

# HOW TO COUNT

## TO INFINITY AND BEYOND

Shall we count to infinity and beyond?  
Let us count to the ordinal  $\omega^2$ , as  
though counting into the Sun.  
Get started below.

### Anyone can learn to count in the ordinals

Let us learn the names of the ordinals and how they  
proceed in order. Start with zero at the bottom  
and count through the natural numbers. The first  
infinite ordinal is  $\omega$  (pronounced “omega”), which is a  
limit ordinal, because it has no immediate predecessor.  
Adding one—we can always add one—we form  $\omega + 1$ ,  
 $\omega + 2$ , and so on, approaching  $\omega \cdot 2$ , the second limit  
ordinal, and ultimately the ordinals  $\omega \cdot n + k$ . The  
supremum is  $\omega^2$ , the first compound limit ordinal, a  
limit of limit ordinals.

There is no end  
to the ordinals

We can always add one

We make it to  $\omega^2$ , the first  
compound limit ordinal,  
a limit of limit ordinals

Thus, we count through  
ordinals of the form  $\omega \cdot n + k$

Simple limit ordinals  
are reached by adding  $\omega$

The successor of any ordinal  
is reached by adding one

The second limit ordinal is  $\omega \cdot 2$ ,  
which can also be expressed as  $\omega + \omega$

We count through  
ordinals of the form  $\omega + k$

We can always add one

We reach infinity!  
The ordinal number  $\omega$  is the first infinite ordinal,  
the supremum of all finite ordinals. It is a  
limit ordinal, having no immediate predecessor

Thus, we count through  
the natural numbers

We can always add one

Add one

We count from zero

### Just like counting to 100

When we count to one hundred, notice that within  
each decade—the teens, the twenties, the thirties—it  
is just like counting to ten. We thus count to ten  
altogether ten times. Similarly, when we count to  $\omega^2$ ,  
we encounter  $\omega$  many eons, each of size  $\omega$ . Counting  
to  $\omega^2$  is thus counting to  $\omega$  altogether  $\omega$  many times.  
And just as the numbers up to one hundred have two  
digits in base ten, similarly the ordinals up to  $\omega^2$  have  
the form  $\omega \cdot n + k$ , two digits in base  $\omega$ .

### No end to the ordinals

The ordinals look the same continuing forward from  
any point, as though starting anew. Beyond  $\omega^2$ , we  
find  $\omega^3$ ,  $\omega^\omega$ , and the ordinal  $\omega^{\omega^\omega}$ , known as  $\epsilon_0$ . Every  
set of ordinals has a supremum—the Church-Kleene  
ordinal  $\omega_1^{\text{CK}}$  is the supremum of the computable  
ordinals; true  $\omega_1$  is the first uncountable ordinal.  
Continuing upward, we strive for the higher infinities of  
large cardinal set theory as the ordinal numbers pour  
without end through the transfinite hourglass.

### Want to learn more?

The ordinals are a fundamental number system  
introduced by Georg Cantor in the 19th century and  
studied continuously since then in the subject known  
as set theory. Pick up a set theory book or take a set  
theory class to learn more!

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<http://jdh.hamkins.org/counting-to-infinity-poster>

**Start here**

