

## Set Theory - Winter 2018/19

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Problem sheet 8

**Problem 29.** Prove the following statements:

- (1) (1 point) A regular cardinal is weakly inaccessible if and only if it is an uncountable limit cardinal.
- (2) (1 point) A regular cardinal  $\kappa$  is strongly inaccessible if and only if it is uncountable and  $2^\nu < \kappa$  holds for all cardinals  $\nu < \kappa$ .
- (3) (2 points) A regular cardinal  $\kappa$  is strongly inaccessible if and only if  $\text{card}(V_\kappa) = \kappa > \aleph_0$ .

**Problem 30** (4 points). Prove that for all  $\alpha, \beta \in \text{Lim}$ , all  $\gamma \in \text{Ord}$  with  $\aleph_\gamma < \text{cof}(\beta)$  and every sequence  $(\alpha_\xi \mid \xi < \beta)$  that is strictly increasing and cofinal in  $\alpha$ , we have

$$\aleph_\alpha^{\aleph_\gamma} = \sum_{\xi < \beta} \aleph_{\alpha_\xi}^{\aleph_\gamma} = \bigcup_{\xi < \beta} \aleph_{\alpha_\xi}^{\aleph_\gamma}.$$

**Problem 31** (6 points). Prove the following statements:

- (1) If  $2^{\aleph_1} < \aleph_\omega$  and  $\beth(\aleph_\omega) > \aleph_{\aleph_1}$ , then  $\beth(\aleph_{\aleph_1}) = \beth(\aleph_\omega)$ .
- (2) If  $2^{\aleph_0} \geq \aleph_{\aleph_1}$ , then  $\beth(\aleph_\omega) = 2^{\aleph_0}$  and  $\beth(\aleph_{\aleph_1}) = 2^{\aleph_1}$ .
- (3) If  $2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_{\omega+1}$  and  $2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_{\omega+2}$ , then  $\aleph_\omega^{\aleph_0} < 2^{\aleph_\omega}$ . In particular, if  $2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_{\omega+1}$ ,  $2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_{\omega+2}$  and  $2^{\aleph_2} = 2^{\aleph_\omega}$ , then the  $\beth$ -function is not monotone.

**Problem 32** (6 points). Prove the following statements:

- (1) Given  $m < \omega$ , we have  $2^{\aleph_0} \leq \aleph_m$  if and only if  $\aleph_n^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_n$  holds for all  $m \leq n < \omega$ .
- (2) For all  $\kappa \in \text{Card}$ , we have  $2^\kappa = (2^{<\kappa})^{\text{cof}(\kappa)}$ .
- (3) If  $\kappa \in \text{Card}$  with  $2^\nu < \kappa$  for all cardinals  $\nu < \kappa$ , then  $2^\kappa = \kappa^{\text{cof}(\kappa)}$ .

Please hand in your solutions on Wednesday, December 05 before the lecture (Briefkästen 6 & 7).