

# Infinity: An Alternate Elective After Algebra 2

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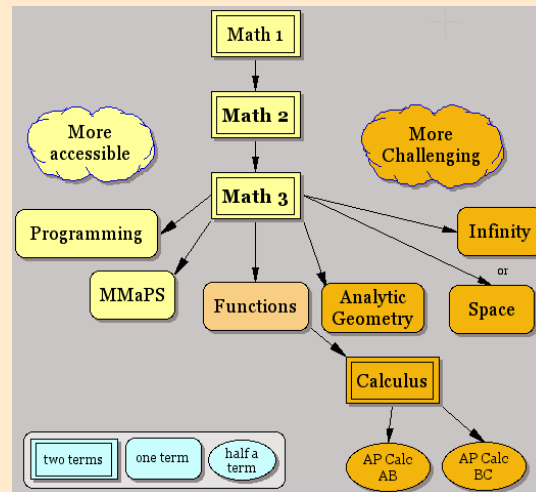
# Infinity: An Alternate Elective After Algebra 2



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# Math Courses



not tracked / grade levels & acceleration

# Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Four topics

Readings

Algebra review

Computer tools

Juniors, before  
Calculus

Seniors, instead of  
or in addition to  
Calculus

not all superstars

# Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Four topics

Readings

Algebra review

Computer tools

Infinite sets

Proof

Chaos

Fractals

# Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Galileo,

Four topics

Jorge Luis Borges,  
Douglas Hofstadter,

Readings

Martin Gardner,

Lewis Carroll,

Algebra review

James Gleick,

Scientific American,

Computer tools

...

# Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Four topics

Readings

Algebra review

Computer tools

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

# Infinity overview

Who takes the class

Four topics

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**Fathom**

**Boxer**

Boxer is a key part of the course, but I won't show that part.



Infinite sets

Proof

Chaos

Fractals

Galileo

1564-1642



Get two people to read the dialogue

Infinite sets

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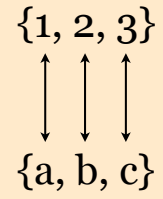
Georg Cantor

1845-1918



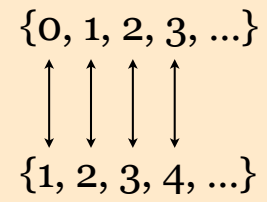
# Equivalence

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



# Equivalence

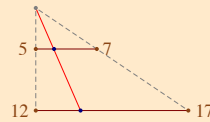
Two sets are equivalent if their elements can be put in a one-to-one correspondence. Example:



# Equivalence

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

$[5, 7]$  and  $[12, 19]$



Cabri file: intervals

# 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

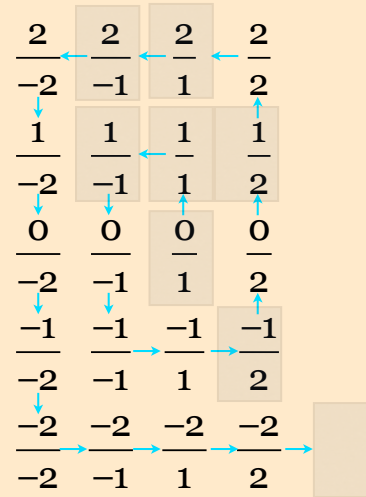
$\{0, 1, -1, 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots\}$

# 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

$$\begin{array}{l} r_1 = 0. d_{11} d_{12} d_{13} d_{14} d_{15} \dots \\ r_2 = 0. d_{21} d_{22} d_{23} d_{24} d_{25} \dots \\ r_3 = 0. d_{31} d_{32} d_{33} d_{34} d_{35} \dots \\ r_4 = 0. d_{41} d_{42} d_{43} d_{44} d_{45} \dots \\ r_5 = 0. d_{51} d_{52} d_{53} d_{54} d_{55} \dots \\ \vdots \\ r = 0. d_1 d_2 d_3 d_4 d_5 \dots \end{array}$$

proof by contradiction

$[0, 1]$  is equivalent to whole real line, and even to the whole plane

# The Devil's Challenge

Raymond Smullyan

Infinite sets

**Proof**

Chaos

Fractals

## The Strong Law of Small Numbers

#5. 40 / #6. 127 / #7. 432 / #8. 5777 / #9. not known

Infinite sets

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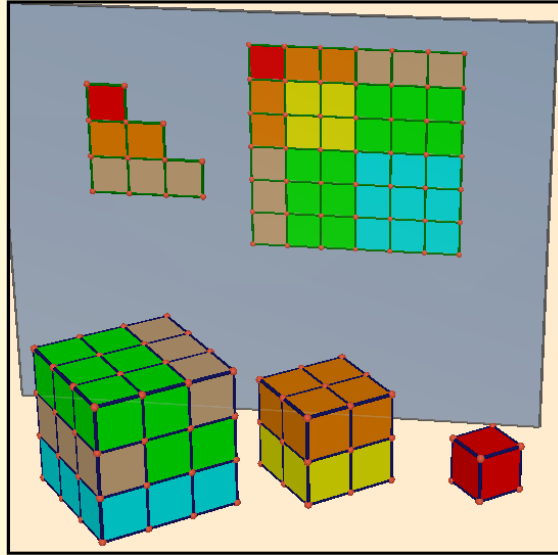
It seems like a power of 4 minus 1  
is always a multiple of 3

	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?

conjecture supplied by me

# Generating conjectures



conjecture hinted at by me



# 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

- start with student-generated conjectures, then make suggestions
- proofs by mathematical induction, algebraic manipulation, a method involving dominoes, and...

An explicit formula for Fibonacci numbers?

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

breaks down at 11

Actual formula: see work sheet on my Web site

Infinite sets

Proof

**Chaos**

Fractals

## Iterating Functions

# Iterating Linear Functions

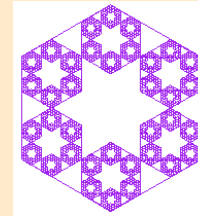
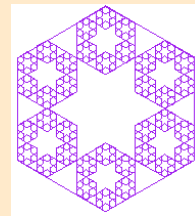
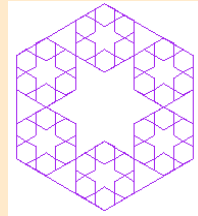
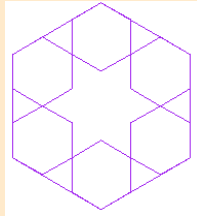
- In Algebra 2, an engaging introduction to sequences, series, and limits
- In this class, a prelude to the study of iterating non-linear functions, dynamical systems, and chaos

Infinite sets

Proof

Chaos

**Fractals**

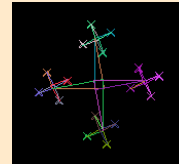
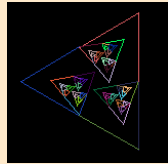


Infinite sets

Proof

Chaos

**Fractals**

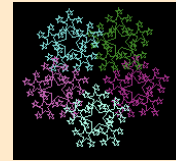
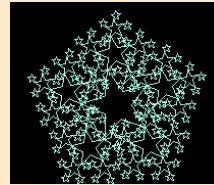
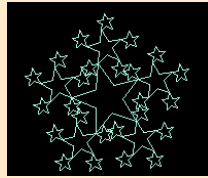


Infinite sets

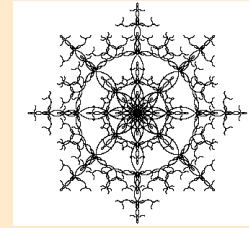
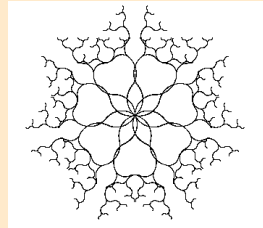
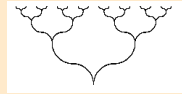
Proof

Chaos

**Fractals**



Infinite sets  
Proof  
Chaos  
**Fractals**





Infinite sets

Proof

Chaos

**Fractals**

