

Verifying the Axiom of Comprehension

The theorem to be proved

The theorem to be proved

Theorem.

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF.

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V .

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

then M is a model of ZF.

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

then M is a model of ZF.

The only part left to prove is that, if the hypotheses hold, then M satisfies the Axiom of Comprehension.

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

then M is a model of ZF.

The only part left to prove is that, if the hypotheses hold, then M satisfies the Axiom of Comprehension. Informally, for any set X and any formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ we have that $Y = \{u \in X \mid \varphi(u, \bar{p})\}$ is a set.

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

then M is a model of ZF.

The only part left to prove is that, if the hypotheses hold, then M satisfies the Axiom of Comprehension. Informally, for any set X and any formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ we have that $Y = \{u \in X \mid \varphi(u, \bar{p})\}$ is a set. Formally,

The theorem to be proved

Theorem. Let V be a model of ZF. Let M be a class in V . If M is

- ① transitive,
- ② almost universal, and
- ③ closed under the Gödel operations,

then M is a model of ZF.

The only part left to prove is that, if the hypotheses hold, then M satisfies the Axiom of Comprehension. Informally, for any set X and any formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ we have that $Y = \{u \in X \mid \varphi(u, \bar{p})\}$ is a set. Formally,

$$(\forall \bar{p})(\forall X)(\exists Y)(\forall u)((u \in Y) \leftrightarrow ((u \in X) \wedge \varphi(u, \bar{p}))).$$

Strategy, Part 0.

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1.

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively —

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$.

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$$

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$$

and then using this to construct

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$$

and then using this to construct

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$$

and then using this to construct

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

Strategy, Part 2.

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$$

and then using this to construct

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

Strategy, Part 2. The goal for the first construction will be to show how to express Z as the result of applying a sequence of Gödel operations to elements of M .

Strategy, Part 0. This part of the theorem will be proved by induction on the complexity of the formula φ .

Strategy, Part 1. A formula $\varphi(x, \bar{p})$ with parameters $\bar{p}$ is obtained from a formula $\varphi(x, \bar{y})$ — which is constructed recursively — by substituting $\bar{p}$ for $\bar{y}$. Let's separate the two steps into the problem of constructing

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$$

and then using this to construct

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

Strategy, Part 2. The goal for the first construction will be to show how to express Z as the result of applying a sequence of Gödel operations to elements of M . Let's deal with the second construction next.

Reminder!

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973)

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

① $\Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$

② $\Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

$$\textcircled{1} \quad \Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad \Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\textcircled{3} \quad \Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

- ① $\Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$
- ② $\Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$
- ③ $\Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$
- ④ $\Gamma_4(x) = \text{dom}(x)$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

- ① $\Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$
- ② $\Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$
- ③ $\Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$
- ④ $\Gamma_4(x) = \text{dom}(x)$
- ⑤ $\Gamma_5(x) = \{x \mid x \in \cap(x \times x)\}$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\cup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

- ① $\Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$
- ② $\Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$
- ③ $\Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$
- ④ $\Gamma_4(x) = \text{dom}(x)$
- ⑤ $\Gamma_5(x) = \in \restriction x = \in \cap (x \times x)$
- ⑥ $\Gamma_6(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (b, c, a) \in x\}$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

- ① $\Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$
- ② $\Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$
- ③ $\Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$
- ④ $\Gamma_4(x) = \text{dom}(x)$
- ⑤ $\Gamma_5(x) = \in \restriction x = \in \cap (x \times x)$
- ⑥ $\Gamma_6(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (b, c, a) \in x\}$
- ⑦ $\Gamma_7(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (c, b, a) \in x\}$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X, X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

$$\textcircled{1} \Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Gamma_4(x) = \text{dom}(x)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \Gamma_5(x) = \in |_x = \in \cap (x \times x)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \Gamma_6(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (b, c, a) \in x\}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \Gamma_7(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (c, b, a) \in x\}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \Gamma_8(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (a, c, b) \in x\}$$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X$, $X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

Reminder!

The Gödel operations are (Jech, 1973))

$$\textcircled{1} \Gamma_1(x, y) = \{x, y\}$$

$$\textcircled{2} \Gamma_2(x, y) = x - y$$

$$\textcircled{3} \Gamma_3(x, y) = x \times y$$

$$\textcircled{4} \Gamma_4(x) = \text{dom}(x)$$

$$\textcircled{5} \Gamma_5(x) = \in \restriction x = \in \cap (x \times x)$$

$$\textcircled{6} \Gamma_6(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (b, c, a) \in x\}$$

$$\textcircled{7} \Gamma_7(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (c, b, a) \in x\}$$

$$\textcircled{8} \Gamma_8(x) = \{(a, b, c) \mid (a, c, b) \in x\}$$

(Jech, 2003) modifies this by adding $\bigcup X$, $X \cap Y$ and modifying Γ_7 to:

$$\textcircled{1} \Gamma_7(x) = \{(b, a) \mid (a, b) \in x\}$$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:
 $\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y))$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y)$$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y) = X \cap Y.$$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y) = X \cap Y.$$

Using $\Gamma_4(X) = \text{dom}(X)$, we may construct the projection of a binary relation onto its first/(second) coordinate.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y) = X \cap Y.$$

Using $\Gamma_4(X) = \text{dom}(X)$, we may construct the projection of a binary relation onto its first/(second) coordinate.

Using $\Gamma_1(X, Y) = \{X, Y\}$ and $\bar{p}$ we may construct $\Gamma_1(p_i, p_i) = \{p_i\}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y) = X \cap Y.$$

Using $\Gamma_4(X) = \text{dom}(X)$, we may construct the projection of a binary relation onto its first/(second) coordinate.

Using $\Gamma_1(X, Y) = \{X, Y\}$ and $\bar{p}$ we may construct $\Gamma_1(p_i, p_i) = \{p_i\}$.

Using $\Gamma_3(X, Y) = X \times Y$ repeatedly we may construct the sets like $X^2, X^3, \dots$ and $X \times \{p_1\} \times \dots \times \{p_n\} = X \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y) = X \cap Y.$$

Using $\Gamma_4(X) = \text{dom}(X)$, we may construct the projection of a binary relation onto its first/(second) coordinate.

Using $\Gamma_1(X, Y) = \{X, Y\}$ and $\bar{p}$ we may construct $\Gamma_1(p_i, p_i) = \{p_i\}$.

Using $\Gamma_3(X, Y) = X \times Y$ repeatedly we may construct the sets like $X^2, X^3, \dots$ and $X \times \{p_1\} \times \dots \times \{p_n\} = X \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 1

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\} \quad Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Using $\Gamma_2(X, Y) = X - Y$, we may construct the intersection of two sets:

$$\Gamma_2(X, \Gamma_2(X, Y)) = X - (X - Y) = X \cap Y.$$

Using $\Gamma_4(X) = \text{dom}(X)$, we may construct the projection of a binary relation onto its first/(second) coordinate.

Using $\Gamma_1(X, Y) = \{X, Y\}$ and $\bar{p}$ we may construct $\Gamma_1(p_i, p_i) = \{p_i\}$.

Using $\Gamma_3(X, Y) = X \times Y$ repeatedly we may construct the sets like $X^2, X^3, \dots$ and $X \times \{p_1\} \times \dots \times \{p_n\} = X \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case. We have $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \in V$,

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case. We have $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \in V$, so since M is almost universal there is a set $\hat{X} \in M$ such that $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq \hat{X}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case. We have $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \in V$, so since M is almost universal there is a set $\hat{X} \in M$ such that $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq \hat{X}$. Now, construct $\hat{Z} = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \hat{X}^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case. We have $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \in V$, so since M is almost universal there is a set $\hat{X} \in M$ such that $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq \hat{X}$. Now, construct $\hat{Z} = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \hat{X}^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$. Intersect $\hat{Z}$ with $X \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$ to obtain $Y \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$.

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case. We have $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \in V$, so since M is almost universal there is a set $\hat{X} \in M$ such that $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq \hat{X}$. Now, construct $\hat{Z} = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \hat{X}^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$. Intersect $\hat{Z}$ with $X \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$ to obtain $Y \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$. Use Γ_4 to project onto the first coordinate,

Constructing Y from Z and $\bar{p}$, Part 2

Suppose that $X \in M$ and $p_1, \dots, p_n \in M$. Suppose that we can construct in M any set of the form:

$$Z = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}.$$

Our goal is to construct from such an element of M another element of M :

$$Y = \{x \in X \mid \varphi(x, \bar{p})\}.$$

This would be easier if X contained all the parameters, so let's adjust to that case. We have $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \in V$, so since M is almost universal there is a set $\hat{X} \in M$ such that $X \cup \{p_1, \dots, p_n\} \subseteq \hat{X}$. Now, construct $\hat{Z} = \{(x, y_1, \dots, y_n) \in \hat{X}^{n+1} \mid \varphi(x, \bar{y})\}$. Intersect $\hat{Z}$ with $X \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$ to obtain $Y \times \{(p_1, \dots, p_n)\}$. Use Γ_4 to project onto the first coordinate, thereby obtaining Y .

Avoiding equality in φ

Avoiding equality in φ

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M where φ is a formula in the language of set theory.

Avoiding equality in φ

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M where φ is a formula in the language of set theory. Since we have already proved that the Axiom of Extensionality holds in M , we may replace instances of equality $(s = t)$ in φ with

$$(\forall u)((u \in s) \leftrightarrow (u \in t)).$$

Avoiding equality in φ

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M where φ is a formula in the language of set theory. Since we have already proved that the Axiom of Extensionality holds in M , we may replace instances of equality $(s = t)$ in φ with

$$(\forall u)((u \in s) \leftrightarrow (u \in t)).$$

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1.

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula)

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$.

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$. The proof is by induction on the length of the tuple $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$.

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$. The proof is by induction on the length of the tuple $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$. There are many cases, and we explain only one:

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$. The proof is by induction on the length of the tuple $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$. There are many cases, and we explain only one:

If $\varphi(\bar{y})$ is $y_{n-1} \in y_n$,

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$. The proof is by induction on the length of the tuple $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$. There are many cases, and we explain only one:

If $\varphi(\bar{y})$ is $y_{n-1} \in y_n$, then

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = X^{n-2} \times \Gamma_5(X),$$

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$. The proof is by induction on the length of the tuple $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$. There are many cases, and we explain only one:

If $\varphi(\bar{y})$ is $y_{n-1} \in y_n$, then

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = X^{n-2} \times \Gamma_5(X),$$

where $\Gamma_5(X) = \{ \langle y_1, y_2 \rangle \in X \times X \mid y_1 \in y_2 \}$

Parameter-free continuation, Atomic Formulas

It remains to explain how to construct sets in M of the form

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}.$$

This is done by induction on the complexity of φ .

Case 1. (φ is an atomic formula) I.e., it is of the form $y_i \in y_j$. The proof is by induction on the length of the tuple $(y_1, \dots, y_n)$. There are many cases, and we explain only one:

If $\varphi(\bar{y})$ is $y_{n-1} \in y_n$, then

$$Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = X^{n-2} \times \Gamma_5(X),$$

where $\Gamma_5(X) = \{ \langle x, y \rangle \in X \times X \mid x \in y \}$.

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2.

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha)$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\}$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}\end{aligned}$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3.

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Construct the following elements of M :

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Construct the following elements of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}, \quad Z_\beta = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \beta(\bar{y})\}.$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Construct the following elements of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}, \quad Z_\beta = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \beta(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use set-difference to construct their intersection:

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Construct the following elements of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}, \quad Z_\beta = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \beta(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use set-difference to construct their intersection:

$$\Gamma_2(Z_\alpha, \Gamma_2(Z_\alpha, Z_\beta))$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Construct the following elements of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}, \quad Z_\beta = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \beta(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use set-difference to construct their intersection:

$$\Gamma_2(Z_\alpha, \Gamma_2(Z_\alpha, Z_\beta)) = Z_\alpha \cap Z_\beta$$

Parameter-free continuation, Connectives

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M .

Case 2. ($\varphi = \neg\alpha$)

Construct the following element of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use $\Gamma_2(S, T) = S - T$ to construct the set-difference

$$\begin{aligned}\Gamma_2(X^n, Z_\alpha) &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \neg\alpha(\bar{y})\} \\ &= \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\} = Z.\end{aligned}$$

Case 3. ($\varphi = \alpha \wedge \beta$)

Construct the following elements of M :

$$Z_\alpha = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \alpha(\bar{y})\}, \quad Z_\beta = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \beta(\bar{y})\}.$$

Then use set-difference to construct their intersection:

$$\Gamma_2(Z_\alpha, \Gamma_2(Z_\alpha, Z_\beta)) = Z_\alpha \cap Z_\beta = Z.$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof:

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\hat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V .

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\hat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Given $X \in V$ with $X \subseteq M$, define $\Delta(X) = X \cup \bigcup \{\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}} \mid \bar{y} \in X^n\}$ in V .

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Given $X \in V$ with $X \subseteq M$, define $\Delta(X) = X \cup \bigcup \{\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}} \mid \bar{y} \in X^n\}$ in V . Note that $\Delta(X) \in V$ and $\Delta(X) \subseteq M$.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Given $X \in V$ with $X \subseteq M$, define $\Delta(X) = X \cup \bigcup \{\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}} \mid \bar{y} \in X^n\}$ in V . Note that $\Delta(X) \in V$ and $\Delta(X) \subseteq M$. Start at S , iterate Δ , and take the union in V : $T := \bigcup \Delta^m(S)$.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Given $X \in V$ with $X \subseteq M$, define $\Delta(X) = X \cup \bigcup \{\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}} \mid \bar{y} \in X^n\}$ in V . Note that $\Delta(X) \in V$ and $\Delta(X) \subseteq M$. Start at S , iterate Δ , and take the union in V : $T := \bigcup \Delta^m(S)$. The result is a set $T \in V$ such that $T \subseteq M$ and for all $\bar{y} \in T$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Given $X \in V$ with $X \subseteq M$, define $\Delta(X) = X \cup \bigcup \{\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}} \mid \bar{y} \in X^n\}$ in V . Note that $\Delta(X) \in V$ and $\Delta(X) \subseteq M$. Start at S , iterate Δ , and take the union in V : $T := \bigcup \Delta^m(S)$. The result is a set $T \in V$ such that $T \subseteq M$ and for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 1

We want to construct $Z = \{(y_1, \dots, y_n) \in X^n \mid \varphi(\bar{y})\}$ in M in the case where $\varphi(\bar{y}) = (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})$.

Bounding Lemma. For each $S \in M$ there is a $T \in V$, such that $T \subseteq M$, and $S \subseteq T$ where for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Proof: For any class C in V , let $\widehat{C}$ be the V -set of minimal-rank elements of C in V . Given $\bar{y}$, let $C_{\bar{y}}$ be the V -class $\{x \in M \mid \alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$. Thus, $\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}}$ is the V -set of minimal-rank elements of the V -class $C_{\bar{y}}$.

Given $X \in V$ with $X \subseteq M$, define $\Delta(X) = X \cup \bigcup \{\widehat{C_{\bar{y}}} \mid \bar{y} \in X^n\}$ in V . Note that $\Delta(X) \in V$ and $\Delta(X) \subseteq M$. Start at S , iterate Δ , and take the union in V : $T := \bigcup \Delta^m(S)$. The result is a set $T \in V$ such that $T \subseteq M$ and for all $\bar{y} \in T$

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}). \quad \square$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given X

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations.

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations. Thus $M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$ iff $\Gamma(U, W_1, \dots, W_n)$ for some $U, W_i \in M$. It follows that, for all $\bar{w} \in X^n$,

$$M \models (\exists u)\alpha(u, \bar{w})$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations. Thus $M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$ iff $\Gamma(U, W_1, \dots, W_n)$ for some $U, W_i \in M$. It follows that, for all $\bar{w} \in X^n$,

$$M \models (\exists u)\alpha(u, \bar{w}) \quad \leftrightarrow \quad (\exists u \in U)M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations. Thus $M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$ iff $\Gamma(U, W_1, \dots, W_n)$ for some $U, W_i \in M$. It follows that, for all $\bar{w} \in X^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} M \models (\exists u)\alpha(u, \bar{w}) &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U) M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w}) \\ &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U)((u, \bar{w}) \in \Gamma(U, \bar{W})) \end{aligned}$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations. Thus $M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$ iff $\Gamma(U, W_1, \dots, W_n)$ for some $U, W_i \in M$. It follows that, for all $\bar{w} \in X^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} M \models (\exists u)\alpha(u, \bar{w}) &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U) M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w}) \\ &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U)((u, \bar{w}) \in \Gamma(U, \bar{W})) \\ &\leftrightarrow \bar{w} \in (X^n \cap \text{dom}^r(\Gamma(U, \bar{W}))) \end{aligned}$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations. Thus $M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$ iff $\Gamma(U, W_1, \dots, W_n)$ for some $U, W_i \in M$. It follows that, for all $\bar{w} \in X^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} M \models (\exists u)\alpha(u, \bar{w}) &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U) M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w}) \\ &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U)((u, \bar{w}) \in \Gamma(U, \bar{W})) \\ &\leftrightarrow \bar{w} \in (X^n \cap \text{dom}^r(\Gamma(U, \bar{W}))) \\ &\leftrightarrow \bar{w} \in Z. \end{aligned}$$

Parameter-free continuation, Existential Quantifier, Part 2

We want to construct $Z = \{\bar{y} \in X^n \mid (\exists x)\alpha(x, \bar{y})\}$.

Given $X(= S)$, the Bounding Lemma yields $T \supseteq X$, $T \in V$, $T \subseteq M$ such that

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in T) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

Since M is almost universal, we may find $U \supseteq T$ such that $U \in M$ and

$$(\exists x) \alpha(x, \bar{y}) \rightarrow (\exists x \in U) \alpha(x, \bar{y}).$$

By induction, $\{(u, \bar{w}) \in U^n \mid \alpha(u, \bar{w})\}$ is generated by elements of M under some composition Γ of Gödel operations. Thus $M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w})$ iff $\Gamma(U, W_1, \dots, W_n)$ for some $U, W_i \in M$. It follows that, for all $\bar{w} \in X^n$,

$$\begin{aligned} M \models (\exists u)\alpha(u, \bar{w}) &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U) M \models \alpha(u, \bar{w}) \\ &\leftrightarrow (\exists u \in U)((u, \bar{w}) \in \Gamma(U, \bar{W})) \\ &\leftrightarrow \bar{w} \in (X^n \cap \text{dom}^r(\Gamma(U, \bar{W}))) \\ &\leftrightarrow \bar{w} \in Z. \quad \square \end{aligned}$$