

Regarding Zero Factorial

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January 31, 2026

Abstract

Note: this paper isn't scheduled for release because it's mostly wrong. But I learned a thing or two while writing it. :)

This paper investigates two issues with factorial definition as given in the present day. Particularly a correction is made to the conventional recursive definition and the definition of zero factorial as one ($0! = 1$) is challenged. We suggest that zero factorial should be undefined, in the same way that division by zero is undefined and in the same way that the factorial of negative one, and all other negative integers, is undefined. Treating zero factorial as the empty product leads to contradiction when factorial is used as the measure of the number of permutations of the values of a set of given size.

1 Introduction

It is conventional to define zero factorial as the **empty product** [2]. We argue it would be better to leave it undefined in the same way that it is undefined for numbers less than zero. Instead we would just say it is undefined for numbers less than one. This is to avoid problems when using factorial to quantify the number of permutations of a set.

2 Related Work

The Wikipedia Factorial article [3] gives the definition as:

$$\begin{aligned} n! &= n \times (n-1) \times (n-2) \times (n-3) \times \cdots \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 \\ &= n \times (n-1)! \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

With the example given:

$$5! = 5 \times 4! = 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1 = 120. \tag{3}$$

The problem with this formulation is that the recursive definition does not nominate a base case. What the notation is trying to say, but doesn't, is:

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 0 \\ n \times (n-1)!, & \text{if } n \geq 1 \end{cases} \tag{4}$$

Without the base case the recursive definition extends into the negative numbers, -1, -2, etc. through to negative infinity. Because of the multiplication by negative numbers if this happened the result would "oscillate" between positive and negative infinities and is not well defined.

Note that the Wikipedia article cites **Concrete Mathematics** [4] for its definition, we should look that up to see specifically what it says.

From a question to ChatGPT [1] (Note: it would be good to get a better source for this observation) we get this explanation:

Now ask: how many ways are there to arrange zero objects?

There is exactly one way:

- do nothing

This is called the empty permutation. So the count must be:

$$0! = 1 \tag{5}$$

If it were 0, it would mean “there are no ways to do nothing,” which is not how counting works.

The problem with saying that selecting no items counts as one is that this would then need to carry over into counting other sets. For instance, for 1 we could select 1, and select nothing, which is 2 (not 1); then for 1,2 we could select 1,2 and 2,1 and nothing, which is 3 (not 2); then for 1,2,3 we could select 1,2,3, 1,3,2, 2,1,3, 2,3,1, 3,1,2, 3,2,1, and nothing which is 7 (not 6); and so on. That is to say, we can’t say an empty selection counts for one when $n = 0$ but not when $n > 0$; either an empty selection counts or it does not.

TODO: talk about $\Gamma(x)$ which is not defined for $x = 0$.

3 Methodology

3.1 Mathematical Formulation

A revised definition for factorial is proposed. Particularly, for positive integers n , the factorial is given as:

$$n! = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } n = 1 \\ n \times (n-1)!, & \text{if } n > 1 \end{cases} \tag{6}$$

This is a clean and complete recursive definition for factorial which leaves zero factorial undefined.

4 Results

5 Discussion

6 Conclusion

The authors would like to thank Dr Hilary Smith for encouraging them to review the definition of factorial, particularly the definition of zero factorial.

References

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