

1 Univerzita Karlova v Praze, Filozofická fakulta  
2 Katedra logiky

3 MIKLUÁŠ MRVA

4 REFLECTION PRINCIPLES AND LARGE  
5 CARDINALS

6 Bakalářská práce

7 Vedoucí práce: Mgr. Radek Honzík, Ph.D.

8 2015

<sup>10</sup> Prohlašuj, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracoval samostatně a že jsem uvedl  
<sup>11</sup> všechny použité prameny a literaturu.

<sup>12</sup> V Praze 14. dubna 2015

14

## Abstract

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

Práce zkoumá vztah tzv. principů reflexe a velkých kardinálů. Lévy ukázal, že v ZFC platí tzv. věta o reflexi a dokonce, že věta o reflexi je ekvivalentní schématu nahrazení a axiomu nekonečna nad teorií ZFC bez axiomu nekonečna a schématu nahrazení. Tedy lze na větu o reflexi pohlížet jako na svého druhu axiom nekonečna. Práce zkoumá do jaké míry a jakým způsobem lze větu o reflexi zobecnit a jaký to má vliv na existenci tzv. velkých kardinálů. Práce definuje nedosažitelné, Mahlovy a nepopsatelné kardinály a ukáže, jak je lze zavést pomocí reflexe. Přirozenou limitou kardinálů získaných reflexí jsou kardinály nekonzistentní s L. Práce nabídne intuitivní zdůvodnění, proč tomu tak je.

26

## Abstract

27

TODO Resumé práce v anglickém jazyce.

28	<b>Contents</b>	
29	<b>1 Introduction</b>	<b>4</b>
30	1.1 Motivation and Origin . . . . .	4
31	1.2 A few historical remarks on reflection . . . . .	8
32	<b>2 Lévy's Original Proof</b>	<b>9</b>
33	2.1 Introduction . . . . .	9
34	2.2 Contemporary restatement . . . . .	10
35	<b>3 Large Cardinals</b>	<b>13</b>
36	3.1 Preliminaries . . . . .	13
37	3.2 Inaccessibility . . . . .	13
38	3.3 Mahlo cardinals . . . . .	14
39	3.4 Weakly Compact Cardinals . . . . .	15
40	3.5 Indescribable Cardinals . . . . .	15
41	3.6 Bernays–Gödel Set Theory . . . . .	16
42	3.7 Morse–Kelley Set Theory . . . . .	18
43	3.8 Reflection and the constructible universe . . . . .	19
44	<b>4 Higher-order reflection</b>	<b>20</b>
45	4.1 Sharp . . . . .	20
46	4.2 Welele: Global Reflection Principles . . . . .	20
47	<b>5 Conclusion</b>	<b>20</b>

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Motivation and Origin

The Universe of sets cannot be uniquely characterized (i. e. distinguished from all its initial elements) by any internal structural property of the membership relation in it, which is expressible in any logic of finite or transfinite type, including infinitary logics of any cardinal order.

— Kurt Gödel [4]

To understand why we need reflection in the first place, let's think about infinity for a moment. In the intuitive sense, infinity is an upper limit of all numbers. But for centuries, this was merely a philosophical concept, closely bound to religious and metaphysical way of thinking, considered separate from numbers used for calculations or geometry. It was a rather vague concept. In ancient Greece, Aristotle's response to famous Zeno's paradoxes introduced the distinction between actual and potential infinity. He argued, that potential infinity is (in today's words) well defined, as opposed to actual infinity, which remained a vague incoherent concept. He didn't think it's possible for infinity to inhabit a bounded place in space or time, rejecting Zeno's thought experiments as a whole. Aristotle's thoughts shaped western thinking partly due to Aquinas, who himself believed actual infinity to be more of a metaphysical concept for describing God than a mathematical property attributed to any other entity. In his *Summa Theologica*<sup>1</sup> he argues:

A geometrician does not need to assume a line actually infinite, but takes some actually finite line, from which he subtracts whatever he finds necessary; which line he calls infinite.

Less than hundred years later, Gregory of Rimini wrote

If God can endlessly add a cubic foot to a stone—which He can—then He can create an infinitely big stone. For He need only add one cubic foot at some time, another half an hour later, another a quarter of an hour later than that, and so on ad infinitum. He would then have before Him an infinite stone at the end of the hour.

Which is basically a Zeno's Paradox made plausible with God being the actor. In contrast to Aquinas' position, Gregory of Rimini theoretically constructs

---

<sup>1</sup>Part I, Question 7, Article 3, Reply to Objection 1

an object with actual infinite magnitude that is essentially different from God. Even later, in the 17th century, pushing the property of infiniteness from the Creator to his creation, Nature, Leibniz wrote to Foucher in 1662:

I am so in favor of the actual infinite that instead of admitting that Nature abhors it, as is commonly said, I hold that Nature makes frequent use of it everywhere, in order to show more effectively the perfections of its Author. Thus I believe that there is no part of matter which is not, I do not say divisible, but actually divided; and consequently the least particle ought to be considered as a world full of an infinity of different creatures.

But even though he used potential infinity in what would become foundations of modern Calculus and argued for actual infinity in Nature, Leibniz refused the existence of an infinite, thinking that Galileo's Paradoxon<sup>2</sup> is in fact a contradiction. The so called Galileo's Paradoxon is an observation Galileo Galilei made in his final book "Discourses and Mathematical Demonstrations Relating to Two New Sciences". He states that if all numbers are either squares and non-squares, there seem to be less squares than there is all numbers. On the other hand, every number can be squared and every square has it's square root. Therefore, there seem to be as many squares as there are all numbers. Galileo concludes, that the idea of comparing sizes makes sense only in the finite realm.

Salviati: So far as I see we can only infer that the totality of all numbers is infinite, that the number of squares is infinite, and that the number of their roots is infinite; neither is the number of squares less than the totality of all the numbers, nor the latter greater than the former; and finally the attributes "equal," "greater," and "less," are not applicable to infinite, but only to finite, quantities. When therefore Simplicio introduces several lines of different lengths and asks me how it is possible that the longer ones do not contain more points than the shorter, I answer him that one line does not contain more or less or just as many points as another, but that each line contains an infinite number.

Leibniz insists in part being smaller than the whole saying

Among numbers there are infinite roots, infinite squares, infinite cubes. Moreover, there are as many roots as numbers. And there are as many squares as roots. Therefore there are as many squares

---

<sup>2</sup>zneni galileova paradoxu

as numbers, that is to say, there are as many square numbers as there are numbers in the universe. Which is impossible. Hence it follows either that in the infinite the whole is not greater than the part, which is the opinion of Galileo and Gregory of St. Vincent, and which I cannot accept; or that infinity itself is nothing, i.e. that it is not one and not a whole.

TODO nejakej Hegel-strucne?

TODO Cantor

TODO mene teologie, vice matematiky

TODO definovat pojmy (trida etc)

In his work, he defined transfinite numbers to extend existing natural number structure so it contains more objects that behave like natural numbers and are based on an object (rather a meta-object) that doesn't explicitly exist in the structure, but is closely related to it. This is the first instance of reflection. This paper will focus on taking this principle a step further, extending Cantor's (or Zermelo–Fraenkel's, to be more precise) universe so it includes objects so big, they could be considered the universe itself, in a certain sense.

TODO dal asi smazat

The original idea behind reflection principles probably comes from what could be informally called “universality of the universe”. The effort to precisely describe the universe of sets was natural and could be regarded as one of the impulses for formalization of naive set theory. If we try to express the universe as a set  $\{x|x = x\}$ , a paradox appears, because either our set is contained in itself and therefore is contained in a set (itself again), which contradicts the intuitive notion of a universe that contains everything but is not contained itself.

TODO ???

If there is an object containing all sets, it must not be a set itself. The notion of class seems inevitable. Either directly the ways for example the Bernays–Gödel set theory, we will also discuss later in this paper, does in, or on a meta-level like the Zermelo–Fraenkel set theory, that doesn't refer to them in the axioms but often works with the notion of a universal class. Another obstacle of constructing a set of all sets comes from Georg Cantor, who proved that the set of all subsets of a set (let  $A$  be the set and  $\mathcal{P}(A)$  its powerset) is strictly larger than  $A$ . That would turn every aspiration to finally establish an universal set into a contradictory infinite regression.<sup>3</sup> We

<sup>3</sup>An intuitive analogy of this *reductio ad infinitum* is the status of  $\omega$ , which was originally thought to be an unreachable absolute, only to become starting point of Cantor's hierarchy of sets growing beyond all boundaries around the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century

<sup>154</sup> will use  $V$  to denote the class of all sets.



From previous thoughts we can easily argue, that it is impossible to construct a property that holds for  $V$  and no set and is neither paradoxical like  $\{x|x = x\}$  nor trivial. Previous observation can be transposed to a rather naive formulation of the reflection principle:

(Refl) Any property which holds in  $V$  already holds in some initial segment of  $V$ .

To avoid vagueness of the term "property", we could informally reformulate the above statement into a schema:

For every first-order formula<sup>4</sup>  $\varphi$  holds in  $V \leftrightarrow \varphi$  holds in some initial segment of  $V$ .

Interested reader should note that this is a theorem scheme rather than a single theorem.<sup>5</sup>

## 1.2 A few historical remarks on reflection

Reflection made it's first in set-theoretical appearance in Gödel's proof of GCH in  $L$  (citace Kanamori ? Lévy and set theory), but it was around even earlier as a concept. Gödel himself regarded it as very close to Russel's reducibility axiom (an earlier equivalent of the axiom schema of Zermelo's separation). Richard Montague then studied reflection properties as a tool for verifying that Replacement is not finitely axiomatizable (citace?). A few years later Lévy proved (citace? 1960a) equivalence of reflection with Axiom of infinity together with Replacement in proof we shall examine closely in chapter 2.

TODO co dal? recent results?

---

<sup>4</sup>this also works for finite sets of formulas [3, p. 168]

<sup>5</sup>If there were a single theorem stating "for any formula  $\varphi$  that holds in  $V$  there is an initial segment of  $V$  where  $\varphi$  also holds", we would obtain the following contradiction with the second Gödel's theorem: In ZFC, any finite group of axioms of ZFC holds in some initial segment of the universe. If we take the largest of those initial segments it is still strictly smaller than the universe and thus we have, via compactness, constructed a model of ZFC within ZFC. That is, of course a harsh contradiction. This also leads to an elegant way to prove that ZFC is not finitely axiomatizable.

## 2 Lévy's Original Proof

### 2.1 Introduction

This section will try to present Lévy's proof of a general reflection principle being equivalent to Replacement and Infinity under ZF minus Replacement and Infinity. We will first introduce a few axioms and definitions that were a different in Lévy's paper[2], but are equivalent to today's terms. We will write them in contemporary notation, our aim is the result, not history of set theory notation.

Please note that Lévy's paper was written in a period when Set theory was oriented towards semantics, which means that everything was done in a model. All proofs were done on a model that was  $V_\alpha$  (notated as  $R(\alpha)$  at the time) for some cardinal  $\alpha$ , which means that  $\alpha$  is an inaccessible cardinal. Please bear in mind that this is vastly different from saying that there is an inaccessible  $\alpha$  inside the model. This  $V_\alpha$  is also referred to as  $Scm^Q(u)$ , which means that  $u$  ( $u = V_\alpha$  in our case) is a standard complete model of an undisclosed axiomatic set theory  $Q$  formulated in the "non-simple applied first order functional calculus", which is second-order theory is today's terminology, we are allowed to quantify over functions and thus get rid of axiom schemes. (Note that Lévy always speaks of "the axiom of replacement"). Besides placeholder set theory  $Q$  and ZF, which the reader should be familiar with, theories  $Z$ ,  $S$ , and  $SF$  are used in the text.  $Z$  is ZF minus replacement,  $S$  is ZF minus replacement and infinity, and finally  $SF$  is ZF minus infinity. "The axiom of subsets" is an older name for the axiom scheme of specification (and it's not a scheme since we are now working in second order logic). Also note that universal quantifier does not appear,  $\forall x\varphi(x)$  would be written as  $(x)\varphi(x)$ , the symbol for negation is " $\sim$ ".

Lévy then mentions Mahlo's arithmetic construction of cardinals, noting, that he will use similar strategy to build higher levels of strong axioms of infinity.

TODO porovnani Mahlovy a Lévyho konstrukce

TODO asi doplnit jak to souvisi se soucasnou definici slabe Mahlovych kardinalu pres stacionarni mnoziny?

**Definition 2.1**  $N_0$

$$\exists u(Scm^S(u) \& x_1, \dots, x_n \in u \rightarrow \varphi \leftrightarrow \varphi^u) \quad (2.1)$$

where  $\varphi$  is a formula which does not contain free variables except  $x_1, \dots, x_n$ .

**Theorem 2.2** In  $S$ , the schema  $N_0$  implies the Axiom of Infinity.

213 *Proof.* For any  $\varphi$ ,  $N_0$  gives us  $\exists u Scm^S(u)$ , which means that there is a set  
 214  $u$  that is identical to  $V_\alpha$  for some alpha. We don't know the exact size of  
 215 this  $u$ , but we know that it's either identical to  $\omega$  or it contains  $\omega$ , otherwise  
 216  $u$  would be finite, which would contradict the axiom of powersets which  
 217 is supposed to hold in o model of  $S$ . Since Von Neumann's hierarchy is  
 218 inductive, ((potrebuju tohle?)) the smallest  $u$  satisfying  $Scm^S(u)$ , easily  
 219 obtained by intersetion is  $\omega$ .<sup>6</sup>  $\square$

220 **Theorem 2.3** *In  $S$ , the schema  $N_0$  implies Replacement schema.*

221 *Proof.* TODO vysvetlit!

222 Let  $\varphi(v, w)$  be a formula wth no free variables except  $v, w, x_1, \dots, x_n$   
 223 where  $n$  is any natural number. Let  $\chi$  be an instance of replacement schema  
 224 for this  $\varphi$ :

$$\chi = \forall r, s, t (\varphi(r, s) \& \varphi(r, t) \rightarrow s = t) \rightarrow \exists y \forall w (w \in y \leftrightarrow \exists v (v \in x \& \varphi(v, w))) \quad (2.2)$$

225 We can deduce the following from  $N_0$ :

- 226 (i)  $x_1, \dots, x_n, v, w \in u \rightarrow (\varphi \leftrightarrow \varphi^u)$
- 227 (ii)  $x_1, \dots, x_n, v \in u \rightarrow (\exists w \varphi \leftrightarrow (\exists w \varphi)^u)$
- 228 (iii)  $x_1, \dots, x_n, x \in u \rightarrow (\chi \leftrightarrow \chi^u)$
- 229 (iv)  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \forall x (\chi \leftrightarrow (\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \forall x \chi)^u)$

230 Note that (i), (ii), (iii) are obtained from instances of  $N_0$  for  $\varphi$ ,  $\exists w \varphi$  and  
 231  $\chi$  respectively. From relativization we also know that  $(\exists w \varphi)^u$  is equivalent to  
 232  $\exists w (w \in u \& \varphi^u)$ . Therefore (ii) is equivalent to  $x_1, \dots, x_n, v \in u \rightarrow (\exists w (w \in$   
 233  $u \& \varphi^u))$ .

234 If  $\varphi$  is a function  $(\forall r, s, t (\varphi(r, s) \& \varphi(r, t) \rightarrow r = t))$ , then for every  $x \in u$ ,  
 235 which is also  $x \subset u$  by  $Scm^S(u)$ , it maps elements of  $x$  onto  $u$ . From the  
 236 axiom scheme of comprehension<sup>7</sup>, we can find a set of all images of elements  
 237 of  $x$ . Let's call it  $y$ . That gives us  $x_1, \dots, x_n, x \in u \rightarrow \chi$ . By (iii) we get  
 238  $x_1, \dots, x_n, x \in u \rightarrow \chi^u$ , closure of this formula is  $(\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \forall x \chi)^u$ , which  
 239 together with (iv) yields  $\forall x_1, \dots, x_n \forall x \chi$ . By the means of specification we  
 240 end up with  $\chi$ , which is all we need for now.

241 TODO btw co je x? nemela by tam tam byt nejaka volna promenna?  $\square$

## 242 2.2 Contemporary restatement

243 TODO Plagiat Jecha – prepsat a vysvetlit

<sup>6</sup>Note that  $\omega$  satisfies the axioms of  $S$  and every smaller model is finite and thus breaking the powerset axiom.

<sup>7</sup>axiom of subsets in Levy's version

244 **Theorem 2.4 (Lévy)** *ZFC:*

245 (i) *Let  $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  be a first-order formula with free variables shown.*  
 246 *Then for each set  $M_0$  there exists a set  $M \supset M_0$  such that*

$$\varphi^M(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leftrightarrow \varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \quad (2.3)$$

247 *(We say that  $M$  reflects  $\varphi$ )*

248 (ii) *There is transitive  $M \supset M_0$  that reflects  $\varphi$ ; moreover, there is a limit*  
 249 *ordinal  $\alpha$  such that  $M \subset V_\alpha$  and  $V_\alpha$  reflects  $\varphi$ .*

250 In order to prove this theorem let's first state a lemma, similarly to [3].

251 **Lemma 2.5** (i) *Let  $\varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x)$  be a formula. For each set  $M_0$  there*  
 252 *exists a set  $M \supset M_0$  such that*

$$\text{If } \exists x \varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x) \text{ then } (\exists x \in M) \varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x) \quad (2.4)$$

253 (ii) *If  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$  are formulas, then for each  $M_0$  there is an  $M \supset M_0$  such*  
 254 *that 2.4 holds for each  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$ .*

255 *Proof.* Let's first prove (i). For every  $u_1, \dots, u_n$ , let

$$H(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \hat{C} \quad (2.5)$$

256 where  $\hat{C}$  is defined as follows:

$$\hat{C} = \{x \in C : (\forall z \in C) \text{ rank } x \leq \text{rank } z\}, \quad (2.6)$$

257

$$C = \{x : \varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x)\}. \quad (2.7)$$

258 Intuitively,  $C$  is a set of all witnesses of property  $\varphi$  with  $n$  fixed parameters.  
 259  $\hat{C}$  contains the elements of  $C$  that are minimal with respect to rank.  
 260  $H(u_1, \dots, u_n)$  is in fact a set with the following property

$$\text{if } \exists x \varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x), \text{ then } (\exists x \in H(u_1, \dots, u_n)) \varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x) \quad (2.8)$$

261 In other words, if there are witnesses of  $\varphi$  being valid with fixed parameters  
 262  $u_1, \dots, u_n$ , at least one of them has is an element of  $H(u_1, \dots, u_n)$ .  
 263 We can now inductively construct the set  $M$ . Note that  $M_0$  is given to us  
 264 from the very beginning.

$$M_{i+1} = M_i \cup \bigcup \{H(u_1, \dots, u_n) : u_1, \dots, u_n \in M_i\}, \quad (2.9)$$

265

$$M = \bigcup_{i=0}^{\infty} M_i \quad (2.10)$$

We have defined  $H$  and  $M$  in a way that if  $u_1, \dots, u_n \in M$ , then there is some  $i \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $u_1, \dots, u_n \in M_i$  and if  $\varphi(u_1, \dots, u_n, x)$  holds for some  $x$ , it then holds for some  $x \in M_{i+1}$ .

In order to modify this proof to work also for (ii), we need to change the definition of  $H(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \hat{C}$  to  $H_i(u_1, \dots, u_n) = \hat{C}_i$  where  $\hat{C}_i$  uses  $C_i$  instead of  $C$ , which in turn contains  $\varphi_i$  in place of  $\varphi$ . Next, we modify the construction of  $M$  in a similar manner:

$$M_{i+1} = M_i \cup \bigcup_{j \in 1, \dots, k} \{H_j(u_1, \dots, u_n)\} : u_1, \dots, u_n \in M_i\}, \quad (2.11)$$

Last step of the construction stays the same, which means we are finished with this lemma.  $\square$

We are now ready to prove our first version of the Reflection principle. *Proof.* Let  $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$  be a formula with no universal quantifiers and  $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_k$  all sub formulas in  $\varphi$ . Given a set  $M_0$ , thanks to the previous lemma we know, that there exists a set  $M \supset M_0$ , such that

$$\exists x \varphi_j(u, \dots, x) \rightarrow (\exists x \in M) \varphi_j(u, \dots, x), \quad j = 1, \dots, k \quad (2.12)$$

for all  $u, \dots \in M$ .

TODO (ii)  $\square$

**Theorem 2.6** *(Refl) is equivalent to (Infinity) & (Replacement) under ZFC minus (Infinity) & (Replacement)*

*Proof.* Since (Refl) is a sound theorem in ZFC, we are only interested in showing the converse: (Refl)  $\rightarrow$  (Infinity)

This is the easy part since Infinity says that *there is an infinite set* and (Refl) is just a stronger version that says "there is an inaccessible cardinal" which is all we need. ((PREFORMULOVAT))

(Refl)  $\rightarrow$  (Replacement)  $\square$

TODO Plagiat – prepsat a vysvetlit

**Definition 2.7** Let  $\varphi(R)$  be a  $\Pi_m^n$ -formula which contains only one free variable  $R$  which is second-order. Given  $R \subseteq V_\kappa$ , we say that  $\varphi(R)$  reflects in  $V_\kappa$  if there is some  $\alpha < \kappa$  such that:

$$\text{If } (V_\kappa, \in, R) \models \varphi(R), \text{ then } (V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha) \models \varphi(R \cap V_\alpha). \quad (2.13)$$

## 298 3 Large Cardinals

299 TODO pozor na opsane definice, prefurmulovvat!!!

### 300 3.1 Preliminaries

301 To avoid confusion<sup>8</sup>, let's first define some basic terms.

302 **Definition 3.1** (*weak limit cardinal*)  $\kappa$  is a weak limit cardinal if it is  
303  $\aleph_\alpha$  for some limit  $\alpha$ .

304 **Definition 3.2** (*strong limit cardinal*)  $\kappa$  is a strong limit cardinal if for  
305 every  $\lambda < \kappa$ ,  $2^\lambda < \kappa$

### 306 3.2 Inaccessibility

307 **Definition 3.3** (*weak inaccessibility*)  $\kappa$  is weakly inaccessible  $\leftrightarrow$  it is regu-  
308 lar and weakly limit.

309 **Definition 3.4** (*inaccessibility*)  $\kappa$  is inaccessible  $\leftrightarrow$  it is regular and strongly  
310 limit.

311 **Theorem 3.5** [Lévy] The following are equivalent:

- 312 (i)  $\kappa$  is inaccessible.
- 313 (ii) For every  $R \subseteq V_\kappa$  and every first-order formula  $\varphi(R)$ ,  $\varphi(R)$  reflects in  
314  $V_\kappa$ .
- 315 (iii) For every  $R \subseteq V_\kappa$ , the set  $C = \{\alpha < \kappa \mid \langle V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle\}$  is  
316 closed unbounded.

317 *Proof.* Let's start with (i)  $\rightarrow$  (iii) in a way similar to [1].

318 The set  $\{\alpha < \kappa \mid \langle V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle\}$  is clearly closed, it remains to  
319 show that it is also unbounded. To do so, let  $\alpha < \kappa$  be arbitrary. Define  
320  $\alpha_n < \kappa$  for  $n \in \omega$  by recursion as follows:

321 Set  $\alpha_0 = \alpha$ . Given  $\alpha_n < \kappa$  define  $\alpha_{n+1}$  to be the least  $\beta \geq \alpha_n$  such as when-  
322 ever  $y_1, \dots, y_k \in V_{\alpha_n}$  and  $\langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle \models \exists v_0 \varphi[v_0, y_1, \dots, y_k]$  for some formula  
323  $\varphi$ , there is an  $x \in V_\beta$  such that  $\langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle \models \varphi[x, y_1, \dots, y_k]$ .

324 Since  $\kappa$  is inaccessible,  $|V_{\alpha_n}| < \kappa$  and so  $\alpha_{n+1} < \kappa$ .

325 Finally, set  $\alpha = \sup(\alpha_n \mid n \in \omega)$ . Then  $\langle V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle$  by the  
326 usual (Tarski) criterion for elementary substructure.

---

<sup>8</sup>While in most sources refer to *weak limit cardinal* as a *limit cardinal* and to *strong limit cardinal*, in some cases the distinction is *weak limit cardinal* and *limit cardinal* respectively. That's why I have decided to explicitly define those otherwise elementary terms.

The next part, proving  $(iii) \rightarrow (ii)$ , should be elementary since  $C$  is closed unbounded, which means that it contains at least countably many elements but we need only one such  $\alpha$  to satisfy (2.7).

Finally, we shall prove that  $(ii) \rightarrow (i)$ . Since it obviously holds that  $\kappa > \omega$ , we have yet to prove that  $\kappa$  is regular and a strong limit. Let's argue by contradiction that it is regular. If it wasn't, there would be a  $\beta < \kappa$  and a function  $F : \beta \Rightarrow \kappa$  with range unbounded in  $\kappa$ . Set  $R = \{\beta\} \cup F$ . By hypothesis there is an  $\alpha < \kappa$  such that  $\langle V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle$ . Since  $\beta$  is the single ordinal in  $R$ ,  $\beta \in V_\alpha$  by elementarity. This yields the desired contradiction since the domain of  $F \cap V_\alpha$  cannot be all of  $\beta$ .

Next, let's see whether  $\kappa$  is indeed a strong limit, again by contradiction. If not, there would be a  $\lambda < \kappa$  such that  $2^\lambda \geq \kappa$ . Let  $G : \mathcal{P}(\lambda) \Rightarrow \kappa$  be surjective and set  $R = \{\lambda + 1\} \cup G$ . By hypothesis, there is an  $\alpha < \kappa$  such that  $\langle V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle$ .  $\lambda + 1 \in V_\alpha$  and so  $\mathcal{P}(\lambda) \in V_\alpha$ , but this is again a contradiction.  $\square$

### 3.3 Mahlo cardinals

TODO reflektuji nedosazitelnost? TODO zminit Mahlovu konstrukci?

**Definition 3.6** *Weakly Mahlo Cardinals*  $\kappa$  is weakly Mahlo  $\leftrightarrow$  it is a limit ordinal and the set of all regular ordinals less than  $\kappa$  is stationary in  $\kappa$

**Definition 3.7** *Mahlo cardinals* The following definitions are equivalent:

- (i)  $\kappa$  is Mahlo
- (ii)  $\kappa$  is weakly Mahlo and strong limit
- (iii)  $\kappa$  is inaccessible and the regular cardinals below  $\kappa$  form a stationary subset of  $\kappa$ .
- (iv)  $\kappa$  is regular and the stationary sets below  $\kappa$  form a stationary subset of  $\kappa$ .

**Theorem 3.8**  $\kappa$  is Mahlo  $\leftrightarrow$  for any  $R \subset V_\kappa$  there is an inaccessible cardinal  $\alpha < \kappa$  such that  $\langle V_\alpha, \in, R \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, R \rangle$ .

*Proof.* Start with the proof of (3.5) and add the following:

$\kappa$  is Mahlo by the following contradiction. If not, there would be a  $C$  closed unbounded in  $\kappa$  containing no inaccessible cardinals. By the hypothesis there is an inaccessible  $\alpha < \kappa$  such that  $\langle V_\alpha, \in, C \cap V_\alpha \rangle \prec \langle V_\kappa, \in, C \rangle$ . By elementarity  $C \cap \alpha$  is unbounded in  $\alpha$ . But then,  $\alpha \in C$ , which is the contradiction we need.  $\square$

363 Note that Mahlo cardinals were first described in 1911, almost 50 years  
 364 before Lévy's reflection, which was heavily inspired by those.

### 365 3.4 Weakly Compact Cardinals

366 TODO souvislost s reflexi!

367 In this section, we will introduce various well-known large cardinals and  
 368 establish them via reflection.

369 **Definition 3.9** *A cardinal  $\kappa$  is weakly compact if it is uncountable and*  
 370 *satisfies the partition property  $\kappa \rightarrow (\kappa)^2$*

371 **Lemma 3.10** *Every weakly compact cardinal is inaccessible*

372 *Proof.* Let  $\kappa$  be a weakly compact cardinal. To show that  $\kappa$  is regular, let  
 373 us assume that  $\kappa$  is the disjoint union  $\bigcup\{A_\gamma : \gamma < \lambda\}$  such that  $\lambda < \kappa$  and  
 374  $|A_\gamma| < \kappa$  for each  $\gamma < \lambda$ . We define a partition  $F : [\kappa]^2 \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$  as follows:  
 375  $F(\{\alpha, \beta\}) = 0$  just in case  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are the same size  $A_\gamma$ . Obviously, this  
 376 partition does not have a homogenous set  $H \subset \kappa$  of size  $\kappa$ . That  $\kappa$  is a  
 377 strong limit cardinal follows from Lemma 9.4: (?? doplnit z jecha): If  $\kappa \geq 2^\lambda$   
 378 for some  $\lambda < \kappa$ , then because  $2^\lambda \leq (\lambda^+)^2$ , we have  $\kappa \leq (\lambda^+)^2$  and hence  
 379  $\kappa \leq (\kappa)^2$ .  $\square$

380 **Theorem 3.11** *Let  $\kappa$  be a weakly compact cardinal. Then for every station-*  
 381 *ary set  $S \subset \kappa$  there is an uncountable regular cardinal  $\lambda < \kappa$  such that the*  
 382 *set  $S \cap \lambda$  is stationary in  $\lambda$ .*

383 *Proof.* TODO  $\square$

### 384 3.5 Indescribable Cardinals

385 **Definition 3.12 (Indescribability)** *For  $Q$  either  $\Pi_n^m$  or  $\Sigma_n^m$*   
 386 *A cardinal  $\kappa$  is  $Q$ -indescribable if whenever  $U \subseteq V_\kappa$  and  $\varphi$  is a  $Q$  sentence*  
 387 *such that  $\langle V_\kappa, \in, U \rangle \models \varphi$ , then for some  $\alpha < \kappa$ ,  $\langle V_\alpha, \in, U \cap V_\alpha \rangle \models \varphi$ .*



### 3.6 Bernays–Gödel Set Theory

TODO Plagiat – prepsat a vysvetlit

Gödel–Bernays set theory, also known as Von Neumann–Bernays–Gödel set theory is an axiomatic set theory that explicitly talks about proper classes as well as sets, which allows it to be finitely axiomatizable, albeit our version stated below contains one schema. It is a conservative extension of Zermalo–Fraenkel set theory. Using forcing, one can prove equiconsistency of BGC and ZFC.

Bernays–Gödel set theory contains two types of objects: proper classes and sets. The notion of set, usually denoted by a lower case letter, is identical to set in ZF, whereas proper classes are usually denoted by upper case letters. The difference between the two is in a fact, that proper classes are not members of other classes, sets, on the other hand, have to be members of classes.

**Definition 3.13** (*Gödel–Bernay set theory*)

(i) extensionality for sets

$$\forall a \forall b [\forall x (x \in a \leftrightarrow x \in b) \rightarrow a = b] \quad (3.14)$$

(ii) pairing for sets

$$\forall x \forall y \exists z \forall w [w \in z \leftrightarrow (w = x \vee w = y)] \quad (3.15)$$

(iii) union for sets

$$\forall a \exists b \forall c [c \in b \leftrightarrow \exists d (c \in d \wedge d \in a)] \quad (3.16)$$

(iv) powers for sets

$$\forall a \exists p \forall b [b \in p \leftrightarrow (c \in b \rightarrow c \in a)] \quad (3.17)$$

(v) infinity for sets

$$\text{There is an inductive set.} \quad (3.18)$$

(vi) Extensionality for classes

$$\forall x (x \in A \leftrightarrow x \in B) \rightarrow A = B \quad (3.19)$$

(vii) Foundation for classes

$$\text{Each nonempty class is disjoint from each of its elements.} \quad (3.20)$$

411 (viii) Limitation of size for sets

For any class  $C$  a set  $x$  such that  $x=C$  exists iff (3.21)

412

there is no bijection between  $C$  and the class  $V$  of all sets (3.22)

413 (ix) Comprehension schema for classes

For any formula  $\varphi$  with no quantifiers over classes, there is a class  $A$  such that  $\forall x(x \in A \leftrightarrow \varphi(x))$  (3.23)

414 The first five axioms are identical to axioms in ZF.

415 Comprehension schema tells us, that proper classes are basically first-order  
416 predicates. ... TODO Plagiat – prepsat a vysvetlit

417 **Definition 3.14** We say that  $\varphi(R)$  with a class parameter  $R$  reflects if there  
418 is  $\alpha$  such that

$$\varphi(R) \rightarrow (V_\alpha, V_{\alpha+1}) \models \varphi(R \cap V_\alpha). \quad (3.24)$$

419 **Theorem 3.15** There is a second-order sentence  $\varphi$  which is provable in GB  
420 such that if  $\varphi$  reflects at  $\alpha$ , i.e. if

$$\varphi \rightarrow (V_\alpha, V_{\alpha+1}) \models \varphi, \quad (3.25)$$

421 then  $\alpha$  is an inaccessible cardinal.

422 *Proof.* Take  $\varphi$  to say “there is no function from  $\gamma \in \text{ORD}$  cofinal in  $\text{ORD}$   
423 and for every  $\gamma \in \text{ORD}$ ,  $2^\gamma \in \text{ORD}$ ”. Clearly, if  $\varphi$  reflects at some  $\alpha$ ,  
424 then  $\alpha$  is inaccessible (here we use that the second-order variable range over  
425  $\mathcal{P}(V_\alpha) = V_{\alpha+1}$ ).  $\square$

426 As a corollary we obtain:

427 **Corollary 3.16** Second-order reflection in GB implies the existence of an  
428 inaccessible cardinal.

### 3.7 Morse–Kelley Set Theory

Axioms not

(i) *Extensionality*

$$\forall X \forall Y (\forall z (z \in X \leftrightarrow z \in Y) \rightarrow X = Y). \quad (3.26)$$

(ii) *Pairing*

$$asdfg \quad (3.27)$$

(iii) *Foundation For Classes*

$$asdf \quad (3.28)$$

(iv) *Class Comprehension*

$$\forall W_1, \dots, W_n \exists Y \forall x (x \in Y \leftrightarrow (\phi(x, W_1, \dots, W_n) \& set(x))). \quad (3.29)$$

Where  $set(x)$  is monadic predicate stating that class  $x$  is a set.

(v) *Limitation Of Size For Classes*

$$asdf \quad (3.30)$$

(vi) *Pairing*

$$asdf \quad (3.31)$$

(vii) *Pairing*

$$asdf \quad (3.32)$$

TODO

### 3.8 Reflection and the constructible universe

TODO reflektovat muzeme jenom kardinaly konzistentni s  $V=L$ , proc?

TODO Plagiat – prepsat a vysvetlit

$L$  was introduced by Kurt Gödel in 1938 in his paper *The Consistency of the Axiom of Choice and of the Generalised Continuum Hypothesis* and denotes a class of sets built recursively in terms of simpler sets, somewhat similar to Von Neumann universe  $V$ . Assertion of their equality,  $V = L$ , is called the *axiom of constructibility*. The axiom implies GCH and therefore also AC and contradicts the existence of some of the large cardinals, our goal is to decide whether those introduced earlier are among them.

On order to formally establish this class, we need to formalize the notion of definability first:

#### Definition 3.17 (Definable sets)

$$Def(X) := \{\{y|x \in X \wedge \langle X, \in \rangle \models \varphi(y, z_1, \dots, z_n)\} \mid \varphi \text{ is a first-order formula, } z_1, \dots, z_n \in X\} \quad (3.33)$$

Now we can recursively build  $L$ .

#### Definition 3.18 (The Constructible universe) (i)

$$L_0 := \emptyset \quad (3.34)$$

(ii)

$$L_{\alpha+1} := Def(L_\alpha) \quad (3.35)$$

(iii)

$$L_\lambda = \bigcup_{\alpha < \lambda} L_\alpha \text{ If } \lambda \text{ is a limit ordinal} \quad (3.36)$$

(iv)

$$L = \bigcup_{\alpha \in Ord} L_\alpha \quad (3.37)$$

TODO Plagiat – prepsat a vysvetlit

**Fact 3.19** *The reflection – constructed as explained in the previous paragraph (!!! preformulovat !!!) – with second-order parameters for higher-order formulas (even of transfinite type) does not yield transcendence over  $L$ .*

TODO zduvodneni

TODO kratka diskuse jestli refl implikuje transcendenci na  $L$  - polemika, nazor -  $V=L$  a slaba kompaktnost a dalsi

## 460 **4 Higher-order reflection**

461 TODO rict ze to je zobecneni a nejaky dalsi uvodni veci

### 462 **4.1 Sharp**

463 TODO je tohle higher-order vec?

### 464 **4.2 Welek: Global Reflection Principles**

465 TODO

## 466 **5 Conclusion**

467 TODO asi tady neco bude, ne?

## References

- [1] Akihiro Kanamori (auth.). *The higher infinite: Large cardinals in set theory from their beginnings*. Springer Monographs in Mathematics. Springer-Verlag Berlin Heidelberg, 2 edition, 2003.
- [2] Lévy Azriel. Axiom schemata of strong infinity in axiomatic set theory. *Pacific Journal of Mathematics*, 10, 1960.
- [3] Thomas Jech. *Set theory*. Springer monographs in mathematics. Springer, the 3rd millennium ed., rev. and expanded edition, 2006.
- [4] Hao Wang. *"A Logical Journey: From Gödel to Philosophy"*. A Bradford Book, 1997.