

## Problem 1

**Problem:** Determine whether each of the following statements is true or false. Prove your answers.

- (1) If  $A$  is a limit ordinal, then  $A + B$  is a limit ordinal.
- (2) If  $B$  is a limit ordinal, then  $A + B$  is a limit ordinal.
- (3) If  $A + B$  is a limit ordinal, then  $A$  is a limit ordinal.
- (4) If  $A + B$  is a limit ordinal, then  $B$  is a limit ordinal.

**Solution:**

- (1) False — the ordinal  $\omega + 1$  is a successor ordinal to  $\omega$ , but  $\omega$  is a limit ordinal.
- (2) True — by the lexicographical ordering on  $A + B$ , we must have that any element of  $\{1\} \times B$  is greater than any element of  $\{0\} \times A$ . Since  $B$  is a limit ordinal, it does not have a maximal element (or else it would be a successor ordinal), so  $\{1\} \times B$  has no maximal element, so  $A + B$  has no maximal element. Thus,  $A + B$  is a limit ordinal.
- (3) False — the limit ordinal  $\omega$  is equal to  $2 + \omega$ , but  $2$  is not a limit ordinal.
- (4) True — by similar reasoning to (2), we see that there is no maximal element in  $A + B$ , and by the lexicographical ordering, this means there is no maximal element in  $\{1\} \times B$ , so there is no maximal element in  $B$ . Thus,  $B$  is a limit ordinal.

## Problem 2

**Problem:** Let  $A$ ,  $B$ , and  $C$  be nonzero ordinals. Determine whether each of the following is true or false. Prove your answers.

- (1)  $A < A + B$ ;
- (2)  $B < A + B$ ;
- (3) if  $A < B$ , then  $A + C < B + C$ ;
- (4) if  $A < B$ , then  $C + A < C + B$ .

**Solution:**

- (1) Since  $A \cong \{0\} \times A$  are order isomorphic, and  $\{0\} \times A \subsetneq \{0\} \times A \cup \{1\} \times B \cong A + B$ , we have  $A < A + B$ .
- (2) Since  $B \cong \{1\} \times B$  are order isomorphic, and  $\{1\} \times B \subsetneq \{0\} \times A \cup \{1\} \times B \cong A + B$ , we have  $B < A + B$ .
- (3) If  $A < B$ , then  $A \subsetneq B$ , so  $\{0\} \times A \subsetneq \{0\} \times B$ , so  $\{0\} \times A \cup \{1\} \times C \subsetneq \{0\} \times B \cup \{1\} \times C$ , so  $A + C < B + C$ .
- (4) By a similar reasoning, we have  $\{1\} \times A \subsetneq \{1\} \times B$ , so  $\{0\} \times C \cup \{1\} \times A \subsetneq \{0\} \times C \cup \{1\} \times B$ , so  $C + A < C + B$ .