

# A NOTE ON THE GENERALIZED CONTINUUM HYPOTHESIS. III.

BOLESŁAW SOBOCIŃSKI

## §5\*

In [11], p. 72, point (vii), and p. 76, point (xi), it is proved that the formulas  $C1$ ,  $B2$  and  $B3$  which are the particular instances of formulas  $C$  and  $B$ , cf. [7], p. 274, are such that  $C1$  is a consequence of  $E_1$ ,  $B2$  follows from  $\mathfrak{C}$  and  $B3$  is provable in the general set theory. Now we shall show:

1) that the following particular instances of  $D$

$D2$  For any cardinal number  $m$  and any aleph  $\mathfrak{a}$ , if  $2^m = 2^{\mathfrak{a}}$ , then  $m = \mathfrak{a}$ .

and

$D3$  For any cardinal number  $m$  and any aleph  $\mathfrak{a}$ , if  $2^m = 2^{2^{\mathfrak{a}}}$ , then  $m = 2^{\mathfrak{a}}$ .

are consequences of Cantor's hypothesis on alephs.

2) that the following particular instance of  $C$

$C2$  For any cardinal number  $m$  and any aleph  $\mathfrak{a}$ , if  $\mathfrak{a} < m$ , then  $2^{\mathfrak{a}} < 2^m$ .

is a consequence of  $D2$ ;

3) that the formulas  $D1$  and  $C1$ , which are, obviously, the instances of  $D2$  and  $C2$  respectively, are equivalent in the field of general set theory; and

4) that the following formula

$E_3$  For any cardinal number  $m$  and any aleph  $\mathfrak{a}$ , if  $m < 2^{2^{\mathfrak{a}}}$ , then  $m \leq 2^{\mathfrak{a}}$

and which is such that  $E_2$  is its substitution follows from  $\mathfrak{C}$ .

We prove it as follows:

(xii) Cantor's hypothesis on alephs implies formulas  $D2$ ,  $D3$  and  $E_3$ .

(m) Proof of  $D2$ . Let us assume the conditions of  $D2$ , viz. that

---

\*The first and the second parts of this paper appeared in *Notre Dame Journal of Formal Logic*, v. III (1962), pp. 274-278, and v. IV (1963), pp. 67-79. They will be referred to throughout this third part as [7] and [11] respectively. See the additional Bibliography given at the end of this part. An acquaintance with [7] and [11] is presupposed.