

## A TASTE OF SET THEORY: EXERCISE NUMBER 3

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**1.** Prove that for each ordinal  $\alpha$  there is a limit ordinal  $\delta > \alpha$ .

[*Hint:* Show that  $\alpha + \omega$  is a limit ordinal.]

**2.** Find  $\alpha, \beta, \gamma$  such that  $\alpha < \beta$  but still:

- (1)  $\alpha + \gamma = \beta + \gamma$ .
- (2)  $\alpha \cdot \gamma = \beta \cdot \gamma$ . (Not necessarily the same as (1).)

Why does this not contradict what we have studied in class?

Recall that every natural number  $N$  has a unique representation in base 10, in the form

$$N = 10^{m_1} k_1 + 10^{m_2} k_2 + \cdots + 10^{m_n} k_n,$$

where  $n \geq 1$ ,  $m_1 > m_2 > \cdots > m_n$ , and  $k_1, \dots, k_n < 10$ . Similarly,  $N$  has a unique representation in base  $q$  for any natural  $q > 1$ . Following is a beautiful transfinite analogue: Representation in base  $\omega$ !

**3.** Using the results seen in class, prove the *Cantor Normal Form Theorem*:

Every ordinal  $\alpha > 0$  has a unique representation in the form

$$\alpha = \omega^{\beta_1} \cdot k_1 + \omega^{\beta_2} \cdot k_2 + \cdots + \omega^{\beta_n} \cdot k_n,$$

where  $n \geq 1$ ,  $\alpha \geq \beta_1 > \beta_2 > \cdots > \beta_n$ , and  $k_1, \dots, k_n < \omega$  (i.e., are finite).

*Hint:*

- (1) Prove the existence by induction on  $\alpha$ , as follows:
  - (a) Check the case  $\alpha = 1$ .
  - (b) For  $\alpha > 1$  let  $\beta = \sup\{\gamma : \omega^\gamma \leq \alpha\}$ . Then  $\omega^\beta \leq \alpha$ , too.
  - (c) Use results from class to show that there is  $\rho < \omega^\beta$  such that  $\omega^\beta \cdot \delta + \rho$  for some  $\delta$ . Show that  $\delta$  is finite.
- (2) Prove the uniqueness of the representation by induction on  $\alpha$ .

**4 (Bonus).** Define inductively  $\alpha_0 = \omega$ , and  $\alpha_{n+1} = \omega^{\alpha_n}$  for  $n \in \omega$ , and  $\epsilon_0 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \omega} \alpha_n$ . Show that:

- (1)  $\omega^{\epsilon_0} = \epsilon_0$ ,
- (2)  $\epsilon_0$  is the least ordinal  $\alpha$  such that  $\omega^\alpha = \alpha$ .
- (3) Find the Cantor normal form of  $\epsilon_0$  (see **Question 3**).

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