C1 Set Theory

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1 Primitive Notions

Let there be *sets*.

Let there be a binary relation called *membership*, $\in$. When $x \in y$ holds, we say x is a *member* or *element* of y. We write $x \notin y$ iff x is not a member of y.

2 The Axioms

Axiom 1 (Extensionality)**.** *If two sets have exactly the same members, then they are equal.*

As a consequence of this axiom, we may identify a set A with the class $\{x : x \in A\}$. The use of the symbols $\in$ and $=$ is consistent.

Definition 2. We say that a class $\mathbf{A}$ *is a set* iff there exists a set A such that $A = \mathbf{A}$. That is, the class $\{x : P(x)\}$ is a set iff

$$\exists A. \forall x (x \in A \leftrightarrow P(x)) \enspace .$$

Otherwise, $\mathbf{A}$ is a *proper class*.

Definition 3 (Subset)**.** If A is a set and $\mathbf{B}$ is a class, we say A is a *subset* of $\mathbf{B}$ iff $A \subseteq \mathbf{B}$.

Axiom 4 (Empty Set)**.** *The empty class is a set, called the* empty set*.*

Axiom 5 (Pairing)**.** *For any objects a and b, the class $\{a, b\}$ is a set, called a* pair set*.*

Definition 6 (Union)**.** For any class of sets $\mathbf{A}$, the *union* $\bigcup \mathbf{A}$ is the class $\{x : \exists A \in \mathbf{A}. x \in A\}$.

We write $\bigcup_{P[x_1, \ldots, x_n]} t[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ for $\bigcup \{t[x_1, \ldots, x_n] : P[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\}$.

Proposition 7. *If $\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{B}$ then $\bigcup \mathbf{A} \subseteq \bigcup \mathbf{B}$.*

Proof: Easy. □

Axiom 8 (Union)**.** *For any set A, the union $\bigcup A$ is a set.*

Proposition 9. *For any sets A and B, the class $A \cup B$ is a set.*

PROOF: It is $\bigcup\{A, B\}$. $\square$

Proposition Schema 10. *For any objects a_1, ..., a_n, the class $\{a_1, \ldots, a_n\}$ is a set.*

PROOF: By repeated application of the Pairing and Union axioms. $\square$

Definition 11 (Power Set)**.** For any set A, the *power set* of A, $\mathcal{P}A$, is the class of all subsets of A.

Axiom 12 (Power Set)**.** *For any set A, the class $\mathcal{P}A$ is a set.*

Axiom 13 (Subset, Aussonderung)**.** *For any class $\mathbf{A}$ and set B, if $\mathbf{A} \subseteq B$ then $\mathbf{A}$ is a set.*

Proposition 14. *For any set A and class $\mathbf{B}$, the intersection $A \cap \mathbf{B}$ is a set.*

PROOF: By the Subset Axiom since it is a subclass of A. $\square$

Proposition 15. *For any set A and class $\mathbf{B}$, the relative complement $A - \mathbf{B}$ is a set.*

PROOF: By the Subset Axiom since it is a subclass of A. $\square$

Theorem 16. *The universal class $\mathbf{V}$ is a proper class.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $\mathbf{V}$ is a set.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. LET: $R = \{x : x \notin x\}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. R is a set.
  PROOF: By the Subset Axiom.
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $R \in R$ if and only if $R \notin R$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. Q.E.D.
  PROOF: This is a contradiction.
$\square$

Definition 17 (Intersection)**.** For any class of sets $\mathbf{A}$, the *intersection* $\bigcap \mathbf{A}$ is the class $\{x : \forall A \in \mathbf{A}. x \in A\}$.

We write $\bigcap_{P[x_1,\ldots,x_n]} t[x_1, \ldots, x_n]$ for $\bigcap\{t[x_1, \ldots, x_n] : P[x_1, \ldots, x_n]\}$.

Proposition 18. *For any nonempty class of sets $\mathbf{A}$, the class $\bigcap \mathbf{A}$ is a set.*

PROOF: Pick $A \in \mathbf{A}$. Then $\bigcap \mathbf{A} \subseteq A$. $\square$

Proposition 19. *If $\mathbf{A} \subseteq \mathbf{B}$ then $\bigcap \mathbf{B} \subseteq \bigcap \mathbf{A}$.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Proposition 20. *For any set A and class of sets $\mathbf{B}$, we have*

$$A \cup \bigcap \mathbf{B} = \bigcap\{A \cup X \mid X \in \mathbf{B}\}$$

PROOF: Easy. □

Proposition 21. *For any set A and class of sets $\mathbf{B}$, we have*

$$A \cap \bigcup \mathbf{B} = \bigcup \{A \cap X \mid X \in \mathbf{B}\}$$

PROOF: Easy. □

Proposition 22. *For any set C and class of sets $\mathbf{A}$, we have*

$$C - \bigcup \mathbf{A} = \bigcap \{C - X \mid X \in \mathbf{A}\} \ .$$

PROOF: Easy. □

Proposition 23. *For any set C and class of sets $\mathbf{A}$, we have*

$$C - \bigcap \mathbf{A} = \bigcup \{C - X \mid X \in \mathbf{A}\} \ .$$

PROOF: Easy. □

3 Ordered Pairs

Definition 24 (Ordered Pair)**.** For any objects a and b, the *ordered pair* (a, b) is $\{\{a\}, \{a, b\}\}$. We call a its *first coordinate* and b its *second coordinate.*

Theorem 25. *For any objects (a, b), we have $(a, b) = (c, d)$ if and only if $a = c$ and $b = d$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ If $(a, b) = (c, d)$ then $a = c$ and $b = d$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $(a, b) = (c, d)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ $a = c$
    PROOF: Since $\{a\} = \bigcap (a, b) = \bigcap (c, d) = \{c\}$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $\{a, b\} = \{c, d\}$
    PROOF: $\{a, b\} = \bigcup (a, b) = \bigcup (c, d) = \{c, d\}$.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ $b = c$ or $b = d$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ CASE: $b = c$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 1.$ $a = b$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 2.$ $\{c, d\} = \{a\}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 3.$ $b = d$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 6.$ CASE: $b = d$
    PROOF: We have $a = c$ and $b = d$ as required.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ If $a = c$ and $b = d$ then $(a, b) = (c, d)$
  PROOF: Trivial.
□

Definition 26 (Cartesian Product)**.** The *Cartesian product* of classes $\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{B}$ is the class

$$\mathbf{A} \times \mathbf{B} = \{(x, y) : x \in \mathbf{A}, y \in \mathbf{B}\} \ .$$

Lemma 27. *For any objects x and y and set C, if $x \in C$ and $y \in C$ then $(x, y) \in \mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}C$.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Corollary 27.1. *For any sets A and B, the Cartesian product $A \times B$ is a set.*

PROOF: By the Subset Axiom applied to $\mathcal{P}\mathcal{P}(A \cup B)$. □

Lemma 28. *If $(x, y) \in \mathbf{A}$ then $x, y \in \bigcup\bigcup \mathbf{A}$.*

PROOF: Easy. □

4 Relations

Definition 29 (Relation)**.** A *relation* is a class of ordered pairs. It is *small* iff it is a set.

When $\mathbf{R}$ is a relation, we write $x\mathbf{R}y$ for $(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}$.

Definition 30 (Domain)**.** The *domain* of a class $\mathbf{R}$ is $\operatorname{dom} \mathbf{R} = \{x : \exists y.(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}\}$.

Definition 31 (Range)**.** The *range* of a class $\mathbf{R}$ is $\operatorname{ran} \mathbf{R} = \{y : \exists x.(x, y) \in \mathbf{R}\}$.

Definition 32 (Field)**.** The *field* of a class $\mathbf{R}$ is $\operatorname{fld} \mathbf{R} = \operatorname{dom} \mathbf{R} \cup \operatorname{ran} \mathbf{R}$.

Proposition 33. *If R is a set then $\operatorname{dom} R$, $\operatorname{ran} R$ and $\operatorname{fld} R$ are sets.*

PROOF: Apply the Subset Axiom to $\bigcup\bigcup R$. □

Definition 34 (Single-Rooted)**.** A class $\mathbf{R}$ is *single-rooted* iff, for all $y \in \operatorname{ran} \mathbf{R}$, there is only one x such that $x\mathbf{R}y$.

Definition 35 (Inverse)**.** The *inverse* of a class $\mathbf{F}$ is the class $\mathbf{F}^{-1} = \{(y, x) \mid (x, y) \in \mathbf{F}\}$.

Theorem 36. *For any class $\mathbf{F}$, we have $\operatorname{dom} \mathbf{F}^{-1} = \operatorname{ran} \mathbf{F}$ and $\operatorname{ran} \mathbf{F}^{-1} = \operatorname{dom} \mathbf{F}$.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Theorem 37. *For a relation $\mathbf{F}$, $(\mathbf{F}^{-1})^{-1} = \mathbf{F}$.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Definition 38 (Composition)**.** The *composition* of classes $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{G}$ is the class $\mathbf{G} \circ \mathbf{F} = \{(x, z) \mid \exists y.(x, y) \in \mathbf{F} \wedge (y, z) \in \mathbf{G}\}$.

Theorem 39. *For any classes $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathbf{G}$, $(\mathbf{F} \circ \mathbf{G})^{-1} = \mathbf{G}^{-1} \circ \mathbf{F}^{-1}$.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Definition 40 (Restriction)**.** The *restriction* of the class $\mathbf{F}$ to the class $\mathbf{A}$ is the class $\mathbf{F} \upharpoonright \mathbf{A} = \{(x, y) : x \in A \wedge (x, y) \in \mathbf{F}\}$.

Definition 41 (Image)**.** The *image* of the class $\mathbf{A}$ under the class $\mathbf{F}$ is the class $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A}) = \{y : \exists x \in \mathbf{A}.(x, y) \in \mathbf{F}\}$.

Theorem 42.

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A} \cup \mathbf{B}) = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A}) \cup \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{B})$$

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 43.

$$\mathbf{F}(\bigcup \mathbf{A}) = \bigcup \{\mathbf{F}(X) : X \in \mathbf{A}\}$$

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 44.

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A} \cap \mathbf{B}) \subseteq \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A}) \cap \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{B})$$

Equality holds if $\mathbf{F}$ *is single-rooted.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 45.

$$\mathbf{F}(\bigcap \mathbf{A}) \subseteq \bigcap \{\mathbf{F}(X) : X \in \mathbf{A}\}$$

Equality holds if $\mathbf{F}$ *is single-rooted.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 46.

$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{B}) \subseteq \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B})$$

Equality holds if $\mathbf{F}$ *is single-rooted.*

Proof: Easy. □

Definition 47 (Reflexive)**.** A binary relation $\mathbf{R}$ on $\mathbf{A}$ is *reflexive* on $\mathbf{A}$ if and only if $\forall x \in \mathbf{A}.x\mathbf{R}x$.

Definition 48 (Symmetric)**.** A binary relation $\mathbf{R}$ is *symmetric* iff, whenever $x\mathbf{R}y$, then $y\mathbf{R}x$.

Definition 49 (Transitive)**.** A binary relation $\mathbf{R}$ is *transitive* iff, whenever $x\mathbf{R}y$ and $y\mathbf{R}z$, then $x\mathbf{R}z$.

5 n-ary Relations

Definition 50. Given objects a, b, c, define the *ordered triple* (a, b, c) to be $((a, b), c)$.

Define $(a, b, c, d) = ((a, b, c), d)$, etc.

Define the *1-tuple* (a) to be a.

Definition 51 (n-ary Relation)**.** Given a class $\mathbf{A}$, an *n-ary relation* on $\mathbf{A}$ is a class of ordered n-tuples, all of whose components are in $\mathbf{A}$.

6 Functions

Definition 52 (Function)**.** A *function* is a relation $\mathbf{F}$ such that, for all $x \in \operatorname{dom} \mathbf{F}$, there is only one y such that $x\mathbf{F}y$. We call this unique y the *value* of $\mathbf{F}$ at x and denote it by $\mathbf{F}(x)$.

We say $\mathbf{F}$ is a function *from* $\mathbf{A}$ *into* $\mathbf{B}$, or $\mathbf{F}$ *maps* $\mathbf{A}$ into $\mathbf{B}$, and write $\mathbf{F} : \mathbf{A} \to \mathbf{B}$, iff $\mathbf{F}$ is a function, $\operatorname{dom} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{A}$, and $\operatorname{ran} \mathbf{F} \subseteq \mathbf{B}$.

If, in addition, $\operatorname{ran} \mathbf{F} = \mathbf{B}$, we say $\mathbf{F}$ is a function from $\mathbf{A}$ *onto* $\mathbf{B}$.

Theorem 53. *For a class* $\mathbf{F}$*,* $\mathbf{F}^{-1}$ *is a function if and only if* $\mathbf{F}$ *is single-rooted.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 54. *A relation* $\mathbf{F}$ *is a function if and only if* $\mathbf{F}^{-1}$ *is single-rooted.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 55. *For any function* $\mathbf{G}$ *and classes* $\mathbf{A}$ *and* $\mathbf{B}$*,*

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\bigcup \mathbf{A}) &= \bigcup \{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(X) : X \in \mathbf{A}\} \\ \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\bigcap \mathbf{A}) &= \bigcap \{\mathbf{G}^{-1}(X) : X \in \mathbf{A}\} && (\textit{if } \mathbf{A} \neq \emptyset) \\ \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{A} - \mathbf{B}) &= \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{A}) - \mathbf{G}^{-1}(\mathbf{B}) \end{aligned}$$

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 56. *Assume that* $\mathbf{F}$ *and* $\mathbf{G}$ *are functions. Then* $\mathbf{F} \circ \mathbf{G}$ *is a function, its domain is* $\{x \in \operatorname{dom} \mathbf{G} : \mathbf{G}(x) \in \operatorname{dom} \mathbf{F}\}$*, and for* x *in its domain,*

$$(\mathbf{F} \circ \mathbf{G})(x) = \mathbf{F}(\mathbf{G}(x)) \enspace .$$

Proof: Easy. □

Definition 57 (One-to-one)**.** A function $\mathbf{F}$ is *one-to-one* or an *injection* iff it is single-rooted.

Theorem 58. *Let* $\mathbf{F}$ *be a one-to-one function. For* $x \in \operatorname{dom} \mathbf{F}$*,* $\mathbf{F}^{-1}(\mathbf{F}(x)) = x$*.*

Proof: Easy. □

Theorem 59. *Let* $\mathbf{F}$ *be a one-to-one function. For* $y \in \operatorname{ran} \mathbf{F}$*,* $\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{F}^{-1}(y)) = y$*.*

Proof: Easy. □

Definition 60 (Identity Function)**.** For any class $\mathbf{A}$, the *identity* function on $\mathbf{A}$ is $\mathrm{id}_{\mathbf{A}} = \{(x, x) \mid x \in \mathbf{A}\}$.

Theorem 61. *Let* $F : A \to B$*. Assume* $A \neq \emptyset$*. Then* F *has a left inverse (i.e. there exists* $G : B \to A$ *such that* $G \circ F = \mathrm{id}_A$*) if and only if* F *is one-to-one.*

Proof:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ If F is one-to-one then F has a left inverse.

⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: F is one-to-one.
⟨2⟩2. $F^{-1} : \operatorname{ran} F \to A$
⟨2⟩3. PICK $a \in A$
⟨2⟩4. Define $G : B \to A$ by:

$$G(x) = \begin{cases} F^{-1}(x) & \text{if } x \in \operatorname{ran} F \\ a & \text{if } x \in B - \operatorname{ran} F \end{cases}$$

⟨2⟩5. $\forall x \in A . G(F(x)) = x$
⟨1⟩2. If F has a left inverse then F is one-to-one.
⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: F has a left inverse G.
⟨2⟩2. LET: $x, y \in A$ with $F(x) = F(y)$
⟨2⟩3. $x = y$
PROOF: $x = G(F(x)) = G(F(y)) = y$.
□

Definition 62 (Binary Operation)**.** A *binary operation* on a set A is a function from $A \times A$ into A.

7 The Axiom of Choice

Axiom 63 (Choice)**.** *For any relation R there exists a function $H \subseteq R$ with $\operatorname{dom} H = \operatorname{dom} R$.*

Theorem 64. *Let $F : A \to B$. Then F has a right inverse if and only if F maps A onto B.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If F has a right inverse then F maps A onto B.
PROOF: If $H : B \to A$ is a right inverse, then for any y in B, we have $y = F(H(y))$.
⟨1⟩2. If F maps A onto B then F has a right inverse.
⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: F maps A onto B.
⟨2⟩2. PICK a function H with $H \subseteq F^{-1}$ and $\operatorname{dom} H = \operatorname{dom} F^{-1}$
PROOF: By the Axiom of Choice.
⟨2⟩3. $\operatorname{dom} H = B$
PROOF: $\operatorname{dom} H = \operatorname{dom} F^{-1} = \operatorname{ran} F = B$ by ⟨2⟩1.
⟨2⟩4. For all $y \in B$ we have $F(H(y)) = y$
⟨3⟩1. LET: $y \in B$
⟨3⟩2. $(y, H(y)) \in F^{-1}$
⟨3⟩3. $F(H(y)) = y$
□

8 Sets of Functions

Definition 65. Let A be a set and $\mathbf{B}$ be a class. Then $\mathbf{B}^A$ is the class of all functions $A \to \mathbf{B}$.

9 Dependent Products

Definition 66. Let I be a set and H_i a set for all $i \in I$. Define

$$\prod_{i \in I} H_i = \{f : f \text{ is a function}, \operatorname{dom} f = I, \forall i \in I. f(i) \in H_i\} \ .$$

Theorem 67. *The Axiom of Choice is equivalent to the statement: For any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. If the Axiom of Choice is true then, for any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$.
  ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: The Axiom of Choice.
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: I be a set.
  ⟨2⟩3. LET: H be a function with domain I.
  ⟨2⟩4. ASSUME: $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$.
  ⟨2⟩5. LET: $R = \{(i, x) : i \in I, x \in H(i)\}$
  ⟨2⟩6. PICK a function $F \subseteq R$ with $\operatorname{dom} F = \operatorname{dom} R$
    PROVE: $F \in \prod_{i \in I} H(i)$
   PROOF: By the Axiom of Choice.
  ⟨2⟩7. $\operatorname{dom} H = I$
   PROOF: We have $\operatorname{dom} R = I$ since for all $i \in I$ there exists x such that $x \in H(i)$.
  ⟨2⟩8. $\forall i \in I. F(i) \in H(i)$
   PROOF: Since $iRF(i)$.
⟨1⟩2. If, for any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$, then the Axiom of Choice is true.
  ⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: For any set I and any function H with domain I, if $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$, then $\prod_{i \in I} H(i) \neq \emptyset$
  ⟨2⟩2. LET: R be a relation
  ⟨2⟩3. LET: $I = \operatorname{dom} R$
  ⟨2⟩4. Define the function H with domain I by: for $i \in I$, $H(i) = \{y : iRy\}$
  ⟨2⟩5. $H(i) \neq \emptyset$ for all $i \in I$
  ⟨2⟩6. PICK $F \in \prod_{i \in I} H(i)$
   PROOF: By ⟨2⟩1
  ⟨2⟩7. F is a function
  ⟨2⟩8. $F \subseteq R$
   PROOF: For all $i \in I$ we have $F(i) \in H(i)$ and so $iRF(i)$.
  ⟨2⟩9. $\operatorname{dom} F = \operatorname{dom} R$

□

10 Equivalence Relations

Definition 68 (Equivalence Relation)**.** An *equivalence relation* on $\mathbf{A}$ is a binary relation on $\mathbf{A}$ that is reflexive on $\mathbf{A}$, symmetric and transitive.

Theorem 69. *If* $\mathbf{R}$ *is a symmetric and transitive relation then* $\mathbf{R}$ *is an equivalence relation on* $\operatorname{fld}\mathbf{R}$*.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ LET: $x \in \operatorname{fld}\mathbf{R}$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ PICK y such that either $x\mathbf{R}y$ or $y\mathbf{R}x$
$\langle 1\rangle 3.$ $x\mathbf{R}y$ and $y\mathbf{R}x$
  PROOF: Since $\mathbf{R}$ is symmetric.
$\langle 1\rangle 4.$ $x\mathbf{R}x$
  PROOF: Since $\mathbf{R}$ is transitive.
$\square$

Definition 70 (Equivalence Class)**.** If $\mathbf{R}$ is an equivalence relation and $x \in \operatorname{fld}\mathbf{R}$, the *equivalence class* of x modulo $\mathbf{R}$ is

$$[x]_{\mathbf{R}} = \{t : x\mathbf{R}t\} \enspace .$$

Lemma 71. *Assume that* $\mathbf{R}$ *is an equivalence relation on* $\mathbf{A}$ *and that* x *and* y *belong to* $\mathbf{A}$*. Then*

$$[x]_{\mathbf{R}} = [y]_{\mathbf{R}} \text{ iff } x\mathbf{R}y \enspace .$$

PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ If $[x]_{\mathbf{R}} = [y]_{\mathbf{R}}$ then $x\mathbf{R}y$
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $[x]_{\mathbf{R}} = [y]_{\mathbf{R}}$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $y \in [y]_{\mathbf{R}}$
    PROOF: Since $\mathbf{R}$ is reflexive on $\mathbf{A}$.
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $y \in [x]_{\mathbf{R}}$
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $x\mathbf{R}y$
$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ If $x\mathbf{R}y$ then $[x]_{\mathbf{R}} = [y]_{\mathbf{R}}$
  $\langle 2\rangle 1.$ ASSUME: $x\mathbf{R}y$
  $\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $[y]_{\mathbf{R}} \subseteq [x]_{\mathbf{R}}$
    $\langle 3\rangle 1.$ LET: $z \in [y]_{\mathbf{R}}$
    $\langle 3\rangle 2.$ $y\mathbf{R}z$
    $\langle 3\rangle 3.$ $x\mathbf{R}z$
      PROOF: Since $\mathbf{R}$ is transitive.
    $\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $z \in [x]_{\mathbf{R}}$
  $\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $y\mathbf{R}x$
    PROOF: Since $\mathbf{R}$ is symmetric.
  $\langle 2\rangle 4.$ $[x]_{\mathbf{R}} \subseteq [y]_{\mathbf{R}}$
    PROOF: Similar.
$\square$

Definition 72 (Partition)**.** A *partition* of a set A is a set $P \subseteq \mathcal{P}A$ such that:

- Every member of P is nonempty.
- Any two distinct members of P are disjoint.
- $A = \bigcup P$

Theorem 73. *Let R be an equivalence relation on the set A. Then the set of all equivalence classes is a partition of A.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. Every equivalence class is nonempty.
  PROOF: For any $x \in A$ we have $x \in [x]_R$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. Any two distinct equivalence classes are disjoint.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: $x, y \in A$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. ASSUME: $z \in [x]_R \cap [y]_R$
        PROVE: $[x]_R = [y]_R$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3$. xRy
    $\langle 3 \rangle 1$. xRz
    $\langle 3 \rangle 2$. yRz
    $\langle 3 \rangle 3$. zRy
      PROOF: By $\langle 3 \rangle 2$ and symmetry.
    $\langle 3 \rangle 4$. xRy
      PROOF: By $\langle 3 \rangle 1$, $\langle 3 \rangle 3$ and transitivity.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4$. $[x]_R = [y]_R$
    PROOF: By Lemma 3N.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. A is the union of all the equivalence classes.
  PROOF: For any $x \in A$ we have $x \in [x]_R$.
$\square$

Definition 74 (Quotient Set)**.** If R is an equivalence relation on the set A, then the *quotient set* A/R is the set of all equivalence classes, and the *natural map* or *canonical map* $\phi : A \to A/R$ is defined by $\phi(x) = [x]_R$.

Theorem 75. *Assume that R is an equivalence relation on A and that $F : A \to B$. Assume that F is* compatible *with R; that is, whenever xRy, then $F(x) = F(y)$. Then there exists a unique $\overline{F} : A/R \to B$ such that $F = \overline{F} \circ \phi$.*

PROOF: The unique such $\overline{F}$ is $\{([x], F(x)) : x \in A\}$. $\square$

11 Linear Orders

Definition 76 (Linear Ordering)**.** Let $\mathbf{A}$ be a class. A *linear ordering* or *total ordering* on $\mathbf{A}$ is a relation $\mathbf{R}$ on $\mathbf{A}$ such that:

- $\mathbf{R}$ is transitive.
- $\mathbf{R}$ satisfies *trichotomy* on $\mathbf{A}$; i.e. for any $x, y \in \mathbf{A}$, exactly one of

  $$x\mathbf{R}y, x = y, y\mathbf{R}x$$

  holds.

Theorem 77. *Let $\mathbf{R}$ be a linear ordering on $\mathbf{A}$.*

1. *There is no x such that $x\mathbf{R}x$.*

2. *For distinct x and y in $\mathbf{A}$, either $x\mathbf{R}y$ or $y\mathbf{R}x$.*

PROOF: Immediate from trichotomy. □

Definition 78 (Strictly Monotone Functions)**.** Let A and B be linearly ordered sets. A function $f : A \to B$ is *strictly monotone* iff, for all $x, y \in A$, if $x < y$ then $f(x) < f(y)$.

Theorem 79. *Let A and B be linearly ordered sets and $f : A \to B$ be strictly monotone. For all $x, y \in A$, if $f(x) < f(y)$ then $x < y$.*

PROOF: We have $f(x) \neq f(y)$ and $f(y) \not< f(x)$ by trichotomy, hence $x \neq y$ and $y \not< x$ since f is strictly monotone, hence $x < y$ by trichotomy. □

Theorem 80. *Every strictly monotone function is injective.*

PROOF: If $f(x) = f(y)$, then we have $f(x) \not< f(y)$ and $f(y) \not< f(x)$ by trichotomy, hence $x \not< y$ and $y \not< x$ since f is strictly monotone, hence $x = y$ by trichotomy. □

12 Natural Numbers

Definition 81 (Successor)**.** The *successor* of a set a is the set $a^+ = a \cup \{a\}$.

Definition 82 (Inductive)**.** A class $\mathbf{A}$ is *inductive* iff $\emptyset \in \mathbf{A}$ and $\forall a \in \mathbf{A}.a^+ \in \mathbf{A}$.

Axiom 83 (Infinity)**.** *There exists an inductive set.*

Definition 84 (Natural Number)**.** A *natural number* is a set that belongs to every inductive set.

We write ω for the class of all natural numbers.

Theorem 85. *The class ω is a set.*

PROOF: Pick an inductive set I (by the Axiom of Infinity), then apply a Subset Axiom to I. □

Theorem 86. *The set ω is inductive, and is a subset of every inductive set.*

PROOF: Easy. □

Corollary 86.1 (Proof by Induction)**.** *Any inductive subclass of ω is equal to ω.*

Theorem 87. *Every natural number except 0 is the successor of some natural number.*

PROOF: Easy proof by induction. □

Definition 88 (Peano System)**.** A *Peano system* is a triple $\langle N, S, e\rangle$ consisting of a set N, a function $S : N \to N$ and an element $e \in N$ such that:

1. $e \notin \operatorname{ran} S$
2. S is one-to-one
3. Any subset $A \subseteq N$ that contains e and is closed under S equals N.

Definition 89 (Transitive Set)**.** A set A is a *transitive set* iff every member of a member of A is a member of A.

Theorem 90. *For any transitive set a, $\bigcup(a^+) = a$.*

PROOF:

$$\begin{aligned}\bigcup(a^+) &= \bigcup(a \cup \{a\}) \\ &= \bigcup a \cup \bigcup \{a\} \\ &= \bigcup a \cup a \\ &= a\end{aligned}$$

since $\bigcup a \subseteq a$. □

Theorem 91. *Every natural number is a transitive set.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. 0 is a transitive set.
  PROOF: Vacuous.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. For any natural number n, if n is a transitive set then n^+ is a transitive set.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. LET: n be a natural number that is a transitive set.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2$. $\bigcup(n^+) \subseteq n^+$
    PROOF: Theorem 90.
□

Theorem 92. *$\langle \omega, \sigma, 0 \rangle$ is a Peano system, where $0 = \emptyset$ and $\sigma = \{\langle n, n^+ \rangle : n \in \omega\}$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. $0 \notin \operatorname{ran} \sigma$
  PROOF: For any $n \in \omega$ we have $0 \neq n^+$ since $n \in n^+$ and $n \notin 0$.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. σ is one-to-one.
  PROOF: If $m^+ = n^+$ then $m = \bigcup(m^+) = \bigcup(n^+) = n$ using Theorems 90 and 91.
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. Any subset $A \subseteq \omega$ that contains 0 and is closed under σ equals ω.
□

Theorem 93. *The set ω is a transitive set.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. For every natural number n we have $\forall m \in n.\ m$ is a natural number.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1$. $\forall m \in 0.\ m$ is a natural number.
    PROOF: Vacuous.

⟨2⟩2. If n is a natural number and $\forall m \in n.\ m$ is a natural number, then $\forall m \in n^+.\ m$ is a natural number.

PROOF: Since if $m \in n^+$ we have either $m \in n$ or $m = n$, and m is a natural number in either case.

□

Theorem 94 (Recursion Theorem on ω)**.** *Let A be a set, $a \in A$ and $F : A \to A$. Then there exists a unique function $h : \omega \to A$ such that*

$$h(0) = a \ ,$$

and for every n in ω,

$$h(n^+) = F(h(n)) \ .$$

PROOF:

⟨1⟩1. Let us call a function v *acceptable* iff $\mathrm{dom}\, v \subseteq \omega$, $\mathrm{ran}\, v \subseteq A$ and:

1. If $0 \in \mathrm{dom}\, v$ then $v(0) = a$
2. For all $n \in \omega$, if $n^+ \in \mathrm{dom}\, v$ then $n \in \mathrm{dom}\, v$ and $v(n^+) = F(v(n))$.

⟨1⟩2. LET: $\mathcal{K}$ be the set of acceptable functions.
⟨1⟩3. LET: $h = \bigcup \mathcal{K}$
⟨1⟩4. h is a function.
⟨2⟩1. LET: $S = \{n \in \omega : \text{for at most one } y, (n, y) \in h\}$
⟨2⟩2. S is inductive.
⟨3⟩1. $0 \in S$
⟨4⟩1. LET: $\langle 0, y_1\rangle, \langle 0, y_2\rangle \in h$
⟨4⟩2. PICK acceptable v_1 and v_2 such that $v_1(0) = y_1$ and $v_2(0) = y_2$
⟨4⟩3. $y_1 = a$
⟨4⟩4. $y_2 = a$
⟨4⟩5. $y_1 = y_2$
⟨3⟩2. $\forall k \in S.k^+ \in S$
⟨4⟩1. LET: $k \in S$
⟨4⟩2. LET: $(k^+, y_1), (k^+, y_2) \in h$
⟨4⟩3. PICK acceptable v_1, v_2 such that $v_1(k^+) = y_1$ and $v_2(k^+) = y_2$
⟨4⟩4. $y_1 = F(v_1(k))$
⟨4⟩5. $f_2 = F(v_2(k))$
⟨4⟩6. $v_1(k) = v_2(k)$
⟨5⟩1. $(k, v_1(k)), (k, v_2(k)) \in h$
⟨5⟩2. Q.E.D.
PROOF: By ⟨4⟩1
⟨4⟩7. $y_1 = y_2$
⟨2⟩3. $S = \omega$
⟨1⟩5. h is acceptable.
⟨2⟩1. If $0 \in \mathrm{dom}\, h$ then $h(0) = a$
⟨3⟩1. ASSUME: $0 \in \mathrm{dom}\, h$
⟨3⟩2. PICK v acceptable with $v(0) = h(0)$
⟨3⟩3. $v(0) = a$

$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $h(0) = a$

$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ For all $n \in \omega$, if $n^+ \in \operatorname{dom} h$ then $n \in \operatorname{dom} h$ and $h(n^+) = F(h(n))$

$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ Let: $n \in \omega$ with $n^+ \in \operatorname{dom} h$

$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ Pick v acceptable with $v(n^+) = h(n^+)$

$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ $n \in \operatorname{dom} v$

$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $v(n) = h(n)$

$\langle 3\rangle 5.$ $h(n^+) = F(h(n))$

Proof:

$$\begin{aligned} h(n^+) &= v(n^+) \\ &= F(v(n)) \\ &= F(h(n)) \end{aligned}$$

$\langle 1\rangle 6.$ $\operatorname{dom} h = \omega$

$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ $0 \in \operatorname{dom} h$

Proof: Since $\{(0, a)\}$ is an acceptable function.

$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $\forall n \in \operatorname{dom} h. n^+ \in \operatorname{dom} h$

$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ Let: $n \in \operatorname{dom} h$

$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ Pick an acceptable v such that $n \in \operatorname{dom} v$

$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ Assume: w.l.o.g. $n^+ \notin \operatorname{dom} v$

$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $v \cup \{(n^+, F(v(n)))\}$ is acceptable.

$\langle 1\rangle 7.$ For any acceptable function $h' : \omega \to A$ we have $h' = h$

$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ Let: $h' : \omega \to A$ be acceptable.

$\langle 2\rangle 2.$ $h'(0) = h(0)$

Proof: $h'(0) = h(0) = a$

$\langle 2\rangle 3.$ $\forall n \in \omega. h'(n) = h(n) \Rightarrow h'(n^+) = h(n^+)$

Proof: We have $h'(n^+) = F(h'(n)) = F(h(n)) = h(n^+)$.

$\square$

Theorem 95. *Let (N, S, e) be a Peano system. Then $(\omega, \sigma, 0)$ is isomorphic to (N, S, e), i.e. there is a function h mapping ω one-to-one onto N in a way that preserves the successor operation*

$$h(\sigma(n)) = S(h(n))$$

and the zero element

$$h(0) = e \ .$$

Proof:

$\langle 1\rangle 1.$ There exists a function h that satisfies those two conditions.

Proof: By the Recursion Theorem.

$\langle 1\rangle 2.$ For all $m, n \in \omega$, if $m \neq n$ then $h(m) \neq h(n)$

$\langle 2\rangle 1.$ For all $n \in \omega$, if $n \neq 0$ then $h(n) \neq h(0)$

$\langle 3\rangle 1.$ Let: $n \in \omega$

$\langle 3\rangle 2.$ Assume: $n \neq 0$

$\langle 3\rangle 3.$ Pick p such that $n = p^+$

$\langle 3\rangle 4.$ $h(n) \neq h(0)$

Proof: $h(n) = S(h(p)) \neq e = h(0)$.

⟨2⟩2. For all $m \in \omega$, if $\forall n(m \neq n \Rightarrow h(m) \neq h(n))$ then $\forall n(m^+ \neq n \Rightarrow h(m^+) \neq h(n))$
⟨3⟩1. LET: $m \in \omega$
⟨3⟩2. ASSUME: $\forall n(m \neq n \Rightarrow h(m) \neq h(n))$
⟨3⟩3. LET: $n \in \omega$
⟨3⟩4. ASSUME: $m^+ \neq n$
PROVE: $h(m^+) \neq h(n)$
⟨3⟩5. CASE: $n = 0$
PROOF: $h(m^+) = S(h(m)) \neq e = h(n)$
⟨3⟩6. CASE: $n = p^+$
⟨4⟩1. $m \neq p$
⟨4⟩2. $h(m) \neq h(p)$
⟨4⟩3. $S(h(m)) \neq S(h(p))$
⟨4⟩4. $h(m^+) \neq h(p^+)$
⟨1⟩3. For all $x \in N$, there exists $n \in \omega$ such that $h(n) = x$
PROOF: An easy induction on x.
□

13 Finite Sets

Definition 96 (Finite)**.** A set is *finite* iff it is equinumerous with a natural number. Otherwise it is infinite.

Theorem 97. *No natural number is equinumerous with a proper subset of itself.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. Any injective function $f : 0 \to 0$ has range 0.
PROOF: Since the only such function is $\emptyset$.
⟨1⟩2. For any natural number n, if every injective function $f : n \to n$ has range n, then every injective function $f : n^+ \to n^+$ has range n^+.
⟨2⟩1. LET: $n \in \omega$
⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: Every injective function $f : n \to n$ has range n.
⟨2⟩3. LET: $f : n^+ \to n^+$ be injective.
⟨2⟩4. Define $g : n \to n$ by

$$g(k) = \begin{cases} f(k) & \text{if } f(k) \in n \\ f(n) & \text{if } f(k) = n \end{cases}$$

PROOF: If $k \in n$ and $f(k) = n$ then $f(n) \in n$ since f is injective.
⟨2⟩5. g is injective.
⟨3⟩1. LET: $i, j \in n$
⟨3⟩2. ASSUME: $g(i) = g(j)$
⟨3⟩3. CASE: $f(i) \in n$, $f(j) \in n$
PROOF: Then $f(i) = f(j)$ so $i = j$
⟨3⟩4. CASE: $f(i) \in n$, $f(j) \notin n$
PROOF: Then $f(i) = f(n)$ which is impossible as f is injective.
⟨3⟩5. CASE: $f(i) \notin n$, $f(j) \in n$

PROOF: Then $f(n) = f(j)$ which is impossible as f is injective.
⟨3⟩6. CASE: $f(i) \notin n$, $f(j) \notin n$
PROOF: Then $f(i) = f(j) = n$ so $i = j$.
⟨2⟩6. $\operatorname{ran} g = n$
PROOF: By ⟨2⟩2.
⟨2⟩7. $\operatorname{ran} f = n^+$
⟨3⟩1. $\forall k \in n . k \in \operatorname{ran} f$
PROOF: Since $\operatorname{ran} g \subseteq \operatorname{ran} f$.
⟨3⟩2. $n \in \operatorname{ran} f$
⟨4⟩1. CASE: $f(n) \in n$
⟨5⟩1. PICK k such that $g(k) = f(n)$
⟨5⟩2. $f(k) = n$
⟨4⟩2. CASE: $f(n) = n$
PROOF: Then $n \in \operatorname{ran} f$.

$\square$

Corollary 97.1. *No finite set is equinumerous with a proper subset of itself.*

Corollary 97.2. *The set ω is infinite.*

PROOF: Since the function that maps n to $n+1$ is a bijection between ω and the proper subset $\omega - \{0\}$. $\square$

Corollary 97.3. *Every finite set is equinumerous with a unique natural number.*

Lemma 98. *Let n be a natural number and $C \subseteq n$. Then there exists $m \underline{\in} n$ such that $C \approx m$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For all $C \subseteq 0$, there exists $m \underline{\in} 0$ such that $C \approx m$.
PROOF: In this case $C = \emptyset$ and so $C \approx 0$.
⟨1⟩2. Let $n \in \omega$. Assume that, for all $C \subseteq n$, there exists $m \underline{\in} n$ such that $C \approx m$. Let $C \subseteq n^+$. Then there exists $m \underline{\in} n^+$ such that $C \approx m$.
⟨2⟩1. LET: $n \in \omega$
⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: For all $C \subseteq n$, there exists $m \underline{\in} n$ such that $C \approx m$.
⟨2⟩3. LET: $C \subseteq n^+$
⟨2⟩4. CASE: $n \in C$
⟨3⟩1. PICK $m \underline{\in} n$ such that $C - \{n\} \approx m$
⟨3⟩2. $C \approx m^+$
⟨2⟩5. CASE: $n \notin C$
PROOF: Then $C \subseteq n$ so $C \approx m$ for some $m \underline{\in} n$.

$\square$

Corollary 98.1. *Any subset of a finite set is finite.*

14 Cardinal Numbers

Definition 99 (Cardinality)**.** TODO

Theorem 100. *For any sets A and B, $|A| = |B|$ if and only if $A \approx B$.*

PROOF: TODO $\square$

Theorem 101. *For any finite set A, $|A|$ is the natural number such that $A \approx |A|$.*

PROOF: TODO $\square$

Definition 102. We write $\aleph_0$ for $|\omega$.

15 Cardinal Arithmetic

Definition 103 (Addition)**.** Let κ and λ be any cardinal numbers. Then $\kappa + \lambda = |K \cup L|$, where K and L are any disjoint sets of cardinality κ and λ respectively.

To show this is well-defined, we must prove that, if $K_1 \approx K_2$, $L_1 \approx L_2$, and $K_1 \cap L_1 = K_2 \cap L_2 = \emptyset$, then $K_1 \cup L_1 \approx K_2 \cup L_2$.

PROOF: Easy.

Lemma 104. *For any cardinal number κ we have $\kappa + 0 = \kappa$.*

PROOF: Since for any set K we have $K \cup \emptyset = K$.

Lemma 105. *For any natural number n we have $n + \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Lemma 106.

$$\aleph_0 + \aleph_0 = \aleph_0$$

PROOF: Define $f : (\omega \times \{0\}) \cup (\omega \times \{1\}) \to \omega$ by $f(n, 0) = 2n$ and $f(n, 1) = 2n+1$. Then f is a bijection. $\square$

Theorem 107.

$$\kappa + \lambda = \lambda + \kappa$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 108.

$$\kappa + (\lambda + \mu) = (\kappa + \lambda) + \mu$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Definition 109 (Multiplication)**.** Let κ and λ be any cardinal numbers. Then $\kappa\lambda = |K \times L|$, where K and L are any sets of cardinality κ and λ respectively.

It is easy to prove this well-defined.

Lemma 110. *For any cardinal number κ we have $\kappa 0 = 0$.*

PROOF: For any set K we have $K \times \emptyset = \emptyset$. $\square$

Lemma 111. *For any natural number n we have $n\aleph_0 = \aleph_0$.*

PROOF: Induction on n using Lemma 106. $\square$

Lemma 112.

$$\aleph_0\aleph_0 = \aleph_0$$

PROOF: Define $f : \omega \times \omega \to \omega$ by $f(m, n) = 2^m(2n + 1) - 1$. Then f is a bijection. $\square$

Lemma 113.

$$\kappa 1 = \kappa$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 114.

$$\kappa\lambda = \lambda\kappa$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 115.

$$\kappa(\lambda\mu) = (\kappa\lambda)\mu$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 116.

$$\kappa(\lambda + \mu) = \kappa\lambda + \kappa\mu$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Definition 117 (Exponentiation)**.** Let κ and λ be any cardinal numbers. Then $\kappa^\lambda = |K^L|$, where K and L are any sets of cardinality κ and λ respectively.

It is easy to prove this well-defined.

Theorem 118. *For any cardinal κ, $\kappa^0 = 1$.*

PROOF: For any set K, there is only one function $\emptyset \to K$, namely $\emptyset$. $\square$

Theorem 119. *For any non-zero cardinal κ, we have $0^\kappa = 0$.*

PROOF: For any nonempty set K, there is no function $K \to \emptyset$. $\square$

Theorem 120. *For any set A, $|\mathcal{P}A| = 2^{|A|}$.*

PROOF: Define the bijection $f : \mathcal{P}A \to 2^A$ by $f(S)(a) = 1$ if $a \in S$, 0 if $a \notin S$. $\square$

Corollary 120.1. *For any cardinal κ, we have $\kappa \neq 2^\kappa$.*

Theorem 121.

$$\kappa^{\lambda+\mu} = \kappa^\lambda\kappa^\mu$$

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 122.

$$(\kappa\lambda)^\mu = \kappa^\mu \lambda^\mu$$

Proof: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 123.

$$(\kappa^\lambda)^\mu = \kappa^{\lambda\mu}$$

Proof: Easy. $\square$

16 Arithmetic

Lemma 124. *For any natural numbers m and n, we have $m + n^+ = (m+n)^+$.*

Proof: Induction on n. $\square$

Lemma 125. *For any natural numbers m and n we have $mn^+ = mn + m$.*

Proof: Induction on n. $\square$

17 Ordering on the Natural Numbers

Lemma 126. *For any natural numbers m and n, $m \in n$ if and only if $m^+ \in n^+$.*

Proof:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ $\forall m, n \in \omega (m \in n \Rightarrow m^+ \in n^+)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ $\forall m \in \omega (m \in 0 \Rightarrow m^+ \in 0^+)$
    Proof: Vacuous.
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ For all $n \in \omega$, if $\forall m \in n . m^+ \in n^+$ then $\forall m \in n^+ . m^+ \in n^{++}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 1.$ Let: $n \in \omega$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 2.$ Assume: $\forall m \in n . m^+ \in n^+$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 3.$ Let: $m \in n^+$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 4.$ Case: $m \in n$
      $\langle 4 \rangle 1.$ $m^+ \in n^+$
        Proof: By $\langle 3 \rangle 2$
      $\langle 4 \rangle 2.$ $m^+ \in n^{++}$
    $\langle 3 \rangle 5.$ Case: $m = n$
      Proof: $m^+ = n^+ \in n^{++}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ $\forall m, n \in \omega (m^+ \in n^+ \Rightarrow m \in n)$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 1.$ Let: $m, n \in \omega$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 2.$ Assume: $m^+ \in n^+$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 3.$ $m \in m^+$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 4.$ $m^+ \in n$ or $m^+ = n$
  $\langle 2 \rangle 5.$ $m \in n$
    Proof: If $m^+ \in n$ this follows because n is transitive (Theorem 91).
$\square$

Lemma 127. *For any natural number n we have $n \notin n$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. $0 \notin 0$
⟨1⟩2. For all $n \in \omega$, if $n \notin n$ then $n^+ \notin n^+$
⟨2⟩1. LET: $n \in \omega$
⟨2⟩2. ASSUME: $n^+ \in n^+$
PROVE: $n \in n$
⟨2⟩3. $n^+ \in n$ or $n^+ = n$
⟨2⟩4. $n \in n^+$
⟨2⟩5. $n \in n$
PROOF: If $n^+ \in n$ this follows because n is transitive (Theorem 91).
□

Theorem 128 (Trichotomy Law for ω)**.** *For any natural numbers m and n, exactly one of*

$$m \in n, m = n, n \in m$$

holds.

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. For any $m, n \in \omega$, at most one of $m \in n$, $m = n$, $n \in m$ holds.
PROOF: If $m \in n$ and $m = n$ then $m \in m$ contradicting Lemma 127.
If $m \in n$ and $n \in m$ then $m \in m$ by Theorem 91, contradicting Lemma 127.
⟨1⟩2. For any $m, n \in \omega$, at least one of $m \in n$, $m = n$, $n \in m$ holds.
⟨2⟩1. For all $n \in \omega$, either $0 \in n$ or $0 = n$
⟨3⟩1. $0 = 0$
⟨3⟩2. For all $n \in \omega$, if $0 \in n$ or $0 = n$ then $0 \in n^+$
⟨2⟩2. For all $m \in \omega$, if $\forall n \in \omega(m \in n \vee m = n \vee n \in m)$ then $\forall n \in \omega(m^+ \in n \vee m^+ = n \vee n \in m^+)$
⟨3⟩1. LET: $m \in \omega$
⟨3⟩2. ASSUME: $\forall n \in \omega(m \in n \vee m = n \vee n \in m)$
⟨3⟩3. LET: $n \in \omega$
⟨3⟩4. CASE: $m \in n$
PROOF: Then $m \in n^+$
⟨3⟩5. CASE: $m = n$
PROOF: Then $m \in n^+$
⟨3⟩6. CASE: $n \in m$
PROOF: Then $n^+ \in m^+$ by Lemma 126 so $n^+ \in m$ or $n^+ = m$.
□

Corollary 128.1. *The relation $\in$ is a linear ordering on ω.*

Corollary 128.2. *For any natural numbers m and n,*

$$m \in n \Leftrightarrow m \subset n \ .$$

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. LET: $m, n \in \omega$
⟨1⟩2. If $m \in n$ then $m \subset n$.

$\langle 2\rangle 1$. ASSUME: $m \in n$
$\langle 2\rangle 2$. $m \subseteq n$
PROOF: Theorem 91.
$\langle 2\rangle 3$. $m \neq n$
PROOF: Lemma 127.
$\langle 1\rangle 3$. If $m \subset n$ then $m \in n$.
PROOF: We have $m \neq n$ and $n \notin m$ by $\langle 1\rangle 2$, hence $m \in n$ by trichotomy.
□

Theorem 129. *For any natural number p, the function that maps n to $n+p$ is strictly monotone. For any natural numbers m, n and p, we have $m \in n$ if and only if $m+p \in n+p$.*

PROOF: We prove that $m \in n \Rightarrow m+p \in n+p$. This is an easy induction on p using Lemma 126. □

Theorem 130. *For any non-zero natural number p, the function that maps n to np is strictly monotone.*

PROOF: Easy induction on p using Theorem 129. □

Theorem 131 (Strong Induction)**.** *Let A be a subset of ω and suppose that, for all $n \in \omega$, we have*

$$(\forall m < n. m \in A) \Rightarrow n \in A \ .$$

Then $A = \omega$.

PROOF: Prove $\forall n \in \omega. \forall m < n. m \in A$ by induction on n. □

Theorem 132 (Well-Ordering of ω)**.** *Every nonempty subset of ω has a least element.*

PROOF: If A is a subset of ω with no least element, we prove $\forall n \in \omega. n \notin A$ by strong induction on n. □

Corollary 132.1. *There is no function $f : \omega \to \omega$ such that $f(n+1) < f(n)$ for every n.*

Lemma 133. *For any natural numbers m and n, we have $m \in n$ if and only if there exists a natural number p such that $n = m + p^+$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1\rangle 1$. For all m, p, we have $m \in m + p^+$
PROOF: $m = m + 0 \in m + p^+$
$\langle 1\rangle 2$. For all m, n, if $m \in n$ then there exists p such that $n = m + p^+$
$\langle 2\rangle 1$. For all m, if $m \in 0$ then there exists p such that $0 = m + p^+$
PROOF: Vacuous.
$\langle 2\rangle 2$. For all $n \in \omega$, if $\forall m \in n. \exists p \in \omega. n = m + p^+$ then $\forall m \in n^+. \exists p \in \omega. n^+ = m + p^+$

⟨3⟩1. LET: $n \in \omega$
⟨3⟩2. ASSUME: $\forall m \in n . \exists p \in \omega . n = m + p^+$
⟨3⟩3. LET: $m \in n^+$
⟨3⟩4. CASE: $m \in n$
⟨4⟩1. PICK p such that $n = m + p^+$
⟨4⟩2. $n^+ = m + p^{++}$
⟨3⟩5. CASE: $m = n$
PROOF: $n^+ = m + 0^+$

□

Lemma 134. *For natural numbers m, n, p and q, if $m \in n$ and $p \in q$ then $mp + nq \in mq + np$.*

⟨1⟩1. PICK natural numbers a and b such that $n = m + a^+$ and $q = p + b^+$
PROOF: Lemma 133.
⟨1⟩2. $mp + nq = mq + np + (a^+ + b)^+$
⟨1⟩3. $mp + nq \in mq + np$
PROOF: Lemma 133.

18 The Integers

Theorem 135. *The relation $\sim$ is an equivalence relation on $\omega \times \omega$, where $(m, n) \sim (p, q)$ iff $m + q = n + p$.*

PROOF:
⟨1⟩1. The relation $\sim$ is reflexive on ω^2
PROOF: For any m, n, we have $m + n = m + n$ and so $(m, n) \sim (m, n)$.
⟨1⟩2. The relation $\sim$ is symmetric.
PROOF: If $m + q = n + p$ then $p + n = q + m$.
⟨1⟩3. The relation $\sim$ is transitive.
⟨2⟩1. ASSUME: $(m, n) \sim (p, q) \sim (r, s)$
⟨2⟩2. $m + q = n + p$
⟨2⟩3. $p + s = q + r$
⟨2⟩4. $m + p + q + s = n + p + q + r$
⟨2⟩5. $m + s = n + r$
PROOF: By cancellation of addition in ω.

□

Definition 136. The set $\mathbb{Z}$ of *integers* is the quotient set $(\omega \times \omega)/\sim$.

Lemma 137. *If $(m, n) \sim (m', n')$ and $(p, q) \sim (p', q')$ then $(m + p, n + q) \sim (m' + p', n' + q')$.*

PROOF: Assume $m + n' = m' + n$ and $p + q' = p' + q$. Then $m + p + n' + q' = m' + p' + n + q$. □

Definition 138 (Addition)**.** Addition $+$ on $\mathbb{Z}$ is the binary operation such that

$$[(m, n)] + [(p, q)] = [(m + p, n + q)]$$

Theorem 139. *Addition on $\mathbb{Z}$ is commutative.*

PROOF: From the definition. $\square$

Theorem 140. *Addition on $\mathbb{Z}$ is associtative.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Definition 141 (Zero)**.** The zero in the integers is $0 = [(0, 0)]$.

Theorem 142. *For any integer a we have $a + 0 = 0$.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 143. *For any integer a, there exists an integer b such that $a + b = 0$.*

PROOF: If $a = [(m, n)]$ take $b = [(n, m)]$. $\square$

Lemma 144. *If $(m, n) \sim (m', n')$ and $(p, q) \sim (p', q')$ then $(mp+nq, mq+np) \sim (m'p' + n'q', m'q' + n'p')$.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1$. ASSUME: $m + n' = m' + n$ and $p + q' = p' + q$
$\langle 1 \rangle 2$. $mp + n'p = m'p + np$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3$. $m'q + nq = mq + n'q$
$\langle 1 \rangle 4$. $mp + mq' = mp' + mq$
$\langle 1 \rangle 5$. $n'p' + n'q = n'p + n'q'$
$\langle 1 \rangle 6$. $mp + n'p + m'q + nq + mp + mq' + n'p' + n'q = m'p + np + mq + n'q + mp' + mq + n'p + n'q'$
$\langle 1 \rangle 7$. $mp + nq + m'q' + n'p' = mq + np + m'p' + n'q'$
$\square$

Definition 145 (Multiplication)**.** *Multiplication* $\cdot$ is the binary operation on $\mathbb{Z}$ such that

$$[(m, n)][(p, q)] = [(mp + nq, mq + np)]$$

Theorem 146. *Multiplication is commutative.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 147. *Multiplication is associative.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 148. *Multiplication is distributive over addition.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Definition 149. The integer one is $1 = [(1, 0)]$.

Theorem 150. *For any integer a we have $a1 = a$.*

PROOF: Easy. $\square$

Theorem 151. $0 \neq 1$

Proof: Easy. ∎

Lemma 152. *If $(m,n) \sim (m',n')$ and $(p,q) \sim (p',q')$ then $m+q \in p+n$ iff $m'+q' \in p'+n'$.*

Proof:
$$\begin{aligned} m+q \in p+n &\Leftrightarrow m+q+n'+q' \in p+n+n'+q' \\ &\Leftrightarrow m'+n+q+q' \in p'+n+n'+q \\ &\Leftrightarrow m'+q' \in p'+n' \end{aligned}$$
∎

Definition 153 (Ordering)**.** The ordering $<$ on $\mathbb{Z}$ is defined by: $[(m,n)] < [(p,q)]$ iff $m+q \in n+p$.

Theorem 154. *The relation $<$ is a linear ordering on $\mathbb{Z}$.*

Proof:
⟨1⟩1. $<$ is transitive.
⟨2⟩1. Assume: $[(m,n)] < [(p,q)]$ and $[(p,q)] < [(r,s)]$
⟨2⟩2. $m+q \in n+p$ and $p+s \in q+r$
⟨2⟩3. $m+q+s \in n+p+s$
⟨2⟩4. $n+p+s \in n+q+r$
⟨2⟩5. $m+q+s \in n+q+r$
⟨2⟩6. $m+s \in n+r$
⟨1⟩2. $<$ satisfies trichotomy.
Proof: From trichotomy on ω.
∎

Theorem 155. *For any integers a, b and c, we have $a<b$ iff $a+c<b+c$.*

Proof: An easy consequence of the corresponding property in ω.

Corollary 155.1. *If $a+c=b+c$ then $a=b$.*

Theorem 156. *If $0<c$, then the function that maps an integer a to ac is strictly monotone.*

Proof:
⟨1⟩1. Let: a, b and c be integers.
⟨1⟩2. Assume: $0<c$ and $a<b$
⟨1⟩3. Let: $a=[(m,n)]$
⟨1⟩4. Let: $b=[(p,q)]$
⟨1⟩5. Let: $c=[(r,s)]$
⟨1⟩6. $s \in r$
⟨1⟩7. $m+q \in p+n$
⟨1⟩8. $(m+q)r+(p+n)s \in (m+q)s+(p+n)r$
Proof: Lemma 134.
⟨1⟩9. $ac<bc$

∎

Lemma 157. *For integers a and b, $a(-b) = -(ab)$*

PROOF: This follows from the fact that $ab + a(-b) = a(b + (-b)) = a0 = 0$. ∎

Theorem 158. *For integers a, b and c, if $a < b$ and $c < 0$ then $ac > bc$.*

PROOF: We have $0 < -c$ so $a(-c) < b(-c)$ hence $-(ac) < -(bc)$ so $bc < ac$. ∎

Theorem 159. *For any integers a and b, if $ab = 0$ then $a = 0$ or $b = 0$.*

PROOF: We prove if $a \neq 0$ and $b \neq 0$ then $ab \neq 0$.
If $a > 0$ and $b > 0$ then $ab > 0$. Similarly for the other four cases. ∎

Theorem 160. *If $ac = bc$ and $c \neq 0$ then $a = b$.*

PROOF: We have $(a - b)c = 0$ so $a - b = 0$ hence $a = b$. ∎

Definition 161 (Positive)**.** An integer a is *positive* iff $0 < a$.

Theorem 162. *Define $E : \omega \to \mathbb{Z}$ by $E(n) = [(n, 0)]$. Then E maps ω one-to-one into $\mathbb{Z}$, and:*

1. $E(m + n) = E(m) + E(n)$
2. $E(mn) = E(m)E(n)$
3. *$m \in n$ if and only if $E(m) < E(n)$.*

PROOF: Routine calculations. ∎

19 Equinumerosity

Definition 163 (Equinumerous)**.** Two sets A and B are *equinumerous*, $A \approx B$, iff there exists a bijection between them.

Theorem 164. *Equinumerosity is an equivalence relation on the class of sets.*

PROOF: Easy. ∎

Theorem 165 (Cantor 1873)**.** *No set is equinumerous with its power set.*

PROOF:
$\langle 1 \rangle 1.$ LET: $g : A \to \mathcal{P}A$
PROVE: g is not surjective.
$\langle 1 \rangle 2.$ LET: $B = \{x \in A : x \notin g(x)\}$
$\langle 1 \rangle 3.$ $\forall x \in A. g(x) \neq B$
PROOF: Because $x \in B$ iff $x \notin g(x)$.
∎