

a counterexample related to FULL

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```
In[1]:= SetDirectory["1:"]; << goedel77.07a; << tools.m

:Package Title: goedel77.07a                2006 January 7 at 1:40 p.m.

It is now: 2006 Jan 8 at 4:51

Loading Simplification Rules

TOOLS.M                      Revised 2006 January 2

weightlimit = 40
```

summary

A counterexample is used to show that the class of full sets does not contain its own power class.

the ensemble tool

The **ensemble** tool in the file **tools.m** is useful for generating finite counterexamples.

```
In[3]:= Begin["Goedel`Private`"];

In[5]:= ?? bits

bits[n] is a list of the bits of n in reversed order

bits[0] := {}

bits[n_] := Join[{Mod[n, 2]}, bits[Quotient[n, 2]]]

In[4]:= ?? ens

ens[n] is the n-th set in the cumulative hierarchy (for finite n)

ens[0] := 0

ens[n_] := union@@(set[ens[#1 - 1]] &) /@Flatten[Position[bits[n], 1]]
```

counterexample

Cantor's theorem implies that $\mathbf{P[x]}$ cannot be a subclass of \mathbf{x} when \mathbf{x} is a set. This does not generalize to proper classes. In particular, the universal class \mathbf{V} , the Russell class $\mathbf{RUSSELL}$ and the class $\mathbf{REGULAR}$ of all regular sets all have this property.

```
In[6]:= Map[subclass[P[#], #] &, {V, RUSSELL, REGULAR}]
```

```
Out[6]= {True, True, True}
```

The class \mathbf{FULL} of all full sets is a proper class.

```
In[8]:= full[x]
```

```
Out[8]= subclass[U[x], x]
```

```
In[9]:= class[x, full[x]]
```

```
Out[9]= FULL
```

```
In[10]:= member[FULL, V]
```

```
Out[10]= False
```

In this section a counterexample is used to show that $\mathbf{P[FULL]}$ is not a subclass of \mathbf{FULL} . This counterexample could be discovered using the **ensemble** tool as follows:

```
In[7]:= Select[Map[ens, Range[5]], member[#, dif[P[FULL], FULL]] &]
```

```
Out[7]= {set[set[0]]}
```

With this counterexample in hand, one readily establishes that the power class of \mathbf{FULL} is not a subclass of \mathbf{FULL} .

```
In[11]:= SubstTest[and, member[x, y], empty[y], {x → set[set[0]], y → dif[P[FULL], FULL]}]
```

```
Out[11]= subclass[P[FULL], FULL] == False
```

```
In[12]:= subclass[P[FULL], FULL] := False
```