

10, Generic Absoluteness and Combinatorics

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Corollary

There is no $j : V_\eta \prec V_\eta$, with $\eta \geq \lambda + 2$.

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 λ is a strong limit cardinal (in fact, Rowbottom).

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- $(V_{\lambda+1})^{V[G]} = V_{\lambda+1}$: this case is trivial, j is still a witness in $V[G]$;
- $\mathbb{P} \in V_{\text{crt}(j)}$: define the extension $k(\tau_G) = j(\tau)_G$.
- $\mathbb{P} \in V_\lambda$: as before, since iterating j we can have $\text{crt}(j) < \lambda$ as large as we want.

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Theorem (Corazza, 2007)

Suppose **I3** witnessed by j and λ . Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing iteration of length λ , with \mathbb{Q}_δ its stages and \mathbb{P}_δ its initial segments. Then **I3** is preserved in the forcing extension if \mathbb{P} is:

- a reverse Easton iteration (nontrivial forcing only at limit stages, direct limit at inaccessible stages, inverse limit otherwise)
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Theorem (D., Friedman, 2013)

Suppose $I3, I2, I1, I0$ witnessed by j and λ . Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing iteration of length λ , with \mathbb{Q}_δ its stages and \mathbb{P}_δ its initial segments. Then $I3, I2, I1, I0$ is preserved in the forcing extension if \mathbb{P} is:

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Suppose I_3, I_2, I_1, I_0 witnessed by j and λ . Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing iteration of length λ , with \mathbb{Q}_δ its stages and \mathbb{P}_δ its initial segments. Then I_3, I_2, I_1, I_0 is preserved in the forcing extension if \mathbb{P} is:

- a reverse Easton iteration (nontrivial forcing only at limit stages, direct limit at inaccessible stages, inverse limit otherwise)
- λ -bounded (for all δ , $V^{\mathbb{P}_\delta} \models |\mathbb{Q}_\delta| \leq \lambda$)
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Generic Absoluteness Theorem (Woodin, 2012)

Suppose there exists $j : L(V_{\lambda+1}) \prec L(V_{\lambda+1})$, and let $\kappa_0 = \text{crt}(j) < \lambda$ and $\kappa_{n+1} = j(\kappa_n)$

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An example: j and the theory of $V_{\lambda+1}$ are simple. therefore coded by some structure. In M_ω the sets disappear, but the structure remains. $\vec{\kappa}$ is the key to decrypt the code and reconstruct the sets.

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Therefore assuming $I0(j, \lambda, \kappa)$, if \mathbb{P} is a forcing notion that adds a cofinal ω -sequence to κ and such that $j_{0,\omega}(\mathbb{P})$ has a generic in V , then $I1(\kappa)$ holds in a generic extension of V .

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Prikry forcing is λ -good, Gitik-Magidor extender Prikry forcing is λ -good

Sufficient condition:

Definition

A forcing notion \mathbb{P} is λ -good iff for any \mathcal{D} family of open dense sets, $|\mathcal{D}| < \lambda$, $\forall p \in \mathbb{P} \exists q \in \mathbb{P} \exists \langle \mathcal{D}_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ such that $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup_{i \in \omega} \mathcal{D}_i$ and \mathcal{D}_i is dense below q , i.e., $\forall r \leq q \exists r^* \leq r$ such that \mathcal{F}_{r^*} is \mathcal{D}_i -generic.

Prikry forcing is λ -good, Gitik-Magidor extender Prikry forcing is λ -good, diagonal supercompact Prikry forcing is λ -good...

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Is it possible to avoid generic absoluteness?

Thanks for your attention