



Why

Historically considered a fountainhead for all of mathematics.

Discussion

So far we know that ω is the unique smallest successor set. In other words, we know that $0 \in \omega$, $n \in \omega \longrightarrow n^+ \in \omega$ and that if these two properties hold of some $S \subset \omega$, then $S = \omega$. We can add two important statements to this list. First, that 0 is the successor of no number. In other words, $n^+ \neq 0$ for all $n \in \omega$. Second, that if two numbers have the same successor, then they are the same number. In other words, $n^+ = m^+ \longrightarrow n = m$.

These five properties were historically considered the fountainhead of all of mathematics. One by the name of Peano used them to show the elementary properties of arithmetic. They are:

1. $0 \in \omega$.
2. $n \in \omega \longrightarrow n^+ \in \omega$ for all $n \in \omega$.
3. If S is a successor set contained in ω , then $S = \omega$.
4. $n^+ \neq 0$ for all $n \in \omega$
5. $n^+ = m^+ \longrightarrow n = m$ for all $n, m \in \omega$.

These are collectively known as the *Peano axioms*. Recall that the third statement in this list is the *principle of mathematical induction*.

Statements

Here are the statements.¹

Proposition 1 (Peano's First Axiom). $0 \in \omega$.

¹Accounts of all of these will appear in future editions.

Proposition 2 (Peano's Second Axiom). $n \in \omega \longrightarrow n^+ \in \omega$.

Proposition 3 (Peano's Third Axiom). *Suppose $S \subset \omega$, $0 \in S$, and $(n \in S \longrightarrow n^+ \in S)$. Then $S = \omega$.*

Proposition 4 (Peano's Fourth Axiom). $n^+ \neq 0$ for all $n \in \omega$.

The last one uses the following two useful facts.

Proposition 5. $x \in n \longrightarrow n \not\subset x$.

Proposition 6. $(x \in y \wedge y \in n) \longrightarrow x \in n$

This latter proposition is sometimes described by saying that n is a *transitive set*. This notion of transitivity is not the same as that described in Relations. Using these one can show:

Proposition 7 (Peano's Fifth Axiom). *Suppose $n, m \in \omega$ with $n^+ = m^+$. Then $n = m$.*

