

ITP at successors of singular cardinals

Dima Sinapova
University of Illinois at Chicago
Arctic 2019
joint work with various friends

January 22, 2019

Motivation

Motivation

Two general questions:

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness?

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object,

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself.

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

2. Isolate combinatorial principles that have similar consequences as large cardinals,

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

2. Isolate combinatorial principles that have similar consequences as large cardinals, but can hold at small cardinals.

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

2. Isolate combinatorial principles that have similar consequences as large cardinals, but can hold at small cardinals.

I.e. “capture the combinatorial essence of large cardinals” .

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

2. Isolate combinatorial principles that have similar consequences as large cardinals, but can hold at small cardinals.

I.e. “capture the combinatorial essence of large cardinals” .

Some key properties:

Motivation

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

2. Isolate combinatorial principles that have similar consequences as large cardinals, but can hold at small cardinals.

I.e. “capture the combinatorial essence of large cardinals” .

Some key properties:

the tree property,

Two general questions:

1. How much compactness can we get in the universe?

What is compactness? An instance where if a property holds for all substructures of a given object, then it holds for the object itself. Follows from large cardinals.

2. Isolate combinatorial principles that have similar consequences as large cardinals, but can hold at small cardinals.

I.e. “capture the combinatorial essence of large cardinals” .

Some key properties:

the tree property, the super tree property (ITP).

Large cardinals

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.
Examples:

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.
Examples:
 - ▶ κ is *inaccessible* if

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.

Examples:

- ▶ κ is *inaccessible* if it is regular and strong limit
($\tau < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\tau < \kappa$);

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.

Examples:

- ▶ κ is *inaccessible* if it is regular and strong limit
($\tau < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\tau < \kappa$);
- ▶ κ is *measurable* if

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.

Examples:

- ▶ κ is *inaccessible* if it is regular and strong limit
($\tau < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\tau < \kappa$);
- ▶ κ is *measurable* if there is an elementary embedding $j : V \rightarrow M$
with critical point κ ;

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.

Examples:

- ▶ κ is *inaccessible* if it is regular and strong limit
($\tau < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\tau < \kappa$);
- ▶ κ is *measurable* if there is an elementary embedding $j : V \rightarrow M$
with critical point κ ;
- ▶ κ is *supercompact* if

Large cardinals

- ▶ A large cardinal is a cardinal with very strong compactness type properties.

Examples:

- ▶ κ is *inaccessible* if it is regular and strong limit
($\tau < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\tau < \kappa$);
- ▶ κ is *measurable* if there is an elementary embedding $j : V \rightarrow M$ with critical point κ ;
- ▶ κ is *supercompact* if there is an elementary embedding as above, but M “arbitrarily close” to V .

The tree property

The tree property

TP_κ :

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle.

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

- ▶ For an inaccessible κ , κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

- ▶ For an inaccessible κ , κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
- ▶ Holds at ω (Konig's infinity lemma); fails at ω_1 (Aronszajn).

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

- ▶ For an inaccessible κ , κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
- ▶ Holds at ω (Konig's infinity lemma); fails at ω_1 (Aronszajn).
- ▶ What about other small cardinals?

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

- ▶ For an inaccessible κ , κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
- ▶ Holds at ω (Konig's infinity lemma); fails at ω_1 (Aronszajn).
- ▶ What about other small cardinals? Mitchell; Silver (70s): TP_{\aleph_2} is equiconsistent with a weakly compact cardinal.

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

- ▶ For an inaccessible κ , κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
- ▶ Holds at ω (Konig's infinity lemma); fails at ω_1 (Aronszajn).
- ▶ What about other small cardinals? Mitchell; Silver (70s): TP_{\aleph_2} is equiconsistent with a weakly compact cardinal.
- ▶ old question: can we get the tree property at every regular cardinal greater than ω_1 simultaneously?

The tree property

TP_κ : The tree property at κ holds if every tree of height κ with levels of size less than κ has a cofinal branch.

An example of compactness type principle. **Facts:**

- ▶ For an inaccessible κ , κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
- ▶ Holds at ω (Konig's infinity lemma); fails at ω_1 (Aronszajn).
- ▶ What about other small cardinals? Mitchell; Silver (70s): TP_{\aleph_2} is equiconsistent with a weakly compact cardinal.
- ▶ old question: can we get the tree property at every regular cardinal greater than ω_1 simultaneously?

The tree property characterizes weak compactness.

Characterizing large cardinals

The tree property characterizes weak compactness:

Characterizing large cardinals

The tree property characterizes weak compactness:

There are natural strengthenings of this principle that characterize stronger large cardinals:

Characterizing large cardinals

The tree property characterizes weak compactness:

There are natural strengthenings of this principle that characterize stronger large cardinals:

- ▶ strongly compact,

Characterizing large cardinals

The tree property characterizes weak compactness:

There are natural strengthenings of this principle that characterize stronger large cardinals:

- ▶ strongly compact,
- ▶ supercompact.

Characterizing large cardinals

The tree property characterizes weak compactness:

There are natural strengthenings of this principle that characterize stronger large cardinals:

- ▶ strongly compact,
- ▶ supercompact.

Def:

κ is λ -supercompact if there is elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with critical point κ , $j(\kappa) > \lambda$, $M^\lambda \subset M$.

Characterizing large cardinals

The tree property characterizes weak compactness:

There are natural strengthenings of this principle that characterize stronger large cardinals:

- ▶ strongly compact,
- ▶ supercompact.

Def:

κ is λ -supercompact if there is elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with critical point κ , $j(\kappa) > \lambda$, $M^\lambda \subset M$.

κ is supercompact if it is λ -supercompact for all λ .

TP and friends

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_{κ} .

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
2. (Jech, '72) κ is strongly compact iff κ has **the strong tree property**.

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
2. (Jech, '72) κ is strongly compact iff κ has **the strong tree property**.
3. (Magidor, '74) κ is super compact iff **the super tree property**, ITP, holds at κ .

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
2. (Jech, '72) κ is strongly compact iff κ has **the strong tree property**.
3. (Magidor, '74) κ is super compact iff **the super tree property**, ITP, holds at κ .

These strengthen the tree property in two directions:

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
2. (Jech, '72) κ is strongly compact iff κ has **the strong tree property**.
3. (Magidor, '74) κ is super compact iff **the super tree property**, ITP, holds at κ .

These strengthen the tree property in two directions:

- ▶ a two cardinal version of a tree;

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_κ .
2. (Jech, '72) κ is strongly compact iff κ has **the strong tree property**.
3. (Magidor, '74) κ is super compact iff **the super tree property**, ITP, holds at κ .

These strengthen the tree property in two directions:

- ▶ a two cardinal version of a tree;
- ▶ require the branch to pass often through nodes specified in advance.

TP and friends

There are strengthenings of the tree property that characterize the combinatorial essence of stronger large cardinals:

For an inaccessible κ ,

1. κ is weakly compact iff TP_{κ} .
2. (Jech, '72) κ is strongly compact iff κ has **the strong tree property**.
3. (Magidor, '74) κ is super compact iff **the super tree property**, ITP, holds at κ .

These strengthen the tree property in two directions:

- ▶ a two cardinal version of a tree;
- ▶ require the branch to pass often through nodes specified in advance.

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

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

At higher cardinals:

- ▶ Cummings-Foreman, 90s:

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

At higher cardinals:

- ▶ Cummings-Foreman, 90s: From ω many supercompact cardinals, can force TP_{\aleph_n} for all $n > 1$.

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

At higher cardinals:

- ▶ Cummings-Foreman, 90s: From ω many supercompact cardinals, can force TP_{\aleph_n} for all $n > 1$.
- ▶ Unger / Fontanella, 2013:

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

At higher cardinals:

- ▶ Cummings-Foreman, 90s: From ω many supercompact cardinals, can force TP_{\aleph_n} for all $n > 1$.
- ▶ Unger / Fontanella, 2013: In this model actually ITP_{\aleph_n} holds for all $n > 1$.

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

At higher cardinals:

- ▶ Cummings-Foreman, 90s: From ω many supercompact cardinals, can force TP_{\aleph_n} for all $n > 1$.
- ▶ Unger / Fontanella, 2013: In this model actually ITP_{\aleph_n} holds for all $n > 1$.

What about ITP at successors of singular cardinals?

TP, ITP at successor cardinals

For small cardinals:

At \aleph_2 :

- ▶ If we start with λ weakly compact and force with Mitchell, we get TP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ If we start with λ supercompact and force with Mitchell, we get ITP_{\aleph_2} .
- ▶ (Weiss, 2010) PFA implies ITP_{\aleph_2} .

At higher cardinals:

- ▶ Cummings-Foreman, 90s: From ω many supercompact cardinals, can force TP_{\aleph_n} for all $n > 1$.
- ▶ Unger / Fontanella, 2013: In this model actually ITP_{\aleph_n} holds for all $n > 1$.

What about ITP at successors of singular cardinals?

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

An example - obtaining the tree property

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .
proof:

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ .

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ . Look at $j(T)$.

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ . Look at $j(T)$.

1. By elementarity, $j(T)$ has height $j(\kappa) > \kappa$.

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ . Look at $j(T)$.

1. By elementarity, $j(T)$ has height $j(\kappa) > \kappa$.
2. Pick a node $u \in j(T)$ of level κ .

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ . Look at $j(T)$.

1. By elementarity, $j(T)$ has height $j(\kappa) > \kappa$.
2. Pick a node $u \in j(T)$ of level κ .
3. Let $b := \{v \mid v < u\}$, i.e. all predecessors of u .

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ . Look at $j(T)$.

1. By elementarity, $j(T)$ has height $j(\kappa) > \kappa$.
2. Pick a node $u \in j(T)$ of level κ .
3. Let $b := \{v \mid v < u\}$, i.e. all predecessors of u .
4. the pullback of b generates a branch through T .

An example - obtaining the tree property

Fact. If κ is measurable, then the tree property holds at κ .

proof:

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be an elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

Let $T \in V$ be a tree of height κ and levels of size less than κ . Look at $j(T)$.

1. By elementarity, $j(T)$ has height $j(\kappa) > \kappa$.
2. Pick a node $u \in j(T)$ of level κ .
3. Let $b := \{v \mid v < u\}$, i.e. all predecessors of u .
4. the pullback of b generates a branch through T .
5. We use that $j \restriction \kappa = \text{id}$ and that levels of T have size less than κ .

To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

- ▶ start with a large cardinal λ ,

To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

- ▶ start with a large cardinal λ , force to make it a successor of a regular via Mitchell type forcing;

To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

- ▶ start with a large cardinal λ , force to make it a successor of a regular via Mitchell type forcing;
- ▶ lift an elementary embedding with critical point λ to find a branch in an outer model;

To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

- ▶ start with a large cardinal λ , force to make it a successor of a regular via Mitchell type forcing;
- ▶ lift an elementary embedding with critical point λ to find a branch in an outer model;
- ▶ use branch preservation lemmas to get the branch in the right model.

To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

- ▶ start with a large cardinal λ , force to make it a successor of a regular via Mitchell type forcing;
- ▶ lift an elementary embedding with critical point λ to find a branch in an outer model;
- ▶ use branch preservation lemmas to get the branch in the right model.

At successors of singulars, this does not quite work.

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s)

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ ,

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ , then the tree property holds at κ^+ .

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ , then the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Their idea:

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ , then the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Their idea:

1. Use the strong compactness of κ_0 , to narrow the tree to a “subsystem” with levels bounded by some κ_n .

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ , then the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Their idea:

1. Use the strong compactness of κ_0 , to narrow the tree to a “subsystem” with levels bounded by some κ_n .
2. Use the strong compactness of κ_{n+1} to find the branch.

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ , then the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Their idea:

1. Use the strong compactness of κ_0 , to narrow the tree to a “subsystem” with levels bounded by some κ_n .
 2. Use the strong compactness of κ_{n+1} to find the branch.
- ▶ (Fontanella, 2014) The same is true for the strong tree property, which is the two cardinal generalization of the tree property.

TP, ITP at the successor of a singular

- ▶ (Magidor-Shelah, 90s) If $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing strongly compact cardinals with limit κ , then the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Their idea:

1. Use the strong compactness of κ_0 , to narrow the tree to a “subsystem” with levels bounded by some κ_n .
 2. Use the strong compactness of κ_{n+1} to find the branch.
- ▶ (Fontanella, 2014) The same is true for the strong tree property, which is the two cardinal generalization of the tree property.

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

TP and friends

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.

TP and friends

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if

TP and friends

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

TP and friends

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$,
 $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.
For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

TP and friends

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$,
 $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.
For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.
- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,
 - ▶ b is a **cofinal branch** if for all $a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, there is $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $a \subset c$, s.t. $x_c \cap a = b \cap a$,

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,
 - ▶ b is a **cofinal branch** if for all $a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, there is $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $a \subset c$, s.t. $x_c \cap a = b \cap a$,
 - ▶ b is an **ineffable branch** if $\{a \mid x_a = b \cap a\}$ is stationary.

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,
 - ▶ b is a **cofinal branch** if for all $a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, there is $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $a \subset c$, s.t. $x_c \cap a = b \cap a$,
 - ▶ b is an **ineffable branch** if $\{a \mid x_a = b \cap a\}$ is stationary.
- ▶ **The strong tree property** at κ holds

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,
 - ▶ b is a **cofinal branch** if for all $a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, there is $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $a \subset c$, s.t. $x_c \cap a = b \cap a$,
 - ▶ b is an **ineffable branch** if $\{a \mid x_a = b \cap a\}$ is stationary.
- ▶ **The strong tree property** at κ holds if for all $\lambda > \kappa$, every thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list has a cofinal branch.

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,
 - ▶ b is a **cofinal branch** if for all $a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, there is $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $a \subset c$, s.t. $x_c \cap a = b \cap a$,
 - ▶ b is an **ineffable branch** if $\{a \mid x_a = b \cap a\}$ is stationary.
- ▶ **The strong tree property** at κ holds if for all $\lambda > \kappa$, every thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list has a cofinal branch.
- ▶ **The super tree property** at κ (ITP_κ) holds if

- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list if each $x_a \subset a$.
- ▶ $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ is *thin* if for club many $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $|\{x_a \cap c \mid c \subset a\}| < \kappa$.

For example, if κ is inaccessible, every $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list is thin.

- ▶ Given a $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list $\langle x_a \mid a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda) \rangle$ and $b \subset \lambda$,
 - ▶ b is a **cofinal branch** if for all $a \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, there is $c \in \mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$, $a \subset c$, s.t. $x_c \cap a = b \cap a$,
 - ▶ b is an **ineffable branch** if $\{a \mid x_a = b \cap a\}$ is stationary.
- ▶ **The strong tree property** at κ holds if for all $\lambda > \kappa$, every thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list has a cofinal branch.
- ▶ **The super tree property** at κ (ITP_κ) holds if for all $\lambda > \kappa$, every thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list has an ineffable branch.

An example - obtaining ITP

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .
proof:

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

proof: Fix a thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list \mathbf{d} .

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

proof: Fix a thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list d .

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be a λ supercompact elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

proof: Fix a thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list d .

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be a λ supercompact elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

1. By elementarity $j(d)$ is a thin $\mathcal{P}_{j(\kappa)}(j(\lambda))$ -list.

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

proof: Fix a thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list d .

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be a λ supercompact elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

1. By elementarity $j(d)$ is a thin $\mathcal{P}_{j(\kappa)}(j(\lambda))$ -list.
2. Pick the node of level $j''\kappa$ and let b be its inverse image.

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

proof: Fix a thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list d .

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be a λ supercompact elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

1. By elementarity $j(d)$ is a thin $\mathcal{P}_{j(\kappa)}(j(\lambda))$ -list.
2. Pick the node of level $j''\kappa$ and let b be its inverse image.
3. Then b coheres with the list on a measure one set,

An example - obtaining ITP

Fact. If κ is supercompact, then ITP holds at κ .

proof: Fix a thin $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$ -list d .

Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ be a λ supercompact elementary embedding with critical point κ ;

1. By elementarity $j(d)$ is a thin $\mathcal{P}_{j(\kappa)}(j(\lambda))$ -list.
2. Pick the node of level $j''\kappa$ and let b be its inverse image.
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.

ITP at the successor of a singular

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

Main points:

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

Main points:

- ▶ Step 1: narrow down the list to levels of size κ_n for some n .

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

Main points:

- ▶ Step 1: narrow down the list to levels of size κ_n for some n .
- ▶ Step 2: Use the supercompactness of κ_{n+1} to define a system of unbounded branches $\langle b_\delta \mid \delta < \kappa_n \rangle$ that “fill out the list”.

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

Main points:

- ▶ Step 1: narrow down the list to levels of size κ_n for some n .
- ▶ Step 2: Use the supercompactness of κ_{n+1} to define a system of unbounded branches $\langle b_\delta \mid \delta < \kappa_n \rangle$ that “fill out the list”.
- ▶ do a careful interplay between the various normal measures.

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

Main points:

- ▶ Step 1: narrow down the list to levels of size κ_n for some n .
- ▶ Step 2: Use the supercompactness of κ_{n+1} to define a system of unbounded branches $\langle b_\delta \mid \delta < \kappa_n \rangle$ that “fill out the list”.
- ▶ do a careful interplay between the various normal measures.
- ▶ Finally: pick $\bar{\alpha} < \mu$ above which all of the latter split.

ITP at the successor of a singular

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$. Then ITP holds at μ .

Main points:

- ▶ Step 1: narrow down the list to levels of size κ_n for some n .
- ▶ Step 2: Use the supercompactness of κ_{n+1} to define a system of unbounded branches $\langle b_\delta \mid \delta < \kappa_n \rangle$ that “fill out the list”.
- ▶ 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.

At smaller cardinals

At smaller cardinals

Using some forcing, we can obtain the above for $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

At smaller cardinals

Using some forcing, we can obtain the above for $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

At smaller cardinals

Using some forcing, we can obtain the above for $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

Then there is a generic extension where ITP holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

At smaller cardinals

Using some forcing, we can obtain the above for $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

Then there is a generic extension where ITP holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

The forcing: various Levy collapses.

At smaller cardinals

Using some forcing, we can obtain the above for $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Theorem

(Hachtman-S., 2018) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing supercompact cardinals and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

Then there is a generic extension where ITP holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

The forcing: various Levy collapses.

Need branch preservation lemmas.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $TP_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $\text{TP}_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $\text{TP}_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.
- ▶ For each $\tau < \kappa_0$ of the form $\tau = \delta^+$ with $\text{cf}(\delta) = \omega$,

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $TP_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.
- ▶ For each $\tau < \kappa_0$ of the form $\tau = \delta^+$ with $\text{cf}(\delta) = \omega$, let $\mathbb{L}_\tau := \text{Col}(\omega, \delta) \times \text{Col}(\tau^+, < \kappa)$.

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $TP_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.
- ▶ For each $\tau < \kappa_0$ of the form $\tau = \delta^+$ with $\text{cf}(\delta) = \omega$, let $\mathbb{L}_\tau := \text{Col}(\omega, \delta) \times \text{Col}(\tau^+, < \kappa)$. Note that \mathbb{L}_τ makes $\tau = \aleph_1$.

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $TP_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.
- ▶ For each $\tau < \kappa_0$ of the form $\tau = \delta^+$ with $\text{cf}(\delta) = \omega$, let $\mathbb{L}_\tau := \text{Col}(\omega, \delta) \times \text{Col}(\tau^+, < \kappa)$. Note that \mathbb{L}_τ makes $\tau = \aleph_1$.
- ▶ Main part:

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $\text{TP}_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.
- ▶ For each $\tau < \kappa_0$ of the form $\tau = \delta^+$ with $\text{cf}(\delta) = \omega$, let $\mathbb{L}_\tau := \text{Col}(\omega, \delta) \times \text{Col}(\tau^+, < \kappa)$. Note that \mathbb{L}_τ makes $\tau = \aleph_1$.
- ▶ Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$

Let $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ be increasing supercompacts and $\mu := (\sup_n \kappa_n)^+$.

- ▶ Use a model of Neeman for $\text{TP}_{\aleph_{\omega+1}}$, '12.
- ▶ Do Laver preparation, then force with $\mathbb{C} := \prod \text{Col}(\kappa_n, < \kappa_{n+1})$.
- ▶ For each $\tau < \kappa_0$ of the form $\tau = \delta^+$ with $\text{cf}(\delta) = \omega$, let $\mathbb{L}_\tau := \text{Col}(\omega, \delta) \times \text{Col}(\tau^+, < \kappa)$. Note that \mathbb{L}_τ makes $\tau = \aleph_1$.
- ▶ Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$
- ▶ Here each κ_n becomes \aleph_{n+3} and μ becomes $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

- ▶ Argue that it is enough to show $\text{ITP}(\kappa, \lambda)$ in $V[\mathbb{C}][\text{Col}(\mu, < \lambda)][\mathbb{L}_\tau]$, for all λ .

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

- ▶ Argue that it is enough to show $\text{ITP}(\kappa, \lambda)$ in $V[\mathbb{C}][\text{Col}(\mu, < \lambda)][\mathbb{L}_\tau]$, for all λ .
- ▶ Work in $V[\mathbb{C}]$, where κ_0 is supercompact, and the κ_n 's, $n > 0$, are generically supercompact.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

- ▶ Argue that it is enough to show $\text{ITP}(\kappa, \lambda)$ in $V[\mathbb{C}][\text{Col}(\mu, < \lambda)][\mathbb{L}_\tau]$, for all λ .
- ▶ Work in $V[\mathbb{C}]$, where κ_0 is supercompact, and the κ_n 's, $n > 0$, are generically supercompact.
- ▶ Suppose for contradiction, for each τ , there are names \dot{d}_τ for thin lists with no ineffable branch.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

- ▶ Argue that it is enough to show $\text{ITP}(\kappa, \lambda)$ in $V[\mathbb{C}][\text{Col}(\mu, < \lambda)][\mathbb{L}_\tau]$, for all λ .
- ▶ Work in $V[\mathbb{C}]$, where κ_0 is supercompact, and the κ_n 's, $n > 0$, are generically supercompact.
- ▶ Suppose for contradiction, for each τ , there are names \dot{d}_τ for thin lists with no ineffable branch.
- ▶ In step 1, use that κ_0 is supercompact in $V[H]$ to narrow down the system of all names to “ κ_n -thinness”.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

- ▶ Argue that it is enough to show $\text{ITP}(\kappa, \lambda)$ in $V[\mathbb{C}][\text{Col}(\mu, < \lambda)][\mathbb{L}_\tau]$, for all λ .
- ▶ Work in $V[\mathbb{C}]$, where κ_0 is supercompact, and the κ_n 's, $n > 0$, are generically supercompact.
- ▶ Suppose for contradiction, for each τ , there are names \dot{d}_τ for thin lists with no ineffable branch.
- ▶ In step 1, use that κ_0 is supercompact in $V[H]$ to narrow down the system of all names to “ κ_n -thinness”.
- ▶ In step 2, lift a supercompact embedding with critical point κ_{n+1} to $V[H]$ in an outer model.

ITP at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Main part: show for some $\tau < \kappa_0$, $V[\mathbb{C}][\mathbb{L}_\tau] \models \text{ITP at } \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Outline of the proof:

- ▶ Argue that it is enough to show $\text{ITP}(\kappa, \lambda)$ in $V[\mathbb{C}][\text{Col}(\mu, < \lambda)][\mathbb{L}_\tau]$, for all λ .
- ▶ Work in $V[\mathbb{C}]$, where κ_0 is supercompact, and the κ_n 's, $n > 0$, are generically supercompact.
- ▶ Suppose for contradiction, for each τ , there are names \dot{d}_τ for thin lists with no ineffable branch.
- ▶ In step 1, use that κ_0 is supercompact in $V[H]$ to narrow down the system of all names to “ κ_n -thinness”.
- ▶ In step 2, lift a supercompact embedding with critical point κ_{n+1} to $V[H]$ in an outer model.
- ▶ Define a *system of branches* $\langle b_{\delta, \eta} \mid \delta < \kappa_n, \eta \in I \rangle$ through the system of the names of the lists.

Outline of the proof cont'd:

Outline of the proof cont'd:

- ▶ Define a *system of branches* $\langle b_{\delta,\eta} \mid \delta < \kappa_n, \eta \in I \rangle$ through the system of the names of the lists.

Outline of the proof cont'd:

- ▶ Define a *system of branches* $\langle b_{\delta,\eta} \mid \delta < \kappa_n, \eta \in I \rangle$ through the system of the names of the lists.
- ▶ Go back to step 1 and use a branch preservation lemma to show that the branches are in the right model.

Outline of the proof cont'd:

- ▶ Define a *system of branches* $\langle b_{\delta,\eta} \mid \delta < \kappa_n, \eta \in I \rangle$ through the system of the names of the lists.
- ▶ Go back to step 1 and use a branch preservation lemma to show that the branches are in the right model.
- ▶ Show the branches “fill out” the system of the list names.

Outline of the proof cont'd:

- ▶ Define a *system of branches* $\langle b_{\delta,\eta} \mid \delta < \kappa_n, \eta \in I \rangle$ through the system of the names of the lists.
- ▶ Go back to step 1 and use a branch preservation lemma to show that the branches are in the right model.
- ▶ Show the branches “fill out” the system of the list names.
- ▶ Finally use splitting and the pigeon hole to get the ineffable branch.

Outline of the proof cont'd:

- ▶ Define a *system of branches* $\langle b_{\delta,\eta} \mid \delta < \kappa_n, \eta \in I \rangle$ through the system of the names of the lists.
- ▶ Go back to step 1 and use a branch preservation lemma to show that the branches are in the right model.
- ▶ Show the branches “fill out” the system of the list names.
- ▶ Finally use splitting and the pigeon hole to get the ineffable branch.

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

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

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

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 ?

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.

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?

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):

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^+ .

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 ,

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^{++} .

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^{++} .

Some major challenges:

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^{++} .

Some major challenges: tension between

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^{++} .

Some major challenges: tension between

- ▶ failure of SCH at κ (an instance of non-compactness) vs.

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^{++} .

Some major challenges: tension between

- ▶ failure of SCH at κ (an instance of non-compactness) vs.
- ▶ TP/ITP at κ^+ (an instance of compactness).

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^{++} .

Some major challenges: tension between

- ▶ failure of SCH at κ (an instance of non-compactness) vs.
- ▶ TP/ITP at κ^+ (an instance of compactness).

Solovay: SCH holds above a strong compact cardinal.

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^{++} .

Some major challenges: tension between

- ▶ failure of SCH at κ (an instance of non-compactness) vs.
- ▶ TP/ITP at κ^+ (an instance of compactness).

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^{++} .

Some major challenges: tension between

- ▶ failure of SCH at κ (an instance of non-compactness) vs.
- ▶ TP/ITP at κ^+ (an instance of compactness).

Solovay: SCH holds above a strong compact cardinal.

Q: Does ITP_κ imply SCH above κ ? Or the strong tree property?

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν :

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit,

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer:

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017)

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be supercompact cardinals.

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be supercompact cardinals.
There is a generic extension where:

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{\text{cf}(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{\text{cf}(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be supercompact cardinals.

There is a generic extension where:

- ▶ ITP_λ .

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{cf(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{cf(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be supercompact cardinals.

There is a generic extension where:

- ▶ ITP_λ .
- ▶ $cf(\kappa) = \omega$, $\kappa^{++} = \lambda$.

ITP and SCH

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{cf(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{cf(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be supercompact cardinals.

There is a generic extension where:

- ▶ ITP_λ .
- ▶ $cf(\kappa) = \omega$, $\kappa^{++} = \lambda$.
- ▶ $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$.

Does ITP_λ imply SCH_ν for all singular cardinals $\nu > \lambda$?

SCH_ν : if $2^{cf(\nu)} < \nu$, then $\nu^{cf(\nu)} = \nu^+$.

For ν singular strong limit, SCH_ν says $2^\nu = \nu^+$.

Answer: No, at least in the case ν not strong limit:

Theorem

(Hachtman - S., 2017) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be supercompact cardinals.

There is a generic extension where:

- ▶ ITP_λ .
- ▶ $cf(\kappa) = \omega$, $\kappa^{++} = \lambda$.
- ▶ $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$.

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

Overview of the proof

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ ,

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$,

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg \text{SCH}_{\lambda+\omega}$

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg\text{SCH}_{\lambda+\omega}$

ITP_λ in the generic extension:

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg\text{SCH}_{\lambda^{+\omega}}$

ITP_λ in the generic extension:

- Since λ is supercompact in V ,

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg \text{SCH}_{\lambda^{+\omega}}$

ITP_λ in the generic extension:

- Since λ is supercompact in V , $V \models \text{ITP}_\lambda$.

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg\text{SCH}_{\lambda^{+\omega}}$

ITP_λ in the generic extension:

- ▶ Since λ is supercompact in V , $V \models \text{ITP}_\lambda$.
- ▶ To show that this is still the case in the generic extension,

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg \text{SCH}_{\lambda^{+\omega}}$

ITP_λ in the generic extension:

- ▶ Since λ is supercompact in V , $V \models \text{ITP}_\lambda$.
- ▶ To show that this is still the case in the generic extension,
 - ▶ lift elementary embeddings and

Overview of the proof

1. force with Mitchell type forcing to make $\lambda = \kappa^{++}$ and $2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$
2. force with Prikry to singularize κ , causing $(\lambda^{+\omega})^\omega = \kappa^\omega = 2^\kappa = \lambda^{+\omega+2}$, and so $\neg\text{SCH}_{\lambda^{+\omega}}$

ITP_λ in the generic extension:

- ▶ Since λ is supercompact in V , $V \models \text{ITP}_\lambda$.
- ▶ To show that this is still the case in the generic extension,
 - ▶ lift elementary embeddings and
 - ▶ use branch preservation lemmas.

The Mitchell poset

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;
3. for each $\alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$, $\Vdash_{\text{Add}(\kappa, \alpha)} q(\alpha) \in \text{Add}(\kappa^+, 1)$.

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;
3. for each $\alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$, $\Vdash_{\text{Add}(\kappa, \alpha)} q(\alpha) \in \text{Add}(\kappa^+, 1)$.

$\langle f', q' \rangle \leq \langle f, q \rangle$ iff

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;
3. for each $\alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$, $\Vdash_{\text{Add}(\kappa, \alpha)} q(\alpha) \in \text{Add}(\kappa^+, 1)$.

$\langle f', q' \rangle \leq \langle f, q \rangle$ iff

1. $f' \leq f$;

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;
3. for each $\alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$, $\Vdash_{\text{Add}(\kappa, \alpha)} q(\alpha) \in \text{Add}(\kappa^+, 1)$.

$\langle f', q' \rangle \leq \langle f, q \rangle$ iff

1. $f' \leq f$;
2. $\forall \alpha \in \text{dom}(q) \subset \text{dom}(q')$,

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;
3. for each $\alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$, $\Vdash_{\text{Add}(\kappa, \alpha)} q(\alpha) \in \text{Add}(\kappa^+, 1)$.

$\langle f', q' \rangle \leq \langle f, q \rangle$ iff

1. $f' \leq f$;
2. $\forall \alpha \in \text{dom}(q) \subset \text{dom}(q')$,

$$f' \restriction \alpha \Vdash q'(\alpha) \leq q(\alpha)$$

The Mitchell poset

\mathbb{M} : conditions are of the form $\langle f, q \rangle$ s.t.:

1. $f \in \text{Add}(\kappa, \lambda^{+\omega+2})$;
2. $\text{dom}(q) \subset \lambda$, $|\text{dom}(q)| \leq \kappa$;
3. for each $\alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$, $\Vdash_{\text{Add}(\kappa, \alpha)} q(\alpha) \in \text{Add}(\kappa^+, 1)$.

$\langle f', q' \rangle \leq \langle f, q \rangle$ iff

1. $f' \leq f$;
2. $\forall \alpha \in \text{dom}(q) \subset \text{dom}(q')$,

$$f' \restriction \alpha \Vdash q'(\alpha) \leq q(\alpha)$$

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

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P}

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ .

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ .
The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$,

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$.

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

- ▶ s_0 is an initial segment of s_1 .

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

- ▶ s_0 is an initial segment of s_1 .
- ▶ $s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$,

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

- ▶ s_0 is an initial segment of s_1 .
- ▶ $s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$,
- ▶ $A_1 \subset A_0$.

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

- ▶ s_0 is an initial segment of s_1 .
- ▶ $s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$,
- ▶ $A_1 \subset A_0$.

A generic object for this poset will add a sequence $\langle \alpha_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$, cofinal in κ ,

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

- ▶ s_0 is an initial segment of s_1 .
- ▶ $s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$,
- ▶ $A_1 \subset A_0$.

A generic object for this poset will add a sequence $\langle \alpha_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$, cofinal in κ , such that for every $A \in U$, for all large n , $\alpha_n \in A$.

The Prikry poset

\mathbb{P} uses a normal measure on κ to add an ω -sequence through κ .

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs $\langle s, A \rangle$, where s is a finite sequence of ordinals in κ and $A \in U$. $\langle s_1, A_1 \rangle \leq \langle s_0, A_0 \rangle$ iff:

- ▶ s_0 is an initial segment of s_1 .
- ▶ $s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$,
- ▶ $A_1 \subset A_0$.

A generic object for this poset will add a sequence $\langle \alpha_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$, cofinal in κ , such that for every $A \in U$, for all large n , $\alpha_n \in A$.

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

Branch preservation

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

In our case, $V[M][P]$:

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

In our case, $V[M][P]$:

- ▶ Let d be a $\mathcal{P}_\lambda(\tau)$ -list.

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

In our case, $V[M][P]$:

- ▶ Let d be a $\mathcal{P}_\lambda(\tau)$ -list.
- ▶ Take a τ -s.c. elementary embedding with critical point λ , $j : V \rightarrow N$;

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

In our case, $V[M][P]$:

- ▶ Let d be a $\mathcal{P}_\lambda(\tau)$ -list.
- ▶ Take a τ -s.c. elementary embedding with critical point λ , $j : V \rightarrow N$;
- ▶ Lift it to $j : V[M][P] \rightarrow N[M^*][P^*]$.

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

In our case, $V[M][P]$:

- ▶ Let d be a $\mathcal{P}_\lambda(\tau)$ -list.
- ▶ Take a τ -s.c. elementary embedding with critical point λ , $j : V \rightarrow N$;
- ▶ Lift it to $j : V[M][P] \rightarrow N[M^*][P^*]$.
- ▶ use $j(d)_{j''\tau}$ to get a branch b for the list.

Branch preservation

Recall the general scheme of showing the tree properties:

- ▶ lift some elementary embedding to get a branch in the outer model;
- ▶ pull back the branch.

In our case, $V[M][P]$:

- ▶ Let d be a $\mathcal{P}_\lambda(\tau)$ -list.
- ▶ Take a τ -s.c. elementary embedding with critical point λ , $j : V \rightarrow N$;
- ▶ Lift it to $j : V[M][P] \rightarrow N[M^*][P^*]$.
- ▶ use $j(d)_{j''\tau}$ to get a branch b for the list.
- ▶ pull back the branch to the right model.

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

We show that the quotient forcing has the thin λ -approximation property.

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

We show that the quotient forcing has the thin λ -approximation property.

The key points:

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

We show that the quotient forcing has the thin λ -approximation property.

The key points:

- ▶ use a splitting lemma;

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

We show that the quotient forcing has the thin λ -approximation property.

The key points:

- ▶ use a splitting lemma;
- ▶ must overcome lack of closure due to the Prikry.

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

We show that the quotient forcing has the thin λ -approximation property.

The key points:

- ▶ use a splitting lemma;
- ▶ must overcome lack of closure due to the Prikry.

Use the Prikry property to be able to fix the stem often enough in the splitting, together with the high closure of the *term forcing*.

Branch preservation

Pulling back the branch.

We show that the quotient forcing has the thin λ -approximation property.

The key points:

- ▶ use a splitting lemma;
- ▶ must overcome lack of closure due to the Prikry.

Use the Prikry property to be able to fix the stem often enough in the splitting, together with the high closure of the *term forcing*.

More on failure of SCH

More on failure of SCH

Recall, by Specker, we need many failures of SCH to get the TP or ITP everywhere.

More on failure of SCH

Recall, by Specker, we need many failures of SCH to get the TP or ITP everywhere.

In particular, if κ is singular strong limit, and the tree property holds at κ^{++} , we must have failure of SCH at κ .

More on failure of SCH

Recall, by Specker, we need many failures of SCH to get the TP or ITP everywhere.

In particular, if κ is singular strong limit, and the tree property holds at κ^{++} , we must have failure of SCH at κ .

(Neeman, 2009) It is consistent that SCH fails at κ and the tree property holds at κ^+ .

More on failure of SCH

Recall, by Specker, we need many failures of SCH to get the TP or ITP everywhere.

In particular, if κ is singular strong limit, and the tree property holds at κ^{++} , we must have failure of SCH at κ .

(Neeman, 2009) It is consistent that SCH fails at κ and the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Q: Can we achieve the same for ITP?

More on failure of SCH

Recall, by Specker, we need many failures of SCH to get the TP or ITP everywhere.

In particular, if κ is singular strong limit, and the tree property holds at κ^{++} , we must have failure of SCH at κ .

(Neeman, 2009) It is consistent that SCH fails at κ and the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Q: Can we achieve the same for ITP? Would need to for the ITP-everywhere project.

More on failure of SCH

Recall, by Specker, we need many failures of SCH to get the TP or ITP everywhere.

In particular, if κ is singular strong limit, and the tree property holds at κ^{++} , we must have failure of SCH at κ .

(Neeman, 2009) It is consistent that SCH fails at κ and the tree property holds at κ^+ .

Q: Can we achieve the same for ITP? Would need to for the ITP-everywhere project.

Yes, we can.

More on not SCH

Theorem

(Cummings-Magidor-Neeman-S.-Unger, 2018)

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 $\mu := \nu^+$.

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:

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. $\text{cf}(\kappa) = \omega$, $\mu := \kappa^+$

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

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 .

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:

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.

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 .

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.

Some open questions

Some open questions

Question 1: Does ITP_κ imply SCH_λ for all singular *strong limit* $\lambda > \kappa$.

Some open questions

Question 1: Does ITP_κ imply SCH_λ for all singular *strong limit* $\lambda > \kappa$.

Question 2: Can ITP hold consistently at κ^+ and κ^{++} simultaneously, for a singular cardinal κ ?

Some open questions

Question 1: Does ITP_κ imply SCH_λ for all singular *strong limit* $\lambda > \kappa$.

Question 2: Can ITP hold consistently at κ^+ and κ^{++} simultaneously, for a singular cardinal κ ?

Question 3: Can ITP hold consistently at \aleph_{ω^2+1} and \aleph_{ω^2+2} simultaneously, with \aleph_{ω^2} singular strong limit

Some open questions

Question 1: Does ITP_κ imply SCH_λ for all singular *strong limit* $\lambda > \kappa$.

Question 2: Can ITP hold consistently at κ^+ and κ^{++} simultaneously, for a singular cardinal κ ?

Question 3: Can ITP hold consistently at \aleph_{ω^2+1} and \aleph_{ω^2+2} simultaneously, with \aleph_{ω^2} singular strong limit