

On properties of families of sets

Lecture 4

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7th Young Set Theory Workshop

Recapitulation

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Definition

A poset $\langle P, \leq \rangle$ has the *weak Freese-Nation property*
iff there is $f : P \rightarrow [P]^\omega$ such that for any $p, q \in P$
if $p \leq q$ then there is $r \in f(p) \cap f(q)$ s.t. $p \leq r \leq q$.

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Theorem

If $V = L$, then the poset $\langle [\kappa]^\omega, \subset \rangle$ has the wFN-property.

GCH is not enough

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For any structure $\mathcal{A} = (A, U, \dots)$ of countable signature with $|A| = \kappa$,
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Theorem (Fuchino, S)

If $GCH + (\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_\omega) \rightarrow (\aleph_1, \aleph_0)$, then $\langle [\aleph_\omega]^\omega, \subset \rangle$ does not have the wFN property.

$\text{GCH} + (\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_\omega) \rightarrowtail (\aleph_1, \aleph_0)$, and $F : [\aleph_\omega]^\omega \rightarrow \left[[\aleph_\omega]^\omega \right]^\omega$

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- $b_\beta \subset U'$ so there is $b_\zeta \in F(b_\beta) \cap F(U')$ such that $b_\beta \subset b_\zeta \subset U$.
- Then $\zeta \in I$, and so $\zeta < \alpha$. Thus $b_\zeta \cap b_\beta$ is finite by (★). Contradiction.

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provided $\{\kappa : \text{cf}([\kappa]^\omega, \subset) = \kappa\}$ is cofinal in $\{\kappa < 2^\omega : \text{cf}(\kappa) > \omega\}$

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Theorem (Fuchino, Geschke, Shelah, S, 2001)

If $V \models \text{"GCH and } (\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_\omega) \rightarrowtail (\aleph_1, \aleph_0)"$, and \mathbb{H} is the Hechler poset in V adding a dominating real, then

$V^{\mathbb{H} * \text{Cohen}(\aleph_\omega)} \models \mathcal{P}(\omega) \text{ does not have the wFN property}$

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Then there is a continuous sequence $\langle A_\zeta : \zeta < \omega \cdot \text{cf}(\lambda) \rangle \subset [\lambda]^{<\lambda}$ s.t.

- (a) $A_0 = \emptyset$, $\cup\{A_\zeta : \zeta < \omega \cdot \text{cf}(\lambda)\} = \lambda$,
- (b) $\forall \zeta A_{\zeta+1}/A_\zeta \in F$.

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If $\text{cf}(\lambda) \leq \kappa < \lambda$, $\mathcal{X} = \langle X_\alpha : \alpha < \lambda \rangle \subset [\lambda]^{<\kappa}$, and every $\mathcal{Z} \in [\mathcal{X}]^{<\lambda}$ has a transversal, THEN \mathcal{X} has a transversal.

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- and so $f : (B \setminus A) \setminus C \rightarrow (B \setminus A) \setminus C \vdash B \cup C/A \cup C \in F$.

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Assume $\lambda > \text{cf}(\lambda)$, $G \subset [\lambda]^{<\lambda}$, $F \subset \{\langle B, A \rangle : A \subset B \subset \lambda\}$.

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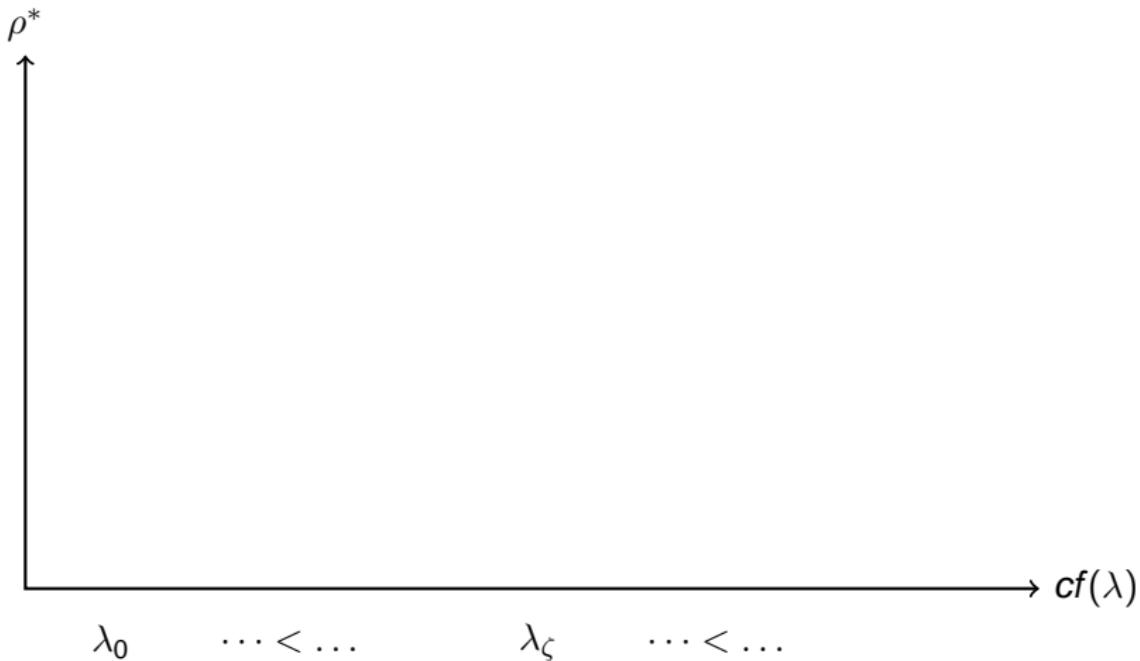
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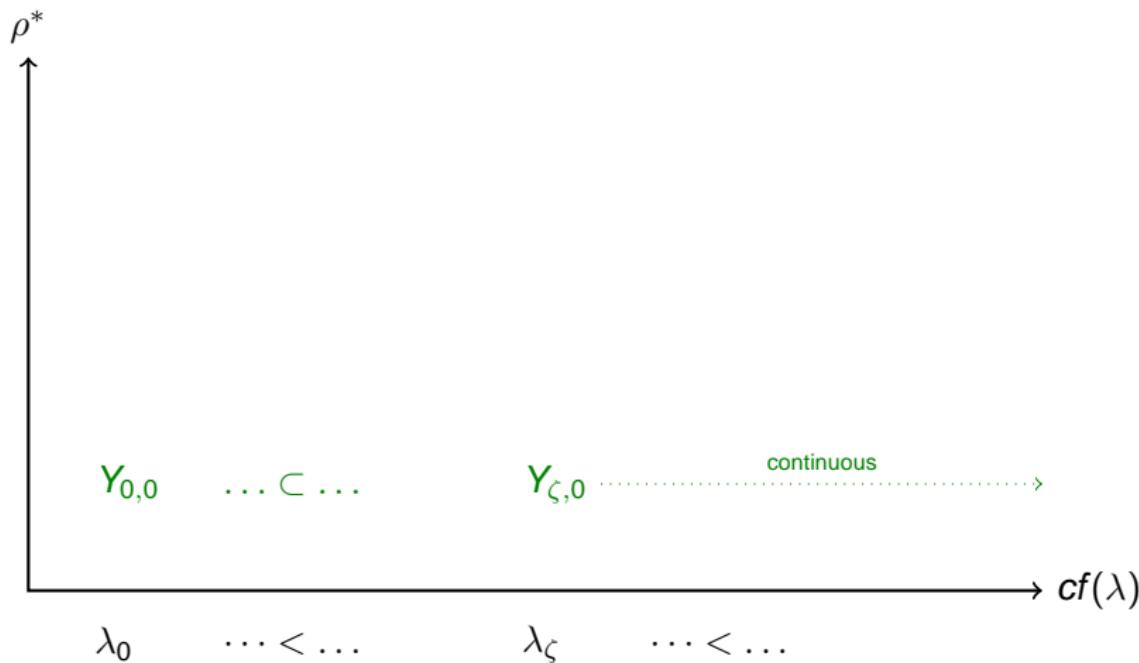
(A set system \mathcal{G} is ρ^* -chain closed iff $\bigcup_{\alpha < \rho^*} G_\alpha \in \mathcal{G}$ for any increasing sequence $\langle G_\alpha : \alpha < \rho^* \rangle \subset \mathcal{G}$.)

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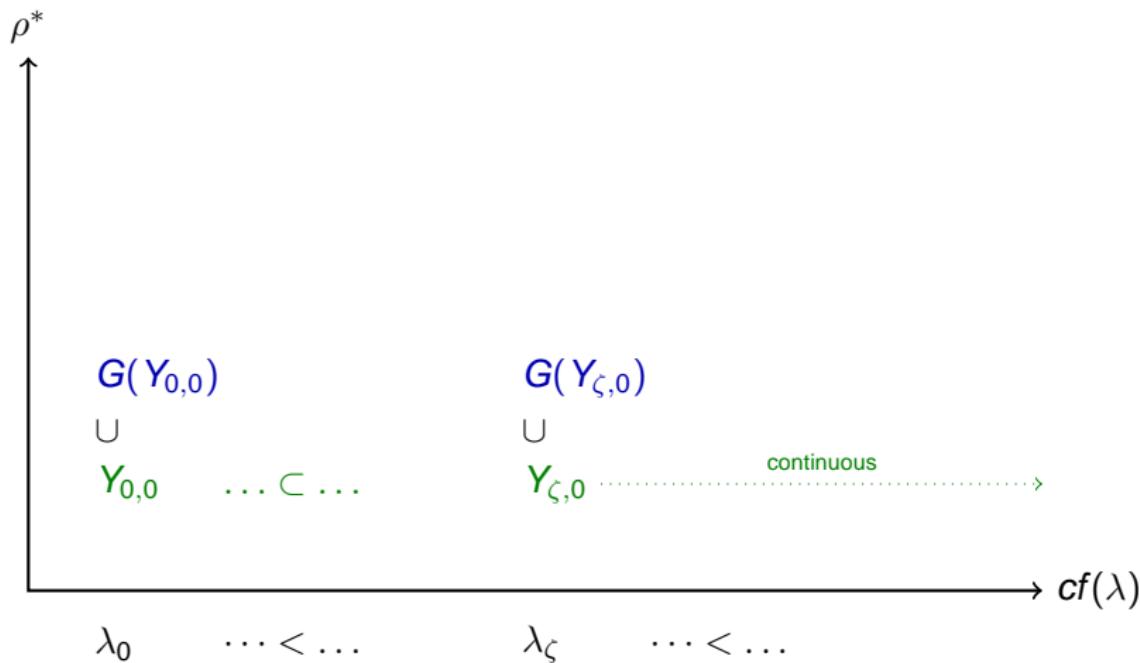
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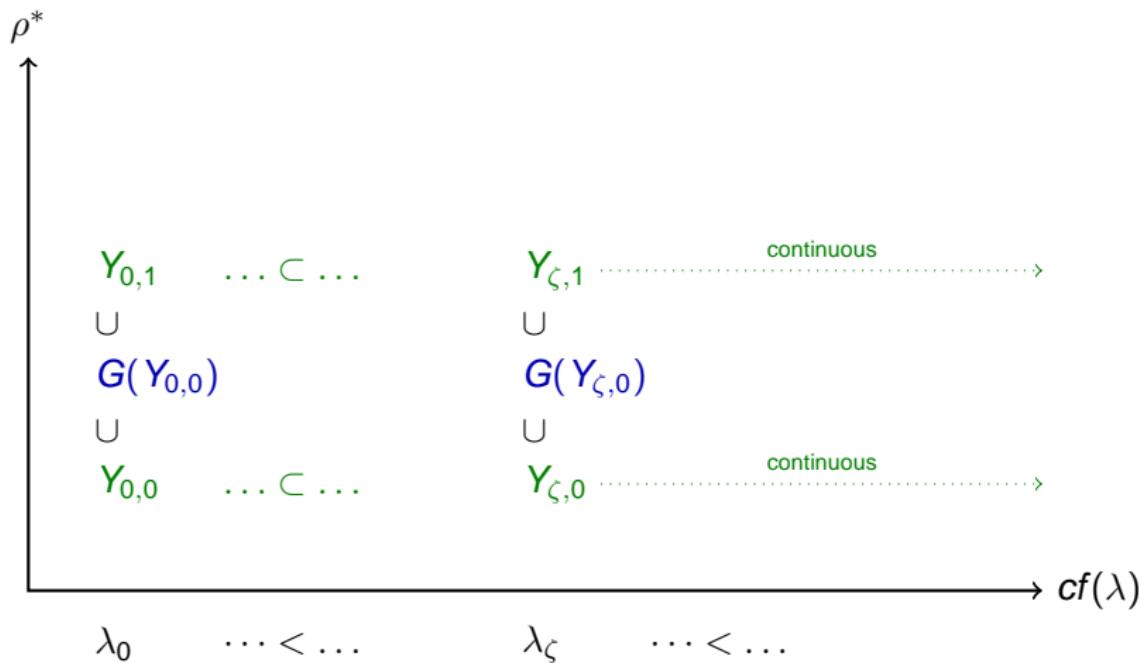
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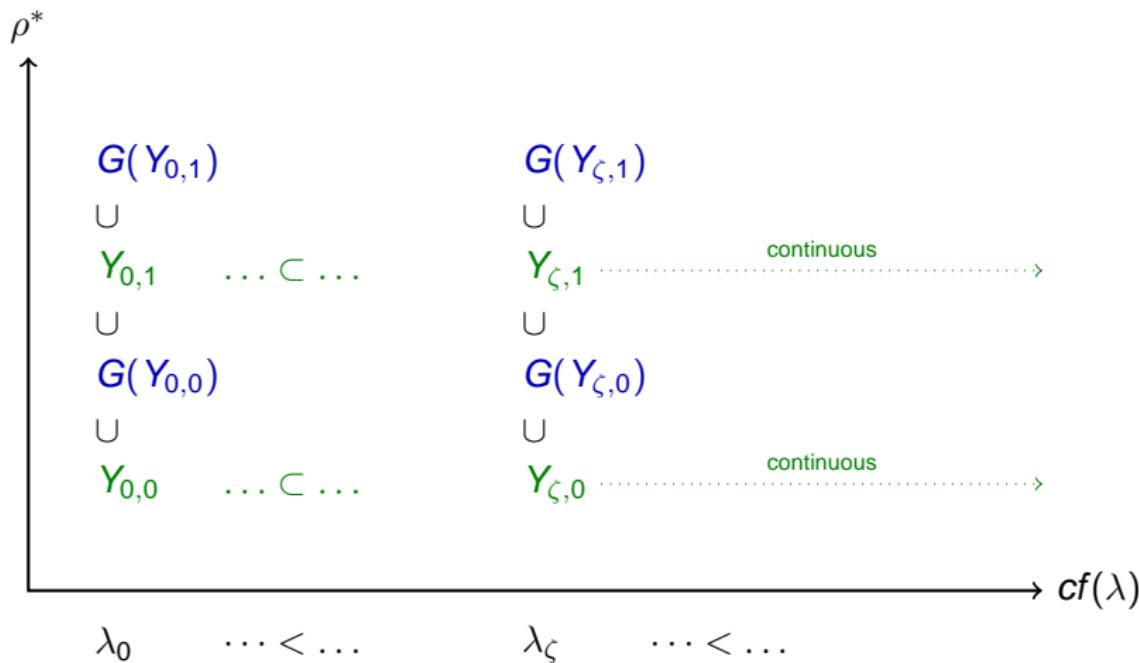
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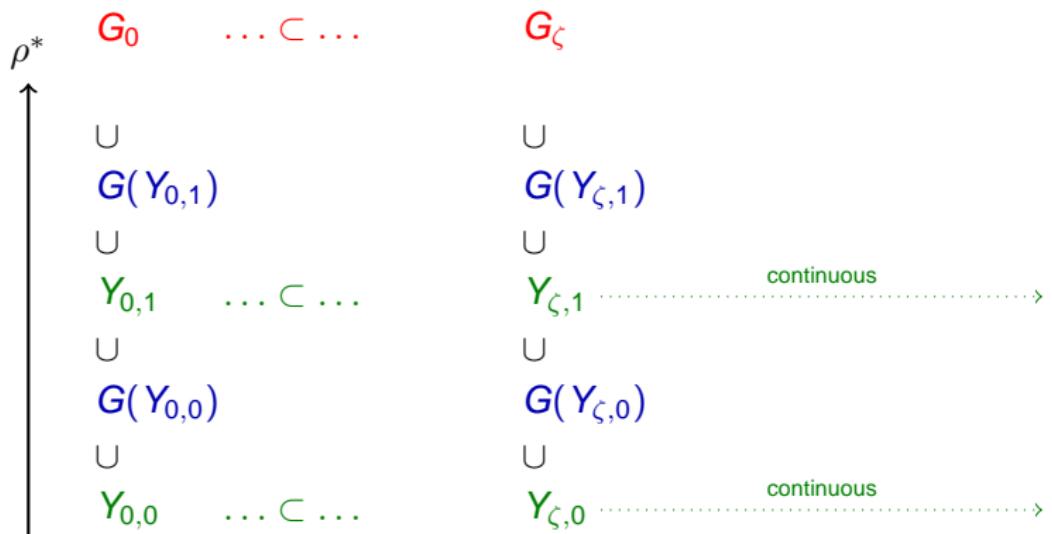
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“Separation” theorems

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$\mathbb{A} = \{ \text{ ladder systems on some stationary subset of } \omega_1 \}$

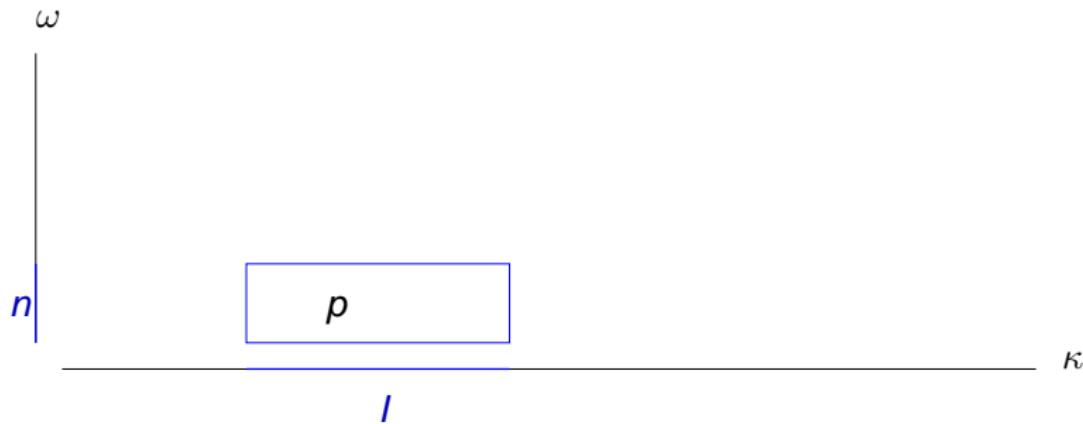
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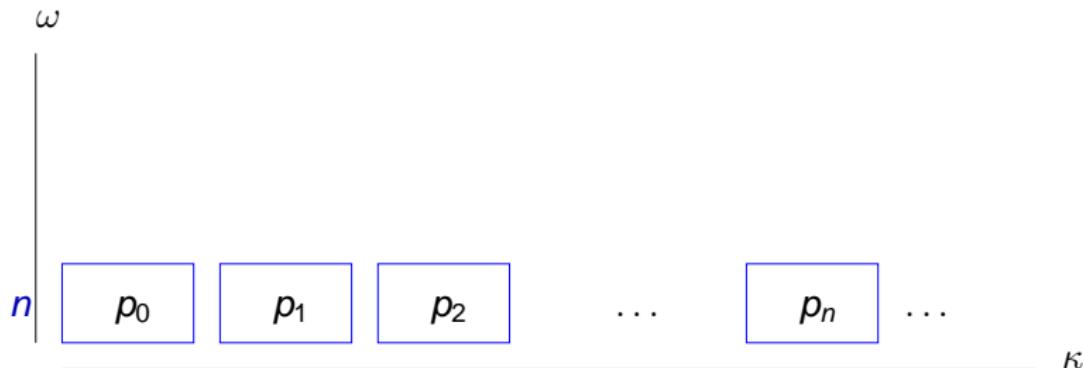
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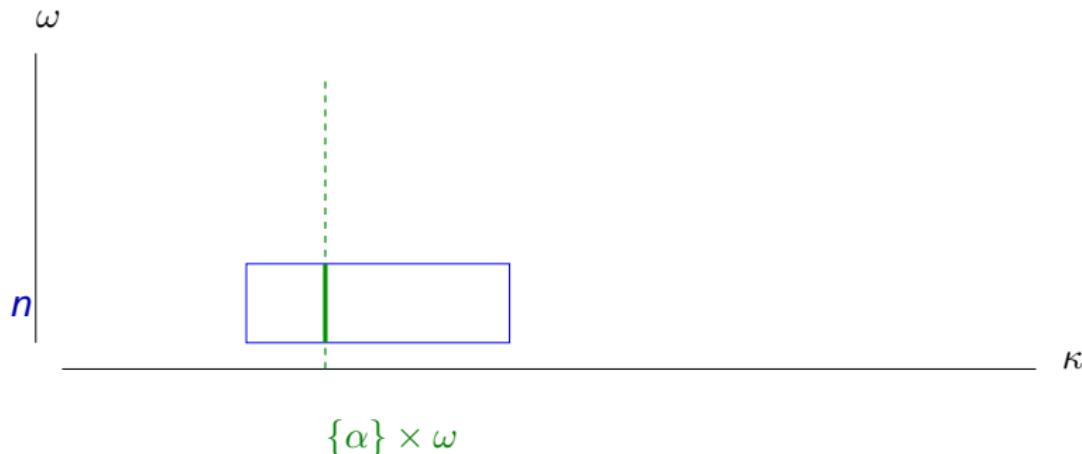
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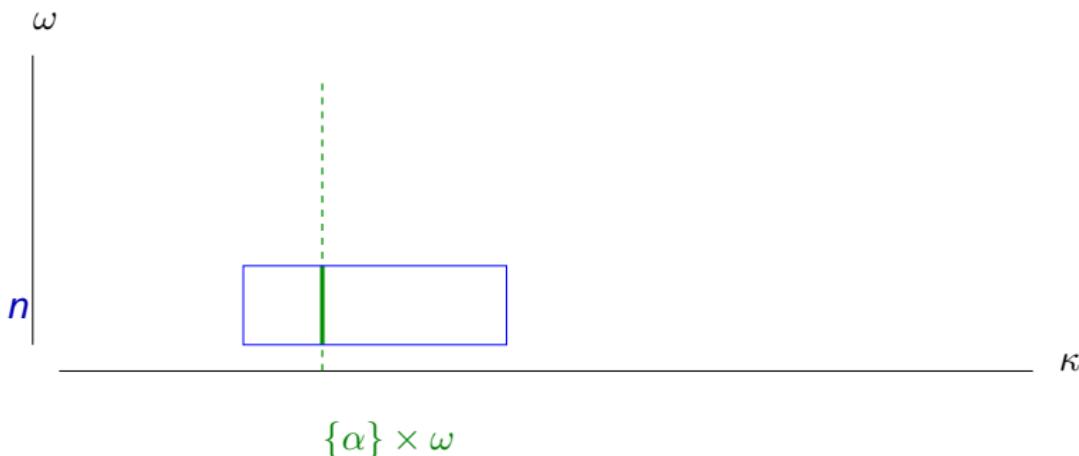
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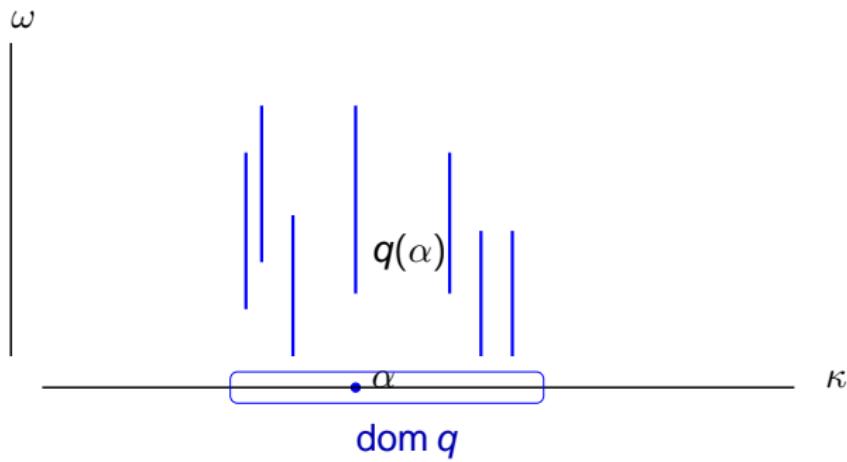
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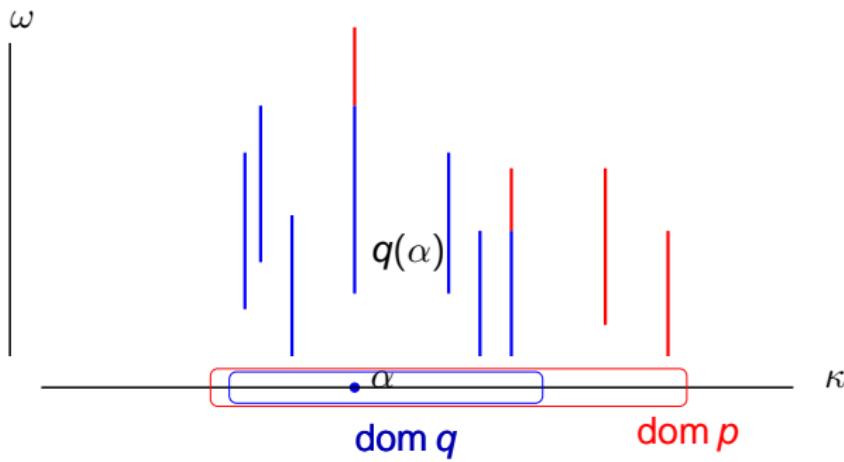
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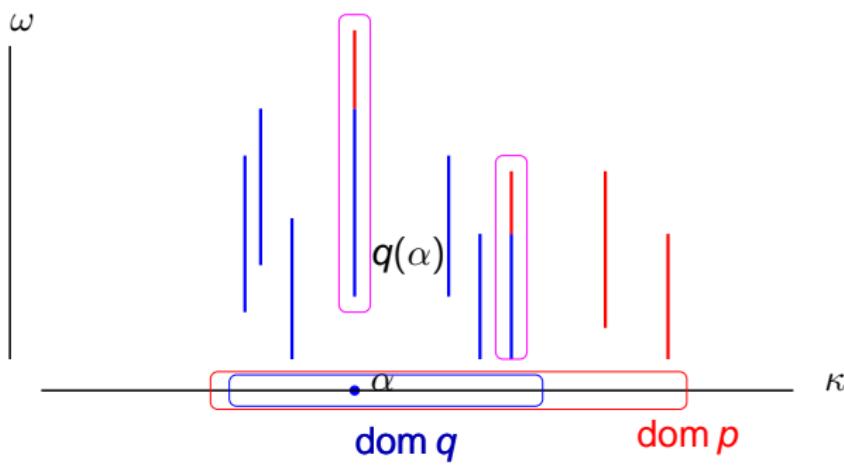
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Lemma (S)

If CH holds, $|Q| = \omega_1$ and Q has property K, then forcing with P_κ preserves all the cardinals.

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- $\exists \mathcal{A} \in \mathbb{A} \omega_1 \rightarrow [\mathcal{A}]_{\omega, < \omega}^1$ (i.e. $\forall c : \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega \exists A \in \mathcal{A} |c[A]| < \omega$.)

Properties of ladder systems on ω_1

$\omega_1 \not\rightarrow [A]_n^1 : \exists f : \omega_1 \rightarrow n \ \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \ f[S] = n$

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Property B



$\neg \clubsuit_w$



$\neg \clubsuit$



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Theorem (Z. Balogh,2002)

Assume Axiom R. Then every locally compact \aleph_1 -metrizable space is metrizable.

Fodor's Type Reflection Principle (FPR)

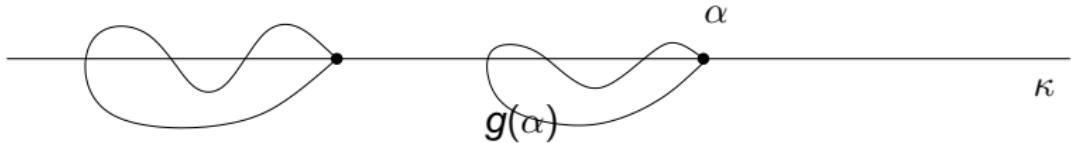
Fodor's Type Reflection Principle (FPR)

Definition: For any uncountable regular cardinal κ , for any stationary $S \subseteq E_\omega^\kappa$ and mapping $g : S \rightarrow [\kappa]^{\leq \aleph_0}$



Fodor's Type Reflection Principle (FPR)

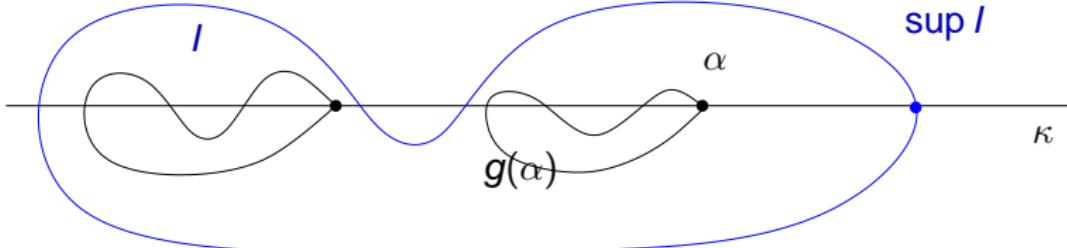
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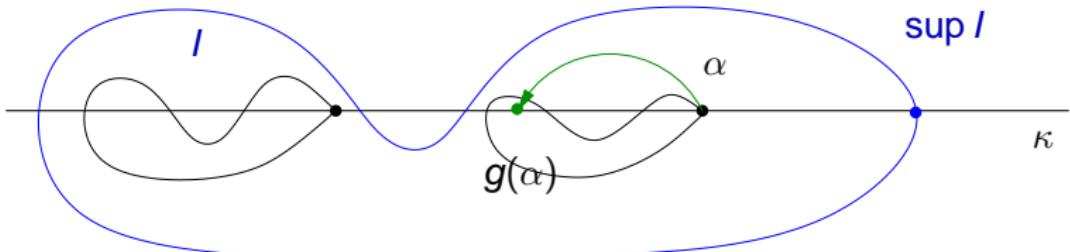
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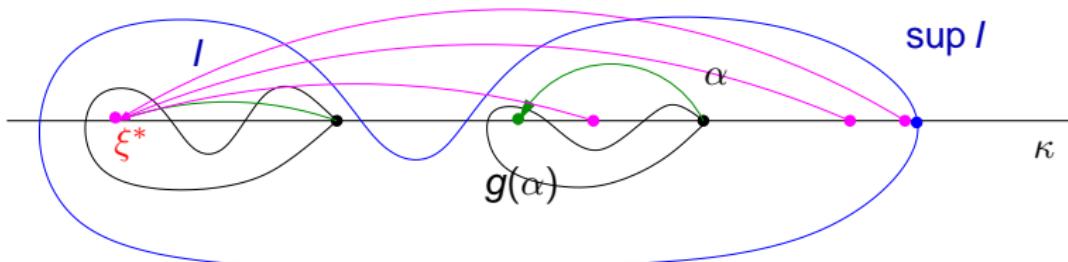
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Fact: Axiom R implies FPR.

FPR does not imply Axiom R.

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Fact: Axiom R implies FRP.

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Theorem (Fuchino, Juhász, S., Szentmiklóssy, Usuba, 2010)

Assume FRP. Then every locally compact \aleph_1 -metrizable space is metrizable.

Fodor's Type Reflection Principle

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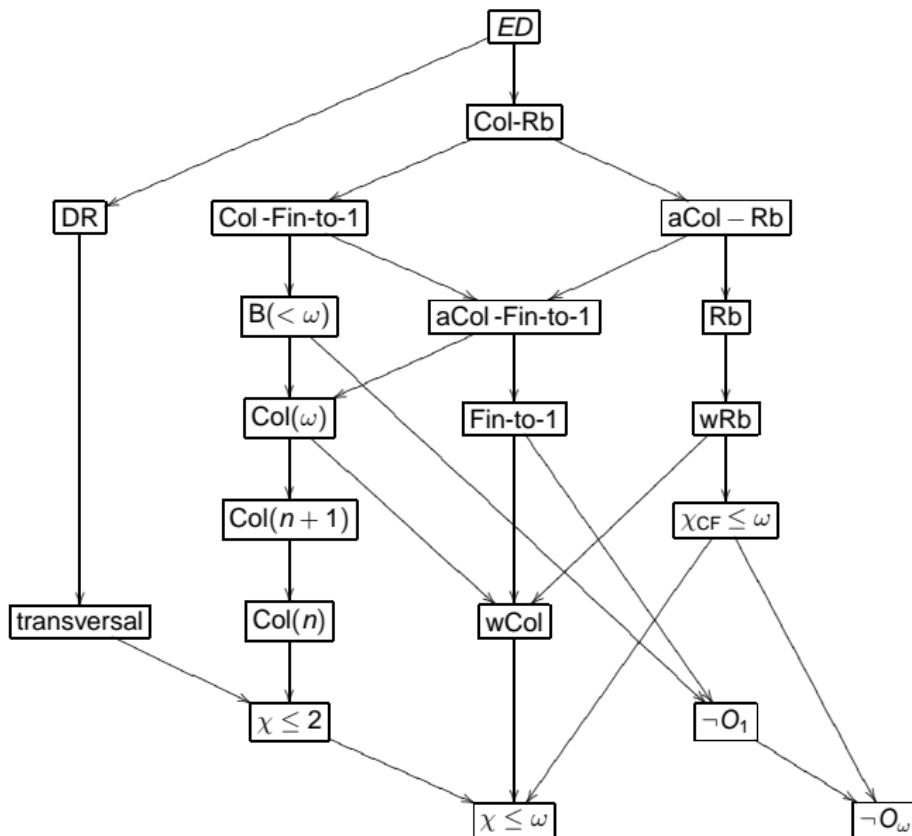
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- *For any graph G ,*
 - *if all subgraphs of cardinality $\leq \omega_1$ have countable coloring number*
then G itself has also countable coloring number.

The Zoo of the properties of families of sets

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Thank you!

<http://www.renyi.hu/~soukup>