

# HOMEWORK SHEET #10

MasterMath: Set Theory

2020/21: 1st Semester

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**Deadline for Homework Set #10:** Monday, 16 November 2020, 2pm.

- (33) Some applications of Ramsey's theorem.
- Let  $\langle L, < \rangle$  be an infinite linearly ordered set. Prove that  $L$  has an infinite subset  $X$  that is well-ordered by  $<$  or an infinite subset  $Y$  that is well-ordered by  $>$ .
  - Prove that every bounded sequence of real numbers has a convergent subsequence (the Bolzano-Weierstraß theorem). *Hint:* Find a monotone subsequence.
  - Let  $\langle P, < \rangle$  be an infinite partially ordered set. Prove that  $P$  has an infinite subset  $C$  that is linearly ordered by  $<$  (a chain) or an infinite subset  $U$  that is unordered by  $<$ , which means that if  $x$  and  $y$  in  $U$  are distinct then neither  $x < y$  nor  $y < x$ .
- (34) Check the details of Erdős' example that shows  $2^{\aleph_0} \not\rightarrow (3)_{\aleph_0}^2$ : take the open unit interval  $(0, 1)$  as the set of cardinality  $2^{\aleph_0}$  and define  $F(\{x, y\}) = k$  if  $2^{-k+1} > |x - y| \geq 2^{-k}$ . Show there is no three-element homogeneous set.
- (35) Prove that  $2^\kappa \not\rightarrow (3)_\kappa^2$  for every cardinal  $\kappa$ . *Hint:* Take the set  $2^\kappa$  of functions from  $\kappa$  to 2 and define  $F : [2^\kappa]^2 \rightarrow \kappa$  by  $F(\{x, y\}) = \min\{\alpha : x(\alpha) \neq y(\alpha)\}$ .
- (36) Prove that  $2^\kappa \not\rightarrow (\kappa^+)_2^2$  for every cardinal  $\kappa$ . *Hint:* Take the set  $2^\kappa$  of functions from  $\kappa$  to 2. Let  $<$  be the lexicographic order of  $2^\kappa$ , defined by  $x < y$  iff  $x(\delta) < y(\delta)$  where  $\delta = \min\{\alpha : x(\alpha) \neq y(\alpha)\}$  and let  $\prec$  be some well-order of  $2^\kappa$ .  $F : [2^\kappa]^2 \rightarrow 2$  by  $F(\{x, y\}) = 1$  if  $\prec$  and  $<$  agree on  $\{x, y\}$  and let  $F(\{x, y\}) = 0$  in the opposite case. The crux is to prove that any set well-ordered by  $<$  has cardinality at most  $\kappa$ .