

CONTINUOUS INCREASING FUNCTIONS OF FINITE AND TRANSFINITE ORDINALS*

BY

OSWALD VEULEN

Introduction.†

A continuous increasing function of a set of ordinal numbers is analogous to a progressively continuous increasing function of the real variable. Some of its properties‡ are developed below, especially such as bear on the notion of a derived function of the α th degree (cf. § 3) and its extensions (cf. § 4). They are nearly all generalizations of properties discovered by CANTOR§ for particular functions and so may be used to simplify some of his proofs and generalize some of his results. In particular they extend his theory of ϵ -numbers.

One of the most interesting problems in the theory of transfinite numbers arises in connection with HARDY's|| scheme for obtaining a subset of the continuum of type Ω . The success of his method depends on determining for each ordinal number α ($\alpha \neq \beta + 1$) of the second class a *unique* fundamental sequence $S_\alpha = \{\alpha_\nu\}$ such that $L\alpha_\nu = \alpha$. For each number α ($\alpha \neq \beta + 1$) of the second class there evidently exists an infinitude of such sequences, of which, in any special case, one may be selected. But no one has as yet given a method of determining a set of sequences $\{S_\alpha\}$ such that for each α ($\alpha \neq \beta + 1$, $\omega \leq \alpha < \Omega$) there exists one and only one S_α .

If α is restricted to be less than ϵ_0 , the first ϵ -number, the problem of determining $\{S_\alpha\}$ is very easily solved. For every number of the second kind¶ in the second number-class can be written uniquely in the form,**

* Presented to the Society September 5, 1907, under the title, Continuous Increasing Functions of Ordinal Numbers. Received for publication December 26, 1907.

† The rest of the article can be read independently of the introduction.

‡ Many others could be transferred to this theory from the theory of the functions of a real variable, for example, the theorem that a continuous function of a continuous function is continuous.

§ G. CANTOR, *Beiträge zur Begründung der transfiniten Mengenlehre*, Mathematische Annalen, vol. 49 (1897).

|| G. H. HARDY, *Quarterly Journal of Mathematics*, Vol. 35 (1903), pp. 87-94.

¶ CANTOR, loc. cit., p. 226.

** CANTOR, loc. cit., p. 237, Theorem B.

in which γ denotes w

Now take $\{\nu\}$ (ν first kind, take $\{\beta +$ and if γ is of the second sequence for γ) as the α 's less than ϵ_0 , this it fails to determine tion of $\{S_\alpha\}$ much f is given in Example

§ 1. Let $\{x\}$ be than a given ordinal

A continuous inc

1) For every x of

2) If $x_1 < x_2$, $f'($

3) If $\{x'\}$ is the

then $f(x)$ is the lea

A set of ordinal

values with the poss

dition 3) the set of

closed. Conversely

is a well-ordered (or

less than a certain

correspondence bet

satisfies the conditio

THEOREM 1. *T*

function, is intern

by its corresponden

ing function.

EXAMPLE 1. A

as a function of α ,

EXAMPLE 2. T

not of α .

EXAMPLE 3. T

preceding classes fo

tinuous increasing f

* This may be expre

and the language " $f(x$

$$\alpha = \beta + \omega^\gamma$$

$$(\gamma \neq 0),$$

in which γ denotes what CANTOR calls the exponent of α .

Now take $\{\nu\}$ (ν finite) as the fundamental sequence for ω ; if γ is of the first kind, take $\{\beta + \omega^{\gamma-1}\nu\}$ (ν finite) as the fundamental sequence for $\beta + \omega^\gamma$; and if γ is of the second kind, take $\{\beta + \omega^{\gamma_\nu}\}$ (where $\{\gamma_\nu\}$ is the fundamental sequence for γ) as the fundamental sequence for $\beta + \omega^\gamma$. Since $\omega^\alpha > \alpha$ for all α 's less than ϵ_0 , this method determines $\{S_\alpha\}$ for all such α 's, but since $\omega^{\epsilon_0} = \epsilon_0$ it fails to determine a sequence for ϵ_0 . A method for extending this determination of $\{S_\alpha\}$ much further, though not so as to include all ordinals less than Ω , is given in Example 6.

§ 1. Let $\{x\}$ be the set of all finite and transfinite ordinal numbers less than a given ordinal X .

A continuous increasing function f is subject to the following conditions:

- 1) For every x of $\{x\}$, $f(x)$ is an ordinal number.
- 2) If $x_1 < x_2$, $f(x_1) < f(x_2)$.
- 3) If $\{x'\}$ is the set of all ordinals less than an ordinal x of the second kind, then $f(x)$ is the least ordinal greater than every $f(x')$.*

A set of ordinals is said to be *internally closed* if it includes all its limit-values with the possible exception of its least upper bound. On account of condition 3) the set of values y satisfying the conditions $y = f(x)$ is internally closed. Conversely, let $\{y\}$ be any internally closed set of ordinals. Then $\{y\}$ is a well-ordered (or *eutactic*) set and hence is similar to the set of all ordinals less than a certain X . Calling the latter set $\{x\}$ and denoting the ordered correspondence between $\{x\}$ and $\{y\}$ by f , it is evident that the function f satisfies the conditions 1), 2), 3). Hence,

THEOREM 1. *The set of values of $f(x)$, if f is any continuous increasing function, is internally closed. Conversely, any closed set of ordinals defines by its correspondence with a segment of the set of ordinals a continuous increasing function.*

EXAMPLE 1. As a function of β , $\alpha + \beta$ is continuous and increasing, but as a function of α , it is discontinuous.

EXAMPLE 2. The product $\alpha\beta$ is a continuous increasing function of β but not of α .

EXAMPLE 3. The numbers of the second kind of any number class and all preceding classes form an internally closed set. They therefore define a continuous increasing function $S(x)$.

* This may be expressed by the notation

$$\overline{\bigcup_{x' \leq x} \{f(x')\}} = f(x)$$

and the language " $f(x)$ is the least upper bound of the set $\{f(x')\}$."

EXAMPLE 4. If x_α is any element of a well-ordered set $\{x\}$, then the set of all elements preceding x_α is called a *section* ("Abschnitt") of $\{x\}$ and the set consisting of x_α and all following elements is called a *residue* ("Rest") of $\{x\}$.† A well-ordered set is never similar to a section of itself, but some well-ordered sets are similar to all their residues.

Such a set is called *self-residual* and its type or ordinal number is also called self-residual. An equivalent definition is that a self-residual number β satisfies the equation

$$\alpha + \beta = \beta$$

for every α less than β . The smallest self-residual number is evidently ω . Also if $\{\alpha\}$ is any set of self-residual numbers, $\bar{B}\{\alpha\}$ is easily seen to be self-residual because, if it had a residue less than itself, this residue as well as the corresponding section would be less than one of the α 's.

Now let $X > \omega$ be the first ordinal of some number class and consider all the self-residual numbers of the set $\{x\} < X$. Since the set of self-residual numbers in $\{x\}$ has just been seen to be internally closed it defines a continuous increasing function which we shall denote by $r(x)$.

THEOREM 2. *There exists one and but one continuous increasing function $f(x)$ with a given value for $f(1)$ if the value of $f(x+1)$ is given uniquely for each value of $f(x)$.*

Proof. Suppose the theorem not valid; then there must be a first value x_0 for which $f(x)$ is not uniquely defined. If x_0 is of the first kind, there exists a number x'_0 such that $x'_0 + 1 = x_0$ and $f(x'_0)$ is uniquely defined, and therefore $f(x_0)$ also, contrary to the hypothesis. If x_0 is of the second kind, it is the least ordinal larger than all those smaller ordinals for which $f(x)$ is uniquely defined. Hence by Condition 3) $f(x_0)$ must be the least upper bound of the set of values $f(x)$ for $x < x_0$. Thus $f(x_0)$ is again uniquely defined, contrary to hypothesis.

Corollary 1. The function $S(x)$ in Example 3 above is the same as $\omega \cdot x$.

Proof. If $S(x)$ is any number of the second kind, it is well known that $S(x+1)$, the next following ordinal of the second kind, is $S(x) + \omega$. Also it is well known that

$$\omega \cdot (x+1) = \omega \cdot x + \omega.$$

By definition,

$$\omega = \omega \cdot 1 = S(1).$$

As $\omega \cdot x$ and $S(x)$ are both continuous increasing functions, Theorem 2 gives

$$\omega \cdot x = S(x).$$

† CANTOR, loc. cit., p. 210.

EXAMPLE
terminology,

Corollary
same as ω^x .

Proof.
one of its r
 $x \cdot \omega$. Since

THEOREM
dition

Proof.
 $f(x) < x$.
 $f(x'_0) \cong x'_0$
a contradict
should have

which is, by

§ 2. Let
of a certain
less than X
ever $f(1) <$
than X .
for continu

THEOREM
solutions {
Proof.†

y_1
for all finite
the least up
definition o
every value
this require

† Loc. cit.,
† Cf. CANT

EXAMPLE 5. According to CANTOR's definition † when translated into our terminology, α^x is the one continuous increasing function for which

$$\alpha^1 = \alpha, \quad \alpha^{x+1} = \alpha^x \cdot \alpha.$$

Corollary 2. The self-residual function $r(x)$ defined in Example 4 is the same as ω^x .

Proof. If x is self-residual, $x + \alpha$ ($\alpha \leq x$) can not be self-residual because one of its residues is α . Hence the self-residual ordinal next larger than x is $x \cdot \omega$. Since $r(1) = \omega$, this requires by Theorem 2 that

$$r(x) = \omega^x.$$

THEOREM 3. A continuous increasing function f always satisfies the condition

$$f(x) \geq x.$$

Proof. Supposing the theorem untrue, let x_0 be the first value for which $f(x) < x$. Since $f(1) \geq 1$, $x_0 > 1$. Hence if x_0 were of the first kind, $f(x'_0) \geq x'_0$ where $x'_0 + 1 = x_0$, and so by Condition 2) $f(x_0) \geq x_0$, which gives a contradiction. If x_0 were of the second kind, for all preceding values of x we should have $f(x) \geq x$. But if so,

$$\bar{B}\{f(x)\}_{x < x_0} \geq \bar{B}\{x\}_{x < x_0}$$

which is, by Condition 3), a contradiction of $f(x_0) < x_0$.

§ 2. Let us now introduce the conditions that $X > \omega$ shall be the first ordinal of a certain number class and that the values of $f(x)$ as well as of x shall be less than X . The latter condition is fulfilled, as may easily be shown, whenever $f(1) < X$ and the difference between $f(x)$ and $f(x+1)$ is always less than X . From here on, the functional symbols f, ϕ , etc., shall be used only for continuous increasing functions satisfying these additional conditions.

THEOREM 4. There exist solutions of the equation $f(x) = x$ and these solutions $\{\xi\}$ form a closed set similar to $\{x\}$.

Proof. ‡ Let x_1 be any value of x . Consider the sequence

$$y_1 = f(x_1), y_2 = f(y_1), y_3 = f(y_2), \dots, y_n = f(y_{n-1}), \dots$$

for all finite values of n . The least upper bound ξ of the arguments y_{n-1} is also the least upper bound of the functional values, y_n . Hence, by Condition 3) of the definition of a continuous increasing function, $f(\xi) = \xi$. This shows that for every value of x there is a larger or equal value of ξ . As $\{\xi\}$ is a subset of $\{x\}$ this requires that $\{\xi\}$ and $\{x\}$ shall be similar. To show that $\{\xi\}$ is closed,

† Loc. cit., p. 233.

‡ Cf. CANTOR's proof of Theorem A, loc. cit., p. 242.

let $\{\xi'\}$ be any subset of $\{\xi\}$ whose least upper bound x_0 is of the second kind. Being identical with $\{\xi'\}$, the set $\{f(\xi')\}$ has also the upper bound x_0 . Hence $f(x_0) = x_0$ and x_0 belongs to $\{\xi\}$.

The continuous increasing function defined by the correspondence between $\{x\}$ and $\{\xi\}$ is called the *first derived function of f* .

Corollary 1. If f' is the first derived function of f , $f'(1)$ is the least upper bound of $f(1)$, $f[f(1)]$, \dots , and if $f'(x) < \alpha < f'(x+1)$, then $f'(x+1)$ is the least upper bound of $f(\alpha)$, $f[f(\alpha)]$, \dots .

Corollary 2. The first derived function of $\alpha + x$ is $\alpha \cdot \omega + (x-1)$.†

Corollary 3. The first derived function of $\alpha \cdot x$ is $\alpha^\omega \cdot x$.

Proof. By Corollary 1, α^ω is the first ordinal which satisfies

$$(1) \quad \alpha \cdot x = x.$$

Also if ξ satisfies (1),

$$\alpha(\xi + 1) = \alpha\xi + \alpha = \xi + \alpha,$$

and hence by Corollary 1, $\xi + \alpha^\omega$ is the next ordinal satisfying (1). According to Theorem 2, this shows that $\alpha^\omega \cdot x$ is identical with the first derived function of $\alpha \cdot x$.

Corollary 4. The first derived function of ω^x is the function ϵ , where $\epsilon(x)$ stands for the ϵ -number ϵ_{x-1} .‡

Corollary 5. The first derived function of α^x ($\alpha > \omega$) is the function f , where $f(x)$ stands for the ϵ -number $\epsilon_{\beta+(x-1)}$ if ϵ_β is the first ϵ -number larger than α . The first derived function of n^x (n finite) is the function ϕ , where $\phi(1) = \omega$ and $\phi(x) = \epsilon_{x-2}$ when $1 < x$.§

THEOREM 5. || If $\{S_\alpha\}$ is a well-ordered set of internally closed sets S_α of ordinals, each S_α being a subset of $\{x\}$ similar to $\{x\}$ and also a subset of each S_α which precedes it, then, provided the cardinal number $\overline{S_\alpha}$ is less than \overline{x} , there exists an internally closed set S which includes all the ordinals common to all S_α 's and is similar to $\{x\}$.

Proof. Let x be any ordinal of $\{x\}$ and y_α be the first ordinal of S_α which is larger than x . The set $\{y_\alpha\}$ is, by hypothesis, of cardinal number less than \overline{x} . Hence as $\{y_\alpha\}$ is a subset of $\{x\}$ it has a least upper bound y in $\{x\}$.

Since $\{y_\alpha\}$ is a subset of S_1 , y is a member of S_1 . In like manner, since the set of all y_α 's for which $\alpha > \beta$ is a subset of S_β , y is a member of S_β . Hence y is a member of every S_α . Thus the set S of all ordinals y common to the sets S_α exists and is similar to $\{x\}$. That S is internally closed follows from the fact that any subset S' of S whose least upper bound is not X is a subset of each S_α .

† Here it is to be remembered that if $x > \omega$, $x-1 = x$.

‡ CANTOR, loc. cit., § 20.

§ CANTOR, theorems G and H, p. 245.

|| For the notation cf. CANTOR, *Mathematische Annalen*, vol. 46 (1895), pp. 481-2.

and hence as
of each S_α .

THEOREM
well-ordered
the values of
which are s

for every β

Proof.
first derived
ath derived

Corollary
function of

Proof.
definition of
Theorem 4.

and 2) of t
 $f(1, \alpha)$.
 $\{\alpha'\}$, whose
 $f(x, \alpha')$ fo
a value of
must be equ

Corollary

and so $\gamma \cdot \omega^\alpha$

Corollary

and hence th

Corollary
 $\epsilon(x)$. For
 $\{f(1, \alpha)\}$ i

§ 3. In or
consider the

where β may
be any ordin
of values x_α

and hence as each S_α is internally closed the least upper bound of S' is a member of each S_α .

THEOREM 6. *For every continuous increasing function $f(x)$ there exists a well-ordered set of continuous increasing functions $f(x, \alpha)$, $\alpha < X$, such that the values of $f(x, \alpha)$ (for fixed α and variable x) are the set of all ordinals which are solutions of*

$$f(x, \beta) = x,$$

for every β less than α .

Proof. In view of Theorems 4 and 1 this is a corollary of Theorem 5. The first derived function of $f(x, \alpha)$ is $f(x, \alpha + 1)$, and $f(x, \alpha)$ may be called the α th derived function of $f(x)$.

Corollary 1. If $f(1) > 1$ the function $f(1, \alpha)$ is a continuous increasing function of α , α taking all values of $\{x\}$.

Proof. Since $f(1) > 1$, we have $f(1, 1) > f(1)$ by Condition 2) of the definition of a continuous increasing function taken with Corollary 1 of Theorem 4. In like manner $f(1, \alpha + 1) > f(1, \alpha)$, and hence Conditions 1) and 2) of the definition of a continuous increasing function are satisfied by $f(1, \alpha)$. To show that Condition 3) is satisfied, consider any set of α 's, $\{\alpha'\}$, whose least upper bound β is not X . $\bar{B}\{f(1, \alpha')\}$ is a value of $f(x, \alpha'_0)$ for each α'_0 of $\{\alpha'\}$ because every value of $f(1, \alpha')$ for $\alpha' > \alpha'_0$ is a value of $f(x, \alpha'_0)$. Hence as $f(1, \beta)$ cannot be less than $\bar{B}\{f(1, \alpha')\}$ it must be equal to it.

Corollary 2. If $f(x) = \gamma + x$ (γ constant),

$$f(x, \alpha) = \gamma \cdot \omega^\alpha + (x - 1),$$

and so $\gamma \cdot \omega^\alpha$ is a continuous increasing function of α .

Corollary 3. If $f(x) = \gamma \cdot x$ (γ constant),

$$f(x, \alpha) = \gamma^{\omega^\alpha} \cdot x,$$

and hence the function γ^{ω^α} is a continuous increasing function of α .

Corollary 4. If $f(x) = \omega^x$, $f(x, \alpha)$ is the $(\alpha - 1)$ th derived function of $\epsilon(x)$. For each α , $\{f(x, \alpha)\}$ is an internally closed set of ϵ -numbers. Also $\{f(1, \alpha)\}$ is an internally closed set of ϵ -numbers.

§ 3. In order to extend the notion of a derived function still further, let us consider the set of symbols

$$\{\phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_\beta)\} = \{\phi\},$$

where β may be any ordinal less than X and x_α ($\alpha = 1, 2, \dots, \omega_1, \dots, \beta$) may be any ordinal less than X , though in a given symbol ϕ only a finite number of values x_α are different from 1. We shall refer to a symbol $\phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_\beta)$

as of β th order. Let the set $\{\phi\}$ be ordered according to last differences,† i. e., as follows: Of two symbols

$$\phi_1 = \phi(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_\beta), \quad \phi_2 = \phi(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_\gamma),$$

ϕ_1 precedes ϕ_2 if $\beta < \gamma$, or if $\beta = \gamma$ and $x_\beta < y_\gamma$, or if $\beta = \gamma$ and $x_\alpha < y_\alpha$ for some α ($\alpha < \beta$) while $x_\rho = y_\rho$ for all values of ρ such that $\alpha < \rho \leq \beta$.

According to this rule $\{\phi\}$ is simply ordered and it may be shown to be well ordered by proving that every subset $\{\phi'\}$ has a first element. Let β_1 be the smallest final subscript in any element of $\{\phi'\}$. The elements of $\{\phi\}$ of order β_1 form a set $\{\phi''\}$ and precede all other elements of $\{\phi'\}$. Let y_{β_1} be the smallest value of x_{β_1} in any element of $\{\phi''\}$.

If there is more than one element of this kind, they form a set $\{\phi_1\}$ of elements which precede all other elements of $\{\phi'\}$. Let β_2 be the lowest subscript in any element $\bar{\phi}$ of $\{\phi_1\}$ such that in $\bar{\phi}$ nothing but 1's appear between x_{β_2} and y_{β_1} , and let y_{β_2} be the smallest x_{β_2} in any element $\bar{\phi}$. This determines a set of elements $\{\phi_2\}$ which precede all other elements of $\{\phi'\}$. If $\{\phi_2\}$ contains more than one element, repeat this process, obtaining sets $\{\phi_3\}$, $\{\phi_4\}$, ..., $\{\phi_n\}$ where ϕ_n consists of elements of the type

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, y_{\beta_n}, 1_{\beta_n+1}, \dots, y_{\beta_{n-1}}, 1_{\beta_{n-1}+1}, \dots, y_{\beta_1}).$$

By a finite number of steps this must lead to a set $\{\phi_m\}$ consisting of only one element ϕ_m , because a sequence $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \dots$ of type ω^* is impossible. Thus ϕ_m is the required first element of $\{\phi'\}$.

The symbols of $\{\phi\}$, aside from $\phi(1)$ the first element, fall into seven classes.‡

A. $\phi(1, 1_2, \dots, 1_\alpha)$ (α of 1st kind)

$$= \bar{B} \{ \phi(1, 1_2, \dots, x_{\alpha'}) \} \text{ for all values of } x_{\alpha'} \text{ where } \alpha' + 1 = \alpha.$$

B. $\phi(1, 1_2, \dots, 1_\alpha)$ (α of 2d kind)

$$= \bar{B} \{ \phi(1, 1_2, \dots, 1_\gamma) \} \text{ for } \gamma < \alpha.$$

C. $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\beta)$ ($x_1 > 1$, 1st kind) has a next preceding element $\phi(x'_1, \dots, x_\beta)$, where $x'_1 + 1 = x_1$.

D. $\phi(1, \dots, x_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta)$ ($\alpha > 1$, 1st kind, x_α of 1st kind)

$$= \bar{B} \{ \phi(1, \dots, x_{\alpha'}, x'_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta) \}$$

† The ordering of various sets analogous to $\{\phi\}$ according to first or last differences has been studied by F. HAUSDORFF; *Untersuchungen über Ordnungstypen*, Leipziger Berichte, 1906-07.

‡ In this notation x_α indicates the first non-unity ordinal in the symbol

if such an ordinal exists. $\phi(1, \dots, x_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta)$

1908]

for all x_α E. $\phi($ F. $\phi($ G. $\phi($

Note t
elements
X are cl
which ar
classes A
symbols c

where al
happen t
ments of

come bet

§ 4. L
an intern
the set of

(1)

for $\gamma < \beta$
common

(2)

for $\gamma < \alpha$
exception

Note t
cases $\phi(x$

for all $x_{\alpha'} < X$ where $x_{\alpha'} + 1 = x_{\alpha}$ and $\alpha' + 1 = \alpha$.

E. $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_{\alpha}, x_{\alpha+1}, \dots, x_{\beta})$ ($\alpha \geq 1$, 1st kind, x_{α} of 2d kind)

$= \bar{B} \{ \phi(1_1, \dots, x'_{\alpha}, x_{\alpha+1}, \dots, x_{\beta}) \}$ for all $x'_{\alpha} < x_{\alpha}$.

F. $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta})$ (α of 2d kind, x_{α} of 1st kind)

$= \bar{B} \{ \phi(1_1, \dots, 2_{\gamma}, \dots, x'_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta}) \}$ for all $\gamma < \alpha$ where $x'_{\alpha} + 1 = x_{\alpha}$.

G. $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta})$ (α of 2d kind, x_{α} of 2d kind)

$= \bar{B} \{ \phi(1_1, \dots, x'_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta}) \}$ for all $x'_{\alpha} < x_{\alpha}$.

Note that the elements of $\{\phi\}$ of the first kind are $\phi(1)$ and the class C . The elements of the second kind which are least upper bounds of sequences of type X are classes A and D ; and those which are least upper bounds of sequences which are sections of X are classes B , E , F , and G . All the elements of classes A and B form an internally closed set of order-type X . Again all symbols of type

$$\phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, x_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta}),$$

where all the digits except x_{α} are fixed, form an internally closed set. It may happen that all the elements of one internally closed set come between two elements of some other set, as

$$\{ \phi(x_1, 1_2, \dots, x_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta}) \}$$

come between two elements of

$$\{ \phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, x_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta}) \}.$$

§ 4. Let $\phi(x_1)$ be any continuous increasing function, i. e., let $\{ \phi(x_1) \}$ be an internally closed subset of $\{x_1\}$. Then by $\phi(x_1, 1_2, 1_3, \dots, 1_{\beta})$ is meant the set of all common solutions of the equations

$$(1) \quad \phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, x_{\gamma}) = x_{\gamma}$$

for $\gamma < \beta$, and by $\phi(x_1, 1_2, 1_3, \dots, x_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta})$, $\alpha > 1$, is meant the set of all common solutions of the equations

$$(2) \quad \phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, x_{\gamma}, 1_{\gamma+1}, \dots, x'_{\alpha}, \dots, x_{\beta}) = x_{\gamma}$$

for $\gamma < \alpha$ and $x'_{\alpha} < x_{\alpha}$, the numbers x_{ρ} in the symbol being constants with the exception of x_{γ} and x'_{α} .

Note that this coincides with the definition of derived function in § 2 for the cases $\phi(x_1, x_2)$. As an extension of Theorem 6, we have

THEOREM 7. *If $\phi(x_1)$ is an arbitrary continuous increasing function for which $\phi(1) > 1$, this definition determines one and only one value of $x < X$ for each symbol $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\beta)$.*

Proof. (a). We first show that if the theorem is true for all symbols preceding a certain one,

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, \bar{x}_\alpha, \bar{x}_{\alpha+1}, \dots, \bar{x}_\beta) = \bar{\phi},$$

and if $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta) = \delta(x_\alpha)$ is any function of x_α (all ordinals before x_α in the symbol being 1, as usual) the symbols for all of whose values precede $\bar{\phi}$, then $\delta(x_\alpha)$ is a continuous increasing function.

If this were not so, let $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta)$ be the first element which appeared in a function $\delta(x_\alpha)$ which was not continuous and increasing. The first non-continuous increasing function in which this element could appear would be

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, x_\epsilon, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) = \delta(x_\epsilon) \quad (\epsilon \leq \gamma).$$

Since the sets of equations (1) and (2) in the definitions are well-ordered and of cardinal less than $\{x\}$, if $\epsilon = 1$, the function $\delta(x_\epsilon)$ would have to be continuous and increasing on account of Theorems 4 and 5.

But if $\epsilon > 1$, the definition shows that when x_ϵ is of the first kind and x'_ϵ is its next preceding ordinal,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi(1_1, \dots, x'_\epsilon, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) &< \phi(2_1, 1_2, \dots, x'_\epsilon, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) \\ &< \phi(1_1, \dots, x_\epsilon, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta), \end{aligned}$$

and hence $\delta(x_\epsilon)$ satisfies Condition 2) of the definition of a continuous increasing function. The definition also shows that when x_ϵ is of the second kind $\delta(x_\epsilon) = \bar{B} \delta(x'_\epsilon)$ for $x'_\epsilon < x_\epsilon$ and hence $\delta(x_\epsilon)$ satisfies Condition 3) as well.

Condition 1) is evidently satisfied. Hence $\delta(x_\epsilon)$ is always a continuous increasing function, contrary to hypothesis.

(b) Now supposing our theorem untrue, let $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\beta) = \Phi$ be the first symbol for which there is not determined a unique value. Φ cannot belong to classes *A* or *B* (cf. § 3) because then the first part of our definition determines for it a value which exists and is unique by Theorems 4 and 5 together with paragraph (a) of this proof. In like manner Φ cannot belong to class *C* or to class *E* with $\alpha = 1$ because when $x_2 = 1, \dots, x_\beta = 1$ its value is determined by first part of our definition and in the other cases by the second part. Φ cannot belong to the classes *D*, *E*, *F*, or *G* because in these cases its value is determined by the second part of the definition.

Corollary. $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta)$ is a continuous increasing function of x_α .

THEOREM 8. $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) > x_\gamma$ if $x_a > 1$.

Proof. By Theorem 3 and the corollary above,

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, 1_a, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) \geq x_\gamma,$$

and for a given x_γ

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) > \phi(1_1, \dots, 1_a, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta).$$

Corollary. $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta)$ is not a continuous increasing function of x_γ if $x_a > 1$.

THEOREM 9. $\phi(1_1, \dots, 1_\beta)$ is a continuous increasing function of β .

This is evident from the definition of this function. On the other hand $f(1_1, \dots, 2_\beta)$ is not a continuous increasing function because on account of the inequality

$$f(1_1, \dots, 2_\beta) > f(1_1, \dots, 1_\beta) \geq \beta$$

it cannot satisfy $f(1_1, \dots, 2_\beta) = \beta$.

This new continuous increasing function

$$f(1_1, \dots, 1_\beta) = \psi(\beta)$$

can be used to generate a new set of functions

$$\psi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\beta),$$

and the process continued indefinitely.

If from the set S of functional symbols $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\beta)$ is omitted each symbol whose value is equal to a value of its first derived function, there remains a set of functional symbols which we denote by T .

THEOREM 10. The ordinal number represented by each symbol in T satisfies the condition

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\gamma, \dots, x_\beta) > x_\gamma \quad (1 \leq \gamma \leq \beta).$$

Proof. Let x_a be the first non-unity element in $\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\beta)$ which is now to be written $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\beta)$. Then the equation

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\beta) = x_a$$

is impossible because in that case $\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\beta)$ would be equal to $\phi(x_1, \dots, 1_a, x_{a+1} + 1, \dots, x_\beta)$ and thus could not be a member of T . Hence by Theorem 3

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\beta) > x_a.$$

Now let x_δ be the first non-unity element after x_a . It follows that

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, x_a, \dots, x_\delta, \dots, x_\beta) > \phi(1_1, \dots, 1_a, \dots, x_\delta, \dots, x_\beta),$$

and by the argument above

$$\phi(1_1, \dots, 1_a, \dots, x_\delta, \dots, x_\beta) > x_\delta.$$

By this scheme every ordinal is expressed in terms of smaller ordinals and by means of a symbol involving subscripts smaller than itself with the exception of those numbers which satisfy the equation

$$\phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, 1_\alpha, \dots, 1_\beta) = \beta.$$

The solutions of this equation are clearly an internally closed set and define a continuous increasing function

$$E(x)$$

and may be called the E-numbers. Of course this function $E(x)$ may be made the basis of a new set T' and the expression of ordinals in terms of smaller ordinals continued indefinitely.

We may now solve the problem of determining for each ordinal of the second kind and less than $E(1)$ a unique sequence of type ω of which it is the least upper bound. Any such ordinal is expressed in terms of smaller ordinals in the form

$$\phi(x_1, \dots, x_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta) = \Phi \quad (\alpha \geq 1),$$

which belongs to one of the classes $A - G$ of § 3.

If Φ is of class A , its sequence is $\{\xi^\nu\}$ where

$$\xi' = \phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, 1_{\alpha'}), \dots, \xi^\nu = \phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, \xi_{\alpha'}^{\nu-1}).$$

If Φ is of class B , its sequence is $\{\phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, 1_{\gamma_\nu})\}$ where $\{\gamma_\nu\}$ is the sequence for α .

If $\Phi = \phi(x_1, \dots, x_\beta)$ is of class C , let $\phi(x'_1, \dots, x_\beta) = \rho$ where $x'_1 + 1 = x$, and let Φ' be the element obtained by replacing x_1 by 1 in Φ . The element Φ' must belong to one of the classes A, B, D, E, F, G . If Φ' belongs to class A , then the sequence for Φ is $\{\xi^\nu\}$ where

$$\xi' = \rho + 1, \dots, \xi^\nu = \phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, \xi_{\alpha'}^{\nu-1}), \dots.$$

If Φ' belongs to class B , then the sequence for Φ is $\{\phi[1_1, 1_2, \dots, (\rho+1)_{\gamma_\nu}]\}$ where $\{\gamma_\nu\}$ is the sequence for α .

If Φ' belongs to class D , then the sequence for Φ is $\{\xi^\nu\}$ where $\xi' = \rho + 1, \dots, \xi^\nu = \phi(1_1, \dots, \xi_{\alpha'}^{\nu-1}, x'_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta), \dots$.

If Φ' belongs to class E or G then the sequence for Φ is $\{\phi[(\rho+1)_1, \dots, x'_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta]\}$ where $\{x'_\alpha\}$ is the sequence for x_α .

If Φ' belongs to class F , then the sequence for Φ is

$$\{\phi[(\rho+1)_1, \dots, 2_{\gamma_\nu}, \dots, x'_\alpha, \dots, x_\beta]\}$$

where $\{\gamma_\nu\}$ is the sequence for α .

If Φ is of classes D , E , F or G , unless it is of class E with $\alpha = 1$, its sequence is the same as the corresponding one developed above for class C , on setting $\rho = 0$.

If Φ is of class E with $\alpha = 1$, its sequence is $\{\phi(x_1^r, \dots, x_\beta)\}$ where $\{x_1^r\}$ is the sequence for $x_1 = x_\alpha$.

This scheme serves to define a unique sequence for each ordinal smaller than $E(1)$, but it would not serve for $E(1)$ because the symbol for $E(1)$ belongs to class B and involves a subscript equal to $E(1)$ and therefore the sequence for $E(1)$ would be defined in terms of $E(1)$ itself. Of course the following procedure is possible. Let

$$\phi(1_1, 1_2, \dots, 1_\beta) = f(\beta)$$

and form the set of functions

$$f(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\alpha)$$

and determine sequences for all the E -numbers less than the first solution of

$$f(1_1, \dots, 1_\alpha) = \alpha$$

by means of the function

$$f(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_\alpha),$$

and this may be repeated indefinitely.

PRINCETON, N. J.

PROJE

In t
the eq

where
surface
out an
face, h
to find
geome
We
given

so tha
curve
This
tions
(1)

These
curve

* P
1908.
† T
‡ F
§ T
shoul