

ITP at successors of singular cardinals

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joint work with various friends

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- ▶ κ is *supercompact* if there is an elementary embedding as above, but M “arbitrarily close” to V .

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A key point: like TP, the strong tree property and ITP can also hold at successor cardinals.

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An immediate difficulty: no elementary embedding with such critical point.

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3. Let $b := \{v \mid v < u\}$, i.e. all predecessors of u .
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5. We use that $j \upharpoonright \kappa = \text{id}$ and that levels of T have size less than κ .

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At successors of singulars, this does not quite work.

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The obstacle to an easy ITP-adaptation: the required branch must pass through some prefixed nodes stationary often.

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 - ▶ b is an **ineffable branch** if $\{a \mid x_a = b \cap a\}$ is stationary.

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3. Then b coheres with the list on a measure one set, and so stationary often.

The main obstacle with implementing Magidor-Shelah's strategy: the measures on say κ_0 and κ_{n+1} do not cohere.

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- ▶ do a careful interplay between the various normal measures.
- ▶ Finally: pick $\bar{\alpha} < \mu$ above which all of the latter split. Show that one of them must be ineffable by partitioning a stationary subset of μ into κ_n many sets.

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Need branch preservation lemmas.

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- ▶ Here each κ_n becomes \aleph_{n+3} and μ becomes $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

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Key point: at all times have to consider all possible branches thought all possible names for lists.

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Solovay: SCH holds above a strong compact cardinal.

Q: Does ITP_κ imply SCH above κ ?

Next: add ITP at the double successor of the singular.

Question: Can we consistently obtain TP/ITP at every regular cardinal greater than ω_1 ?

Needs failures of SCH. Why?

Old fact (Specker): if $\mu^{<\mu} = \mu$, then the tree property fails at μ^+ .
So if κ is singular strong limit and SCH holds at κ , then the tree property fails at κ^{++} .

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In particular, SCH fails at $\lambda^{+\omega}$.

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\mathbb{M} makes $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$, $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, while preserving ITP at λ .

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Cardinals are preserved, due to the *Prikry property*.

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Theorem

(Cummings-Magidor-Neeman-S.-Unger, 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence of supercompact cardinals with limit ν , and let $\mu := \nu^+$. Then there is a forcing extension where:

1. $\text{cf}(\kappa) = \omega$, $\mu := \kappa^+$
2. ITP holds at μ , and
3. SCH fails at κ .

The construction: use Neeman's model i.e. force with a version of the diagonal Gitik-Sharon forcing after adding subsets of κ .

A key feature: cannot lift over the Prikry. So, we must work with names of list.

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