Why

We count in order.

Definition

Let $\preceq$ be a relation on N where $a \preceq b$, $a, b \in N$ if we can obtain b by applying the successor function to a finitely many times. The relation $\preceq$ is a total order, so $(N, \preceq)$ is a lattice.

We define the set of *natural numbers* implicitly. There is an element of the set which we call *one*. Then we say that for each element n of the set, there is a unique corresponding element called the *successor* of n which is also in the set. The *successor function* is the implicitly defined a function from the set into itself associating elements with their successors. We call the elements *numbers* and the refer to the set itself as the *naturals*.

To recap, we start by knowing that one is in the set, and the successor of one is in the set. We call the successor of one *two*. We call the successor of two *three*. And so on using the English language in the usual manner. We are saying, in the language of sets, that the essence of counting is starting with one and adding one repeatedly.

Notation

We denote the set of natural numbers by N, a mnemonic for natural. We often denote elements of N by n, a mnemonic

for number, or m, a letter close to n. We denote the element called one by 1.

Induction

We assert two additonal self-evident and indispensable properties of these natural numbers. First, one is the successor of no other element. Second, if we have a subset of the naturals containing one with the property that it contains successors of its elements, then that set is equal to the natural numbers. We call this second property the **principle of mathematical induction.**

These two properties, along with the existence and uniqueness of successors are together called *Peano's axioms* for the natural numbers. When in familiar company, we freely assume Peano's axioms.

Notation

As an exercise in the notation assumed so far, we can write Peano's axioms: N is a set along with a function $s : N \to N$ such that

1. $s(n)$ is the successor of n for all $n \in N$.

2. s is one-to-one; $s(n) = s(m) \implies m = n$ for all $m, n \in N$.

3. There does not exist $n \in N$ such that $s(n) = 1$.

4. If $T \subset N$, $1 \in T$, and $s(n) \in T$ for all $n \in T$, then $T = N$.

Order

Let $\preceq$ be a relation on N where $a \preceq b$, $a, b \in N$ if we can obtain b by applying the successor function to a finitely many times. It happens that $\preceq$ is a total order, so $(N, \preceq)$ is a lattice.

Natural Order

Natural Numbers

Set Intersections

Set Unions

Set Specification

Set Inclusion

Empty Set

Sentences

Set Equality

Sets

Standardized Accounts

Accounts

Identity

Quantified Statements

Deductions

Logical Statements

Statements

Objects