

Def. $\text{tran}(x) \equiv (\forall t \in x)(t \subseteq x)$ zbiór tranzytywny

FAKT: 1) $\text{tran}(\emptyset)$

2) $(\forall x)(\text{tran}(x) \rightarrow \text{tran}(x \cup \{x\}))$

3) $(\forall x)(\text{tran}(x) \rightarrow \text{tran}(P(x)))$

D- α . 1) trywialne

2) $\text{Za}\bar{\text{t}}$.ie $\text{tran}(x)$. Weźmy $y \in x \cup \{x\}$

• $y \in x$: $y \subseteq x \subseteq x \cup \{x\}$

• $y = x$: $y \subseteq x \subseteq x \cup \{x\}$ \square

3) $\text{Za}\bar{\text{t}}$.ie $\text{tran}(x)$. Niech $y \in P(x)$. $\forall z \in y: z \subseteq P(x)$

weźmy $t \in y$. Wiemy,ie $y \subseteq x$. zatem $t \in x$.

czyli $t \in y \rightarrow t \in x$

czyli ~~$y \subseteq x$~~ $t \in y \rightarrow t \subseteq x \rightarrow t \in P(x)$

$\text{tran}(x)$ czyli $y \subseteq P(x)$.

P. $\{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \leftarrow \text{tran}$ $\theta \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3\} = 1$

$a = \{0, 1, 3, 4\} \leftarrow$ wie fest fraz., be

1) $3 \in a$

2) $\neg 3 \in a$

(be $2 \in 3 = \{0, 1, 2\}$)

Def. $\begin{cases} R_0 = \emptyset \\ R_{n+1} = P(R_n) \end{cases}$ da $n \in \omega$

$\omega n.$ $(\forall n) \text{ frau}(R_n).$

$\omega n.$ $R_0 \in R_1 \in R_2 \in R_3 \in \dots$

$\omega n.$ $R_0 \not\in R_1 \not\in R_2 \not\in R_3 \not\in \dots$

$A \in P(A)$

Lemma. tran is $(\forall y \in X) \text{tran}(y)$. Wtedy
 $\text{tran}(Ux)$.

D-1. Bierzemy $y \in Ux$. Jest $a \in x$ t.je $y \in a$.
Ale a jest tranzyst. Więc $y \subseteq a \subseteq Ux$ \square

Def. $R_\omega = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} R_n$. \leftarrow praktycznie
 \aleph_0 .

Wniosek: $\text{tran}(R_\omega)$.

$$R_0 \subseteq R_1 \subseteq R_2 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \underline{\underline{R_\omega}}$$

Tw. ZF $\vdash^{tl} (R_\omega, \in) \models \text{ZFC} \setminus \{\text{Ax. niesk}\}^{tl}$

D-d. (Hint)

a Ak. ekstensj.

$(\forall x \in R_\omega)(\forall y \in R_\omega) \left[(\forall t \in R_\omega)(t \in x \leftrightarrow t \in y) \right. \\ \left. \rightarrow x = y \right]$

weźmy $x, y \in R_\omega$.

Wskaz. że $(\forall t \in R_\omega)(t \in x \leftrightarrow t \in y)$.

Z tego, że $x, y \in R_\omega$ wynika, że $x, y \subseteq R_\omega$

CEL: $(\forall t)(t \in x \leftrightarrow t \in y)$

weźmy dowolne t .

1) $t \in R_\omega$: ok, $t \in x \leftrightarrow t \in y$

2) $t \notin R_\omega$: $t \notin x \wedge t \notin y$; więc $t \in x \leftrightarrow t \in y$

□

• AKS, many: $x, y \in R_\omega = \bigcup_n R_n$

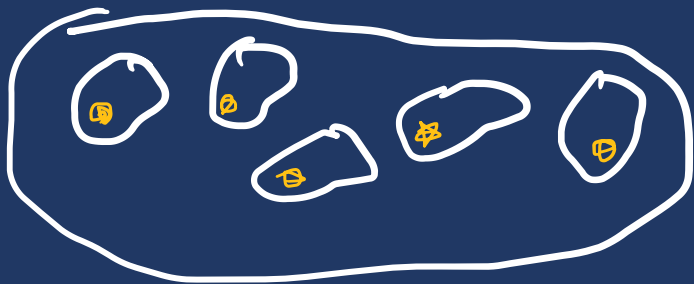
$\left. \begin{array}{l} x \in R_n \\ y \in R_m \end{array} \right\} k = \max\{n, m\}$

$\Rightarrow x, y \in R_k \rightarrow \{x, y\} \subseteq R_k$

$\rightarrow \{x, y\} \in R_{k+1} \subseteq R_\omega$

$\rightarrow \{x, y\} \in R_\omega$

ULQGQ = AC:



$\in R_n$

\bigcup

$\subseteq R_n$

$S \in R_{n+1}$

Liczby porządkowe

Def. $\text{ord}(X) = \text{tran}(X) \wedge (\forall u, v \in X) (u \in v \vee u = v \vee v \in u)$

Uzasad.: ustalmy κ . at

Dla $u, v \in \kappa$ def: $u \leq v \equiv (u \in v) \vee (u = v)$

$(\forall u, v \in X) (u \in v \vee u = v \vee v \in u) \equiv \leq$ - linijny \leq na potworze X .

Lemat : 1) $\text{ord}(\emptyset)$

2) $(\forall X) (\text{ord}(X) \rightarrow \text{ord}(X \cup \{X\}))$

Wn. $(\forall \omega \in \omega) (\text{ord}(\omega))$

D-d. $\text{ord}(x)$ je $\text{ord}(X)$.

• $\text{tran}(X \cup \{x\}) \leftarrow$ to je $\text{ord}(x)$.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{ord}(x) \\ \downarrow \\ \text{ord}(X \cup \{x\}) \end{array}$$

• $u, v \in X \cup \{x\}$.

1) $u, v \in X \longrightarrow \text{ord}(u \vee v \cup u = v \vee v \in u)$

2) $u \in X \wedge v \in \{x\} \longrightarrow u \in X \wedge v = x \longrightarrow \text{ord}(u)$

3) $u \in \{x\} \wedge v \in X$

4) $u, v \in \{x\} \longrightarrow u = v (=x)$



Lemat. $(\forall x) (\text{ord}(x) \rightarrow (\forall y \in x) (\text{ord}(y)))$

P. $5 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4\}$

D-d. Ustalmy x t. ie $\text{ord}(x)$.

Wzmy $y \in x$.

• x jest tranz. więc $y \subseteq x$.

• więc $a, b \in y$ to $a, b \in x$, więc $a \in b \vee a = b \vee b \in a$.

• musimy pok. ie $\text{tran}(y)$.

Porównujemy
 t z y .

- (1) $t \in y$ OK
- (2) $t = y$
- (3) $y \in t$

Wzmy $a \in y$. Pok. ie $a \subseteq y$.

Wzmy $t \in a$. Musimy pok. ie $t \in y$.

• $t \in a \in y \subseteq x \rightarrow t \in a \subseteq x \rightarrow t \in x$.

- (c2) $t = y$
 $t \in a \in y = t$
 $t \in a \in t$
nie ma
- (c3) $y \in t$
 $t \in a \in y \in t$
AKS. REG.

Tw. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ustalmy } \alpha \text{ t. ie } \text{ord}(\alpha). \text{ Definiujemy na } \alpha \\ x \leq y \equiv x \in y \vee x = y \\ \text{Wtedy } \leq \text{ jest } \underline{\text{DOBRYM PORZ. NA } \alpha}. \end{array} \right.$

D-d.  mamy $z \subseteq \alpha$.
 $z \neq \emptyset$.

weźmy $\gamma \in z$ t. ie
 $= \gamma \cap z = \emptyset$. (Aks. neg).

CEL: $(\forall \beta \in z) (\exists \gamma \leq \beta)$.

weźmy $\underline{\beta} \in z$. wtedy $\beta, \gamma \in \alpha$.

C1. $\beta \in \gamma$: $\beta \in \gamma \cap z \leftarrow \text{nie moze}$

C2. $\beta = \gamma$: ok : $\gamma \leq \beta$

C3. $\gamma \in \beta$: ok : $\gamma \leq \beta$ } \rightarrow ok

\square

FAKT. Ustaloony $\text{ord}(\alpha)$. Niech $\beta, \gamma \in \alpha$.

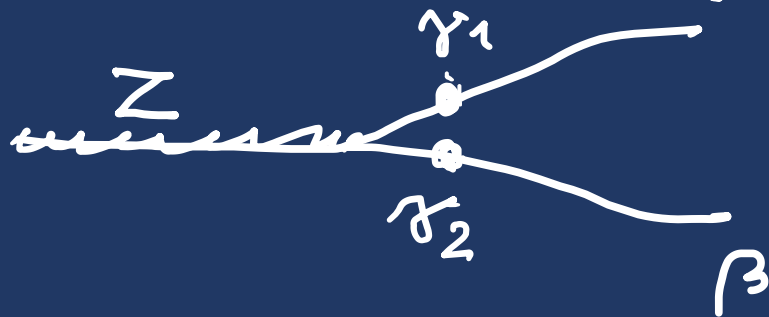
Wtedy $\beta \leq \gamma \equiv \beta \in \gamma$.

D-d (razomia)

Tw. $(\forall \alpha, \beta) \left((\text{ord}(\alpha) \wedge \text{ord}(\beta)) \rightarrow \alpha \in \beta \vee \alpha = \beta \vee \beta \in \alpha \right)$.

D-d. Bieuy $\alpha, \beta \in L$. pouz.

Wz. ie $\alpha \neq \beta$.



$$Z = \alpha \cap \beta$$

$$\alpha \setminus Z \neq \emptyset$$

$$\beta \setminus Z \neq \emptyset$$

$$\gamma_1 \in \min(\alpha \setminus Z)$$

$$\gamma_2 \in \min(\beta \setminus Z)$$

$\Rightarrow \gamma_1 = \gamma_2$

spR.

FAKT. lat. ie $(\forall t \in X) (\text{ord}(t))$

wtedy $\text{ord}(U X)$.

D-d: $u, v \in U X$.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} u \in \alpha \in X \\ v \in \beta \in X \end{array} \right\} \alpha \subseteq \beta \text{ lub } \beta \subseteq \alpha$
(C1)

C1: $u, v \in \beta \longrightarrow u, v$ są porówn.
C2: $u, v \in \alpha \longrightarrow$

□

Ⓟ $(\forall n \in \omega) \text{ord}(u)$.

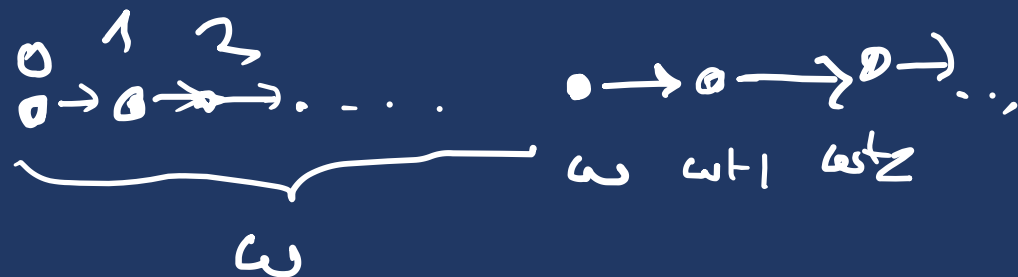
$\text{ord}(U\omega)$; ale $0 \in 1 \in 2 \in 3 \in \dots$

$0 \subseteq 1 \subseteq 2 \subseteq 3 \subseteq \dots$

$$U\omega = \omega$$

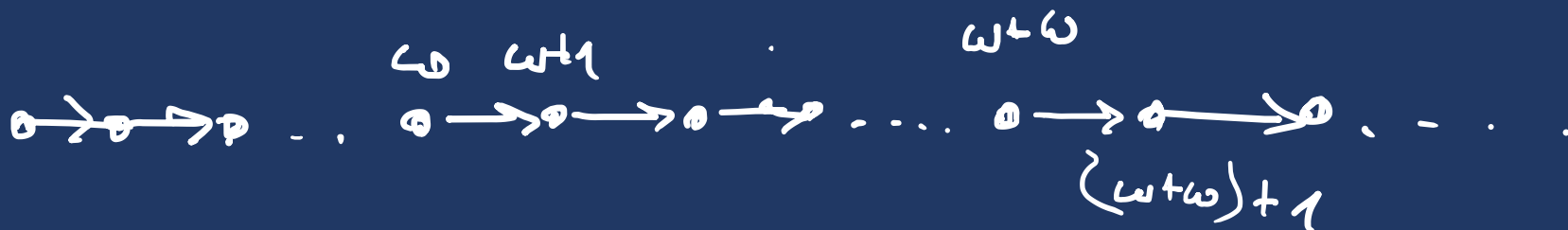
$\omega \cap \omega$. $\text{ord}(\omega)$

$\omega \cap \omega$. $\text{ord}(\underbrace{\omega \cup \{\omega\}}_{\omega+1})$



$$S(x) = x \cup \{x\}$$

$$S(\omega+1) = \omega+2$$



FAKT. nie istnieje zbiór wszytk. l. porz,
D-d. Zatem $\mathcal{O}N$ jest zb. wsz. l. porz.

$$x \in \mathcal{O}N \longrightarrow \text{ord}(x)$$

$$\text{Wtedy } * = \bigcup \mathcal{O}N.$$

$$\text{Wtedy } \text{ord}(*) \quad * \in \mathcal{O}N$$

$$* \cup \{*\} \in \mathcal{O}N$$

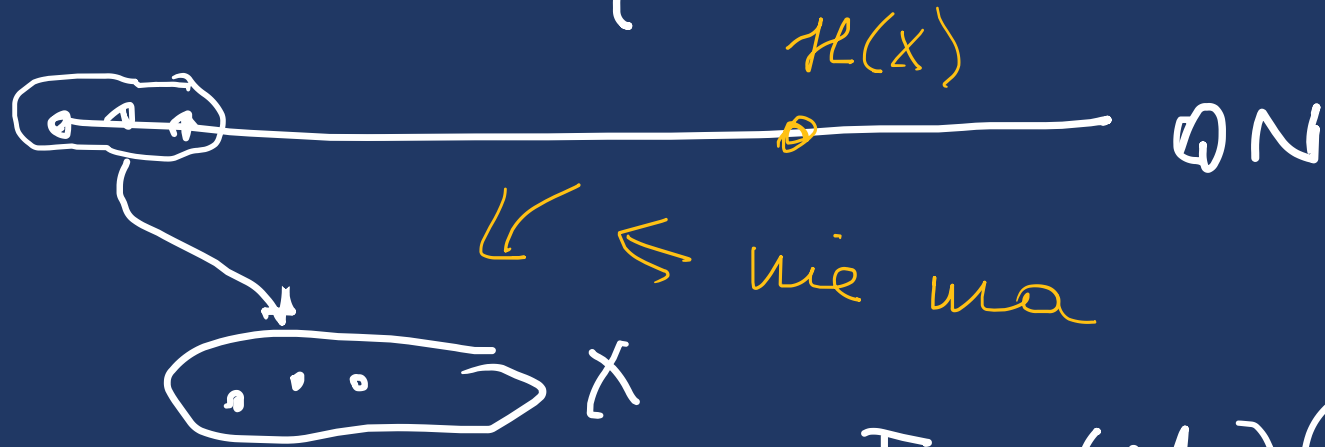
$$* \cup \{*\} \leq *$$

\sqsubset
*

spiz.

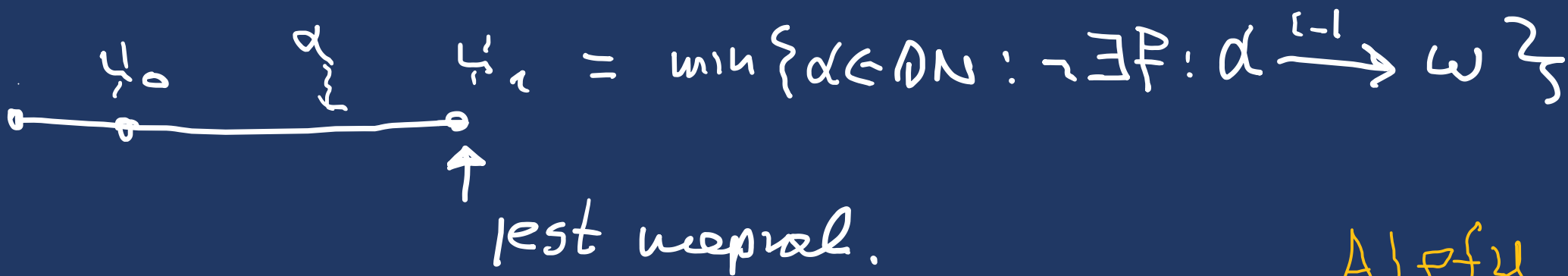
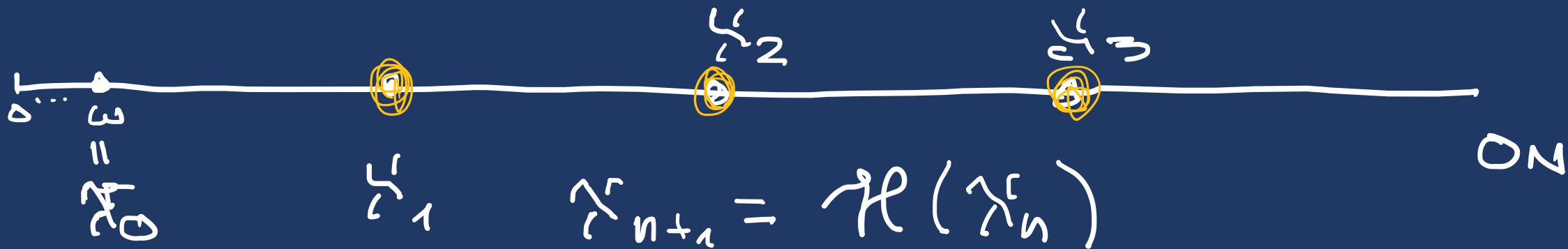
Def (Funkcja Hartogsa)

$$\mathfrak{H}(x) = \min \{ \alpha : \text{ord}(\alpha) \wedge \neg (\exists f: \alpha \xrightarrow{1-1} x) \}$$



$$\text{Tw} (\forall x) (\exists \mathfrak{H}(x))$$

Aksj. zb. pot + Aksj. zastępowania



Alefy

$\alpha < \xi_1$
 $f: \alpha \xrightarrow{\omega} \omega$ } $\Rightarrow \alpha$ -prelims

protéger



HIPOTEZA CONTINUUM : $\aleph_1 = \aleph_0$

$$CH = "2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1"$$

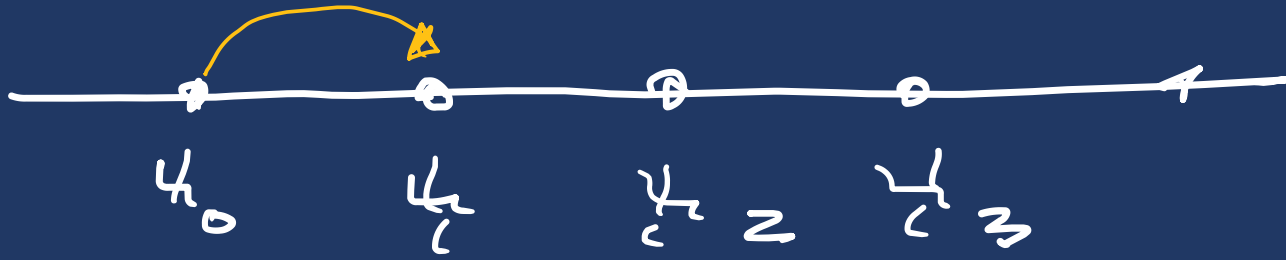
Tw (Gödel) $\text{Cons}(ZF) \rightarrow \text{Cons}(ZFC + CH)$

Tw (Cohen) $\text{Cons}(ZF) \rightarrow \text{Cons}(ZFC + \neg CH)$

Wn. CH jest niezależna od ZFC.

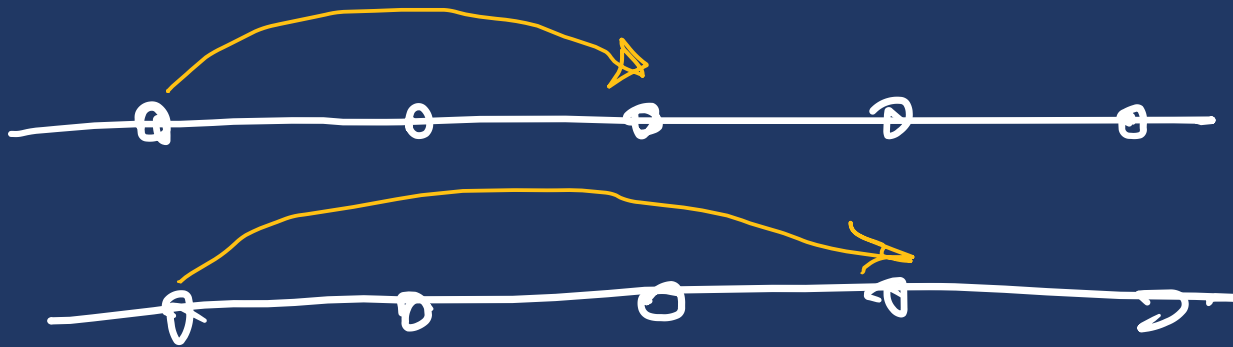
Crème może być równa $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$

CH



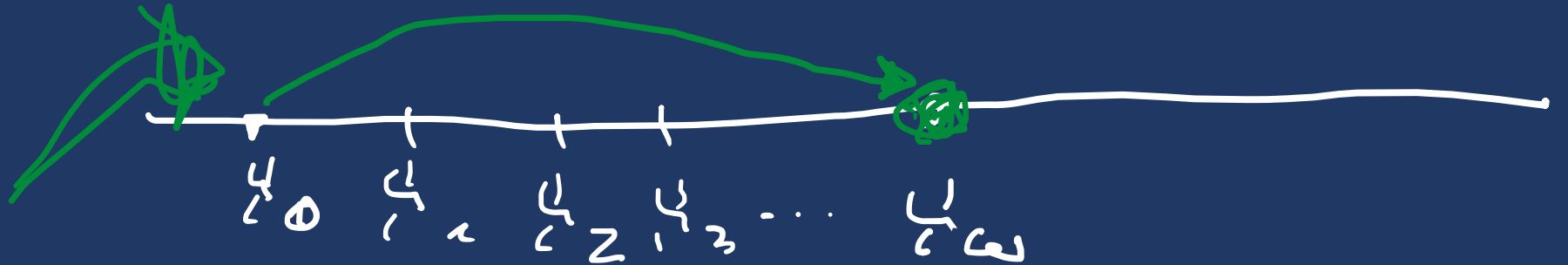
$$f(x) = 2^x$$

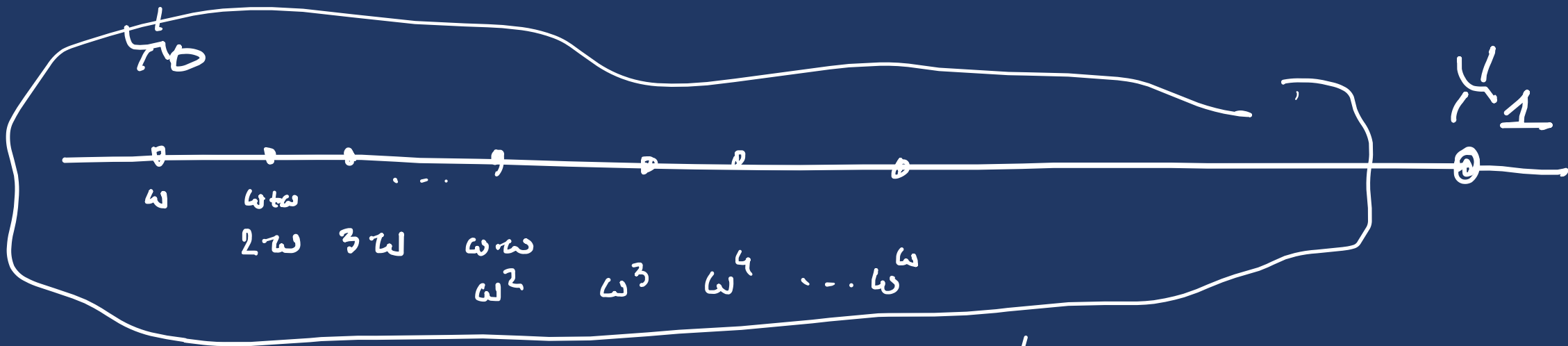
map



$$2^{\frac{1}{2}} = \sqrt{2}$$

nieustalione





$$\omega^\omega = \bigcup_n \omega^n \leftarrow \text{przebieg}$$

$$\text{TW. } (\forall \kappa) [\text{card}(\kappa) \rightarrow (\exists \alpha)(\kappa = \omega_\alpha)]$$



= "klasa abstr. ws2. zbior
 rown $\approx \mathbb{N}$ "





u_0

u_1

u_2

$$2^{u_0} = u_2$$



nie buduje $\approx P$

$$\{P(u) \mid u \in \mathbb{N}\}$$

$$A'_1 = \mathcal{H}(x_0)$$

AC \rightarrow LKZ

ind. marks.