

A CONTINUOUS HOMOMORPHISM OF A THIN SET ONTO A FAT SET

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Abstract

A *thin set* is defined to be an uncountable dense zero-dimensional subset of measure zero and Hausdorff measure zero of an Euclidean space. A *fat set* is defined to be an uncountable dense path-connected subset of an Euclidean space which has full measure, that is, its complement has measure zero. While there are well-known pathological maps of a set of measure zero, such as the Cantor set, onto an interval, we show that the standard addition on \mathbb{R} maps a thin set onto a fat set; in fact the fat set is all of \mathbb{R} . Our argument depends on the theorem of Paul Erdős that every real number is a sum of two Liouville numbers. Our thin set is the set \mathcal{L}^2 , where \mathcal{L} is the set of all Liouville numbers, and the fat set is \mathbb{R} itself. Finally, it is shown that \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^2 are both homeomorphic to \mathbb{P} , the space of all irrational numbers.

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1. Proofs from the book

The Preface of the book ‘*Proofs from The Book*’ [1] begins ‘Paul Erdős liked to talk about The Book, in which God maintains the perfect proofs for mathematical theorems . . . you need not believe in God but, as a mathematician, you should believe in The Book.’ Erdős was very enthusiastic about Aigner and Ziegler writing [1], which they dedicated to Erdős and to which Erdős made many suggestions. The aim in this paper is to give an elegant proof that a thin set can be continuously mapped onto a fat set.

2. Thin sets and fat sets

There are many measures of the thinness of a set. When considering subsets of Euclidean space, Lebesgue measure zero is one measure of thinness. Another measure of thinness is that the set is *zero-dimensional* [9], that is, its topology has a basis of open and closed sets. If C denotes the usual middle-third set in \mathbb{R} , then it is easily seen that C is measure zero and is zero-dimensional. Further, by [11, Theorem 1.5.10],

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every compact separable metrisable space is a continuous image of C . In particular, the unit interval $[0, 1]$, which has Lebesgue measure 1 in \mathbb{R} and is path-connected, is a continuous image of C .

Another measure of thinness is Hausdorff measure 0. The related Hausdorff dimension and Hausdorff measure are discussed in [7, 9]. The Hausdorff dimension of a countable set is zero, of Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n is n and of the Cantor set C is $\log 2/\log 3$. So in this sense, the Cantor set is not thin.

We now define our notion of thinness. A subset of Euclidean space is said to be *thin* if it is an uncountable dense zero-dimensional set of measure zero and Hausdorff measure zero. An uncountable dense path-connected subspace of Euclidean space is said to be *fat* if it is a subspace of full measure, that is, its complement has Lebesgue measure zero.

3. Spaces homeomorphic to the space of irrational numbers

Recall that a topological space X is said to be *topologically complete* (or *completely metrisable*) if the topology of X is the same as the topology induced by a complete metric on X . Of course, every complete metric space is topologically complete.

We denote by \mathbb{P} the set of all irrational real numbers with the topology it inherits as a subspace of the Euclidean space \mathbb{R} . Theorem 3.1 from [11, Theorem 1.9.8] is a beautiful characterisation of the topological space \mathbb{P} .

THEOREM 3.1. *The space of all irrational real numbers \mathbb{P} is topologically the unique nonempty, separable metrisable, topologically complete, nowhere locally compact and zero-dimensional space.*

This has a corollary, [11, Corollary 1.9.9], which is usually proved using continued fractions.

COROLLARY 3.2. *The space \mathbb{P} is homeomorphic to the Tychonoff product $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}_0}$ of a countably infinite number of homeomorphic copies of the discrete space \mathbb{N} of positive integers. Hence, $\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}$ is homeomorphic to \mathbb{P} .*

These results and a similar one [11, Theorem 1.9.6] characterising the space \mathbb{Q} of all rational numbers with its Euclidean topology are used in [5, 8] to describe the transcendental groups and the topological transcendental fields.

Recall that a subset X of a topological space Y is said to be a G_δ -set if it is a countable intersection of open sets in Y . A subset X of a topological space Y is said to be an F_σ -set if it is a countable union of closed sets. A subset X of a topological space Y is a G_δ -set if and only if its complement is an F_σ -set. We see immediately that in a metric space such as \mathbb{R} , the set \mathcal{T} of all transcendental real numbers is a G_δ -set as its complement is the countably infinite set \mathbb{A} of all real algebraic numbers.

Now we connect the notions of G_δ -set in \mathbb{R} and the property of being topologically complete. The next theorem is [11, Theorem A.63].

THEOREM 3.3. *A subset of a separable metric topologically complete space is a G_δ -set in that space if and only if it is topologically complete.*

COROLLARY 3.4. *The space \mathcal{T} of all real transcendental numbers is homeomorphic to \mathbb{P} and to \mathbb{N}^{\aleph_0} .*

REMARK 3.5. We mention in passing that the above corollary remains true if the space \mathcal{T} of all real transcendental numbers is replaced by the space of all transcendental complex numbers. We also mention that the space of all algebraic real numbers and the space of all algebraic complex numbers are both homeomorphic to the space \mathbb{Q} of all rational (real) numbers.

4. The set \mathcal{L} of all Liouville numbers

In 1844, Joseph Liouville proved the existence of transcendental numbers [2, 3]. He introduced the set \mathcal{L} of real numbers, now known as Liouville numbers, and showed that they are all transcendental. A real number x is said to be a *Liouville number* if for every positive integer n , there exists a pair of integers (p, q) with $q > 1$ such that

$$0 < \left| x - \frac{p}{q} \right| < \frac{1}{q^n}.$$

It is known [3, 6] that the set \mathcal{L} has cardinality c , the cardinality of the continuum, and is a dense G_δ -set in the space \mathbb{R} of all real numbers. Clearly, the space \mathcal{L} is zero-dimensional and thus the product space \mathcal{L}^2 is also zero-dimensional.

The following Theorem 4.1 follows by combining Theorems 3.3 and 3.1 and Corollary 3.2.

THEOREM 4.1. *The spaces \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^2 are both homeomorphic to \mathbb{P} .*

REMARK 4.2. As pointed out in [4], the Jarnik–Besicovitch theorem says that the set \mathcal{L} of Liouville numbers has Hausdorff 1-dimensional measure 0. This implies that \mathcal{L}^2 has Hausdorff 2-dimensional measure 0, since if d is a positive integer, the d -dimensional Hausdorff measure on \mathbb{R}^n is simply a rescaling of the n -dimensional Lebesgue measure. See also [10, Theorem 2.1].

REMARK 4.3. The spaces \mathcal{L} and \mathcal{L}^2 are thin sets.

5. Mapping a thin set onto a fat set

Finally, in this section, we give the elegant proof that a thin set can be mapped continuously onto a fat set.

In 1962, Paul Erdős proved Theorem 5.1 in [6].

THEOREM 5.1. *Every real number is the sum of two Liouville numbers and is also the product of two Liouville numbers.*

The desired Theorem 5.2 follows immediately from Theorem 5.1 and Remark 4.3.

THEOREM 5.2. *Let $f : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the addition map $f(x, y) = x + y$. Then f is a continuous homomorphism which maps the thin set \mathcal{L}^2 onto the fat set \mathbb{R} .*

REMARK 5.3. The referee has pointed out that Theorem 5.2 can be easily generalised using the method of [10, Theorem 2.1] to obtain a continuous homomorphism from \mathbb{R}^{n+1} to \mathbb{R}^n which surjects \mathcal{L}^{n+1} onto \mathbb{R}^n .

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