

NOTES ON SET THEORY

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1. PRELIMINARIES

Definition 1.1 (Syntax of one-order logic). A **signature** σ is a set of relation symbols, function symbols and constant symbols, each with a specified arity. A **first-order language** \mathcal{L} over a signature σ consists of:

1. a countable set of variables x_0, x_1, x_2, \dots
2. the symbols in σ
3. the logical symbols $\neg, \wedge, \vee, \rightarrow, \leftrightarrow, \forall, \exists, =$
4. the punctuation symbols $(,), \text{ and } ,$.

The terms and formulas of \mathcal{L} are defined inductively as follows:

1. every variable and constant symbol is a term
2. if f is an n -ary function symbol and t_1, \dots, t_n are terms, then $f(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is a term
3. if R is an n -ary relation symbol and t_1, \dots, t_n are terms, then $R(t_1, \dots, t_n)$ is an atomic formula
4. if φ and ψ are formulas, then so are $\neg\varphi, (\varphi \wedge \psi), (\varphi \vee \psi), (\varphi \rightarrow \psi)$ and $(\varphi \leftrightarrow \psi)$
5. if φ is a formula and x is a variable, then $\forall x\varphi$ and $\exists x\varphi$ are formulas.

A variable x is free in a formula φ if it is not bound by a quantifier in φ . A formula with no free variables is called a sentence.

2. AXIOMS

Axiom 2.1 (Axiom of Extensionality). Two sets are equal if and only if they have the same elements:

$$\forall A \forall B (\forall x (x \in A \iff x \in B) \iff A = B).$$

Axiom 2.2 (Axiom of Empty Set). There exists a set with no elements, denoted by \emptyset .

$$\exists A \forall x (x \notin A).$$

Axiom 2.3 (Axiom of Pairing). For any sets A and B , there exists a set $\{A, B\}$ whose elements are exactly A and B .

$$\forall A \forall B \exists C \forall x (x \in C \iff (x = A \vee x = B)).$$

Axiom 2.4 (Axiom of Union). For any sets A and B , there exists a set $A \cup B$ whose elements are exactly the elements of A or B .

$$\forall A \forall B \exists C \forall x (x \in C \iff (x \in A \vee x \in B)).$$

Axiom 2.5 (Axiom of Power Set). For any set A , there exists a set $\mathcal{P}(A)$ whose elements are exactly the subsets of A .

$$\forall A \exists B \forall x (x \in B \iff x \subseteq A).$$

Axiom 2.6 (Subset Axiom Schema/Axiom of Separation). For any set A and any formula $\varphi(x, t_0, \dots, t_n)$ not involving A , there exists a set whose elements are exactly the elements of A that satisfy $\varphi(x, t_0, \dots, t_n)$.

$$\forall t_0, \dots, t_n \forall A \exists B \forall x (x \in B \iff (x \in A \wedge \varphi(x, t_0, \dots, t_n))).$$

Remark 2.7 (Intersection and Union). We can define the intersection/union of a set of sets A as follows (Not strictly):

$$\bigcap_{B \in A} B := \{x : \forall B \in A (x \in B)\}, \quad \bigcup_{B \in A} B := \{x : \exists B \in A (x \in B)\}.$$

Remark 2.8 (Function). A function f from a set A to a set B , denoted by $f : A \rightarrow B$, is a subset of $A \times B$ such that for every $a \in A$, there exists a unique $b \in B$ such that $(a, b) \in f$. The set A is called the domain of f and the set B is called the codomain of f . The element b is called the image of a under f , denoted by $f(a)$.

Axiom 2.9 (Axiom of Choice). For any relation R , there exists a function f such that for every x , if there exists a y where $\text{dom}(f) = \text{dom}(R)$ and $\text{ran}(f) \subseteq \text{ran}(R)$, and $(x, f(x)) \in R$.

3. NATURAL NUMBERS

Definition 3.1. Let S be a set, we define the successor of S as $S^+ = S \cup \{S\}$.

Remark 3.2. Denote $0 = \emptyset$, $1 = 0^+ = \{\emptyset\}$, $2 = 1^+ = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$, $3 = 2^+ = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$, and so on.

Definition 3.3 (Inductive Set). A set A is called inductive if $\emptyset \in A$ and for every $x \in A$, $x^+ \in A$.

Axiom 3.4 (Axiom of Infinity). There exists an inductive set.

$$\exists A (\emptyset \in A \wedge \forall x (x \in A \rightarrow x^+ \in A)).$$

Theorem 3.5. *There exists a set ω consisting of exactly the natural numbers.*

Proof. Suppose A is an inductive set. We use the subset axiom instead of the intersection because the set of all inductive sets may not exist. Let

$$\omega = \{x \in A : \forall B (B \text{ is inductive} \rightarrow x \in B)\}.$$

We can show that every element in ω is either \emptyset or the successor of an element in ω . Thus, ω consists of exactly the natural numbers. \square

Theorem 3.6. *The set ω is the smallest inductive set, i.e., ω is an inductive set and for any inductive set A , $\omega \subseteq A$.*

Definition 3.7. A set A is called transitive if it satisfies the following equivalent conditions:

1. for every $x \in A$, if $y \in x$, then $y \in A$;
2. $A \subseteq \mathcal{P}(A)$;
3. $\bigcup A \subseteq A$.

Theorem 3.8. *Every natural number is a transitive set.*

4. ARITHMETIC OF NATURAL NUMBERS

Theorem 4.1. *Let A be a set, $F : A \rightarrow A$, $a \in A$. There exists a unique function $f : \omega \rightarrow A$ such that.*

$$f(0) = a, \quad f(n^+) = F(f(n))$$

for every $n \in \omega$.

Corollary 4.2. *Let \mathbb{N} be the set of natural numbers with $e \in \mathbb{N}$. There exist unique functions $\sigma : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that:*

1. $\sigma(0) = e$;
2. $\sigma(n^+) = (\sigma(n))^+$ for every $n \in \mathbb{N}$.

Definition 4.3. We can define $A_m : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$A_m(0) = m, \quad A_m(n^+) = (A_m(n))^+$$

Definition 4.4. For $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$, we define the addition of m and n as:

$$m + n = A_m(n).$$

where $+(-, -) : \mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is a function defined by recursion.

Theorem 4.5. *The addition on \mathbb{N} satisfies the following properties:*

1. $m + 0 = m$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$;
2. $m + n^+ = (m + n)^+$ for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$;
3. $m + n = n + m$ for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$;
4. $(m + n) + k = m + (n + k)$ for every $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

Definition 4.6. We can define $M_m : \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ as follows:

$$M_m(0) = 0, \quad M_m(n^+) = M_m(n) + m$$

Theorem 4.7. *The multiplication on \mathbb{N} satisfies the following properties:*

1. $m \cdot 0 = 0$ for every $m \in \mathbb{N}$;
2. $m \cdot n^+ = m \cdot n + m$ for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$;
3. $m \cdot n = n \cdot m$ for every $m, n \in \mathbb{N}$;
4. $(m \cdot n) \cdot k = m \cdot (n \cdot k)$ for every $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}$;
5. $m \cdot (n + k) = m \cdot n + m \cdot k$ for every $m, n, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

5. INTEGERS

Definition 5.1 (Equivalence Relation). A relation R on a set A is called an equivalence relation if it satisfies the following properties:

1. Reflexivity: for every $a \in A$, $(a, a) \in R$;
2. Symmetry: for every $a, b \in A$, if $(a, b) \in R$, then $(b, a) \in R$;
3. Transitivity: for every $a, b, c \in A$, if $(a, b) \in R$ and $(b, c) \in R$, then $(a, c) \in R$.

Definition 5.2 (Equivalence Class). Let R be an equivalence relation on a set A . For every $a \in A$, the equivalence class of a is defined as:

$$[a] = \{b \in A : (a, b) \in R\}.$$

Definition 5.3. A function $f : A \rightarrow B$ where A and B are sets equipped with equivalence relations R_A and R_B respectively is called compatible with the equivalence relations if for every $a_1, a_2 \in A$, if $(a_1, a_2) \in R_A$, then $(f(a_1), f(a_2)) \in R_B$.

Theorem 5.4. Let $f : A \rightarrow B$ be a function compatible with the equivalence relations R_A and R_B . Then f induces a unique well-defined function $\bar{f} : A/R_A \rightarrow B/R_B$ defined by:

$$\bar{f}([a]) = [f(a)]$$

for every $[a] \in A/R_A$.

Definition 5.5 (Integers). We define the set of integers \mathbb{Z} as the set of equivalence classes of the relation R on $\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}$ defined by:

$$((a, b), (c, d)) \in R \iff a + d = b + c.$$

Definition 5.6 (Addition). We define the addition on \mathbb{Z} as follows:

$$[(a, b)] + [(c, d)] = [(a + c, b + d)]$$

for every $[(a, b)], [(c, d)] \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition 5.7. The addition on \mathbb{Z} is well-defined and satisfies the following properties:

1. $x + 0 = x$ for every $x \in \mathbb{Z}$;
2. $x + y = y + x$ for every $x, y \in \mathbb{Z}$;
3. $(x + y) + z = x + (y + z)$ for every $x, y, z \in \mathbb{Z}$.
4. For every $x \in \mathbb{Z}$, there exists $-x \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $x + (-x) = 0$.
5. $[(0, x)] + [(0, y)] = [(0, x + y)]$ for every $x, y \in \mathbb{N}$.

REFERENCES