Mathematics for Computer Science
MIT 6.042J/18.062J

The Well Ordering Principle

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Well Ordering principle

Every nonempty set of
nonnegative integers
has a
least element.

Familiar? Now you mention it, Yes.
Obvious? Yes.
Trivial? Yes. But watch out:

Well Ordering principle

Every nonempty set of
nonnegative rationals
has a
least element.

NO!

Well Ordering principle

Every nonempty set of
~~*nonnegative*~~ *integers*
has a
least element.

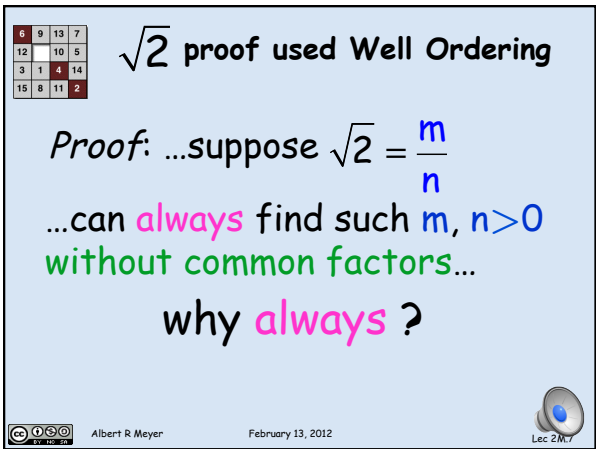
NO!

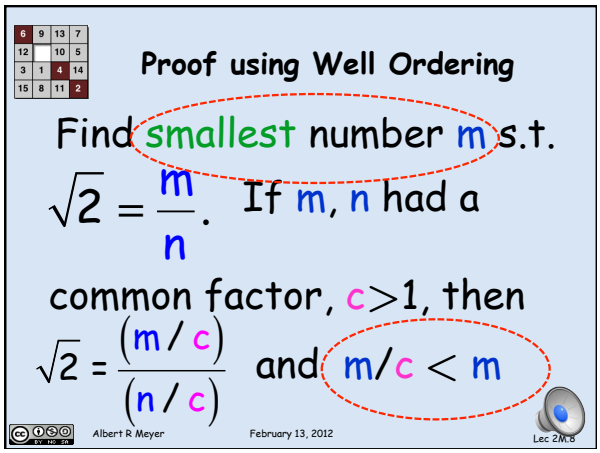
What is the

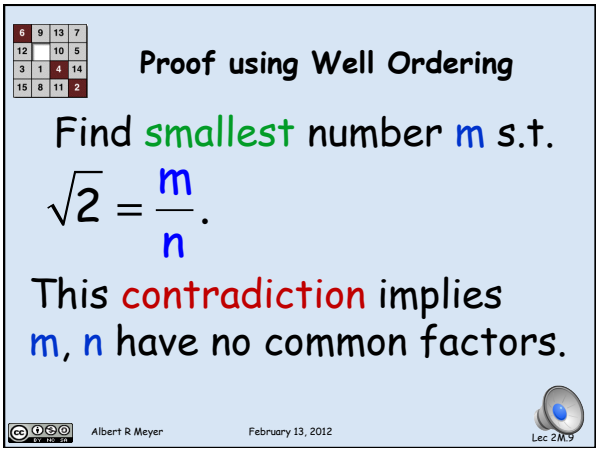
- *youngest* age of MIT graduate?
- *smallest* # neurons in any animal?
- *smallest* #coins = \$1.17?

$\mathbb{N}$ ::= nonnegative integers

For rest of this talk, "number" means nonnegative integer


$\sqrt{2}$ proof used Well Ordering
Proof: ...suppose $\sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n}$
...can always find such m, n>0 without common factors...
why always ?
Albert R Meyer
February 13, 2012
Lec 2M.7


Proof using Well Ordering
Find smallest number m s.t. $\sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n}$. If m, n had a common factor, c>1, then $\sqrt{2} = \frac{(m/c)}{(n/c)}$ and m/c < m
Albert R Meyer
February 13, 2012
Lec 2M.8


Proof using Well Ordering
Find smallest number m s.t. $\sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{n}$.
This contradiction implies m, n have no common factors.
Albert R Meyer
February 13, 2012
Lec 2M.9