

CEL : AC  $\rightarrow$  LKZ

$\nabla$  .....  
to już wiemy

Ważne : Tw. o rekursji porządkowanej.

$$\forall x \exists! y \varphi(x, y) \rightarrow (\forall \alpha \in ON)(\exists f) \left( \begin{aligned} \text{dom}(f) &= \alpha \wedge \\ &(\forall \beta < \alpha) \varphi(f \upharpoonright \beta, f(\beta)) \end{aligned} \right).$$

Przykład : 
$$\begin{cases} x_0 = 1 \\ x_{n+1} = x_0 + x_1 + \dots + x_n \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} x_1 &= x_0 = 1 \\ x_2 &= x_0 + x_1 = 1 + 1 = 2 \\ x_3 &= 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 \end{aligned}$$



Tw. AC  $\rightarrow$  LKZ

D-d. Ustalenie  $(X, \leq)$  spełnia LKZ.

Niech  $w : P(X) \setminus \{\emptyset\} \rightarrow X$  t.je  $w(A) \in A$   
(istnieje  $\leftarrow$  AC) dla  $A \in P(X) \setminus \{\emptyset\}$

Niech  $* \notin X$ .

Niech  $w^* : P(X) \rightarrow X \cup \{*\}$  :

$$w^*(A) = \begin{cases} w(A) & : A \neq \emptyset \\ * & : A = \emptyset \end{cases}$$

$$(w^* = w \cup \{(\emptyset, *)\})$$

Niech  $\alpha = \neg \ell(x)$ .

wtedy:  $\neg(\exists f)(f: \alpha \xrightarrow{1-\ell} X)$ .



Definiujemy

$$\varphi(f, y) = \left[ f_{nc}(f) \wedge y = w^* \left( \{x \in X : (\forall a \in \text{rng}(f) \wedge X) (x > a)\} \right) \right]$$

$$\vee \left[ \neg f_{nc}(f) \wedge y = * \right]$$

1)  $\beta=0$  :  $\varphi(f \upharpoonright \emptyset, f(0))$  ;  $f \upharpoonright \emptyset = \emptyset$  ;

$$f(\emptyset) = w^*(X)$$

2)  $\beta=1$  ;  $f \upharpoonright 1 = f \upharpoonright \{0\} = \{(0, f(0))\}$  ;  $f(1) = w^*(\{x \in X : x > f(0)\})$

$$f(0) < f(1)$$



Niech  $\beta_0 = \min \{ \beta < \alpha : f(\beta) = * \}$ .



Wtedy 1)  $f(\beta_0) = *$

2)  $\xi < \beta_0 \rightarrow f(\xi) \in X$ .

Czy  $\beta_0$  może być graniczną?  
 Zał. nie tak

$$f(0) < f(1) < \dots < f(\xi) < \dots$$

$$\text{mg}(f \upharpoonright_{\beta_0}) = \{ f(\xi) : \xi < \beta_0 \} \leftarrow \text{Zbiór}$$

jest więc  $\pi \in X$  t.je  $(\forall \xi < \beta_0) (f(\xi) < \pi)$

wiec  $f(\beta_0) \neq *$ .

(zał. LKZ)

Zatem, jest  $\gamma$  t nie  $\beta_0 = \gamma + 1$ .

$$* = f(\beta_0) = \sup(\underbrace{\{x \in X : x > f(\gamma)\}}_{\emptyset})$$

Wz  $c$   $f(\gamma)$  jest maksymalny.  $\square$



$(X, d)$

$x_\omega$  LKR  $\rightarrow$  für norm  $\neq 0$

Informelles Theorem:

ind:  $\omega^\omega$

$$\begin{cases} z_0 = \omega \\ z_{n+1} = \omega^{z_n} \end{cases}$$

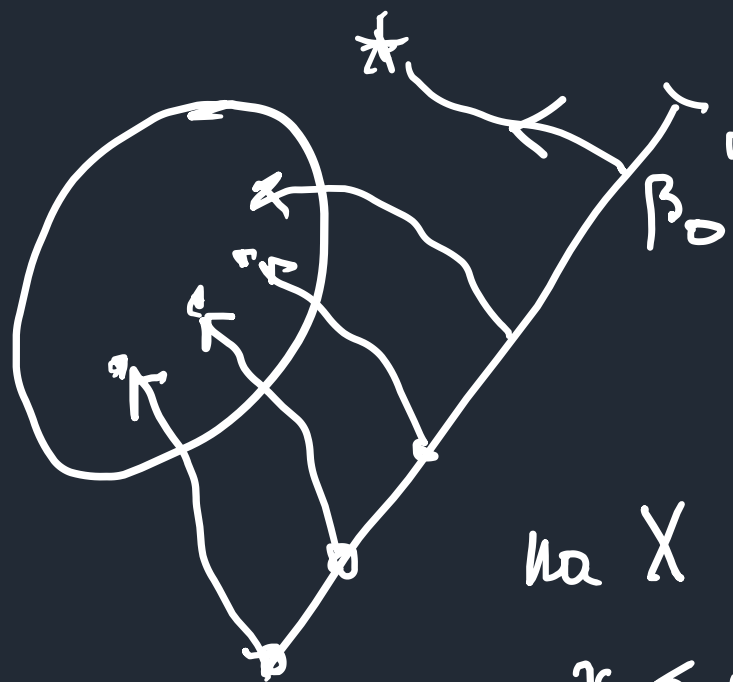
$$\omega^* = \bigcup_n z_n < \aleph_1$$



Tw.  $AC \rightarrow WOP$

$AC \leftrightarrow LKZ \leftrightarrow WOP$

D-2.  $\varphi(f, y) = (f \text{uc}(f) \wedge y = W^*(X \setminus \text{rng}(f))) \vee$   
 $(\neg f \text{uc}(f) \wedge y = \emptyset)$ .



$\alpha = \mathcal{H}(X) \quad h = f \upharpoonright \beta_0$

$h: \beta_0 \xrightarrow[\text{na}]{\text{L-1}} X$

na  $X$  skveštaný

$x \preceq y \iff h^{-1}(x) \preceq h^{-1}(y)$

$(\beta_0, \preceq) \cong_{\text{IZO}} (X, \preceq)$

Tł. Dla dowolnego dobrego porządku  
 $(X, \leq)$  istnieje! dokładnie jedna!  
 $\alpha \in \mathcal{O}_N$  t.j.e

$$(X, \leq) \underset{120}{\cong} (\alpha, \leq).$$

[ t.j.  $\alpha$  wazywamy typem porządku  $(X, \leq)$ ,

$$\alpha = \overline{(X, \leq)} ]$$

← max. z  $\mathbb{R}$

Ⓟ  $X = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} : n \in \omega \right\}, (X, \leq)$

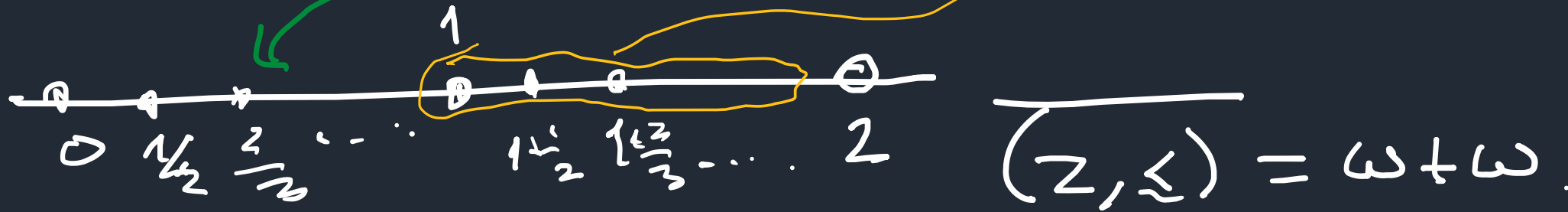


$$Y = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} : n \in \omega \right\} \cup \{1\}$$

$(Y, \leq)$



$$Z = \left\{ 1 - \frac{1}{n+1} : n \in \omega \right\} \cup \left\{ 2 - \frac{1}{n+1} : n \in \omega \right\}$$



UWA GR :  $\overline{(X, \mathcal{K}_1)} = \alpha$        $X \cap Y = \emptyset$   
 $(Y, \mathcal{K}_2) = \beta$

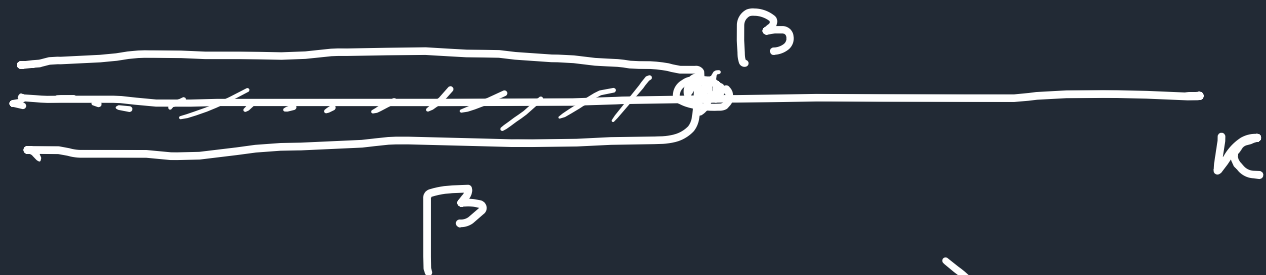
$Z = X \cup Y$  : we  $Z$  steves'lamy  $\mathcal{K}$

$$\mathcal{K} = \mathcal{K}_1 \cup (X \times Y) \cup \mathcal{K}_2$$

$$\underbrace{X}_{\mathcal{K}_1} \quad \underbrace{Y}_{\mathcal{K}_2} \quad \overline{(Z, \mathcal{K})} = \alpha + \beta$$

# LICZBY KARDYNALE

Def.  $\text{card}(\kappa) \equiv \text{ord}(\kappa) \wedge (\forall \beta < \kappa) (|\beta| < |\kappa|)$



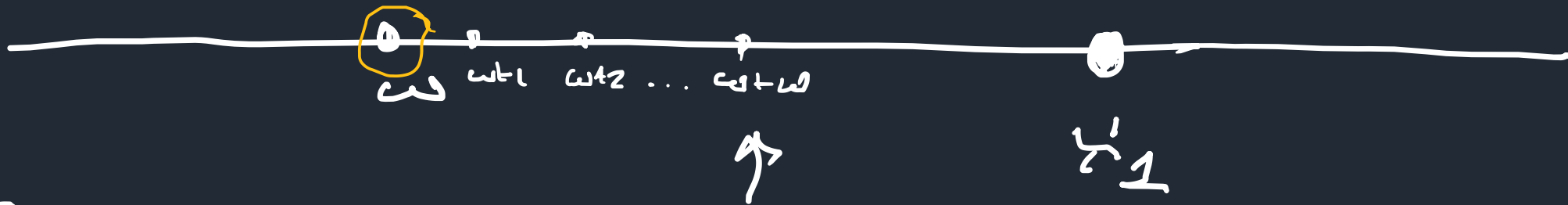
(P)  $(\forall u \in \omega) (\text{card}(u))$

(P')  $\text{card}(\omega)$

$\neg \text{card}(\omega+1)$

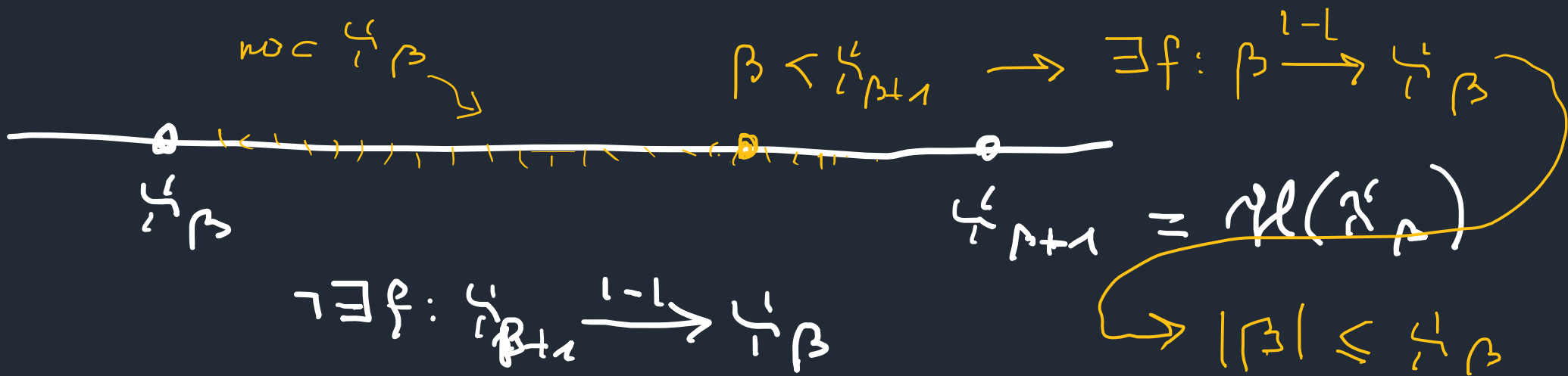
$$f: \mathbb{N} \cup \{\omega\} \xrightarrow[\omega]{|\cdot|} \mathbb{N}$$

$$|\mathbb{N}| + 1 = \aleph_0 + 1 = \aleph_0$$



Def.

$$\begin{cases} \zeta_0 = \omega \\ \zeta_{\beta+1} = \mathcal{H}(\lambda_\beta) \\ \lambda_\lambda = \bigcup_{\xi < \lambda} \zeta_\xi \quad (= \sup \{ \lambda'_\xi : \xi < \lambda \}) \end{cases}$$



Lemat:  $(\forall \alpha) (\alpha \leq \aleph_\alpha)$ .

D-d.  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1) \alpha=0 : 0 \leq \aleph_0 \\ 2) \text{zot. ie dla } \beta \text{ jest ok jczyli } \beta \leq \aleph_\beta \\ \text{Pok. to dla } \beta+1 \\ 3) \text{zot. ie } \lambda \in \text{LIM i } \forall \xi < \lambda : \xi \leq \aleph_\xi. \\ \text{Pok. ie } \lambda \leq \aleph_\lambda. \end{array} \right.$

ZADANIE: pole. ie to wystarczy.

Tw.  $(\forall \alpha) \text{ card}(\aleph_\alpha)$

Tw.  $(\forall \kappa) (\text{card}(\kappa) \rightarrow \left( \kappa \in \omega \vee \vee (\exists \alpha) (\kappa = \aleph_\alpha) \right))$

D-d.  $\bar{\omega}$  nie  $\text{card}(\kappa)$  i  $\kappa \notin \omega$ .

Wiemy, że  $\kappa \leq \aleph_\beta$ , czyli jest  $\beta$  t. że



$$\kappa \leq \aleph_\beta \quad \aleph_\alpha \quad A = \{ \alpha \leq \beta : \kappa \leq \aleph_\alpha \} \subseteq \beta + 1.$$

Niech  $\alpha = \min(A)$ . Pok. że  $\kappa = \aleph_\alpha$ .  $\textcircled{Z}$



Wniosek. Wz. 1.2.  $X$  jest rb. niesk.

(AC) wtedy  $(\exists \alpha) (|X| = \aleph_\alpha)$ .

D-d. Weźmy  $X$  mch.  $\leq$

Z AC mamy dobry porz. na  $X$   
Wtedy istnieje  $\alpha$  t. ie  $(X, \leq) \cong_{\text{IZO}} (\alpha, \leq)$

Wtedy  $|X| = |\alpha|$ .

Niech  $\alpha = \min \{ \xi : |\aleph_\xi| \geq |X| \}$ .

Wtedy  $|X| = |\aleph_\alpha|$ .

Tw.  
( $\forall \alpha \in ON$ )

$$\cup_{\alpha} \alpha \circ \cup_{\alpha} \alpha = \cup_{\alpha} \alpha$$

wn.  $\cup_{\alpha} \alpha + \cup_{\beta} \beta = \cup_{\alpha} \alpha \circ \cup_{\alpha} \alpha =$   
 $= \cup_{\alpha} \max\{\alpha, \beta\}.$

D-d.  $\gamma = \max\{\alpha, \beta\}$

$$\lambda_{\gamma} \leq \cup_{\alpha} \alpha + \cup_{\beta} \beta \leq \cup_{\alpha} \alpha \circ \cup_{\beta} \beta \leq \cup_{\gamma} \gamma \circ \cup_{\gamma} \gamma = \cup_{\gamma} \gamma \quad \square$$

Doc. wyletady.

{  
int idint (int x) { return x; }  
float idfloat (float x) { return x; }  
complex idcomplex (com x) { — || —; }  
}

C, C++

Teoria Kategorii