

Forcing with ultrafilters

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For κ singular strong limit ($\tau < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\tau < \kappa$), $2^\kappa = \kappa^+$.

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generally fails at κ^+ if ${}^{<\kappa}\kappa = \kappa$. Can hold at \aleph_2 (Mitchell).

Trees

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Tree property at successor of singular

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Get tree property at τ^+ .

Additional principles

τ in rest of talk, always a singular cardinal of cofinality ω .

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A **square** sequence at τ^+ is a sequence $\langle C_\xi \mid \xi < \tau^+ \rangle$ so that C_ξ is club in ξ , of order type $\leq \tau$, and the clubs cohere.

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$\prod \delta_i = \{ \text{functions } f \text{ so that } \text{Dom}(f) = \omega \text{ and } f(i) \in \delta_i \}.$

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A **scale** of length τ^+ in $\prod_{i < \omega} \delta_i$ is a sequence $\langle f_\xi \mid \xi < \tau^+ \rangle$ which is $<^*$ -increasing and cofinal.

Other principles

Scales are central tools in Shalah's PCF theory. Eg:

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Theorem (Shelah)

$\exists A \subseteq \omega$ so that $\prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ carries a scale of length $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

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Proof sketch.

Easy to construct $<^*$ -increasing $\vec{f} = \langle f_\xi \mid \xi < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$ in $\prod_{n < \omega} \aleph_n$. Work goes into making sure \vec{f} has an **exact upper bound (eub)**, that is a bound g so that \vec{f} is cofinal in g . One can then turn \vec{f} into a scale on $\prod_{i < \omega} \text{Cof}(g(i))$. \square

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Definition

$\alpha \leq \text{Length}(\vec{f})$ with $\text{Cof}(\alpha) > \omega$ is **good** for \vec{f} if $\vec{f} \restriction \alpha$ has an eub of cofinality $\text{Cof}(\alpha)$. Otherwise α is **bad**.

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Easy to construct $<^*$ -increasing $\vec{f} = \langle f_\xi \mid \xi < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$ in $\prod_{n < \omega} \aleph_n$. Work goes into making sure \vec{f} has an **exact upper bound (eub)**, that is a bound g so that \vec{f} is cofinal in g . One can then turn \vec{f} into a scale on $\prod_{i < \omega} \text{Cof}(g(i))$. \square

Definition

$\alpha \leq \text{Length}(\vec{f})$ with $\text{Cof}(\alpha) > \omega$ is **good** for \vec{f} if $\vec{f} \restriction \alpha$ has an eub of cofinality $\text{Cof}(\alpha)$. Otherwise α is **bad**.

A scale of length τ^+ is good if it has a club of good points. Otherwise the scale is bad.

Other principles

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Requires some assumptions on \mathbb{P} and G : \mathbb{P} is a partially ordered set, G is a filter, and G meets every dense open subset of \mathbb{P} in M . (Such G are called **generic** over M .)

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Work in M . Consider \mathbb{P} consisting of all finite partial functions from $\aleph_2 \times \omega$ into $\{0, 1\}$, ordered by extension: $r <_{\mathbb{P}} s$ iff r extends s .

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Prove $(\aleph_2)^{M[G]} = (\aleph_2)^M$. Here fundamental theorem of forcing is crucial. Allows reasoning in M about $f: (\aleph_1)^M \rightarrow (\aleph_2)^M$ that belong to $M[G]$. Using properties of \mathbb{P} in M show such f are not onto.

Changing 2^{κ}

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Further, M and $M[G]$ have the same cardinals. Argument again uses fundamental theorem of forcing. Relies on the **closure** of \mathbb{P} to show cardinals $\leq \kappa$ are preserved.

Consider \mathbb{P} consisting of all finite partial functions from ω to κ , ordered by extension.

Without closure

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Increasing the powerset of a singular cardinal will typically collapse it.

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Theorem (Shelah)

Failures of SCH at \aleph_ω are limited: if $2^{\aleph_n} < \aleph_\omega$ for each n , then $2^{\aleph_\omega} < \aleph_{\omega_4}$.

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Prikry forcing

Many uses of ultrafilters in forcing.

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By genericity, g is cofinal in κ . It has order type ω .

The clause $t - s \subseteq X$ above restricts g , and prevents it from coding any patterns of ordinals.

Prikry forcing

Many uses of ultrafilters in forcing. We concentrate on those that help change cofinalities.

Let κ be measurable, and let \mathcal{U} be κ -complete ultrafilter over κ .

Prikry forcing is the poset \mathbb{P} consisting of pairs $\langle s, X \rangle$ where s is a finite subset of κ and $X \subseteq \kappa$ belongs to \mathcal{U} . The order on \mathbb{P} is defined by:
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By genericity, g is cofinal in κ . It has order type ω .

The clause $t - s \subseteq X$ above restricts g , and prevents it from coding any patterns of ordinals. g turns the cofinality of κ to ω , and **does nothing else**.

Magidor forcing

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Recall: Easy to change ${}^\kappa 2$ for regular κ , without collapsing cardinals. Difficult for singular κ .

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Question on PFA answered in the positive.

First cracks

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Gitik–Sharon, investigating combinatorial properties compatible with failure of the SCH, recently proved:

Theorem (Gitik–Sharon 2008)

(Assuming the existence of a supercompact cardinal.)

There is a model with a cardinal κ so that:

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Gitik–Sharon showed it does not follow from failure of SCH.

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Can obtain the same, but with $\text{Cof}(\kappa) = \lambda$ (arbitrary λ).

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Adapt Gitik–Sharon construction, replace $\lambda = \kappa^{(+\omega)}$ by τ .

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In starting model, ${}^\kappa 2 = \kappa^{(+\omega+2)} = \lambda^{++}$.

In end model: ${}^\kappa 2 = (\lambda^{++})^M = (\kappa^{++})^{M[G]}$.

Suppose $\tau > \kappa$ is a limit of supercompacts of cofinality ω . Recall (Magidor–Shelah) tree property holds at τ^+ if τ is a limit of supercompacts.

Adapt Gitik–Sharon construction, replace $\lambda = \kappa^{(+\omega)}$ by τ .

Try to preserve Magidor–Shelah result.

More on Gitik–Sharon

Gitik–Sharon model constructed by Diagonal Prikry forcing, using supercompactness ultrafilters \mathcal{U}_n on $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\kappa^{(+n)})$.

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Try to preserve Magidor–Shelah result. (Two levels of preservation. First, ${}^\kappa 2 = \tau^{++}$, second G . Both pose difficulties.)

Answer

Forcing with
ultrafilters

I.Neeman

Singular cardinal
combinatorics

Forcing

Use of ultrafilters

Recent results

Theorem (N.)

(Assuming the existence of ω supercompact cardinals.)

There is a model with a cardinal κ so that:

1. $\text{Cof}(\kappa) = \omega$.
2. SCH fails at κ .
3. *The tree property holds at κ^+ .*

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Question

Can this be done with additional collapsing, so that κ becomes \aleph_ω ? Or even \aleph_{ω^2} ?