Infinite versus Dedekind Infinite

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

Observe.

• If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite,

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

Observe.

• If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite,

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

Observe.

• If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite**.

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- So If $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is Dedekind infinite.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- So If $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is Dedekind infinite.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- If |ℕ| ≤ |X|, then X is Dedekind infinite.
 If f: ℕ → X is injective, then

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- If |ℕ| ≤ |X|, then X is Dedekind infinite.
 If f: ℕ → X is injective, then

$$g(x) =$$

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- If |ℕ| ≤ |X|, then X is Dedekind infinite.
 If f: ℕ → X is injective, then

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(S(n)) & \text{if } x = f(n) \end{cases}$$

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- If |ℕ| ≤ |X|, then X is Dedekind infinite.
 If f: ℕ → X is injective, then

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(S(n)) & \text{if } x = f(n) \\ x & \text{if } x \notin \operatorname{im}(f) \end{cases}$$

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

Observe.

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- If |ℕ| ≤ |X|, then X is Dedekind infinite.
 If f: ℕ → X is injective, then

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(S(n)) & \text{if } x = f(n) \\ x & \text{if } x \notin \operatorname{im}(f) \end{cases}$$

is also injective.

We proved that if $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$, then X is infinite. We next prove the converse in ZFC, but explain why the Axiom of Choice is required.

Definition. A set X is **Dedekind infinite** if there is a function $g: X \to X$ that is injective but not surjective. Otherwise X is **Dedekind finite.**

Observe.

- If |X| = |Y|, and X is Dedekind infinite, then so is Y.
- The Baby Pigeonhole Principle proves that every natural number is Dedekind finite. Hence every finite set is Dedekind finite.
- If |ℕ| ≤ |X|, then X is Dedekind infinite.
 If f: ℕ → X is injective, then

$$g(x) = \begin{cases} f(S(n)) & \text{if } x = f(n) \\ x & \text{if } x \notin \operatorname{im}(f) \end{cases}$$

is also injective. $f(0) \notin im(g)$, so g is not surjective.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

•
$$f(0) = a$$

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

•
$$f(0) = a$$

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

•
$$f(0) = a$$
.

• f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

•
$$f(0) = a$$
.

• f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.)

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.)

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n).

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). Case 1.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). Case 1. If m = 0,

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). Case 1. If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$,

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.**

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$,

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some k < m

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\leq n)$.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)),

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)), then f(S(k))) = f(S(n)),

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)), then f(S(k))) = f(S(n)), hence g(f(k)) = g(f(n)).

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)), then f(S(k))) = f(S(n)), hence g(f(k)) = g(f(n)). Since g is injective,

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)), then f(S(k))) = f(S(n)), hence g(f(k)) = g(f(n)). Since g is injective, this yields f(k) = f(n) for some k < n,

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)), then f(S(k))) = f(S(n)), hence g(f(k)) = g(f(n)). Since g is injective, this yields f(k) = f(n) for some k < n, contradicting the Inductive Hypothesis.

We have seen that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |X|$ implies that X is Dedekind infinite. We can use the Recursion Theorem to prove the converse. If $g: X \to X$ is injective and not

surjective, choose $a \in X - g(X)$. Define $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ by

- f(0) = a.
- f(S(n)) = g(f(n)).

The Recursion Theorem guarantees that $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to X$ is a function. We can prove by induction on n that "m < n implies $f(m) \neq f(n)$ ".

(Basis of Induction.) Must prove that "m < 0 implies $f(m) \neq f(0)$ ".

(Inductive step.) Assume the statement is true for n. Assume that m < S(n). **Case 1.** If m = 0, then $f(m) = f(0) = a \notin im(g)$, while $f(S(n)) = g(f(n)) \in im(g)$. Thus $f(m) \neq f(S(n))$. **Case 2.** If $m \neq 0$, then m = S(k) for some $k < m (\le n)$. If f(m) = f(S(n)), then f(S(k))) = f(S(n)), hence g(f(k)) = g(f(n)). Since g is injective, this yields f(k) = f(n) for some k < n, contradicting the Inductive Hypothesis. \Box

Amorphous sets. A set A is amorphous if it is infinite,

Amorphous sets. A set A is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor),

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite. In particular, if A is amorphous, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite. In particular, if A is amorphous, then $|\mathbb{N}| \not\leq |A|$. Thus, if A is amorphous,

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite. In particular, if A is amorphous, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$. Thus, if A is amorphous, then A is infinite,

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite. In particular, if A is amorphous, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$. Thus, if A is amorphous, then A is infinite, but not Dedekind infinite.

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite. In particular, if A is amorphous, then $|\mathbb{N}| \not\leq |A|$. Thus, if A is amorphous, then A is infinite, but not Dedekind infinite.

We will prove that "infinite = Dedekind infinite" in ZFC,

Amorphous sets. A set *A* is **amorphous** if it is infinite, but it cannot be partitioned into two infinite subsets.

Equivalently, A is amorphous if A is infinite, but every subset of A is either finite or cofinite.

The existence of amorphous sets has been shown to be consistent with ZF (Fraenkel, Jech-Sochor), but not with ZFC.

Notice that \mathbb{N} is not amorphous. Also, if A is amorphous and $|B| \leq |A|$, then B is amorphous or finite. In particular, if A is amorphous, then $|\mathbb{N}| \not\leq |A|$. Thus, if A is amorphous, then A is infinite, but not Dedekind infinite.

We will prove that "infinite = Dedekind infinite" in ZFC, but the example of amorphous sets shows that the Axiom of Choice cannot be avoided.

"infinite = Dedekind infinite" in ZFC, I

"infinite = Dedekind infinite" in ZFC, I

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite:

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not. There must be a finite set A with an injective function $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to A$.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not. There must be a finite set A with an injective function $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to A$. im(f) is an infinite subset of the finite set A.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not. There must be a finite set A with an injective function $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to A$. im(f) is an infinite subset of the finite set A. This contradicts the following theorem:

Theorem.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not. There must be a finite set A with an injective function $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to A$. im(f) is an infinite subset of the finite set A. This contradicts the following theorem:

Theorem. Any subset of a finite set is finite.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not. There must be a finite set A with an injective function $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to A$. im(f) is an infinite subset of the finite set A. This contradicts the following theorem:

Theorem. Any subset of a finite set is finite.

Proof. Modify the proof of the Baby Pigeonhole Principle.

Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite: Must show that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$ implies A is infinite. Assume not. There must be a finite set A with an injective function $f \colon \mathbb{N} \to A$. im(f) is an infinite subset of the finite set A. This contradicts the following theorem:

Theorem. Any subset of a finite set is finite.

Proof. Modify the proof of the Baby Pigeonhole Principle. \Box

Theorem.

Theorem. (ZFC)

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element.

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element. Let $a \in A$ be one.

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element. Let $a \in A$ be one. Let γ be a choice function for A.

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element. Let $a \in A$ be one. Let γ be a choice function for A. (That is, for $\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$.) The Recursion Theorem

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element. Let $a \in A$ be one. Let γ be a choice function for A. (That is, for $\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$.) The Recursion Theorem (course-of-values version, Theorem 3.5, page 50)

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

$$\bullet f(0) = a,$$

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

$$\bullet f(0) = a,$$

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

$$\bullet f(0) = a,$$

$$\ \ \, {\it Omega} \ \ f(S(n))=\gamma(A-{\rm im}(f|_{S(n)})).$$

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

$$\bullet f(0) = a,$$

$$\ \ \, {\it Omega} \ \ f(S(n))=\gamma(A-{\rm im}(f|_{S(n)})).$$

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element. Let $a \in A$ be one. Let γ be a choice function for A. (That is, for $\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$.) The Recursion Theorem (course-of-values version, Theorem 3.5, page 50) guarantees the existence of a function $f : \mathbb{N} \to A$ satisfying

$$\bullet \ f(0) = a$$

$$\ \ \, { \ \ \, omega} \ \ f(S(n))=\gamma(A-{\rm im}(f|_{S(n)})).$$

Such a function witnesses that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Theorem. (ZFC) If A is infinite, then $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$.

Proof. Since A is infinite, it has an element. Let $a \in A$ be one. Let γ be a choice function for A. (That is, for $\mathcal{P}(A) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$.) The Recursion Theorem (course-of-values version, Theorem 3.5, page 50) guarantees the existence of a function $f : \mathbb{N} \to A$ satisfying

$$\bullet \ f(0) = a$$

Such a function witnesses that $|\mathbb{N}| \leq |A|$. \Box