Universität Konstanz

Fachbereich Mathematik und Statistik

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# Real Algebraic Geometry II Exercise Sheet 2

## Exercise 1 (Cantor's Theorem)

Let  $(A,\leq)$  be a countable dense linear order without endpoints.

Show that  $(A, \leq) \cong (\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$ .

**Hint:** Define for every  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  sets  $A_i \subseteq A$  and  $B_i \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$  such that  $A_{i-1} \subseteq A_i$ ,  $B_{i-1} \subseteq B_i$ ,  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} A_i = A$  and  $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} B_i = \mathbb{Q}$ . Further define for every  $i \in \mathbb{N}$   $f_i : A_i \to B_i$  and then use this to define an isomorphism between  $(A, \leq)$  and  $(\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$ .

If i is even first define  $A_i$  and then choose  $B_i$  accordingly and if i is odd first define  $B_i$  and then choose  $A_i$  accordingly.

### Exercise 2

Let  $(A, \leq_A)$  be a countable dense linear order without endpoints. Let  $(B, \leq_B)$  be an arbitrary countable linear order.

Show that  $(B, \leq_B)$  is isomorphic to a subordering of  $(A, \leq_A)$ . In particular every countable ordinal embeds into  $(\mathbb{Q}, \leq)$ .

### Exercise 3

Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a linear order. Assume there exists  $(B, \leq) \subseteq (A, \leq)$  with  $(B, \leq)$  countable and dense in  $(A, \leq)$ . Let  $(C, \leq) \subseteq (A, \leq)$  be well-ordered. Show that C is countable.

In particular every well-ordered subset of  $(\mathbb{R}, \leq)$  is countable. **Hint:** Let  $\mu$  denote the order type of C. Fix an ordinal enumeration  $C = \{c_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \in \mu\}$  with  $c_{\alpha} < c_{\beta}$  for all  $\alpha < \beta$ .

#### **Reminder:**

Let  $(A, \leq)$  be a linear order.

- $(A, \leq)$  is called dense, if for all  $a, b \in A$  with a < b there exists  $x \in A$  such that a < x < b.
- $(A, \leq)$  is an order without endpoints, if for all  $a \in A$  there exist  $x, y \in A$  such that x < a < y.
- $(B, \leq) \subseteq (A, \leq)$ . Then  $(B, \leq)$  is called dense in  $(A, \leq)$ , if for all  $a, b \in A$  with a < b there exists  $x \in B$  such that a < x < b.

A set A is called countable of there exists an injective map from A into  $\mathbb{N}$ .

The exercise will be collected **Thursday**, 30/04/2015 until 10.00 at the box near F 441.

http://www.math.uni-konstanz.de/~ dupont/rag.htm