

Set Theory II

集合论 II

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Previously on Set Theory

- the Truth Lemma
- $M[G] \models \text{ZFC}$
- c.c.c. implies cardinality preserving

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Recall:

$$\text{Fn}(\omega_2^M \times \omega, 2)$$

$$= \{p \mid \text{is a finite partial function from } \omega_2^M \times \omega \text{ to } 2\}$$

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Fact

Let $\mathbb{P} = \text{Fn}(\omega_2^M \times \omega, 2)$. Then

- \mathbb{P} has c.c.c.
- $(\text{card } \mathbb{P} = \aleph_2)^M$

From now on, let $\mathbb{P} = \text{Fn}(\omega_2^M \times \omega, 2)$

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Let G be \mathbb{P} -generic over M . Then in $M[G]$:

- Let $g = \bigcup G$ is a function from $\omega_2 \times \omega$ to 2
- Define $g_\alpha : \omega \rightarrow 2$ for $\alpha < \omega_2$ such that

$$g_\alpha(n) = g(\alpha, n)$$

- $g_\alpha \neq g_\beta$ if $\alpha \neq \beta$

EXE: For any $r \in (2^\omega)^M$, $r \neq g_\alpha$ for any $\alpha < \omega_2^M$

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Therefore in $M[G]$, $2^{\aleph_0} \geq \aleph_2$

Note: \aleph_2 can be replaced by any aleph

Computing cardinal exponentiation

But we can also compute the exact aleph of 2^{\aleph_0}

Let M be a c.t.m for $ZFC + V = L$, we show

$$M[G] \models 2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_2$$

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Definition (Nice name)

For $\tau \in V^{\mathbb{P}}$, a **nice name for a subset of τ** is a name of the form

$$\bigcup \{ \{\sigma\} \times A_\sigma \mid \sigma \in \text{dom } \tau \}$$

where each A_σ is an antichain in \mathbb{P}

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Lemma

Fix $\tau \in V^{\mathbb{P}}$. Let $\lambda = \text{dom } \tau$ be infinite. Then there are no more than \aleph_2^{λ} nice name for subset of τ

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Lemma

Fix $\tau, \mu \in M^{\mathbb{P}}$. There is a nice name $\vartheta \in M^{\mathbb{P}}$ for a subset of τ such that

$$\mathbb{1} \Vdash (\mu \subset \tau \rightarrow \mu = \vartheta)$$

Proof.

Let $\vartheta = \bigcup \{ \{\sigma\} \times A_\sigma \mid \sigma \in \text{dom}(\tau) \}$ where each A_σ is maximal such that A_σ is an antichain and

$$\forall p \in A_\sigma \ p \Vdash \sigma \in \mu$$

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Lemma

Fix $\tau, \mu \in M^{\mathbb{P}}$. There is a nice name $\vartheta \in M^{\mathbb{P}}$ for a subset of τ such that

$$\mathbb{1} \Vdash (\mu \subset \tau \rightarrow \mu = \vartheta)$$

Proof.

Let $\vartheta = \bigcup \{ \{\sigma\} \times A_\sigma \mid \sigma \in \text{dom}(\tau) \}$ where each A_σ is **maximal** such that A_σ is an antichain and

$$\forall p \in A_\sigma \ p \Vdash \sigma \in \mu$$

Computing cardinal exponentiation

Lemma

$$M[G] \models 2^{\aleph_0} \leq \aleph_2$$

Theorem

$$\text{Con}(\text{ZFC}) \rightarrow \text{Con}(\text{ZFC} + 2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_2)$$

Conclusion

Why these relative consistency results are provable in a finitistic metatheory?

Thank you