

Set Theory2

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1 集合的宇宙

1.1 数理逻辑

在 ZFC 下证明 $\text{ZFC} \vdash \text{CH}$, 希望将 “ $\text{ZFC} \vdash \text{CH}$ ” 表述为一阶句子

一般而言, 给定一个 \mathcal{L} -理论 T 和一个 \mathcal{L} -句子 δ , “ $T \vdash \delta$ ” 不能用一个 \mathcal{L} -句子表示, 只能用元语言表述

我们需要在 ZFC 中编码“元语言”

在 ZFC 中可以定义 $\mathcal{N} = (\mathbb{N}, +, \times, 0, 1)$

即存在集合论语言 $\mathcal{L} = \{\in\}$ 中的公式, 在 ZFC 的任意模型中可以定义 $\mathbb{N}, +, \times, 0, 1$, 以上公式与模型无关

用 $\ulcorner 0 \urcorner, \ulcorner 1 \urcorner, \ulcorner 2 \urcorner \dots$ 表示 ZFC 中的“自然数”, 以区别元语言中的自然数

Theorem 1.1. 如果 $R \subseteq \mathbb{N}^n$ 是一个递归关系。 $T \subseteq \text{Th}(\mathcal{N})$ 是包含数论的适

当丰富的理论，则存在公式 $\varphi(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 使得对任意自然数 m_1, \dots, m_n 有

如果 $(m_1, \dots, m_n) \in R$ 则 $T \vdash \varphi(\ulcorner m_1 \urcorner, \dots, \ulcorner m_n \urcorner)$

如果 $(m_1, \dots, m_n) \notin R$ 则 $T \vdash \neg \varphi(\ulcorner m_1 \urcorner, \dots, \ulcorner m_n \urcorner)$

Remark. 1. $T \subseteq \text{Th}(\mathcal{N}) \subseteq \text{ZFC}$

2. φ 是语言 $\{+, \times, 0, 1\}$ 上的公式

3. φ 可以还原为一个 $\{\in\}$ 上的公式

4. $\varphi(\ulcorner m_1 \urcorner, \dots, \ulcorner m_n \urcorner)$ 是一个闭语句

编码

编码函数 $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$

存在解码函数 g, h , 对 $a = a_0, \dots, a_n \in X$, $h(f(a)) = n + 1$, $g(f(a), k) =$

a_k (分量)

性质: 以上三种函数 f, g, h 均是递归函数 \Rightarrow 都是可表示的

性质: “公式集”的编码集是递归的

性质: 如果 $T \subseteq \text{ZFC}$ 是可公理化的, 则 T 的证明集的编码集是递归的

Corollary 1.2. 存在一个公式 ψ 和 θ 使得

$$\text{ZFC} \vdash \psi(n) \Leftrightarrow n \text{ is a formula}$$

$$\text{ZFC} \vdash \neg \psi(n) \Leftrightarrow n \text{ is not a formula}$$

$$\text{ZFC} \vdash \theta(n) \Leftrightarrow n \text{ is a proof in ZFC}$$

$$\text{ZFC} \vdash \neg \theta(n) \Leftrightarrow n \text{ is not a proof in ZFC}$$

称 ψ 定义了公式集, θ 定义了证明集

$$\text{FORM} = \{\ulcorner \varphi \urcorner \mid \varphi \text{ formula}\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$$

如果 $T \subseteq \text{ZFC}$ 是可公理化的, 则“ T 是一致的”是一个一阶表述式“不存在一个有穷的证明序列 $D = (\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_n)$ 使得 φ_n 形如 $\varphi \wedge \neg \varphi$, 记作 $\text{Con}(T)$

Theorem 1.3 (第二不完全). 如果 T 是包含 ZFC 的一个递归公理集, 且 T 一致, 则

$$T \not\vdash \text{Con}(T)$$

特别地, $\text{ZFC} \not\vdash \text{Con}(\text{ZFC})$

Theorem 1.4. 对任意可公理化的理论 T , $\text{ZFC} \vdash \text{Con}(T)$ 当且仅当存在 $M \models T$

即不能在 ZFC 里证明 ZFC 有一个模型

需要可公理化来写出 $\text{Con}(T)$, 因此因为 $\text{ZFC} \not\vdash \text{Con}(T)$, 我们只能假设这么一个模型

集合论的模型跟集合论没什么关系, 就是一个集合带一个二元关系, 是关于集合论语言的结构

Definition 1.5. 设 (M, E) 是集合论模型

1. 对任意公式 $\varphi(\bar{x}, y)$, 定义 M^n 上的函数

$$h_\varphi : M^n \rightarrow M$$

满足条件

$$M \models \exists y \varphi(\bar{a}, y) \Rightarrow M \models \varphi(\bar{a}, h_\varphi(\bar{a}))$$

称 h_φ 为 φ 的 Skolem 函数 (依赖于选择公理, 不同的变量选择有不同的函数)

2. 令 $\mathcal{H} = \{h_\varphi \mid \varphi \text{ formula}\}$ 为 Skolem 函数集合, 设 S 是 M 的任意子集, 则 $\mathcal{H}(S)$ 表示包含 S 且对 \mathcal{H} 封闭的最小集合, 称之为 S 的 Skolem 壳

Lemma 1.6. 令 N 是集合论模型, $S \subseteq N$, 如果 $M = \mathcal{H}(S)$, 则 $M < N$

证明. Induction

对任意 $\bar{a} \in M^n$, 有 $M \models \varphi(\bar{a}) \Leftrightarrow N \models \varphi(\bar{a})$

1. 不含量词, 显然成立

2. φ 形如 $\exists y\psi(\bar{x}, y)$, $N \models \exists y\psi(\bar{a}, y) \Rightarrow N \models \psi(\bar{a}, h_\psi(\bar{a}))$, by IH, $M \models \psi(\bar{a}, h_\psi(\bar{a})) \Rightarrow M \models \exists y\psi(\bar{a}, y)$

□

Theorem 1.7 (Löwenheim–Skolem Theorem).

1.2 层垒的谱系

工作于 ZF^- : ZF – 基础公理

$\alpha \mapsto V_\alpha$ 是 On 到 WF 的 1-1 映射, 而 On 是真类

Lemma 1.8. *For any ordinal α*

1. V_α is transitive
2. $\xi \leq \alpha \Rightarrow V_\xi \subseteq V_\alpha$
3. if κ is inaccessible, then $|V_\kappa| = \kappa$

Definition 1.9. For any $x \in \text{WF}$, **rank** of x is

$$\text{rank}(x) = \min\{\beta \mid x \in V_{\beta+1}\}$$

$$\text{rank}(x) = \alpha \Rightarrow x \in V_{\alpha+1} \wedge x \notin V_\alpha$$

- $x \in V_{\alpha+1} \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(x) \leq \alpha$
- $x \subseteq V_\alpha \Leftrightarrow \text{rank}(x) \leq \alpha$

Lemma 1.10. 1. $V_\alpha = \{x \in \text{WF} \mid \text{rank}(x) < \alpha\}$

2. WF is transitive

3. $\forall x, y \in \text{WF}, x \in y \Rightarrow \text{rank}(x) < \text{rank}(y)$

4. $\forall y \in \text{WF}, \text{rank}(y) = \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\}$

证明. 1. by definition, $x \in V_{\text{rank}(x)+1} \setminus V_{\text{rank}(x)}$, $\text{rank}(x) < \alpha \Rightarrow x \in$

$$V_{\text{rank}(x)+1} \subseteq V_\alpha$$

$$\text{rank}(x) \geq \alpha \Rightarrow x \notin V_\alpha$$

2. WF is the “union” of transitive sets

3. $y \in V_{\text{rank}(y)+1} \setminus V_{\text{rank}(y)}$, $y \subseteq V_{\text{rank}(y)}$, $x \in y \Rightarrow x \in V_{\text{rank}(y)} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(x) < \text{rank}(y)$

4. by 3, $\sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\} \leq \text{rank}(y)$.

induction on $\text{rank}(y) \leq \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\}$

- $\text{rank}(y) = 0$

- $\text{rank}(y) = \beta + 1$, $y \in V_{\beta+2} \setminus V_{\beta+1}$

$$y \in V_{\beta+2} \Rightarrow y \subseteq V_{\beta+1}. y \notin V_{\beta+1} \Rightarrow y \not\subseteq V_\beta \Rightarrow y \setminus V_\beta \text{ nonempty.}$$

$$\text{Let } x \in y \setminus V_\beta, \text{rank}(x) \geq \beta, \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\} \geq \beta + 1 = \text{rank}(y)$$

- $\text{rank}(y) = \gamma$ for some limit, then $y \subseteq V_\gamma$ and for any $\xi < \gamma$, $y \not\subseteq V_\xi$, let $X_\xi \in y \setminus V_\xi$, then $\text{rank}(X_\xi) \geq \xi$, $\sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\} \geq \sup\{\xi + 1 \mid \xi < \text{rank}(y)\} \geq \text{rank}(y)$

□

- WF 中的集合按照秩分层

- 在 WF 中基础公理是成立的: $\forall y(y \neq \emptyset \rightarrow \exists x \in y(x \cap y = \emptyset))$, 因为任何序数集都有最小元, 挑一个有最小 rank 的就好了

- WF 类的构造没有用到选择公理

- $\text{On} \subseteq \text{WF}$

Lemma 1.11. *for any ordinal α*

1. $\alpha \in \text{WF}$ and $\text{rank}(\alpha) = \alpha$

2. $V_\alpha \cap \text{On} = \alpha$

证明. 1. $0 \in V_1 \setminus V_0 \subset \text{WF}$, $\text{rank}(0) = 0$

If $\alpha \in \text{WF}$ and $\text{rank}(\alpha) = \alpha$. $\alpha \in V_{\alpha+1} \setminus V_\alpha$, $\alpha \subseteq V_{\alpha+1}$. $\alpha+1 = \alpha \cup \{\alpha\} \subseteq V_{\alpha+1}$, $\alpha+1 \in V_{\alpha+2} \subset \text{WF}$. If $\alpha+1 \in V_{\alpha+1}$, then $\text{rank}(\alpha+1) \leq \alpha$, but $\alpha \in \alpha+1 \Rightarrow \text{rank}(\alpha) = \alpha < \text{rank}(\alpha+1)$. A contradiction

suppose γ is a limit ordinal and for any $\alpha < \gamma$, $\alpha \in V_{\alpha+1} \setminus V_\alpha$. $\gamma = \bigcup_{\alpha < \gamma} \alpha \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha < \gamma} V_\alpha = V_\gamma$. Thus $\gamma \in V_{\gamma+1}$, $\text{rank}(\gamma) \leq \gamma$ and $\text{rank}(\gamma) \not< \gamma$.

2. suppose $\beta \in V_\alpha \cap \text{On}$, then $\beta = \text{rank}(\beta) < \alpha$. If $\beta \in \alpha$ and $\text{rank}(\beta) < \alpha$, $\beta \in V_\alpha \cap \text{On}$

□

Lemma 1.12. 1. If $x \in \text{WF}$, then $\bigcup x, \mathcal{P}(x), \{x\} \in \text{WF}$, and their rank $< \text{rank}(x) + \omega$

2. If $x, y \in \text{WF}$, then $x \times y, x \cup y, x \cap y, \{x, y\}, (x, y), x^y \in \text{WF}$, and their rank $< \text{rank}(x) + \text{rank}(y) + \omega$

3. $\mathbb{Z}, \mathbb{Q}, \mathbb{R} \in V_{\omega+\omega}$

4. for any set x , $x \in \text{WF} \Leftrightarrow x \subset \text{WF}$

证明. 1. suppose $\text{rank}(x) = \alpha$. $x \in V_{\alpha+1} \setminus V_\alpha$ and $x \subseteq V_\alpha$.

by transitivity, $\bigcup x \subseteq V_\alpha \Rightarrow \bigcup x \in V_{\alpha+1} \subset \text{WF}$. $\text{rank}(\bigcup x) \leq \alpha$

suppose $y \in \mathcal{P}(x)$, $y \subseteq x \Rightarrow y \subseteq V_\alpha \Rightarrow y \in V_{\alpha+1}$. $\mathcal{P}(x) \subseteq V_{\alpha+1}$, $\mathcal{P}(x) \in V_{\alpha+2}$, $\text{rank}(\mathcal{P}(x)) \leq \alpha + 1$.

$\{x\} \in \mathcal{P}(x) \in V_{\alpha+2}$.

2. Suppose $\text{rank}(x) = \alpha$, $\text{rank}(y) = \beta$, $x \subset V_\alpha$, $y \subset V_\beta$

$x \cup y \subset V_\alpha \cup V_\beta = V_{\max(\alpha, \beta)}$, $\text{rank}(x \cup y) \leq \max(\alpha, \beta)$

$x \cap y \subset V_{\min(\alpha, \beta)}$

$\{x, y\} \subseteq V_{\alpha+1} \cup V_{\beta+1} = V_{\max(\alpha, \beta)+1}$, $\text{rank}(\{x, y\}) = \max(\alpha, \beta) + 1$
 $(x, y) = \{\{x\}, \{x, y\}\} \subset V_{\max(\alpha, \beta)+2}$. $\text{rank}((x, y)) = \max(\alpha, \beta) + 2$
 $x \times y = \{(a, b) \mid a \in x, b \in y\}$. $a \in x \Rightarrow \text{rank}(a) < \alpha$, $b \in y \Rightarrow \text{rank}(b) < \beta$, $\text{rank}(a, b) < \max(\alpha, \beta) + 2$, $(a, b) \in V_{\max(\alpha, \beta)+2}$. $x \times y \subseteq V_{\max(\alpha, \beta)+2}$, $\text{rank}(x \times y) \leq \max(\alpha, \beta) + 2$.
 $x^y \subseteq \mathcal{P}(x \times y) \subseteq V_{\max(\alpha, \beta)+3}$.

3. $\mathbb{N} = \omega \in V_{\omega+1}$

\mathbb{Z} : let \sim be an equivalence relation on $\omega \times \omega$, $(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow a + d = b + c$, then $\mathbb{Z} = (\omega \times \omega) / \sim$. Hence \mathbb{Z} is a partition of $\omega \times \omega$ and hence $\mathbb{Z} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega)$. $\mathbb{Z} \in V_{\omega+3}$

\mathbb{Q} : let \sim be an equivalence relation on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^+$, $(a, b) \sim (c, d) \Leftrightarrow ad = bc$.
 $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}^+)$, $\mathbb{Q} \in V_{\omega+6}$

\mathbb{R} : set of dedekind cut on \mathbb{Q} , $\mathbb{R} \subset \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})$, $\mathbb{R} \in V_{\omega+8}$

4. \Rightarrow : WF is transitive

\Leftarrow : x is a set and $x \subset \bigcup_{\alpha \in \text{On}} V_\alpha$.

Claim: there is an ordinal α s.t. $x \subset V_\alpha$

Otherwise, let $f : \text{On} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(x)$ s.t. $f(\alpha) = x \setminus V_\alpha$. Then for any $y \in \mathcal{P}(x)$, $f^{-1}(y)$ is a set. $\text{On} = \bigcup_{y \in x} f^{-1}(y)$ and is thus a set, a contradiction

□

AC \Rightarrow Any set has cardinality

Lemma 1.13. Assume AC ($V \models \text{ZFC}$)

1. for any group G , there is a group G' in WF s.t. $G \cong G'$
2. for any topological space T , there is a topological space T' in WF s.t. $T \cong T'$ (homeomorphic)

证明. 1. suppose $(G, *_G)$ is a group, $G, *_G \in V$. By AC, there is a cardinal α s.t. $|G| = \alpha$, that is, there is a bijection $f : \alpha \rightarrow G$. Define $*$: for any $x, y, z \in \alpha$, $x * y = z \Leftrightarrow f(x) *_G f(y) = f(z)$. Then $(\alpha, *) \cong (G, *_G)$,
 $* \subseteq \alpha \times \alpha$

□

V 中的任何结构都可以在 WF 中找到同构象（同构是在 V 里看到的）

Definition 1.14. 任意集合 A 上的二元关系 $<$ 是 **良基的**，当且仅当对 A 的任意非空子集 X ， X 有 $<$ 下的极小元

Theorem 1.15. *If $A \in \text{WF}$, then \in is a well-founded relation on A*

证明. suppose $X \subseteq A$, $X \neq \emptyset$, $X \subseteq \text{WF}$, then elements of X has ranks and $x \in y \Rightarrow \text{rank}(x) < \text{rank}(y)$. Let x having least rank in X , then x is the \in -minimal element in X

□

Lemma 1.16. *If A is a transitive set and \in is a well-founded relation on A , then $A \in \text{WF}$*

证明. Just need to prove $A \subset \text{WF}$. If $A \not\subset \text{WF}$, $X = A \setminus \text{WF} \neq \emptyset$. Then X has a \in -minimal element x . Then $x \neq \emptyset \in \text{WF}$. For any $y \in x$, $y \in A$. By the minimality of x , $y \in \text{WF}$. Then $x \subset \text{WF}$, $x \in \text{WF}$, a contradiction

□

Lemma 1.17. *For any set x , there is a minimal transitive set $\text{trcl}(x)$ s.t. $x \subseteq \text{trcl}(x)$*

证明. For any $n \in \omega$ define x_n

$$\begin{aligned} x_0 &= x \\ x_{n+1} &= \bigcup x_n \end{aligned}$$

let $\text{trcl}(x) = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} x_n$.

1. $\text{trcl}(x)$ is transitive

$$a \in \text{trcl}(x) \Rightarrow a \in x_n \Rightarrow a \subseteq x_{n+1} \subseteq \text{trcl}(x)$$

2. $\text{trcl}(x)$ is minimal

If $y \supseteq x$ is transitive, recursively prove for any $n < \omega$, $x_n \subseteq y$.

□

$\text{trcl}(x)$ is the **transitive closure** of x .

Lemma 1.18. *We can prove the following without axiom of power set*

1. if x is transitive, $\text{trcl}(x) = x$

2. $y \in x \Rightarrow \text{trcl}(y) \subseteq \text{trcl}(x)$

3. $\text{trcl}(x) = x \cup \bigcup \{\text{trcl}(y) \mid y \in x\}$

证明. 2. $y \in x \subset \text{trcl}(x)$. $y \in \text{trcl}(x)$. $\text{trcl}(y) \subseteq \text{trcl}(x)$.

3. $x \cup \bigcup \{\text{trcl}(y) \mid y \in x\} \subseteq \text{trcl}(x)$ by (2)

$\bigcup \{\text{trcl}(y) \mid y \in x\}$ is transitive. For $y \in x$, $y \subseteq \text{trcl}(y)$. Thus rhs is transitive

□

Theorem 1.19 (In ZF^-). *For any set X , TFAE*

1. $X \in \text{WF}$

2. $\text{trcl}(X) \in \text{WF}$

3. \in is a well-founded relation on $\text{trcl}(X)$

证明. $1 \rightarrow 2$: WF is closed under union

□

1.3 Exercise

Exercise 1.3.1. 1. $V_\alpha = \{x \in \text{WF} \mid \text{rank}(x) < \alpha\}$

2. WF is transitive

3. $\forall x, y \in \text{WF}, x \in y \Rightarrow \text{rank}(x) < \text{rank}(y)$

$$4. \forall y \in \text{WF}, \text{rank}(y) = \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\}$$

证明. 1. by definition, $x \in V_{\text{rank}(x)+1} \setminus V_{\text{rank}(x)}$, $\text{rank}(x) < \alpha \Rightarrow x \in$

$$V_{\text{rank}(x)+1} \subseteq V_\alpha$$

$$\text{rank}(x) \geq \alpha \Rightarrow x \notin V_\alpha$$

2. WF is the “union” of transitive sets

$$3. y \in V_{\text{rank}(y)+1} \setminus V_{\text{rank}(y)}, y \subseteq V_{\text{rank}(y)}, x \in y \Rightarrow x \in V_{\text{rank}(y)} \Rightarrow \text{rank}(x) < \text{rank}(y)$$

$$4. \text{ by 3, } \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\} \leq \text{rank}(y).$$

induction on $\text{rank}(y) \leq \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\}$

- $\text{rank}(y) = 0$

- $\text{rank}(y) = \beta + 1, y \in V_{\beta+2} \setminus V_{\beta+1}$

$$y \in V_{\beta+2} \Rightarrow y \subseteq V_{\beta+1}. y \notin V_{\beta+1} \Rightarrow y \not\subseteq V_\beta \Rightarrow y \setminus V_\beta \text{ nonempty.}$$

$$\text{Let } x \in y \setminus V_\beta, \text{rank}(x) \geq \beta, \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\} \geq \beta + 1 = \text{rank}(y)$$

- $\text{rank}(y) = \gamma$ for some limit, then $y \subseteq V_\gamma$ and for any $\xi < \gamma, y \not\subseteq V_\xi$,
let $X_\xi \in y \setminus V_\xi$, then $\text{rank}(X_\xi) \geq \xi, \sup\{\text{rank}(x) + 1 \mid x \in y\} \geq \sup\{\xi + 1 \mid \xi < \text{rank}(y)\} \geq \text{rank}(y)$

□