

The tree property and its strengthenings

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Anogeia, Crete 2019

June 28, 2019

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Mitchell; Silver (1972): TP_{\aleph_2} is equiconsistent with a weakly compact cardinal.

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

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More on this later.

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

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What about ITP at successors of singular cardinals?

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

At higher cardinals:

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

What about ITP at successors of singular cardinals?

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

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To show TP, ITP at successors at regulars:

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

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At successors of singulars, this does not quite work.

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- ▶ do a careful interplay between the various normal measures.
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Key point: at all times have to consider all possible branches thought all possible names for lists.

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

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

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

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