One way of specifying a finite set is by listing its elements. But conversely, since there are only finitely many elements in a set, every finite set can be enumerated. By this we mean: its elements can be put into a list (a list with a beginning, where each element of the list other than the first has a unique predecessor). Some infinite sets can also be enumerated, such as the set of positive integers.

**Definition siz.1 (Enumeration).** Informally, an enumeration of a set $X$ is a list (possibly infinite) of elements of $X$ such that every element of $X$ appears on the list at some finite position. If $X$ has an enumeration, then $X$ is said to be enumerable. If $X$ is enumerable and infinite, we say $X$ is denumerable.

A couple of points about enumerations:

1. We count as enumerations only lists which have a beginning and in which every element other than the first has a single element immediately preceding it. In other words, there are only finitely many elements between the first element of the list and any other element. In particular, this means that every element of an enumeration has a finite position: the first element has position 1, the second position 2, etc.

2. We can have different enumerations of the same set $X$ which differ by the order in which the elements appear: 4, 1, 25, 16, 9 enumerates the (set of the) first five square numbers just as well as 1, 4, 9, 16, 25 does.

3. Redundant enumerations are still enumerations: 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, ... enumerates the same set as 1, 2, 3, ... does.

4. Order and redundancy do matter when we specify an enumeration: we can enumerate the positive integers beginning with 1, 2, 3, 1, ..., but the pattern is easier to see when enumerated in the standard way as 1, 2, 3, 4, ...

5. Enumerations must have a beginning: ..., 3, 2, 1 is not an enumeration of the natural numbers because it has no first element. To see how this follows from the informal definition, ask yourself, “at what position in the list does the number 76 appear?”

6. The following is not an enumeration of the positive integers: 1, 3, 5, ..., 2, 4, 6, ... The problem is that the even numbers occur at places $\infty + 1$, $\infty + 2$, $\infty + 3$, rather than at finite positions.

7. Lists may be gappy: 2, −, 4, −, 6, −, ... enumerates the even positive integers.

8. The empty set is enumerable: it is enumerated by the empty list!

Proposition siz.2. If $X$ has an enumeration, it has an enumeration without gaps or repetitions.

Proof. Suppose $X$ has an enumeration $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ in which each $x_i$ is an element of $X$ or a gap. We can remove repetitions from an enumeration by replacing repeated elements by gaps. For instance, we can turn the enumeration into a new one in which $x'_i$ is $x_i$ if $x_i$ is an element of $X$ that is not among $x_1, \ldots, x_{i-1}$ or is $-$ if it is. We can remove gaps by closing up the elements in the list. To make precise what “closing up” amounts to is a bit difficult to describe. Roughly, it means that we can generate a new enumeration $x'_1, x'_2, \ldots$, where each $x'_i$ is the first element in the enumeration $x_1, x_2, \ldots$ after $x'_{i-1}$ (if there is one).

The last argument shows that in order to get a good handle on enumerations and enumerable sets and to prove things about them, we need a more precise definition. The following provides it.

Definition siz.3 (Enumeration). An enumeration of a set $X$ is any surjective function $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow X$.

Let’s convince ourselves that the formal definition and the informal definition using a possibly gappy, possibly infinite list are equivalent. A surjective function (partial or total) from $\mathbb{Z}^+$ to a set $X$ enumerates $X$. Such a function determines an enumeration as defined informally above: the list $f(1), f(2), f(3), \ldots$. Since $f$ is surjective, every element of $X$ is guaranteed to be the value of $f(n)$ for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$. Hence, every element of $X$ appears at some finite position in the list. Since the function may not be injective, the list may be redundant, but that is acceptable (as noted above).

On the other hand, given a list that enumerates all elements of $X$, we can define a surjective function $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow X$ by letting $f(n)$ be the $n$th element of the list that is not a gap, or the final element of the list if there is no $n$th element. There is one case in which this does not produce a surjective function: if $X$ is empty, and hence the list is empty. So, every non-empty list determines a surjective function $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow X$.

Definition siz.4. A set $X$ is enumerable iff it is empty or has an enumeration.

Example siz.5. A function enumerating the positive integers ($\mathbb{Z}^+$) is simply the identity function given by $f(n) = n$. A function enumerating the natural numbers $\mathbb{N}$ is the function $g(n) = n - 1$.

Problem siz.1. According to Definition siz.4, a set $X$ is enumerable iff $X = \emptyset$ or there is a surjective $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow X$. It is also possible to define “enumerable set” precisely by: a set is enumerable iff there is an injective function $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$. Show that the definitions are equivalent, i.e., show that there is an injective function $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^+$ iff either $X = \emptyset$ or there is a surjective $f: \mathbb{Z}^+ \rightarrow X$. 

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Example siz.6. The functions \( f : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+ \) and \( g : \mathbb{Z}^+ \to \mathbb{Z}^+ \) given by
\[
\begin{align*}
  f(n) &= 2n \\
  g(n) &= 2n + 1
\end{align*}
\]
enumerate the even positive integers and the odd positive integers, respectively. However, neither function is an enumeration of \( \mathbb{Z}^+ \), since neither is surjective.

Problem siz.2. Define an enumeration of the positive squares 4, 9, 16, \ldots

Example siz.7. The function \( f(n) = (-1)^n \lceil \frac{n-1}{2} \rceil \) (where \( \lceil x \rceil \) denotes the ceiling function, which rounds \( x \) up to the nearest integer) enumerates the set of integers \( \mathbb{Z} \). Notice how \( f \) generates the values of \( \mathbb{Z} \) by “hopping” back and forth between positive and negative integers:
\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
  f(1) & f(2) & f(3) & f(4) & f(5) & f(6) & f(7) & \ldots \\
-\lceil \frac{0}{2} \rceil & \lceil \frac{1}{2} \rceil & -\lceil \frac{2}{2} \rceil & \lceil \frac{3}{2} \rceil & -\lceil \frac{4}{2} \rceil & \lceil \frac{5}{2} \rceil & -\lceil \frac{6}{2} \rceil & \ldots \\
0 & 1 & -1 & 2 & -2 & 3 & \ldots \\
\end{array}
\]
You can also think of \( f \) as defined by cases as follows:
\[
f(n) = \begin{cases} 
  0 & \text{if } n = 1 \\
  n/2 & \text{if } n \text{ is even} \\
  -(n-1)/2 & \text{if } n \text{ odd and } > 1 
\end{cases}
\]

Problem siz.3. Show that if \( X \) and \( Y \) are enumerable, so is \( X \cup Y \).

Problem siz.4. Show by induction on \( n \) that if \( X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_n \) are all enumerable, so is \( X_1 \cup \cdots \cup X_n \).

That is fine for “easy” sets. What about the set of, say, pairs of natural numbers?
\[
\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{(n, m) : n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}
\]
We can organize the pairs of positive integers in an array, such as the following:
\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
  1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \ldots \\
1 & (1,1) & (1,2) & (1,3) & (1,4) & \ldots \\
2 & (2,1) & (2,2) & (2,3) & (2,4) & \ldots \\
3 & (3,1) & (3,2) & (3,3) & (3,4) & \ldots \\
4 & (4,1) & (4,2) & (4,3) & (4,4) & \ldots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots 
\end{array}
\]

Clearly, every ordered pair in \( \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \) will appear exactly once in the array. In particular, \( (n, m) \) will appear in the \( n \)th column and \( m \)th row. But how do
we organize the elements of such an array into a one-way list? The pattern in the array below demonstrates one way to do this:

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1 & 2 & 4 & 7 & \ldots \\
3 & 5 & 8 & \ldots & \ldots \\
6 & 9 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\
10 & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots & \ldots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\
\end{array}
\]

This pattern is called Cantor’s zig-zag method. Other patterns are perfectly permissible, as long as they “zig-zag” through every cell of the array. By Cantor’s zig-zag method, the enumeration for \( \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \) according to this scheme would be:

\[\langle 1, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 2 \rangle, \langle 2, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 3 \rangle, \langle 2, 2 \rangle, \langle 3, 1 \rangle, \langle 1, 4 \rangle, \langle 2, 3 \rangle, \langle 3, 2 \rangle, \langle 4, 1 \rangle, \ldots \]

What ought we do about enumerating, say, the set of ordered triples of positive integers?

\[\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{\langle n, m, k \rangle : n, m, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}\]

We can think of \( \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \) as the Cartesian product of \( \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+ \) and \( \mathbb{Z}^+ \), that is,

\[(\mathbb{Z}^+)^3 = (\mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+) \times \mathbb{Z}^+ = \{\langle\langle n, m \rangle, k \rangle : \langle n, m \rangle \in \mathbb{Z}^+ \times \mathbb{Z}^+, k \in \mathbb{Z}^+\}\]

and thus we can enumerate \((\mathbb{Z}^+)^3\) with an array by labelling one axis with the enumeration of \(\mathbb{Z}^+\), and the other axis with the enumeration of \((\mathbb{Z}^+)^2\):

\[
\begin{array}{ccccccc}
1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & \ldots \\
\langle 1, 1 \rangle & \langle 1, 2 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \langle 1, 4 \rangle & \ldots \\
\langle 1, 2 \rangle & \langle 2, 1 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \langle 2, 4 \rangle & \ldots \\
\langle 2, 1 \rangle & \langle 2, 1 \rangle & \langle 2, 3 \rangle & \langle 2, 4 \rangle & \ldots \\
\langle 1, 3 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \langle 1, 3 \rangle & \ldots \\
\vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \\
\end{array}
\]

Thus, by using a method like Cantor’s zig-zag method, we may similarly obtain an enumeration of \((\mathbb{Z}^+)^3\).

**Problem siz.5.** Give an enumeration of the set of all positive rational numbers. (A positive rational number is one that can be written as a fraction \(n/m\) with \(n, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+)\).

**Problem siz.6.** Show that \(\mathbb{Q}\) is enumerable. (A rational number is one that can be written as a fraction \(z/m\) with \(z \in \mathbb{Z}, m \in \mathbb{Z}^+)\).

**Problem siz.7.** Define an enumeration of \(\mathbb{B}^*\).
Problem siz.8. Recall from your introductory logic course that each possible truth table expresses a truth function. In other words, the truth functions are all functions from $\mathbb{B}^k \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$ for some $k$. Prove that the set of all truth functions is enumerable.

Problem siz.9. Show that the set of all finite subsets of an arbitrary infinite enumerable set is enumerable.

Problem siz.10. A set of positive integers is said to be cofinite iff it is the complement of a finite set of positive integers. Let $I$ be the set that contains all the finite and cofinite sets of positive integers. Show that $I$ is enumerable.

Problem siz.11. Show that the enumerable union of enumerable sets is enumerable. That is, whenever $X_1, X_2, \ldots$ are sets, and each $X_i$ is enumerable, then the union $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} X_i$ of all of them is also enumerable.

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Bibliography