

FORCING WITH ADEQUATE SETS OF MODELS AS SIDE CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT. We present a general framework for forcing on ω_2 with finite conditions using countable models as side conditions. This framework is based on a method of comparing countable models as being membership related up to a large initial segment. We give several examples of this type of forcing, including adding a function on ω_2 , adding a nonreflecting stationary subset of $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega)$, and adding an ω_1 -Kurepa tree.

The method of forcing with countable models as side conditions was introduced by Todorćević ([13]). The original method is useful for forcing with finite conditions to add a generic object of size ω_1 . The preservation of ω_1 is achieved by including finitely many countable elementary substructures as a part of a forcing condition. The models which appear in a condition are related by membership. So a condition in such a forcing poset includes a finite approximation of the object to be added, together with a finite $\in$ -increasing chain of models, with some relationship specified between the finite fragment and the models.

Friedman ([3]) and Mitchell ([10], [11]) independently lifted this method up to ω_2 by showing how to add a club subset of ω_2 with finite conditions. In the process of going from ω_1 to ω_2 , they gave up the requirement that models appearing in a forcing condition are membership related, replacing it with a more complicated relationship between the models. Later Neeman ([12]) developed a general approach to the subject of forcing with finite conditions on ω_2 . A major feature of Neeman's approach is that a condition in his type of forcing poset includes a finite $\in$ -increasing chain of models, similar to Todorćević's original idea, but he includes both countable and uncountable models in his conditions, rather than just countable models. Other recent papers in which side conditions are used to add objects of size ω_2 include [1], [2], [5], and [14].

In this paper we present a general framework for forcing a generic object on ω_2 with finite conditions, using countable models as side conditions. This framework is based on a method for comparing elementary substructures which, while not as simple as comparing by membership, is still natural. Namely, the countable models appearing in a condition will be membership comparable up to a large initial segment. The largeness of the initial segment is measured by the fact that above the point of comparison, the models have only a finite amount of disjoint overlap. We give several examples of this kind of forcing poset, including adding a generic function on ω_2 , adding a nonreflecting stationary subset of $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega)$, and adding an ω_1 -Kurepa tree. Since these three kinds of objects can be forced using classical methods, the purpose of these examples is to illustrate the method, rather than proving new consistency results.

This is the first in a series of papers which develop the adequate set approach to forcing with side conditions on ω_2 ([7], [6], [8], [9]). While many of the arguments appearing here could, with some work, be subsumed in the previous frameworks of Friedman, Mitchell, and Neeman, this paper is important for presenting the basic ideas of adequate sets in a way which provides a foundation for further developments.

The most important idea introduced in the paper is the parameter $\beta_{M,N}$, which is called the *comparison point* of models M and N . The definition of this parameter is new and does not appear explicitly in previous work of other authors on the subject. The comparison point $\beta_{M,N}$ is the basic idea behind our method for comparing models.

Sections 1–4 develop our framework for forcing with adequate sets as side conditions. The main goal is to develop machinery for amalgamating conditions over elementary substructures, which is used to preserve cardinals. The arguments we give for amalgamation have substantial overlap with the arguments for cardinal preservation of Friedman [3] and Mitchell [11].

Sections 5–7 provide three examples of forcing posets defined with adequate sets as side conditions. The most important of these are adding a nonreflecting stationary subset of ω_2 and adding an ω_1 -Kurepa tree. These applications have not appeared previously in the literature on forcing with finite conditions.

Our framework can be considered as an alternative general approach to forcing with finite conditions to that presented by Neeman [12]. There are some equivalences between the approaches at the basic level. The countable models appearing in a Neeman style side condition constitute an adequate set, and an adequate set can be enlarged in some sense to a Neeman side condition. However, subsequent directions and generalizations of the theory of adequate sets, such as those in [6] and [9], are incomparable with the method presented in [12]. For example, forcing with adequate sets of models on $H(\lambda)$, where $\lambda > \omega_2$, preserves cardinals larger than ω_2 , whereas adding a Neeman sequence of models in $H(\lambda)$ collapses $H(\lambda)$ to have size ω_2 . Also coherent adequate set forcing preserves CH ([9]), whereas posets defined in the framework of [12] will always force that $2^\omega > \omega_1$.

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1. BACKGROUND ASSUMPTIONS AND NOTATION

We make two background assumptions and fix notation for the remainder of the paper.

Assumption 1: $2^{\omega_1} = \omega_2$.

So $H(\omega_2)$ has size ω_2 .

Notation 1.1. Fix a bijection $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$.

The importance of assumption 1 is that it implies that countable elementary substructures of $(H(\omega_2), \in, \pi)$ are determined by their set of ordinals. This allows us to use countable sets of ordinals as side conditions, instead of countable elementary substructures. An important consequence is that the forcing posets defined in this paper have size ω_2 , and hence preserve cardinals greater than ω_2 .

Assumption 2: There exists a stationary set $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq P_{\omega_1}(\omega_2)$ such that for all $\beta < \omega_2$, the set $\{a \cap \beta : a \in \mathcal{Y}\}$ has size at most ω_1 .

A set $\mathcal{Y}$ as described in assumption 2 is called *thin*. Friedman [3] introduced the use of thin stationary sets in the context of forcing with models as side conditions when he used such a set to construct a forcing poset with finite conditions for adding a club to a fat stationary subset of ω_2 . Krueger [4] proved that the existence of a thin stationary set does not follow from ZFC; for example, it is false under Martin's Maximum. On the other hand, if CH holds, then the set $P_{\omega_1}(\omega_2)$ itself is thin and stationary.

Note that if $\mathcal{Y}$ is thin and stationary, then so is the set $\{a \cap \beta : a \in \mathcal{Y}, \beta < \omega_2\}$. Hence without loss of generality we will assume that $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under initial segments. So for all $\beta < \omega_2$, $\{a \cap \beta : a \in \mathcal{Y}\} = \mathcal{Y} \cap P(\beta)$.

Notation 1.2. Let $\mathcal{A}$ denote the structure $(H(\omega_2), \in, \pi, \mathcal{Y})$.

Since $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, if $N \prec \mathcal{A}$ then $N = \pi[N \cap \omega_2]$. Note that π induces a definable well-ordering, and hence definable Skolem functions, for $\mathcal{A}$. For a set $a \subseteq H(\omega_2)$, let $Sk(a)$ denote the closure of a under some fixed set of definable Skolem functions for $\mathcal{A}$.

Lemma 1.3. For $a \subseteq \omega_2$, $Sk(a) \cap \omega_2 = a$ iff $Sk(a) = \pi[a]$.

Proof. As just observed, $Sk(a) = \pi[Sk(a) \cap \omega_2]$. So if $Sk(a) \cap \omega_2 = a$, then $Sk(a) = \pi[a]$. Conversely, if $Sk(a) = \pi[a]$, then $\pi[a] = Sk(a) = \pi[Sk(a) \cap \omega_2]$. Since π is one-to-one, the equation $\pi[a] = \pi[Sk(a) \cap \omega_2]$ implies that $a = Sk(a) \cap \omega_2$. $\square$

Lemma 1.4. Suppose $a, b \subseteq \omega_2$, $Sk(a) \cap \omega_2 = a$, and $Sk(b) \cap \omega_2 = b$. Then $Sk(a) \cap Sk(b) = Sk(a \cap b)$.

Proof. By the previous lemma, $Sk(a) \cap Sk(b) = \pi[a] \cap \pi[b]$, which is equal to $\pi[a \cap b]$ since π is injective. So it is enough to show that $\pi[a \cap b] = Sk(a \cap b)$. For this it suffices to show that $Sk(a \cap b) \cap \omega_2 = a \cap b$ by the previous lemma. Clearly $a \cap b \subseteq Sk(a \cap b) \cap \omega_2$. Conversely, $Sk(a \cap b) \cap \omega_2 \subseteq (Sk(a) \cap Sk(b)) \cap \omega_2 = (Sk(a) \cap \omega_2) \cap (Sk(b) \cap \omega_2) = a \cap b$. $\square$

Notation 1.5. Let C denote the set of $\beta < \omega_2$ such that $Sk(\beta) \cap \omega_2 = \beta$.

Clearly C is a club.

Notation 1.6. Let Λ denote the set of β in $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega_1)$ such that β is a limit point of C .

Now we define the set $\mathcal{X}$ of models which will be used in our forcing posets.

Notation 1.7. Let $\mathcal{X}$ denote the set of $M \in \mathcal{Y}$ such that $Sk(M) \cap \omega_2 = M$ and for all $\gamma \in M$, $\sup(C \cap \gamma) \in M$.

Note that $\mathcal{X}$ is stationary. If $M \in \mathcal{X}$, then by Lemma 1.3, $Sk(M) = \pi[M]$. We will sometimes refer to elements M of $\mathcal{X}$ as *models*, although when we do so we are informally identifying M with $Sk(M)$. The assumption that M is closed under the function which maps γ to $\sup(C \cap \gamma)$ is used in Lemma 2.11, which in turn is used to prove Proposition 2.12.

Lemma 1.8. Let M and N be in $\mathcal{X}$, and suppose that $M \in Sk(N)$. Then $Sk(M) \in Sk(N)$.

Proof. Recall that $Sk(N) \prec \mathcal{A} = (H(\omega_2), \in, \pi, \mathcal{Y})$. Since $M \in \mathcal{X}$, $Sk(M) = \pi[M]$. But $\pi[M]$ is definable in $\mathcal{A}$ from M as the unique set z such that for all $x \in M$, $\pi(x) \in z$, and for all $y \in z$, there is $x \in M$ such that $\pi(x) = y$. Hence $Sk(M) = \pi[M] \in Sk(N)$. $\square$

Lemma 1.9. *Let M and N be in $\mathcal{X}$, and suppose that $M \in Sk(N)$. Then every initial segment of M is in $Sk(N)$.*

Proof. Since $M \in Sk(N)$ and M is countable, $M \subseteq Sk(N)$. Let K be a proper initial segment of M . Let $\gamma = \min(M \setminus K)$. Then $K = M \cap \gamma$. Since M and γ are in $Sk(N)$, it follows that $M \cap \gamma = K$ is in $Sk(N)$. $\square$

Next we relate elements of $\mathcal{X}$ with ordinals in Λ . Note that by Lemma 1.4, if $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\beta \in C$, then $Sk(M) \cap Sk(\beta) = Sk(M \cap \beta)$. The next lemma says that if we cut off a set in $\mathcal{X}$ at an ordinal in Λ , then the resulting set is in $\mathcal{X}$.

Lemma 1.10. *If $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\beta \in C$, then $M \cap \beta \in \mathcal{X}$. In particular, if $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\beta \in \Lambda$, then $M \cap \beta \in \mathcal{X}$.*

Proof. The set $M \cap \beta$ is in $\mathcal{Y}$ since $\mathcal{Y}$ is closed under initial segments. Also $Sk(M \cap \beta) = Sk(M) \cap Sk(\beta)$. So $Sk(M \cap \beta) \cap \omega_2 = (Sk(M) \cap Sk(\beta)) \cap \omega_2 = (Sk(M) \cap \omega_2) \cap (Sk(\beta) \cap \omega_2) = M \cap \beta$.

Now let $\gamma \in M \cap \beta$. Then $\sup(C \cap \gamma) \in M$ since $M \in \mathcal{X}$. But $\gamma < \beta$ implies $\sup(C \cap \gamma) \leq \gamma < \beta$. So $\sup(C \cap \gamma) \in M \cap \beta$. $\square$

The next result describes how we will use the assumption of the thinness of $\mathcal{Y}$.

Proposition 1.11. *If $\beta \in \omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega_1)$, then $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\beta) \subseteq Sk(\beta)$. In particular, if $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\beta \in \Lambda$, then $M \cap \beta \in Sk(\beta)$.*

Proof. Since β has cofinality ω_1 , it suffices to show that for all $\gamma < \beta$, $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma) \subseteq Sk(\beta)$. So fix $\gamma < \beta$. Then $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma) = \{a \cap \gamma : a \in \mathcal{Y}\}$ has size at most ω_1 by the thinness of $\mathcal{Y}$. In particular, $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma)$ is in $H(\omega_2)$. Note that $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma)$ is definable in $\mathcal{A}$ from γ . Hence $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma) \in Sk(\beta)$.

Again by elementarity, there is a surjection $g : \omega_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma)$ in $Sk(\beta)$. Since $\omega_1 \subseteq Sk(\beta)$, it follows that $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\gamma) = g[\omega_1] \subseteq Sk(\beta)$. This completes the proof that $\mathcal{Y} \cap P(\beta) \subseteq Sk(\beta)$.

Now if $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\beta \in \Lambda$, then by Lemma 1.10, $M \cap \beta$ is in $\mathcal{X} \cap P(\beta)$. But $\mathcal{X} \cap P(\beta) \subseteq \mathcal{Y} \cap P(\beta) \subseteq Sk(\beta)$, so $M \cap \beta \in Sk(\beta)$. $\square$

2. COMPARISON POINTS AND REMAINDERS

We introduce the idea of the comparison point $\beta_{M,N}$ of models $M, N \in \mathcal{X}$. One of the main consequences of the definition is that M and N will not share any common elements or limit points past their comparison point. When we use countable models as side conditions in our forcing posets, we will require that any two models appearing in a condition are membership related below their comparison point.

The definition of $\beta_{M,N}$ is made relative to a particular stationary subset of Λ .¹

Notation 2.1. *Fix for the remainder of the paper a stationary set $\Gamma \subseteq \Lambda$.*

¹For the applications in the current paper, the special case $\Gamma = \Lambda$ will suffice. In order to increase the flexibility of the method to future applications, we consider the more general case of a stationary subset Γ of Λ .

Definition 2.2. For a set $M \in \mathcal{X}$, define Γ_M as the set of $\beta \in \Gamma$ such that

$$\beta = \min(\Gamma \setminus (\sup(M \cap \beta))).$$

In other words, $\beta \in \Gamma_M$ if $\beta \in \Gamma$ and

$$\Gamma \cap [\sup(M \cap \beta), \beta) = \emptyset.$$

If $\beta \in \Gamma_M$, then β is the least element of Γ strictly larger than $\sup(M \cap \beta)$.

The set Γ_M is countable. The first element of Γ is in Γ_M . To produce other elements of Γ_M , if you take any ordinal $\gamma \leq \omega_2$ and let $\beta := \min(\Gamma \setminus (\sup(M \cap \gamma)))$, then $\beta \in \Gamma_M$.

Lemma 2.3. If $M \subseteq N$ are in $\mathcal{X}$, then $\Gamma_M \subseteq \Gamma_N$.

Proof. Let $\gamma \in \Gamma_M$. Then by definition, $\gamma = \min(\Gamma \setminus (\sup(M \cap \gamma)))$. Since $M \subseteq N$, $\sup(M \cap \gamma) \leq \sup(N \cap \gamma) < \gamma$. Hence $\gamma = \min(\Gamma \setminus (\sup(N \cap \gamma)))$. $\square$

Note that if $\beta < \gamma$ are in Γ_M , then $M \cap [\beta, \gamma) \neq \emptyset$. For $M \cap \gamma$ cannot be a subset of β , since otherwise $\Gamma \cap [\sup(M \cap \gamma), \gamma)$ contains β and so is nonempty.

Lemma 2.4. Let M and N be in $\mathcal{X}$. Then $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$ has a largest element.

Proof. The set $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$ is nonempty because it contains the least element of Γ . Suppose for a contradiction that $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$ has no largest element, and let $\gamma = \sup(\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N)$. Then γ is a limit point of the countable set $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$, and therefore γ has cofinality ω .

Observe that if $\beta_0 < \beta_1$ are in $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$, then as noted before the lemma, both $M \cap [\beta_0, \beta_1)$ and $N \cap [\beta_0, \beta_1)$ are nonempty. Thus γ is a limit point of both M and N . Let β be the minimal element of Γ greater than or equal to γ . Since γ has cofinality ω , $\gamma < \beta$. Now as γ is a limit point of both M and N , it follows that

$$\gamma \leq \sup(M \cap \beta), \quad \gamma \leq \sup(N \cap \beta),$$

and by the choice of β , $\Gamma \cap [\gamma, \beta)$ is empty. Therefore

$$\Gamma \cap [\sup(M \cap \beta), \beta) = \emptyset, \quad \Gamma \cap [\sup(N \cap \beta), \beta) = \emptyset,$$

which implies that $\beta \in \Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$. But this contradicts that $\beta > \gamma$ and $\gamma = \sup(\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N)$. $\square$

We now introduce the comparison point $\beta_{M,N}$ of models $M, N \in \mathcal{X}$.

Notation 2.5. For M and N in $\mathcal{X}$, let $\beta_{M,N}$ denote the largest ordinal in $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$.

One of the most important properties of the comparison point of two models is that the models have no common elements or limit points above it.

Proposition 2.6. Let M and N be in $\mathcal{X}$. Let $M' := M \cup \lim(M)$ and $N' := N \cup \lim(N)$. Then $M' \cap N' \subseteq \beta_{M,N}$.

Proof. Suppose that γ is in $M' \cap N'$. We will show that $\gamma < \beta_{M,N}$. Let β be the least element of Γ which is strictly greater than γ . Since $\gamma \in M'$ and $\gamma < \beta$, we have that

$$\gamma = \sup(M \cap (\gamma + 1)) \leq \sup(M \cap \beta).$$

Similarly,

$$\gamma = \sup(N \cap (\gamma + 1)) \leq \sup(N \cap \beta).$$

By the choice of β , $\Gamma \cap (\gamma, \beta) = \emptyset$, and $\sup(M \cap \beta)$ and $\sup(N \cap \beta)$ are of countable cofinality and hence are not in Γ . Therefore

$$\Gamma \cap [\sup(M \cap \beta), \beta) = \emptyset$$

and

$$\Gamma \cap [\sup(N \cap \beta), \beta) = \emptyset.$$

So $\beta \in \Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$, which implies that $\beta \leq \beta_{M,N}$ by the maximality of $\beta_{M,N}$. Since $\gamma < \beta$, this proves that $\gamma < \beta_{M,N}$. $\square$

The forcing posets we define later in the paper will contain countable models as side conditions which are membership related below their comparison point. Sets of models which satisfy this property will be said to be adequate.

Definition 2.7. *Let A be a subset of $\mathcal{X}$. We say that A is adequate if for all $M, N \in A$, either $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}$, $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, or $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$.*

Note that if $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, then $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq N$ and $\sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \in N$. Also by Lemma 1.8, $Sk(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \in Sk(N)$, and by Lemma 1.9, every initial segment of $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is in $Sk(N)$.

Suppose that $\{M, N\}$ is adequate. Let us show that the way in which M and N compare is determined by their intersections with ω_1 . We claim that

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N) \text{ iff } M \cap \omega_1 < N \cap \omega_1.$$

Recall that $\omega_1 \leq \beta_{M,N}$ and $\omega_1 \in N$. In the forward direction, suppose that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$. Since $\omega_1 \leq \beta_{M,N}$, we have that $M \cap \omega_1 = (M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \omega_1$. As $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, by elementarity

$$M \cap \omega_1 = (M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \omega_1 \in Sk(N) \cap \omega_1 = N \cap \omega_1.$$

Conversely, assume that $M \cap \omega_1 < N \cap \omega_1$. By the forward direction just proven, if $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$, then $N \cap \omega_1 < M \cap \omega_1$, which contradicts that $M \cap \omega_1 < N \cap \omega_1$. On the other hand, if $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}$, then

$$M \cap \omega_1 = (M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \omega_1 = (N \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \omega_1 = N \cap \omega_1,$$

which again contradicts that $M \cap \omega_1 < N \cap \omega_1$. Hence the only possible way in which M and N could compare is that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, which proves the claim.

It easily follows from this claim that

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N} \text{ iff } M \cap \omega_1 = N \cap \omega_1.$$

For the failure of the first statement implies that $M \cap \omega_1$ and $N \cap \omega_1$ are not equal by the claim, and conversely if these ordinals are not equal then the claim implies that either $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$ or $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, depending on which ordinal is larger.

If A is an adequate set and $M \in A$, we say that M is $\in$ -minimal in A if for all $N \in A$, $M \cap \omega_1 \leq N \cap \omega_1$. Note that there always exists an $\in$ -minimal model in A , if A is nonempty. Also by the previous two paragraphs, $M \in A$ is minimal iff for all N in A , $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is either equal to $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$ or in $Sk(N)$.

Now we introduce the idea of the remainder set, which describes the disjoint overlap of models above their comparison point.

Definition 2.8. Let $\{M, N\}$ be adequate. Define the remainder set of N over M , denoted by $R_M(N)$, as the set of β satisfying either:

- (1) there is $\gamma \geq \beta_{M,N}$ in M such that $\beta = \min(N \setminus \gamma)$, or
- (2) $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is either equal to $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ or is in $Sk(M)$, and $\beta = \min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$.

Note that we do not explicitly require the ordinal $\min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$ to be in $R_M(N)$ in the case that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$.

Proposition 2.9. Let $\{M, N\}$ be adequate. Then $R_M(N)$ is finite.

Proof. Suppose not, and let $\langle \beta_n : n < \omega \rangle$ be a strictly increasing sequence of ordinals in $R_M(N)$. Let $\xi = \sup_n \beta_n$. Then ξ is a limit point of N . By the definition of $R_M(N)$, for each n we can fix $\gamma_n \in M \cap (\beta_n, \beta_{n+1})$. Then $\xi = \sup_n \gamma_n$. So ξ is a common limit point of M and N which is above $\beta_{M,N}$, which contradicts Proposition 2.6. $\square$

Lemma 2.10. Let $\{M, N\}$ be adequate. Let $\beta \in R_M(N)$, and suppose that β is not equal to $\min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$. Then there is $\gamma \in R_N(M)$ such that $\beta = \min(N \setminus \gamma)$.

Proof. Suppose that $\beta \in R_M(N)$ and β is not equal to $\min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$. Then by the definition of $R_M(N)$, we can fix $\gamma^* \in M \setminus \beta_{M,N}$ such that $\beta = \min(N \setminus \gamma^*)$. Since β is not equal to $\min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$, fix $\beta^* \in N \setminus \beta_{M,N}$ which is below β . Then

$$\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta^* < \gamma^* < \beta.$$

We claim that there exists some ξ in $R_N(M)$ with $\beta^* < \xi \leq \gamma^*$. Namely, let $\xi := \min(M \setminus \beta^*)$. Now let γ be the largest such ξ , which is possible since $R_N(M)$ is finite. So

$$\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta^* < \gamma \leq \gamma^* < \beta.$$

Clearly there is no ordinal in N between γ and γ^* , since otherwise the least member of M above it would be in $R_N(M)$, contradicting the maximality of γ . Since β is the least member of N above γ^* , and $N \cap [\gamma, \gamma^*] = \emptyset$, it follows that $\beta = \min(N \setminus \gamma)$. $\square$

We would now like to show that $R_M(N)$ is always a subset of Γ in the case when $\Gamma = \Lambda$. This follows from Proposition 2.12, which is proved using Lemma 2.11.

Lemma 2.11. Let M be in $\mathcal{X}$, $\beta \in M$, and suppose that

$$C \cap (\sup(M \cap \beta), \beta) \neq \emptyset.$$

Then $\beta \in \Lambda$.

Proof. Since $C \cap (\sup(M \cap \beta), \beta)$ is nonempty, obviously $\sup(M \cap \beta) < \beta$. This implies that β has cofinality ω_1 . For if β has countable cofinality, then easily by elementarity, $M \cap \beta$ is cofinal in β , which contradicts that $\sup(M \cap \beta) < \beta$.

By the definition of Λ , to show that β is in Λ it suffices to show that β is a limit point of C . Suppose for a contradiction that β is not a limit point of C . Then $\sup(C \cap \beta) < \beta$. Since $M \in \mathcal{X}$, by the definition of $\mathcal{X}$ it follows that $\sup(C \cap \beta) \in M \cap \beta$. But by assumption, there is $\gamma \in C$ with $\sup(M \cap \beta) < \gamma < \beta$, which is a contradiction. $\square$

Proposition 2.12. Let $\{M, N\}$ be adequate. Then $R_M(N)$ and $R_N(M)$ are subsets of Λ .

Proof. We prove by induction on α that if $\alpha \geq \beta_{M,N}$ is in $R_M(N) \cup R_N(M)$, then $\alpha \in \Lambda$. So let α be given, and assume that the statement is true for all smaller ordinals. We handle only the case when $\alpha \in R_N(M)$, since the proof of the case when $\alpha \in R_M(N)$ is the same except with the roles of M and N reversed.

First, suppose that $\alpha = \min(M \setminus \beta_{M,N})$. If $\alpha = \beta_{M,N}$, then $\alpha \in \Lambda$ by definition. Otherwise

$$\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \beta_{M,N} < \alpha.$$

So $\beta_{M,N} \in C \cap (\sup(M \cap \alpha), \alpha)$, which implies that $\alpha \in \Lambda$ by Lemma 2.11.

Secondly, suppose that α is not equal to $\min(M \setminus \beta_{M,N})$, and $\alpha = \min(M \setminus \gamma)$ for some $\gamma \in N \setminus \beta_{M,N}$. By Lemma 2.10, without loss of generality we may assume that $\gamma \in R_M(N)$. By the inductive hypothesis, $\gamma \in \Lambda \subseteq C$. Clearly

$$\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \gamma < \alpha.$$

So $C \cap (\sup(M \cap \alpha), \alpha) \neq \emptyset$. By Lemma 2.11, $\alpha \in \Lambda$. □

3. ADEQUATE SETS OF MODELS

In this section we introduce methods for extending adequate sets of models to larger adequate sets. The use of these methods for preserving cardinals in forcing with models as side conditions will be demonstrated in the next section.

First we prove a couple of technical lemmas.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $M \in \mathcal{X}$, $\beta \in \Gamma$, and suppose that $M \subseteq \beta$. Then $\Gamma_M \subseteq \beta + 1$. Therefore for all $N \in \mathcal{X}$, $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$.*

Proof. Since $M \subseteq \beta$ and $\text{cf}(\beta) = \omega_1$, $\sup(M) < \beta$. Let $\gamma \in \Gamma_M$ be given. Then $\sup(M \cap \gamma) \leq \sup(M) < \beta$. Since $\beta \in \Gamma$ and $\gamma = \min(\Gamma \setminus \sup(M \cap \gamma))$, it follows that $\gamma \leq \beta$. This proves that $\Gamma_M \subseteq \beta + 1$. In particular, if $N \in \mathcal{X}$, then by definition, $\beta_{M,N} \in \Gamma_M$, so $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$. □

Lemma 3.2. *Let $K, M, N \in \mathcal{X}$, and suppose that $M \subseteq N$. Then $\beta_{M,K} \leq \beta_{N,K}$.*

Proof. Since $M \subseteq N$, $\Gamma_M \subseteq \Gamma_N$ by Lemma 2.3. So $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_K \subseteq \Gamma_N \cap \Gamma_K$. Hence $\beta_{M,K} = \max(\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_K) \leq \max(\Gamma_N \cap \Gamma_K) = \beta_{N,K}$. □

The next two results show that if you start with an adequate set A , and add to A models of the form $M \cap \beta$, where $M \in A$ and $\beta \in \Gamma$, then the bigger set is also adequate.

Lemma 3.3. *Suppose that $\{M, N\}$ is adequate and $\beta \in \Gamma$. Then $\{M \cap \beta, N\}$ is adequate.*

Proof. Since $M \cap \beta \subseteq M$, $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta_{M,N}$ by Lemma 3.2. Also since $M \cap \beta \subseteq \beta$, $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta$ by Lemma 3.1.

To show that $\{M \cap \beta, N\}$ is adequate, we split into three cases depending on how M and N compare.

(1) Suppose that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}$. Since $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta_{M,N}$, we get that

$$M \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} = N \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}.$$

As $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta$,

$$(M \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} = M \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} = N \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}.$$

(2) Suppose that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$. Since $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta$, we have that $(M \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} = M \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$. As $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta_{M,N}$, it follows that $M \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$ is

an initial segment of $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$. But $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, so the initial segment $(M \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} = M \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$ is in $Sk(N)$.

(3) Suppose that $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$. Then $N \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \in Sk(M)$, since the inequality $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta_{M,N}$ implies that $N \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$ is an initial segment of $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$. By Proposition 1.11 and the inequality $\beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \leq \beta$, we have that

$$N \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \in Sk(\beta_{M \cap \beta, N}) \subseteq Sk(\beta).$$

So by Lemma 1.4,

$$N \cap \beta_{M \cap \beta, N} \in Sk(M) \cap Sk(\beta) = Sk(M \cap \beta).$$

□

Proposition 3.4. *Suppose that A is adequate, $A \subseteq B \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, and for all $K \in B \setminus A$, there is $M \in A$ and $\beta \in \Gamma$ such that $K = M \cap \beta$. Then B is adequate.*

Proof. It suffices to show that for all $K, L \in B$, the set $\{K, L\}$ is adequate. By Lemma 3.3 and the fact that A is adequate, this is true if at least one of K or L is in A . So assume that K and L are both in $B \setminus A$. Fix $M, N \in A$ and $\beta, \gamma \in \Gamma$ such that $K = M \cap \beta$ and $L = N \cap \gamma$. Then $\{M \cap \beta, N\}$ is adequate by Lemma 3.3. Hence $\{M \cap \beta, N \cap \gamma\}$ is adequate again by Lemma 3.3. □

The next result says that adding to an adequate set A a model whose Skolem hull contains the elements of A results in an adequate set.

Proposition 3.5. *Let A be adequate, and let $N \in \mathcal{X}$ satisfy that $A \subseteq Sk(N)$. Then $A \cup \{N\}$ is adequate. In particular, if M and N are in $\mathcal{X}$ and $M \in Sk(N)$, then $\{M, N\}$ is adequate.*

Proof. Let $M \in A$. Then $M \in Sk(N)$, which implies that $\sup(M) \in N$. Hence $\beta_{M,N} > \sup(M)$ by Proposition 2.6. Thus $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = M \in Sk(N)$. □

An essential part of the arguments for preserving cardinals in forcing with models as side conditions will be to amalgamate conditions over elementary substructures. In particular, this involves amalgamating adequate sets of models. Amalgamation over countable models is handled in Proposition 3.9, and amalgamation over models of size ω_1 is handled in Proposition 3.11.

First we prove two technical lemmas.

Lemma 3.6. *Let M and N be in $\mathcal{X}$ and let $\beta \in \Gamma$. If $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$, then $\beta_{M,N} = \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$.*

Proof. Since $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$,

$$\sup((M \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N}) = \sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N}).$$

Therefore

$$\min(\Gamma \setminus \sup((M \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N})) = \min(\Gamma \setminus \sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N})) = \beta_{M,N}.$$

By the definition of $\Gamma_{M \cap \beta}$, we have that $\beta_{M,N} \in \Gamma_{M \cap \beta}$. It follows that $\beta_{M,N}$ is the largest element of $\Gamma_{M \cap \beta} \cap \Gamma_N$, since it is the largest element of $\Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$ by definition, and $\Gamma_{M \cap \beta} \cap \Gamma_N \subseteq \Gamma_M \cap \Gamma_N$ by Lemma 2.3. So $\beta_{M,N} = \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$. □

Lemma 3.7. *Let M and N be in $\mathcal{X}$ and let $\beta \in \Gamma$. If $N \subseteq \beta$, then $\beta_{M,N} = \beta_{M \cap \beta, N}$.*

Proof. By the previous lemma, it suffices to show that $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$. This follows from Lemma 3.1. □

We are ready to handle amalgamation of adequate sets over countable elementary substructures.

Definition 3.8. *Let A be adequate and $N \in \mathcal{X}$. We say that A is N -closed if for all $M \in A$, if $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, then $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A$.*

Note that if A is adequate and $N \in \mathcal{X}$, then by Proposition 3.4, the set

$$A \cup \{M \cap \beta_{M,N} : M \in A, M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)\}$$

is adequate and N -closed.

Observe that a set A is adequate iff for all M and N in A , $\{M, N\}$ is adequate.

Proposition 3.9. *Let A be adequate, $N \in A$, and suppose that A is N -closed. Let B be adequate such that*

$$A \cap Sk(N) \subseteq B \subseteq Sk(N).$$

Then $A \cup B$ is adequate.

Proof. Since A and B are each adequate, it suffices to show that for all $M \in A$ and $L \in B$, the pair $\{L, M\}$ is adequate. So let $M \in A$ and $L \in B$. As $B \subseteq Sk(N)$, we have that $L \in Sk(N)$.

In the easy case that $M \in Sk(N)$, we have that $M \in A \cap Sk(N) \subseteq B$. So L and M are both in B . As B is adequate, we are done. Assume for the rest of the proof that $M \in A \setminus Sk(N)$.

Since $L \in Sk(N)$, it follows that (a) $\beta_{L,M} \leq \beta_{M,N}$ by Lemma 3.2. So by Lemma 3.6, (b) $\beta_{L,M} = \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}}$.

As M and N are in A , the set $\{M, N\}$ is adequate. We split the proof into three cases depending on the type of comparison which holds between M and N .

(1) Assume that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}$. We will show that $L \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(M)$. Since $L \in Sk(N)$, $L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, since $L \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is an initial segment of L . By Proposition 1.11, $L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(\beta_{M,N})$. So

$$L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N) \cap Sk(\beta_{M,N}) = Sk(N \cap \beta_{M,N}).$$

But since $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}$, we have that

$$Sk(N \cap \beta_{M,N}) = Sk(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \subseteq Sk(M).$$

So $L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$. Since $\beta_{L,M} \leq \beta_{M,N}$ by (a) above, it follows that $L \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(M)$.

(2) Assume that $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$. We will show that $L \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(M)$. Since $L \in Sk(N)$, $L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, since $L \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is an initial segment of L . By Proposition 1.11, $L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(\beta_{M,N})$. So

$$L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N) \cap Sk(\beta_{M,N}) = Sk(N \cap \beta_{M,N}).$$

But since $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$, we have that

$$Sk(N \cap \beta_{M,N}) \subseteq Sk(M).$$

Thus $L \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M)$. As $\beta_{L,M} \leq \beta_{M,N}$ by (a) above, $L \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(M)$.

(3) Suppose that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$. Since A is N -closed, $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A$. So $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A \cap Sk(N) \subseteq B$. Hence L and $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ are both in B . As B is adequate, it follows that L and $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ compare properly.

We claim that

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}} = M \cap \beta_{L,M}.$$

As $\beta_{L,M} = \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}}$ by (b) above, we have that

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}} = (M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \beta_{L,M}.$$

And since $\beta_{L,M} \leq \beta_{M,N}$ by (a) above,

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \beta_{L,M} = M \cap \beta_{L,M}.$$

This proves the claim.

We consider the three possible comparisons of L and $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$. First, suppose that

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}} \in Sk(L).$$

Then by the claim,

$$M \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(L),$$

and we are done. Secondly, assume that

$$L \cap \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}} \in Sk(M \cap \beta_{M,N}).$$

Since $\beta_{L,M} = \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}}$ by (b) above, it follows that

$$L \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \subseteq Sk(M),$$

and hence $L \cap \beta_{L,M} \in Sk(M)$, which finishes the proof. Thirdly, if

$$L \cap \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}} = (M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \beta_{L,M \cap \beta_{M,N}},$$

then by (b) and the claim,

$$L \cap \beta_{L,M} = M \cap \beta_{L,M}.$$

□

Next we handle amalgamation of adequate sets over elementary substructures of size ω_1 .

Definition 3.10. Let A be adequate, and let $\beta \in \Gamma$. We say that A is β -closed if for all $M \in A$, $M \cap \beta \in A$.

Note that if A is adequate and $\beta \in \Gamma$, then by Proposition 3.4, the set

$$A \cup \{M \cap \beta : M \in A\}$$

is adequate and β -closed.

Proposition 3.11. Let A be adequate, $\beta \in \Gamma$, and suppose that A is β -closed. Let B be adequate such that

$$A \cap P(\beta) \subseteq B \subseteq P(\beta).$$

Then $A \cup B$ is adequate.

Proof. Consider $N \in A$ and $M \in B$, and we will show that $\{M, N\}$ is adequate. If $N \subseteq \beta$, then $N \in A \cap P(\beta) \subseteq B$, so both M and N are in B . Since B is adequate, so is $\{M, N\}$, and we are done. Thus we will assume for the rest of the proof that $N \in A \setminus P(\beta)$.

Since A is β -closed,

$$N \cap \beta \in A \cap P(\beta).$$

As $A \cap P(\beta) \subseteq B$, $N \cap \beta \in B$. So both M and $N \cap \beta$ are in B . Since B is adequate, so is $\{M, N \cap \beta\}$.

Note that since $M \subseteq \beta$, we have that (a) $\beta_{M,N} = \beta_{M,N \cap \beta}$ by Lemma 3.7. By Lemma 3.1, $M \subseteq \beta$ implies that (b) $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$.

The rest of the proof will split into the three cases of how M and $N \cap \beta$ compare.

(1) Suppose that

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} \in Sk(N \cap \beta).$$

Since $\beta_{M,N} = \beta_{M,N \cap \beta}$ by (a) above, it follows that

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N \cap \beta) \subseteq Sk(N).$$

So $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, and we are done.

We make an additional observation to handle cases (2) and (3). Since $\beta_{M,N} = \beta_{M,N \cap \beta}$ by (a) above, and $\beta_{M,N} \leq \beta$ by (b) above, we have that

$$(N \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} = (N \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}.$$

(2) Suppose that

$$(N \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} = M \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta}.$$

It follows that

$$N \cap \beta_{M,N} = (N \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} = M \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} = M \cap \beta_{M,N},$$

where the last equality holds by (a).

(3) Suppose that

$$(N \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} \in Sk(M).$$

Since $(N \cap \beta) \cap \beta_{M,N \cap \beta} = N \cap \beta_{M,N}$, we have that

$$N \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(M).$$

□

4. FORCING WITH ADEQUATE SETS OF MODELS

We now present a simple example to illustrate how the results from the last section can be used to preserve cardinals in forcing with adequate sets of models as side conditions.

Recall the following definitions of Mitchell [11]. Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be a forcing poset, $q \in \mathbb{Q}$, and N a set. We say that q is a *strongly* $(N, \mathbb{Q})$ -*generic condition* if for any set D which is a dense subset of the forcing poset $N \cap \mathbb{Q}$, D is predense in $\mathbb{Q}$ below q . The forcing poset $\mathbb{Q}$ is said to be *strongly proper on a stationary set* if for any sufficiently large regular cardinal θ with $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq H(\theta)$, there are stationarily many countable $N \prec H(\theta)$ such that for every condition $p \in N \cap \mathbb{Q}$, there is an extension $q \leq p$ which is strongly $(N, \mathbb{Q})$ -generic.

Standard proper forcing arguments show that if $\mathbb{Q}$ is strongly proper on a stationary set, then $\mathbb{Q}$ preserves ω_1 . More generally, let κ be a regular uncountable cardinal. Assume that for any sufficiently large regular cardinal $\lambda \geq \kappa$ with $\mathbb{Q} \subseteq H(\lambda)$, there are stationarily many N in $P_\kappa(H(\lambda))$ such that $N \cap \kappa \in \kappa$ and every condition in $N \cap \mathbb{Q}$ has a strongly $(N, \mathbb{Q})$ -generic extension. Then $\mathbb{Q}$ preserves the cardinal κ .

Definition 4.1. Let $\mathbb{P}$ be the forcing poset whose conditions are finite adequate sets. Let $B \leq A$ if $A \subseteq B$.

Proposition 4.2. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is strongly proper on a stationary set. In particular, $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 .*

Proof. Fix $\theta > \omega_2$ regular. Let N^* be a countable elementary substructure of $H(\theta)$ satisfying that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $N := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \mathcal{X}$. Note that since $\mathcal{X}$ is stationary, there are stationarily many such N^* in $P_{\omega_1}(H(\theta))$. So to prove the proposition, it suffices to show that every condition in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$ has a strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic extension.

Observe that since $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[N] = Sk(N),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $N \in \mathcal{X}$ implies that $Sk(N) \cap \omega_2 = N$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$.

Let $A \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will find an extension of A which is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. Define

$$B := A \cup \{N\}.$$

By Lemma 3.5, B is adequate. So $B \in \mathbb{P}$, and clearly $B \leq A$. We will show that B is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic, which finishes the proof. Fix a set E which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that E is predense below B .

Let $C \leq B$. We will find a condition in E which is compatible with C . To prepare for intersecting with N^* , we will first extend C . Define

$$D := C \cup \{M \cap \beta_{M,N} : M \in C, M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)\}.$$

Then D is finite, adequate, and N -closed. Since $D \leq C$, it suffices to find a condition in E which is compatible with D .

Define $X := D \cap N^*$. Then X is in $\mathbb{P}$. Since X is a finite subset of N^* , $X \in N^*$. Also note that since $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$, $X = D \cap Sk(N)$.

As E is dense in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, we can fix $Y \leq X$ in E . Now $E \subseteq N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$. So $Y \in Sk(N)$. Since $Y \in E$, we will be finished if we can show that Y is compatible with D .

We apply Proposition 3.9. We have that D is adequate, $N \in D$, and D is N -closed. Moreover, Y is adequate, and

$$D \cap Sk(N) = X \subseteq Y \subseteq Sk(N).$$

By Proposition 3.9, it follows that $D \cup Y$ is adequate. Hence $D \cup Y$ is a condition below D and Y , showing that D and Y are compatible. $\square$

The preservation of ω_2 involves amalgamating conditions over a model of size ω_1 . This argument sometimes shows that the forcing poset under consideration is ω_2 -c.c., using the next lemma.

Lemma 4.3. *Let $\mathbb{Q}$ be a forcing poset. Fix $\theta > \omega_2$ with $\mathbb{Q} \in H(\theta)$. Suppose that there exists $N^* \prec H(\theta)$ of size at most ω_1 with $\mathbb{Q} \in N^*$ such that the empty condition is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{Q})$ -generic.² Then $\mathbb{Q}$ is ω_2 -c.c.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that $\mathbb{Q}$ is not ω_2 -c.c. By elementarity, we can fix an antichain A of $\mathbb{Q}$ in N^* such that $|A| \geq \omega_2$. Since N^* has size at most ω_1 and A has size greater than ω_1 , we can fix a condition q which is in $A \setminus N^*$.

²It actually suffices that the empty condition is $(N^*, \mathbb{Q})$ -generic, in the sense of proper forcing, which is a weaker assumption. But the lemma is stated in the form which we will use.

Let D be the dense set of conditions which are below some condition in A . Then $D \in N^*$ by elementarity. Again by elementarity, $N^* \cap D$ is a dense subset of the forcing poset $\mathbb{Q} \cap N^*$.

Since the empty condition is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{Q})$ -generic, $N^* \cap D$ is predense in the forcing poset $\mathbb{Q}$. In particular, we can find $w \in N^* \cap D$ which is compatible with the condition q . By the definition of D , there is some $u \in A$ such that $w \leq u$, and since $w \in N^*$, by elementarity there is such a u in N^* . Since w is compatible with q , and $w \leq u$, it follows that u and q are compatible. But $u \in N^* \cap A$ and $q \in A \setminus N^*$, hence $u \neq q$. So q and u are distinct conditions in A which are compatible, contradicting the fact that A is an antichain. $\square$

We use Proposition 3.11 to prove that $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_2 .

Proposition 4.4. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is ω_2 -c.c.*

Proof. Let $\theta > \omega_2$ be regular such that $\mathbb{P} \in H(\theta)$. Fix $N^* \prec H(\theta)$ of size ω_1 such that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $\beta^* := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \Gamma$. Note that this is possible since Γ is stationary. Since $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[\beta^*] = Sk(\beta^*),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $\beta^* \in \Gamma$ implies that $Sk(\beta^*) \cap \omega_2 = \beta^*$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(\beta^*)$.

We will prove that the empty condition is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. By Lemma 4.3, this implies that $\mathbb{P}$ is ω_2 -c.c., which finishes the proof. So fix E which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that E is predense in $\mathbb{P}$.

Let $B \in \mathbb{P}$ be given. We will find a condition in E which is compatible with B . First we extend B to prepare for intersecting with N^* . Define

$$C := B \cup \{M \cap \beta^* : M \in B\}.$$

Then C is finite, adequate, and β^* -closed. Since $C \leq B$, it suffices to find a condition in E which is compatible with C .

We claim that

$$N^* \cap C = C \cap P(\beta^*).$$

On the one hand, $N^* \cap C \subseteq C \cap P(\beta^*)$ since $N^* \cap \omega_2 = \beta^*$. Conversely, by Proposition 1.11,

$$C \cap P(\beta^*) \subseteq \mathcal{X} \cap P(\beta^*) \subseteq Sk(\beta^*) \subseteq N^*,$$

so $C \cap P(\beta^*) \subseteq N^* \cap C$.

Let $X := N^* \cap C$. Then X is a finite subset of N^* , and so is in N^* . Also $X \in \mathbb{P}$. Since E is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, we can fix $Y \leq X$ in E . Since

$$Y \in E \subseteq N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(\beta^*),$$

we have that $Y \in Sk(\beta^*)$. We will prove that Y is compatible with C , which completes the proof.

We apply Proposition 3.11. We have that C is adequate, $\beta^* \in \Gamma$, and C is β^* -closed. Also, Y is adequate, and

$$C \cap P(\beta^*) = N^* \cap C = X \subseteq Y \subseteq P(\beta^*).$$

By Proposition 3.11, $Y \cup C$ is adequate. So $Y \cup C$ is in $\mathbb{P}$ and is below Y and C , which proves that Y and C are compatible. $\square$

Note that $\mathbb{P}$ has size ω_2 , and so preserves cardinals larger than ω_2 as well.

5. ADDING A FUNCTION

In this section we define a forcing poset for adding a generic function from ω_2 to ω_2 using adequate sets of models as side conditions.

We assume for the remainder of this section that $\Gamma = \Lambda$. It follows from Proposition 2.12 that if $\{M, N\}$ is adequate, then $R_M(N) \subseteq \Gamma$.

Definition 5.1. Let $\mathbb{P}$ be the forcing poset whose conditions are pairs (f, A) satisfying:

- (1) f is a finite partial function from ω_2 to ω_2 ;
- (2) A is a finite adequate set;
- (3) for all $M \in A$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f)$, if $M \cap [\alpha, f(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset$, then $\alpha, f(\alpha) \in M$.³

Let $(g, B) \leq (f, A)$ if $A \subseteq B$ and $f \subseteq g$.

If $p = (f, A)$, we will write $f_p := f$ and $A_p := A$. It is easy to see that if (f, A) is a condition, $f' \subseteq f$, and $A' \subseteq A$, then (f', A') is a condition.

Let $\dot{F}$ be a $\mathbb{P}$ -name for the set

$$\bigcup \{f : \exists p \in \dot{G} \ f = f_p\}.$$

Note that for any ordinal $\alpha < \omega_2$ and any condition (f, A) , we can extend (f, A) to a condition (g, B) which includes α in the domain of g . For example, let $g := f \cup \{\langle \alpha, \alpha \rangle\}$ and $B := A$. Consequently, $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{F}$ is a total function from ω_2 to ω_2 .

We will show that $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 and ω_2 . Note that since $\mathbb{P}$ has size ω_2 , it preserves all cardinals larger than ω_2 as well.

Proposition 5.2. The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is strongly proper on a stationary set. In particular, $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 .

Proof. Fix $\theta > \omega_2$ regular. Let N^* be a countable elementary substructure of $H(\theta)$ satisfying that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $N := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \mathcal{X}$. Note that since $\mathcal{X}$ is stationary, there are stationarily many such N^* in $P_{\omega_1}(H(\theta))$. To prove the proposition, it suffices to show that every condition in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$ has a strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic extension.

Observe that since $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[N] = Sk(N),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $N \in \mathcal{X}$ implies that $Sk(N) \cap \omega_2 = N$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$.

Fix $p \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$. Then as just noted, $p \in Sk(N)$. Define

$$q := (f_p, A_p \cup \{N\}).$$

It is trivial to see that q is a condition, using Proposition 3.5, and clearly $q \leq p$. We will prove that q is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic, which finishes the proof. So fix a set D which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that D is predense below q .

³For ordinals α and β , if we let α' be the smaller and α'' the larger of α and β , then $[\alpha, \beta]$ denotes the closed interval $[\alpha', \alpha'']$.

Let $r \leq q$ be given. Our goal is to find a condition in D which is compatible with r . First let us extend r to prepare for intersecting with the model N^* . Define s so that $f_s := f_r$ and

$$A_s := A_r \cup \{M \cap \beta_{M,N} : M \in A_r, M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)\}.$$

We claim that s is a condition. Requirement (1) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ is trivial. For (2), A_s is adequate by Proposition 3.4.

(3) Consider a model in $A_s \setminus A_r$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_r)$. Then by definition this model has the form $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, where $M \in A_r$ and $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$. Assume that

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap [\alpha, f_r(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

We will show that α and $f_r(\alpha)$ are in $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$. Let α' be the smaller and α'' the larger of α and $f_r(\alpha)$. Since $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ meets the interval $[\alpha', \alpha'']$, clearly $\alpha' < \beta_{M,N}$.

Since $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ intersects the interval $[\alpha, f_r(\alpha)]$, obviously M does as well. As r is a condition, it follows that α' and α'' are in M . But we observed above that $\alpha' < \beta_{M,N}$. Hence $\alpha' \in M \cap \beta_{M,N}$.

To show that $\alpha'' \in M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, it suffices to show that $\alpha'' < \beta_{M,N}$. Since $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, it follows that $\alpha' \in N$. Therefore $N \cap [\alpha, f_r(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset$. Since $N \in A_r$ and r is a condition, we have that $\alpha'' \in N$. Therefore $\alpha'' \in M \cap N \subseteq \beta_{M,N}$, so $\alpha'' < \beta_{M,N}$. This completes the proof of (3), and with it the proof that s is a condition.

We will show that there is a condition in D which is compatible with s . Since $s \leq r$, this implies that there is a condition in D which is compatible with r , which finishes the proof.

Define u by

$$u := (f_s \cap Sk(N), A_s \cap Sk(N)).$$

Note that $u \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$. Define

$$R(N) := \bigcup \{R_M(N) : M \in A_s\}.$$

Then $R(N)$ is a finite subset of N , and therefore is in N^* . So we have that $N \in \mathcal{X}$, $u \in Sk(N)$, and $R(N) \subseteq N$. Since $\mathcal{X} \in N^*$, by the elementarity of N^* we can fix $K \in N^*$ satisfying that $K \in \mathcal{X}$, $u \in Sk(K)$, and $R(N) \subseteq K$.

Define v by letting $f_v := f_u$, and

$$A_v := A_u \cup \{K\} \cup \{K \cap \zeta : \zeta \in R(N)\}.$$

Note that v is in N^* . We claim that v is a condition. Requirement (1) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ is trivial. For (2), since $u \in Sk(K)$, $A_u \subseteq Sk(K)$; so the set A_v is adequate by Lemmas 3.4 and 3.5.

It remains to prove requirement (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$. The proof will take some time. Let $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_v)$. Recall that $f_v = f_u = f_s \cap Sk(N)$. We need to show that any model in A_v which meets the interval $[\alpha, f_v(\alpha)]$ contains α and $f_v(\alpha)$. Since $f_v = f_u$ and u is a condition, clearly this requirement is satisfied for models in A_u . So it suffices to show that the requirement is satisfied by K and $K \cap \zeta$, for all $\zeta \in R(N)$.

Since u is in $Sk(K)$, so is $f_u = f_v$. Hence α and $f_v(\alpha) = f_u(\alpha)$ are in K . So K satisfies the requirement.

Consider a model $K \cap \zeta$, where $\zeta \in R(N)$. By the definition of $R(N)$, fix $M \in A_s$ such that $\zeta \in R_M(N)$. Suppose that

$$(K \cap \zeta) \cap [\alpha, f_v(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

We will show that α and $f_v(\alpha)$ are in $K \cap \zeta$. Since $\zeta \in R_M(N)$, by the definition of remainder points,

$$\beta_{M,N} \leq \zeta.$$

Let α' be the smaller and α'' the larger of α and $f_v(\alpha)$. Then clearly $\alpha' < \zeta$, so $\alpha' \in K \cap \zeta$. Since $\alpha'' \in K$ as observed above, we will be done if we can show that $\alpha'' < \zeta$.

Suppose for a contradiction that $\zeta \leq \alpha''$. Then we have that

$$\alpha' < \zeta \leq \alpha''.$$

Since $\beta_{M,N} \leq \zeta$, it follows that

$$\beta_{M,N} \leq \alpha''.$$

We claim that

$$M \cap [\alpha', \alpha''] = \emptyset.$$

If $M \cap [\alpha', \alpha''] \neq \emptyset$, then since $f_v(\alpha) = f_s(\alpha)$, s is a condition, and $M \in A_s$, it follows that $\alpha'' \in M$. But this is impossible, since then we would have that

$$\alpha'' \in M \cap N \subseteq \beta_{M,N} \leq \zeta,$$

which contradicts our assumption that $\zeta \leq \alpha''$.

We will get a contradiction to our assumption that $\zeta \leq \alpha''$ by separately considering the two cases that $\beta_{M,N} \leq \alpha'$ and $\alpha' < \beta_{M,N}$.

First, assume that $\beta_{M,N} \leq \alpha'$. Recall that $\zeta \in R_M(N)$. Since the ordinals $\alpha' < \zeta$ are in N , it obviously cannot be the case that $\zeta = \min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$. So by the definition of remainder points, there is $\gamma \geq \beta_{M,N}$ in M such that $\zeta = \min(N \setminus \gamma)$. Since $\alpha' \in N$, it must be the case that $\alpha' < \gamma < \zeta$. Hence M meets the interval $[\alpha', \alpha'']$, which contradicts the claim above that $M \cap [\alpha', \alpha''] = \emptyset$.

In the second case, assume that $\alpha' < \beta_{M,N}$. Then $\alpha' \in (N \cap \beta_{M,N}) \setminus M$, which implies that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, since the other two kinds of comparisons of M and N would imply that $\alpha' \in M$. By the definition of $R_M(N)$, there is $\gamma \geq \beta_{M,N}$ in M such that $\zeta = \min(N \setminus \gamma)$. Since $\beta_{M,N} > \alpha'$, this implies that γ is in the interval $[\alpha', \alpha'']$, which again contradicts that $M \cap [\alpha', \alpha''] = \emptyset$. This contradiction shows that $\alpha'' < \zeta$, which completes the proof that v is a condition.

Since D is dense in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$ and $v \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, we can fix $w \leq v$ in D . We will show that w and s are compatible, which finishes the proof. Since $D \subseteq \mathbb{P} \cap N^* \subseteq Sk(N)$, we have that $w \in \mathbb{P} \cap Sk(N)$. Define

$$z := (f_w \cup f_s, A_w \cup A_s).$$

We claim that z is a condition. Then clearly $z \leq w, s$ and we are done. We check requirements (1), (2), and (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$.

(1) We show that $f_w \cup f_s$ is a function. Let $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_w) \cap \text{dom}(f_s)$, and we will prove that $f_w(\alpha) = f_s(\alpha)$. Since $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_w)$ and $w \in N$, it follows that $\alpha \in N$. Hence $N \cap [\alpha, f_s(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset$, which implies that $\alpha, f_s(\alpha) \in N$, since s is a condition. So the ordered pair $\langle \alpha, f_s(\alpha) \rangle$ is in $N^* \cap f_s$. But

$$N^* \cap f_s = Sk(N) \cap f_s = f_u = f_v \subseteq f_w.$$

Therefore $f_w(\alpha) = f_s(\alpha)$.

(2) Since A_s is N -closed, the set A_z is adequate by Proposition 3.9.

(3) Let $M \in A_z$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_z)$, and suppose that $M \cap [\alpha, f_z(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset$. We will show that α and $f_z(\alpha)$ are in M . Since w and s are conditions, it suffices to consider the cases that (A) $M \in A_w$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_s)$, or (B) $M \in A_s$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_w)$.

(A) $M \in A_w$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_s)$. As $w \in Sk(N)$, also $M \in Sk(N)$. So $M \subseteq N$. Since M meets the interval $[\alpha, f_s(\alpha)]$ and $M \subseteq N$, also N meets the interval $[\alpha, f_s(\alpha)]$. Since s is a condition, it follows that α and $f_s(\alpha)$ are in N . Hence the pair $\langle \alpha, f_s(\alpha) \rangle$ is in $f_s \cap Sk(N)$. But

$$f_s \cap Sk(N) \subseteq f_u = f_v \subseteq f_w.$$

So $f_s(\alpha) = f_w(\alpha)$. Since w is a condition and $M \in A_w$, it follows that $\alpha, f_s(\alpha) \in M$.

(B) $M \in A_s$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_w)$. Then α and $f_w(\alpha)$ are in N . Let α' be the smaller and α'' the larger of α and $f_w(\alpha)$.

Suppose that there is $\gamma \in M \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)]$ such that $\gamma \geq \beta_{M,N}$. We will get a contradiction from this assumption. Since $\alpha' \leq \gamma$, $\alpha' \in N$, $\gamma \in M$, and $\gamma \geq \beta_{M,N}$, it follows that $\alpha' < \gamma$ by Proposition 2.6. Let $\zeta = \min(N \setminus \gamma)$. Then $\zeta \in R_M(N)$ and $\zeta \in (\alpha', \alpha'']$. Since $R(N) \subseteq K$, we have that $\zeta \in K$. Therefore

$$K \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

Since $K \in A_w$ and w is a condition, it follows that α' and α'' are in K . But now $\alpha' < \zeta$, so $\alpha' \in K \cap \zeta$. Hence

$$(K \cap \zeta) \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

Since $K \cap \zeta \in A_w$ and w is a condition, it follows that $\alpha'' \in K \cap \zeta$, and in particular, $\alpha'' < \zeta$. But this is impossible since $\zeta \leq \alpha''$.

It follows that the nonempty intersection $M \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)]$ is a subset of $\beta_{M,N}$. So clearly

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

Note that this also implies that $\alpha' < \beta_{M,N}$.

If $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, then

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A_s \cap Sk(N) = A_u \subseteq A_v \subseteq A_w,$$

so $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A_w$. Since w is a condition, α and $f_w(\alpha)$ are in $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, and hence in M . So in this case we are done.

Otherwise $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is either equal to $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ or in $Sk(M)$. In either case, $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq M$. If $\alpha'' < \beta_{M,N}$, then α and $f_w(\alpha)$ are both in $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$, and hence in M , and we are done. So assume that $\alpha' < \beta_{M,N} \leq \alpha''$, and we will get a contradiction.

Let $\zeta = \min(N \setminus \beta_{M,N})$. Then $\zeta \in R_M(N)$, and $\alpha' < \zeta \leq \alpha''$. Since $R(N) \subseteq K$, it follows that $\zeta \in K$, and hence K meets the interval $[\alpha, f_w(\alpha)]$. Since w is a condition, it follows that $\alpha' \in K$. So $\alpha' \in K \cap \zeta$, which implies that $K \cap \zeta$ meets the interval $[\alpha, f_w(\alpha)]$. Since w is a condition and $K \cap \zeta \in A_w$, it follows that $\alpha'' \in K \cap \zeta$. In particular, $\alpha'' < \zeta$. But this contradicts that $\zeta \leq \alpha''$. $\square$

Proposition 5.3. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_2 .*

Proof. Let $\theta > \omega_2$ be regular. Fix $N^* \prec H(\theta)$ of size ω_1 such that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $\beta^* := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \Gamma$. Note that since Γ is stationary in ω_2 , there are stationarily many such N^* in $P_{\omega_2}(H(\theta))$. So to prove the proposition, it suffices to show that any condition in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$ has a strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic extension. Fix $p \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$.

Observe that since $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection,

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[\beta^*] = Sk(\beta^*),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $\beta^* \in \Gamma$ implies that $Sk(\beta^*) \cap \omega_2 = \beta^*$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(\beta^*)$.

Fix $K \in \mathcal{X}$ with $\beta^* \in K$ and $p \in Sk(K)$. Then $p \in Sk(K) \cap Sk(\beta^*) = Sk(K \cap \beta^*)$. Define q by letting $f_q := f_p$, and

$$A_q := A_p \cup \{K\} \cup \{K \cap \beta^*\}.$$

Note that A_q is adequate by Proposition 3.5 applied to A_p and K and Proposition 3.4 applied to $A_p \cup \{K\}$ and β^* . It follows that q is a condition, and easily $q \leq p$.

We claim that q is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. So fix a set D which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that D is predense below q . Fix $r \leq q$, and we will show that r is compatible with some condition in D .

We claim that if $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_r)$ and one of α or $f_r(\alpha)$ is below β^* , then they are both below β^* . For let α' be the smaller and α'' the larger of α and $f_r(\alpha)$, and assume that $\alpha' < \beta^*$. Suppose for a contradiction that $\alpha'' \geq \beta^*$. Then since $\beta^* \in K$,

$$K \cap [\alpha, f_r(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

So $\alpha, f_r(\alpha) \in K$, since r is a condition. Hence $\alpha' \in K \cap \beta^*$. But then

$$(K \cap \beta^*) \cap [\alpha, f_r(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

Since r is a condition, we have that $\alpha'' \in K \cap \beta^*$. In particular, $\alpha'' < \beta^*$, which contradicts that $\alpha'' \geq \beta^*$.

We extend r to s to prepare for intersecting with N^* . Define s by letting $f_s := f_r$ and

$$A_s := A_r \cup \{M \cap \beta^* : M \in A_r\}.$$

We claim that s is a condition. Requirements (1) and (2) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ are easy, using Proposition 3.4. For (3), suppose that $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_r)$, $M \in A_r$, and

$$(M \cap \beta^*) \cap [\alpha, f_r(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

Then obviously $M \cap [\alpha, f_r(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset$, so α and $f_r(\alpha)$ are in M since r is a condition. Let α' be the smaller and α'' the larger of α and $f_r(\alpha)$. Since $M \cap \beta^*$ meets the interval $[\alpha, f_r(\alpha)]$, clearly $\alpha' < \beta^*$. By the claim in the preceding paragraph, it follows that $\alpha'' < \beta^*$. So $\alpha, f_r(\alpha) \in M \cap \beta^*$.

We will find a condition in D which is compatible with s . Since $s \leq r$, it follows that there is a condition in D which is compatible with r , completing the proof.

Let

$$v := (f_s \cap Sk(\beta^*), A_s \cap Sk(\beta^*)).$$

So $f_v = f_s \cap (\beta^* \times \beta^*)$, and by Proposition 1.11, $A_v = A_s \cap P(\beta^*)$. Clearly v is a condition and v is in N^* .

Since D is dense in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, fix $w \leq v$ in D . Then $w \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(\beta^*)$. We will show that w is compatible with s .

Let

$$z := (f_w \cup f_s, A_w \cup A_s).$$

We will prove that z is a condition. Then clearly $z \leq w, s$, which completes the proof. We check requirements (1), (2), and (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$.

(1) Let $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_w) \cap \text{dom}(f_s)$. Then $\alpha < \beta^*$. Thus $f_s(\alpha) < \beta^*$ by the claim above. Hence

$$\langle \alpha, f_s(\alpha) \rangle \in f_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = f_v \subseteq f_w.$$

So $\langle \alpha, f_s(\alpha) \rangle \in f_w$, that is, $f_s(\alpha) = f_w(\alpha)$. This shows that $f_w \cup f_s$ is a function.

(2) A_z is adequate by Proposition 3.11, since A_s is β^* -closed.

(3) Let $M \in A_s$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_w)$, and assume that

$$M \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

We will show that α and $f_w(\alpha)$ are in M . Since $w \in N^*$, the ordinals α and $f_w(\alpha)$ are less than β^* . So

$$(M \cap \beta^*) \cap [\alpha, f_w(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

But

$$M \cap \beta^* \in A_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = A_v \subseteq A_w.$$

So $M \cap \beta^* \in A_w$. Since w is a condition, the ordinals α and $f_w(\alpha)$ are in $M \cap \beta^*$, and hence in M .

Now let $M \in A_w$ and $\alpha \in \text{dom}(f_s)$, and suppose that

$$M \cap [\alpha, f_s(\alpha)] \neq \emptyset.$$

We will show that α and $f_s(\alpha)$ are in M . Since $M \subseteq \beta^*$, the smaller of α and $f_s(\alpha)$ is below β^* . By the claim above, this implies that α and $f_s(\alpha)$ are both below β^* . Hence

$$\langle \alpha, f_s(\alpha) \rangle \in f_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = f_v \subseteq f_w.$$

Therefore $f_s(\alpha) = f_w(\alpha)$. Since $M \in A_w$ and w is a condition, we have that α and $f_s(\alpha) = f_w(\alpha)$ are in M . $\square$

6. ADDING A NONREFLECTING STATIONARY SET

We now give an example of a forcing poset using adequate sets of models as side conditions for adding a more complex object. We define a forcing poset which adds a stationary subset of $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega)$ with finite conditions which does not reflect.⁴

Definition 6.1. Let $\mathbb{P}$ be the forcing poset whose conditions are triples (a, x, A) satisfying:

- (1) a is a finite subset of $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega)$;
- (2) x is a finite set of triples $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle$, where $\alpha \in \Gamma$ and $\gamma < \beta < \alpha$;
- (3) A is a finite adequate set;
- (4) if $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle$ and $\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle$ are distinct triples in x , then $[\gamma, \beta] \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$;
- (5) if $\xi \in a$, $M \in A$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $M \setminus \xi \neq \emptyset$, then $\xi \in M$;
- (6) suppose that $M \in A$, $\alpha \in M$, and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x$; if $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] \neq \emptyset$, then $\gamma, \beta \in M$; if $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset$, then $\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \gamma$.

Let $(b, y, B) \leq (a, x, A)$ if $a \subseteq b$, $x \subseteq y$, and $A \subseteq B$.

⁴The classical way of adding a nonreflecting set is by initial segments, ordered by end-extension.

If $p = (a, x, A)$ is a condition, we write $a_p := a$, $x_p := x$, and $A_p := A$.

We give some motivation for the definition. The first component of a condition approximates a generic stationary subset of $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega)$. Let $\dot{S}$ be a $\mathbb{P}$ -name such that $\mathbb{P}$ forces

$$\dot{S} = \{\xi : \exists p \in \dot{G} \ \xi \in a_p\}.$$

For each $\alpha \in \Gamma$, let $\dot{c}_\alpha$ be a $\mathbb{P}$ -name such that $\mathbb{P}$ forces

$$\dot{c}_\alpha = \{\gamma : \exists p \in \dot{G} \ \exists \beta \ \langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_p\}.$$

We will show that $\dot{c}_\alpha$ is forced to be cofinal in α . Property (5) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ will imply that $\dot{S}$ does not contain any limit points of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, and thus $\dot{S} \cap \alpha$ is nonstationary in α .

We first prove that $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 and ω_2 and forces that $\dot{S}$ is stationary. Since $\mathbb{P}$ has size ω_2 , it also preserves cardinals larger than ω_2 . We then analyze the limit points of the $\dot{c}_\alpha$'s and show that $\dot{S}$ does not reflect.

Note that if (a, x, A) is a condition, $M_1, \dots, M_k \in A$, and $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in \Gamma$, then $(a, x, A \cup \{M_1 \cap \beta_1, \dots, M_k \cap \beta_k\})$ is a condition. For requirements (1)–(4) are immediate using Proposition 3.4, and (5) and (6) are preserved under taking initial segments of models.

Proposition 6.2. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is strongly proper on a stationary set, and forces that $\dot{S}$ is stationary.*

Proof. Let $\dot{E}$ be a $\mathbb{P}$ -name for a club subset of ω_2 . Fix a regular cardinal $\theta > \omega_2$ with $\mathbb{P}$ and $\dot{E}$ in $H(\theta)$. Let N^* be a countable elementary substructure of $H(\theta)$ which contains $\mathbb{P}, \dot{E}, \pi$ and satisfies that $N := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \mathcal{X}$. Note that since $\mathcal{X}$ is stationary, there are stationarily many such N^* in $P_{\omega_1}(H(\theta))$.

Observe that since $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[N] = Sk(N),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $N \in \mathcal{X}$ implies that $Sk(N) \cap \omega_2 = N$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$.

Let $p \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$. We will find an extension of p which is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. Let $\xi^* := \sup(N \cap \omega_2)$. Define

$$q := (a_p \cup \{\xi^*\}, x_p, A_p \cup \{N\}).$$

It is easy to check that q is a condition, and $q \leq p$. We will prove that q is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic.

If this argument is successful, then clearly $\mathbb{P}$ is strongly proper on a stationary set. Let us note that this argument also shows that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{S}$ is stationary. For given a condition p , we can find N^* as above such that $p \in N^*$. Let $q \leq p$ be strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. Since q is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic, by standard proper forcing facts, q forces that $N^*[\dot{G}] \cap On = N \cap On$. As $\dot{E} \in N^*$, q forces that

$$\xi^* = \sup(N^* \cap \omega_2) = \sup(N^*[\dot{G}] \cap \omega_2) \in \dot{E}.$$

Since q also forces that $\xi^* \in \dot{S}$, this shows that q forces that $\dot{E} \cap \dot{S}$ is nonempty.

Towards proving that q is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic, fix a set D which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$. We will show that D is predense below q . Let $r \leq q$ be given, and we will find a condition in D which is compatible with r .

We extend r to prepare for intersecting with N^* . Define s by letting $a_s := a_r$, $x_s := x_r$, and

$$A_s := A_r \cup \{M \cap \beta_{M,N} : M \in A_r, M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)\}.$$

Then A_s is N -closed (see Definition 3.8). By the comments preceding the proposition, s is a condition, and clearly $s \leq r$. Since $s \leq r$, we will be done if we can find a condition in D which is compatible with s .

Define

$$u := (a_s \cap Sk(N), x_s \cap Sk(N), A_s \cap Sk(N)).$$

Note that u is in $\mathbb{P} \cap Sk(N)$, and clearly $s \leq u$.

Let Z be the set of models in A_u of the form $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, where $M \in A_s$ and $M \setminus \beta_{M,N} \neq \emptyset$. Note that for such an M , the ordinal $\sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N})$ is not in M . For otherwise, as $\beta_{M,N}$ has cofinality ω_1 , $\sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N})$ would be in $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, which is impossible since M is closed under successors. The set Z is in N^* because it is a finite subset of A_u .

The condition s satisfies the property that $s \leq u$, and for all $K \in Z$, there is $M \in A_s$ such that K is a proper initial segment of M and $\sup(K) \notin M$. By the elementarity of N^* , we can fix a condition $v \leq u$ in N^* such that for all $K \in Z$, there is $M \in A_v$ such that K is a proper initial segment of M and $\sup(K) \notin M$.

Since D is dense in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, we can fix $w \leq v$ in D . We will show that w and s are compatible, which finishes the proof. As $D \subseteq N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$, we have that $w \in \mathbb{P} \cap Sk(N)$. Define

$$z := (a_w \cup a_s, x_w \cup x_s, A_w \cup A_s).$$

We claim that z is a condition. Then clearly $z \leq w, s$, and we are done. We verify that z satisfies requirements (1)–(6) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$.

(1) and (2) are immediate, and (3) follows from Proposition 3.9, since A_s is N -closed.

(4) Let $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_w$ and $\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle \in x_s$ be distinct. Then $\alpha \in N$. If $N \cap [\gamma', \beta'] \neq \emptyset$, then $\gamma', \beta' \in N$ since s is a condition. So in that case,

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle \in x_s \cap Sk(N) = x_u \subseteq x_v \subseteq x_w.$$

Hence $[\gamma, \beta] \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$, since w is a condition.

Otherwise $N \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$. Since $\alpha \in N$ and s is a condition, $\sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma'$. But $\beta \in N \cap \alpha$, so $\beta < \sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma'$. So clearly $[\gamma, \beta] \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$.

(5) Suppose that $\xi \in a_s$, $M \in A_w$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $M \setminus \xi \neq \emptyset$. We will show that $\xi \in M$. Since $M \in Sk(N)$, $M \cap \xi$ is in $Sk(N)$, since it is an initial segment of M . So $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$ is in N . Hence

$$\xi \in a_s \cap Sk(N) = a_u \subseteq a_v \subseteq a_w.$$

Since w is a condition, it follow that ξ is in M .

Now assume that $\xi \in a_w$, $M \in A_s$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $M \setminus \xi \neq \emptyset$. We will prove that $\xi \in M$. Suppose for a contradiction that $\xi \notin M$. Since $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$ and $\xi \in N$, it follows that $\xi < \beta_{M,N}$ by Proposition 2.6. But $\xi \in N \setminus M$. So the only comparison between M and N that is possible is that $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is in $Sk(N)$,

since the other comparisons together with the fact that $\xi < \beta_{M,N}$ would imply that $\xi \in M$. Therefore

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A_s \cap Sk(N) = A_u \subseteq A_v \subseteq A_w.$$

So $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A_w$.

If $\min(M \setminus \xi) < \beta_{M,N}$, then $\xi \in M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ since w is a condition, which is a contradiction. Therefore $\min(M \setminus \xi) > \beta_{M,N}$. So $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Z$. It easily follows that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} = M \cap \xi$, and hence

$$\sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) = \sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi.$$

By the choice of v and the fact that $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is in Z , there is $L \in A_w$ such that $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is a proper initial segment of L and $\sup(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) = \xi$ is not in L . But then $L \in A_w$, $\xi \in a_w$, $\sup(L \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $L \setminus \xi$ is nonempty. Since w is a condition, $\xi \in L$, which is a contradiction.

(6) Suppose that $M \in A_w$, $\alpha \in M$, and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_s$. Since $M \in Sk(N)$, $\alpha \in N$. Suppose that $N \cap [\gamma, \beta] \neq \emptyset$. Then $\gamma, \beta \in N$, since s is a condition. Hence

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_s \cap Sk(N) = x_u \subseteq x_v \subseteq x_w.$$

Since w is a condition, it follows that M and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle$ satisfy requirement (6).

Suppose on the other hand that $N \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset$. Then since s is a condition, $\sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma$. Hence

$$\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma,$$

so again (6) is satisfied.

Now suppose that $M \in A_s$, $\alpha \in M$, and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_w$. Then $\alpha \in M \cap N$, so $\alpha < \beta_{M,N}$ by Proposition 2.6. If $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is either equal to $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ or in $Sk(M)$, then $N \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq M$, and hence $\gamma, \beta \in M$, which proves (6).

Assume that $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is in $Sk(N)$. Then

$$M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in A_s \cap Sk(N) = A_u \subseteq A_v \subseteq A_w.$$

If $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] \neq \emptyset$, it follows that

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap [\gamma, \beta] \neq \emptyset,$$

since $\gamma < \beta < \alpha < \beta_{M,N}$. Since w is in a condition, γ, β are in $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, and hence in M . Otherwise $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset$. Then obviously

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset.$$

So $\sup((M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \alpha) < \gamma$. But since $\alpha < \beta_{M,N}$, it follows that

$$(M \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \alpha = M \cap \alpha,$$

so $\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \gamma$. □

Proposition 6.3. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is ω_2 -c.c.*

Proof. We will use Lemma 4.3. Let $\theta > \omega_2$ be regular. Fix $N^* \prec H(\theta)$ of size ω_1 such that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $\beta^* := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \Gamma$. Note that since Γ is stationary, there are stationarily many such models N^* in $P_{\omega_2}(H(\theta))$.

Observe that as $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[\beta^*] = Sk(\beta^*),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $\beta^* \in \Gamma$ implies that $Sk(\beta^*) \cap \omega_2 = \beta^*$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(\beta^*)$.

We will prove that the empty condition is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. By Lemma 4.3, this implies that $\mathbb{P}$ is ω_2 -c.c. So fix a set D which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that D is predense in $\mathbb{P}$.

Let $r \in \mathbb{P}$ be given. We will find a condition in D which is compatible with r , which completes the proof. We extend r to prepare for intersecting with N^* . Define s so that $a_s := a_r$, $x_s := x_r$, and

$$A_s := A_r \cup \{M \cap \beta^* : M \in A_r\}.$$

Then easily s is a condition, and $s \leq r$. Since $s \leq r$, we will be done if we can find a condition in D which is compatible with s .

Define

$$u := (a_s \cap Sk(\beta^*), x_s \cap Sk(\beta^*), A_s \cap Sk(\beta^*)).$$

In other words, $a_u := x_s \cap \beta^*$, $x_u := x_s \cap (\beta^*)^3$, and by Proposition 1.11, $A_u := A_s \cap P(\beta^*)$. Let Z be the set of models in A_u of the form $M \cap \beta^*$, where $M \in A_s$ and $M \setminus \beta^*$ is nonempty. Since Z is finite, it is a member of N^* .

The condition s satisfies that $s \leq u$, and for all $K \in Z$, there is $M \in A_s$ such that K is a proper initial segment of M and $\sup(K) \notin M$. By elementarity, we can fix $v \leq u$ in N^* satisfying that for all $K \in Z$, there is $M \in A_v$ such that K is a proper initial segment of M and $\sup(K) \notin M$.

Since D is dense in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, fix $w \leq v$ in D . We will show that w and s are compatible, which finishes the proof.

Since $D \subseteq \mathbb{P} \cap N^* \subseteq Sk(\beta^*)$, we have that $w \in Sk(\beta^*)$. Define

$$z := (x_w \cup x_s, x_w \cup x_s, A_w \cup A_s).$$

We will prove that z is a condition. Then clearly $z \leq w, s$, and we are done. We verify requirements (1)–(6) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$.

(1) and (2) are immediate, and (3) follows from Proposition 3.11 using the fact that A_s is β^* -closed.

(4) Let $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_w$ and $\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle \in x_s$ be distinct. Then $\alpha < \beta^*$. So $\gamma' < \beta' < \alpha < \beta^*$. Hence

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle \in x_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = x_u \subseteq x_v \subseteq x_w.$$

So $[\gamma, \beta] \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$, since w is a condition.

(5) Suppose that $M \in A_w$, $\xi \in a_s$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $M \setminus \xi \neq \emptyset$. Then $M \in N^*$, so that $\sup(M) < \beta^*$. Therefore $\xi < \beta^*$. So

$$\xi \in a_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = a_u \subseteq a_v \subseteq a_w.$$

Since w is a condition, it follows that $\xi \in M$.

Now assume that $M \in A_s$, $\xi \in a_w$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $M \setminus \xi \neq \emptyset$. We need to show that $\xi \in M$. Since $\xi \in a_w \subseteq N^*$, we have that $\xi < \beta^*$. Also by Proposition 1.11,

$$M \cap \beta^* \in A_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = A_u \subseteq A_v \subseteq A_w.$$

So if $(M \cap \beta^*) \setminus \xi$ is nonempty, then $\xi \in M \cap \beta^*$ since w is a condition.

Otherwise $M \cap \beta^* = M \cap \xi$ and $M \setminus \beta^*$ is nonempty. So $M \cap \beta^*$ is in Z . By the choice of v , there is $M' \in A_w$ such that $M \cap \beta^*$ is a proper initial segment of M'

and $\sup(M \cap \beta^*) = \xi \notin M'$. But then $M' \setminus \xi$ is nonempty and $\sup(M' \cap \xi) = \xi$. Since w is a condition, ξ must be in M' , which is a contradiction.

(6) Suppose that $M \in A_w$, $\alpha \in M$, and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_s$. Then $M \in N^*$. Since $\alpha \in M$, $\alpha < \beta^*$, so $\gamma < \beta < \alpha < \beta^*$. Hence

$$\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_s \cap Sk(\beta^*) = x_u \subseteq x_v \subseteq x_w.$$

So (6) holds for M and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle$, because w is a condition.

Now assume that $M \in A_s$, $\alpha \in M$, and $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_w$. Then $\alpha < \beta^*$. So $\alpha \in M \cap \beta^*$. Suppose that $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] \neq \emptyset$. Then $(M \cap \beta^*) \cap [\gamma, \beta] \neq \emptyset$. Since $M \cap \beta^* \in A_w$, γ, β are in $M \cap \beta^*$, and hence in M , since w is a condition.

Now suppose that $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset$. Then $(M \cap \beta^*) \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset$. Therefore $\sup((M \cap \beta^*) \cap \alpha) < \gamma$. But $(M \cap \beta^*) \cap \alpha = M \cap \alpha$. So $\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \gamma$. $\square$

It remains to prove that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{S}$ does not reflect. Towards that goal, let us first analyze the limit points of the sets $\dot{c}_\alpha$, for $\alpha \in \Gamma$.

Lemma 6.4. *Let α be in Γ and let $\xi < \alpha$. If p forces that ξ is a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, then there is some $M \in A_p$ such that $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$ and $\alpha = \min(M \setminus \xi)$.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that p forces that ξ is a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, but there is no $M \in A_p$ as described. Note that for all $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_p$, if $\gamma < \xi$ then $\beta < \xi$, since otherwise p would force that ξ is not a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$.

Without loss of generality, we may assume that there exists $M \in A_p$ such that α and ξ are in M . For otherwise we can easily extend p by adding such a set M .

We claim that there is no $M \in A_p$ such that $\alpha \in M$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) < \xi$, and $M \cap [\xi, \alpha] \neq \emptyset$. For suppose that there was such an M in A_p . Since p forces that ξ is a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, we can find $q \leq p$ such that $\langle \alpha, \gamma, \beta \rangle \in x_q$ for some $\gamma, \beta < \xi$ where $\gamma > \sup(M \cap \xi)$. But then $M \cap [\gamma, \beta] = \emptyset$ and $\gamma < \sup(M \cap \alpha)$, contradicting property (6) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ for q being a condition. So if $M \in A_p$, $\alpha \in M$, and $\sup(M \cap \xi) < \xi$, then $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \sup(M \cap \alpha)$.

We can now conclude that ξ has cofinality ω . For by assumption there exists $M \in A_p$ such that α and ξ are in M . If $\text{cf}(\xi) = \omega_1$, then $M \in A_p$, $\alpha \in M$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) < \xi$ since M is countable, and $M \cap [\xi, \alpha] \neq \emptyset$ since $\xi \in M$, which contradicts the claim.

Define sets A_0 , A_1 , and A_2 by

$$\begin{aligned} A_0 &:= \{M \in A_p : \alpha \notin M\}, \\ A_1 &:= \{M \in A_p : \alpha \in M, \sup(M \cap \alpha) < \xi\}, \\ A_2 &:= \{M \in A_p : \alpha \in M, \sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi\}. \end{aligned}$$

By the claim, $A_p = A_0 \cup A_1 \cup A_2$. By our assumption for a contradiction, if $M \in A_2$ then $M \cap [\xi, \alpha] \neq \emptyset$.

Note that if $M, N \in A_1 \cup A_2$, then $\alpha \in M \cap N$, which implies that $\alpha < \beta_{M,N}$ by Proposition 2.6. In particular, if $M \in A_1$ and $N \in A_2$, then $M \cap \alpha \in Sk(N)$. For in that case

$$\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \xi \leq \sup(N \cap \alpha) < \alpha < \beta_{M,N},$$

which implies that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$, since the other two types of comparison between M and N are clearly impossible.

Observe that A_2 is nonempty. For by assumption there is $M \in A_p$ such that α and ξ are in M . But ξ has countable cofinality, so by elementarity $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$.

Let M be $\in$ -minimal in A_2 . Let $\alpha^* = \min(M \setminus \xi)$. Then $\xi \leq \alpha^* < \alpha$. Fix $\gamma < \xi$ in M which is large enough so that for all $N \in A_1$, $\sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma$, and for all $\langle \alpha, \zeta, \beta \rangle \in x_p$, if $\zeta < \xi$ then $\zeta, \beta < \gamma$. Now define q by

$$q := (a_p, x_p \cup \{\langle \alpha, \gamma, \alpha^* \rangle\}, A_p).$$

We will prove that q is a condition. Then clearly q forces that ξ is not a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, and $q \leq p$, which is a contradiction.

Requirements (1), (2), (3), and (5) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ are immediate. For (4), consider $\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle \in x_p$. If $\gamma' < \xi$, then by the choice of γ , we have that $\gamma', \beta' < \gamma$. So $[\gamma', \beta'] \cap [\gamma, \alpha^*] = \emptyset$.

Suppose that $\gamma' \geq \xi$. If $M \cap [\gamma', \beta'] \neq \emptyset$, then $\gamma', \beta' \in M$. Hence $\gamma' \geq \alpha^*$ by the minimality of α^* . Therefore $[\gamma, \alpha^*] \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$. On the other hand, if $M \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$, then since p is a condition,

$$\alpha^* < \sup(M \cap \alpha) < \gamma'.$$

So again $[\gamma, \alpha^*] \cap [\gamma', \beta'] = \emptyset$.

For (6), suppose that $N \in A_p$ and $\alpha \in N$. Then N cannot be in A_0 . If $N \in A_1$, then $\sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma$ by the choice of γ , so $N \cap [\gamma, \alpha^*] = \emptyset$ and $\sup(N \cap \alpha) < \gamma$ as required.

Suppose that $N \in A_2$. Then by the $\in$ -minimality of M , either $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ equals $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$ or is in $Sk(N)$. In either case, $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq N$. Since $\alpha \in M \cap N$, $\alpha < \beta_{M,N}$. So γ and α^* are in $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, and hence in N . $\square$

Proposition 6.5. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{S} \cap \alpha$ is nonstationary in α , for all $\alpha \in \Gamma$.*

Proof. Fix $\alpha \in \Gamma$. First let us see that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{c}_\alpha$ is unbounded in α . Let $p \in \mathbb{P}$ and consider $\zeta < \alpha$. Since α has cofinality ω_1 , we can find $\gamma < \alpha$ such that (1) $\zeta < \gamma$, (2) $\sup(M \cap \alpha) < \gamma$ for all $M \in A_p$, and (3) $\gamma', \beta' < \gamma$ whenever $\langle \alpha, \gamma', \beta' \rangle$ is in x_p . Define q by

$$q := (a_p, x_p \cup \{\langle \alpha, \gamma, \gamma + 1 \rangle\}, A_p).$$

It is easy to check that q is a condition, and clearly q forces that $\dot{c}_\alpha$ contains a point above ζ .

Now suppose that p forces that ξ is a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$. We will prove that p forces that ξ is not in $\dot{S}$. This argument shows that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{S}$ is disjoint from the club of limit points of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, and hence is nonstationary in α .

Suppose for a contradiction that there is $q \leq p$ such that q forces that ξ is in $\dot{S}$. Then q forces that there is a condition $\dot{u}$ in $\dot{G}$ such that $\xi \in \dot{a}_u$. Fix s and u such that $s \leq q$ and s forces that $\dot{u}$ is equal to u . Then ξ is in a_u . Since s forces that u is in $\dot{G}$, s and u are compatible. Fix $t \leq s, u$. Then $\xi \in a_u \subseteq a_t$. So $\xi \in a_t$ and $t \leq p$.

Since t forces that ξ is a limit point of $\dot{c}_\alpha$, by Lemma 6.4 there is some $M \in A_t$ such that $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$ and $\alpha = \min(M \setminus \xi)$. So we have that $\xi \in a_t$, $M \in A_t$, $\sup(M \cap \xi) = \xi$, and $M \setminus \xi \neq \emptyset$. By (5) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$, ξ must be in M . But $\alpha = \min(M \setminus \xi)$ implies that ξ is not in M , and we have a contradiction. $\square$

Note that in the case $\Gamma = \Lambda$, $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{S} \cap C$ does not reflect to any ordinal in $\omega_2 \cap \text{cof}(\omega_1)$, since any such reflection point would be in Λ since it is a limit point of C with cofinality ω_1 .

7. ADDING A KUREPA TREE

In our last application of the paper, we define a forcing poset which adds an ω_1 -Kurepa tree with finite conditions.

Recall that an ω_1 -Kurepa tree is a tree with height ω_1 , all of whose levels are countable, which has more than ω_1 many branches of length ω_1 . Such a tree can be forced using classical methods.

The conditions in our forcing poset for adding an ω_1 -Kurepa tree will include a finite tree on ω_1 . We begin by reviewing the relevant ideas and notation about finite trees, and prove some basic lemmas which will be useful when analyzing the forcing poset.

Definition 7.1. *By a finite tree on ω_1 we mean a pair $T = (|T|, <_T)$ satisfying:*

- (1) $|T|$ is a finite subset of ω_1 ;
- (2) $<_T$ is an irreflexive, transitive relation on $|T|$;
- (3) if $a, b <_T c$, then either $a = b$, $a <_T b$, or $b <_T a$;
- (4) $a <_T b$ implies that $a < b$.

Given finite trees T and U on ω_1 , we say that U end-extends T if $|T| \subseteq |U|$ and $<_U \cap (|T| \times |T|) = <_T$.

Given a finite tree T on ω_1 and an ordinal $\alpha < \omega_1$, let

$$T \upharpoonright \alpha = (|T| \cap \alpha, <_T \cap (\alpha \times \alpha)),$$

$$T \setminus \alpha = (|T| \setminus \alpha, <_T \cap ((\omega_1 \setminus \alpha) \times (\omega_1 \setminus \alpha))).$$

Note that $T \upharpoonright \alpha$ and $T \setminus \alpha$ are themselves finite trees on ω_1 .

Definition 7.2. *Suppose that S and T are finite trees on ω_1 and $\alpha < \omega_1$. Assume that $|T| \cap \alpha = \emptyset$ and $|S| \subseteq \alpha$. Let X be any set of minimal nodes of T and let $g : X \rightarrow |S|$ be any function.*

Define $S \oplus_{X,g} T$ as the pair $(U, <_U)$, where

$$|U| = |S| \cup |T|,$$

and $x <_U y$ if either $x <_T y$, $x <_S y$, or there is $a \in X$ such that $x \leq_S g(a)$ and $a \leq_T y$.

The purpose of this definition is to amalgamate the trees S and T in such a way that for all $a \in X$, a is the immediate successor of $g(a)$.

Lemma 7.3. *Let S , T , α , X , and g be as in Definition 7.2. Then $S \oplus_{X,g} T$ is a finite tree on ω_1 which end-extends S and T . Moreover, the maximal nodes of $S \oplus_{X,g} T$ are the maximal nodes of T together with the maximal nodes of S which are not in the range of g .*

Proof. The proof is straightforward. □

The next lemma will be useful for amalgamating conditions in our forcing poset for adding a Kurepa tree.

Lemma 7.4. *Let T be a finite tree on ω_1 and let $\alpha < \omega_1$. Suppose that S is an end-extension of $T \upharpoonright \alpha$ such that $|S| \subseteq \alpha$. Let X be a set of minimal nodes of $T \setminus \alpha$, which includes all minimal nodes of $T \setminus \alpha$ which are not minimal in T . If $a \in X$ is not minimal in T , let a^* be the immediate predecessor of a in T .*

Let $g : X \rightarrow |S|$ be a function satisfying that for all $a \in X$:

- (1) if a is not minimal in T , then $a^* \leq_S g(a)$, and $\{t \in |T| : a^* <_S t \leq_S g(a)\} = \emptyset$;
- (2) if a is minimal in T , then $\{t \in |T| : t \leq_S g(a)\} = \emptyset$.

Let $U := S \oplus_{X,g} (T \setminus \alpha)$. Then U is a finite tree on ω_1 which end-extends S and T . Moreover, the maximal nodes of U are the maximal nodes of $T \setminus \alpha$ together with the maximal nodes of S which are not in the range of g .

Proof. By Lemma 7.3, U is a finite tree on ω_1 which end-extends $T \setminus \alpha$ and S , and the maximal nodes of U are the maximal nodes of $T \setminus \alpha$ together with the maximal nodes of S which are not in the range of g . It remains to show that U end-extends T .

Suppose that $x <_U y$, where $x, y \in |T|$. We will show that $x <_T y$. If x and y are below α , then $x <_S y$, since U end-extends S and $|T \restriction \alpha| \subseteq |S|$. Since S end-extends $T \restriction \alpha$, it follows that $x <_T y$. If x and y are both at least α , then $x <_T y$ since U end-extends $T \setminus \alpha$.

Assume that $x < \alpha \leq y$. Then by definition, $x \leq_S g(a)$ and $a \leq_T y$ for some $a \in X$. Now a cannot be minimal in T , because otherwise by assumption (2), $\{t \in |T| : t \leq_S g(a)\} = \emptyset$, contradicting the choice of x . So by assumption (1), x and a^* are both below $g(a)$ in S and hence are comparable. But by assumption (1), we cannot have $a^* <_S x$, therefore $x \leq_S a^*$. Since S end-extends $T \restriction \alpha$ and x and a^* are in $T \restriction \alpha$, it follows that $x \leq_T a^*$. Therefore $x \leq_T a^* <_T a \leq_T y$, which implies that $x <_T y$. $\square$

Given a model $M \in \mathcal{X}$, let $T \restriction M$ denote $T \restriction (M \cap \omega_1)$ and let $T \setminus M$ denote $T \setminus (M \cap \omega_1)$. Note that if $M \in \mathcal{X}$ and $\beta \in \Gamma$, then $M \cap \omega_1 = (M \cap \beta) \cap \omega_1$, so $T \restriction M = T \restriction (M \cap \beta)$ and $T \setminus M = T \setminus (M \cap \beta)$.

We are now ready to define our forcing poset for adding an ω_1 -Kurepa tree. While the definition of the forcing poset is fairly simple, unfortunately the proofs of the preservation of ω_1 and ω_2 are quite involved.

Definition 7.5. Let $\mathbb{P}$ be the forcing poset consisting of triples (T, F, A) satisfying:

- (1) $T = (|T|, <_T)$ is a finite tree on ω_1 ;
- (2) F is an injective function from the maximal nodes of T into ω_2 ;
- (3) A is a finite adequate set;
- (4) if $M \in A$, a and b are distinct maximal nodes of T , and $F(a)$ and $F(b)$ are in M , then for any c which is below both a and b in T , c is in M .

Let $(U, G, B) \leq (T, F, A)$ if U end-extends T , $A \subseteq B$, and whenever a is maximal in T , then there is b which is maximal in U such that $a \leq_U b$ and $F(a) = G(b)$.

If $p = (T, F, A)$, then we let $T_p := T$, $F_p := F$, and $A_p := A$.

Note that if p is a condition, $M_1, \dots, M_k \in A_p$, and $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k \in \Gamma$, then $(T_p, F_p, A_p \cup \{M_1 \cap \beta_1, \dots, M_k \cap \beta_k\})$ is a condition. For requirements (1), (2), and (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ are immediate, and (4) is preserved under taking initial segments of models.

The proofs that $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 and ω_2 will take some time. Let us temporarily assume that $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 and ω_2 , and show how the forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ adds an ω_1 -Kurepa tree. Note that since $\mathbb{P}$ has size ω_2 , it preserves cardinals larger than ω_2 as well.

Observe that for any ordinal $\alpha < \omega_1$, there are densely many q with $\alpha \in |T_q|$. Indeed, given a condition p , if α is not already in $|T_p|$, then let

$$T_q = (|T_p| \cup \{\alpha\}, <_{T_p}),$$

and extend F_p to F_q by letting $F_q(\alpha)$ be any value not in the range of F_p . Then easily $q = (T_q, F_q, A_p)$ is a condition below p .

Let $\dot{R}$ be a $\mathbb{P}$ -name such that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{R}$ is the set of pairs (α, β) for which there exists $p \in \dot{G}$ such that $\alpha <_{T_p} \beta$. Let $\dot{T}$ be a $\mathbb{P}$ -name for the pair $(\omega_1, \dot{R})$. It is straightforward to prove that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{T}$ is a tree which end-extends T_p for all $p \in \dot{G}$.

The next two lemmas will establish that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{T}$ is an ω_1 -Kurepa tree.

Lemma 7.6. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ forces that each level of $\dot{T}$ is countable.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that there is a condition p and an ordinal $\alpha < \omega_1$ such that p forces that α is the least ordinal such that level α of $\dot{T}$ is uncountable. Then p forces that the set of nodes which belong to a level less than α is countable. As a result, it is easy to see that there exists q , γ , and b satisfying:

- (1) $q \leq p$;
- (2) $b \in T_q$;
- (3) $b \geq \gamma + \omega$;
- (4) q forces that b is on level α in $\dot{T}$;
- (5) q forces that any node of $\dot{T}$ on a level less than α is less than γ .

Note that for any ξ with $\gamma \leq \xi < b$, q forces that ξ is not below b in $\dot{T}$. For otherwise as b is on level α by (4), ξ would be on a level less than α , and hence below γ by (5).

Choose an ordinal a such that $\gamma \leq a < b$ and a is different from any ordinal in $|T_q|$, which is possible since $|T_q|$ is finite. Define T_r by letting $|T_r| = |T_q| \cup \{a\}$, and letting $x <_{T_r} y$ if either:

- (1) $x <_{T_q} y$, or
- (2) $x <_{T_q} b$ and $y = a$, or
- (3) $x = a$ and $b \leq_{T_q} y$.

In other words, we add a so that it is an immediate predecessor of b . Easily T_r is a tree which end-extends T_q . Also T_q and T_r have the same maximal nodes.

Let $r = (T_r, F_q, A_q)$. We claim that r is a condition. Requirements (1), (2), and (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ are immediate. For (4), let $M \in A_r$ and suppose that d and e are distinct maximal nodes of T_r , $F_r(d)$ and $F_r(e)$ are in M , and $c <_{T_r} d, e$. Note that $d, e \in |T_q|$, since T_q and T_r have the same maximal nodes.

If $c \in |T_q|$, then $c \in M$ since q is a condition. Otherwise $c = a$. Since b is the unique immediate successor of a , and d and e are distinct, we must have that $b <_{T_r} d, e$. But then $b \in M$ since q is a condition. Since $a < b$, $a \in M$ because $M \cap \omega_1$ is an ordinal.

So indeed r is a condition. Clearly $r \leq q$. But this is a contradiction since $a \geq \gamma$ and r forces that a is below b in $\dot{T}$. $\square$

Lemma 7.7. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\dot{T}$ has ω_2 many distinct branches.*

Proof. For each $i < \omega_2$, let $\dot{b}_i$ be a name such that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $a \in \dot{b}_i$ iff for some $p \in \dot{G}$, there is a maximal node b of T_p such that $a \leq_{T_p} b$ and $F_p(b) = i$. We will

prove that $\mathbb{P}$ forces that $\langle \dot{b}_i : i < \omega_2 \rangle$ is a sequence of distinct branches of $\dot{T}$ each of length ω_1 .

Let G be a generic filter on $\mathbb{P}$, and let $T := \dot{T}^G$ and $b_i := \dot{b}_i^G$. To show that b_i is a chain, suppose that α and β are in b_i , and we will show that they are comparable in T .

Fix p and q in G such that there are maximal nodes b and c of T_p and T_q above α and β respectively such that $F_p(b) = F_q(c) = i$. Fix r in G below p and q . By the definition of the ordering on $\mathbb{P}$, there are maximal nodes b' and c' above b and c respectively in T_r such that $F_r(b') = F_p(b) = i$ and $F_r(c') = F_q(c) = i$. Since F_r is injective, $b' = c'$. Hence α and β are below the same node in T_r , and therefore since T_r is a tree, they are comparable in T_r , and hence in T .

To show that b_i has length ω_1 , it is enough to show that there are cofinally many α in ω_1 which are in b_i . By a density argument, it suffices to show that whenever $p \in \mathbb{P}$ and $\gamma < \omega_1$, there is $q \leq p$ and $a \geq \gamma$ such that a is a maximal node of T_q and $F_q(a) = i$.

Fix α such that $\gamma < \alpha < \omega_1$ and α is larger than all the ordinals in $|T_p|$. If there does not exist a maximal node b in T_p such that $F_p(b) = i$, then let $T_q = (|T_p| \cup \{\alpha\}, <_{T_p})$ and $F_q = F_p \cup \{(\alpha, i)\}$. Then $q = (T_q, F_q, A_p)$ is as desired.

Now suppose that there is a maximal node b in T_p such that $F_p(b) = i$. Then define T_q by adding α as an immediate successor of b . Extend F_p to F_q by letting $F_q(\alpha) = i$. It is easy to check that $q = (T_q, F_q, A_p)$ is a condition, and clearly q is as desired.

Finally, we show that if $i \neq j$ then b_i and b_j are distinct. The argument in the previous two paragraphs shows that given a condition p , we can extend p to q so that there are maximal nodes a and b of T_q such that $F_q(a) = i$ and $F_q(b) = j$. Then q forces that $a \in \dot{b}_i$ and $b \in \dot{b}_j$.

We claim that q forces that $a \notin \dot{b}_j$. This implies that q forces that $\dot{b}_i \neq \dot{b}_j$, which finishes the proof. Otherwise there is $r \leq q$ and a maximal node c of T_r such that $a \leq_{T_r} c$ and $F_r(c) = j$. Since $r \leq q$, there is a maximal node d of T_r such that $b \leq_{T_r} d$ and $F_r(d) = F_q(b) = j$. As F_r is injective, $c = d$. But then a and b are both below c in T_r , which implies that they are comparable in T_r . Hence they are comparable in T_q since T_r end-extends T_q . This is a contradiction since a and b are distinct maximal nodes of T_q . $\square$

We now turn to showing that $\mathbb{P}$ preserves ω_1 and ω_2 . For the preservation of ω_1 , it will be useful to first describe a dense subset of conditions which will help in the amalgamation argument.

Lemma 7.8. *Let p be a condition and let $N \in A_p$. Then there exists $r \leq p$ satisfying:*

- (1) T_r has no maximal nodes which are less than $N \cap \omega_1$;
- (2) the function which sends a minimal node of $T_r \setminus N$ to its immediate predecessor in T_r , if it exists, is injective and its range is an antichain.

Proof. Let $c_1, \dots, c_m$ denote the maximal nodes of T_p which are below $N \cap \omega_1$. Choose distinct ordinals $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_m$ in ω_1 which are larger than $N \cap \omega_1$ and larger than all ordinals appearing in T_p .

We define $q = (T_q, F_q, A_q)$ as follows. Extend T_p to T_q by placing β_i as the immediate successor of c_i , for each $i = 1, \dots, m$. Let $F_q(\beta_i) := F_p(c_i)$, for each $i = 1, \dots, m$. If a is a maximal node of T_q different from the β_i 's, then a is

a maximal node of T_p and $a \geq N \cap \omega_1$; in that case, let $F_q(a) := F_p(a)$. Let $A_q := A_p$. The proof that q is a condition below p is straightforward, and q clearly satisfies (1).

We further extend q to r which satisfies both (1) and (2). Let X be the set of minimal nodes of $T_q \setminus N$ which are not minimal in T_q . For each $a \in X$, let a' be the immediate predecessor of a in T_q . Now choose for each $a \in X$ some ordinal $g(a)$ in N larger than a' and different from the ordinals in T_q . We also choose the values for g so that g is injective. This is possible since $|T_q|$ is finite. Let S be the tree obtained from $T_q \upharpoonright N$ by adding $g(a)$ above a' for each $a \in X$.

Now clearly T_q , $N \cap \omega_1$, S , X , and g satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 7.4. So we can define T_r as the tree $S \oplus_{X,g} (T_q \setminus N)$, which amalgamates S and T_q . Since T_q has no maximal nodes below $N \cap \omega_1$, every maximal node of S is in the range of g . By Lemma 7.4, it follows that T_q and T_r have the same maximal nodes. So we can define $F_r := F_q$. Let $A_r := A_q$.

Since T_q and T_r have the same maximal nodes and T_q satisfies property (1), also T_r satisfies property (1). For property (2), if a is a minimal node of $T_r \setminus N$ which is not minimal in T_r , then $a \in X$, and the immediate predecessor of a in T_r is $g(a)$. Since $g(a)$ and $g(b)$ are distinct and incomparable in T_r , for any distinct a and b in X , it follows that T_r satisfies property (2).

It remains to show that $r = (T_r, F_r, A_r)$ is a condition. Requirements (1), (2), and (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ are immediate. For (4), let $M \in A_r$, and suppose that $c <_{T_r} a, b$, where a, b are maximal in T_r and $F_r(a), F_r(b) \in M$. We will show that c is in M . Since T_q and T_r have the same maximal nodes, a and b are in T_q .

First, assume that c is in $|T_q|$. Then since T_r end-extends T_q , $c <_{T_q} a, b$. Since $M \in A_r$ and $A_q = A_r$, we have that $M \in A_q$. Also $F_r = F_q$, so $F_q(a), F_q(b) \in M$. Since q is a condition, it follows that $c \in M$.

Secondly, assume that c is not in $|T_q|$. Then $c = g(x)$, for some $x \in X$. By the definition of T_r , we have that $x \leq_{T_q} a, b$. Note that it is impossible that x is equal to a or b , since otherwise a and b would be comparable, which contradicts that a and b are distinct maximal nodes of T_q . So in fact $x <_{T_q} a, b$. Therefore by the previous paragraph, $x \in M$. Since $c < x$ and $x \in M \cap \omega_1$, it follows that $c \in M$. $\square$

Proposition 7.9. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is strongly proper on a stationary set.*

Proof. Fix $\theta > \omega_2$ regular. Let N^* be a countable elementary substructure of $H(\theta)$ satisfying that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $N := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \mathcal{X}$. Note that since $\mathcal{X}$ is stationary, there are stationarily many such N^* in $P_{\omega_1}(H(\theta))$. To prove the proposition, it suffices to show that every condition in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$ has a strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic extension.

Observe that since $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[N] = Sk(N),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $N \in \mathcal{X}$ implies that $Sk(N) \cap \omega_2 = N$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(N)$.

Fix $p \in N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$. Then as just noted, $p \in Sk(N)$. Define

$$q := (T_p, F_p, A_p \cup \{N\}).$$

Then easily q is a condition, and $q \leq p$. We will show that q is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. Fix a set D which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that D is predense below q .

Let $r \leq q$ be given. We will find a condition in D which is compatible with r . Applying Lemma 7.8, we can fix $r' \leq r$ satisfying that $T_{r'}$ has no maximal nodes below $N \cap \omega_1$, and the function which sends a minimal node of $T_{r'} \setminus N$ to its immediate predecessor, if it exists, is injective and its range is an antichain.

We extend r' to prepare for intersecting with N^* . Define s by letting $T_s := T_{r'}$, $F_s := F_{r'}$, and

$$A_s := A_{r'} \cup \{M \cap \beta_{M,N} : M \in A_{r'}, M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)\}.$$

By the comments after Definition 7.5, s is a condition, and obviously $s \leq r'$. Moreover, it is easy to see that s satisfies properties (1) and (2) of Lemma 7.8, since r' does. As $s \leq r$, we will be done if we can find a condition in D which is compatible with s .

Let $M_1, \dots, M_k$ enumerate the sets M in A_s such that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$ and $M \setminus \beta_{M,N} \neq \emptyset$.

To find a condition in D which is compatible with s , we first need to find a condition in N^* which reflects some information about s .

Main Claim. There exists a condition $v \in N^*$ satisfying:

- (1) there is an isomorphism $\sigma : T_s \rightarrow T_v$ which is the identity on $T_s \upharpoonright N$;
- (2) for all $y \in T_s \setminus N$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$, $\sigma(y) > M_i \cap \omega_1$;
- (3) if x is maximal in T_s and $F_s(x) \in N$, then $F_v(\sigma(x)) = F_s(x)$;
- (4) there are $L_1, \dots, L_k$ in A_v such that L_i end-extends $M_i \cap \beta_{M_i,N}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, k$;
- (5) for each maximal node a of T_s and each $i = 1, \dots, k$, if $F_s(a) \in M_i \setminus N$, then $F_v(\sigma(a)) \in L_i \setminus (M_i \cap \beta_{M_i,N})$;
- (6) $A_s \cap N^* \subseteq A_v$.

We prove the claim. Let $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ and $\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$ list the elements of $|T_s| \cap N$ and $|T_s| \setminus N$ respectively in ordinal increasing order. Define sets $P_1, \dots, P_k$ which are subsets of $\{1, \dots, n\}$ by letting $j \in P_i$ if β_j is maximal in T_s and $F_s(\beta_j) \in M_i \setminus N$. Let S be the set of $j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ such that β_j is maximal in T_s and $F_s(\beta_j) \in N$. For each $j \in S$ let $\xi_j := F_s(\beta_j)$, which by definition is a member of N . Let Σ be an integer which codes the isomorphism type of the finite structure

$$(|T_s|, <_{T_s}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n).$$

The objects $s, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$, and $M_1, \dots, M_k$ witness that there is $v \in \mathbb{P}$, $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$, and $L_1, \dots, L_k$ satisfying:

- (i) $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ is an increasing sequence of ordinals larger than $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$ and larger than $(M_1 \cap \beta_{M_1,N}) \cap \omega_1, \dots, (M_k \cap \beta_{M_k,N}) \cap \omega_1$ such that the structure

$$(|T_v|, <_{T_v}, \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m, \gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n)$$

has isomorphism type Σ ;

- (ii) $L_1, \dots, L_k$ are in A_v and for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, L_i end-extends $M_i \cap \beta_{M_i,N}$;
- (iii) for each $i = 1, \dots, k$, $j \in P_i$ iff γ_j is maximal in T_v and $F_v(\gamma_j) \in L_i \setminus (M_i \cap \beta_{M_i,N})$;
- (iv) for all $j \in S$, γ_j is maximal in T_v and $F_v(\gamma_j) = \xi_j$;
- (v) $A_s \cap N^* \subseteq A_v$.

Now the parameters which appear in the above statement, namely, $\mathbb{P}$, $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_m$, $M_1 \cap \beta_{M_1, N}, \dots, M_k \cap \beta_{M_k, N}$, ω_1 , Σ , $P_1, \dots, P_k$, S , $\langle \xi_j : j \in S \rangle$, and $A_s \cap N^*$, are all members of N^* . So by the elementarity of N^* , we can fix $v \in \mathbb{P}$, $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$, and $L_1, \dots, L_k$ which are members of N^* and satisfy the same statement.

Let us show that v is as required. We know that v is in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$. Requirement (4) in the claim follows from (ii), and (6) follows from (v).

Define $\sigma : T_s \rightarrow T_v$ by letting $\sigma(\alpha_i) := \alpha_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, m$, and $\sigma(\beta_j) := \gamma_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$. Then by the choice of Σ , σ is an isomorphism, and σ is the identity on $T \restriction N$. Thus (1) holds. (2) follows from (i). It remains to prove (3) and (5).

For (3), suppose that x is maximal in T_s and $F_s(x) \in N$. Fix j such that $x = \beta_j$. Then $j \in S$, by the definition of S . Also $\sigma(x) = \gamma_j$. By (iv),

$$F_v(\sigma(x)) = F_v(\gamma_j) = \xi_j = F_s(\beta_j) = F_s(x).$$

For (5), let a be a maximal node of T_s , and suppose that $F_s(a) \in M_i \setminus N$ for some $i = 1, \dots, k$. Fix j such that $a = \beta_j$. Then $j \in P_i$, by the definition of P_i . So by (iii), γ_j is maximal in T_v and

$$F_v(\gamma_j) \in L_i \setminus (M_i \cap \beta_{M_i, N}).$$

But $\gamma_j = \sigma(\beta_j) = \sigma(a)$. So

$$F_v(\sigma(a)) \in L_i \setminus (M_i \cap \beta_{M_i, N}).$$

This completes the proof of the main claim.

Since D is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, we can fix $w \leq v$ in D . We will show that w and s are compatible, which completes the proof. We define a condition $z = (T_z, F_z, A_z)$, and prove that $z \leq w, s$.

First, let $A_z := A_s \cup A_w$. Note that A_z is adequate by Proposition 3.9.

Secondly, we apply Lemma 7.4 to amalgamate the trees T_w and T_s . Let X be the set of all minimal nodes a of $T_s \setminus N$ such that either a is not minimal in T_s , or there is a maximal node d with $a \leq_{T_s} d$ and $F_s(d) \in N$. Note that in the second case, d is unique, since otherwise by (4) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$, a would be in N . For each a in X which is not minimal in T_s , let a^* be the immediate predecessor of a in T_s . Recall that since s satisfies property (2) of Lemma 7.8, a^* and b^* are distinct and incomparable for different a and b .

We define an injective function $g : X \rightarrow |T_w|$ which will satisfy the assumptions of Lemma 7.4, namely, that:

- (a) for all $a \in X$, if a is not minimal in T_s , then $a^* \leq_{T_w} g(a)$, and $\{t \in |T_s| : a^* <_{T_w} t \leq_{T_w} g(a)\} = \emptyset$;
- (b) if a is minimal in T_s , then $\{t \in |T_s| : t \leq_{T_w} g(a)\} = \emptyset$.

So fix $a \in X$, and we define $g(a)$.

Case 1: There does not exist a maximal node d of T_s such that $a \leq_{T_s} d$ and $F_s(d) \in N$. Then by the definition of X , a is not minimal in T_s . Let $g(a) = a^*$. Clearly, requirements (a) and (b) are satisfied.

Case 2: There exists a maximal node d of T_s such that $a \leq_{T_s} d$ and $F_s(d) \in N$. Then d is unique, as observed above. By (3) in the main claim,

$$F_v(\sigma(d)) = F_s(d).$$

Since $w \leq v$, by the definition of the ordering on $\mathbb{P}$ there is a unique maximal node $\sigma^+(d)$ of T_w above $\sigma(d)$ such that

$$F_w(\sigma^+(d)) = F_v(\sigma(d)).$$

Let $g(a) = \sigma^+(d)$. Then by the above equations,

$$F_s(d) = F_w(g(a)).$$

Let us check that $g(a)$ satisfies requirements (a) and (b).

(a) Assume that a is not minimal in T_s . Then $a^* <_{T_s} a \leq_{T_s} d$, so $a^* <_{T_s} d$. Since $a^* <_{T_s} d$ and σ is an isomorphism which is the identity on $T_s \upharpoonright N$, we have that

$$\sigma(a^*) = a^* <_{T_v} \sigma(d).$$

Since $w \leq v$ and $\sigma(d) \leq_{T_w} \sigma^+(d) = g(a)$, we have that

$$a^* <_{T_w} \sigma(d) \leq_{T_w} g(a),$$

and hence $a^* <_{T_w} g(a)$, which proves the first part of (a).

For the second part of (a), suppose for a contradiction that there exists t in T_s such that

$$a^* <_{T_w} t \leq_{T_w} g(a).$$

Since $g(a) \in N \cap \omega_1$, also $t \in N$. As T_w end-extends $T_s \upharpoonright N$ and a^* and t are in $T_s \upharpoonright N$, we have that $a^* <_{T_s} t$.

Now

$$t = \sigma(t) \leq_{T_w} g(a) = \sigma^+(d).$$

Since also $\sigma(d) \leq_{T_w} \sigma^+(d)$, we have that $\sigma(t) = t$ and $\sigma(d)$ are comparable in T_w , since T_w is a tree. Hence they are comparable in T_v , since T_w end-extends T_v and t and $\sigma(d)$ are in T_v . But $\sigma(d)$ is maximal in T_v , since σ is an isomorphism. Therefore $\sigma(t) = t \leq_{T_v} \sigma(d)$. It follows that $t \leq_{T_s} d$, since σ is an isomorphism. But t is in N and d is not in N , so $t <_{T_s} d$.

Now a and t are distinct nodes below d in T_s , and $t < N \cap \omega_1 \leq a$. So $t <_{T_s} a$, since T_s is a tree. Hence we have that

$$a^* <_{T_s} t <_{T_s} a,$$

which contradicts the fact that a^* is the immediate predecessor of a in T_s .

(b) Suppose that a is minimal in T_s . Assume for a contradiction that $t \in |T_s|$ and

$$t \leq_{T_w} g(a) = \sigma^+(d).$$

Since $\sigma(d) \leq_{T_w} \sigma^+(d)$, we have that t and $\sigma(d)$ are comparable in T_w . But t and $\sigma(d)$ are in T_v , so they are comparable in T_v , since T_w end-extends T_v . As $\sigma(d)$ is maximal in T_v , we have that

$$\sigma(t) = t \leq_{T_v} \sigma(d).$$

Since σ is an isomorphism, it follows that $t \leq_{T_s} d$. Since also $a \leq_{T_s} d$ and $t < N \cap \omega_1 \leq a$, we have that $t <_{T_s} a$. This contradicts the assumption that a is minimal in T_s .

This completes the proof that g satisfies the assumptions of Lemma 7.4. It is easy to check by cases that g is injective, using the fact that the map which sends a minimal node a of $T_s \setminus N$ to its predecessor a^* in T_s , if it exists, is injective.

Let $T_z := T_w \oplus_{X,g} (T_s \setminus N)$. Then by Lemma 7.4, T_z end-extends T_w and T_s . Moreover, the maximal nodes of T_z are the maximal nodes of T_s together with the maximal nodes of T_w which are not in the range of g . Note that since s satisfies property (1) of Lemma 7.8, any maximal node of T_s is at least $N \cap \omega_1$, and so is not also a maximal node of T_w .

Thirdly, we define the function F_z . Let a be a maximal node of T_z . Then as just mentioned, there are two disjoint possibilities. First, suppose that a is a maximal node of T_s . In this case, let $F_z(a) := F_s(a)$. Secondly, suppose that a is a maximal node of T_w which is not in the range of g . In this case, let $F_z(a) := F_w(a)$.

This completes the definition of z . We will be done if we can show that z is a condition, and $z \leq w, s$. The proof that z is a condition will take some time. So let us temporarily assume that z is a condition, and show that $z \leq w, s$.

We already know that T_z end-extends T_w and T_s . Also $A_w, A_s \subseteq A_z$, by the definition of A_z .

To show that $z \leq s$, let c be maximal in T_s . Then $c \geq N \cap \omega_1$, since s satisfies property (1) of Lemma 7.8. So c is still maximal in T_z and $F_z(c) = F_s(c)$. This proves that $z \leq s$.

To show that $z \leq w$, let c be maximal in T_w . If c is still maximal in T_z , then $F_z(c) = F_w(c)$, and we are done. Otherwise c is in the range of g . Hence $c = g(y)$, for some minimal node y of $T_s \setminus N$.

There are two possibilities, based on the case division in the definition of g . First, assume that case 1 in the definition of g holds. Then $c = g(y) = y^*$, which is the predecessor of y in T_s . Since $y^* <_{T_s} y$, it follows that

$$\sigma(y^*) = y^* <_{T_v} \sigma(y),$$

since σ is an isomorphism which is the identity on $T_s \restriction N$. As T_w end-extends T_v , we have that $c = y^* <_{T_w} \sigma(y)$. But this contradicts the assumption that c is maximal in T_w .

Secondly, assume case 2 in the definition of g . Then there is a maximal node d of $T_s \setminus N$ such that $F_s(d) \in N$, there is y which is minimal in $T_s \setminus N$ such that $y \leq_{T_s} d$,

$$c = g(y) = \sigma^+(d),$$

and

$$F_w(c) = F_w(\sigma^+(d)) = F_v(\sigma(d)) = F_s(d),$$

where the last equality holds by (3) of the main claim. Then d is maximal in T_z , $c \leq_{T_z} d$, and $F_w(c) = F_z(d)$, as required. This completes the proof that $z \leq w$.

In order to prove that z is a condition, we verify requirements (1)–(4) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$. (1) is clear, and for (3), we have already observed above that A_z is adequate.

(2) Let us prove that F_z is injective. Since w and s are conditions, F_z is injective on the maximal nodes of T_s , and F_z is injective on the maximal nodes of T_w which are not in the range of g . So the only nontrivial case to consider is when d is maximal

in T_s and d' is maximal in T_w but not in the range of g . Then $F_z(d) = F_s(d)$ and $F_z(d') = F_w(d')$. We will show that $F_z(d) \neq F_z(d')$, that is, that $F_s(d) \neq F_w(d')$.

Since $w \in N^*$, $F_w(d') \in N$. So if $F_s(d) \notin N$, then $F_w(d') \neq F_s(d)$, and we are done. Assume that $F_s(d) \in N$. Let a be the unique minimal node of $T_s \setminus N$ with $a \leq_{T_s} d$. Since $F_s(d) \in N$, by case 2 in the definition of g ,

$$g(a) = \sigma^+(d).$$

But

$$F_w(g(a)) = F_w(\sigma^+(d)) = F_v(\sigma(d)),$$

and by (3) in the main claim,

$$F_v(\sigma(d)) = F_s(d).$$

So $F_w(g(a)) = F_s(d)$.

Since d' is maximal in T_z , it is not in the range of g ; hence $d' \neq g(a)$. Since F_w is injective, $F_w(d') \neq F_w(g(a))$. So by the definition of F_z and the fact that $F_w(g(a)) = F_s(d)$, we have

$$F_z(d') = F_w(d') \neq F_w(g(a)) = F_s(d) = F_z(d).$$

So $F_z(d') \neq F_z(d)$, as required.

(4) Let $M \in A_z$, and assume that a and b are distinct maximal nodes of T_z such that $F_z(a), F_z(b) \in M$. Let $c <_{T_z} a, b$. We will prove that $c \in M$.

If either of a or b are in M , then so is c because $M \cap \omega_1$ is an ordinal. So assume that neither a nor b is in M .

Let us first handle the case when c is not in N . Then neither are a and b , since $N \cap \omega_1$ is an ordinal and c is less than a and b . So a, b, c are in T_s . If $M \in A_s$, then we are done since s is a condition. If M is not in A_s , then M is in A_w and hence in $Sk(N)$. Since $F_s(a)$ and $F_s(b)$ are in M and $M \subseteq N$, $F_s(a)$ and $F_s(b)$ are in N . By requirement (4) of s being a condition, it follows that $c \in N$, which contradicts our assumption that c is not in N .

For the remainder of the proof we will assume that c is in N . If $N \cap \beta_{M,N}$ is either equal to $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ or in $Sk(M)$, then

$$c \in N \cap \omega_1 = (N \cap \beta_{M,N}) \cap \omega_1 \subseteq M,$$

so $c \in M$ and we are done. Thus for the remainder of the proof we will assume that $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \in Sk(N)$.

Case A: $F_z(a), F_z(b) \in N$. Then

$$F_z(a), F_z(b) \in M \cap N \subseteq M \cap \beta_{M,N}.$$

Note that there are a' and b' maximal in T_w such that

$$a' \leq_{T_z} a, b' \leq_{T_z} b, F_w(a') = F_z(a), \text{ and } F_w(b') = F_z(b).$$

Namely, if a is in N , then let $a' := a$, and if b is in N , then let $b' := b$. If a is not in N , then let $a' := \sigma^+(a)$, and similarly with b . Then a' and b' are as desired.

Since a' and b' are maximal in T_w , $c \in N$, and $T_z \upharpoonright N = T_w$, we have that

$$c \leq_{T_w} a', b'.$$

Also note that since $F_z(a) \neq F_z(b)$, also $F_w(a') \neq F_w(b')$, which implies that $a' \neq b'$. Therefore c cannot equal a' or b' , since a' and b' are incomparable. So $c <_{T_w} a', b'$.

Since $F_w(a'), F_w(b') \in M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, it follows that $c \in M \cap \beta_{M,N}$, by requirement (4) of w being a condition. So $c \in M$, and we are done.

Case B: a and b are in $T_s \setminus N$, and at least one of $F_z(a)$ or $F_z(b)$ is not in N . Without loss of generality, assume that $F_z(b) \notin N$. Since $F_z(b) \in M$, it follows that M is not in $Sk(N)$, and hence M is in A_s . Fix i such that $M = M_i$.

Fix x and y minimal in $T_s \setminus N$ which are below a and b respectively. Note that as $c < N \cap \omega_1$, we have that $c <_{T_z} x, y$. If $x = y$, then $x <_{T_s} a, b$. It follows that $x \in M$, since s is a condition. Since $c < x$, this implies that $c \in M$, and we are done.

So assume that $x \neq y$. Then $g(x) \neq g(y)$, since g is injective. As $c <_{T_z} x, y$, and $g(x)$ and $g(y)$ are the immediate predecessors of x and y in T_z , we have that $c \leq_{T_z} g(x), g(y)$. So $c \leq_{T_w} g(x), g(y)$.

We claim that c is below $\sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(y)$ in T_w . Note that c and $\sigma(x)$ are comparable in T_w . For in case 1 of the definition of g , $g(x) = x^* <_{T_w} \sigma(x)$, and in case 2, $\sigma(x) \leq_{T_w} g(x)$; both of these cases imply that c and $\sigma(x)$ are comparable in T_w . Similarly, c and $\sigma(y)$ are comparable in T_w .

But x and y are incomparable in T_s . So $\sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(y)$ are incomparable in T_v , since σ is an isomorphism, and hence are incomparable in T_w . This implies that

$$c <_{T_w} \sigma(x), \sigma(y),$$

since any other relation of c with $\sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(y)$ would yield that $\sigma(x)$ and $\sigma(y)$ are comparable in T_w .

Now $\sigma(x) \leq_{T_v} \sigma(a)$ and $\sigma(y) \leq_{T_v} \sigma(b)$, since σ is an isomorphism. As T_w end-extends T_v , $\sigma(x) \leq_{T_w} \sigma(a)$ and $\sigma(y) \leq_{T_w} \sigma(b)$. But $c <_{T_w} \sigma(x), \sigma(y)$, as just noted. Therefore

$$c <_{T_w} \sigma(a), \sigma(b).$$

We claim that $F_w(\sigma(a))$ and $F_w(\sigma(b))$ are in L_i . As w is a condition, this implies that c is in $L_i \cap \omega_1 = M \cap \omega_1$, which finishes the proof.

By our assumption,

$$F_s(b) \in M_i \setminus N.$$

By (5) of the main claim,

$$F_v(\sigma(b)) \in L_i.$$

For a , there are two possibilities. If $F_s(a) \notin N$, then

$$F_s(a) \in M_i \setminus N,$$

which by (5) of the main claim implies that

$$F_v(\sigma(a)) \in L_i.$$

Otherwise $F_s(a) \in N$, so $F_s(a) \in M \cap N \subseteq M \cap \beta_{M,N}$. But $M \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq L_i$, so $F_s(a) \in L_i$.

Case C: At least one of a or b is not in $T_s \setminus N$, and at least one of $F_z(a)$ or $F_z(b)$ is not in N . Without loss of generality, assume that a is not in $T_s \setminus N$. Then a is in T_w . It follows that $F_z(a) = F_w(a)$, which is in N . Therefore $F_z(b) \notin N$. In particular, b is in $T_s \setminus N$. Also since $F_z(b) \in M \setminus N$, M is not in $Sk(N)$. So M is in A_s . To summarize, a is in T_w , b is in $T_s \setminus N$, M is in A_s , and $F_z(b) \notin N$.

We have that

$$F_z(a) \in M \cap N \subseteq M \cap \beta_{M,N}.$$

Since $F_z(b) \in M \setminus N$, $M \setminus \beta_{M,N}$ is nonempty. Fix $i = 1, \dots, k$ such that $M = M_i$. Let y be the minimal node of $T_s \setminus N$ below b .

Subcase C(i): There is a maximal node d in T_s above y such that $F_s(d) \in N$. Note that $d \neq b$, since $F_s(b) = F_z(b) \notin N$. By the definition of g , we have that $g(y) = \sigma^+(d)$ and $F_w(g(y)) = F_s(d)$.

We claim that $c \leq_{T_w} g(y)$. Since $c <_{T_z} b$, $y <_{T_z} b$, and $c < y$, it follows that $c <_{T_z} y$. Since $g(y)$ is the immediate predecessor of y in T_z , we have that $c \leq_{T_z} g(y)$. But T_z end-extends T_w , so $c \leq_{T_w} g(y)$.

So we have that $c \leq_{T_w} a, g(y)$. Since $y <_{T_s} d$ and σ is an isomorphism, $\sigma(y) <_{T_v} \sigma(d)$. So

$$\sigma(y) <_{T_w} \sigma(d) \leq_{T_w} \sigma^+(d) = g(y).$$

As c and $\sigma(y)$ are both below $g(y)$ in T_w , they are comparable in T_w .

We claim that $c <_{T_w} \sigma(y)$. Suppose for a contradiction that $\sigma(y) \leq_{T_w} c$. Since $c <_{T_w} a$, it follows that $\sigma(y) <_{T_w} a$. Now $y <_{T_s} b$ implies that $\sigma(y) <_{T_v} \sigma(b)$, and hence $\sigma(y) <_{T_w} \sigma(b)$. Since $w \leq v$, we can fix a maximal node $\sigma^+(b)$ of T_w which is above $\sigma(b)$ such that $F_w(\sigma^+(b)) = F_v(\sigma(b))$. Then $\sigma(y) <_{T_w} \sigma^+(b)$.

Recall that $M = M_i$ and L_i end-extends $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$. By (5) of the main claim, since $F_s(b) \in M \setminus N$, we have that

$$F_w(\sigma^+(b)) = F_v(\sigma(b)) \in L_i.$$

Also as observed at the beginning of case C,

$$F_w(a) = F_z(a) \in M \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq L_i.$$

Since $\sigma(y) <_{T_w} a, \sigma^+(b)$, by requirement (4) of w being a condition it follows that

$$\sigma(y) \in L_i \cap \omega_1.$$

But L_i end-extends $M \cap \beta_{M,N}$ and $\omega_1 < \beta_{M,N}$. Therefore

$$\sigma(y) \in L_i \cap \omega_1 = M_i \cap \omega_1.$$

But this contradicts (2) of the main claim.

This contradiction completes the proof that $c <_{T_w} \sigma(y)$. It follows that

$$c <_{T_w} \sigma(y) <_{T_w} \sigma(b) \leq_{T_w} \sigma^+(b),$$

so $c <_{T_w} \sigma^+(b)$. Also we are assuming that $c <_{T_w} a$. Now

$$F_w(a) = F_z(a) \in M \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq L_i,$$

and by (5) of the main claim,

$$F_w(\sigma^+(b)) = F_v(\sigma(b)) \in L_i.$$

Since $c <_{T_w} a, \sigma(y)$, by requirement (4) of w being a condition, we have that

$$c \in L_i \cap \omega_1 = M \cap \omega_1.$$

This completes the proof that c is in M .

Subcase C(ii): There is no maximal node d of T_s above y such that $F_s(d) \in N$. Then by the definition of g , $g(y) = y^*$, where y^* is the predecessor of y in T_s . Now c is below b in T_z and hence below y . Since $g(y) = y^*$ is the immediate predecessor of y in T_z , $c \leq_{T_z} g(y)$. Therefore $c \leq_{T_w} g(y)$. Hence

$$c \leq_{T_w} g(y) = y^* = \sigma(y^*) <_{T_w} \sigma(y) \leq_{T_w} \sigma(b) \leq_{T_w} \sigma^+(b),$$

where $\sigma^+(b)$ is the maximal node of T_w above $\sigma(b)$ such that $F_v(\sigma(b)) = F_w(\sigma^+(b))$. So

$$c <_{T_w} a, \sigma^+(b).$$

By property (5) of the main claim, since $F_s(b) \in M \setminus N$,

$$F_w(\sigma^+(b)) = F_v(\sigma(b)) \in L_i \setminus M.$$

But $F_w(a) \in M$. It follows that $a \neq \sigma^+(b)$. Since $F_w(a) = F_z(a) \in M \cap \beta_{M,N} \subseteq L_i$ and $F_w(\sigma^+(b)) \in L_i$, by property (4) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ we have that

$$c \in L_i \cap \omega_1 = M \cap \omega_1.$$

So $c \in M$, and we are done. $\square$

Proposition 7.10. *The forcing poset $\mathbb{P}$ is ω_2 -c.c.*

Proof. We will use Lemma 4.3. Let $\theta > \omega_2$ be regular. Fix $N^* \prec H(\theta)$ of size ω_1 such that $\mathbb{P}, \pi, \mathcal{X} \in N^*$ and $\beta^* := N^* \cap \omega_2 \in \Gamma$. Note that since Γ is stationary, there are stationarily many such models N^* in $P_{\omega_2}(H(\theta))$.

Observe that as $\pi \in N^*$ and $\pi : \omega_2 \rightarrow H(\omega_2)$ is a bijection, by elementarity we have that

$$N^* \cap H(\omega_2) = \pi[N^* \cap \omega_2] = \pi[\beta^*] = Sk(\beta^*),$$

where the last equality holds by Lemma 1.3 and the fact that $\beta^* \in \Gamma$ implies that $Sk(\beta^*) \cap \omega_2 = \beta^*$. In particular, $N^* \cap \mathbb{P} \subseteq Sk(\beta^*)$.

We will prove that the empty condition is strongly $(N^*, \mathbb{P})$ -generic. By Lemma 4.3, this implies that $\mathbb{P}$ is ω_2 -c.c. So fix a set D which is a dense subset of $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, and we will show that D is predense in $\mathbb{P}$.

Let q be a condition. We will find a condition in D which is compatible with q . First, we extend q to prepare for intersecting with N^* . Define r by letting $T_r := T_q$, $F_r := F_q$, and

$$A_r := A_q \cup \{M \cap \beta^* : M \in A_q\}.$$

By the comments after Definition 7.5, r is a condition, and clearly $r \leq q$.

We will show that there is a condition in D which is compatible with r . Since $r \leq q$, it follows that there is a condition in D which is compatible with q , which completes the proof.

Note that since ω_1 is a subset of N^* , the tree T_r is actually a member of N^* .

Let $M_1, \dots, M_k$ list the elements M of A_r such that $M \setminus \beta^*$ is nonempty. Define $P_1, \dots, P_k$ which are subsets of $|T_r|$ by letting $a \in P_i$ iff a is maximal in T_r and $F_r(a) \in M_i \setminus \beta^*$. Let S be the set of maximal nodes a of T_r such that $F_r(a) < \beta^*$. For each $a \in S$, let $\xi_a := F_r(a)$.

To find a condition in D which is compatible with r , we first need to find a condition in N^* which reflects some information about r .

Main Claim: There exists a condition $v \in N^*$ satisfying:

- (1) $T_v = T_r$;
- (2) if a is maximal in T_r and $F_r(a) < \beta^*$, then $F_v(a) = F_r(a)$;
- (3) there are $L_1, \dots, L_k$ in A_v such that L_i end-extends $M_i \cap \beta^*$ for all $i = 1, \dots, k$;
- (4) if a is maximal in T_r and $F_r(a) \in M_i \setminus \beta^*$, then $F_v(a) \in L_i \setminus (M_i \cap \beta^*)$;
- (5) $A_r \cap P(\beta^*) \subseteq A_v$.

We prove the claim. The objects r and $M_1, \dots, M_k$ witness the statement that there exists a condition v and $L_1, \dots, L_k$ satisfying:

- (i) $T_v = T_r$;
- (ii) if $a \in S$, then $F_v(a) = \xi_a$;
- (iii) there are $L_1, \dots, L_k$ in A_v which end-extend $M_1 \cap \beta^*, \dots, M_k \cap \beta^*$;
- (iv) for all $a \in |T_v|$ and $i = 1, \dots, k$, $a \in P_i$ iff a is maximal in T_v and $F_v(a) \in L_i \setminus (M_i \cap \beta^*)$;
- (v) $A_r \cap P(\beta^*) \subseteq A_v$.

Now the parameters which appear in the above statement, namely, T_r , S , $\langle \xi_a : a \in S \rangle$, $M_1 \cap \beta^*, \dots, M_k \cap \beta^*$, $P_1, \dots, P_k$, and $A_r \cap P(\beta^*)$, are all members of N^* . By the elementarity of N^* , we can fix a condition v and $L_1, \dots, L_k$ which are members of N^* and satisfy the same statement. It is easy to check that v satisfies the properties listed in the main claim.

Since D is dense in $N^* \cap \mathbb{P}$, we can fix $w \leq v$ in D . We will show that r and w are compatible, which finishes the proof.

We will define a condition $z = (T_z, F_z, A_z)$, and then show that $z \leq w, r$. Let $A_z := A_r \cup A_w$.

Note that T_w is an end-extension of $T_v = T_r$. Let us describe how to extend T_w to T_z . In addition to having the original nodes of T_w , we will also split above certain nodes of T_w as follows.

Let Z be the set of maximal nodes a of T_r such that $F_r(a) \geq \beta^*$. For each $a \in Z$, let a^+ be the unique maximal node above a in T_w such that $F_v(a) = F_w(a^+)$. Now add above a^+ two immediate successors a_0 and a_1 . This describes the tree T_z .

Define F_z as follows. Let b be a maximal node of T_z . Then either b is equal to a_0 or a_1 for some $a \in Z$, or b is maximal in T_w . In the second case, let $F_z(b) := F_w(b)$. In the first case, we let

$$F_z(a_0) := F_w(a^+) \text{ and } F_z(a_1) := F_r(a).$$

Note that $F_z(a_0) < \beta^*$ and $F_z(a_1) \geq \beta^*$.

This completes the definition of z . Let us prove that z is a condition. Requirements (1) and (3) in the definition of $\mathbb{P}$ are immediate, using Proposition 3.11. For (2), the proof that F_z is injective splits into a large number of cases, each of which is completely trivial. So we leave the straightforward verification to the reader. It remains to prove (4).

(4) Suppose that $M \in A_z$, and c and d are distinct maximal nodes of T_z such that $F_z(c)$ and $F_z(d)$ are in M . Let $e <_{T_z} c, d$. We will show that $e \in M$.

Case 1: First assume that $F_z(c), F_z(d) < \beta^*$. Then c is either maximal in T_w or is equal to a_0 for some $a \in Z$, and similarly with d . It is easy to check that in each of these four cases, the node e is below two maximal nodes of T_w which F_w maps into $M \cap \beta^*$. Since $M \cap \beta^* \in A_w$ and w is a condition, it follows that $e \in M \cap \beta^*$. Hence $e \in M$.

Case 2: Now assume that $F_z(c), F_z(d) \geq \beta^*$. Then $c = a_1$ and $d = b_1$, where a and b are distinct nodes in Z . Since e is below c and d , e is comparable with both a

and b . As a and b are incomparable in T_v and hence in T_w , we cannot have that a or b is below e , since that would imply that a and b are comparable. Hence

$$e <_{T_w} a, b.$$

Since $F_z(c) \in M \setminus \beta^*$, we can fix i such that $M = M_i$. Then

$$F_r(a) = F_z(a_1) = F_z(c) \in M_i \setminus \beta^*$$

and

$$F_r(b) = F_z(b_1) = F_z(d) \in M_i \setminus \beta^*.$$

By (4) of the main claim,

$$F_z(a_0) = F_w(a^+) = F_v(a) \in L_i$$

and

$$F_z(b_0) = F_w(b^+) = F_v(b) \in L_i.$$

As e is below a and b , obviously $e <_{T_z} a_0, b_0$. By Case 1, $e \in L_i \cap \omega_1 \subseteq M$.

Case 3: Assume that $F_z(c) \geq \beta^*$ and $F_z(d) < \beta^*$. Then $c = a_1$ for some $a \in Z$, and d is either equal to b_0 for some $b \in Z$ or is maximal in T_w . Then

$$F_z(c) = F_z(a_1) = F_r(a).$$

Since $F_z(c) \in M \setminus \beta^*$, we can fix i such that $M_i = M$. Then

$$F_r(a) = F_z(c) \in M_i \setminus \beta^*.$$

By (4) of the main claim,

$$F_z(a_0) = F_w(a^+) = F_v(a) \in L_i \setminus (M \cap \beta^*).$$

Note that d is not equal to a_0 . For otherwise $F_z(d) \in L_i \setminus (M \cap \beta^*)$, which contradicts our assumption that $F_z(d) \in M \cap \beta^*$.

Now $e <_{T_z} c = a_1$ implies that $e \leq_{T_w} a^+$. But if $e = a^+$, then $a^+ <_{T_z} d$, which implies that $d = a_0$, which we just showed is not true. So $e <_{T_w} a^+$. As observed above, $F_w(a^+) \in L_i$.

If d is maximal in T_w and not equal to any b_0 , then

$$F_w(d) = F_z(d) \in M \cap \beta^* \subseteq L_i.$$

Since $e <_{T_w} a^+, d$, and $F_w(a^+)$ and $F_w(d)$ are in L_i , then since w is a condition,

$$e \in L_i \cap \omega_1 \subseteq M.$$

So $e \in M$, and we are done.

The other possibility is that d is not maximal in T_w , and $d = b_0$ for some $b \in Z$. We observed above that $d \neq a_0$. Therefore $a \neq b$. So $a^+ \neq b^+$. Since e is below a_0 and b_0 , we have that $e \leq_{T_w} a^+, b^+$. Since a^+ and b^+ are distinct maximal nodes of T_w , they are incomparable, and hence $e <_{T_w} a^+, b^+$. But $F_w(a^+) \in L_i$, and

$$F_w(b^+) = F_z(b_0) = F_z(d) \in M \cap \beta^* \subseteq L_i.$$

Since w is a condition, it follows that

$$e \in L_i \cap \omega_1 \subseteq M.$$

So $e \in M$, and we are done.

Case 4: The case when $F_z(d) \geq \beta^*$ and $F_z(c) < \beta^*$ is the same as case 3, with the roles of c and d reversed.

This completes the proof that z is a condition. Now we show that $z \leq w, r$. Obviously T_z end-extends T_w and T_r , and by definition, A_r and A_w are subsets of A_z .

To show that $z \leq w$, let c be maximal in T_w . If c remains maximal in T_z , then $F_z(c) = F_w(c)$, and we are done. Otherwise $c = a^+$ for some $a \in Z$, and a_0 and a_1 were added above c . By definition,

$$F_z(a_0) = F_w(a^+) = F_w(c).$$

This proves that $z \leq w$.

To show that $z \leq r$, suppose that d is maximal in T_r . There are two cases depending on whether $F_r(d) < \beta^*$ or $F_r(d) \geq \beta^*$. Assume first that $F_r(d) < \beta^*$. Then by (2) of the main claim, $F_r(d) = F_v(d)$. Let d^+ be the unique maximal node of T_w above d such that $F_w(d^+) = F_v(d)$. Then by the definition of T_z , d^+ is still maximal in T_z , and

$$F_z(d^+) = F_w(d^+) = F_v(d) = F_r(d).$$

Now assume the other case that $F_r(d) \geq \beta^*$. Then $d \in Z$, and by the definition of T_z and F_z , d_1 is a maximal node of T_z above d , and

$$F_z(d_1) = F_r(d).$$

This proves that $z \leq r$. □

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