

Groupwise dense number after Combinatorial tree forcing of meager ideals

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Outline

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Main Results
- 3 Sketch of the Proof
- 4 Conclusion

- **Main Objective:**

- Investigate **cardinal invariants** after forcing with the Borel σ -algebra modulo **the σ -ideal generated by closed sets of null ideal** on 2^ω .

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Note that the forcing of Borel σ -algebra modulo **the σ -ideal generated by closed null sets on 2^ω** is represented by a combinatorial tree forcing on a **meager ideal on ω** .

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Theorem 2 (Main Theorem)

*Assume that J is a **meager** ideal on ω . Then, the countable support iteration of **combinatorial tree forcing** $Q(J)$ of length ω_2 forces that $\mathfrak{g} = \aleph_2$.*

Definition 3 (Groupwise dense set)

A set $G \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$ is **groupwise dense** if

- 1 For $a, b \in [\omega]^\omega$, if $a \in G$ and $b \subseteq^* a$, then $b \in G$.
- 2 For any interval partition $\langle I_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ of ω , there is some $A \in [\omega]^\omega$ such that $\bigcup_{n \in A} I_n \in G$.

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Definition 4 (Groupwise dense number)

$\mathfrak{g} := \min\{\kappa : \exists \langle G_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle \text{ groupwise dense sets, } \bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} G_\alpha = \emptyset\}$.

Definition 5 (Combinatorial tree forcing)

Combinatorial tree forcing $Q(J)$ consists of those trees $T \subseteq \omega^{<\omega}$ for which every node $t \in T$ has an extension $s \in T$ satisfying $\text{succ}_T(s) \notin J$. $Q(J)$ is ordered by inclusion.

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Basic Property of a meager ideal on ω (Jalani-Naini, Talagrand)

An ideal J on ω is **meager** iff:

we can find a finite interval partition $\langle I_\ell : \ell < \omega \rangle$ of ω such that for any infinite $A \subseteq \omega$, $\bigcup_{\ell \in A} I_\ell \notin J$.

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Lemma 7 (Key Lemma)

Assume that J is a **meager** ideal on ω .

Let G be a **groupwise dense** set in the ground model V , $\dot{r} \in \omega^\omega$ be a name for the **generic real** of $Q(J)$, and $\text{ran}^*(\dot{r})$ denotes the name of the set $\{\dot{r}(j) : \forall i < j, \dot{r}(i) < \dot{r}(j)\}$.

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Then $Q(J)$ forces that $\exists b \in G, \text{ran}^*(\dot{r}) \subseteq^* b$.

Sketch of the Proof (1/2)

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Finally, the pruned condition forces that $\text{ran}^*(\dot{r}) \subseteq^* \bigcup_{i \in B} [k_i, k_{i+1}) \in G$. □

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Thank you for your attention!

References

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