

# The Ordinals

## 1 How We'll Get to the Ordinals

Ordering  $\rightarrow$  Total Ordering  $\rightarrow$  Well-Ordering  $\rightarrow$  Well-Order Type  $\rightarrow$  Ordinal

## 2 Orderings

Think of  $x < y$  as meaning “ $x$  precedes  $y$ ”. We say that  $<$  is an **ordering** on set  $A$  if and only if for any  $a, b, c \in A$ :

**Asymmetry** If  $a < b$ , then not- $(b < a)$ .

**Transitivity** If  $a < b$  and  $b < c$ , then  $a < c$ .

## 3 Total Orderings

A **total ordering**  $<$  on  $A$  is an ordering on  $A$  such that for any distinct elements  $a, b$  of  $A$ :

**Totality**  $a < b$  or  $b < a$

## 4 Well-Orderings

A **well-ordering**  $<$  of  $A$  is a total ordering on  $A$  such that:

**Well-Ordering** Every non-empty subset  $S$  of  $A$  has a  $<$ -smallest member.

## 5 Well-order types

The orderings  $<_1$  and  $<_2$  are of the same type if they are isomorphic.\*

---

\*Let  $<_1$  be an ordering on  $A$  and  $<_2$  be an ordering on  $B$ . Then  $<_1$  is **isomorphic** to  $<_2$  if and only if there is a bijection  $f$  from  $A$  to  $B$  such that, for every  $x$  and  $y$  in  $A$ ,  $x <_1 y$  if and only if  $f(x) <_2 f(y)$ .

## 6 The Ordinals

ordinal	name of ordinal	well-order type represented
$\{\}$	0	
$\{0\}$	$0'$	
$\{0, 0'\}$	$0''$	
$\{0, 0', 0''\}$	$0'''$	
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	
$\{0, 0', 0'', 0''', \dots\}$	$\omega$	...
$\{0, 0', 0'', 0''', \dots, \omega\}$	$\omega'$	...
$\{0, 0', 0'', 0''', \dots, \omega, \omega'\}$	$\omega''$	...
$\vdots$	$\vdots$	$\vdots$

## 7 Constructing the Ordinals

**Construction Principle** At each stage, we introduce a new ordinal, namely: the set of all ordinals that have been introduced at previous stages.

**Open-Endedness Principle** However many stages have occurred, there is always a “next” stage, that is, a first stage after every stage considered so far.<sup>†</sup>

---

<sup>†</sup>It is important to interpret the Open-Endedness Principle as entailing that there is no such thing as “all” stages—and therefore deliver the result that there is no such thing as “all” ordinals.

MIT OpenCourseWare  
<https://ocw.mit.edu/>

24.118 Paradox and Infinity  
Spring 2019

For information about citing these materials or our Terms of Use, visit: <https://ocw.mit.edu/terms>.