Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set Theory 2022

February 18, 2022

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

Motivation

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

(日)

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

æ,

1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

臣

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

æ

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

What is compactness?

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

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

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

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

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

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.

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

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.

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

A key compactness property:

- 1. What constraints does cardinal arithmetic impose on combinatorial properties?
- 2. Can we force compactness and non-compactness properties simultaneously?

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.

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

A key compactness property: stationary reflection

Stationary reflection

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

イロン 不同 とうほう 不同 とう

æ,

Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

(日本) (日本) (日本)

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

• if κ is measurable, then reflection at κ holds;

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

- if κ is measurable, then reflection at κ holds;
- if κ is μ -supercompact, then reflection at $\mu \cap \operatorname{cof}(<\kappa)$ holds.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

- if κ is measurable, then reflection at κ holds;
- if κ is μ-supercompact, then reflection at μ ∩ cof(< κ) holds.
 remark: need the cofinality of the points to be below the critical point of the elementary embedding.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

- if κ is measurable, then reflection at κ holds;
- if κ is μ-supercompact, then reflection at μ ∩ cof(< κ) holds.
 remark: need the cofinality of the points to be below the critical point of the elementary embedding.

(日本) (日本) (日本)

But, if κ is regular, $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}(\kappa)$ never reflects.

- Def. Let μ be a regular cardinal, a stationary T ⊂ μ reflects if there is α < μ such that T ∩ α is stationary in α.</p>
- Refl(μ) states that every stationary subset of μ reflects.

• if κ is measurable, then reflection at κ holds;

if κ is μ-supercompact, then reflection at μ ∩ cof(< κ) holds.
 remark: need the cofinality of the points to be below the critical point of the elementary embedding.

But, if κ is regular, $\kappa^+ \cap cof(\kappa)$ never reflects. I.e. Refl (κ^+) fails.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

▲圖 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶

Ð,

follows from large cardinals,

日本・モン・モン

臣

▶ follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.

• • = • • = •

臣

- follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A B K A B K

æ

- follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property:

• 3 >

- ▶ follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property:

the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

→ ∃ →

- ▶ follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property: the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

SCH :

→

- ▶ follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property: the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$

• • = • • = •

- ▶ follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property: the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$

Recall our motivation:

• • = • • = •

- follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property: the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$

Recall our motivation:

1. the effect of cardinal arithmetic on combinatorial properties such as stationary reflection;

- follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property: the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$

Recall our motivation:

- 1. the effect of cardinal arithmetic on combinatorial properties such as stationary reflection;
- 2. can we force compactness and incompactness properties at the same time?

伺下 イヨト イヨト

- follows from large cardinals, and actually needs large cardinals.
- ► fails at successors of regulars.

A key incompactness property: the failure of the singular cardinal hypothesis

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$

Recall our motivation:

- 1. the effect of cardinal arithmetic on combinatorial properties such as stationary reflection;
- 2. can we force compactness and incompactness properties at the same time?

Looking at SCH in the context of stationary reflection addresses both.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

The singular cardinal hypothesis (SCH)

SCH :

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

イロン 不同 とくほど 不同 とう

э

The singular cardinal hypothesis (SCH)

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$

æ

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$ A parallel of CH for singular cardinals.

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

SCH : If κ is singular strong limit, then $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$ A parallel of CH for singular cardinals.

Facts:

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

Facts:

SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.

Facts:

- SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.
- Can force the failure of SCH,

Facts:

- SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.
- Can force the failure of SCH, but need large cardinals.

Facts:

- SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.
- Can force the failure of SCH, but need large cardinals.
- The failure of SCH is an anti-compactness property:

Facts:

- SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.
- Can force the failure of SCH, but need large cardinals.
- The failure of SCH is an anti-compactness property: it requires small power set function below κ,

Facts:

- SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.
- Can force the failure of SCH, but need large cardinals.
- The failure of SCH is an anti-compactness property: it requires small power set function below κ, while blowing up the power set at κ.

Facts:

- SCH holds above a strongly compact cardinal.
- Can force the failure of SCH, but need large cardinals.
- The failure of SCH is an anti-compactness property: it requires small power set function below κ, while blowing up the power set at κ.

周 と イヨ と イヨ と

Question: can we get the failure of SCH at κ together with stationary reflection at $\kappa^+?$

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲厘▶ ▲厘▶ -

2

At
$$\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$$
.

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

▲□▶ ▲圖▶ ▲厘▶ ▲厘▶ -

2

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s:

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

イロン 不同 とくほど 不同 とう

Ð,

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s: Staring with a supercompact cardinal, can force the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} .

▲圖 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶ ▲ 臣 ▶

臣

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s: Staring with a supercompact cardinal, can force the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} .

used a Prikry type forcing

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

臣

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s: Staring with a supercompact cardinal, can force the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} .

used a Prikry type forcing

Later, by work of Gitik, Mitchell, and Woodin, the large cardinal hypothesis was reduced (optimally) to a measurable κ of Mitchell order κ^{++} .

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

Э

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s: Staring with a supercompact cardinal, can force the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} .

used a Prikry type forcing

Later, by work of Gitik, Mitchell, and Woodin, the large cardinal hypothesis was reduced (optimally) to a measurable κ of Mitchell order κ^{++} .

Magidor, early 80s: Starting with ω many supercompacts, can force stationary reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s: Staring with a supercompact cardinal, can force the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} .

used a Prikry type forcing

Later, by work of Gitik, Mitchell, and Woodin, the large cardinal hypothesis was reduced (optimally) to a measurable κ of Mitchell order κ^{++} .

Magidor, early 80s: Starting with ω many supercompacts, can force stationary reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

・ 何 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

used an iteration of Levy collapses

At $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$.

Magidor, 70s: Staring with a supercompact cardinal, can force the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} .

used a Prikry type forcing

Later, by work of Gitik, Mitchell, and Woodin, the large cardinal hypothesis was reduced (optimally) to a measurable κ of Mitchell order κ^{++} .

Magidor, early 80s: Starting with ω many supercompacts, can force stationary reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

used an iteration of Levy collapses

Question: can we get the failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} together with stationary reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$?



▲ロ → ▲団 → ▲ 田 → ▲ 田 → ▲ 田 →

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ ,

イロト イヨト イヨト イヨト

2

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact.

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

臣

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

▶ SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and

• • = • • = •

3

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

• SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and

• stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

- SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and
- stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Useful background facts:

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

- ▶ SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and
- stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Useful background facts:

If (κ_n | n < ω) are increasing supercompacts with limit κ, then reflection at κ⁺ holds.

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

- ▶ SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and
- stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Useful background facts:

- If (κ_n | n < ω) are increasing supercompacts with limit κ, then reflection at κ⁺ holds.
- Magidor: from the above hypothesis, iterate Levy collapses to make each κ = ℵ_ω, and show reflection still holds.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

- SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and
- stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Useful background facts:

- If (κ_n | n < ω) are increasing supercompacts with limit κ, then reflection at κ⁺ holds.
- Magidor: from the above hypothesis, iterate Levy collapses to make each κ = ℵ_ω, and show reflection still holds.
- To get not SCH at κ, have to add many subsets of κ with a Prikry type forcing,

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

- SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and
- stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Useful background facts:

- If (κ_n | n < ω) are increasing supercompacts with limit κ, then reflection at κ⁺ holds.
- Magidor: from the above hypothesis, iterate Levy collapses to make each κ = ℵ_ω, and show reflection still holds.
- To get not SCH at κ, have to add many subsets of κ with a Prikry type forcing, in general that will also add nonreflecting stationary sets.

A D D A D D A D D A D D A

3

(Poveda-Rinot-S., 2021) Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is an increasing sequence with limit κ , such that each κ_n is κ^+ -supercompact. Then there is a forcing extension, where

- SCH fails at \aleph_{ω} , and
- stationary reflection holds at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Useful background facts:

- If (κ_n | n < ω) are increasing supercompacts with limit κ, then reflection at κ⁺ holds.
- Magidor: from the above hypothesis, iterate Levy collapses to make each κ = ℵ_ω, and show reflection still holds.
- To get not SCH at κ, have to add many subsets of κ with a Prikry type forcing, in general that will also add nonreflecting stationary sets.

Warm up: stationary reflection in a vanilla Prikry extension.

Vanilla Prikry

 \mathbb{P}

(日)

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

Э

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

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

臣

Let κ be a measurable cardinal and U be a normal measure on κ . The forcing conditions are pairs (s, A),

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

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 $A \in U$.

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:

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

$$\blacktriangleright \ s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0,$$

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

$$\blacktriangleright \ s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0,$$

$$\blacktriangleright A_1 \subset A_0.$$

伺下 イヨト イヨト

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

►
$$s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$$
,

$$\blacktriangleright A_1 \subset A_0.$$

Let G be generic for this poset, and let $\bigcup_{(s,A)\in G} s.$

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

►
$$s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$$
,

$$\blacktriangleright A_1 \subset A_0.$$

Let G be generic for this poset, and let $\bigcup_{\langle s,A\rangle\in G} s.$ This gives a sequence $\langle \alpha_n\mid n<\omega\rangle$, cofinal in κ ,

向下 イヨト イヨト

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

►
$$s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$$
,

$$\blacktriangleright A_1 \subset A_0.$$

Let G be generic for this poset, and let $\bigcup_{\langle s,A\rangle\in G} s.$ This gives a sequence $\langle \alpha_n\mid n<\omega\rangle$, cofinal in κ , such that for every $A\in U$, for all large n, $\alpha_n\in A.$

白 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

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:

s₀ is an initial segment of s₁.

►
$$s_1 \setminus s_0 \subset A_0$$
,

$$\blacktriangleright A_1 \subset A_0.$$

Let G be generic for this poset, and let $\bigcup_{\langle s,A\rangle\in G} s.$ This gives a sequence $\langle \alpha_n\mid n<\omega\rangle$, cofinal in κ , such that for every $A\in U$, for all large n, $\alpha_n\in A.$

白 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

For
$$p = \langle s, A \rangle \in \mathbb{P}$$
, set $lh(p) = |s|$.

Vanilla Prikry forcing and reflection

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

æ,

Let κ be measurable in V, and G be \mathbb{P} -generic. Then in V[G],

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

臣

Let κ be measurable in V, and G be \mathbb{P} -generic. Then in V[G],

1. $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(\kappa)$ does not reflect,

伺 とう きょう くう とう

臣

- Let κ be measurable in V, and G be \mathbb{P} -generic. Then in V[G],
 - 1. $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(\kappa)$ does not reflect, (recall: also does not reflect in V);

• • = • • = •

Let κ be measurable in V, and G be \mathbb{P} -generic. Then in V[G],

- 1. $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(\kappa)$ does not reflect, (recall: also does not reflect in V);
- If κ is κ⁺-supercompact in V, then every stationary subset of κ⁺ ∩ cof^V(< κ) reflects;

Let κ be measurable in V, and G be \mathbb{P} -generic. Then in V[G],

- 1. $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(\kappa)$ does not reflect, (recall: also does not reflect in V);
- If κ is κ⁺-supercompact in V, then every stationary subset of κ⁺ ∩ cof^V(< κ) reflects;

The proof uses that $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects in V.

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

臣

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{V}(<\kappa)$ reflects.

白 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{V}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof:

伺 ト イヨト イヨト

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary.

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

$$\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

Densely often these sets are stationary in V.

Let G be generic for the vanilla Prikry.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

Densely often these sets are stationary in V. Back in V, κ is supercompact,

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^V(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $T \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^V(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Densely often these sets are stationary in V.

Back in V, κ is supercompact, so (when stationary) T_s reflects.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Densely often these sets are stationary in V.

Back in V, κ is supercompact, so (when stationary) T_s reflects. Finally, argue that if T_s reflects, then so does T.

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

Densely often these sets are stationary in V. Back in V, κ is supercompact, so (when stationary) T_s reflects. Finally, argue that if T_s reflects, then so does T.

The nonreflecting sets:

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

Densely often these sets are stationary in V.

Back in V, κ is supercompact, so (when stationary) T_s reflects. Finally, argue that if T_s reflects, then so does T.

The nonreflecting sets: the problematic cofinality is $cof^{V}(\kappa)$,

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

Densely often these sets are stationary in V. Back in V, κ is supercompact, so (when stationary) T_s reflects. Finally, argue that if T_s reflects, then so does T.

The nonreflecting sets: the problematic cofinality is $\operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(\kappa)$, this cannot possibly reflect since κ was regular in V and $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}(\kappa)$ doesn't reflect for regular κ .

イロト イポト イヨト イヨト

Thm: If κ is κ^+ -supercompact in V, then in V[G] every stationary subset of $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ reflects. Proof: Let $\mathsf{T} \subset \kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(<\kappa)$ be stationary. For each stem s, look at

 $\mathsf{T}_{\mathsf{s}} := \{ \alpha \mid \exists \mathsf{ p} \text{ with stem s, } \mathsf{p} \Vdash \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$

Densely often these sets are stationary in V. Back in V, κ is supercompact, so (when stationary) T_s reflects. Finally, argue that if T_s reflects, then so does T.

The nonreflecting sets: the problematic cofinality is $\operatorname{cof}^{\mathsf{V}}(\kappa)$, this cannot possibly reflect since κ was regular in V and $\kappa^+ \cap \operatorname{cof}(\kappa)$ doesn't reflect for regular κ .

This is true in any Prikry that singularizes a regular cardinal $\underline{\kappa}$,

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

臣

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ ,

向下 イヨト イヨト

臣

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

向下 イヨト イヨト

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let \dot{T} be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ;

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ are

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let \dot{T} be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** \dot{T} are

$$\dot{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{n}} := \{ \langle \alpha, \mathsf{p} \rangle \mid \mathsf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathsf{n}}, \mathsf{p} \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let \dot{T} be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** \dot{T} are

$$\dot{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{n}} := \{ \langle \alpha, \mathsf{p} \rangle \mid \mathsf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathsf{n}}, \mathsf{p} \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

For each n, $T_n \in V[\mathbb{P}_n]$.

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let \dot{T} be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** \dot{T} are

$$\dot{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{n}} := \{ \langle \alpha, \mathsf{p} \rangle \mid \mathsf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathsf{n}}, \mathsf{p} \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

For each n, $T_n \in V[\mathbb{P}_n]$. Definition \dot{T} satisfies (†) if it has nonstationary traces.

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ are

$$\dot{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{n}} := \{ \langle \alpha, \mathsf{p} \rangle \mid \mathsf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathsf{n}}, \mathsf{p} \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

For each n, $T_n \in V[\mathbb{P}_n]$. **Definition** \dot{T} satisfies (†) if it has nonstationary traces.

Lemma

Suppose that \mathbb{P} does not add any bounded subsets of κ and \mathbb{P}_n is κ_n -directed closed. If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

Image: A image: A

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ are

$$\dot{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{n}} := \{ \langle \alpha, \mathsf{p} \rangle \mid \mathsf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathsf{n}}, \mathsf{p} \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

For each n, $T_n \in V[\mathbb{P}_n]$. **Definition** \dot{T} satisfies (†) if it has nonstationary traces.

Lemma

Suppose that \mathbb{P} does not add any bounded subsets of κ and \mathbb{P}_n is κ_n -directed closed. If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

Lemma

Suppose that
$$\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{Q} \times Col(\delta, < \kappa_n) * \dot{\mathbb{P}}'_n$$
, such that \mathbb{P}'_n is κ_n -directed closed and $|\mathbb{Q}| < \delta$.

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ are increasing s.c.cardinals with limit κ , and \mathbb{P} is a Prikry type forcing. For $n < \omega$, let $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{P} \upharpoonright lh(n)$.

Let $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ be a name for a stationary subset of κ^+ ; the **traces of** $\dot{\mathsf{T}}$ are

$$\dot{\mathsf{T}}_{\mathsf{n}} := \{ \langle \alpha, \mathsf{p} \rangle \mid \mathsf{p} \in \mathbb{P}_{\mathsf{n}}, \mathsf{p} \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \alpha \in \dot{\mathsf{T}} \}.$$

For each n, $T_n \in V[\mathbb{P}_n]$. **Definition** \dot{T} satisfies (†) if it has nonstationary traces.

Lemma

Suppose that \mathbb{P} does not add any bounded subsets of κ and \mathbb{P}_n is κ_n -directed closed. If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

Lemma

Suppose that $\mathbb{P}_n = \mathbb{Q} \times Col(\delta, < \kappa_n) * \dot{\mathbb{P}}'_n$, such that \mathbb{P}'_n is κ_n -directed closed and $|\mathbb{Q}| < \delta$. Then roughly if \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

Lemma If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

→ E → < E →</p>

臣

Lemma If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

▶ have to show reflection holds in $V[\mathbb{P}_n]$;

(A) (E) (A) (E) (A)

臣

Lemma If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

- have to show reflection holds in $V[\mathbb{P}_n]$;
- ▶ then "pull" it to $V[\mathbb{P}]$.

向下 イヨト イヨト

臣

Lemma If \dot{T} does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

- have to show reflection holds in $V[\mathbb{P}_n]$;
- ▶ then "pull" it to $V[\mathbb{P}]$.
- So, have to kill stationary sets satisfying (\dagger) .

• • = • • = •

Lemma

If T does not satisfy (†), it reflects.

• have to show reflection holds in $V[\mathbb{P}_n]$;

▶ then "pull" it to V[ℙ].

So, have to kill stationary sets satisfying (\dagger) .

Lemma

Suppose that \mathbb{P} is a nice enough Prikry type forcing, and T satisfies (†). Then we can kill its stationarity in a Prikry type way.

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

イロン 不同 とうほう 不同 とう

æ,

Def. \mathbb{P} is a Σ **Prikry forcing** w.r.t to a nondecreasing sequence $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ iff:

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Def. \mathbb{P} is a Σ **Prikry forcing** w.r.t to a nondecreasing sequence $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ iff:

1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;

伺 とうき とうとう

- 1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;
- 2. for each condition $p\in \mathbb{P},$ the set of weak step extensions of p, W(p),

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

- 1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;
- 2. for each condition $p \in \mathbb{P}$, the set of **weak step extensions** of p, W(p), of size less than μ , where $1_{\mathbb{P}} \Vdash \mu = \kappa^+$,

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;
- for each condition p ∈ P, the set of weak step extensions of p, W(p), of size less than μ, where 1_P ⊨ μ = κ⁺, and for each k, W(p) restricted to conditions of that length k is a maximal antichain below p

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

3. if $q \leq p,$ then there is a unique weak step extension $p' \in W(p),$ such that $q \leq^* p'.$

- 1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;
- for each condition p ∈ P, the set of weak step extensions of p, W(p), of size less than μ, where 1_P ⊢ μ = κ⁺, and for each k, W(p) restricted to conditions of that length k is a maximal antichain below p

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 3. if $q \leq p,$ then there is a unique weak step extension $p' \in W(p),$ such that $q \leq^* p'.$
- 4. The (strong) Prikry lemma holds.

- 1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;
- for each condition p ∈ P, the set of weak step extensions of p, W(p), of size less than μ, where 1_P ⊨ μ = κ⁺, and for each k, W(p) restricted to conditions of that length k is a maximal antichain below p

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- 3. if $q \leq p,$ then there is a unique weak step extension $p' \in W(p),$ such that $q \leq^* p'.$
- 4. The (strong) Prikry lemma holds.
- 5. A strong form of the μ^+ -chain condition.

6. ...

- 1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet;
- for each condition p ∈ P, the set of weak step extensions of p, W(p), of size less than μ, where 1_P ⊨ μ = κ⁺, and for each k, W(p) restricted to conditions of that length k is a maximal antichain below p
- 3. if $q \leq p,$ then there is a unique weak step extension $p' \in W(p),$ such that $q \leq^* p'.$
- 4. The (strong) Prikry lemma holds.
- 5. A strong form of the μ^+ -chain condition.
- 6. ...

Weakly Σ **Prikry forcing**: as above but, with a relaxed first clause.

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

イロン 不同 とうほう 不同 とう

æ,

$\langle \kappa_{\rm n} \mid {\rm n} < \omega \rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of regular cardinals.

回 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

크

$\langle\kappa_n\mid n<\omega\rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of regular cardinals. $\mathbb P$ is a Σ Prikry forcing iff:

白 と く ヨ と く ヨ と …

$\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of regular cardinals. $\mathbb P$ is a Σ **Prikry forcing** iff:

1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P} \upharpoonright h(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet; 2. ...

伺 とうき とうとう

 $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of regular cardinals. \mathbb{P} is a Σ **Prikry forcing** iff:

1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P}|\mathsf{lh}(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet; 2. ...

 \mathbb{P} is a weakly Σ Prikry forcing iff:

伺 とうき とうとう

 $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of regular cardinals. $\mathbb P$ is a Σ **Prikry forcing** iff:

1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P}|\mathsf{lh}(n)}$ contains a κ_n -directed closed dense subposet; 2. ...

\mathbb{P} is a weakly Σ Prikry forcing iff:

1. $\leq_{\mathbb{P}|\mathsf{lh}(n)}$ contains a dense subposet of the form $\mathbb{Q} \times \mathsf{Col}(\delta, < \kappa_n) * \dot{\mathbb{P}}'_{n-1}$, such that \mathbb{P}'_n is κ^+_{n-1} -directed closed; 2. ...

• (1) • (

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

★ E ► ★ E ►

臣

Let \mathbb{P} be (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. increasing s.c. $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ with limit κ .

• • = • • = •

Let \mathbb{P} be (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. increasing s.c. $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ with limit κ . Let T be a nonreflecting stationary subset of κ^+ .

Let \mathbb{P} be (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. increasing s.c. $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ with limit κ . Let T be a nonreflecting stationary subset of κ^+ .

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

Let \mathbb{P} be (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. increasing s.c. $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ with limit κ . Let T be a nonreflecting stationary subset of κ^+ .

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;

向下 イヨト イヨト

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

- 1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;
- 2. A forces that \dot{T} is nonstationary.

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

- 1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;
- 2. A forces that \dot{T} is nonstationary.

Some key points:

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

- 1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;
- 2. A forces that \dot{T} is nonstationary.

Some key points:

Force a club disjoint from T,

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

- 1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;
- 2. A forces that \dot{T} is nonstationary.

Some key points:

- Force a club disjoint from T,
- using that for many n's, $V[\mathbb{P}_n] \models T_n$ is nonstationary.

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

- 1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;
- 2. A forces that \dot{T} is nonstationary.

Some key points:

- Force a club disjoint from T,
- using that for many n's, $V[\mathbb{P}_n] \models T_n$ is nonstationary.
- Preservation of cardinals follows from the poset being (weakly) Σ-Prikry.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Lemma

There is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, \dot{T})$, such that:

- 1. A projects to \mathbb{P} ;
- 2. A forces that \dot{T} is nonstationary.

Some key points:

- Force a club disjoint from T,
- using that for many n's, $V[\mathbb{P}_n] \models T_n$ is nonstationary.
- Preservation of cardinals follows from the poset being (weakly) Σ-Prikry.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Next: we want to iterate this.

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ .

イロン 不同 とうほう 不同 とう

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

(4回) (4回) (日)

臣

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

Theorem

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is strictly increasing with limit κ , and \mathbb{Q} is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. the κ_n 's.

A B K A B K

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

Theorem

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is strictly increasing with limit κ , and \mathbb{Q} is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. the κ_n 's. Suppose also that we have an operation

 $(\mathbb{P}, z) \mapsto \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$

where \mathbb{P} is (weakly) Σ -Prikry and $z \in H_{\kappa^{++}}$ to a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$.

伺 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

Theorem

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is strictly increasing with limit κ , and \mathbb{Q} is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. the κ_n 's. Suppose also that we have an operation

 $(\mathbb{P}, z) \mapsto \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$

where \mathbb{P} is (weakly) Σ -Prikry and $z \in H_{\kappa^{++}}$ to a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$. There there is an iteration $\langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \leq \kappa^{++} \rangle$, such that:

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

Theorem

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is strictly increasing with limit κ , and \mathbb{Q} is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. the κ_n 's. Suppose also that we have an operation

 $(\mathbb{P}, z) \mapsto \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$

where \mathbb{P} is (weakly) Σ -Prikry and $z \in H_{\kappa^{++}}$ to a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$. There there is an iteration $\langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \leq \kappa^{++} \rangle$, such that:

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

 $\blacktriangleright \mathbb{P}_1 = \mathbb{Q},$

The Iteration

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

Theorem

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is strictly increasing with limit κ , and \mathbb{Q} is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. the κ_n 's. Suppose also that we have an operation

 $(\mathbb{P}, z) \mapsto \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$

where \mathbb{P} is (weakly) Σ -Prikry and $z \in H_{\kappa^{++}}$ to a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$. There there is an iteration $\mathbb{P} \mid \alpha \leq \kappa^{++}$ such that:

A > < > > < > > -

There there is an iteration $\langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \leq \kappa^{++} \rangle$, such that:

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{P}_1 = \mathbb{Q}$$
,

each
$$\mathbb{P}_{\alpha}$$
 is (weakly) Σ-Prikry,

The Iteration

Thm: We can iterate the above κ^{++} many times, with support κ . A general framework:

Theorem

Suppose that $\langle \kappa_n | n < \omega \rangle$ is strictly increasing with limit κ , and \mathbb{Q} is a (weakly) Σ -Prikry w.r.t. the κ_n 's. Suppose also that we have an operation

 $(\mathbb{P}, z) \mapsto \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$

where \mathbb{P} is (weakly) Σ -Prikry and $z \in H_{\kappa^{++}}$ to a (weakly) Σ -Prikry forcing $\mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}, z)$.

There there is an iteration $\langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha} \mid \alpha \leq \kappa^{++} \rangle$, such that:

$$\blacktriangleright \mathbb{P}_1 = \mathbb{Q}$$
,

each
$$\mathbb{P}_{\alpha}$$
 is (weakly) Σ-Prikry,

▶ $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha+1} = \mathbb{A}(\mathbb{P}_{\alpha}, z_{\alpha})$ according to some bookkeeping function $\alpha \mapsto z_{\alpha}$.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

Extender based forcing (EBF):

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

回 とうほう うほとう

Extender based forcing (EBF): start with increasing $\langle \kappa_n \mid n < \omega \rangle$ with limit κ_{i}

・ 回 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト …

伺 とうき とうとう

EBF is Σ -Prikry

EBF is Σ -Prikry

Extender based forcing with interleaved collapses (EBFC),

白 ト イ ヨ ト イ ヨ ト

EBF is Σ -Prikry

Extender based forcing with interleaved collapses (EBFC), a poset donated by Moti.

向下 イヨト イヨト

EBF is Σ -Prikry

Extender based forcing with interleaved collapses (EBFC), a poset donated by Moti.

.

EBFC is weakly Σ -Prikry.

Failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} with reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

イロン イヨン イヨン イヨン

Э

Failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} with reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

 \blacktriangleright Let $\mathbb Q$ be the EBF forcing with collapses.

回 とうほう うほとう

Failure of SCH at \aleph_{ω} with reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$

- Let \mathbb{Q} be the EBF forcing with collapses.

向下 イヨト イヨト

- Let \mathbb{Q} be the EBF forcing with collapses.

- Let \mathbb{Q} be the EBF forcing with collapses.
- Let (T_α | α < κ⁺⁺) be an appropriately chosen bookkeeping function enumerating all nonreflecting stationary sets (not nec. exclusively).
- At successor stages if T
 <sup>
 α</sup> is a P_α-name for a nonreflecting stationary set in κ⁺, then A(P_α, T
 <sup>
 α</sup>) is the forcing to destroy the stationarity of T
 <sup>
 α</sup>.

In the final model, $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$, $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^{++}$ and reflection holds at κ^+ .

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト ・

- Let \mathbb{Q} be the EBF forcing with collapses.
- Let (T_α | α < κ⁺⁺) be an appropriately chosen bookkeeping function enumerating all nonreflecting stationary sets (not nec. exclusively).
- At successor stages if T
 <sup>
 α</sup> is a P_α-name for a nonreflecting stationary set in κ⁺, then A(P_α, T
 <sup>
 α</sup>) is the forcing to destroy the stationarity of T
 <sup>
 α</sup>.

In the final model, $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$, $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^{++}$ and reflection holds at κ^+ . Can also get it with GCH below \aleph_{ω} . I.e.

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

- ▶ Let Q be the EBF forcing with collapses.
- At successor stages if T_α is a P_α-name for a nonreflecting stationary set in κ⁺, then A(P_α, T_α) is the forcing to destroy the stationarity of T_α.

In the final model, $\kappa = \aleph_{\omega}$, $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^{++}$ and reflection holds at κ^{+} . Can also get it with GCH below \aleph_{ω} . I.e. Get a model of $\operatorname{GCH}_{<\aleph_{\omega}}, 2^{\aleph_{\omega}} = \aleph_{\omega+2}, \operatorname{Refl}(\aleph_{\omega+1})$.

(1) マン・ション・

Open questions

Dima Sinapova University of Illinois at Chicago Arctic Set The Iteration, reflection, and Prikry type forcing

1. Can we get not SCH at \aleph_{ω} together with *finite simultaneous* reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$?

(4回) (4回) (4回)

- 1. Can we get not SCH at \aleph_{ω} together with *finite simultaneous* reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$?
- 2. What other applications does our iteration machine have?

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

æ

- 1. Can we get not SCH at \aleph_{ω} together with *finite simultaneous* reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$?
- 2. What other applications does our iteration machine have? the tree property with reflection?

・ 同 ト ・ ヨ ト ・ ヨ ト

æ

- 1. Can we get not SCH at \aleph_{ω} together with *finite simultaneous* reflection at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$?
- 2. What other applications does our iteration machine have? the tree property with reflection?

THANK YOU

伺下 イヨト イヨト

æ