

Re: 1-1/2+1/3-1/4+1/5-1/6+1/7

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Han de Bruijn <Han.deBruijn@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx> writes:

Time to hook in with an improved version of my purported "Proof that ZFC is inconsistent" (well, it's not the proper thread, but ..). Scrutinize, please.

Proof that ZFC is inconsistent

You are *so* cute.

Lemma

Let x, y be any sets, then (the `_same_` function S as above):

y is in $S[x]$ iff there is some n such that for all $m > n$
 y is in $S_m[x]$

Here, $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $m \in \mathbb{N}$ and $S_m[x]$ defined as above.

Proof

As an exercise for the interested reader ;-)

Bullshit.

I've already said that this is false, so how do you dare omit the proof?

In <87d4r3r3ur.fsf@xxxxxxxxxxxxxx>, I explicitly anticipated this argument. Let

$$T(x) = \{ y \in \mathbb{N} \mid (\exists n \in \mathbb{N})(\forall m \in \mathbb{N})(m > n \rightarrow y \in S_m[x]) \}$$

Then we see that

y is in $S[x]$ iff $(\exists z \text{ in } x)(\forall w \text{ in } N)(w \text{ in } y \leftrightarrow (\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow w \text{ in } S_m(z)))$

[the corresponding formula in the previous post was not right, but see below] while

y is in $T(x)$ iff $(\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow (\exists z \text{ in } x)(y = S_m(z)))$

If you want to show that $S[x] = T(x)$, then you sure as hell can't leave the proof to *this* reader, because I don't see any reason that it's true.

Lemma:

y is in $S[x]$ iff $(\exists z \text{ in } x)(\forall w \text{ in } N)(w \text{ in } y \leftrightarrow (\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow w \text{ in } S_m(z)))$

Proof:

y is in $S[x]$ iff $(\exists z \text{ in } x)(y = S[z])$

w is in $S[z]$ iff $(\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow w \text{ in } S_m(z))$.

Note that $S[z] \subset N$, since each $S_m(z) \subset N$.

Thus,

y is in $S[x]$ iff $(\exists z \text{ in } x)(\forall w \text{ in } N)(w \text{ in } y \leftrightarrow (\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow w \text{ in } S_m(z)))$

Lemma:

y is in $T(x)$ iff $(\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow (\exists z \text{ in } x)(y = S_m(z)))$

Proof:

By definition,

y is in $T(x)$ iff $(\exists n \text{ in } N)(\forall m \text{ in } N)(m > n \rightarrow y \text{ in } S_m[x])$.

y is in $S_m[x]$ iff $(\exists z \text{ in } x)(y = S_m(z))$.

Proof left to reader my ass, Han. That was either just butt-stupid or dishonest. I had *already* suggested[1] that the lemma is false. If you think otherwise, then have the balls to prove it.

Footnotes:

Re: 1-1/2+1/3-1/4+1/5-1/6+1/7

[1] Though, to be honest, my description of S[x] was simply off.

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