Forcing

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D-MATH

## Musterlösung Serie 7

## Set Models

- 22. (b) Consider  $\mathbf{M} = (\omega_1, \in)$ . Following the enumeration in Chapter 3:
  - $\mathsf{ZFC}_0$ : We do have the *real* empty set  $\emptyset^{\mathbf{V}} \in \omega_1$ .
  - $\mathsf{ZFC}_1$ :  $\omega_1$  is transitive, and every transitive subset of  $\mathbf{V}$  is extensional. Alternatively, one can argue that for every x, y distinct elements of  $\omega_1$  we have either  $x \in y$  or  $y \in x$ , which again proves extensionality.
  - $\mathsf{ZFC}_2$ : The Axiom of Pairing does not hold, as for instance there is no element of  $\omega_1$  which **M** sees as  $\{0, 2\}$ . More formally,

$$\mathbf{M} \models \nexists x \,\forall y \; (y \in x \leftrightarrow (y = 0 \lor y = 2)).$$

- $\mathsf{ZFC}_3$ : We have that  $\bigcup \varnothing = \varnothing$  and that for all elements  $\alpha \in \omega_1, \bigcup (\alpha + 1) = \alpha$ .
- $\mathsf{ZFC}_4$ : Clearly  $\omega \in \omega_1$ .
- $\mathsf{ZFC}_5$ : The Axiom Schema of Separation does not hold. Similarly to  $\mathsf{ZFC}_2$ :, we have that

 $\mathbf{M} \models \nexists x \,\forall \, y \; (y \in x \leftrightarrow (y \in 3 \land (y = 0 \lor y = 2))).$ 

 $ZFC_6$ : From the fact that

$$\mathbf{M} \models \forall \, x \, \forall \, y \; (x \subseteq y \leftrightarrow x \in y),$$

it follows that  $\mathbf{M} \models \forall x \ (\mathcal{P}(x) = x \cup \{x\}).$ 

- $\mathsf{ZFC}_7$ : Since  $\omega_1$  is regular, given an element  $\mu \in \omega_1$  and a definable function  $f: \mu \to \omega_1$ , we can find an upper bound  $\lambda \in \omega_1$  such that for all  $\alpha \in \mu$  we have that  $f(\alpha) < \mu$ . This proves the Axiom Schema of Replacement in the form in which it appears in Chapter 3 of the book.
- $ZFC_8$ : Every subset of V (with the standard  $\in$  relation) satisfies the Axiom of Foundation, hence M does as well.
- $\mathsf{ZFC}_9$ : For any  $\mathcal{F}$ , we have that  $C = \{\emptyset\}$  satisfies the Axiom of Choice in the form appearing in the statement, as for all  $x \in \omega_1 \setminus \{\emptyset\}$  we have that  $\emptyset \in x$ .