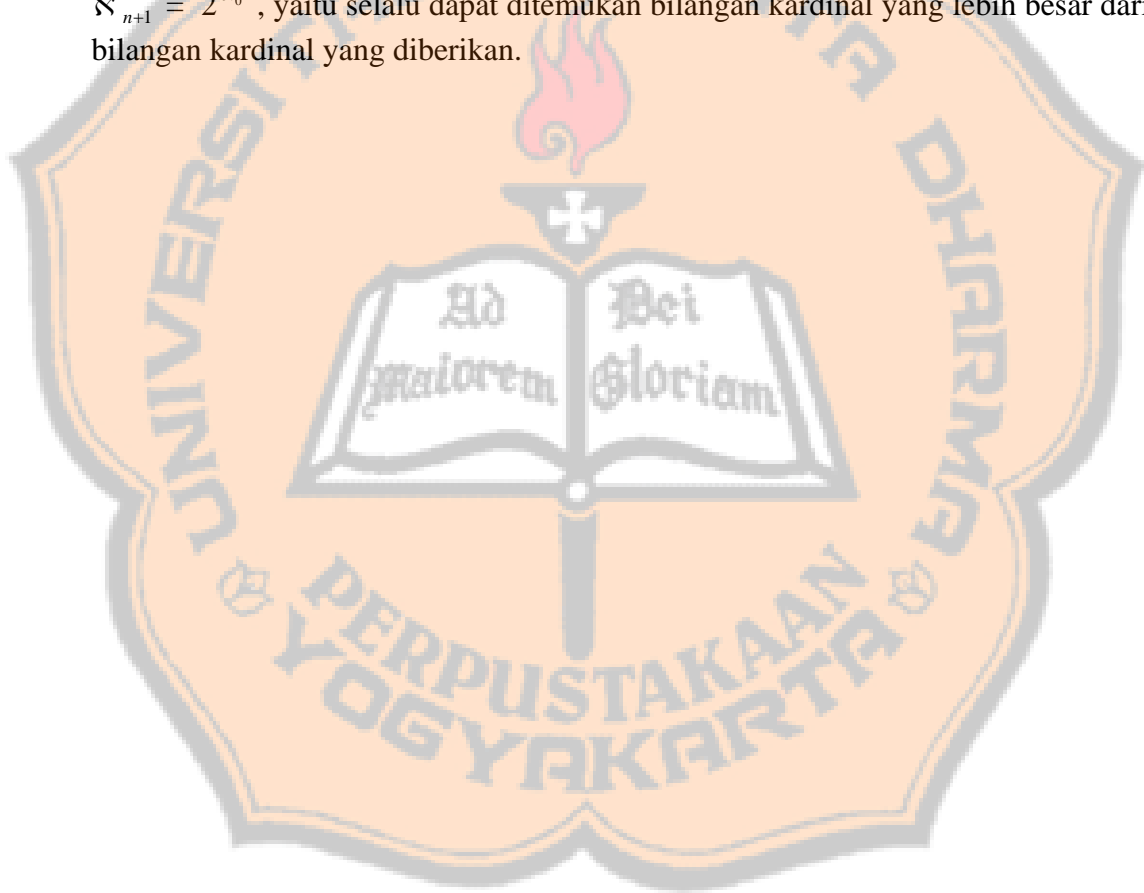


ABSTRAK

Himpunan A dikatakan mempunyai kardinalitas (bilangan kardinal) yang sama dengan himpunan B , yaitu $|A| = |B|$, jika A berkorespondensi satu-satu dengan B . Kardinalitas himpunan hingga adalah banyaknya elemen dalam himpunan tersebut. Kardinalitas himpunan takhingga didasarkan pada sifat tercacah atau taktercacahnya himpunan tersebut. Pada himpunan tercacah B , $|B| = |R| = c$. Kardinalitas himpunan taktercacah disebut kardinalitas kontinum. Suatu hubungan antara c dan \aleph_0 adalah $c = 2^{\aleph_0}$. Timbul suatu dugaan bahwa tidak ada bilangan kardinal x sedemikian hingga $\aleph_0 < x < c$. Dugaan ini pertama kali dicetuskan oleh George Cantor dan kemudian diberi nama Hipotesis Kontinum. Hipotesis Kontinum Umum menyatakan bahwa $\aleph_{n+1} = 2^{\aleph_n}$, yaitu selalu dapat ditemukan bilangan kardinal yang lebih besar dari bilangan kardinal yang diberikan.



ABSTRACT

Two sets A and B are said to have the same cardinality (cardinal number), which is written $|A| = |B|$, if there exists a one-to-one correspondence between A and B . Cardinality of a finite set is the number of elements of the set. Cardinality of an infinite set is depending on the denumerable or non-denumerable property of the set. A denumerable set B has $|B| = |\mathbb{R}| = c$. The cardinality of a non-denumerable set is called continuum cardinality. The relation between c and \aleph_0 is $c = 2^{\aleph_0}$. There is a conjecture that there is no cardinal x such that $\aleph_0 < x < c$. George Cantor is the first person who proposed the conjecture which is later called Continuum Hypothesis. The Generalized Continuum Hypothesis notes that $\aleph_{n+1} = 2^{\aleph_n}$, i.e. there is always a greater cardinal number than a given one.

