

Infinity: An Alternate Elective After Algebra 2



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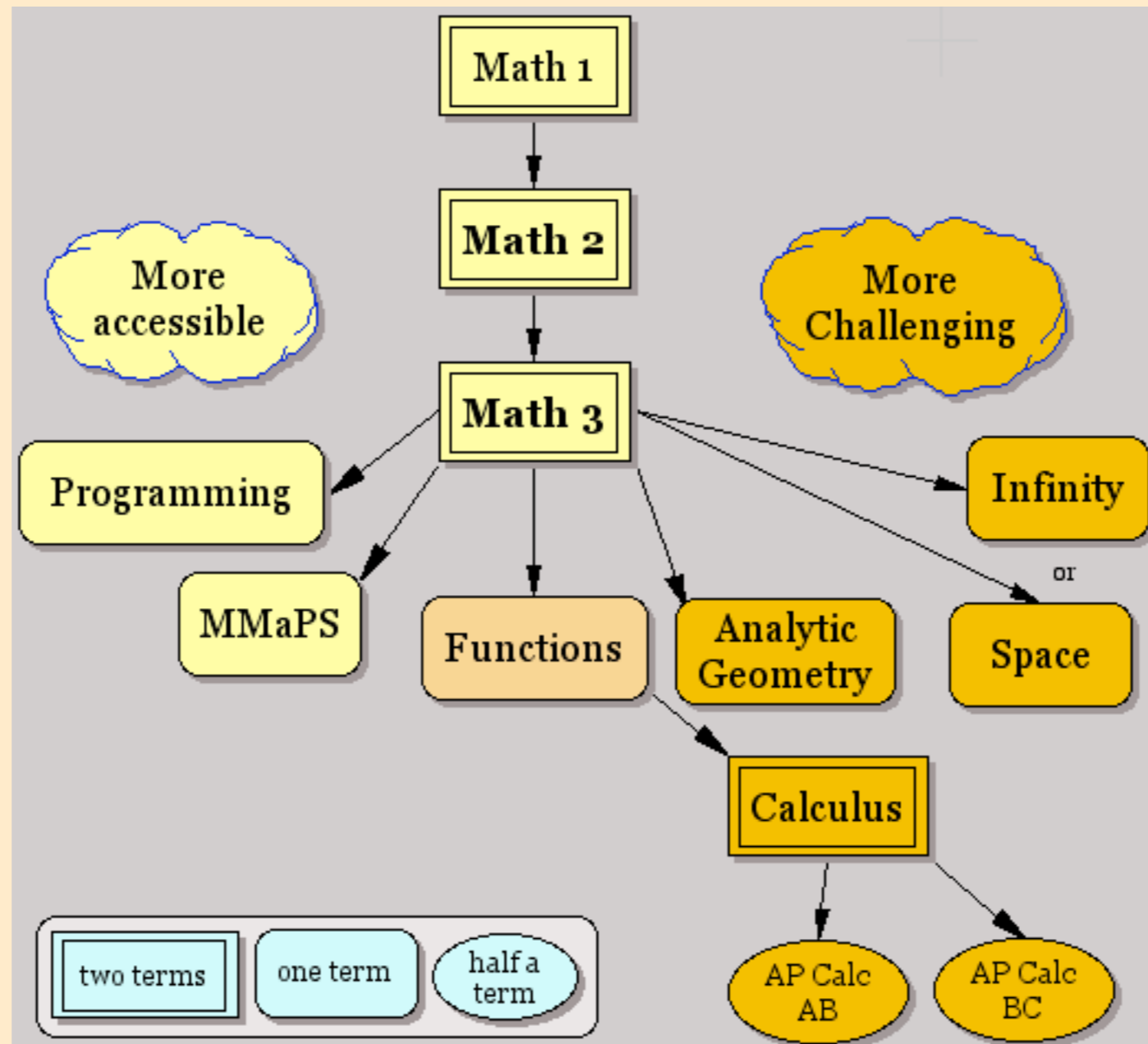
Infinity: An Alternate Elective After Algebra 2



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Math Courses



Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Four topics

Readings

Algebra review

Computer tools

Juniors, before
Calculus

Seniors, instead of
or in addition to
Calculus

Infinity overview

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Infinite sets

Proof

Chaos

Fractals

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Galileo,
Jorge Luis Borges,
Douglas Hofstadter,
Martin Gardner,
Lewis Carroll,
James Gleick,
Scientific American,
...

Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Four topics

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Computer tools

prime numbers,
algebraic fractions,
similarity,
proportions,
sequences and series,
iteration,
logarithms,
complex numbers,
...

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Fathom

Boxer

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Galileo

Consider the set $S = \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$, where n is a natural number. What fraction of the elements of S are perfect squares?
(Hint: first figure it out for $n = 1$, $n = 2$, and so on, making a table.)

Infinite sets

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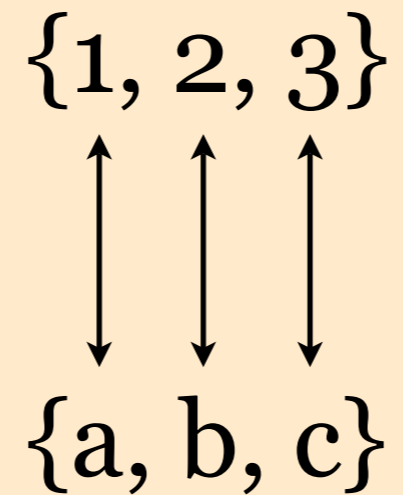
Georg Cantor

1845-1918



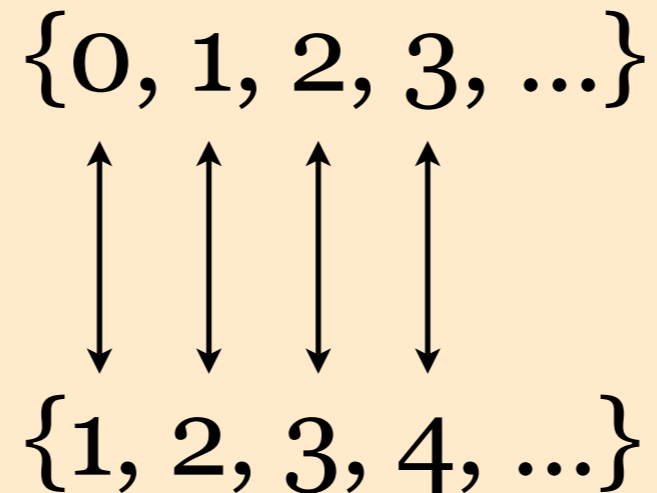
Equivalence

Two sets are equivalent if their elements can be put in a one-to-one correspondence. Example:



Equivalence

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Equivalence

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[5, 7] and [12, 19]

Equivalence

Two sets are equivalent if their elements can be put in a one-to-one correspondence. Example:

$[0, \infty)$ and $(0, \infty)$

$$f(x) = \begin{cases} x + 1 & \text{if } x \text{ is a natural number} \\ x & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Infinite sets

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Thinking about Infinity

Infinite sets

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Prime Numbers

Proof by contradiction

Countable Infinite Sets

An infinite set is said to be *countable* if it is equivalent to the natural numbers.

Example:

the integers

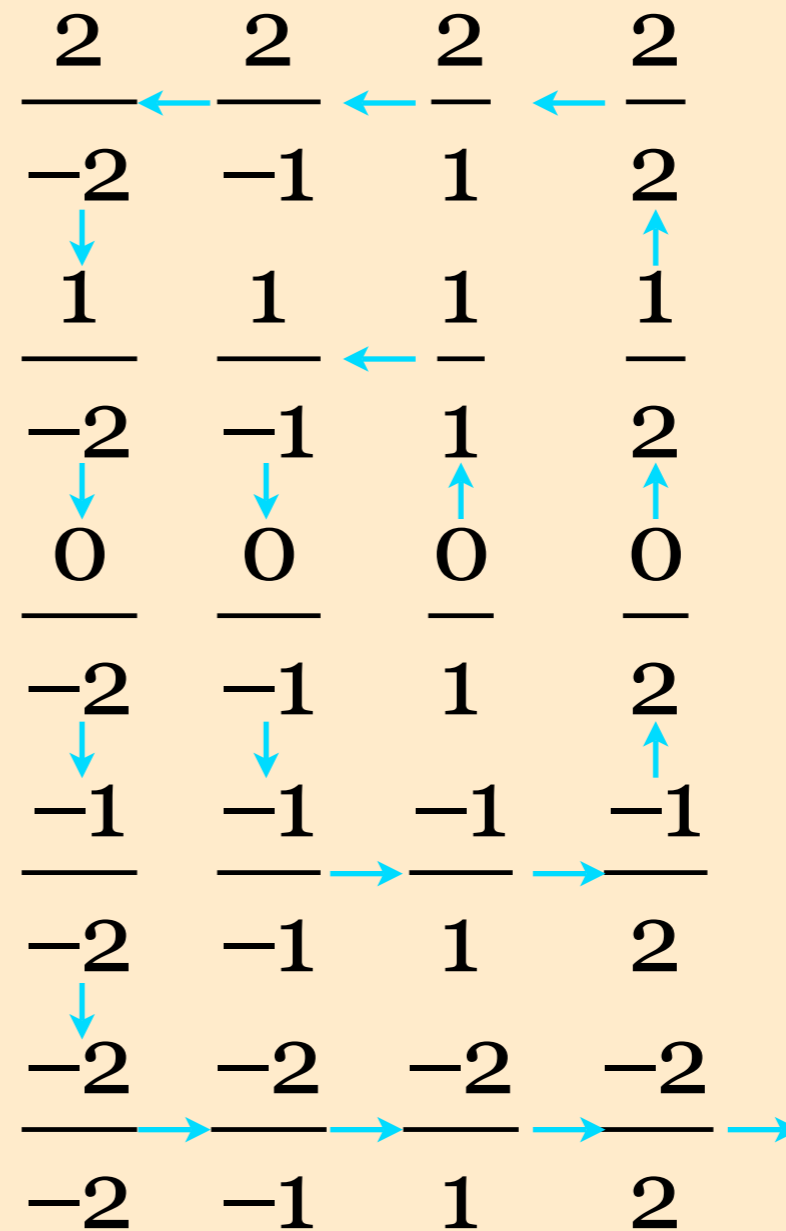
$\{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots\}$

Countable Infinite Sets

An infinite set is said to be *countable* if it is equivalent to the natural numbers.

Example:

the rationals



"The Power of the Continuum"

The set of real numbers in the interval $[0, 1]$ is not countable

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 = 0. a_{11} a_{12} a_{13} a_{14} a_{15} \dots \\ r_2 = 0. a_{21} a_{22} a_{23} a_{24} a_{25} \dots \\ r_3 = 0. a_{31} a_{32} a_{33} a_{34} a_{35} \dots \\ r_4 = 0. a_{41} a_{42} a_{43} a_{44} a_{45} \dots \\ r_5 = 0. a_{51} a_{52} a_{53} a_{54} a_{55} \dots \\ \vdots \\ r = 0. a_1 a_2 a_3 a_4 a_5 \dots \end{array}$$

The Devil's Challenge

Raymond Smullyan

Infinite sets

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The Strong Law of Small Numbers

Infinite sets

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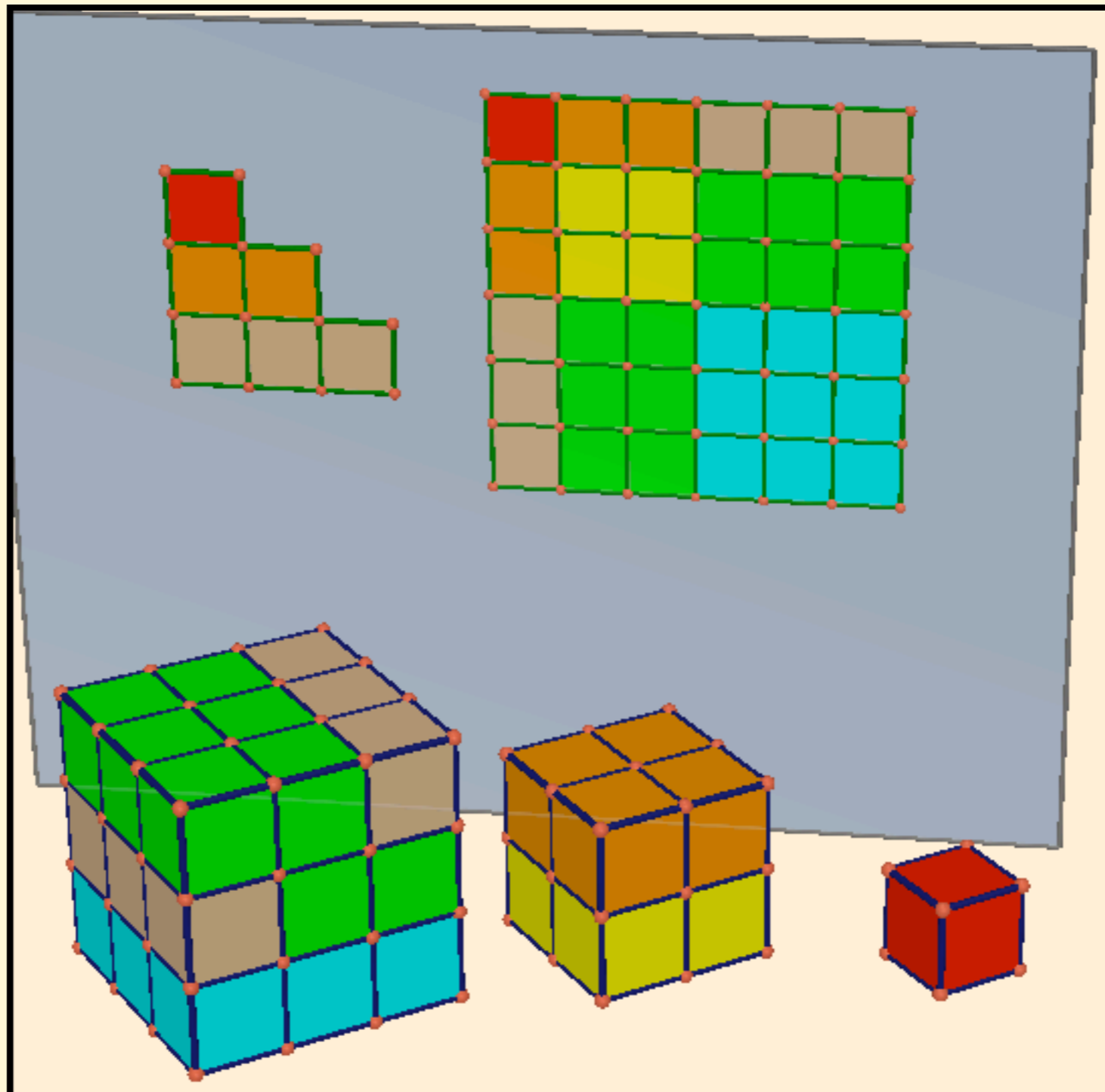
Fractals

It seems like a power of 4 minus 1 is always a multiple of 3

	n	k	kover3
=	caseIndex - 1	$4^n - 1$	$\frac{k}{3}$
1	0	0	0
2	1	3	1
3	2	15	5
4	3	63	21
5	4	255	85
6	5	1023	341
7	6	4095	1365
8	7	16383	5461
9	8	65535	21845

Will this pattern break down?

Generating conjectures



Fibonacci conjectures

Fibo				
	n	F	L	test
=	caseIndex	if (n > 2) {	switch ()	F · L
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	1	3	3
3	3	2	4	8
4	4	3	7	21
5	5	5	11	55
6	6	8	18	144
7	7	13	29	377
8	8	21	47	987
9	9	34	76	2584
10	10	55	123	6765

An explicit formula for Fibonacci numbers?

$$\left[\frac{n-1}{e^2} \right]$$

Infinite sets

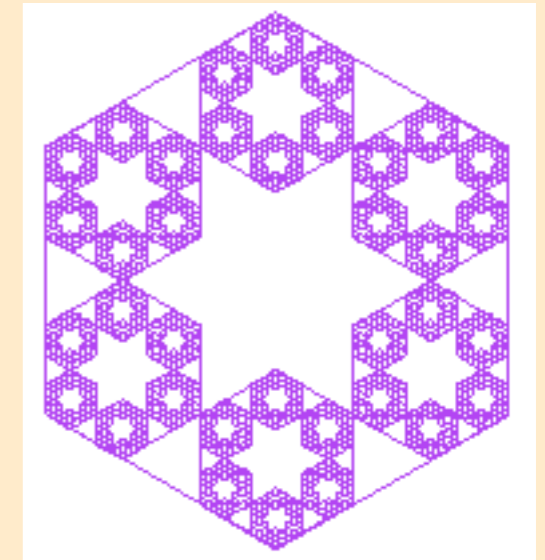
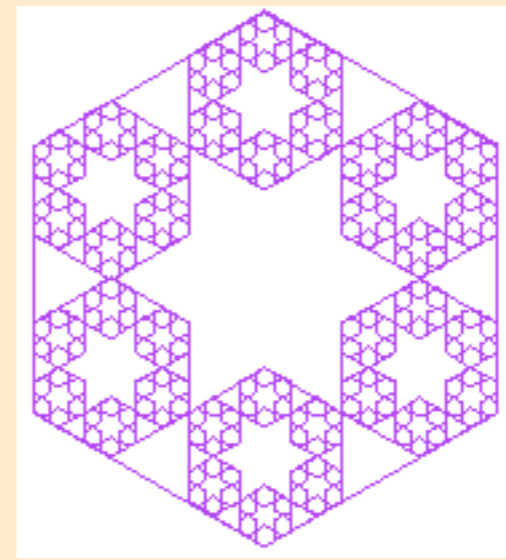
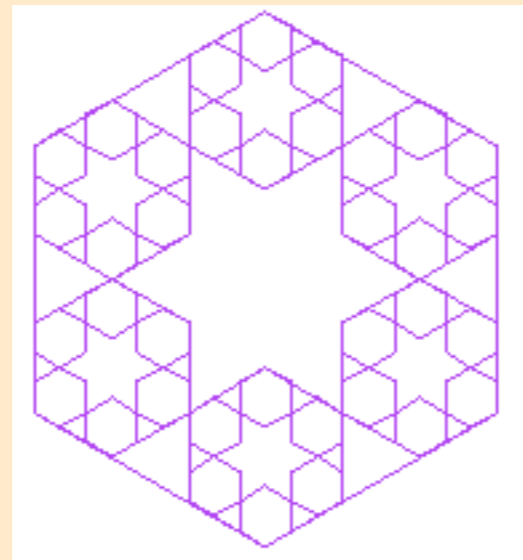
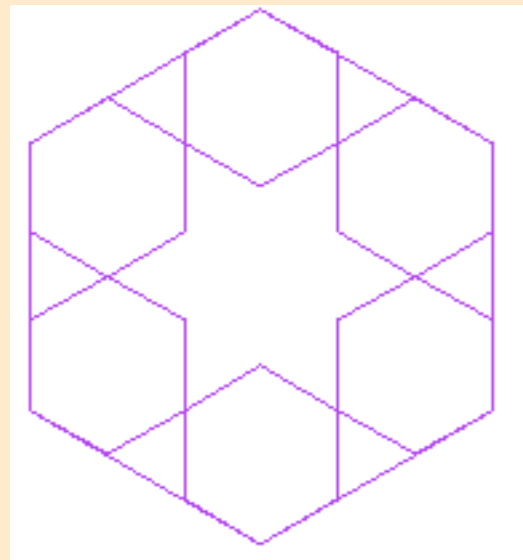
Proof

Chaos

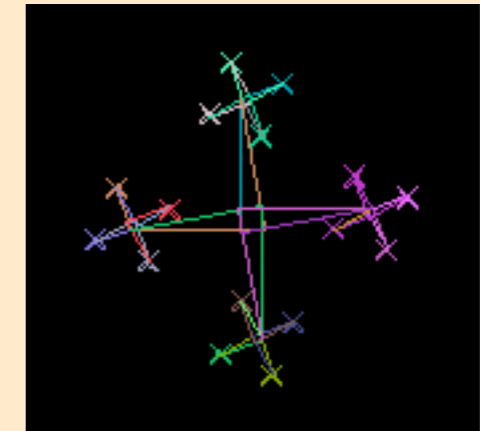
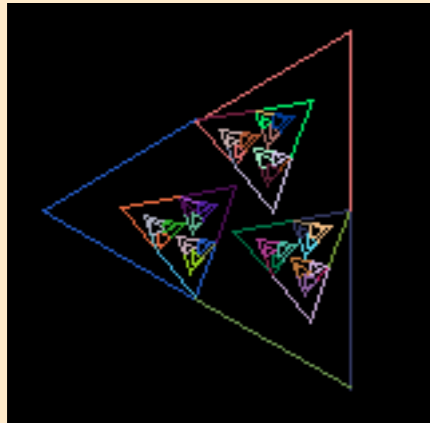
Fractals

Iterating Functions in Fathom

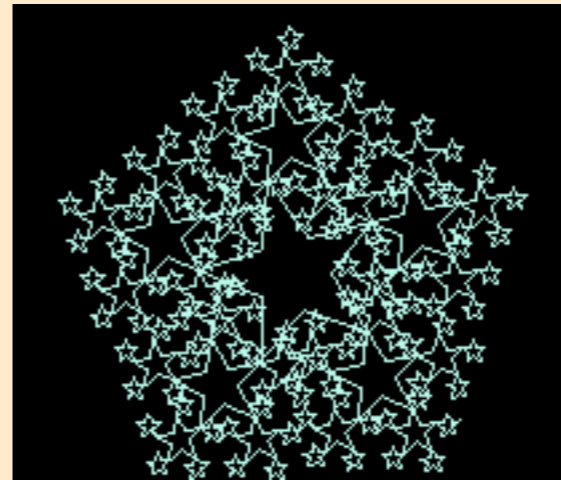
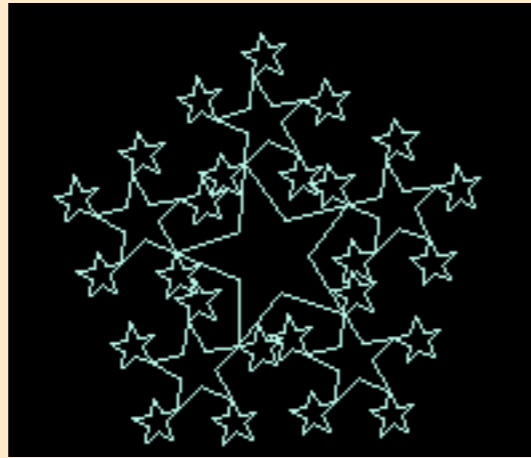
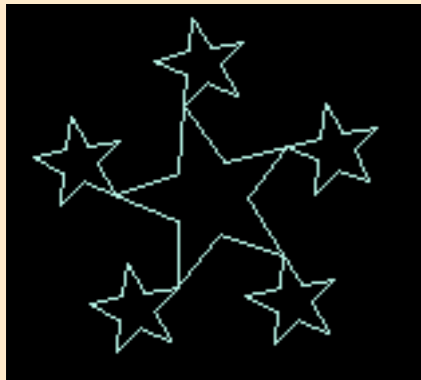
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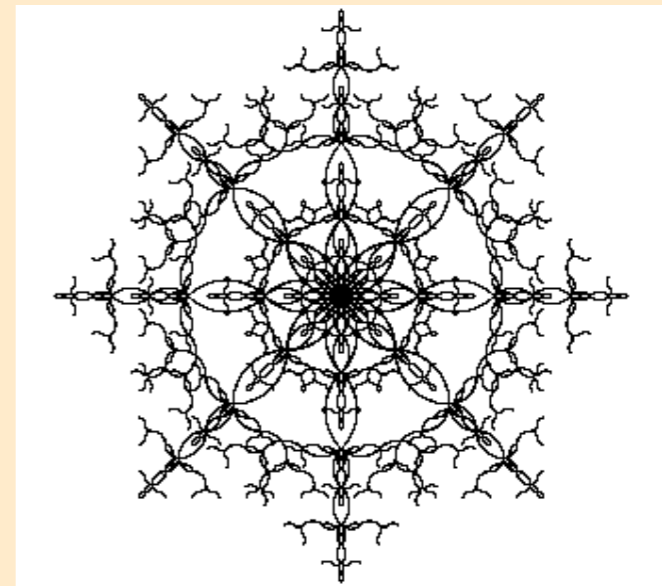
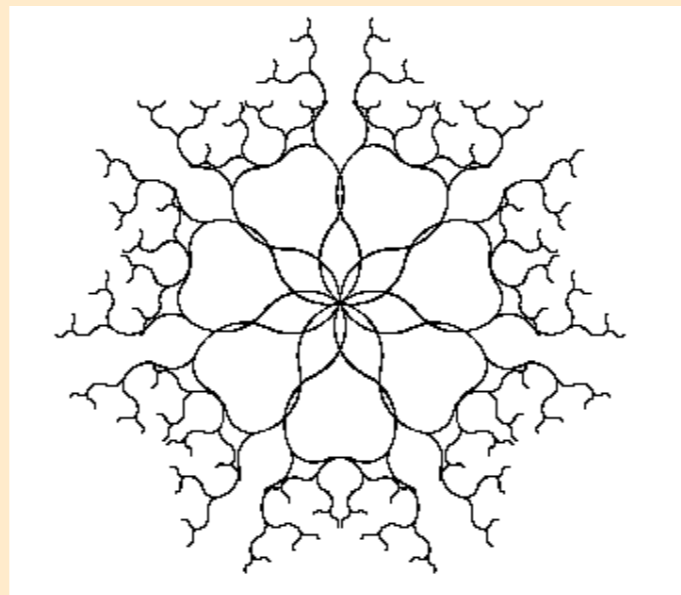
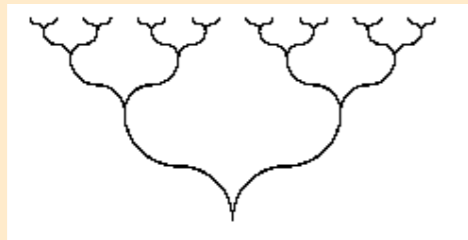
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