

CARDINALITY: If there is an injection from  $X$  into  $\mathbb{N} = \mathbb{Z}_{\geq 0}$  (the natural numbers), we say that  $X$  is **countable**. If there is a bijection between  $X$  and  $\mathbb{N}$ , then  $X$  is countably *infinite* otherwise it is *finite*.

Munkres' §7 problem #5 (page 51). Determine which sets are countable. Justify your answers!

- (a) The set  $A$  of all functions  $f : \{0, 1\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .
- (b) [Let  $n$  be some fixed positive integer.] The set  $B_n$  of all functions  $f : \{1, \dots, n\} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .
- (c) The set  $C = \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{Z}_{>0}} B_n$ .
- (d) The set  $D$  of all functions  $f : \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .
- (e) The set  $E$  of all functions  $f : \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ .
- (f) The set  $F$  of all functions  $f : \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  that are **eventually zero**. This means that there is some  $N > 0$  such that  $f(x) = 0$  for all  $x > N$ .
- (g) The set  $G$  of all functions  $f : \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  that are eventually 1.
- (h) The set  $H$  of all functions  $f : \mathbb{Z}_{>0} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}_{>0}$  that are eventually constant.
- (i) The set  $I$  of all two-element subsets of  $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .
- (j) The set  $J$  of all finite subsets of  $\mathbb{Z}_{>0}$ .

Grad students: Do all of these. Undergrads: You may skip 2 of your choice.