

# Ramsey-like Cardinals

Victoria Gitman

The City University of New York  
vgitman@nylogic.org  
<http://websupport1.citytech.cuny.edu/faculty/vgitman>

ESI Workshop on Large Cardinals and Descriptive Set Theory  
June 19, 2009

This is a joint work with Philip Welch (University of Bristol, UK).

## Large cardinals and elementary embeddings

- Measurable cardinals and most stronger large cardinals  $\kappa$  assert the existence of elementary embeddings  $j : V \rightarrow M$  with critical point  $\kappa$  from the universe of sets to an inner model.
- Many smaller large cardinals  $\kappa$  assert the existence of elementary embeddings  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$  from a **weak  $\kappa$ -model** (or  **$\kappa$ -model**) to a transitive set.
- A **weak  $\kappa$ -model**  $M$  is a transitive set of size  $\kappa$  satisfying *ZFC* without the Power Set Axiom and having  $\kappa \in M$ .
- A  **$\kappa$ -model**  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model such that  $M^{<\kappa} \subseteq M$ . (important in indestructibility arguments)

### Examples

- If  $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$ , then  $\kappa$  is **weakly compact** if every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a weak  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  for which there exists an elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$ .
- If  $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$ , then  $\kappa$  is **strongly unfoldable** if for every  $\alpha \in \text{Ord}$ , every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a weak  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  for which there exists an elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$ ,  $j(\kappa) > \alpha$ , and  $V_\alpha \subseteq N$ .

## Iterating ultrafilters

If  $j : V \rightarrow M$  is an elementary embedding with critical point  $\kappa$ , then

$U = \{A \subseteq \kappa \mid \kappa \in j(A)\}$  is a normal ultrafilter on  $\kappa$ . (closed under diagonal intersections of length  $\kappa$ )

We can *iterate*  $U$  to construct an *Ord*-length directed system of elementary embeddings of inner models:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 V & \xrightarrow[\text{by } U]{j_{01}} & M_1 & \xrightarrow[\text{by } j_{01}(U)]{j_{12}} & M_2 & \xrightarrow[\text{by } j_{02}(U)]{j_{23}} & \dots \longrightarrow & M_n & \xrightarrow[\text{by } j_{0n}(U)]{j_{nn+1}} & M_{n+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots & \longrightarrow & M_\omega & \xrightarrow[\text{by } j_{0\omega}(U)]{j_{\omega\omega+1}} & M_{\omega+1} & \longrightarrow & \dots
 \end{array}$$

### Theorem (Kunen, 70's)

*If  $U$  is a countably complete ultrafilter on  $\kappa$ , then every stage of the iteration is well-founded.*

## Iterating $M$ -ultrafilters

If  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model and  $j : M \rightarrow N$  is an elementary embedding with critical point  $\kappa$ , then  $U = \{A \subseteq \kappa \mid \kappa \in j(A)\}$  is a normal  $M$ -ultrafilter.

That is  $\langle M, \in, U \rangle \models U$  is a normal ultrafilter.

- $M$ -ultrafilters need **not** have well-founded ultrapowers.

### Question

Can  $M$ -ultrafilters that have well-founded ultrapowers be **iterated**?

**PROBLEM:**  $U$  need **not** be an element of  $M$ ! How do we obtain the next ultrafilter?

**IDEA:** Take the ultrapower of  $\langle M, \in, U \rangle$  to obtain the structure  $\langle N, \in, "j(U)" \rangle$ .

**PROBLEM:**  $[f] \in "j(U)"$  iff  $\{\xi \in \kappa \mid f(\xi) \in U\} \in U$ .

But  $\langle M, \in, U \rangle$  need not satisfy Comprehension!

So  $\{\xi \in \kappa \mid f(\xi) \in U\}$  need not be an element of  $M$ .

### Definition

If  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model and  $U$  is an  $M$ -ultrafilter on  $\kappa$ , then  $U$  is **weakly amenable** if for every  $\langle A_\xi \mid \xi \in \kappa \rangle \in M$ , the set  $\{\xi \in \kappa \mid A_\xi \in U\} \in M$ .

## Weakly amenable $M$ -ultrafilters

### Proposition (Folklore)

Suppose  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model,  $U$  is a weakly amenable  $M$ -ultrafilter on  $\kappa$  with a well-founded ultrapower, and  $\langle N, \in, "j(U)" \rangle$  is the ultrapower of  $\langle M, \in, U \rangle$  by  $U$ . Then " $j(U)$ " is a *weakly amenable  $N$ -ultrafilter on  $j(\kappa)$* .

### Definition

Suppose  $M$  is weak  $\kappa$ -model. An elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  is  *$\kappa$ -powerset preserving* if it has critical point  $\kappa$  and  $M$  and  $N$  have the same subsets of  $\kappa$ .

### Proposition (Folklore)

Suppose  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model.

- If  $j : M \rightarrow N$  is  $\kappa$ -powerset preserving, then the  $M$ -ultrafilter  $U$  obtained from it is weakly amenable.
- If  $U$  is a weakly amenable  $M$ -ultrafilter having a well-founded ultrapower, then the ultrapower embedding is  $\kappa$ -powerset preserving.

## Hierarchy of iterability: the $\alpha$ -good ultrafilters

### Question

Can we iterate weakly amenable  $M$ -ultrafilters that have well-founded ultrapowers?

### Definition (G.)

Suppose  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model. An  $M$ -ultrafilter on  $\kappa$  is

- **0-good** if it has a well-founded ultrapower,
- **1-good** if it is 0-good and weakly amenable,
- **$\alpha$ -good** if it gives rise to the directed system of elementary embeddings of well-founded models of length  $\alpha$ .

**EX:**  $M_0 \xrightarrow[\text{by } U]{j_{01}} M_1 \xrightarrow[\text{by } "j_{01}(U)"]{j_{12}} M_2 \xrightarrow[\text{by } "j_{02}(U)"]{j_{12}} M_3$  is the directed system of length 3.

### Theorem (Gaifman, 70's)

*If  $M$  is a weak  $\kappa$ -model and  $U$  is an  $\omega_1$ -good  $M$ -ultrafilter, then  $U$  is  $\alpha$ -good for every  $\alpha$ .*

## Ramsey-like cardinals: the $\alpha$ -iterable Cardinals

### Definition (G., 08)

$\kappa$  is  $\alpha$ -iterable if every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a weak  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  for which there exists an  $\alpha$ -good  $M$ -ultrafilter on  $\kappa$ .

### Examples

- If  $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$ , then  $\kappa$  is **weakly compact** iff it is 0-iterable.
- We also call 1-iterable cardinals **weakly Ramsey**.
- $\kappa$  is **Ramsey** iff every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a weak  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  for which there is a **weakly amenable countably complete  $M$ -ultrafilter**.  
Thus, Ramsey cardinals are  $\omega_1$ -iterable. [Dodd, Mitchell,...]
- $\omega_1$ -iterable cardinals imply  $0^\#$ .
- $\omega_1$ -iterable cardinals are **strongly unfoldable** in  $L$ .



## The hierarchy of $\alpha$ -iterable cardinals

### Theorem (G. and Welch, 08)

*If  $0^\#$  exists, then the Silver indiscernibles are  $\alpha$ -iterable in  $L$  for  $\alpha < \omega_1^L$ .*

*Sketch of proof:* Every Silver indiscernible is a critical point of an elementary embedding  $j : L \rightarrow L$  that produces an  $\omega_1$ -iterable  $L$ -ultrafilter. Build in  $L$ , a tree of height  $\omega$  of approximations to a directed system of iterated ultrapowers of countable length. Argue that the iteration that exists in  $V$  is a branch through the tree. The tree is ill-founded in  $V$ , and hence in  $L$ . Thus, there is a directed system of iterated ultrapowers in  $L$  as well.

### Theorem (G. and Welch, 08)

*$\alpha$ -iterable cardinals are downward absolute to  $L$  for  $\alpha < \omega_1^L$ .*

### Theorem (G. and Welch, 08)

*$\alpha$ -iterable cardinals form a hierarchy of strength for all  $\alpha \leq \omega_1$ .*

### Theorem (Sharpe and Welch, 07)

*$\omega_1$ -iterable cardinals are strictly weaker than Ramsey cardinals.*

## Weakly Compact Cardinals

### Theorem (Folklore)

If  $\kappa^{<\kappa} = \kappa$ , then TFAE:

- $\kappa$  is *weakly compact*.
  - Every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a *weak  $\kappa$ -model*  $M$  for which there exists an elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$ .
  - Every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a  *$\kappa$ -model*  $M$  for which there exists an elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$ .
  - Every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a  *$\kappa$ -model*  $M \prec H_{\kappa^+}$  for which there exists an elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$ .
  - For *every*  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  there exists an elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$  with critical point  $\kappa$ .
- This equivalence holds for *strongly unfoldable* cardinals as well.

### Question

What happens if we add the requirement that the embeddings have to be  *$\kappa$ -powerset preserving*?

## Other Ramsey-like Cardinals

### Example

$\kappa$  is **weakly Ramsey** if every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a weak  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  for which there exists a  $\kappa$ -powerset preserving elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$ .

### Definition (G., 07)

$\kappa$  is **strongly Ramsey** if every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  for which there exists a  $\kappa$ -powerset preserving elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$ .

- Strongly Ramsey cardinals are Ramsey since an  $M$ -ultrafilter for a  $\kappa$ -model  $M$  must be **countably complete**.

### Definition (G., 07)

$\kappa$  is **super Ramsey** if every  $A \subseteq \kappa$  is contained in a  $\kappa$ -model  $M \prec H_{\kappa^+}$  for which there exists a  $\kappa$ -powerset preserving elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$ .

### Theorem (G., 07)

*It is **inconsistent** to assume that there is a cardinal  $\kappa$  such that every  $\kappa$ -model has a  $\kappa$ -powerset preserving elementary embedding  $j : M \rightarrow N$ .*

## The hierarchy

