

# HOMEWORK SET #8

MasterMath: Set Theory

2018/19: 1st Semester

K. P. Hart, Benedikt Löwe, & Robert Paßmann

**Deadline for Homework Set #8:** Monday 5 November 2018, 2pm.

(35) Remember that a set  $A$  was called *infinite* if it is not finite. A set  $A$  was called *finite* if there is  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  such that  $n \sim A$ .

A set  $D$  is called *Dedekind infinite* if there is some proper subset  $X$  of  $D$  such that  $X \sim D$ . Show the following claims without the use of the Axiom of Choice:

- a. Every Dedekind infinite set is infinite.
- b. Every infinite set  $A$  with a choice function for  $\wp(A)$  is Dedekind infinite.
- c. The following are equivalent for a set  $D$ 
  - (1)  $D$  is Dedekind infinite
  - (2)  $\mathbb{N} \preceq D$
  - (3)  $D \sim D \cup \{P\}$  where  $P$  is some set not in  $D$
- d. A set  $A$  is infinite if and only if  $\mathbb{N} \preceq \wp(\wp(A))$ .

(36) Define an order  $\prec$  on the pairs of ordinals as follows:

$$\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \prec \langle \gamma, \delta \rangle \quad \text{iff} \quad \begin{cases} \alpha + \beta < \gamma + \delta & \text{or} \\ \alpha + \beta = \gamma + \delta & \text{and } \alpha < \gamma \end{cases}$$

Prove, by induction, that for all cardinals infinite cardinals  $\kappa$

- a.  $\kappa \times \kappa = \{\langle \alpha, \beta \rangle : \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \prec \langle 0, \kappa \rangle\}$
- b. The relation  $\prec$  is a well-order of  $\kappa \times \kappa$  and its order type is equal to  $\kappa$ .

(37) Let  $\kappa$  be a regular uncountable cardinal.

- a. Let  $n \in \mathbb{N}$  and let  $f : \kappa^n \rightarrow \kappa$  be a function. Prove that  $C_f = \{\alpha < \kappa : f[\alpha^n] \subseteq \alpha\}$  is closed and unbounded in  $\kappa$ .
- b. Let  $\lambda < \kappa$  be a cardinal and for each  $\gamma < \lambda$  let  $f_\gamma : \kappa^{n_\gamma} \rightarrow \kappa$  be a function, where  $n_\gamma \in \mathbb{N}$ . Prove that the set

$$C = \{\alpha < \kappa : (\forall \gamma < \lambda)(f_\gamma[\alpha^{n_\gamma}] \subseteq \alpha)\}$$

is closed and unbounded in  $\kappa$ .

- c. Let  $*$  be a binary operation on  $\kappa$  such that  $\langle \kappa, * \rangle$  is a group. Prove that the set of  $\alpha < \kappa$  for which  $\langle \alpha, * \rangle$  is a subgroup is closed and unbounded in  $\kappa$ .

(38) Let  $\kappa$  be regular and uncountable and let  $f : \kappa \rightarrow [\kappa]^{<\aleph_0}$  be a function (so  $f(\alpha)$  is a finite subset of  $\kappa$  for all  $\alpha$ ).

- a. Prove that  $\{\alpha < \kappa : (\forall \beta < \alpha)(f(\beta) \subseteq \alpha)\}$  is closed and unbounded.
- b. Prove that there is a  $\gamma \in \kappa$  such that  $\{\alpha < \kappa : \gamma = \max(f(\alpha) \cap \alpha)\}$  is stationary.
- c. Prove that there is a stationary subset  $F$  of  $\kappa$  such that  $\alpha \notin f(\beta)$  whenever  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  are distinct elements of  $F$ . ( $F$  is called a *free set* for  $f$ .)