fixed points of normal functions

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If $f\colon M \to \mathbf{On}$ is a function from any set of ordinals to the class of ordinals then $\mathrm{Fix}(f) = \{x \in M \mid f(x) = x\}$ is the set of fixed points of f. f', the *derivative* of f, is the enumerating function of $\mathrm{Fix}(f)$.

If f is http://planetmath.org/KappaNormalκ-normal then $\mathrm{Fix}(f)$ is κ-closed and κ-normal, and therefore f' is also κ-normal.

For example, the function which takes an ordinal α to the ordinal $1 + \alpha$ has a fixed point at every ordinal $\geq \omega$, so $f'(\alpha) = \omega + \alpha$.