

# An introduction to ordinal numbers:

an excerpt from my DRP with Noah Hughes

Tristan Knight

`tristan.knight@uconn.edu`

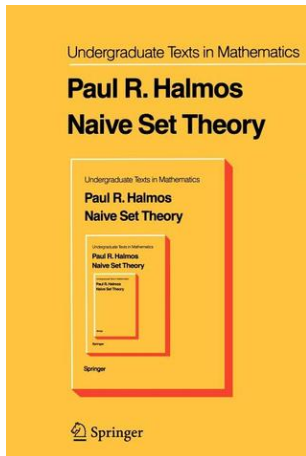
University of Connecticut

Dec. 7, 2016

University of Connecticut

DRP Seminar

# My book



*A pack of wolves, a bunch of grapes or a flock of pigeons are all examples of sets of things.*

# Relations

**Definition:** A **relation** on a set  $A$  is a set of ordered pairs of elements of  $A$ .

Alternatively, you can think of it as a subset of the Cartesian product  $A \times A$ .

# Relations

**Definition:** A **relation** on a set  $A$  is a set of ordered pairs of elements of  $A$ .

Alternatively, you can think of it as a subset of the Cartesian product  $A \times A$ .

If an ordered pair  $(a, b)$  is an element of a relation  $R$ , we write  $aRb$ . Relations are almost always denoted by symbols; one prominent example being the equivalence relation  $=$ .

## Ordering

**Definition:** An **ordering** is a relation that shows a hierarchy between elements of a set.

**Examples:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ ,  $(\mathbb{Q}, >)$ ,  $(\wp(A), \subseteq)$ .

## Ordering

**Definition:** An **ordering** is a relation that shows a hierarchy between elements of a set.

**Examples:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$ ,  $(\mathbb{Q}, >)$ ,  $(\wp(A), \subseteq)$ .

**Definition:** We call a set  $A$  with an order  $\leq$  **partially ordered** if for every  $x$ ,  $y$ , and  $z$  in  $A$ , we have

$$x \leq x;$$

$$x \leq y \text{ and } y \leq z \text{ implies } x \leq z;$$

$$x \leq y \text{ and } y \leq x \text{ implies } x = y;$$

and **totally ordered** if in addition for every  $x, y \in A$  either

$$x \leq y \quad \text{or} \quad y \leq x.$$

# Well Ordering

**Definition:** A set  $A$  with total ordering  $\leq$  is **well ordered** if every nonempty subset has a least element in this ordering.

**Example:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well ordered.

# Well Ordering

**Definition:** A set  $A$  with total ordering  $\leq$  is **well ordered** if every nonempty subset has a least element in this ordering.

**Example:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well ordered.

$(\wp(A), \subseteq)$  is not a well order.



# Well Ordering

**Definition:** A set  $A$  with total ordering  $\leq$  is **well ordered** if every nonempty subset has a least element in this ordering.

**Example:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well ordered.

$(\wp(A), \subseteq)$  is not a well order.

**Example:** The set  $\mathbb{Z}$ , with the ordering  $\leq$  (here in the usual sense), is totally ordered, but **not** well-ordered.

Why?

# Well Ordering

**Definition:** A set  $A$  with total ordering  $\leq$  is **well ordered** if every nonempty subset has a least element in this ordering.

**Example:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well ordered.

$(\wp(A), \subseteq)$  is not a well order.

**Example:** The set  $\mathbb{Z}$ , with the ordering  $\leq$  (here in the usual sense), is totally ordered, but **not** well-ordered.

**Why?** Consider the set of negative integers.

# Well Ordering

**Definition:** A set  $A$  with total ordering  $\leq$  is **well ordered** if every nonempty subset has a least element in this ordering.

**Example:**  $(\mathbb{N}, \leq)$  is well ordered.

$(\wp(A), \subseteq)$  is not a well order.

**Example:** The set  $\mathbb{Z}$ , with the ordering  $\leq$  (here in the usual sense), is totally ordered, but **not** well-ordered.

**Why?** Consider the set of negative integers.

We can, however, define a new order,  $\leq_w$ , that is a well ordering of the integers; we proceed to do so as an exercise in well ordering.

## Example: Well Ordering of the Integers

Define  $\leq_w$  such that, for all integers  $x, y$ , and  $z$ ,

- ▶ if  $|x| < |y|$ , then  $x \leq_w y$  (and vice-versa);
- ▶ if  $|x| = |y|$ , then
  - if  $x < y$ , then  $x <_w y$  (and vice-versa);
  - if  $x = y$ , then  $x =_w y$ .

## Example: Well Ordering of the Integers

Define  $\leq_w$  such that, for all integers  $x, y$ , and  $z$ ,

- ▶ if  $|x| < |y|$ , then  $x \leq_w y$  (and vice-versa);
- ▶ if  $|x| = |y|$ , then
  - if  $x < y$ , then  $x <_w y$  (and vice-versa);
  - if  $x = y$ , then  $x =_w y$ .

Our new  $\leq_w$  is a well ordering of  $\mathbb{Z}$ .

## Example: Well Ordering of the Integers

Define  $\leq_w$  such that, for all integers  $x, y$ , and  $z$ ,

- ▶ if  $|x| < |y|$ , then  $x \leq_w y$  (and vice-versa);
- ▶ if  $|x| = |y|$ , then
  - if  $x < y$ , then  $x <_w y$  (and vice-versa);
  - if  $x = y$ , then  $x =_w y$ .

Our new  $\leq_w$  is a well ordering of  $\mathbb{Z}$ . **Why?**

## More Well Orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

There are a multitude of ways we can well order the integers:

## More Well Orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

There are a multitude of ways we can well order the integers:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$



## More Well Orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

There are a multitude of ways we can well order the integers:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) \cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0$$

## More Well Orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

There are a multitude of ways we can well order the integers:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) \cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) \cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1$$

## More Well Orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

There are a multitude of ways we can well order the integers:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) \cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) \cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+w}) \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$$

# Well Ordering Theorem

**Well Ordering Theorem:** Every set can be well-ordered.

# Well Ordering Theorem

**Well Ordering Theorem:** Every set can be well-ordered.

This theorem really means **any** set: for example,

$$\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \text{ or } \mathbb{Z} \times 2^{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{C}.$$

# Well Ordering Theorem

**Well Ordering Theorem:** Every set can be well-ordered.

This theorem really means **any** set: for example,

$$\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{C}, \text{ or } \mathbb{Z} \times 2^{\mathbb{R}} \times \mathbb{C}.$$

**Proof.** Too long and technical for the scope of this presentation. We will see its impact soon, but first we turn to constructing ordinals.

# Ordinals

**Ordinals** are, informally, sets that we use to talk about well orderings.

An example of ordinals that you are familiar with is the set of finite ordinals.

# Ordinals

**Ordinals** are, informally, sets that we use to talk about well orderings.

An example of ordinals that you are familiar with is the set of finite ordinals.

We denote this set as  $\omega$ , though you may know it as  $\mathbb{N}$ .



# Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$3 = \{0, 1, 2\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$3 = \{0, 1, 2\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

$\vdots$

$$n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$n+1 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, n\}$$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$3 = \{0, 1, 2\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

$\vdots$

$$n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$n+1 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, n\} = n \cup \{n\}$$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$3 = \{0, 1, 2\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

$\vdots$

$$n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$n+1 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, n\} = n \cup \{n\}$$

$\vdots$

## Constructing Finite Ordinals

$$0 = \emptyset$$

$$1 = \{0\} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$2 = \{0, 1\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$$

$$3 = \{0, 1, 2\} = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}, \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}\}$$

$\vdots$

$$n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1\}$$

$$n+1 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, n-1, n\} = n \cup \{n\}$$

$\vdots$

**Note:** For finite ordinals,  $x < y$  implies  $x \in y$  and  $x \leq y$  implies  $x \subseteq y$ .



# Transfinite Ordinals

**Definition:**  $\omega$  is the set of all finite ordinals. In other words,

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}.$$

# Transfinite Ordinals

**Definition:**  $\omega$  is the set of all finite ordinals. In other words,

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}.$$

$\omega$  is the first transfinite ordinal as well as the first **limit ordinal**.

**Definition:** A **limit ordinal** is any ordinal that has no immediate predecessor.

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\omega + 1 = \omega \cup \{\omega\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\omega + 1 = \omega \cup \{\omega\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega\}$$

$$\omega + 2 = (\omega + 1) + 1 = (\omega + 1) \cup \{\omega + 1\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\omega + 1 = \omega \cup \{\omega\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega\}$$

$$\omega + 2 = (\omega + 1) + 1 = (\omega + 1) \cup \{\omega + 1\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1\}$$

$\vdots$

$$\omega + n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots, \omega + (n - 1)\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued

$$\omega = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\}$$

$$\omega + 1 = \omega \cup \{\omega\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega\}$$

$$\omega + 2 = (\omega + 1) + 1 = (\omega + 1) \cup \{\omega + 1\} = \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1\}$$

$\vdots$

$$\omega + n = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots, \omega + (n - 1)\}$$

$\vdots$

$$\omega + \omega = \omega^2 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots\}$$

## Comparing to our well orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

Recall:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) \cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) \cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+w}) \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$$



## Comparing to our well orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

Recall:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$

$$\cong \omega \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) \cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) \cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+w}) \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$$

## Comparing to our well orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) &\cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots \\ &\cong \omega \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) &\cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0 \\ &\cong \omega + 1 \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega\end{aligned}$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) \cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+w}) \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$$

## Comparing to our well orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

Recall:

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) \cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots$$

$$\cong \omega \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) \cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0$$

$$\cong \omega + 1 \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) \cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1$$

$$(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+w}) \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots$$

$$\cong \omega + \omega \cong \omega 2 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots$$

## Comparing to our well orderings of $\mathbb{Z}$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_w) &\cong 0, -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots \\ &\cong \omega \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+1}) &\cong -1, 1, -2, 2, \dots, 0 \\ &\cong \omega + 1 \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+3}) &\cong 2, -2, 3, -3, \dots, 0, -1, 1 \\ &\cong \omega + 3 \cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}(\mathbb{Z}, \leq_{w+w}) &\cong 0, 1, 2, 3, \dots, -1, -2, -3, \dots \\ &\cong \omega + \omega \cong \omega 2 = 0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots\end{aligned}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued even more

$$\omega^2 + 1 = \omega^2 \cup \{\omega^2\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued even more

$$\omega^2 + 1 = \omega^2 \cup \{\omega^2\}$$

$$\omega^2 + 2 = (\omega^2 + 1) + 1 = (\omega^2 + 1) \cup \{\omega^2 + 1\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued even more

$$\omega^2 + 1 = \omega^2 \cup \{\omega^2\}$$

$$\omega^2 + 2 = (\omega^2 + 1) + 1 = (\omega^2 + 1) \cup \{\omega^2 + 1\}$$

⋮

$$\omega^2 + \omega = \omega^3 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots, \omega^2, \omega^2 + 1, \omega^2 + 2, \dots\}$$

## Transfinite Ordinals, continued even more

$$\omega^2 + 1 = \omega^2 \cup \{\omega^2\}$$

$$\omega^2 + 2 = (\omega^2 + 1) + 1 = (\omega^2 + 1) \cup \{\omega^2 + 1\}$$

⋮

$$\omega^2 + \omega = \omega^3 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots, \omega^2, \omega^2 + 1, \omega^2 + 2, \dots\}$$

⋮

$$\omega \cdot \omega = \omega^2 = \{0, \dots, \omega, \dots, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^3, \dots, \omega^n, \dots\}$$



## Transfinite Ordinals, continued even more

$$\omega^2 + 1 = \omega^2 \cup \{\omega^2\}$$

$$\omega^2 + 2 = (\omega^2 + 1) + 1 = (\omega^2 + 1) \cup \{\omega^2 + 1\}$$

⋮

$$\omega^2 + \omega = \omega^3 = \{0, 1, 2, \dots, \omega, \omega + 1, \omega + 2, \dots, \omega^2, \omega^2 + 1, \omega^2 + 2, \dots\}$$

⋮

$$\omega \cdot \omega = \omega^2 = \{0, \dots, \omega, \dots, \omega^2, \dots, \omega^3, \dots, \omega^n, \dots\}$$

⋮

# Closing Thoughts

- ▶ Ordinal arithmetic
- ▶ Cardinal numbers and arithmetic
- ▶ Continuum hypothesis

## References

- [1] Paul R. Halmos, *Naive set theory*, The University Series in Undergraduate Mathematics, D. Van Nostrand Co., Princeton, N.J.-Toronto-London-New York, 1960. MR0114756

Thank you!