Very Large Cardinals and Combinatorics

Vincenzo Dimonte TU Wien

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• Is every set definable from some ordinal? (V=HOD)



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- Is the Reflection Principle (with class parameters) reflected?
- Is every Borelian measure on $\mathcal{B}([0,1])$ extendible to $\mathcal{P}([0,1])$? These are all question non-answerable in ZFC.

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A good mental image is the multiverse, a collection of universes that satisfy ZFC. We want to know what can happen in those universes, and what cannot.





Forcing constructions permit to pass from one universe to another;

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- V = L has very nice structural properties;
- it is also interesting to go the other way, and investigating properties opposed to thoes in V = L;
- combinatorial properties can be local (regarding one cardinal) or global (regarding all cardinals, or at least a class).

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The power function is $\kappa \mapsto 2^{\kappa}$. The exponentiation function is $(\kappa, \lambda) \mapsto \kappa^{\lambda}$.

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 $V = L \rightarrow V = HOD.$



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Other properties that will appear in the talk:

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- *TP_κ* (Tree Property) is König's Lemma for *κ*. *TP_{κ++}* is both a stronger failure of the local GCH and a failure of □.

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$2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$	$2^{\kappa} > \kappa^+$	$(\forall \gamma < \kappa \; 2^{\gamma} = \gamma^+) \land 2^{\kappa} > \kappa^+$
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Definition (1930)

Let κ be a cardinal. Then

• κ is strong limit iff $\forall \gamma, \eta < \kappa \ \gamma^{\eta} < \kappa$.

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$$M \vDash \varphi(x_0, \ldots, x_n)$$
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Theorem (Keisler, 1962)

 κ is measurable iff there exists $j : V \prec M$ with $crt(j) = \kappa$

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- 10 For some λ there exists a $j : L(V_{\lambda+1}) \prec L(V_{\lambda+1})$, with $crt(j) < \lambda$

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- Are there consistency equivalences? (It needs another talk)
- Which combinatorial properties (local or global) are possible in models with large cardinals?
- Special case: local case exactly at the large cardinal.

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Theorem (Easton, 1970)

We say that E is an Easton function if

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Theorem (Silver, 1974)

Let λ be a singular cardinal of uncountable cofinality
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- if $\kappa < \lambda$ then $E(\kappa) \leq E(\lambda)$;
- $\operatorname{cof}(E(\kappa)) > \kappa$.

Then $\operatorname{Con}(ZFC) \to \operatorname{Con}(ZFC + \forall \kappa \text{ regular } 2^{\kappa} = E(\kappa)).$

Theorem (Silver, 1974)

Let λ be a singular cardinal of uncountable cofinality. If for all $\kappa < \lambda$ $2^{\kappa} = \kappa^+$, then $2^{\lambda} = \lambda^+$.

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Same thing for measurable (Scott, 1961).

Theorem (Solovay, 1974)

Let κ be supercompact.

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Theorem (Solovay, 1974)

Let κ be supercompact. For all $\lambda > \kappa$ strong limit singular, $2^{\lambda} = \lambda^+$.

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Theorem

$Con(inaccessible) \rightarrow Con(inaccessible+GCH).$

Theorem

 $Con(inaccessible) \rightarrow Con(inaccessible+GCH).$ $Con(supercompact) \rightarrow Con(supercompact+GCH).$



Theorem

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\begin{aligned} & \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{inaccessible}) {\rightarrow} \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{inaccessible}{+}\mathsf{GCH}).\\ & \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{supercompact}) {\rightarrow} \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{supercompact}{+}\mathsf{GCH}). \end{aligned}
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Theorem

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If \kappa is \lambda^+-supercompact, then \Box_{\lambda} fails
```

Theorem

 $\label{eq:constant} \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{inaccessible}) {\rightarrow} \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{inaccessible}{+}\mathsf{GCH}). \\ \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{supercompact}) {\rightarrow} \mathsf{Con}(\mathsf{supercompact}{+}\mathsf{GCH}). \end{array}$

Theorem

If κ is λ^+ -supercompact, then \Box_{λ} fails. If there exists a subcompact, then \Box fails.

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Theorem (D., Friedman, 2013)

Suppose I^* is I3, I2, I1 or I0. Then I^* is consistent with each of the following:

• GCH



- GCH
- failure of GCH at regular cardinals

- GCH
- failure of GCH at regular cardinals
- V=HOD

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Theorem (D., Friedman, 2013)

- GCH
- failure of GCH at regular cardinals
- V=HOD
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- GCH
- failure of GCH at regular cardinals
- V=HOD
- 🛇
- at small cofinalities

- GCH
- failure of GCH at regular cardinals
- V=HOD
- 🛇
- at small cofinalities
- etc...

Theorem (D., Wu, 2014)



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Theorem (D., Wu, 2014)

Suppose I0. Then I1, i.e., $j: V_{\lambda+1} \prec V_{\lambda+1}$, is consistent with each of the following:

• the failure of SCH at λ

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Theorem (D., Wu, 2014)

- the failure of SCH at λ
- the first failure of SCH at λ

Theorem (D., Wu, 2014)

- the failure of SCH at λ
- the *first* failure of SCH at λ
- $TP(\lambda^{++})$

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Theorem (D., Wu, 2014)

- the failure of SCH at λ
- the *first* failure of SCH at λ
- *TP*(λ⁺⁺)
- $\neg SCH + \neg AP_{\lambda}$

Theorem (D., Wu, 2014)

- the failure of SCH at λ
- the *first* failure of SCH at λ
- *TP*(λ⁺⁺)
- $\neg SCH + \neg AP_{\lambda}$
- etc...

Can we lower the hypotheses of the last Theorem to I1? Can we improve the Theorem to I0?

Is there a combinatorial property that is non-trivially inconsistent with $\mathsf{I}^*?$

Or some that is equiconsistent?