quad \perp$$

Geometride Sonsuzluk:

Riemann Küresi



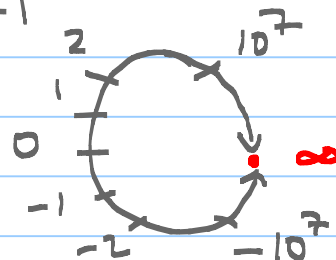
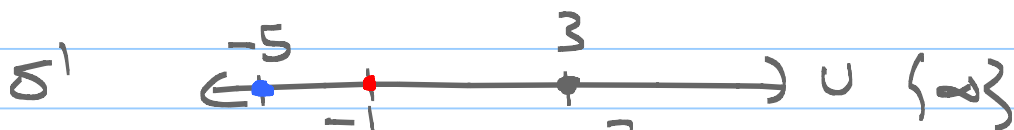
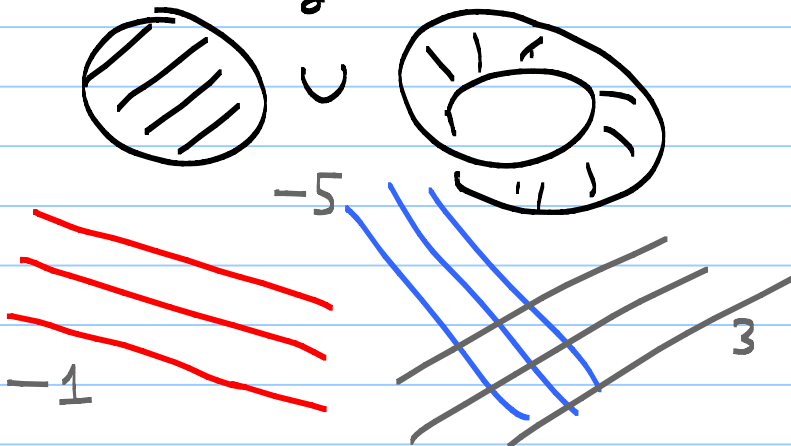
$$S^2 \setminus \{\infty\} \leftrightarrow \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}^2$$

$$\mathbb{R}^2 \cup \{\infty\} = S^2$$

Projektif Düzlem $\mathbb{R}P^2 = \mathbb{R}^2 \cup S^1$

\nearrow sonsuzluklar
doğru.

$$\mathbb{R}P^2 = D^2 \cup MB$$



BBC Belgesi:

Dangerous Knowledge

1) Ahmet Çevik: "Matematik Felsefesi" ve
"Matematiksel Mantık"
(Nesin Matematik Köyü)

2) Timur Karagay "Soyut Matematik"

TARH AÇIK DERS

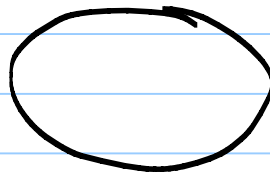
3) Halil İbrahim Karakay

"Matematiğin Temelleri"

Ö.D.İ.Ü. G.V. Yayınları

arxiv.org

2. $x^2 + y^2 = 1$



3. $y^2 = x^3 + 3x + 1$



4. $f(x, y) = 0, \text{ der}(f) = 6$

