

Expected values for the a.d. number and 3D-iterations

Diego A. Mejía

Technische Universität Wien

Winter School in Abstract Analysis
Hejnice, Czech Republic
February 5th, 2016

This is a part of a joint work with V. Fischer, S. Friedman and D. Montoya-Amaya

Some basic notions

- For $f, g \in \omega^\omega$, $f \leq^* g$ (g dominates f) means that $f(n) \leq g(n)$ for all but finitely many $n < \omega$.
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Fact

$$\mathfrak{b} \leq \mathfrak{d} \text{ and } \mathfrak{b} \leq \mathfrak{a}.$$

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Typically, it requires a lot of work to increase α (beyond \mathfrak{b}).

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Conjecture

Many of these iterations force $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{b} \dots$ at least by **technical changes** in their construction.

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J. Brendle and V. Fischer succeeded to find the methods!

Theorem (Brendle and Fischer 2011)

If $\kappa \leq \mu$ are uncountable regular and $\mu^{\aleph_0} = \mu$ then there is a ccc poset forcing $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{a} = \kappa \leq \mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{c} = \mu$.

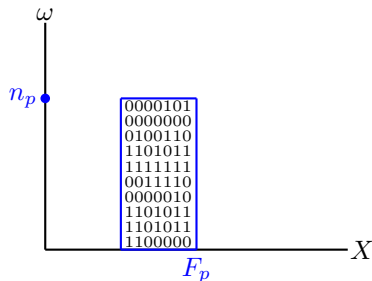
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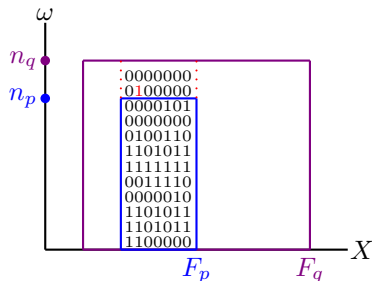


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- **Order:** $q \leq p$ iff $p \subseteq q$ and, for any $i \in n_q \setminus n_p$, there is **at most one** $x \in F_p$ such that $p(x, i) = 1$.



Adding a mad family

The poset adds generically a family $\mathcal{A}|X := \langle A_x : x \in X \rangle$ of subsets of ω where

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Therefore, if δ is a limit ordinal, \mathbb{H}_δ comes from the FS-iteration $\langle \mathbb{H}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha \rangle_{\alpha < \delta}$ where $\dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha$ is σ -centered.

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- $\mathbb{H}_X \simeq \mathbb{C}_{\omega_1}$ when $|X| = \aleph_1$.

Definition (Brendle and Fischer 2011)

Let M be a transitive model of ZFC, $\mathcal{A} = \{A_z : z \in \Omega\} \in M$ a family of infinite subsets of ω and $B^* \in [\omega]^{\aleph_0}$.

Preservation properties

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Let M be a transitive model of ZFC, $\mathcal{A} = \{A_z : z \in \Omega\} \in M$ a family of infinite subsets of ω and $B^* \in [\omega]^{\aleph_0}$. B^* *diagonalizes M outside \mathcal{A}* if, for any $h : \omega \times [\Omega]^{<\aleph_0} \rightarrow \omega$, $h \in M$, and any $m < \omega$ there are $i \geq m$ and $F \in [\Omega]^{<\aleph_0}$ such that $[i, h(i, F)) \setminus \bigcup_{z \in F} A_z \subseteq B^*$.

Lemma (Brendle and Fischer 2011)

Let \mathcal{A} , M and B^* as above. If B^* diagonalizes M outside \mathcal{A} then $|X \cap B^*| = \aleph_0$ for any $X \in M \cap [\omega]^{\aleph_0} \setminus \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A})$.

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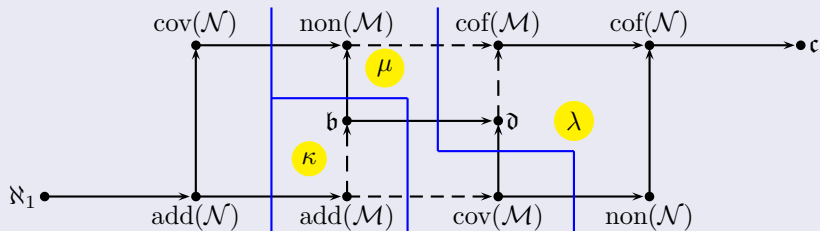
Lemma (Brendle and Fischer 2011)

In V , let Ω be a set and $z^* \in \Omega$. Then, in $V^{\mathbb{H}_\Omega}$, A_{z^*} diagonalizes $V^{\mathbb{H}_\Omega \setminus \{z^*\}}$ outside $\mathcal{A}|(\Omega \setminus \{z^*\})$.

An application

Theorem (essentially Brendle 1991)

Let $\kappa \leq \mu$ be uncountable regular cardinals, $\mu \leq \lambda$ such that $\lambda^{<\kappa} = \lambda$.
Then, there is a ccc poset forcing

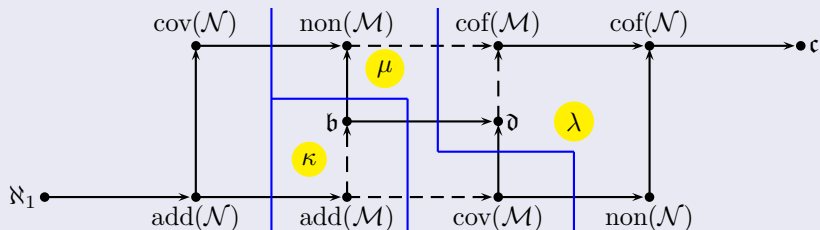


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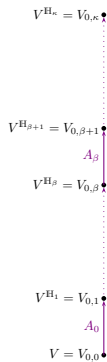
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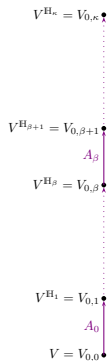
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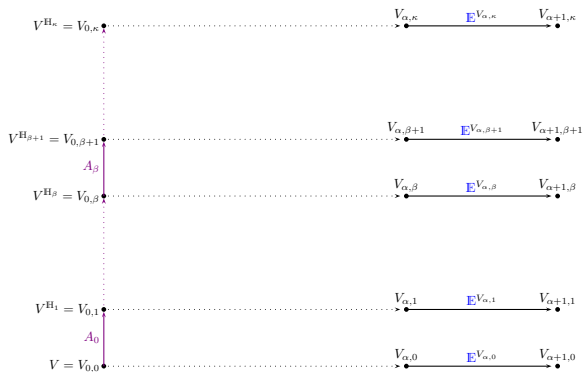
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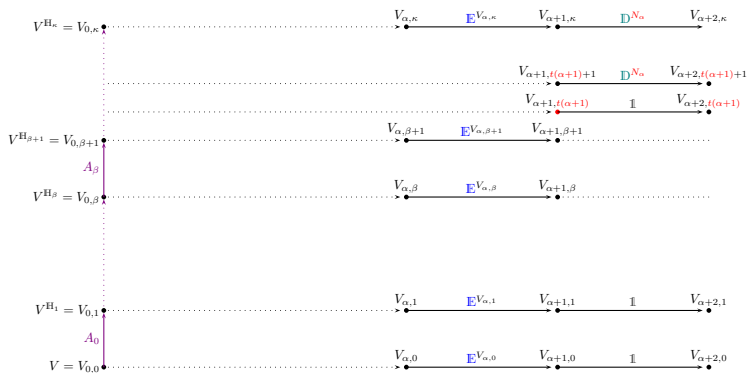
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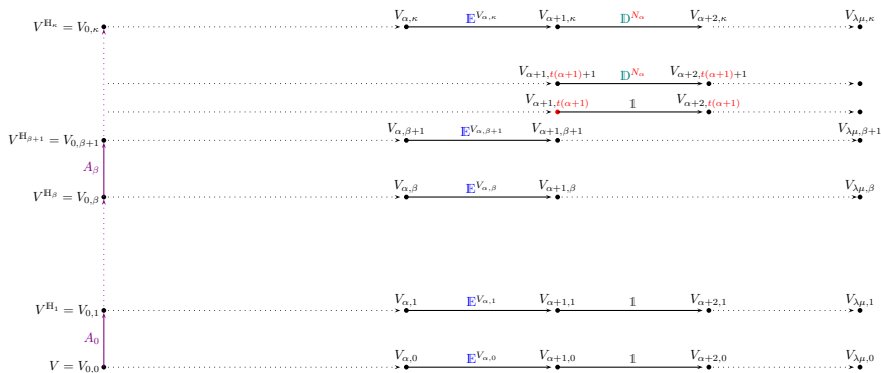
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Parallel FS-iterations of length λ_μ .

Technicalities

Fix $M \subseteq N$ transitive models of ZFC, $\mathcal{A} \in M$ and $B^* \in N$ diagonalizing M outside \mathcal{A} .

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The same holds for random forcing and Cohen forcing.

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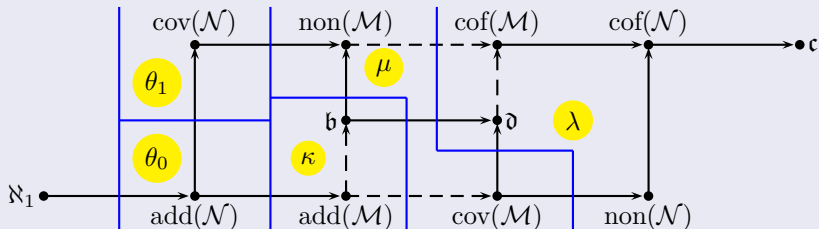
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- (ii) a ccc poset of size $< \kappa$,*

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More examples

Corollary

Let $\theta_0 \leq \theta_1 \leq \kappa \leq \mu$ be uncountable regular cardinals, $\mu \leq \lambda$ such that $\lambda^{<\kappa} = \lambda$. Then, there is a ccc poset forcing

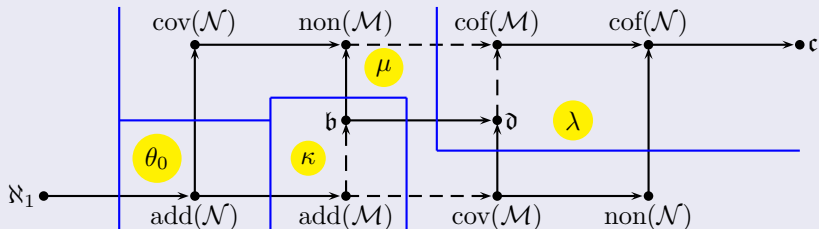


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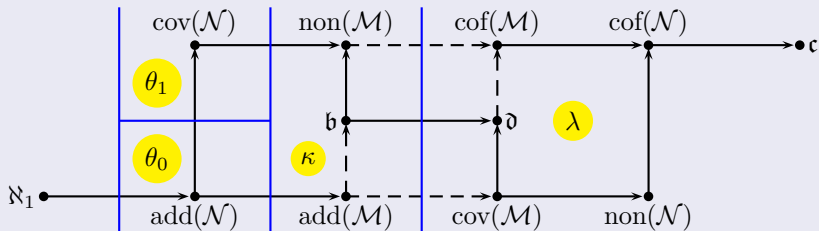


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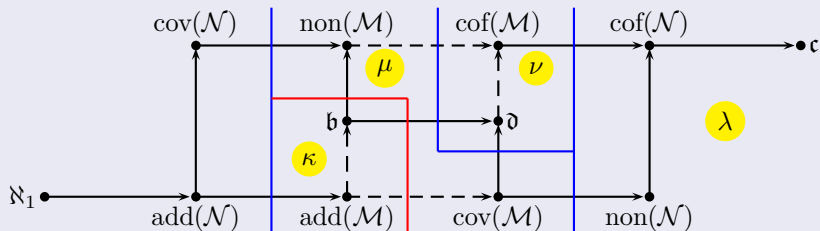


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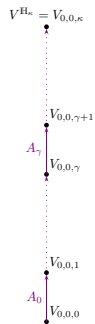
... turned into a 3D-iteration!

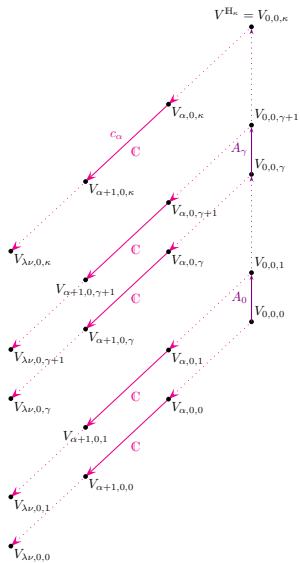
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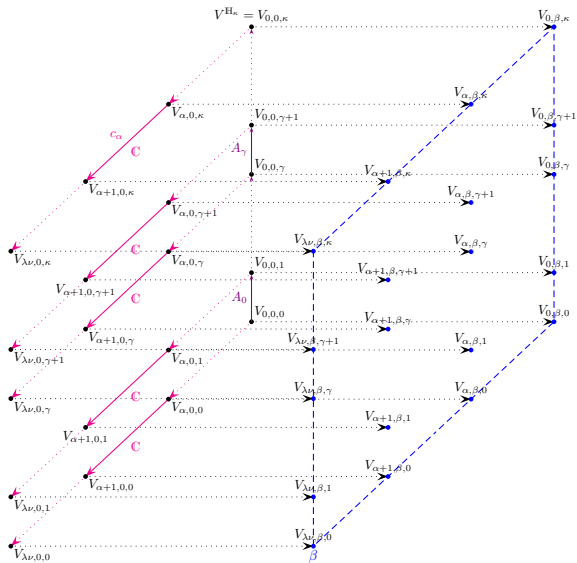
Let $\kappa \leq \mu \leq \nu$ be uncountable regular cardinals, $\nu \leq \lambda$ such that $\lambda^{\aleph_0} = \lambda$. Then, there is a ccc poset forcing

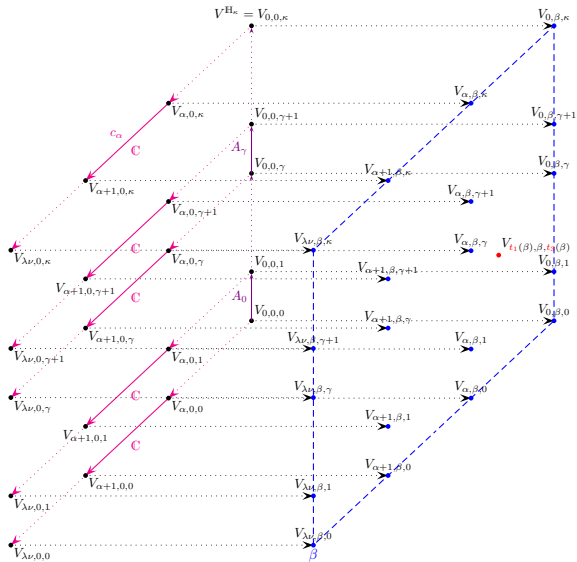


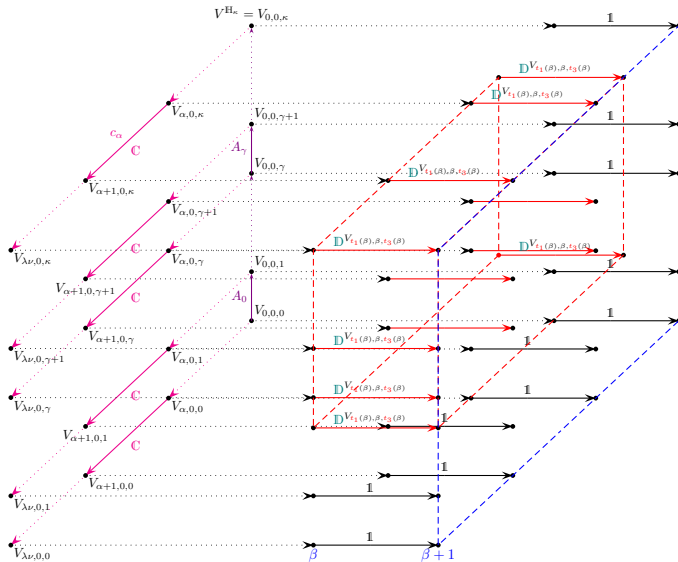
and $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{b}$.

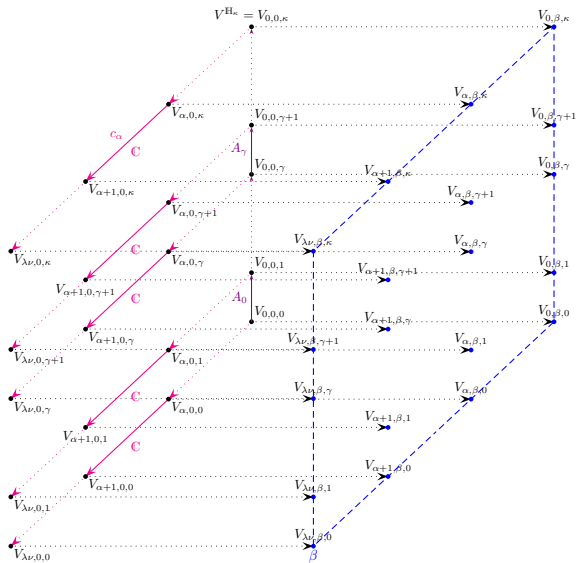


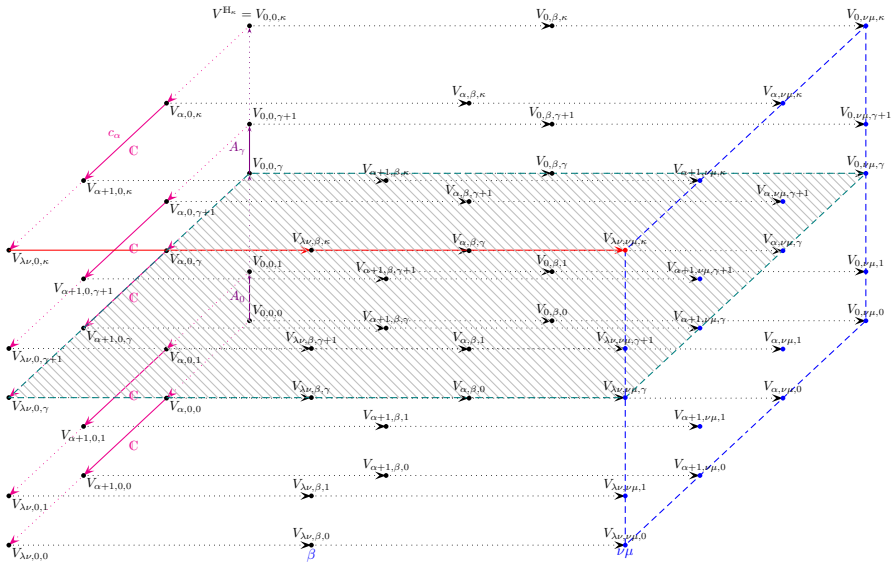


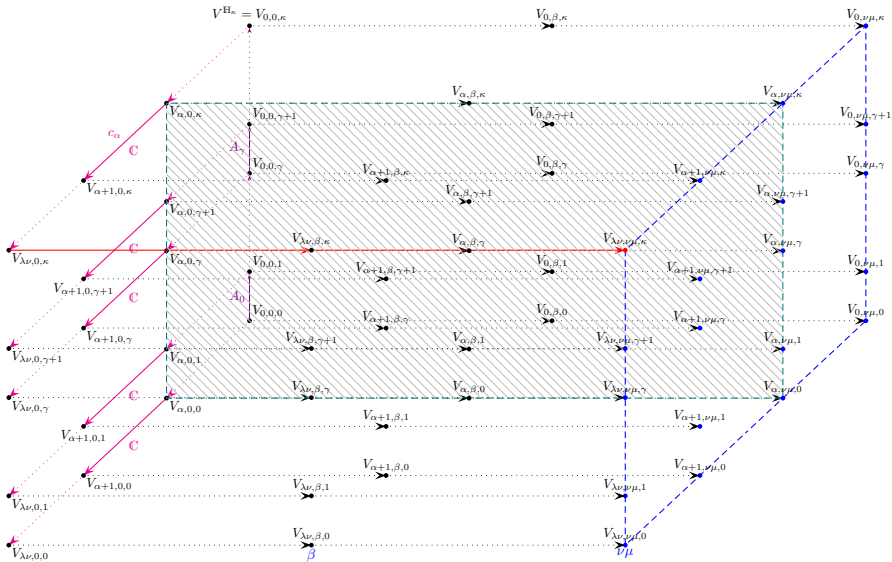


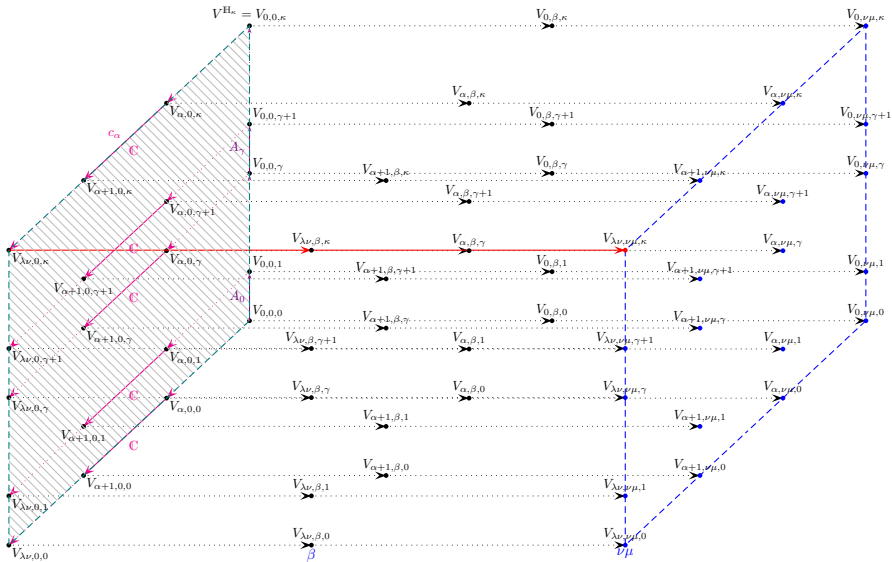


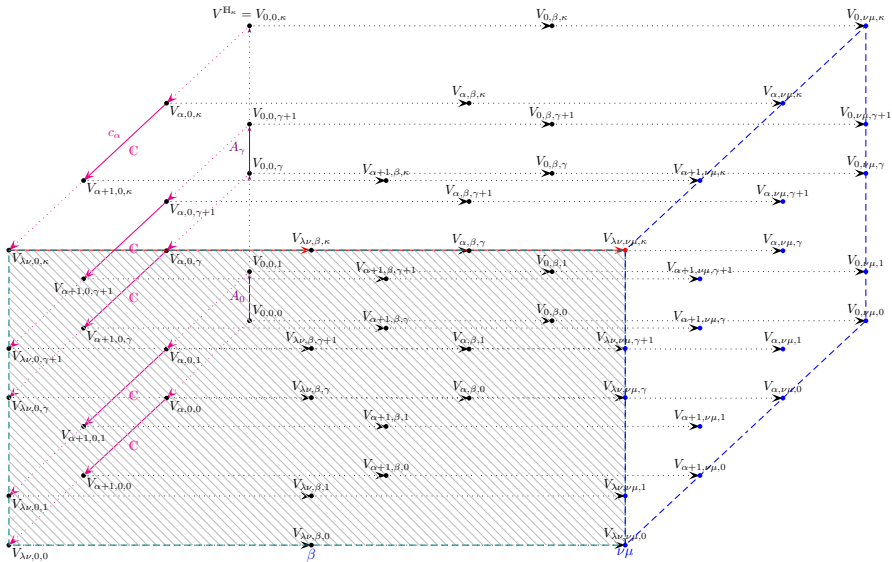


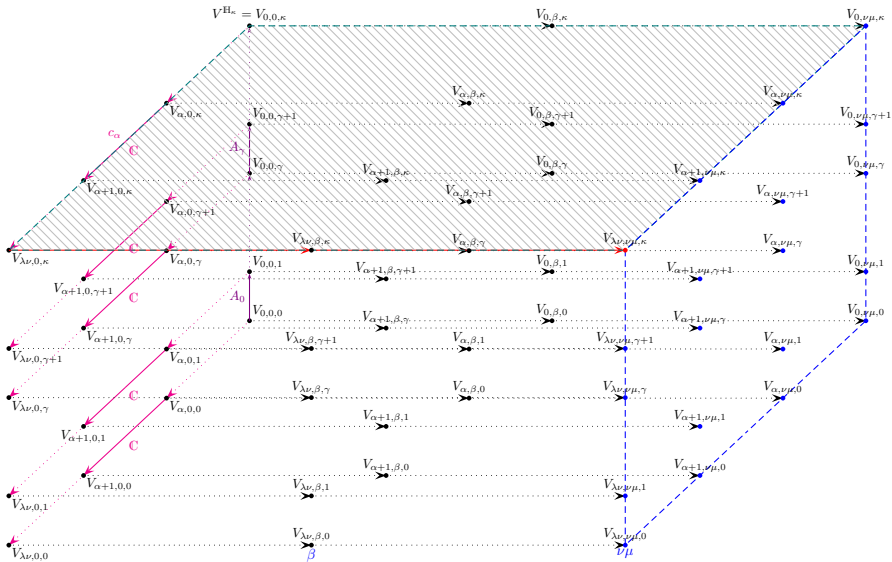








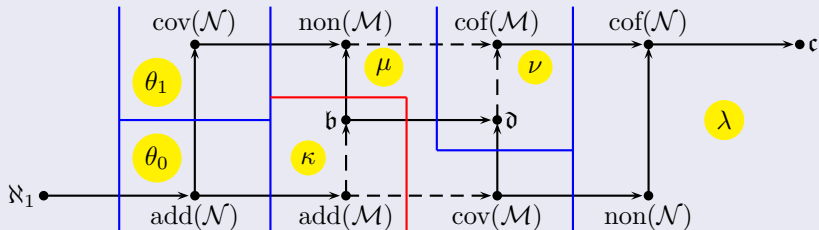




More examples

Theorem

Let $\theta_0 \leq \theta_1 \leq \kappa \leq \mu \leq \nu$ be uncountable regular cardinals, $\nu \leq \lambda$ such that $\lambda^{<\theta_1} = \lambda$. Then, there is a ccc poset forcing



and $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{b}$.

Question

What happens to \mathfrak{a} in a FS-iteration of \mathbb{D} of length $\mu > \aleph_1$ (regular) over a ground model where $\mathfrak{c} > \mu$?

Questions

Question

What happens to \mathfrak{a} in a FS-iteration of \mathbb{D} of length $\mu > \aleph_1$ (regular) over a ground model where $\mathfrak{c} > \mu$?

Question

Is it possible to obtain $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{b}$ in **Goldstern-M.-Shelah (2016)** model of

