

ALMOST DISJOINT REFINEMENTS AND MIXING REALS

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ABSTRACT. We investigate families of subsets of ω with almost disjoint refinements in the classical case as well as with respect to given ideals on ω .

We prove the following generalization of a result due to J. Brendle: If $V \subseteq W$ are transitive models, $\omega_1^W \subseteq V$, $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \cap V \neq \mathcal{P}(\omega) \cap W$, and \mathcal{J} is an analytic or coanalytic ideal coded in V , then there is an \mathcal{J} -almost disjoint refinement of $\mathcal{J}^+ \cap V$ in W .

We study the existence of perfect \mathcal{J} -almost disjoint families, and the existence of \mathcal{J} -almost disjoint refinements in which every two distinct sets have finite intersection.

We introduce the notion of mixing real (motivated by the construction of an almost disjoint refinement of $[\omega]^\omega \cap V$ after adding a Cohen real to V) and discuss logical implications between the existence of mixing reals in forcing extensions and classical properties of forcing notions.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let us begin with our motivations which led us to work on almost disjoint refinements and their generalizations. First of all, the following easy fact seems to be somewhat surprising (see also Proposition 1.9):

Fact 1.1. *If $\mathcal{H} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega (= \{X \subseteq \omega : |X| = \omega\})$ is of size $< \mathfrak{c}$, then \mathcal{H} has an almost-disjoint refinement $\{A_H : H \in \mathcal{H}\}$, that is, (i) $A_H \in [H]^\omega$ for every $H \in \mathcal{H}$ and (ii) $|A_H \cap A_K| < \omega$ for every $H \neq K$ from \mathcal{H} .*

The following theorem due to B. Balcar and P. Vojtáš is probably the most well-know general result on the existence of almost-disjoint refinements.

Theorem 1.2. (see [BaV80]) *Every ultrafilter on ω has an almost-disjoint refinement.*

B. Balcar and T. Pazák, and independently J. Brendle proved the following theorem:

Theorem 1.3. (see [BaP10], [LS08]) *Assume that $V \subseteq W$ are transitive models and $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \cap V \neq \mathcal{P}(\omega) \cap W$. Then $[\omega]^\omega \cap V$ has an almost-disjoint refinement*

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in W (where by transitive model we mean a transitive model of a “large enough” finite fragment of ZFC).

One of our main results is a generalization of this theorem in the context of “nice” ideals on ω , that is, we change the notion of *smallness* in the setting above by replacing *finite* with *element of an ideal* \mathcal{J} .

In order to formulate our generalization and to give a setting to our other related results, we have to introduce some notations and the appropriate versions of the classical notions.

Let \mathcal{J} be an ideal on a countably infinite set X . We always assume that $[X]^{<\omega} = \{Y \subseteq X : |Y| < \omega\} \subseteq \mathcal{J}$ and $X \notin \mathcal{J}$. Let us denote by $\mathcal{J}^+ = \mathcal{P}(X) \setminus \mathcal{J}$ the family of \mathcal{J} -positive sets, and by $\mathcal{J}^* = \{X \setminus A : A \in \mathcal{J}\}$ the *dual filter* of \mathcal{J} . If $Y \in \mathcal{J}^+$ then let $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright Y = \{A \in \mathcal{J} : A \subseteq Y\} = \{B \cap Y : B \in \mathcal{J}\}$ be the *restriction* of \mathcal{J} to Y (an ideal on Y). If X is clear from the context, then the ideal of finite subsets of X will be denoted by Fin .

Definition 1.4. We say that a non-empty family $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{J}^+$ is \mathcal{J} -almost-disjoint (\mathcal{J} -AD) if $A \cap B \in \mathcal{J}$ for every distinct $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$. A family $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{J}^+$ is $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD if $|A \cap B| < \omega$ for every distinct $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$.

Definition 1.5. Let $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{J}^+$. We say that a family $\mathcal{A} = \{A_H : H \in \mathcal{H}\}$ is an \mathcal{J} -AD refinement (\mathcal{J} -ADR) of \mathcal{H} if (i) $A_H \subseteq H$, $A_H \in \mathcal{J}^+$ for every H , and (ii) $A_{H_0} \cap A_{H_1} \in \mathcal{J}$ for every distinct $H_0, H_1 \in \mathcal{H}$ (in particular, \mathcal{A} is an \mathcal{J} -AD family). If $\mathcal{J} = \text{Fin}$ we simply say AD-refinement (ADR).

We say that a family $\mathcal{A} = \{A_H : H \in \mathcal{H}\}$ is an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD refinement ($(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR) of \mathcal{H} if (i) holds and (ii)' $|A_{H_0} \cap A_{H_1}| < \omega$ for every distinct $H_0, H_1 \in \mathcal{H}$.

Notice that an ideal on a countably infinite X can be regarded as a subset of the Polish space $2^X \simeq 2^\omega$ using a bijection between X and ω . Thus, it makes sense to talk about Borel, analytic, etc ideals and about certain descriptive properties of ideals, such as the Baire property or meagerness (it is easy to see that these properties do not depend on the choice of the bijection). In the past two decades the study of certain definable (e.g. Borel, analytic, coanalytic, etc.) ideals has become a central topic in set theory. It turned out that they play an important role in combinatorial set theory, and in the theory of cardinal invariants of the continuum as well as the theory of forcing (see e.g. [Ma91], [So99], [F], [Hr11] and many other publications).

Now we can formulate our generalization of Theorem 1.3:

Theorem 1.6. *Assume that $V \subseteq W$ are transitive models, $\omega_1^W \subseteq V$, $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \cap V \neq \mathcal{P}(\omega) \cap W$, and \mathcal{J} is an analytic or coanalytic ideal coded in V . Then there is an \mathcal{J} -ADR of $\mathcal{J}^+ \cap V$ in W .*

We say that an ideal \mathcal{J} on X (where $|X| = \omega$) is *everywhere meager* if $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright Y$ is meager in $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ for every $Y \in \mathcal{J}^+$. In particular, analytic and coanalytic ideals are everywhere meager because their restrictions are also analytic and coanalytic, respectively, hence have the Baire property, and we can apply the following well-known characterisation theorem (due to Sierpiński (1) \leftrightarrow (2), and Talagrand (2) \leftrightarrow (3), for the proofs see e.g. [BrJ, Thm 4.1.1-2]).

Theorem 1.7. *Let \mathcal{J} be an ideal on ω . Then the following are equivalent: (1) \mathcal{J} has the Baire property, (2) \mathcal{J} is meager, and (3) there is a partition $\{P_n : n \in \omega\}$ of ω into finite sets such that $\{n \in \omega : P_n \subseteq A\}$ is finite for each $A \in \mathcal{J}$.*

From now on, when working with partitions of a set, we always assume that every element of the partition is nonempty. From this theorem we can also deduce the following important corollary:

Corollary 1.8. *If \mathcal{J} is a meager ideal, then there is a perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD family. In particular, if \mathcal{J} is everywhere meager, then there are perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families on every $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$.*

Proof. It is easy to define a perfect AD family \mathcal{A} on ω (e.g. consider the branches of $2^{<\omega}$ in $\mathcal{P}(2^{<\omega})$). Fix a partition $(P_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into finite sets such that $\{n \in \omega : P_n \subseteq A\}$ is finite for every $A \in \mathcal{J}$. For each $A \in \mathcal{A}$ let $A' = \bigcup \{P_n : n \in A\} \in \mathcal{J}^+$, and let $\mathcal{A}' = \{A' : A \in \mathcal{A}\}$. Then $|A' \cap B'| < \omega$ for every distinct $A, B \in \mathcal{A}$ hence \mathcal{A}' is an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD family. The function $\mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$, $A \mapsto A'$ is injective and continuous hence \mathcal{A}' is perfect. \square

Concerning the reverse implications in Corollary 1.8, in Section 5 we prove the following:

- (a) The existence of a perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD family does not imply that \mathcal{J} is meager (see Example 5.1). Moreover, if $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{c}$ then there is a non-meager ideal \mathcal{J} such that there are perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families on every $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$ (see Theorem 5.2). Here \mathfrak{c} stands for the continuum and \mathfrak{b} for the *bounding number*, that is, $\mathfrak{b} = \min\{|F| : F \subseteq \omega^\omega \text{ is } \leq^* \text{-unbounded}\}$ where $f \leq^* g$ iff the set $\{n \in \omega : f(n) > g(n)\}$ is finite.
- (b) There is an ideal \mathcal{J} such that every \mathcal{J} -AD family is countable but \mathcal{J} is nowhere maximal, that is, $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright X$ is not a prime ideal for any $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$ (in particular, there are infinite \mathcal{J} -AD families); and it is independent from ZFC whether such an ideal can be chosen as Σ_2^1 (see Proposition 5.3).

Corollary 1.8 has an easy but important application. Clearly, if \mathcal{J} is an ideal on ω then there is a family (e.g. \mathcal{J}^+) of size \mathfrak{c} which does not have any \mathcal{J} -ADR's. Conversely, we have the following very special case of results from [BgHM84] and [BaSV81]:

Proposition 1.9. *If \mathcal{J} is an everywhere meager ideal and $\mathcal{H} \in [\mathcal{J}^+]^{<\mathfrak{c}}$, then \mathcal{H} has an \mathcal{J} -ADR.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{H} = \{H_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$. Applying Corollary 1.8, we can fix an \mathcal{J} -AD family $\mathcal{A} = \{A_\xi : \xi < \kappa^+\}$ on H_0 and for every $\beta < \kappa$ let $T_\beta = \{\xi < \kappa^+ : H_\beta \cap A_\xi \in \mathcal{J}^+\}$, furthermore let $R = \{\beta < \kappa : |T_\beta| \leq \kappa\}$ (we know that $0 \notin R$). By induction on $\alpha \in \kappa \setminus R$ we can pick a

$$\xi_\alpha \in T_\alpha \setminus \left(\bigcup_{\beta \in R} T_\beta \cup \{\xi_{\alpha'} : \alpha' \in \alpha \setminus R\} \right)$$

because $|T_\alpha| = \kappa^+$ and $|\bigcup\{T_\beta : \beta \in R\}| \leq \kappa$, and let $E_\alpha = H_\alpha \cap A_{\xi_\alpha} \in \mathcal{J}^+$. Then the family $\{E_\alpha : \alpha \in \kappa \setminus R\}$ is an \mathcal{J} -ADR of $\{H_\alpha : \alpha \in \kappa \setminus R\}$. We can continue

the procedure on $\{H_\beta : \beta \in R\}$ because $E_\alpha \cap H_\beta \in \mathcal{J}$ for every $\alpha \in \kappa \setminus R$ and $\beta \in R$. \square

This proposition motivates the following:

Question 1.10. Let \mathcal{J} be an everywhere meager ideal and $\mathcal{H} \in [\mathcal{J}^+]^{<\mathfrak{c}}$. Does \mathcal{H} have an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR?

In Section 6, we answer this question (at least consistently): Assume MA_κ and let \mathcal{J} be an everywhere meager ideal, then every $\mathcal{H} \in [\mathcal{J}^+]^{\leq \kappa}$ has an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR (see Theorem 6.1).

We also define new notions of mixing and injective mixing reals, and investigate connections between adding (injective) mixing reals and classical properties of forcing notions (such as adding Cohen/random/splitting/dominating reals and the Laver/Sacks-properties).

Definition 1.11. Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing notion. We say that an $f \in \omega^\omega \cap V^{\mathbb{P}}$ is a *mixing real* over V if $|f[X] \cap Y| = \omega$ for every $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$. If f is one-to-one, then we call it an *injective mixing real* or *mixing injection*.

Mixing reals can be seen as “infinite splitting partitions” (see Proposition 7.1): There is a mixing real in $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ (over V) iff there is a partition $(Y_n)_{n \in \omega} \in V^{\mathbb{P}}$ of ω into infinite sets such that $\forall X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V \forall n |X \cap Y_n| = \omega$. Recall that a set $S \subseteq \omega$ is a *splitting real* over V if $|X \cap S| = |X \setminus S| = \omega$ for every $X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$, in other words, $P = \{S, \omega \setminus S\}$ is a partition of ω such that $\forall X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V \forall Y \in P |X \cap Y| = \omega$. Therefore, mixing reals are strong variants of splitting reals.

Why are mixing reals relevant to almost-disjoint refinements? Fix an AD family $\mathcal{A} = \{A_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$ in V , and let $\{X_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$ be an enumeration of $[\omega]^\omega$ in V . If $f \in \omega^\omega \cap V^{\mathbb{P}}$ is a mixing injection over V , then the family $\{f[A_\alpha] \cap X_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\} \in V^{\mathbb{P}}$ is an ADR of $[\omega]^\omega \cap V$.

In Proposition 7.2 we prove the following: Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing notion.

- (i) If \mathbb{P} adds random reals, then it adds mixing reals.
- (ii) If \mathbb{P} adds dominating reals, then it adds mixing reals.
- (iii) If \mathbb{P} adds Cohen reals, then it adds mixing injections.
- (iv) If \mathbb{P} adds mixing injections, then it adds unbounded reals.
- (v) If \mathbb{P} has the Laver-property, then it does not add injective mixing reals.

Our paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall some notations and classical results of descriptive set theory we will need later.

The next two sections are focused on descriptive aspects of nice ideals and almost disjoint refinements. In Section 3 we present a plethora of examples of Borel and projective ideals on ω . In Section 4 we prove Theorem 1.6 by modifying Brendle’s proof of Theorem 1.3.

The next two sections contain rather combinatorial results. In Section 5 we study the reverse implications in Corollary 1.8. In Section 6 we answer (consistently) Question 1.10.

In Section 7 we study the notions of mixing and injective mixing reals. In this section we will heavily use standard facts about forcing notions, for the details see [BrJ].

Finally, in Section 8, we list some open questions concerning our results.

2. DESCRIPTIVE SET THEORY AND IDEALS

As usual, $\Sigma_\alpha^0, \Pi_\alpha^0$ will stand for the α th level of the Borel hierarchy while we denote by Σ_n^1, Π_n^1 the levels of the projective hierarchy. If r is a real, the appropriate relativised versions are denoted by $\Sigma_\alpha^0(r), \Pi_\alpha^0(r)$, etc. For the ambiguous classes we write Δ_α^i and $\Delta_\alpha^i(r)$.

Suppose that \mathcal{J} is an ideal on the set X . As mentioned before, if X is countable then we can talk about complexity of ideals: \mathcal{J} is $F_\sigma, \Sigma_\alpha^0, \Pi_n^1$, etc if $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(X) \simeq 2^X$ is an $F_\sigma, \Sigma_\alpha^0, \Pi_n^1$, etc set in the usual compact Polish topology on 2^X . If we fix a bijection between ω and X we can define the collection of $\Sigma_\alpha^0(r), \Pi_\alpha^0(r)$, etc subsets of 2^X as well. If $X = \omega^n, \Delta = \{(n, m) \in \omega^2 : m \leq n\}, [\omega]^n, 2^{<\omega}, \omega^{<\omega}, \mathbb{Q}$ (= {rational numbers}) then the we will always assume that the bijection is the usual, recursive one.

For example, $\text{Fin} = [\omega]^{<\omega}$ is an F_σ ideal, $\mathcal{Z} = \{A \subseteq \omega : |A \cap n|/n \rightarrow 0\}$ is $F_{\sigma\delta}$, and $\text{Conv} = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] : A \text{ has only finitely many accumulation points}\}$ is $F_{\sigma\delta\sigma}$, etc (see more examples in Section 3). Similarly, we can associate descriptive complexity to any $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$, and we can also talk about the Baire property and measurability of subsets of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$. Clearly, if $Y \in \mathcal{J}^+$ then $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright Y$ belongs to the same Borel or projective class in $\mathcal{P}(Y)$ as \mathcal{J} in $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ (simply because $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright Y$ is a continuous preimage of \mathcal{J}).

For a family $\mathcal{H} \subset 2^X$ we will denote by $\text{id}(\mathcal{H})$ the ideal generated by the sets in \mathcal{H} . We say that an ideal \mathcal{J} on a countably infinite set X is

- *tall* if every infinite subset of X contains an infinite element of \mathcal{J} ;
- a *P-ideal* if for every sequence $A_n \in \mathcal{J}$ ($n \in \omega$), there is an $A \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $A_n \subseteq^* A$, that is, $|A_n \setminus A| < \omega$ for every n .

We will need the following two fundamental results of descriptive set theory (see e.g. in [J]):

Theorem 2.1. (Shoenfield Absoluteness Theorem) *If $V \subseteq W$ are transitive models, $\omega_1^W \subseteq V$, and $r \in \omega^\omega \cap V$, then $\Sigma_2^1(r)$ formulas are absolute between V and W .*

Corollary 2.2. *If $X \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is an analytic or coanalytic set in the parameter $r \in \omega^\omega$, then the statement “ X is an ideal” is absolute for transitive models $V \subseteq W$ with $\omega_1^W \subseteq V$ and $r \in V$.*

Proof. Let $\varphi(x, r)$ be a $\Sigma_1^1(r)$ or $\Pi_1^1(r)$ definition of X ($r \in \omega^\omega$). Then the statement “ X is an ideal” is the conjunction of the following formulas (i) $\forall a \in \text{Fin} \varphi(a, r)$, (ii) $\forall x, y$ ($x \not\subseteq y$ or $\neg\varphi(y, r)$ or $\varphi(x, r)$), and (iii) $\forall x, y$ ($\neg\varphi(x, r)$ or $\neg\varphi(y, r)$ or $\varphi(x \cup y, r)$). In particular, “ X is an ideal” is $\Pi_2^1(r)$ and hence we can apply the Shoenfield Absoluteness Theorem. \square

Theorem 2.3. (Mansfield-Solovay Theorem) *If $A \not\subseteq L[r]$ is a $\Sigma_2^1(r)$ set, then A contains a perfect subset.*

Other than these notions and results above, we will use descriptive set theoretic tools such as Γ -completeness, Γ -hardness, etc which can all be found in [K].

Let $\text{Tree} = \{T \subseteq \omega^{<\omega} : T \text{ is a tree}\}$ be the usual Polish space of all trees on ω (a closed subset on $\mathcal{P}(\omega^{<\omega})$) and as usual, we denote by $[T] = \{x \in \omega^\omega : \forall n \ x \upharpoonright n \in T\}$ the *body* of T , i.e. the set of all branches of T .

3. EXAMPLES OF BOREL AND PROJECTIVE IDEALS

There are many classical examples of Borel ideals. Here we present some of those that have easily understandable definitions, and the reader can see that these examples are motivated by a wide variety of backgrounds. For the important role of these ideals, especially in characterisation results, see [Hr11].

Some F_σ ideals:

Summable ideals. Let $h : \omega \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a function such that $\sum_{n \in \omega} h(n) = \infty$. The *summable ideal associated to h* is

$$\mathcal{J}_h = \left\{ A \subseteq \omega : \sum_{n \in A} h(n) < \infty \right\}.$$

It is easy to see that a summable ideal \mathcal{J}_h is tall iff $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} h(n) = 0$, and that summable ideals are F_σ P-ideals. The *classical summable ideal* is $\mathcal{J}_{1/n} = \mathcal{J}_h$ where $h(n) = 1/(n+1)$, or $h(0) = 1$ and $h(n) = 1/n$ if $n > 0$. We know that there are tall F_σ P-ideals which are not summable ideals: Farah's example (see [F, Example 1.11.1]) is the following ideal:

$$\mathcal{J}_F = \left\{ A \subseteq \omega : \sum_{n < \omega} \frac{\min\{n, |A \cap [2^n, 2^{n+1})|\}}{n^2} < \infty \right\}.$$

The *eventually different ideals*.

$$\mathcal{ED} = \left\{ A \subseteq \omega \times \omega : \limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} |(A)_n| < \infty \right\}$$

where $(A)_n = \{k \in \omega : (n, k) \in A\}$, and $\mathcal{ED}_{\text{fin}} = \mathcal{ED} \upharpoonright \Delta$ where $\Delta = \{(n, m) \in \omega \times \omega : m \leq n\}$. \mathcal{ED} and $\mathcal{ED}_{\text{fin}}$ are not P-ideals.

The *van der Waerden ideal*:

$$\mathcal{W} = \left\{ A \subseteq \omega : A \text{ does not contain arbitrary long arithmetic progressions} \right\}.$$

Van der Waerden's well-known theorem says that \mathcal{W} is a proper ideal. \mathcal{W} is not a P-ideal. For some set-theoretic results about this ideal see e.g. [Fl09] and [Fl10].

The *random graph ideal*:

$$\text{Ran} = \text{id}(\{\text{homogeneous subsets of the random graph}\})$$

where the *random graph* (ω, E) , $E \subseteq [\omega]^2$ is up to isomorphism uniquely determined by the following property: If $A, B \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$ are nonempty and disjoint, then there is an $n \in \omega \setminus (A \cup B)$ such that $\{\{n, a\} : a \in A\} \subseteq E$ and

$\{\{n, b\} : b \in B\} \cap E = \emptyset$. A set $H \subseteq \omega$ is (E) -homogeneous iff $[H]^2 \subseteq E$ or $[H]^2 \cap E = \emptyset$. Ran is not a P-ideal.

The ideal of graphs with finite chromatic number:

$$\mathcal{G}_{fc} = \{E \subseteq [\omega]^2 : \chi(\omega, E) < \omega\}.$$

It is not a P-ideal.

Solecki's ideal: Let $\text{CO}(2^\omega)$ be the family of clopen subsets of 2^ω (it is easy to see that $|\text{CO}(2^\omega)| = \omega$), and let $\Omega = \{A \in \text{CO}(2^\omega) : \lambda(A) = 1/2\}$ where λ is the usual product measure on 2^ω . The ideal \mathcal{S} on Ω is generated by $\{I_x : x \in 2^\omega\}$ where $I_x = \{A \in \Omega : x \in A\}$. \mathcal{S} is not a P-ideal.

Some $F_{\sigma\delta}$ ideals:

Density ideals. Let $(P_n)_{n \in \omega}$ be a sequence of pairwise disjoint finite subsets of ω and let $\vec{\mu} = (\mu_n)_{n \in \omega}$ be a sequences of measures, μ_n is concentrated on P_n such that $\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(\omega) > 0$. The *density ideal generated by $\vec{\mu}$* is

$$\mathcal{Z}_{\vec{\mu}} = \{A \subseteq \omega : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu_n(A) = 0\}.$$

A density ideal $\mathcal{Z}_{\vec{\mu}}$ is tall iff $\max\{\mu_n(\{i\}) : i \in P_n\} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0$, and density ideals are $F_{\sigma\delta}$ P-ideals. The *density zero ideal* $\mathcal{Z} = \{A \subseteq \omega : \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} |A \cap P_n|/n = 0\}$ is a tall density ideal because let $P_n = [2^n, 2^{n+1})$ and $\mu_n(A) = |A \cap P_n|/2^n$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{J}_{1/n} \subsetneq \mathcal{Z}$, and Szemerédi's famous theorem implies that $\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{Z}$ (see [Sz75]). The stronger statement $\mathcal{W} \subseteq \mathcal{J}_{1/n}$ is a still open Erdős prize problem.

The ideal of nowhere dense subsets of the rationals:

$$\text{Nwd} = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{Q} : \text{int}(\bar{A}) = \emptyset\}$$

where $\text{int}(\cdot)$ stands for the interior operation on subsets of the reals, and \bar{A} is the closure of A in \mathbb{R} . Nwd is not a P-ideal.

The *trace ideal of the null ideal:* Let \mathcal{N} be the σ -ideal of subsets of 2^ω with measure zero (with respect to the usual product measure). The G_δ -closure of a set $A \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$ is $[A]_\delta = \{x \in 2^\omega : \exists^\infty n \ x \upharpoonright n \in A\}$, a G_δ subset of 2^ω . The trace of \mathcal{N} is defined by

$$\text{tr}(\mathcal{N}) = \{A \subseteq 2^{<\omega} : [A]_\delta \in \mathcal{N}\}.$$

It is a tall $F_{\sigma\delta}$ P-ideal.

Some tall $F_{\sigma\delta\sigma}$ (non P-)ideals:

The ideal Conv is generated by those infinite subsets of $\mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1]$ which are convergent in $[0, 1]$, in other words

$$\text{Conv} = \{A \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \cap [0, 1] : |\text{accumulation points of } A \text{ (in } \mathbb{R})| < \omega\}.$$

The Fubini product of Fin by itself:

$$\text{Fin} \otimes \text{Fin} = \{A \subseteq \omega \times \omega : \forall^\infty n \in \omega \ |(A)_n| < \omega\}.$$

Some non-tall ideals:

An important F_σ ideal:

$$\text{Fin} \otimes \{\emptyset\} = \{A \subseteq \omega \times \omega : \forall^\infty n \in \omega \ (A)_n = \emptyset\},$$

and its $F_{\sigma\delta}$ brother (a density ideal):

$$\{\emptyset\} \otimes \text{Fin} = \{A \subseteq \omega \times \omega : \forall n \in \omega |(A)_n| < \omega\}.$$

Applying the Baire Category Theorem, it is easy to see that there are no G_δ (i.e. Π_2^0) ideals and we already presented many F_σ (i.e. Σ_2^0) ideals. In general, we have Borel ideals at arbitrary high levels of the Borel hierarchy:

Theorem 3.1. (see [C85] and [C88]) *There are Σ_α^0 - and Π_α^0 -complete ideals for every $\alpha \geq 3$.*

About ideals on the ambiguous levels of the Borel hierarchy see [E94].

We also present some (co)analytic examples.

Theorem 3.2. (see [Z90, page 321]) *For every $x \in \omega^\omega$ let $I_x = \{s \in \omega^{<\omega} : x \upharpoonright |s| \not\leq s\}$ where \leq is the coordinatewise ordering on every ω^n . Then the ideal on $\omega^{<\omega}$ generated by $\{I_x : x \in \omega^\omega\}$ is Σ_1^1 -complete.*

Theorem 3.3. *The ideal of graphs without infinite complete subgraphs,*

$$\mathcal{G}_c = \{E \subseteq [\omega]^2 : \forall X \in [\omega]^\omega [X]^2 \not\subseteq E\}$$

is a Π_1^1 -complete (in $\mathcal{P}([\omega]^2)$), tall, non P-ideal.

Proof. Tallness is trivial. If for every $n \in \omega$, we define $E_n = \{\{k, m\} : k \leq n, m \neq k\} \in \mathcal{G}_c$ and $E_n \subseteq^* E \subseteq [\omega]^2$ for every n , then E contains a complete subgraph (see also in [Me09]), hence \mathcal{G}_c is not a P-ideal.

Let $\text{WF} = \{T \in \text{Tree} : [T] = \emptyset\}$ be the Π_1^1 -complete set of well-founded trees. Furthermore, let Tree' be the family of those trees T such that (i) every $t \in T$ is strictly increasing and (ii) if $\{t \in T : n \in \text{ran}(t)\} \neq \emptyset$ then it has a \subseteq -minimal element ($n \in \omega$). Then it is not hard to see that Tree' is also closed in $\mathcal{P}(\omega^{<\omega})$ hence Polish. Finally, let $\text{WF}' = \{T \in \text{Tree}' : [T] = \emptyset\}$, clearly, it is also Π_1^1 .

We will construct Wadge-reductions $\text{WF} \leq_W \text{WF}' \leq_W \mathcal{G}_c$.

$\text{WF} \leq_W \text{WF}'$: Fix an order preserving isomorphism j between $\omega^{<\omega}$ and a $T_0 \in \text{Tree}'$. More precisely, for a $t = (k_0, k_1, \dots, k_{m-1}) \in \omega^{<\omega}$ let $j(t) = (p_{k_0}^1, p_{k_0}^1 p_{k_1}^2, \dots, p_{k_0}^1 p_{k_1}^2 \dots p_{k_{m-1}}^m)$ where p_i denotes the i th prime number. Then j is one-to-one, order preserving, and $T_0 = j[\omega^{<\omega}]$ is a tree containing strictly increasing sequences. To show that T_0 satisfies (ii), assume that $n \in \text{ran}(j(t))$ for some $n \in \omega$ and $t \in \omega^{<\omega}$. Then, by the definition of j , $n = p_{k_0}^1 p_{k_1}^2 \dots p_{k_{m-1}}^m$ where $s = (k_0, k_1, \dots, k_{m-1}) \leq t$, and if $n \in \text{ran}(j(t'))$ for some $t' \in \omega^{<\omega}$ then $s \leq t'$, hence $j(s)$ is \subseteq -minimal in $\{h \in T_0 : n \in \text{ran}(h)\}$.

The map $\text{Tree} \rightarrow \text{Tree}'$, $T \mapsto j[T]$ is a continuous reduction of WF to WF' . Continuity is trivial, and also that $[T] = \emptyset$ iff $[j[T]] \neq \emptyset$, in other words, $T \in \text{WF}$ iff $j[T] \in \text{WF}'$.

$\text{WF}' \leq_W \mathcal{G}_c$: For every $T \in \text{Tree}'$ let $E_T = \bigcup \{[\text{ran}(t)]^2 : t \in T\}$. We show that the function $T \mapsto E_T$ is continuous. If $u, v \in [[\omega]^2]^{<\omega}$ are disjoint then it

is easy to see that the preimage of the basic clopen set $[u, v] = \{E \subseteq [\omega]^2 : u \subseteq E, v \cap E = \emptyset\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}([\omega]^2)$ is

$$\{T \in \text{Tree}' : (\forall \{x, y\} \in u \exists t \in T x, y \in \text{ran}(t)) \text{ and } (\forall t \in T v \cap [\text{ran}(t)]^2 = \emptyset)\}.$$

Although, as the collection of the sets satisfying the second part of the condition is a countable intersection of clopen sets, this set seems to be closed (and it is enough to prove that \mathcal{G}_c is Π_1^1 -complete), actually, it is open in Tree' : Let $m = \max(\cup v) + 1$. Then the set $\{T \in \text{Tree}' : \forall t \in T v \cap [\text{ran}(t)]^2 = \emptyset\}$ is the intersection of Tree' and the clopen set (in $\mathcal{P}(\omega^{<\omega})$)

$$[\emptyset, \{t \in m^{<m} : t \text{ is strictly increasing and } v \cap [\text{ran}(t)]^2 \neq \emptyset\}].$$

The function $T \mapsto E_T$ is a reduction of WF' to \mathcal{G}_c : Clearly, if $T \in \text{Tree}'$ and $x \in [T]$ then $X = \text{ran}(x) \in [\omega]^\omega$ shows that $E_T \notin \mathcal{G}_c$ (i.e. $[X]^2 \subseteq E$). Conversely, if $[X]^2 \subseteq E_T$ and $X = \{k_0 < k_1 < \dots\}$, then for every n there is a $t_n \in T$ such that $k_n, k_{n+1} \in \text{ran}(t_n)$, we can assume that t_n is minimal in $\{s \in T : k_{n+1} \in \text{ran}(s)\}$. It yields that $t_0 \subseteq t_1 \subseteq t_2 \subseteq \dots$ is an infinite chain in T . \square

In the following example, we show that a seemingly “very” Π_2^1 definition can also give us a Π_1^1 -complete ideal.

Theorem 3.4. *The ideal*

$$\mathcal{J}_0 = \{A \subseteq \omega \times \omega : \forall X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega \exists X' \in [X]^\omega \exists Y' \in [Y]^\omega A \cap (X' \times Y') = \emptyset\}$$

is a Π_1^1 -complete (in $\mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega)$), tall, non P -ideal.

Proof. Tallness is trivial because injective partial functions from ω to ω belong to \mathcal{J}_0 . The failure of the P property is also easy: Consider the sets $n \times \omega \in \mathcal{J}$. If for some A we have $n \times \omega \subseteq^* A$ for every n then every vertical section of A is co-finite, and such a set is clearly \mathcal{J}_0 -positive.

First we show that this ideal is Π_1^1 , for which the next claim is clearly enough. For $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega$ define $T^\uparrow(X, Y) = \{(n, k) \in X \times Y : n < k\}$ and $T^\downarrow(X, Y) = \{(n, k) \in X \times Y : n > k\}$.

Claim. $A \in \mathcal{J}_0$ iff for every infinite X and Y the set A does not contain $T^\uparrow(X, Y)$ or $T^\downarrow(X, Y)$.

Proof of the Claim. The “only if” part is trivial. Conversely, assume that $A \notin \mathcal{J}_0$, i.e. there exist $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega$ such that $A \cap (X' \times Y') \neq \emptyset$ for every $X' \in [X]^\omega$ and $Y' \in [Y]^\omega$. Fix increasing enumerations $X = \{x_0 < x_1 < x_2 < \dots\}$ and $Y = \{y_0 < y_1 < y_2 < \dots\}$. By shrinking the sets X and Y , we can assume that $x_0 < y_0 < x_1 < y_1 < \dots$, in particular $X \cap Y = \emptyset$. Consider the following coloring $c : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow 2 \times 2$: for $m < n$ let $c(m, n) = (\chi_A(x_m, y_n), \chi_A(x_n, y_m))$ where $\chi_A(x, y) = 1$ iff $(x, y) \in A$.

Applying Ramsey’s theorem, there exists an infinite homogeneous subset $S \subseteq \omega$. Let $S = Z \cup W$ be a partition into infinite subsets such that the elements of Z and W follow alternatingly in S . Then the elements of the sets $X' = \{x_m : m \in Z\}$ and $Y' = \{y_n : n \in W\}$ follow alternatingly in ω as well.

S cannot be homogeneous in color $(0, 0)$, otherwise $A \cap (X' \times Y') = \emptyset$ would hold. Similarly, if S is homogeneous in color $(1, 1)$ then $X' \times Y' \subset A$ and we are done. Now suppose that S is homogeneous in color $(1, 0)$ (for $(0, 1)$ the same argument works). If $x_m \in X', y_n \in Y'$ and $x_m < y_n$ then $m < n$ because $Z \cap W = \emptyset$. Hence by the homogeneity of S we can conclude $(x_m, y_n) \in A$, so $T^\uparrow(X', Y') \subseteq A$. \square

Now we show that \mathcal{J}_0 is $\underline{\Pi}_1^1$ -complete. We will use (see [K, 27.B]) that the set

$$S = \{C \in \mathcal{K}(2^\omega) : \forall x \in C \forall^\infty n \in \omega x(n) = 0\}$$

is $\underline{\Pi}_1^1$ -complete where $\mathcal{K}(2^\omega)$ stands for the family of compact subsets of 2^ω equipped with the Hausdorff metric, i.e. with the Vietoris topology, we know that $\mathcal{K}(2^\omega)$ is a compact Polish space.

To finish the proof, we will define a Borel map $\mathcal{K}(2^\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega)$, $C \mapsto A_C$ such that $C \in S$ iff $A_C \in \mathcal{J}_0$. Fix an enumeration $\{s_m : m \in \omega\}$ of $2^{<\omega}$, for every $s \in 2^{<\omega}$ define $[s] = \{x \in 2^\omega : s \subseteq x\}$ (a basic clopen subset of 2^ω), and let

$$A_C = \{(m, n) : |s_m| > n, s_m(n) = 1, \text{ and } [s_m] \cap C \neq \emptyset\}.$$

For $C \in S$ we show that $A_C \in \mathcal{J}_0$. Let $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega$ be arbitrary. If the set $\{m \in X : [s_m] \cap C = \emptyset\}$ is infinite then we are done, since

$$A_C \cap (\{m \in X : [s_m] \cap C = \emptyset\} \times Y) = \emptyset.$$

Otherwise, using the compactness of C we can choose an $\{m_0 < m_1 < \dots\} = X' \in [X]^\omega$ and a convergent sequence $(x_i)_{i \in \omega}$ such that $x_i \in [s_{m_i}] \cap C$ for every i . If $x_i \rightarrow x$ then $x \in C \in S$ so $x(n) = 0$ for every $n \geq n_0$ for some n_0 . If $n \in Y \setminus n_0$ then for every large enough i we have $n < |s_{m_i}|$ and $s_{m_i}(n) = x(n) = 0$, hence the section $\{m : (m, n) \in (A_C \cap (X' \times Y))\}$ is finite. On the other hand, for a fixed m if $|s_m| \leq n$ then $(m, n) \notin A_C$, therefore the section $\{n : (m, n) \in (A_C \cap (X' \times Y))\}$ is also finite. By an easy induction, one can define an $X'' \in [X']^\omega$ and a $Y'' \in [Y]^\omega$ such that $A_C \cap (X'' \times Y'') = \emptyset$.

Now we show that if $C \notin S$ then $A_C \notin \mathcal{J}_0$. Let $x \in C$ be so that $Y = \{n : x(n) = 1\}$ is infinite and let $X = \{m : x \in [s_m]\}$. Now clearly, if $(m, n) \in X \times Y$ then $(m, n) \in A_C$ if and only if $n < |s_m|$. In particular, for every $n \in Y$ the set $\{m \in X : (m, n) \notin A_C\}$ is finite, and it clearly implies that the rectangle $X \times Y$ witnesses that $A_C \notin \mathcal{J}_0$. \square

Remark 3.5. One can give an alternate proof of Theorem 3.3 constructing a Borel reduction of the set C to \mathcal{G}_C .

Theorem 3.6. *There exist $\underline{\Sigma}_n^1$ - and $\underline{\Pi}_n^1$ -complete tall ideals for every $n \geq 1$.*

Proof. First we will construct $\underline{\Sigma}_n^1$ -complete ideals. Let \mathcal{J} be a tall Borel ideal, \mathcal{A} be a perfect \mathcal{J} -AD family, and let \mathcal{A}_n be a $\underline{\Sigma}_n^1$ -complete subset of the Polish space \mathcal{A} . Define $\mathcal{J}_n = \text{id}(\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{A}_n)$, i.e. \mathcal{J}_n is the ideal generated by $\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{A}_n$. Then \mathcal{J}_n is a tall proper (because \mathcal{A}_n is infinite) ideal. \mathcal{J}_n is $\underline{\Sigma}_n^1$ because

$$\mathcal{J}_n = \{X \subseteq \omega : \exists k \in \omega \exists (A_i)_{i < k} \in \mathcal{A}_n^k \ X \setminus (A_0 \cup A_1 \cup \dots \cup A_{k-1}) \in \mathcal{J}\}$$

In order to see that \mathcal{J}_n is Σ_n^1 -complete, we know that if B is a Σ_n^1 set in a Polish space \mathcal{X} , then it can be reduced to \mathcal{A}_n with a continuous map $f : \mathcal{X} \rightarrow \mathcal{A} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$, furthermore applying the trivial observation that $\mathcal{A}_n = \mathcal{J}_n \cap \mathcal{A}$, we obtain that this map is in fact a reduction of B to \mathcal{J}_n as well.

Now we proceed with Π_n^1 ideals. We can assume that $n > 1$ (see the last two theorems above). Again, there exists a Π_n^1 -complete set $\mathcal{B}_n \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. The previous argument gives that the ideal $\mathcal{J}'_n = \text{id}(\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{B}_n)$ is Π_n^1 -hard, so it is enough to prove that \mathcal{J}'_n is Π_n^1 . In order to see this just notice that since \mathcal{A} is an \mathcal{J} -AD-family, if $\mathcal{J}_0 = \text{id}(\mathcal{J} \cup \mathcal{A})$ then we have

$$X \in \mathcal{J}_0 \setminus \mathcal{J}'_n \text{ iff } X \in \mathcal{J}_0 \text{ and } \exists A \in \mathcal{A} \setminus \mathcal{B}_n \ A \cap X \in \mathcal{J}^+.$$

This implies, as \mathcal{J}_0 is clearly Σ_1^1 , that $\mathcal{J}_0 \setminus \mathcal{J}'_n$ is a Σ_n^1 set, and hence \mathcal{J}'_n is Π_n^1 (here we used that $\mathcal{J}'_n \subseteq \mathcal{J}_0$ and that $n > 1$). \square

The idea of the above proof can be used to construct Σ_α^0 -complete ideals for $\alpha \geq 3$ as well.

4. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.6

Proof. Applying Corollary 1.8, we can fix perfect \mathcal{J} -AD families \mathcal{A}_X on every $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$. The statement “ \mathcal{A}_X is an \mathcal{J} -AD family” is (at most) Π_2^1 hence absolute because if $\mathcal{A}_X = [T]$ is coded by the perfect tree $T \in \text{Tree}_2 = \{T \subseteq 2^{<\omega} : T \text{ is a tree}\}$ then “ \mathcal{A}_X is an \mathcal{J} -AD family” \equiv

$$\forall x, y \in [T] (x \in \mathcal{J}^+ \text{ and } (x = y \text{ or } x \cap y \in \mathcal{J}))$$

where of course we are working on 2^ω and $(x \cap y)(n) = x(n) \cdot y(n)$ for every n .

For every $X, Y \in \mathcal{J}^+$ let $B(X, Y) = \{A \in \mathcal{A}_X : A \cap Y \in \mathcal{J}^+\}$. Then it is a continuous preimage of \mathcal{J}^+ (under $\mathcal{A}_X \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$, $A \mapsto A \cap Y$), hence if \mathcal{J} is analytic then $B(X, Y)$ is coanalytic, and similarly, if \mathcal{J} is coanalytic then $B(X, Y)$ is analytic.

Let $\kappa = |c^V|^W$ and fix an enumeration $\{X_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ of the set $\mathcal{J}^+ \cap V$ in W . Working in W , we will construct the desired \mathcal{J} -AD refinement $\{A_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$, $A_\alpha \subseteq X_\alpha$ by recursion on κ . During this process, we will also define a sequence $(B_\alpha)_{\alpha < \kappa}$ in \mathcal{J}^+ .

Assume that $\{A_\xi : \xi < \alpha\}$ and $(B_\xi)_{\xi < \alpha}$ are done. Let γ_α be minimal such that $B(X_{\gamma_\alpha}, X_\alpha)$ contains a perfect set. This property, namely, that an analytic or coanalytic set $H \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ contains a perfect set, is absolute because if it is analytic then “ H contains a perfect subset” iff “ H is uncountable” is of the form “ $\forall f \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)^\omega \exists x (x \in H \text{ and } x \notin \text{ran}(f))$ ” hence it is Π_2^1 ; and if H is coanalytic then “ H contains a perfect set” is of the form “ $\exists T \in \text{Tree}_2 (T \text{ is perfect and } \forall x \in [T] x \in H)$ ” hence it is Σ_2^1 . In particular, $\gamma_\alpha \leq \alpha$. We also know that if C is a perfect set coded in V , then in W it contains κ many new elements: We know it holds for 2^ω e.g. because of the group structure on it, and we can compute new elements of C along a homeomorphism between C and 2^ω fixed in V . Let

$$B_\alpha \in B(X_{\gamma_\alpha}, X_\alpha) \setminus (V \cup \{B_\xi : \xi < \alpha\}) \text{ be arbitrary,}$$

and finally, let $A_\alpha = X_\alpha \cap B_\alpha \in \mathcal{J}^+$. We claim that $\{A_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ is an \mathcal{J} -AD family (it is clearly a refinement of $\mathcal{J}^+ \cap V$). Let $\alpha, \beta < \kappa$, $\alpha \neq \beta$.

If $\gamma_\alpha = \gamma_\beta = \gamma$ then $B_\alpha, B_\beta \in \mathcal{A}_{X_\gamma}$ are distinct, and hence $A_\alpha \cap A_\beta \subseteq B_\alpha \cap B_\beta \in \mathcal{J}$ (actually, we can assume that it is finite).

If $\gamma_\alpha < \gamma_\beta$, then because of the minimality of γ_β , we know that $B(X_{\gamma_\alpha}, X_\beta)$ does not contain perfect subsets. It is enough to see that $B(X_{\gamma_\alpha}, X_\beta)$ is the same set in V and W , i.e. if $\psi(x, r)$ is a $\Sigma_1^1(r)$ or $\Pi_1^1(r)$ definition of this set then $\forall x \in W (\psi(x, r) \rightarrow x \in V)$. Why? Because then $B_\alpha \notin B(X_{\gamma_\alpha}, X_\beta)$ but $B_\alpha \in \mathcal{A}_{X_{\gamma_\alpha}}$, hence it yields that $A_\alpha \cap A_\beta \subseteq B_\alpha \cap X_\beta \in \mathcal{J}$.

The set $K := B(X_{\gamma_\alpha}, X_\beta)$ is analytic or coanalytic and does not contain perfect subsets (neither in V nor in W). Applying the Mansfield-Solovay theorem, we know that $K \subseteq L[r]$ ($r \in V$). We also know that $(L[r])^V \cap \mathcal{P}(\omega) = (L[r])^W \cap \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ holds because $\omega_1^W \subseteq V$, hence $K^V = K^W$. \square

Remark 4.1. It is natural to ask the following: Assume that $V \subseteq W$ are transitive models, W contains new reals, and let C be a perfect set coded in W . Does C contain at least $|c^V|^W$ many new elements in W ? In other words: Does $|C^W \setminus V|^W \geq |c^V|^W$ hold? Surprisingly, the answer is no! Moreover, it is possible that there is a perfect set of groundmodel reals in the extension, see [VW98].

Remark 4.2. What can we say about possible generalizations of Theorem 1.6, for example, can we weaken the condition on the complexity of the ideal? In general, this statement is false. Let $\varphi(x)$ be a Σ_2^1 definition of a Σ_2^1 (i.e. Δ_2^1) prime P-ideal \mathcal{J} in L . (How to construct such an ideal? Using a Δ_2^1 -good well-order \leq on $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$, by the most natural recursion, at every stage extending our family with a \leq -minimal element which can be added without generating $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ and also with a \leq -minimal pseudounion of the previous elements, avoiding universal quantification by applying goodness, we obtain such an ideal.) We cannot expect that $\varphi(x)$ defines an ideal in general but we can talk about the *generated* ideal: $x \in \mathcal{J}$ iff “ $\exists y \in \mathcal{J} x \subseteq y$ ” which is Σ_2^1 too. If r is a Sacks real over L , then \mathcal{J} is still a prime P-ideal in $L[r]$ (see [BrJ, Lemma 7.3.48]) hence $\mathcal{J}^+ \cap L$ does not have any \mathcal{J} -ADR's in $L[r]$.

5. ON THE EXISTENCE OF PERFECT $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD FAMILIES

First of all, we show that the reverse implication in the first part of Corollary 1.8 does not hold.

Example 5.1. The assumption that there is a perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD family does not imply that \mathcal{J} is meager: Fix a prime ideal \mathcal{J} on ω . For every partition $P = (P_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into finite sets, fix an $X_P \in [\omega]^\omega$ such that $A_P = \bigcup \{P_n : n \in X_P\} \in \mathcal{J}$ (notice that \mathcal{J} cannot be meager); and let the ideal \mathcal{J} on $2^{<\omega}$ be generated by the sets of the form $A'_P = \bigcup \{2^k : k \in A_P\}$.

Clearly, the family $\{\{f \upharpoonright n : n \in \omega\} : f \in 2^\omega\}$ of branches of $2^{<\omega}$ is a perfect AD family. We show that $\{f \upharpoonright n : n \in \omega\} \in \mathcal{J}^+$. Notice that $\{\text{dom}(s) : s \in A'_P\} = A_P \in \mathcal{J}$ for every P . Thus, a set of the form $B_f = \{f \upharpoonright n : n \in \omega\}$ cannot be an element of the ideal because $\{\text{dom}(s) : s \in B_f\} = \omega$.

\mathcal{J} is not meager: Assume the contrary, then by Theorem 1.7 there exists a partition $Q = (Q_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of $2^{<\omega}$ into finite sets such that $\{n \in \omega : Q_n \subseteq A\}$ is finite for every $A \in \mathcal{J}$. Then there is a partition $P = (P_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into finite sets such that for every n there is an m with $Q_m \subseteq \bigcup \{2^k : k \in P_n\}$. We know that $A'_p \in \mathcal{J}$, a contradiction because A'_p contains infinitely many Q_m 's.

What can we say if there are perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families on every $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$? In this case we have only consistent counterexamples.

Theorem 5.2. *Assume that $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{c}$. Then there is a non-meager ideal \mathcal{J} on ω such that there are perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families on every $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$.*

Proof. Let $[\omega]^\omega = \{X_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$ and $\{\text{partitions of } \omega \text{ into finite sets}\} = \{P_\alpha = (P_n^\alpha)_{n \in \omega} : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$ be enumerations. We will construct the desired ideal \mathcal{J} as an increasing union $\bigcup \{\mathcal{J}_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$ of ideals by recursion on $\alpha < \mathfrak{c}$. At the α th stage we will make sure that

- (i) \mathcal{J}_α is generated by $|\alpha|$ many elements;
- (ii) P_α cannot witness that \mathcal{J}_α is meager;
- (iii) either X_α belongs to \mathcal{J}_α or there is a perfect $(\mathcal{J}_\alpha, \text{Fin})$ -AD family on X_α ;
- (iv) we do not destroy the $(\mathcal{J}_\beta, \text{Fin})$ -AD families we may have constructed in previous stages.

Let $\mathcal{J}_0 = \text{Fin}$ and fix a perfect AD family \mathcal{A}_0 on X_0 . At stage $\alpha > 0$ we already have the ideals \mathcal{J}_β for every $\beta < \alpha$, let $\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha} = \bigcup \{\mathcal{J}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$. We also have perfect $(\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families \mathcal{A}_β on $X_\beta \in \mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}^+$ for certain $\beta \in D_\alpha \subseteq \alpha$.

If we can add X_α to $\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}$, that is, $\mathcal{A}_\beta \cap \text{id}(\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha} \cup \{X_\alpha\}) = \emptyset$ for every $\beta \in D_\alpha$, then let $\mathcal{J}'_\alpha = \text{id}(\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha} \cup \{X_\alpha\})$ and $D'_\alpha = D_\alpha$.

Suppose that we cannot add X_α to $\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}$, that is, $\mathcal{A}_\beta \cap \text{id}(\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha} \cup \{X_\alpha\}) \neq \emptyset$ for some $\beta \in D_\alpha$. Since $\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}$ is generated by $< \mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{c}$ many sets, it is an everywhere meager ideal (see [So77] or [Bl10, Thm. 9.10]). We can apply Corollary 1.8 to obtain a perfect $(\mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}, \text{Fin})$ -AD family \mathcal{A}_α on X_α , let $\mathcal{J}'_\alpha = \mathcal{J}_{<\alpha}$, and let $D'_\alpha = D_\alpha \cup \{\alpha\}$.

Fix a partition $Q = (Q_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into finite sets such that $\{n \in \omega : Q_n \subseteq A\}$ is finite for every $A \in \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$ (we know that \mathcal{J}'_α is meager).

Claim. *There exist partitions $Q_{\beta, B} = (Q_n^{\beta, B})_{n \in \omega}$ for every $\beta \in D'_\alpha$ and $B \in \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$ such that $A \cap Q_n^{\beta, B} \setminus B \neq \emptyset$ for every $\beta \in D'_\alpha$, $A \in \mathcal{A}_\beta$, $B \in \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$, and $n \in \omega$.*

Proof of the Claim. Let $\beta \in D'_\alpha$ and $B \in \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$. We know that \mathcal{A}_β is compact as a subset of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$. Basic open sets in $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ are of the form $[s, t] = \{A \subseteq \omega : s \cap A = \emptyset \text{ and } t \subseteq A\}$ for disjoint, finite $s, t \subseteq \omega$. Then $\mathcal{A}_\beta \subseteq \bigcup \{[\emptyset, \{n\}] : n \in \omega \setminus B\}$ because $A \setminus B$ is infinite for every $A \in \mathcal{A}_\beta$. Therefore $\mathcal{A}_\beta \subseteq \bigcup \{[\emptyset, \{n\}] : n \in N_0 \setminus B\}$ for an $N_0 \in \omega$, in particular, $A \cap N_0 \setminus B \neq \emptyset$ for every $A \in \mathcal{A}_\beta$. Let $Q_0^{\beta, B} = [0, N_0)$. We can proceed by the same argument: $\mathcal{A}_\beta \subseteq \bigcup \{[\emptyset, \{n\}] : n \in [N_0, \omega) \setminus B\}$ hence there is an $N_1 > N_0$ such that $\mathcal{A}_\beta \subseteq \bigcup \{[\emptyset, \{n\}] : n \in [N_0, N_1) \setminus B\}$, in other words, $A \cap [N_0, N_1) \setminus B \neq \emptyset$ for every $A \in \mathcal{A}_\beta$. Let $Q_1^{\beta, B} = [N_0, N_1)$ etc. \square

Now we have the family $\mathcal{Q} = \{P_\alpha\} \cup \{Q\} \cup \{Q_{\beta,B} : \beta \in D'_\alpha, B \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha\}$ of partitions where $\mathcal{C}_\alpha \subseteq \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$ is a cofinal family, $|\mathcal{C}_\alpha| \leq \max\{|\alpha|, \omega\}$. $|\mathcal{Q}| < \mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{b}$ hence there is a partition $R = (R_m)_{m \in \omega}$ which dominates all of these partitions, that is, $\forall P = (P_n)_{n \in \omega} \in \mathcal{Q} \forall^\infty m \exists n P_n \subseteq R_m$ (see [B110, Thm. 2.10]). Let $Y = \bigcup \{R_{2n} : n \in \omega\}$ and $\mathcal{J}_\alpha = \text{id}(\mathcal{J}'_\alpha \cup \{Y\})$.

Then (i) is clearly satisfied, in order to see (ii) notice that by the fact that the partition R_m was dominating and $P_\alpha \in \mathcal{Q}$, for almost every m there exists an n with $P_n^\alpha \subseteq R_{2m}$. Condition (iii) is also clear if $X_\alpha \in \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$.

If $X_\alpha \notin \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$ then by definition $\alpha \in D'_\alpha$ so to see (iii) and (iv) we have to show that for every $\beta \in D'_\alpha$ the family \mathcal{A}_β is not just an $(\mathcal{J}'_\alpha, \text{Fin})$ -AD family, but also an $(\mathcal{J}_\alpha, \text{Fin})$ -AD family. In other words, it is enough to check that for every $A \in \mathcal{A}_\beta$ and $B \in \mathcal{J}'_\alpha$ we have $A \setminus (B \cup Y) \neq \emptyset$. Fix such A and B , we can assume that $B \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha$. Then for almost every m , there is an n_m such that $Q_{n_m}^{\beta,B} \subseteq R_{2m+1}$, and by the claim we know that $A \cap Q_{n_m}^{\beta,B} \setminus B \neq \emptyset$. Therefore, $A \setminus (B \cup Y)$ is infinite, hence $\mathcal{A}_\beta \cap \mathcal{J}_\alpha = \emptyset$ for every $\beta \in D'_\alpha$. \square

What can we say about ideals on the second level of the projective hierarchy, do there always exist perfect or at least uncountable $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families? If all Σ_2^1 and Π_2^1 sets have the Baire property, then of course, yes because then Σ_2^1 and Π_2^1 ideals are meager and we can apply Corollary 1.8. On the other hand, if \mathcal{J} is a Σ_2^1 (i.e. Δ_2^1) prime ideal (e.g. in L) then every \mathcal{J} -AD family is a singleton.

Similarly, we can construct a Σ_2^1 -ideal \mathcal{J} in L such that there are infinite \mathcal{J} -AD families but all of them are countable: Copy the above ideal \mathcal{J} to the elements of a partition $\{P_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$ of ω , and let \mathcal{J} be the generated ideal.

This last example is very artificial in the sense that, this ideal is constructed from maximal ideals in a very “obvious” way, many of its restrictions are prime ideals. However, we can construct even more peculiar ideals:

Proposition 5.3. *Suppose that there exists a Δ_n^1 prime ideal on ω for some n . Then there exists a Δ_n^1 ideal \mathcal{J} such that \mathcal{J} is nowhere maximal but every \mathcal{J} -AD family is countable. In particular, there exists such a Δ_2^1 ideal in L .*

Proof. Let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter and define $\mu : \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow [0, 1]$ as $\mu(A) = \lim_{\mathcal{U}} \frac{|A \cap n|}{n}$ where $\lim_{\mathcal{U}}$ stands for the \mathcal{U} -limit operation on sequences in topological spaces, that is, $\lim_{\mathcal{U}}(a_n) = a$ iff $\{n \in \omega : a_n \in V\} \in \mathcal{U}$ for every neighbourhood V of a . It is easy to see that if $\{a_n : n \in \omega\}$ is compact, then $\lim_{\mathcal{U}}(a_n)_{n \in \omega}$ exists, in particular, μ is defined on every $A \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)$. It is also straightforward to show that μ is a finitely additive non-atomic probability measure on $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$, that is, $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$, $\mu(A \cup B) = \mu(A) + \mu(B)$ if $A \cap B = \emptyset$, $\mu(\omega) = 1$, and if $\mu(X) = \varepsilon > 0$ then for every $\delta \in (0, \varepsilon)$ there is a $Y_\delta \subseteq X$ with $\mu(Y_\delta) = \delta$.

Let $\mathcal{J} = \{A \subseteq \omega : \mu(A) = 0\}$. Then \mathcal{J} is an ideal. \mathcal{J} is nowhere maximal because of μ is non-atomic (in particular, there are infinite \mathcal{J} -AD families). We show that every \mathcal{J} -AD family is countable. If there was an uncountable \mathcal{J} -AD family \mathcal{A} , then $\mathcal{A}_n = \{A \in \mathcal{A} : \mu(A) > 1/n\}$ would be uncountable for some

$n \in \omega$ and therefore among every n many element of \mathcal{A}_n there would be two with \mathcal{J} -positive intersection.

Notice that if \mathcal{U} is $\overset{\Delta}{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}_n^1$ ($n \geq 2$) then \mathcal{J} is also $\overset{\Delta}{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}_n^1$ because $A \in \mathcal{J}$ iff $\forall k \in \omega \{n \in \omega : |A \cap n|/n < 2^{-k}\} \in \mathcal{U}$, and the function $A \mapsto \{n \in \omega : |A \cap n|/n < 2^{-k}\}$ is continuous (for every k). \square

6. ON $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR's

In this section, we study Question 1.10.

Theorem 6.1. *Assume MA_κ and let \mathcal{J} be an everywhere meager ideal, then every $\mathcal{H} \in [\mathcal{J}^+]^{\leq \kappa}$ has an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{H} = \{H_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ be an enumeration. Define $p \in \mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}(\mathcal{H})$ iff p is a function, $\text{dom}(p) \in [\kappa]^{< \omega}$, and $p(\alpha) \in [H_\alpha]^{< \omega}$ for every $\alpha \in \text{dom}(p)$; $p \leq q$ iff $\text{dom}(p) \supseteq \text{dom}(q)$, $\forall \alpha \in \text{dom}(q)$ $p(\alpha) \supseteq q(\alpha)$, and $\forall \{\alpha, \beta\} \in [\text{dom}(q)]^2$ $p(\alpha) \cap p(\beta) = q(\alpha) \cap q(\beta)$.

Then \mathbb{P} is a poset. First of all, we show that \mathbb{P} has the ccc. Let $\{p_\xi : \xi < \omega_1\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Then $\{\text{dom}(p_\xi) : \xi < \omega_1\} \subseteq [\kappa]^{< \omega}$. We can assume that this family forms a Δ -system, $\text{dom}(p_\xi) = D_\xi \cup R$. There are at most ω many functions $R \rightarrow \text{Fin}$, hence we can also assume that there is a $q \in \mathbb{P}$ such that $p_\xi \upharpoonright R = q$ for every $\xi < \omega_1$. Clearly, $p_\xi \cup p_\zeta \in \mathbb{P}$ and $p_\xi \cup p_\zeta \leq p_\xi$ for every $\xi, \zeta < \omega_1$.

It is easy to see that for every $\alpha < \kappa$ the set $D_\alpha = \{p \in \mathbb{P} : \alpha \in \text{dom}(p)\}$ is dense in \mathbb{P} . If G is a $\{D_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ -generic filter, then let $F_G : \kappa \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$, $F_G(\alpha) = \bigcup \{p(\alpha) : p \in G\}$. Clearly, $F_G(\alpha) \subseteq H_\alpha$ for every α .

We show that $F_G(\alpha) \cap F_G(\beta)$ is finite for every distinct $\alpha, \beta < \kappa$. Let $p \in D_\alpha \cap G$, $q \in D_\beta \cap G$, and $r \in G$ be a common lower bound of them. It is easy to see that $F_G(\alpha) \cap F_G(\beta) = r(\alpha) \cap r(\beta)$.

If somehow we can make sure that $F_G(\alpha) \in \mathcal{J}^+$, then we are done because $\{F_G(\alpha) : \alpha < \kappa\}$ will be an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR of \mathcal{H} . We show that if G is (V, \mathbb{P}) -generic then $F_G(\alpha)$ is a Cohen-real in $\mathcal{P}(H_\alpha)$ over V . It is enough because then $F_G(\alpha) \notin \mathcal{J} \upharpoonright H_\alpha$ (we know that $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright H_\alpha$ is meager) and to show that $V[F_G(\alpha)] \models F_G(\alpha) \notin \mathcal{J} \upharpoonright H_\alpha$, it is enough to use countable many dense sets. Why? For every α we can fix a countable family $\mathcal{C}_\alpha = \{C_n^\alpha : n \in \omega\}$ of closed nowhere dense subsets of $\mathcal{P}(H_\alpha)$ which covers $\mathcal{J} \upharpoonright H_\alpha$, and hence have countable many dense subsets of the Cohen forcing such that if a filter is generic for this family then the generic real is not covered by any element of \mathcal{C}_α . More precisely, we have to translate these dense subsets of the Cohen forcing to dense subsets in \mathbb{P} , it can be done by applying the (inverse of the) projection $\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(H_\alpha)$ defined below.

Fix an $\alpha < \kappa$, let $\mathbb{C}(H_\alpha) = \{s : s \text{ is a finite partial function form } H_\alpha \text{ to } 2\}$ where $s \leq t$ iff $s \supseteq t$ (then $\mathbb{C}(H_\alpha)$ adds a Cohen subset of H_α over V), and define the map $e = e_\alpha : \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}(H_\alpha)$ as follows:

- (i) $\text{dom}(e(p)) = \bigcup \{p(\beta) \cap H_\alpha : \beta \in \text{dom}(p)\}$;
- (ii) $e(p)(n) = 1$ iff $n \in p(\alpha)$.

We show that e is a *projection* (see e.g. [A11, page 335]), that is,

- (1) e is order-preserving, onto, and $e(\emptyset) = \emptyset$;
- (2) $\forall p \in \mathbb{P} \forall s \in \mathbb{C}(H_\alpha) (s \leq e(p) \rightarrow \exists p' \leq p \ e(p') = s)$.

Clearly, $e(\emptyset) = \emptyset$. Assume that $p \leq q$. Then clearly $\text{dom}(e(p)) \supseteq \text{dom}(e(q))$. If $n \in \text{dom}(e(q))$ and $n \in q(\alpha) \subseteq p(\alpha)$ then $e(q)(n) = e(p)(n) = 1$; if $n \in \text{dom}(e(p))$ and $n \in q(\beta) \setminus q(\alpha)$ for some $\beta \neq \alpha$ then, as $p(\alpha) \cap p(\beta) = q(\alpha) \cap q(\beta)$, $n \in p(\beta) \setminus p(\alpha)$ and hence $e(q)(n) = e(p)(n) = 0$. This yields that e is indeed order preserving.

To show that e is onto, we have to assume that $H_\alpha \subseteq \bigcup \{H_\beta : \beta \neq \alpha\}$ (and w.l.o.g. we can do so by extending \mathcal{H} to be a cover of ω and adding ω as an element to \mathcal{H}). For an $s \in \mathbb{C}(H_\alpha)$ define $p \in \mathbb{P}$ as follows: Fix a finite $D \subseteq \kappa$ containing α such that $\text{dom}(s) \subseteq \bigcup \{H_\beta : \beta \in D\}$, let $\text{dom}(p) = D$, and define $p(\alpha) = s^{-1}(1)$ and $p(\beta) = \{n \in H_\beta \cap H_\alpha : s(n) = 0\}$. Then $e(p) = s$.

To show that e satisfies (2), fix a $p \in \mathbb{P}$, an $s \in \mathbb{C}(H_\alpha)$, and assume that $s \leq e(p)$. Define $p' \in \mathbb{P}$ as follows: For every $n \in J = (s \setminus e(p))^{-1}(0)$ pick a $\gamma_n \in \kappa \setminus \{\alpha\}$ such that $n \in H_{\gamma_n}$. Let $\text{dom}(p') = \text{dom}(p) \cup \{\gamma_n : n \in J\}$ and define $p'(\alpha) = p(\alpha) \cup s^{-1}(1)$, if $\beta \in \text{dom}(p') \setminus \{\alpha\}$ then $p'(\beta) = p(\beta) \cup \{n \in J : \beta = \gamma_n\}$. It is straightforward to see that $p' \in \mathbb{P}$, $p' \leq p$, and $e(p') = s$.

We know that if G is (V, \mathbb{P}) -generic then $e[G]$ generates a (V, \mathbb{C}) -generic filter G' . Notice that the Cohen real defined from G' is $F_G(\alpha)$, so we are done. \square

Unfortunately, at this moment, we do not know whether we really needed Martin's Axiom in the previous theorem or it holds in ZFC. We show that if we attempt to construct a counterexample, that is, say a tall Borel ideal \mathcal{J} and a family $\mathcal{H} \in [\mathcal{J}^+]^{<\mathfrak{c}}$ without a $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR, we have to be careful. Let us define the following cardinal invariants of tall ideals on ω : The *star-additivity* of \mathcal{J} is

$$\text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) = \min \{|\mathcal{X}| : \mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{J} \text{ and } \nexists A \in \mathcal{J} \forall X \in \mathcal{X} \ X \subseteq^* A\},$$

the *Fodor number* of \mathcal{J} is

$$F(\mathcal{J}) = \min \{|\mathcal{H}| : \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{J}^+ \text{ has no } \mathcal{J}\text{-ADR}\},$$

and the *star-Fodor number* of \mathcal{J} is

$$F^*(\mathcal{J}) = \min \{|\mathcal{H}| : \mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{J}^+ \text{ has no } (\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})\text{-ADR}\}.$$

Clearly, \mathcal{J} is a P-ideal iff $\text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) > \omega$. Proposition 1.9 says that $F(\mathcal{J}) = \mathfrak{c}$ whenever \mathcal{J} is everywhere meager; and clearly, $F^*(\mathcal{J}) \leq F(\mathcal{J})$.

Fact 6.2. *If $\text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) < F(\mathcal{J})$ then $\text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) < F^*(\mathcal{J})$. If $\text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) = F(\mathcal{J})$ then $F(\mathcal{J}) = F^*(\mathcal{J})$.*

Proof. Assume that $\mathcal{H} = \{H_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\} \subseteq \mathcal{J}^+$ where $\kappa = \text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) < F(\mathcal{J})$. First fix an \mathcal{J} -ADR $\{A_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ of \mathcal{H} ($A_\alpha \subseteq H_\alpha$). Then for every $\alpha < \kappa$ fix a $B_\alpha \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $A_\alpha \cap A_\beta \subseteq^* B_\alpha$ for every $\beta < \alpha$, and let $A'_\alpha = A_\alpha \setminus B_\alpha$. Then $\{A'_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ is an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR of \mathcal{H} . The second statement can be proved by the same argument. \square

In particular, if \mathcal{J} is an everywhere meager \mathcal{P} -ideal and $F^*(\mathcal{J}) < \mathfrak{c}$, then $F^*(\mathcal{J}) < F(\mathcal{J})$ hence $\text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) < F(\mathcal{J})$ and so $\omega_1 \leq \text{add}^*(\mathcal{J}) < F^*(\mathcal{J}) < \mathfrak{c}$, therefore $\mathfrak{c} \geq \omega_3$.

7. MIXING REALS

In this section, we study two closely related properties of forcing notions, one of which is slightly stronger than “ $[\omega]^\omega \cap V$ has an ADR in $V^\mathbb{P}$ ”.

First of all, let us recall the following definition from the introduction: Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing notion. We say that an $f \in \omega^\omega \cap V^\mathbb{P}$ is a *mixing real* over V if $|f[X] \cap Y| = \omega$ for every $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$. (Clearly, it is enough to require that $f[X] \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ for every $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$.) If such an f is one-to-one, then we call it an *injective mixing real* or a *mixing injection*.

We already mentioned that mixing reals can be seen as “infinite splitting partitions” (see the proof below), and that if \mathbb{P} adds a mixing injection then it is easy to find an ADR of $[\omega]^\omega \cap V$ in $V^\mathbb{P}$.

Proposition 7.1. *Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing notion. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *There is a mixing real $f \in \omega^\omega \cap V^\mathbb{P}$ over V .*
- (ii) *There is an $f \in \omega^\omega \cap V^\mathbb{P}$ such that $f[X] = \omega$ for all $X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$.*
- (iii) *There is a partition $(Y_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into infinite sets in $V^\mathbb{P}$ such that $\forall X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V \forall n |X \cap Y_n| = \omega$.*
- (iii)' *There is a partition $(Y_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into infinite sets in $V^\mathbb{P}$ such that $\forall X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V \forall n X \cap Y_n \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. (ii) \rightarrow (i) and (iii) \leftrightarrow (iii)' are trivial. (ii) \leftrightarrow (iii)' because let $Y_n = f^{-1}(n)$ (and vice versa). Finally, (i) implies (ii): Fix a partition $(C_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into infinite sets in V and let $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$, $g \upharpoonright C_n \equiv n$. If f is a mixing real over V , then $h = g \circ f$ has the required property. \square

Proposition 7.2. *Let \mathbb{P} be a forcing notion.*

- (i) *If \mathbb{P} adds random reals then it adds mixing reals.*
- (ii) *If \mathbb{P} adds dominating reals, then it adds mixing reals.*
- (iii) *If \mathbb{P} adds Cohen reals then it adds mixing injections.*
- (iv) *If \mathbb{P} adds mixing injections then it adds unbounded reals.*
- (v) *If \mathbb{P} has the Laver-property, then it does not add injective mixing reals.*

Proof. (i): Let λ be the usual probability measure on ω^ω , that is, λ is uniquely determined by the values $\lambda([s]) = 2^{-s(0)-s(1)-\dots-s(n-1)-n}$ where $s : n \rightarrow \omega$ and $[s] = \{f \in \omega^\omega : s \subseteq f\}$. If $\mathcal{N}_\lambda = \{A \subseteq \omega^\omega : \lambda(A) = 0\}$, then it is well-known that $\text{Borel}(\omega^\omega)/\mathcal{N}_\lambda$ is forcing equivalent to the random forcing. It is enough to see that the set $A_{X,Y} = \{f \in \omega^\omega : |f[X] \cap Y| < \omega\}$ is a null set in ω^ω for every $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega$: $A_{X,Y} = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \{f \in \omega^\omega : f[X] \cap Y \subseteq n\}$ and if $X = \{x_k : k \in \omega\}$ and $n \in \omega$ then $\{f : f[X] \cap Y \subseteq n\} = \{f : \forall k f(x_k) \in n \cup (\omega \setminus Y)\}$. Clearly, $\sum \{2^{-m-1} : m \in n \cup (\omega \setminus Y)\} = \varepsilon < 1$ and hence $\lambda(\{f : f[X] \cap Y \subseteq n\}) \leq \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon^k = 0$.

(ii): Trivial modification of the proof of the fact (see e.g. [Hb, Fact 20.1]) that adding a dominating real implies adding a splitting real works here as

well: Adding a dominating real is equivalent to adding a dominating partition $(P_n)_{n \in \omega}$ of ω into finite sets (see [Bl10, Thm. 2.10]), that is, for every partition $(Q_m)_{m \in \omega} \in V$ of ω into finite sets, $\forall^\infty n \exists m Q_m \subseteq P_n$. Now any infinite partition of ω containing unions of infinitely many P_n 's satisfy (iii) from Proposition 7.1.

(iii): We can talk about *injective Cohen-reals*. Simply consider the forcing notion (Inj, \supseteq) where $\text{Inj} = \{s \in \omega^{<\omega} : s \text{ is one-to-one}\}$, or the forcing notion $(\text{Borel}(\text{INJ}) \setminus \mathcal{M}(\text{INJ}), \subseteq)$ where $\text{INJ} = \{f \in \omega^\omega : f \text{ is one-to-one}\}$ is a nowhere dense closed subset on ω^ω and $\mathcal{M}(\text{INJ})$ is the meager ideal on this Polish space. It is not difficult to see that these forcing notions are forcing equivalent to the Cohen forcing (moreover, INJ is homeomorphic to ω^ω).

If c is an injective Cohen-real over V , then c is mixing: For every $X, Y \in [\omega]^\omega$, the set $A'_{X,Y} = A_{X,Y} \cap \text{INJ} = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \{f \in \text{INJ} : f[X] \cap Y \subseteq n\}$ is meager because $\{f \in \text{INJ} : f[X] \cap Y \subseteq n\}$ is closed and nowhere dense in INJ .

(iv): Let $f \in \text{INJ} \cap V^{\mathbb{P}}$ be a mixing injection and assume on the contrary that there is a strictly increasing $g \in \omega^\omega \cap V$ such that $f, f^{-1} < g$ (where of course $f^{-1} < g$ means that $f^{-1}(k) < g(k)$ for every $k \in \text{ran}(f)$).

We define $X = \{x_k : k \in \omega\}, Y = \{y_k : k \in \omega\} \in [\omega]^\omega$ in V as follows: $x_0 = 0, y_0 = g(0), x_n = \max\{g(y_k) : k < n\}$, and $y_n = g(x_n)$. Suppose that $f(x_k) = y_l$ for some $k, l \in \omega$. If $k \leq l$ then

$$f(x_k) < g(x_k) = g\left(\max_{m < k} g(y_m)\right) \leq g\left(\max_{m < l} g(y_m)\right) = x_l < g(x_l) = y_l,$$

a contradiction. Now, if $k > l$ then

$$x_k = f^{-1}(y_l) < g(y_l) \leq \max\{g(y_m) : m < k\} = x_k$$

which is again impossible. Thus, $f[X] \cap Y = \emptyset$, so f cannot be a mixing injection.

(v): Fix a sequence $(a_n)_{n \in \omega} \in \omega^\omega \cap V$ satisfying $a_{n+1} - a_n > (n+2)2^{n+1}$ and $a_0 > 1$. Assume that $p \Vdash \dot{f} \in \text{INJ}$. Let \dot{g} be a \mathbb{P} -name for a function on ω such that $p \Vdash \dot{g}(n) = \dot{f} \cap (a_n \times a_n) = \{(k, l) \in a_n \times a_n : f(k) = l\}$ for every n (in particular, $p \Vdash \dot{g}(n)$ is an injective partial function from a_n to a_n). Then $p \Vdash \dot{g} \in \prod_{n \in \omega} \mathcal{P}(a_n \times a_n)$ hence, applying the Laver property of our forcing notion to the name \dot{g} for a function from ω to $[\omega \times \omega]^{<\omega}$, there is a $q \leq p$ and a “slalom” $S : \omega \rightarrow [[\omega \times \omega]^{<\omega}]^{<\omega}$ in V which catches \dot{g} , that is, $S(n) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(a_n \times a_n)$, $|S(n)| \leq 2^n$, and $q \Vdash \dot{g}(n) \in S(n)$ for every n . Without loss of generality we can assume that all elements of $S(n)$ are injective partial functions $a_n \rightarrow a_n$.

Working in V , we will define the sets $X = \{x_n : n \in \omega\}, Y = \{y_n : n \in \omega\} \in [\omega]^\omega$ by recursion on n such that $q \Vdash \dot{f}[X] \cap Y = \emptyset$.

Let $x_0 \in a_0$ be arbitrary. We know that there is a $y_0 \in a_0$ such that $(x_0, y_0) \notin \bigcup S(0)$ (a function cannot cover $\{(x_0, k) : k < a_0\}$).

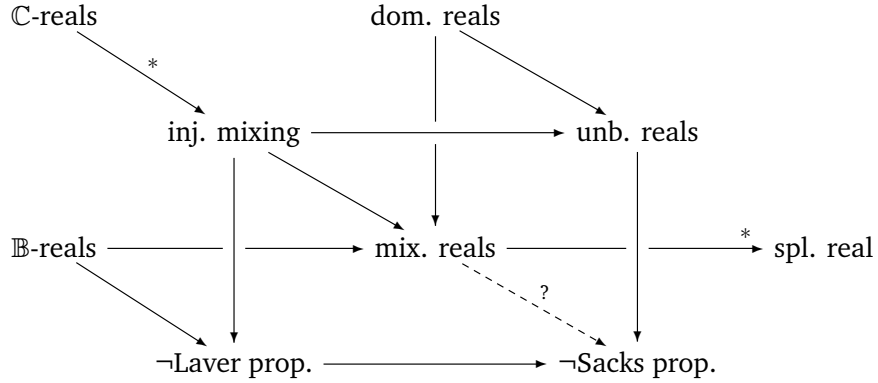
Assume that we already have $X_n = \{x_k : k \leq n\}$ and $Y_n = \{y_k : k \leq n\}$ such that $(X_n \times Y_n) \cap \bigcup_{k \leq n} \bigcup S(k) = \emptyset$. There is an $x_{n+1} \in a_{n+1} \setminus a_n$ such that

$$\{s(x_{n+1}) : s \in S(n+1), x_{n+1} \in \text{dom}(s)\} \cap Y_n = \emptyset.$$

Why? If for every $m \in a_{n+1} \setminus a_n$ there is an $s_m \in S(n+1)$ such that $s_m(m) \in Y_n$ then there is a set $H \in [a_{n+1} \setminus a_n]^{n+2}$ such that $s_m = s$ does not depend on $m \in H$ (because $|a_{n+1} \setminus a_n| > (n+2)2^{n+1}$ and $|S(n+1)| \leq 2^{n+1}$). But it would mean that $H \subseteq \text{dom}(s)$ and $|s[H]| \leq |Y_n| = n+1$ which is a contradiction because s is injective.

We also want to fix a $y_{n+1} \in a_{n+1} \setminus a_n$ such that $y_{n+1} \neq s(x_k)$ for any $k \leq n+1$, $s \in S(n+1)$ if $x_k \in \text{dom}(s)$. The set of forbidden values is of size at most $2^{n+1}(n+2)$ hence there is such a y_{n+1} . \square

In the diagram below, we summarize logical implications between classical properties of forcing notions and the ones we defined above. We will show that arrows without an $*$ above them are strict (i.e. not equivalences), and that there are no other implications between these properties. The arrow \dashrightarrow with question mark means that we do not know whether this implication holds (but the reverse implication is false). Of course, \mathbb{C} stands for the Cohen forcing, \mathbb{B} is the random forcing, and to keep the diagram small, we did not put “ \mathbb{P} adds ...” and “ \mathbb{P} has the ...” before the properties we deal with.



The non-trivial non-implications in the diagram are the following:

- $\neg\text{Laver prop.} \not\rightarrow \text{splitting reals}$:¹ The infinitely equal forcing $\mathbb{E}\mathbb{E}$ is ω^ω -bounding, preserves P-points (hence cannot add splitting reals), and $\Vdash_{\mathbb{E}\mathbb{E}} "2^\omega \cap V \text{ is a null set}"$ (see [BrJ, Lemma 7.4.13-15]). $\mathbb{E}\mathbb{E}$ cannot have the Laver property because otherwise it would have the Sacks property as well but then it could not force $2^\omega \cap V$ to be of measure zero (it follows from e.g. [BrJ, Thm. 2.3.12]).
- $\text{unbounded reals} \not\rightarrow \text{splitting reals}$: The Miller forcing (see [BrJ, 7.3.E]).
- $\text{spl. reals} \not\rightarrow \neg\text{Sacks prop.}$: The Silver forcing adds splitting reals (see [Hb, Lemma 2.3]) and it is straightforward to show that it satisfies the Sacks property.

We list the remaining questions in the next section.

¹Notice that showing “ $\neg\text{Sacks prop.} \not\rightarrow \text{splitting reals}$ ” is easier as the Miller forcing is a natural counterexample (for details see [BrJ, 7.3.E]).

8. RELATED QUESTIONS

We already presented Σ_n^1 - and Π_n^1 -complete ideals but our construction was pretty artificial.

Question 8.1. Can we define “natural” Σ_n^1 - and Π_n^1 -complete ideals?

Question 8.2. Assume that V, W and \mathcal{J} are as in Theorem 1.6. Does there exist an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR of $\mathcal{J}^+ \cap V$ in W ? Or at least an \mathcal{J} -ADR $\{A_X : X \in \mathcal{J}^+ \cap V\} \in W$ such that for every distinct $X, Y \in \mathcal{J}^+ \cap V$ (using the notations from the proof of Theorem 1.6) there is a $B_{X,Y} \in \mathcal{J} \cap V$ such that $A_X \cap A_Y \subseteq B_{X,Y}$?

Question 8.3. Does there exist a non-meager ideal \mathcal{J} (in ZFC) such that there are perfect $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -AD families on every $X \in \mathcal{J}^+$?

In Example 5.3, assuming that there is a Δ_2^1 ultrafilter, we constructed a Δ_2^1 ideal \mathcal{J} such that every \mathcal{J} -AD family is countable but \mathcal{J} is nowhere maximal.

Question 8.4. Is it consistent that there are no Δ_2^1 ultrafilters but there is a Σ_2^1 ideal \mathcal{J} such that every \mathcal{J} -AD family is countable but \mathcal{J} is nowhere maximal?

A remark to Question 8.4: We know (see [BrJ, Thm. 9.3.9 (2)]) that if there are no dominating reals over $L[r]$ for any $r \in \omega^\omega$, then there is a Σ_2^1 unbounded hence non-meager filter. If every Δ_2^1 set is Lebesgue measurable or has the Baire property, then there are no Δ_2^1 ultrafilters. For instance, these conditions above hold in the Cohen and random models over $V = L$ (see [BrJ, Thm. 9.2.1]). In these models a non-meager Σ_2^1 ideal \mathcal{J} must be nowhere maximal (otherwise a restriction of \mathcal{J} would be a Δ_2^1 prime ideal). It would be interesting to know the possible sizes of \mathcal{J} -AD families in these models.

Question 8.5. Is it consistent that for some (tall) Borel (\mathcal{P}) -ideal \mathcal{J} a family $\mathcal{H} \in [\mathcal{J}^+]^{<\mathfrak{c}}$ does not have an $(\mathcal{J}, \text{Fin})$ -ADR (i.e. $F^*(\mathcal{J}) < \mathfrak{c}$)?

Question 8.6. Does adding mixing injections imply adding Cohen reals?

Question 8.7. Does the Sacks property of a forcing notion imply that it does not add mixing reals?

Proposition 7.1 motivates the following notion: Let $n \geq 2$. We say that a forcing notion adds an n -splitting partition, if there is a partition $(Y_k)_{k < n}$ of ω into infinite sets in $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ such that $|X \cap Y_k| = \omega$ for every $X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$ and $k < n$. In particular, adding 2-splitting partitions is the same as adding splitting reals, and adding ω -splitting (infinite splitting) partitions is equivalent to adding mixing reals.

It is easy to see that if \mathbb{P} adds a splitting real then the n stage iteration of \mathbb{P} adds a 2^n -splitting partition. In fact, splitting reals and n -splitting partitions cannot be separated in terms of cardinal invariants. Let us denote \mathfrak{s}_n ($2 \leq n < \omega$) the least size of a family \mathcal{S}_n of partitions of ω into n many infinite sets such that

$$(*) \quad \forall X \in [\omega]^\omega \exists P = (P_k)_{k < n} \in \mathcal{S}_n \forall k < n |X \cap P_k| = \omega.$$

Of course, this definition makes sense for $n = \omega$ as well but \mathfrak{s}_ω stands for an already defined and studied cardinal invariant. To avoid confusions, let us denote this cardinal by $\mathfrak{s}_{\text{mix}}$.

Then $\mathfrak{s}_n = \mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{s}_2$ for every $2 \leq n < \omega$. For the non-trivial direction, assume that we have a family \mathcal{S} of splitting partitions of size \mathfrak{s} and consider all possible “ $(n - 1)$ -long iterated nestings” of these partitions. For example, if $n = 3$ then to every pair $(P = (P_0, P_1), Q = (Q_0, Q_1))$ of partitions from \mathcal{S} we associate a partition of ω into three infinite sets as follows: Let $e_0 : \omega \rightarrow Q_0$ be the increasing bijection and take the partition $(e_0[P_0], e_0[P_1], Q_1)$. We obtain $\mathfrak{s}^{n-1} = \mathfrak{s}$ many partitions of ω into n many infinite sets, the family \mathcal{S}_n of these partitions satisfies $(*)$, and hence $\mathfrak{s}_n \leq \mathfrak{s}$.

Question 8.8. Does adding n -splitting partitions ($2 \leq n < \omega$) imply adding $(n + 1)$ -splitting partitions?

Question 8.9. Is $\mathfrak{s}_{\text{mix}} = \mathfrak{s}$? Does adding splitting reals (or n -splitting partitions for every n) imply adding mixing reals? What can we say about the Silver forcing? (It is straightforward to see that it adds n -splitting partitions for every n .)

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