### Subforcings of the Tree-Prikry Forcing

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#### Joint work with Moti Gitik and Yair Hayut

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### Outline

#### Introduction

- Background and Motivation
- Basic definitions

#### 2 Subforcings of the Tree-Prikry forcing

- Known Results
- Under very large cardinals
- Under Minimal large cardinal assumption
- Masterable forcing
- Cardinality greater than  $\kappa$

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Namely, in the **case of normal ultrafilter** U, the only projections and subforcings of the Prikry forcing are essentially the Prikry forcing with U. This situation changes drastically when considering the Prikry forcing suitable for non-normal ultrafilters: the Tree-Prikry forcing. We wish to examine the different possibilities under several large cardinal assumptions.

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Let  $\mathbb{P}, \mathbb{Q}$  be a forcing notion, denote by  $B(\mathbb{Q})$  the complete boolean algebra of regular open sets of  $\mathbb{P}$ . There is a projection  $\pi : \mathbb{P} \to B(\mathbb{Q})$  iff there is a  $\mathbb{P}$ -name H such that for every V-generic filter H for  $\mathbb{Q}$  there is a V-generic filter G for  $\mathbb{P}$  such that  $(H)_G = H$ .

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For more information about projections, embeddings and boolean algebras see [12] or [1].

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#### Definition 2 (Tree Prikry Forcing- $\mathbb{P}_{T}(\vec{U})$ )

Conditions of  $\mathbb{P}_{\mathcal{T}}(\vec{U})$  are pairs  $\langle t, T \rangle$ , where T is a subtree of  $[\kappa]^{<\omega}$  with stem t, which is  $\vec{U}$ -splitting:

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κ-centered (hence κ<sup>+</sup>-cc), does not add bounded subsets to κ (Prikry property and ≤\*-closure).

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## Assuming $\kappa$ is $\kappa$ -compact

Definition 4 ( $\kappa$ -compact Cardinal)

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# Assuming $\kappa$ is $\kappa$ -compact

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If  $\kappa$  is  $\kappa$ -compact, every  $\kappa$ -distributive forcing of cardinality  $\kappa$  is a projection of a Tree-Prikry forcing.

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### Theorem 8 (Gitik, Hayut, B.)

Let Q be the forcing shooting a club through the singulars below  $\kappa^a$ . Assume that there is a  $\kappa$ -complete ultrafilter extending the filter D(Q) of dense open subset of Q. Then either there is an inner model for  $\exists \lambda, o(\lambda) = \lambda^{++}$ , or  $o^{\mathcal{K}}(\kappa) \geq \kappa^+$ .

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup>Thus Making  $\kappa$  not Mahlo. It is  $< \kappa$ -strategically closed.

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Assume GCH and let  $\kappa$  be a measurable cardinal. There is a cofinality preserving forcing extension  $V \subseteq N$  and an ultrefilter  $W \in N$  such that forcing with  $P_T(W)^a$  over N adds a  $\kappa$ -Cohen real.

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$$f = fc_{n_0} \cup \cup_{n_0 < n < \omega} f_{c_n} \upharpoonright [c_{n-1}, c_n) \in N[G]$$

is *N*-generic for  $Add(\kappa, 1)$ .

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## Minimal assumption

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## Lemma 10

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### Question

Under the minimal assumption that  $\kappa$  is measurable. What is the class of forcing  $\mathcal{P}$  which can be intermediate to a Tree-Prikry extension?

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### Definition 12

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For example,  $Add(\kappa, 1)$  is masterable by taking  $\mathbb{R}$  as the trivial forcing.

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## Theorem 13

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Assume GCH and let  $\kappa$  be a measurable cardinal. Then there is a cofinality preserving forcing extension in which for any  $\mathbb{Q} \in \mathcal{N}_{\kappa}$ ,  $\mathbb{Q}$  is a projection of the Tree-Prikry forcing.

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- By (2b), the forcing is < κ<sub>1</sub>-str.cl., hence by GCH, in V[G] we can construct an M[G<sub>1</sub>]-generic filter H := G<sub>j<sub>1</sub>\*(Q)</sub> \* G<sub>ℝ<sub>1</sub></sub>.

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# Outline

## Introduction

- Background and Motivation
- Basic definitions

## 2 Subforcings of the Tree-Prikry forcing

- Known Results
- Under very large cardinals
- Under Minimal large cardinal assumption
- Masterable forcing
- Cardinality greater than  $\kappa$

## 3 References

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Actually the other direction is also true, that if for every  $A \subseteq \in V[G]$  such that  $|A| = \kappa^+$  there is  $B \in V$ ,  $|B| = \kappa$  and  $B \subseteq A$ , then U must be Galvin [8],[4].

#### Proposition 2

Let U is a Galvin ultrafilter and  $G \subseteq \mathbb{P}_T(U)$  be V-generic. Then for any subset  $A \in V[G]$ ,  $A \subseteq V$ ,  $|A| = \kappa^+$ , there is  $A' \in V$  such that  $|A'| = \kappa$  and  $A' \subseteq A$ .

## Proof.

Suppose otherwise, and let  $\{a_{\alpha} \mid \alpha < \kappa^+\}$  be an enumerating A and  $\{a_{\alpha} \mid \alpha < \kappa^+\}$ . One one hand, translating the assumption on A, there is no  $B \in V$  such that  $|B| = \kappa$  and  $B \subseteq A$ . On the other hand, for every  $\alpha < \kappa^+$  find a condition  $p_{\alpha} = \langle t_{\alpha}, A_{\alpha} \rangle \in \mathbb{P}_{T}(U)^a$  such that  $p_{\alpha}$  decides the value  $a_{\alpha}$ . Then there is  $X \subseteq \kappa^+$  and  $t^*$  such that  $|X| = \kappa^+$  and for every  $\alpha \in X$ ,  $t_{\alpha} = t^*$ . Consider  $\langle A_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \in X \rangle$  and apply the Galvin property to find  $Y \subseteq X$  such that  $|Y| = \kappa$  and  $A^* := \bigcap_{y \in Y} A_y \in U$ . Then  $\langle t^*, A^* \rangle$  decides  $\kappa$ -many of the values  $a_{\alpha}$ , contradiction.

<sup>a</sup>Conditions in the forcing  $P_T(U)$ , when U is a single  $\kappa$ -complete ultrafilter, are essentially of the form  $\langle t, A \rangle$  where  $A \in U$  is a single set.

Actually the other direction is also true, that if for every  $A \subseteq \in V[G]$  such that  $|A| = \kappa^+$  there is  $B \in V$ ,  $|B| = \kappa$  and  $B \subseteq A$ , then U must be Galvin [8],[4].

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## Conjecture 1

If U is Galvin then U does not add a generic for  $Add(\kappa, \kappa^+)$ .

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## Conjecture 1

Starting from a measurable cardinal, it is concictent that there is a non-Galvin ultrafilter U such that forcing  $\mathbb{P}_T(U)$  adds a generic for  $Add(\kappa, \kappa^+)$ .

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Thank you for your attention!

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