

# COURSEWORK 1

G. Hilbert

Deadline: 4/4/2018

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## INSTRUCTIONS

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- Write your name and student ID clearly on the papers;
  - Submit your coursework to the assistant before the deadline;
  - Copy is forbidden, otherwise the score for the coursework would be 0 this time;
  - Typewriting with  $\text{\LaTeX}$  is encouraged that 1 more score will be awarded this time.
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## Warm-up

**Exercise 1.1.** *The same thing is  $f(x) = g(x) = \mathbf{S} = \mathbf{O}x$ .*

**Exercise 1.2.** *The same thing is*

$$\prod_{x=y=0}^{6,9} f(x, y) = g(x, y) = 2x^2 + y + 2018.$$

## Medium

**Definition 1.3.** Suppose  $M$  is a non-empty set and  $P \subseteq M$ .

- (1)  $X$  is definable over  $(M, \in)$  from parameters in  $P$  if there is an  $\mathcal{L}_\in$  formula  $\varphi(x, \vec{y})$  and some  $\vec{b}$  from  $P$  such that

$$X = \{a \in M \mid (M, \in) \models \varphi(x, \vec{y})[a, \vec{b}]\}.$$

- (2)  $D(M) = \{X \subseteq M \mid X \text{ is definable over } (M, \in) \text{ from parameters in } M\}.$

(3) In particular,  $D(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset\}$ .

**Definition 1.4** (ZF-P, Gödel). By transfinite recursion on  $\alpha \in \text{ON}$ , define  $L_\alpha$  by

$$\begin{aligned} L_\alpha &= \emptyset, & \alpha &= 0, \\ L_\alpha &= D(L_\delta), & \alpha &= \delta + 1, \\ L_\alpha &= \bigcup_{\delta < \alpha} L_\delta, & \alpha &\text{ is a limit.} \end{aligned}$$

And set  $L = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \text{ON}} L_\alpha$ , and we call  $L$  the constructible universe.

## Advanced

**Definition 1.5.**  $X$  is transitive if any element of  $X$  is a subset (or subclass) of  $X$ .

**Lemma 1.6.** For any ordinals  $\zeta, \xi$ ,

- (1)  $L_\zeta \subseteq V_\zeta$ .
- (2)  $L_\zeta$  is transitive.
- (3) if  $\zeta < \xi$ , then  $L_\zeta \subseteq L_\xi$ .
- (4) if  $\zeta < \xi$ , then  $L_\zeta \in L_\xi$ .
- (5)  $L_\zeta \cap \text{ON} = \zeta$ .
- (6)  $L$  is transitive.
- (7)  $L$  is a proper class.

**A, B, C, D, S, O, P, u, v, w, x, y, z**

EA, the theory of so-called elementary arithmetic, which is what you get by taking  $Q$  and adding  $\Delta_0$ -induction plus the axiom which says that  $2^n$  is a total function.