

## Axiomatic Set Theory: Problem sheet 2

### A.

1. (ZF\*) Define a “natural” ordinal exponentiation using the recursion theorem for ordinals, and show that for all ordinals  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$  and  $\gamma$ ,  $\alpha^{(\beta+\gamma)} = \alpha^\beta \alpha^\gamma$ , and  $\alpha^{(\beta \cdot \gamma)} = (\alpha^\beta)^\gamma$ . Show also that  $2^\omega = \omega$ .

2. (ZF\*) Prove that  $(V, \in)$  satisfies the Axiom of Unions and the Axiom of Infinity.

3. (ZF\*) Let  $\alpha \in \mathbf{On}$  and suppose that  $a \in V_\alpha$  and  $b \subseteq a$ . Prove that  $b \in V_\alpha$ .

### B.

4. (ZF\*) Suppose  $F : \mathbf{On} \rightarrow \mathbf{On}$  is a class term satisfying:

(1)  $\alpha < \beta \rightarrow F(\alpha) < F(\beta)$  (for  $\alpha, \beta \in \mathbf{On}$ )

(2)  $F(\delta) = \bigcup_{\alpha < \delta} F(\alpha)$  (for limit ordinals  $\delta$ ).

Prove that for all  $\alpha \in \mathbf{On}$  there exists  $\beta \in \mathbf{On}$  such that  $\beta > \alpha$  and  $F(\beta) = \beta$  (ie.  $F$  has arbitrarily large fixed points). What is the smallest non-zero fixed point of the term  $F : \mathbf{On} \rightarrow \mathbf{On}$  defined by  $F(x) = \omega \cdot x$  (for  $x \in \mathbf{On}$ )?

5. (ZF\*) Prove that the axiom of foundation is equivalent to  $\forall x(x \in V)$ .

6. (ZF\*) Later in the course we shall be concerned with those formulas whose truth does not depend on which transitive class they are interpreted in. More precisely, let  $A$  be a transitive class. A formula  $\phi(v_1, \dots, v_n)$  (*without* parameters) of LST is called *A-absolute* if for any  $a_1, \dots, a_n \in A$ ,  $\phi(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  holds (ie.  $(V^*, \in) \models \phi(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ) iff  $\phi(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  holds in  $A$  (ie.  $(A, \in) \models \phi(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ). Prove that the following statements (or the natural formulas of LST which these translate) are *A-absolute*, for any transitive class  $A$ :

(i)  $v_1 \subseteq v_2$       (ii)  $v_1 = \bigcup v_2$       (iii)  $v_1 = \{v_2, v_3\}$       (iv)  $v_1 = v_2 \cup \{v_2\}$ .

### C.

7. Show that “ $v_1 = \wp v_2$ ” is not  $\omega$ -absolute. (Note that  $\omega$  is a transitive class.)