

IDEALS OF INDEPENDENCE

VERA FISCHER AND DIANA CAROLINA MONTOYA

ABSTRACT. We study two ideals which are naturally associated to independent families. The first of them, denoted $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$, is characterized by a diagonalization property which allows along a cofinal sequence (the order type of which of uncountable cofinality) of stages along a finite support iteration to adjoin a maximal independent family. The second ideal, denoted $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, originates in Shelah's proof of $\mathfrak{i} < \mathfrak{u}$ in [12]. We show that for every independent family \mathcal{A} , $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and define a class of maximal independent families, to which we refer as *densely maximal*, for which the two ideals coincide. Building upon the techniques of [12] we characterize Sacks indestructibility for such families in terms of properties of $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and devise a countably closed poset which adjoins a Sacks indestructible densely maximal independent family.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of various combinatorial sets of reals, among which maximal almost disjoint families, maximal cofinitary groups and towers, occupy a central place in modern set theory. In this article we study *maximal independent families*. The concept of independence first appeared in a paper of Fichtenholz and Kantorovic titled *Sur les opérations linéaires dans l'espace des fonctions bornées* [4] in which they study properties of linear functionals in the space of bounded measurable functions and define the notion of independence for measurable subsets of the unit interval. The contemporary terminology is as follows:

Definition 1 (Notation). Let \mathcal{A} be a family of infinite subsets of ω :

- We call $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ the family of finite partial functions from \mathcal{A} to 2.
- Given $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{A}^h = \bigcap \{A^{h(A)} : A \in \mathcal{A} \cap \text{dom}(h)\}$, where $A^{h(A)} = A$ if $h(A) = 0$ and $A^{h(A)} = \omega \setminus A$ otherwise.
- We refer to $\{\mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\}$ is the family of boolean combinations of \mathcal{A} .

Definition 2. A family $\mathcal{A} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$ is called *independent* if for every $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, the set \mathcal{A}^h is infinite. An independent family \mathcal{A} is said to be *maximal independent* if it is not properly contained in another independent family.

Fichtenholz and Kantorovic also prove in [4] (Lemma II) that there is an independent family of size \mathfrak{c} (see also [8] to find many different examples of such objects). This result was generalized

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by Hausdorff in [10], who showed that for every infinite cardinal κ , there is an independent family of size 2^κ . Clearly, Zorn's lemma guarantees then the existence of maximal independent families of size 2^κ for all κ . Particular interest has been given to the *independence number* \mathfrak{i} , which is defined as the minimum size of a maximal independent family¹. Well-known lower bounds of the independence number are \mathfrak{r} , \mathfrak{d} , the *reaping* and the *dominating* numbers respectively (see [2, 9]). However, there are not known upper bounds, except for the trivial one \mathfrak{c} . The value of the independence number has been calculated in many well-known forcing extensions (see [2] for details), for instance, in generic extensions in which we cofinally add λ -many Cohen reals, we have that $\mathfrak{i} \geq \lambda$ because Cohen reals split the ground model, forcing the value of \mathfrak{r} to be $\geq \lambda$. As consequence, in the Cohen, Hechler, Random (with finite support) and Mathias extensions the value of \mathfrak{i} is \mathfrak{c} . On the other hand, in classical models obtained as countable support iterations we have the following: In the Miller and the Laver extensions $\mathfrak{i} = \mathfrak{c}$, in the first case this is a consequence of the fact that Miller functions are unbounded, so $\mathfrak{d} = \mathfrak{c}$ and in the second we know that Laver reals are dominating, so $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{c}$. In the Sacks model, however, the value of \mathfrak{i} is small (namely \aleph_1), this fact is due to unpublished work of Shelah and Eisworth. In this paper, we present a proof of this assertion (see Theorem 29).

More generally, in this paper, we study two ideals which are naturally associated to independent families. The first (see Definition 4) is characterized by a *diagonalization* property, which allows along finite support iterations of ccc posets, the length of which is of uncountable cofinality, to iteratively construct, and so adjoint to the initial ground model, a maximal independent family of arbitrary size. More precisely, given an independent family \mathcal{A} , one can construct an ideal $\mathcal{I}_{\mathcal{A}}$ and a ccc poset, to which we will refer as *independence diagonalization poset*, which adjoins a real σ with the following two properties:

- (1) $\{\sigma\} \cup \mathcal{A}$ is independent;
- (2) for all $x \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}$ if $\mathcal{A} \cup \{x\}$ is independent, then $\mathcal{A} \cup \{x, \sigma\}$ is not independent.

Analogous weak² diagonalization properties are well-known for maximal almost disjoint families (see [11]), maximal cofinitary groups (see [7]), and towers (see [6]). Thus along a finite support iterations of length λ such that $\text{cof}(\lambda) = \kappa > \omega$, one can iteratively adjoin a maximal independent family of size κ . The maximality of the iteratively constructed independent family is provided by property (2) and the well-known fact that along finite support ccc iterations Cohen reals are added at stages of countable cofinalities.

Even though, the diagonalization ideals are not unique, they all contain another ideal which is naturally associated to the independent families, the *density independence ideal* introduced in Lemma 11. The study of the density independence ideal originates in Shelah's proof of the consistency of $\mathfrak{i} < \mathfrak{u}$ in [12]. In fact, building upon the techniques developed in [12], we introduce a countably closed poset (see Definition 13), which naturally adjoins a Sacks indestructible

¹For a study of the possible sizes of maximal independent families see [5].

²For mad families, as well as towers, there is a natural strengthening of this property, leading to the preservation of mad families and towers along appropriate 2D-iterations, see respectively [3] and [6].

(i.e. indestructible under the countable support iterations of Sacks forcing) maximal independent family (see Theorem 29).

A careful analysis of the construction and the relevant preservation properties shows that the Sacks indestructibility of the generic family \mathcal{A}_G is captured by a combinatorial property, denoted (\star) in the proof of Theorem 29 and the fact that the dual filter of $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ is Ramsey. Property (\star) expresses in particular the following maximality property of $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$: *for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and all $X \subseteq \omega$ such that $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$, either the set $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ is negligible and is in the ideal $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, or there is an entire boolean combination contained in it.*

In Section 5, we proceed by comparing the ideals of diagonalization and density. We prove the minimality of the density independence ideal mentioned above. Namely, we show that for arbitrary independent family \mathcal{A} and every diagonalization ideal $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$, $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$ (see Lemma 31). We point out that the ideals are not necessarily equal (see Lemma 32) and that the density ideal is not necessarily a diagonalization ideal. However, for the following class of maximal independent families, these two types of ideals do coincide. We define an independent family \mathcal{A} to be *densely maximal* (see Definition 33) if for every $X \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}$ and every $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, there is $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ for which either $X \cap \mathcal{A}^{h'}$ or $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X$ is finite. *That is, a maximal independent family is densely maximal if examples of maximality occur densely along the tree of boolean combinations.* We show that for infinite independent families, dense maximality is equivalent to property (\star) stated above (see Lemma 34) and that for a densely maximal independent family \mathcal{A} , the density ideal $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ contains any ideal disjoint from the boolean hull of the family \mathcal{A} . The latter fact implies in particular, that for densely maximal independent families the density and diagonalization ideals coincide (see Corollary 36). Our proof of Theorem 29 implies that a sufficient conditions for a densely maximal independent family to be preserved under the countable support iteration of Sacks forcing, is that the dual ideal of its density ideal is generated by a Ramsey filter and the co-finite sets.

Finally, we show that for an arbitrary independent family \mathcal{A} , neither $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$, nor $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ is maximal (see Proposition 38). We conclude by pointing out that Sacks indestructible densely maximal independent families can be inductively constructed under CH, by making some further general remarks and stating some open questions.

2. ADJOINING AN INDEPENDENT REAL

Lemma 3, as well Definition 5 and Lemma 6 can be found in [9].

Lemma 3. Let \mathcal{A} be an independent family. Then there is an ideal $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$ on ω with the following properties:

- (1) $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}} \cap \{\mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\} = \emptyset$.
- (2) For every $X \in [\omega]^\omega$ there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that either $X \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ or $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ belongs to $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. Let $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{c}}$ be an enumeration of $[\omega]^\omega$. Inductively, construct an increasing sequence of ideals $\bar{\mathcal{J}} = \langle \mathcal{J}_\alpha : \alpha \in \mathfrak{c} \rangle$ as follows. Let $\mathcal{J}_0 = [\omega]^{<\omega}$ and suppose \mathcal{J}_α has been constructed. Consider X_α . If there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \subseteq X_\alpha \cup Y$, then take $\mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1} = \mathcal{J}_\alpha$.

Otherwise, define $\mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$ to be the ideal generated by $\mathcal{J}_\alpha \cup \{X_\alpha\}$. Finally, if $\alpha < \mathfrak{c}$ is a limit ordinal, put $\mathcal{J}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{J}_\beta$. Once this inductive construction finishes we define $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$ as $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{c}} \mathcal{J}_\alpha$.

To verify property (1) above, suppose by way of contradiction that there is $h_0 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. Since \mathcal{A}^{h_0} is infinite, $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A} \neq \mathcal{J}_0$. Take $\beta > 0$ minimal such that $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \in \mathcal{J}_\beta$. Then $\beta = \alpha + 1$ is a successor, $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \notin \mathcal{J}_\alpha$ and since $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \in \mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$ we must have $\mathcal{J}_\alpha \neq \mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$. Then, by construction of $\mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$, for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) \forall Y \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha$, $\mathcal{A}^h \not\subseteq Y \cup X_\alpha$. On the other hand, since $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \in (\mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1} = \langle \mathcal{J}_\alpha \cup \{X_\alpha\} \rangle) \setminus \mathcal{J}_\alpha$, there must be $Y_0 \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \subseteq Y_0 \cup X_\alpha$, which is clearly a contradiction.

To verify property (2), consider any $X \in [\omega]^\omega$. Again $X = X_\alpha$ for some minimal $\alpha < \mathfrak{c}$. If $\mathcal{J}_\alpha = \mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$ then there are $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq X_\alpha \cup Y$. But then, $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X_\alpha \subseteq Y$, which implies that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X_\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. Otherwise, $X_\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$ and so property (2) trivially holds, since for each $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, $X_\alpha \cap \mathcal{A}^h \subseteq X_\alpha \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$ and so, clearly it belongs to $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. \square

Definition 4. Whenever \mathcal{A} be an independent family and $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$ is an ideal satisfying properties (1) and (2) of Lemma 3, we say that $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$ is an *independence diagonalization ideal* associated to \mathcal{A} .

More properties of these ideals will be presented in the upcoming sections.

Note: The ideal $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$ constructed above is not unique and depends on the chosen enumeration of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$. Suppose for instance that \mathcal{A} is not maximal and take X_0 to be a subset of ω such that, for all boolean combinations $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ the sets $\mathcal{A}^h \cap X$ and $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ are infinite.

Now consider the enumeration π_0 in which $\pi_0(0) = X_0$, then by the definition of the corresponding ideal $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}^0$ we get $X_0 \notin (\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}^0)_1$ (the first step in the inductive construction relative to π_0) because $\mathcal{A}^h \not\subseteq X_0 \cup Y$ for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $Y \in (\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}^0)_0 = [\omega]^{<\omega}$. In other words $\mathcal{A}^h \not\subseteq^* X_0$ for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$.

On the other hand, if π_1 is another enumeration such that $\pi_1(0) = \mathcal{A}^g \setminus X_0$ for some $g \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ then we get $\mathcal{A}^g \setminus X_0 \in (\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}^1)_1$. Given $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus (\mathcal{A}^g \setminus X) = (\mathcal{A}^h \cap (\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}_g)) \cup (\mathcal{A}^h \cap X)$ and the latter set $\mathcal{A}^h \cap X_0$ is always infinite. But then, this implies that $X_0 \notin \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}^1$, because otherwise $(\mathcal{A}^g \setminus X_0) \cup X_0$ would and this contradicts that $\mathcal{A}^g \notin \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}^1$.

The poset below adjoins a new real to a given independent family, and furthermore weakly diagonalizes the ground model with respect to the independent family \mathcal{A} as described in Lemma 6.

Definition 5. Let \mathcal{A} be an independent family and let $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$ be an independence diagonalization ideal associated to it. The poset $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A})$ consists of all pairs (s, E) where $s \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$, $E \in [\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}]^{<\omega}$ with extension relation defined as follows: $(t, F) \leq (s, E)$ if and only if $t \supseteq s$, $F \supseteq E$ and $(t \setminus s) \cap \bigcup E = \emptyset$.

Throughout the paper, unless otherwise specified, V denotes the ground model. Note that the poset $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A})$ is σ -centered, so it preserves cardinals. Additionally it has the following *weakly diagonalization property*:

Lemma 6. Let G be a $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$ generic filter. Then $x_G := \bigcup\{s : \exists F(s, F) \in G\}$ is an infinite subset of ω such that in $V[G]$, $\mathcal{A} \cup \{x_G\}$ is independent, while for every $Y \in ([\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}) \cap V$, the family $\mathcal{A} \cup \{x_G, Y\}$ is not independent.

Proof. First, to see that $\mathcal{A} \cup \{x_G\}$ is independent notice that given a condition $(s, F) \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$, $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $n \in \omega$, we can extend the condition (s, F) to (t, G) such that both $t \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ and $\bigcup G \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ have size greater than n because \mathcal{A}^h is an infinite set for which $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus \bigcup F$ is infinite.

Second, let $Y \in ([\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}) \cap V$. Without loss of generality assume that $\mathcal{A} \cup \{Y\}$ is independent and consider an arbitrary $(s, E) \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$. By definition of \mathcal{J}_A there is $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that either $Y \cap \mathcal{A}^{h'}$ or $Y \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h'}$ is in \mathcal{J}_A . In the former case note that $(s, E \cup \{Y \cap \mathcal{A}^{h'}\})$ is an extension of (s, E) forcing that $x_G \cap Y \subseteq s$, while in the second case $(s, E \cup \{Y \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h'}\})$ is an extension of (s, E) forcing that $x_G \cap Y \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq s$. \square

As a corollary we obtain:

Theorem 7. (GCH) Let $\kappa < \lambda$ be regular uncountable cardinals. There is a ccc generic extension in which $\mathfrak{i} = \mathfrak{d} = \kappa < \mathfrak{c} = \lambda$.

Proof. Let γ be the ordinal product $\lambda \cdot \kappa$. Then $|\gamma| = \lambda$ and $\text{cof}(\gamma) = \kappa$. Let E be a cofinal subset of γ of cardinality κ consisting of successor ordinals. Define a finite support iteration $\langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta : \alpha \leq \gamma, \beta < \gamma \rangle$ as follows. Suppose we have defined \mathbb{P}_β for each $\beta < \alpha$, as well as an increasing sequence of $\{\mathcal{A}_\beta\}_{\beta < \alpha}$ of independent families, where $\mathcal{A}_\beta \in V^{\mathbb{P}_\beta}$. If α is a limit, define \mathbb{P}_α to be the finite support iteration of $\langle \mathbb{P}_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle$ and $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{A}_\beta$. Now, suppose α is a successor, $\alpha = \xi + 1$.

If $\alpha \in E$, in $V^{\mathbb{P}_\xi}$ fix an independence diagonalization ideal $\mathcal{J}_\xi = \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}_\xi}$ associated to the independent family \mathcal{A}_ξ and take $\dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\xi$ to be a \mathbb{P}_ξ -name for $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_\xi)$. Let x_ξ be the generic adjoined by $\dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\xi$ over $V^{\mathbb{P}_\xi}$ and define $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \mathcal{A}_\xi \cup \{x_\xi\}$. If $\alpha \notin E$, let $\dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha$ be a \mathbb{P}_α name for the Cohen poset \mathbb{C} , $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \mathcal{A}_\xi$. With this the inductive definition of \mathbb{P}_γ is complete.

Recall that the iteration defined above is ccc. Also, since $\text{cof}(\gamma) = \kappa$, the Cohen reals added along a cofinal in γ sequence of length κ form an unbounded family in $V^{\mathbb{P}_\gamma}$ and so $V^{\mathbb{P}_\gamma} \models \kappa \leq \mathfrak{d}$.

The family $\mathcal{A} = \mathcal{A}_\gamma$ is clearly independent, as the increasing union of independent families. Suppose there is $Y \in V^{\mathbb{P}_\gamma} \cap [\omega]^\omega$, which is not in \mathcal{A} , yet $\mathcal{A} \cup \{Y\}$ is independent. There is $\alpha = \xi + 1 \in E$ such that $Y \in V^{\mathbb{P}_\xi}$. Then $V^{\mathbb{P}_\xi} \models \mathcal{A}_\xi \cup \{Y\}$ is independent and so by Lemma 6 $V^{\mathbb{P}_\alpha} \models \mathcal{A}_\alpha \cup \{Y\}$ is not independent, which is a contradiction. Thus $V^{\mathbb{P}_\gamma} \models \mathcal{A}$ is maximal and so $V^{\mathbb{P}_\gamma} \models \kappa \leq \mathfrak{d} \leq \mathfrak{i} \leq \kappa$. \square

The following lemma shows that the increasing enumeration function of the generic real added by $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$ is unbounded over the ground model reals.

Lemma 8. Let G be $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$ generic filter and let σ_G be the enumerating increasing function of x_G . Then for all $g \in {}^\omega\omega \cap V$, $V[G] \models \exists^\infty n(g(n) < \sigma_G(n))$.

Proof. It is sufficient to show that for each $n \in \omega$ and each $g \in {}^\omega\omega \cap V$ the set

$$D_n = \{(s, F) : \exists m > n((s, F) \Vdash \sigma_G(m) > g(m))\}$$

is dense. Fix $n \in \omega$, $(s, F) \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$. Let $K := \omega \setminus (\bigcup F \cup s)$. Consider K with its increasing enumeration and take an initial segment Δ_0 of K such that $s \cup \Delta_0$ is an initial segment of $K \cup s$ and $|s \cup \Delta_0| = m$ for some $m > n$. Note that $(s \cup \Delta_0, F)$ forces that the enumerating function of $s \cup \Delta_0$ is equal to $\sigma_G \upharpoonright m$. Now, take $\Delta_1 = (K \setminus \Delta_0) \cap (g(m) + 1)$ and let $k^* = \min K \setminus (\Delta_0 \cup \Delta_1)$. Then $q := (s \cup \Delta_0 \cup \{k^*\}, F \cup \Delta_1)$ extends $(s \cup \Delta_0, F)$ and forces $\sigma_G(m) = k^*$. Thus in particular, $q \leq (s, F)$ and $q \Vdash \sigma_G(m) > g(m)$. \square

A natural question to ask is whether the diagonalization poset also adds a dominating real. Below, we present a sufficient condition for $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$ to adjoin a dominating real and in Sections 5 and 6, we will point out the existence of maximal independent families, for which these conditions are satisfied.

Lemma 9. Let \mathcal{A} be an independent family in V and let \mathcal{J}_A be an independence diagonalization ideal associated to it. Suppose there is a family $\{X_g : g \in \omega^\omega \cap V \text{ and } g \text{ is increasing}\} \subseteq V \cap \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ such that for each g :

- (1) $X_g \subseteq [g(0), \omega)$;
- (2) $\omega \setminus X_g \in \mathcal{J}_A$;
- (3) for all but finitely many n , $|X_g \cap [g(n), g(n+1))| \leq 1$.

Let G be $\mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$ generic over V and let σ_G be the increasing enumerating of x_G . Then σ_G dominates $\omega^\omega \cap V$.

Proof. Let $g \in \omega^\omega \cap V$, $(s, F) \in \mathbb{B}(\mathcal{J}_A)$ and m minimal such that for all $n \geq m$,

$$|X_g \cap [g(n), g(n+1))| \leq 1 \text{ and } n \geq \max(s).$$

Fix $\Delta_0 \subseteq K = \omega \setminus (\bigcup F \cup s)$ so that $s \cup \Delta_0$ is an initial segment of $K \cup s$ and $|s \cup \Delta_0| = m$. Let u be the increasing enumeration of $\Delta_0 \cup s$.

Thus $(s \cup \Delta_0, F) \Vdash u = \dot{\sigma}_G \upharpoonright m$ and putting $H = F \cup \{\omega \setminus X_g, [0, g(m))\}$ (which by hypothesis is a finite subset of \mathcal{J}_A), we obtain $(s \cup \Delta_0, H) \leq (s \cup \Delta_0, F)$ and $(s \cup \Delta_0, H) \Vdash \forall n \geq m (\dot{\sigma}_G(n) \notin F \cup \{\omega \setminus X_g, [0, g(m))\})$. In particular, $(s \cup \Delta_0, H) \Vdash \forall n \geq m (\dot{\sigma}_G(n) \in X_g \cap [g(m), \omega))$, which implies $(s \cup \Delta_0, H) \Vdash \forall n \geq m (\dot{\sigma}_G(n) \geq g(n))$. \square

Definition 10. A filter \mathcal{F} on ω is a *Ramsey*, if for every partition $\{A_n : n \in \omega\}$ such that $\omega \setminus A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, there is a sequence $\{k_n : n \in \omega\} \in \mathcal{F}$ with $k_n \in A_n$, for all $n \in \omega$.

The lemma above suggests that ideals of the form \mathcal{J}_A such that the corresponding filters $\mathcal{F}_A = \mathcal{P}(\omega) \setminus \mathcal{J}_A$ are Ramsey are good candidates for domination. In Section 5, we will see that independent families the diagonalization ideal of which has the above property do exists.

3. A GENERIC MAXIMAL INDEPENDENT FAMILY

In [12] Shelah constructs a maximal independent family, which remains a witness to $\mathfrak{i} = \aleph_1$ in a model of $\mathfrak{u} = \aleph_2$. We show that, over a model of GCH for example, his construction naturally gives rise to the existence of a countably closed, \aleph_2 -cc poset \mathbb{P} , which generically adjoins a maximal independent family, which as shown in the next section is Sacks indestructible.

Lemma 11. Let \mathcal{A} be an independent family and let $\mathcal{D}(X)$ to be the set of all functions $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ for which $X \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ is finite, then:

(1)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{id}(\mathcal{A}) &= \{X \subseteq \omega : \forall h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) \exists h' \supseteq h (\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X \text{ is finite})\} \\ &= \{X \subseteq \omega : \mathcal{D}(X) \text{ is dense in } \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\} \end{aligned}$$

is an ideal on ω , to which we refer as the *independence density ideal associated to \mathcal{A}* . Here when we say ‘‘dense’’ in $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, we mean dense respect to the inclusion relation.

(2) If $\mathcal{A}_0, \mathcal{A}_1$ are independent families such that $\mathcal{A}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{A}_1$ then $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_0) \subseteq \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_1)$.

Proof. Straightforward. \square

Remark 12. If \mathcal{A} is an infinite independent family, $X \subseteq \omega$ and $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ is such that $\mathcal{A}^h \cap X$ is finite, then there is $h_1 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $h_1 \supseteq h$ and $\mathcal{A}^{h_1} \cap X = \emptyset$.

Definition 13. Let \mathbb{P} be the poset of all pairs (\mathcal{A}, A) where \mathcal{A} is a countable independent family, $A \in [\omega]^\omega$ such that for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ the set $\mathcal{A}^h \cap A$ is infinite. The extension relation on \mathbb{P} is given by: $(\mathcal{B}, B) \leq (\mathcal{A}, A)$ if and only if $\mathcal{B} \supseteq \mathcal{A}$ and $B \subseteq^* A$.

The following shows that the sets in $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ are indeed negligible sets.

Lemma 14. Let $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in \mathbb{P}$ and let $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$. Then $(\mathcal{A}, A \setminus X) \in \mathbb{P}$.

Proof. Sufficient to show that for each $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, the set $\mathcal{A}^h \cap (A \setminus X)$ is infinite. Fix $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. Since $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, there is $h' \supseteq h$, $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X = \emptyset$, which implies $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \omega \setminus X$. Then $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap (A \setminus X) = \mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap A$, and so $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap (A \setminus X)$ is infinite. However $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap (A \setminus X) \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \cap (A \setminus X)$, which implies that $\mathcal{A}^h \cap (A \setminus X)$ is also infinite. Thus $(\mathcal{A}, A \setminus X)$ is indeed a condition. \square

Another straightforward observation following the above Lemma is that for each $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, the set of conditions (\mathcal{B}, B) in \mathbb{P} such that $X \cap B = \emptyset$ is dense below (\mathcal{A}, A) . The poset \mathbb{P} has the following properties (see also [12, Claim 2.2]).

Proposition 15. The poset \mathbb{P} is σ -closed. Furthermore, if CH holds and $2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2$, then \mathbb{P} is \aleph_2 -cc.

Proof. To verify that \mathbb{P} is σ -closed, consider a decreasing chain of conditions, $\{(\mathcal{A}_n, A_n) : n \in \omega\}$. Without loss of generality, we can assume that for all $n \in \omega$, $A_{n+1} \subseteq A_n$. Let $\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \mathcal{A}_n$. Now, for each n , let $\{h_{n,l} : l \in \omega\}$ enumerate $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_n)$. If $m \leq n$, then $\mathcal{A}_m \subseteq \mathcal{A}_n$ and so $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_m) \subseteq \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_n)$. Now, for each $n \in \omega$ pick $\{k_{n,m,l} : m \leq n, l \leq n\}$ such that $k_{n,m,l} \in A_n \cap \mathcal{A}_n^{h_{m,l}}$.

Finally, let $A = \{k_{n,m,l} : n \in \omega, m \leq n, l \leq n\}$. Note that $A \setminus A_n = \{k_{i,m,l} : i < n, m \leq i, l \leq i\}$ is finite and so A is a pseudo-intersection of the A_n 's meeting each \mathcal{A}^h for $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ on an infinite set.

Assuming CH given a set of \aleph_2 -many conditions in \mathbb{P} , $X = \{(\mathcal{A}_\alpha, A_\alpha) : \alpha < \aleph_2\}$, we can assume that $A_\alpha = A_\beta$ for all $\alpha, \beta < \aleph_2$. If $2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2$, then there are just \aleph_1 -many countable subsets of \aleph_1 . So there must be an uncountable set of compatible conditions in X . \square

For convenience, we will introduce some terminology:

Definition 16. Let \mathcal{E} be a partition of ω and $A \in [\omega]^\omega$. We will say that $\chi(\mathcal{E}, A)$ holds, if either there is $E \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $A \subseteq E$, or for each $E \in \mathcal{E}$ we have $|E \cap A| \leq 1$. Whenever the latter option holds, we will say that A is a *semiselector* for \mathcal{E} .

Lemma 17. If $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in \mathbb{P}$, then there is $B \notin \mathcal{A}$, $B \subseteq A$ such that $(\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}, A) \leq (\mathcal{A}, A)$.

Proof. Let $\{h_n : n \in \omega\}$ be a fixed enumeration of $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. Since $\mathcal{A}^{h_0} \cap A$ is infinite, we can find distinct $k_{0,0}, k_{0,1}$ in it. Proceed inductively. Suppose we have defined $\{k_{i,j} : i \in n, j \in 2\}$ all distinct. Since $\mathcal{A}^{h_n} \cap A$ is infinite, we can find distinct $k_{n,0}$ and $k_{n,1}$ in $\mathcal{A}^{h_n} \cap A \setminus \{k_{i,j} : i \in n, j \in 2\}$. Finally, take $B = \{k_{i,0} : i \in \omega\}$. Clearly, $B \subseteq A$. To see that $\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}$ is independent, consider an arbitrary $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. Note that $\exists^\infty m (h \subseteq h_m)$. But then for infinitely many m , we have $k_{m,0} \in \mathcal{A}^{h_m} \cap B \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \cap B$ and $k_{m,1} \in \mathcal{A}^{h_m} \setminus B \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus B$, which implies that both $\mathcal{A}^h \cap B$ and $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus B$ are infinite. \square

Lemma 18. If $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in \mathbb{P}$, \mathcal{E} is a partition of ω and $h^0 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, then there exist $h^1 \supseteq h^0$, $B \subseteq A$ such that $(\mathcal{A}, B) \leq (\mathcal{A}, A)$ and $\chi(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}^{h^1} \cap B)$.³

Proof. Let $\{h_n : n \in \omega\}$ enumerate $\{h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) : h^0 \subseteq h\}$, where h_0 is the given finite function h^0 . Suppose we can inductively construct a sequence $\{k_n : n \in \omega\}$ such that for each n , $k_n \in (\mathcal{A}^{h_n} \cap A) \setminus (\bigcup \{\mathcal{E}(k_l) : l < n\})$, where $\mathcal{E}(k_l)$ is the unique $E \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $k_l \in E$. Then, take $B = \{k_n : n \in \omega\} \cup (A \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h^0})$ and notice that $B \subseteq A$; we claim that $\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}$ is independent. Indeed: Fix $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. If h and h^0 are compatible, consider $h' = h \cup h^0$. Then for infinitely many m , we have $k_m \in \mathcal{A}^{h_m} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{h'}$ and so $\mathcal{A}^h \cap B$ is infinite. If h and h^0 are incompatible, then there is $C \in \text{dom}(h) \cap \text{dom}(h^0)$ such that $h(C) \neq h^0(C)$. Without loss of generality, assume $h(C) = 0$. Then $\mathcal{A}^h = \mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap C$, where $h' = h \upharpoonright \text{dom}(h) \setminus \{C\}$. On the other hand, $\mathcal{A}^{h^0} \subseteq \omega \setminus C$ and so $A \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h^0} \supseteq A \cap C$. Therefore

$$\mathcal{A}^h \cap B \supseteq (\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap C) \cap A \cap C \supseteq \mathcal{A}^h \cap A.$$

However (\mathcal{A}, A) is a condition and so $\mathcal{A}^h \cap A$ is infinite. Thus $\mathcal{A}^h \cap B$ is also infinite.

Otherwise, we can finite a finite sequence $\{k_l : l < n\}$ such that for each $l < n$, $k_l \in (\mathcal{A}^{h_l} \cap A) \setminus \bigcup \{\mathcal{E}(k_j) : j < l\}$, but $\mathcal{A}^{h_n} \cap A \subseteq \bigcup \{\mathcal{E}(k_l) : l < n\}$. By induction on $l \leq n$, try to find $h_{n,l} \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $h_{n,0} = h_n$, $h_{n,l} \subseteq h_{n,l'}$ for $l < l'$ and $A \cap \mathcal{A}^{h_{n,l+1}} \cap \mathcal{E}(k_l)$ is finite. If we succeed to do this for each $l < n$, then $\mathcal{A}^{h_{n,n}} \cap A$ will be covered by a finite set, which is a contradiction. Therefore there is l such that $0 \leq l < n$ and for each $h \supseteq h_{n,l}$ the set $\mathcal{A}^h \cap A \cap \mathcal{E}(k_l)$ is infinite. Take $h^1 = h_{n,l}$, $B = (A \cap \mathcal{A}^{h^1} \cap \mathcal{E}(k_l)) \cup A \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h^1}$. Then clearly $\mathcal{A}^{h^1} \cap B \subseteq \mathcal{E}(k_l)$. It remains to show that $\mathcal{A} \cap \{B\}$ is independent. Fix $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. If h is compatible with h^1 , then $h' = h^1 \cup h$ extends h^1 and so by the choice of $h_{n,l}$, $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap B = \mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap A \cap \mathcal{E}(k_l)$ is infinite. If h and h^1 are incompatible, then there is $C \in \text{dom}(h) \cap \text{dom}(h^1)$ such that $h(C) \neq h^1(C)$. Without loss of generality, $h(C) = 0$. Then $\mathcal{A}^h \cap B \supseteq A \cap C$, since $A \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h^1} \supseteq A \cap C$, and so $\mathcal{A}^h \cap B$ is infinite. \square

³If $|E| < \omega$ for each $E \in \mathcal{E}$, then $\mathcal{A}^{h^1} \cap B$ is a semiselector for \mathcal{E} .

Corollary 19. Let \mathcal{E} be a partition of ω .

- (1) The set of $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in \mathbb{P}$ such that for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) \exists h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\chi(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}^{h'})$ is dense in \mathbb{P} .
- (2) If \mathcal{E} is a partition into finite sets, then the set of $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in \mathbb{P}$ such that A is a semiselector for \mathcal{E} is dense in \mathbb{P} .

Proof. (1) Given (\mathcal{A}, A) and an $h^0 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, by Lemma 18 we can find $h^1 \supseteq h^0$, $B \subseteq A$ such that $(\mathcal{A}, B) \leq (\mathcal{A}, A)$ and $\chi(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}^{h^1} \cap B)$. Now, by Lemma 17, there is $B' \subseteq B$ such that $(\mathcal{A} \cup \{B'\}, B) \leq (\mathcal{A}, B)$ and so $h_2 = h_1 \cup \{(B', 0)\}$ extends h_0 , and $\chi(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}_1^{h_2})$ where $\mathcal{A}_1 = \mathcal{A} \cup \{B'\}$. Repeat countably many times the above argument, to obtain a countable decreasing sequence of conditions $\{(\mathcal{A}_n, A_n)\}_{n \in \omega}$ such that $\mathcal{A}_\omega = \bigcup \mathcal{A}_n$ is closed with respect to the above property and take A_ω to be a pseudointersection of the A_n 's. Then $(\mathcal{A}_\omega, A_\omega)$ is as desired.

(2) Let $\{h_n : n \in \omega\}$ enumerate $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. Inductively construct a sequence $\{k_{n,i} : n \in \omega, i \in 2\}$ of distinct numbers such that for each n, i , $k_{n,i} \in (\mathcal{A}^{h_n} \cap A) \setminus (\bigcup \{\mathcal{E}(k_{l,i}) : l < n, i \in 2\})$, where $\mathcal{E}(k_{l,i})$ is the unique $E \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $k_{l,i} \in E$. Then, take $B = \{k_{n,0} : n \in \omega\}$. Then $B \subseteq A$ and we claim that $\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}$ is independent. Indeed. Fix $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. Then for infinitely many m , we have $k_{m,i} \in \mathcal{A}^{h_m} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^{h'}$, and so both $\mathcal{A}^h \cap B$, as well as $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus B$ are infinite. \square

Corollary 20. Let G be \mathbb{P} -generic over V . Then $\mathcal{A}_G = \bigcup \{\mathcal{A} : \exists A \in [\omega]^\omega \text{ with } (\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\}$ is a maximal independent family.

Proof. Suppose $X \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}_G$ and $\mathcal{A}_G \cup \{X\}$ is independent. Pick $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G$ such that

$$(\mathcal{A}, A) \Vdash \text{“}\mathcal{A}_G \cup \{X\} \text{ is independent and } X \notin \mathcal{A}_G\text{”}.$$

Consider (\mathcal{A}, A) . If for each $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, $|\mathcal{A}^h \cap X \cap A| = |\mathcal{A}^h \cap A \cap X^c| = \omega$, then $(\mathcal{A} \cup \{X\}, A) \leq (\mathcal{A}, A)$ and $(\mathcal{A} \cup \{X\}, A) \Vdash \text{“}X \in \mathcal{A}_G\text{”}$, which is a contradiction. Otherwise, there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $|\mathcal{A}^h \cap A \cap X| < \omega$ or $|\mathcal{A} \cap A \cap X^c| < \omega$. However, by Lemma 17 there is $B \notin \mathcal{A}$ such that $B \subseteq A$ and $(\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}, A) \leq (\mathcal{A}, A)$. But then,

$$(\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}, A) \Vdash \text{“}\exists h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_G) \text{ such that } \mathcal{A}_G^h \cap X \text{ or } \mathcal{A}_G^h \setminus X \text{ is finite”}.$$

Therefore $(\mathcal{A} \cup \{B\}, A) \Vdash \text{“}\mathcal{A}_G \cup \{X\} \text{ is not independent”}$, which is a contradiction. \square

Thus, forcing with \mathbb{P} over a model of CH and $2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2$, adjoins a maximal independent family which is necessarily of size \aleph_1 as the poset does not add any new reals.

Lemma 21. $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G) = \bigcup \{\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) : \exists A(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\}$.

Proof. The property follows from the countable closure of \mathbb{P} . Indeed. Suppose there is $p = (\mathcal{A}, A) \in \mathbb{P}$ and $X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$ such that

$$p \Vdash X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G) \setminus \left(\bigcup \{\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) : \exists A(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\} \right).$$

Consider (\mathcal{A}, A) , X and let $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$. Then

$$p \Vdash \exists h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_G) (h \subseteq h' \text{ and } \mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X = \emptyset).$$

Thus, there is $(\mathcal{A}', A') \in G$ extending (\mathcal{A}, A) such that $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}')$, $h' \supseteq h$ and $\mathcal{A}'^{h'} \cap X = \emptyset$. Proceed inductively to construct a decreasing sequence $\{(\mathcal{A}_n, A_n)\}$ of conditions below p , such that if $\mathcal{A}_\omega = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \mathcal{A}_n$, then for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_\omega)$ there is $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_\omega)$ such that $h' \supseteq h$ and $\mathcal{A}_\omega^{h'} \cap X = \emptyset$. Thus $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_\omega)$. Take A_ω to be any pseudointersection of $\{A_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ and let $p' := (\mathcal{A}_\omega, A_\omega)$. Then $p' \leq p$ and

$$p' \Vdash X \in \bigcup \{\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) : \exists A(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\},$$

which is a contradiction. \square

Corollary 22. Let G be a \mathbb{P} -generic filter. Then in $V[G]$ the density independence ideal $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G)$ is generated by $\{\omega \setminus A : \exists \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\}$. That is $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G) = \langle \{\omega \setminus A : \exists \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\} \rangle$.

Proof. Let G be a \mathbb{P} generic filter. The lemma above gives us that in the generic extension $V[G]$, $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G) = \bigcup \{\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) : \exists \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\}$, also let \mathcal{I}_G to be the ideal generated by $\{\omega \setminus A : \exists \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\}$ in the extension. First we show that $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_G$. Let $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G)$. Thus there is $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G$ such that $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$. However $D_X = \{(\mathcal{B}, B) : X \cap B = \emptyset\}$ is dense below (\mathcal{A}, A) and so there is $(\mathcal{B}, B) \in G$ such that $X \cap B = \emptyset$. That is, $X \subseteq \omega \setminus B$ and so $X \in \mathcal{I}_G$.

To show that $\mathcal{I}_G \subseteq \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G)$, consider any $X \in \mathcal{I}_G$. Then there is a finite set of conditions $\{(\mathcal{A}_i, A_i)\}_{i \in n}$ in G such that $X \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in n} \omega \setminus A_i = \omega \setminus \bigcap_{i \in n} A_i$. Note that $(\mathcal{B}, B) \in G$, where $(\mathcal{B}, B) = (\bigcup_{i \in n} \mathcal{A}_i, \bigcap_{i \in n} A_i)$. Thus $X \subseteq \omega \setminus B$. Fix any $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_G)$. Then, there is $(\mathcal{C}, C) \in G$ such that $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{C})$. Without loss of generality $(\mathcal{C}, C) \leq (\mathcal{B}, B)$. Since the set $D_B = \{(\mathcal{C}', C') : \exists Y \in \mathcal{C}(Y \subseteq B)\}$ is dense below (\mathcal{B}, B) , there is $(\mathcal{C}', C') \in G$ such that for some $Y \in \mathcal{C}'$, $Y \subseteq B$. Then $h' = h \cup \{(Y, 0)\} \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}_G)$ and $\mathcal{A}_G^{h'} \cap X = \emptyset$. Thus $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G)$. \square

Definition 23. (1) We say that a family $\mathcal{F} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$ is a *Q-set* if for every partition \mathcal{E} of ω into finite sets, there is $A \in \mathcal{F}$ such that A is a semiselector for \mathcal{E} .
(2) A filter \mathcal{F} on ω is said to be a *P-set*, if every countable subfamily of \mathcal{F} has a common pseudointersection in \mathcal{F} .⁴
(3) A filter \mathcal{F} on ω is a *Ramsey*, if for every partition $\{A_n : n \in \omega\}$ such that $\omega \setminus A_n \in \mathcal{F}$, there is a sequence $\{k_n : n \in \omega\} \in \mathcal{F}$ with $k_n \in A_n$, for all $n \in \omega$.

Lemma 24. Let G be \mathbb{P} -generic, let $\mathcal{F}_G^0 = \{A : \exists \mathcal{A}(A, \mathcal{A}) \in G\}$. Then \mathcal{F}_G^0 is a *Q-set* and the filter \mathcal{F}_G generated by \mathcal{F}_G^0 and the co-finite sets is a *P-set*. Thus, in particular \mathcal{F}_G is Ramsey.

Proof. By Corollary 18 \mathcal{F}_G^0 is a *Q-set*. Indeed, if \mathcal{E} be a partition of ω into finite sets in $V[G]$, then \mathcal{E} is a ground model set and so there is $(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G$ such that A is a semiselector for \mathcal{E} . Clearly $A \in \mathcal{F}_G^0$.

To see that \mathcal{F}_G is closed under finite intersections, consider arbitrary compatible conditions (\mathcal{A}_1, A_1) and (\mathcal{A}_2, A_2) in \mathbb{P} . Let (\mathcal{C}, C) be their common extension in G . Then $\mathcal{C} \supseteq \mathcal{A}_1 \cup \mathcal{A}_2$ and $C \subseteq^* A_1 \cap A_2$. Thus there is a finite K such that $C \setminus K \subseteq A_1 \cap A_2$. Thus if A_1, A_2 are from \mathcal{F}_G^0 , then one can find $C \in \mathcal{F}_G$ as above, and a finite K such that $A_1 \cap A_2$ is a superset of $C \setminus K$, and so $A_1 \cap A_2 \in \mathcal{F}_G$.

⁴The names of *P-set* and *Q-set* come from the usual terminology for *P-points* and *Q-points*.

It remains to show that every countable subfamily of \mathcal{F}_G has a common pseudointersection in \mathcal{F}_G . Note that it is sufficient to show that $\Vdash (\mathcal{F}_G^0 \text{ is a } P\text{-set})$. Suppose not. Then there is a condition $p \in \mathbb{P}$ such that

$$p \Vdash \exists \mathcal{H}' \in [\mathcal{F}_G^0]^\omega \text{ s.t. } \forall F \in \mathcal{F}_G^0 \exists H \in \mathcal{H}' (F \not\subseteq^* H).$$

Fix G a \mathbb{P} -generic filter such that $p \in G$. Since \mathbb{P} is countably closed, we can find $\mathcal{H}' \in V$ witnessing the above property. Thus $\mathcal{H}' = \{(\mathcal{A}_n, A_n)\}$ where each $(\mathcal{A}_n, A_n) \in G$. Without loss of generality (\mathcal{A}_0, A_0) extends p and $(\mathcal{A}_{n+1}, A_{n+1}) \leq (\mathcal{A}_n, A_n)$ for each n . Take $q = (\mathcal{A}_\omega, A_\omega)$ to be a common extension of the elements in \mathcal{H}' . Then $q \leq p$ and q forces that $A_\omega \in \mathcal{F}_G^0$ is a common pseudointersection of the sets in \mathcal{H}' , which is a contradiction. \square

Corollary 25. Let G be \mathbb{P} -generic. Then the dual filter $\text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$ of the density independence ideal $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G)$ is generated by \mathcal{F}_G^0 and the co-finite sets, and so $\text{fil}(\mathcal{A}_G) = \mathcal{F}_G$.

Proof. Note that $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_G)$ is generated by $\{\omega \setminus A : \exists \mathcal{A}(\mathcal{A}, A) \in G\}$ and the finite sets. \square

4. SACKS INDESTRUCTIBILITY

In the following, we show that the above generic maximal independent family is Sacks indestructible. The existence of a Sacks indestructible maximal independent family is known (see for example [2]), however to the best knowledge of the authors a proof of its existence prior to the current work did not appear in the literature. Throughout the Section let V denote the ground model, while $V_0 = V^{\mathbb{P}}$. In addition, we assume that V is a model of CH and $2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2$. Since \mathbb{P} is countably closed, we clearly have $V \cap [\omega]^\omega = V_0 \cap [\omega]^\omega$. By \mathcal{A} we denote the generic independent family obtained in the previous section.

Lemma 26. Let \mathbb{S} be Sacks forcing. Then for each $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})^{V_0^{\mathbb{S}}}$ there exists $Y \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})^{V_0}$ such that $X \subseteq Y$.

Thus the density independence ideal of \mathcal{A} in $V_0^{\mathbb{S}}$ has the same generating set as the density independence ideal of \mathcal{A} in V_0 .

Proof. Recall first that in Lemma 11, the set $\mathcal{D}(X)$ was defined and one can characterize the density ideal using it. Namely, $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) = \{X \subseteq \omega : \mathcal{D}(X) \text{ is dense in } \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\}$.

We shall then prove that if $\dot{\mathcal{D}}$ is a \mathbb{S} -name for an open dense subset of $\omega^{<\omega}$, then there exists $\mathcal{D}' \in V_0$, an open dense subset of $\omega^{<\omega}$, such that there is a condition $S \in \mathbb{S}$ forcing $\mathcal{D}' \subseteq \dot{\mathcal{D}}$. Note that this implies the result because given $X \in (\text{id}(\mathcal{A}))^{V_0^{\mathbb{S}}}$ we get $\mathcal{D}(X)$ is dense in $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) \approx \omega^{<\omega}$ and so, we can find $\mathcal{D}' \in V_0$, $\mathcal{D}' \subseteq \mathcal{D}(X)$ open dense. Hence $Y = \bigcap_{h \in \mathcal{D}'} (\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}^h) \in V_0$ and $Y \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})^{V_0}$.

Let $T \in \mathbb{S}$ be a condition forcing $\dot{\mathcal{D}} \subseteq \omega^{<\omega}$ is open dense and $(s_n : n \in \omega)$ be an enumeration of $\omega^{<\omega}$. Inductively, we construct a fusion sequence $(S_n : n \in \omega) \subseteq \mathbb{S}$ and a sequence of sets $(B_n : n \in \omega) \subseteq \omega^{<\omega}$ in V_0 , satisfying the following:

- For every $n \in \omega$, $S_{n+1} \leq_n S_n$. Recall this means, $S_{n+1} \leq S_n$ and $\text{split}_n(S_{n+1}) = \text{split}_n(S_n)$.
- $D_{n+1} \subseteq [s_n]$. Here $[v] = \{w \in \omega^\omega : w \supseteq v\}$.

- $|B_n| = 2^n$.

Start with $S_0 = T$ and suppose we have already constructed the tree S_n . For each $u \in \text{split}_n(S_n)$ and $i \in \{0, 1\}$ look at the condition $(S_n)_{u^i}$. Then there is a condition $U_{n,i} \leq (S_n)_{u^i}$ and $t_{u,i} \in \omega^{<\omega}$ such that $U_{n,i} \Vdash t_{n,i} \supseteq s_n$ and $[t_{n,i}] \subseteq \dot{\mathcal{D}}$ (this is possible because $T \Vdash \dot{\mathcal{D}}$ is open dense).

Put then $S_{n+1} = \bigcup \{U_{u,i} : u \in \text{split}_n(S_n) \wedge i \in \{0, 1\}\}$ and $D_{n+1} = \{t_{n,i} : u \in \text{split}_n(S_n) \wedge i \in \{0, 1\}\}$. Clearly the conditions are satisfied ($|\text{split}(S_n)| = 2^n$).

Finally, let S be the fusion of the sequence $(S_n : n \in \omega)$ and $\mathcal{D}' = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} D_n$. Then $S \Vdash \mathcal{D}' \subseteq \dot{\mathcal{D}}$ and \mathcal{D}' is dense (without loss of generality open dense) in $\omega^{<\omega}$ as we wanted. \square

Furthermore, we have the following preservation theorem.

Theorem 27 (Shelah [14]). *Let $\langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_2 \rangle$ be a countable support iteration of Sacks forcing. Then for every dense open set $\mathcal{D} \in V_0^{\mathbb{P}^{\omega_2}}$, $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \omega^{<\omega}$ there exists $\mathcal{D}' \in V_0$ open dense subset of $\omega^{<\omega}$ such that $\mathcal{D}' \subseteq \mathcal{D}$.*

Recall also the definition of Sacks property for a partial order:

Definition 28. A forcing notion \mathbb{P} has the *Sacks Property* if for every condition $p \in \mathbb{P}$ and every \mathbb{P} -name \dot{f} for an element in ω^ω there are a condition $q \leq p$ and a slalom $F : \omega \rightarrow [\omega]^{<\omega}$ with $|F(n)| \leq n$ for all $n \in \omega$ such that $q \Vdash \dot{f}(n) \in F(n)$ for all $n \in \omega$.

Note: From now on, we will use (without proof) that Sacks forcing has the Sacks property and moreover, that the countable support iteration of proper forcings with the Sacks property also has the Sacks property.

Theorem 29. *The generic maximal independent family adjoined by \mathbb{P} over a model of CH and $2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1$ remains maximal after the countable support iteration of Sacks forcing \mathbb{S} of length ω_2 .*

Proof. Let $\langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_2 \rangle$ denote the countable support iteration of \mathbb{S} over $V_0 = V^{\mathbb{P}}$. We shall prove that the generic maximal independent family \mathcal{A} adjoined by \mathbb{P} is still maximal in the $V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}^{\omega_2}}$. To do this we will prove the following inductively for all $\alpha < \omega_2$:

$(\star)_\alpha$: In $V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}^\alpha}$, for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and all $X \subseteq \omega$ such that $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$, either $\exists B \in (\text{id}(\mathcal{A}))^{V_0}$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \subseteq B$, or $\exists h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $h \subseteq h'$ and $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$.

In the following, let $\text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$ denote the dual filter of $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$. Note that for $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$, there is $B \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \subseteq B$ if and only if there is $F \in \text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \cap F \subseteq X$. Note also that $\text{fil}(\mathcal{A}) = \{F \subseteq \omega : \forall h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) \exists h' \supseteq h \text{ such that } \mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq^* F\}$.

Now, suppose $(\star)_{\omega_2}$ holds. If \mathcal{A} is not maximal in $V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}^{\omega_2}}$ then there is $X \in V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}^{\omega_2}} \cap [\omega]^\omega$ such that for all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, both $\mathcal{A}^h \cap X$ and $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ are infinite. Fix h and consider $Y^h = \mathcal{A}^h \cap X$. Then $Y^h \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$ and so by $(\star)_{\omega_2}$ either there is $B \in (\text{id}(\mathcal{A}))^{V_0}$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y^h \subseteq B$, or there is $h' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y^h$. In the latter case, $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap Y^h = \mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X = \emptyset$, which is a contradiction to the choice of X . In the former case, fix $B \in (\text{id}(\mathcal{A}))^{V_0}$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y^h \subseteq B$. Thus there is

$h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $h' \supseteq h$ and $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap B = \emptyset$, i.e. $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \omega \setminus B$. However $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X = \mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y^h \subseteq B$ and so $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \cap \omega \setminus B = \emptyset$, which is again a contradiction to the choice of X .

We are left with the task of proving $(\star)_\alpha$ for all $\alpha \leq \omega_2$. Proceed inductively.

Base case: Fix h and X as in $(\star)_0$. If $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \notin \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, then there is $h_0 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that for all $h_1 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ extending h_0 , the set $\mathcal{A}^{h_1} \cap (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X)$ is infinite. Consider the partition $\mathcal{E} = \{\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X, \omega \setminus (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X)\}$ and the boolean combination \mathcal{A}^{h_0} . By Corollary 19.(1) there is $h_1 \supseteq h_0$ such that $\chi(\mathcal{E}, \mathcal{A}^{h_1})$. However if $\mathcal{A}^{h_1} \subseteq \omega \setminus (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X)$, then $\mathcal{A}^{h_1} \cap (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X) = \emptyset$, which is a contradiction to the choice of h_0 . Thus $\mathcal{A}^{h_1} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$, and so $\mathcal{A}^{h_1} \cap X = \emptyset$.

Successor case: Let $\alpha = \beta + 1$. Assume $V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}_\beta} \models (\star)_\beta$ and let $G * \bar{G}$ be a $\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}_\beta$ -generic over V filter. Work in $V_\beta = V[G * \bar{G}]$. Suppose there are $p \in \mathbb{Q}_\beta (= \mathbb{S}_\beta)$, and a \mathbb{P}_β -name \dot{X} for a subset of ω that is forced over V_β by p to be a counterexample for $(\star)_\alpha$. Without loss of generality p is also a condition that forces the generic Sacks real added at this step to decide the values of $\dot{X} \cap (n+1)$. Consider the following two cases:

Case 1: Suppose that there is $l \in \omega$ so that, the set $Y_l = \{m \in \omega : \exists q \leq_{l+1} p \text{ such that } q \Vdash m \notin \dot{X}\}$ does not belong to the filter $\text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$. Since Y_l belongs to $V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}_\beta}$ and $V^{\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{P}_\beta} \models Y_l \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$ (otherwise, there is $m \in Y_l \setminus \mathcal{A}^h$ and so, we can find a condition $r \leq p$ for which $r \Vdash m \in \dot{X}$ which is not possible) we can apply the inductive hypothesis $(\star)_\beta$ to it. Then we have the following two possibilities:

- Either there is $B_l \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y_l \subseteq B_l$, and now since $Y_l \notin \text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$, there is $g \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that for all $g' \supseteq g$, $Y_l \setminus \mathcal{A}^{g'}$ is infinite. But then we must have that both h and g are compatible, and so we can find $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ a common extension for which we will get $\mathcal{A}^{g'} \setminus Y_l \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$ is infinite and belongs to $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, a contradiction.
- Hence, we must have that there exists $h' \supseteq h$ for which $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap Y_l = \emptyset$. This implies that, given $m \in \mathcal{A}^{h'}$ for all conditions $q \leq_{l+1} p$ we have $q \Vdash m \notin \dot{X}$ and so, $p \Vdash \dot{X} \cap \mathcal{A}^{h'} = \emptyset$. However, this contradicts the assumption that p forces \dot{X} to be a counterexample to $(\star)_\alpha$.

Case 2: For all $l \in \omega$ the sets $Y_l \in \text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$. Since $\text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$ is a P -set, there is $A_j \in \text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$ (in fact $A_j \in \mathcal{F}_G^0$) such that $A_j \subseteq^* Y_l$. Let f be a real in ω^ω such that $A_j \setminus Y_l \subseteq f(l)$ for each $l \in \omega$. By the Sacks property, we can assume that $f \in V$.

Refine A_j as follows: Take $k_0 = \min(A_j \setminus f(0))$ and if we have already chosen $k_n \in A_j$, let $k_{n+1} \in A_j$ such that $k_{n+1} > f(l)$ for all $l \leq n$. Let $B = \{k_n\}_{n \in \omega}$. We can see B as an interval partition \mathcal{E} of A_j (which bijectively we can put in correspondence with ω .) Corollary 19.(2) implies that there is $A_\delta \in \mathcal{F}_G^0$ which is a semiselector for \mathcal{E} .

Let $\{m_n\}_{n \in \omega}$ be an enumeration of A_δ . It is now enough to show that there is a condition $q \leq p$ such that $q \Vdash A_\delta \subseteq \dot{X}$. For this purpose, we construct inductively a fusion sequence $\langle q_n : n \in \omega \rangle \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_\beta$ below p such that $q_{n+1} \Vdash m_n \in \dot{X}$, for all $n \in \omega$. Then the fusion of such sequence will force that $\dot{X} \in \text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$, contradicting the choice of p as desired.

Start with $q_0 = p$, and suppose we have constructed q_n satisfying the conditions. To complete the inductive construction of the sequence, notice that $m_{n+1} \in Y_n$ ($m_{n+1} > f(n)$), and so we can choose $q_{n+1} \leq_n q_n$ such that $q_{n+1} \Vdash m_{n+1} \in \dot{X}$.

Limit case: The limit case follows from Theorem [12, Lemma 3.2] of Shelah cited below. For convenience we state the theorem immediately after the current proof, as Lemma 30. In addition, we explain why it can be used to complete the preservation of $(\star)_\alpha$, for α limit. Note that $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_G^0 \cup \text{Fr}$ and $\mathcal{H} = \{\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\}$ satisfy the conditions of Lemma 30. Note that by Lemma 24, \mathcal{F} is Ramsey.

To see (2) consider any $Z \in \mathcal{P}(\omega) \setminus \text{fil}(\mathcal{A})$. Thus $\omega \setminus Z \notin \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and so there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that for all $h' \supseteq h$, $|\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap (\omega \setminus Z)| = |\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus Z| = \omega$. Consider the set $Y = \mathcal{A}^h \setminus Z$. Thus $Y \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$ and so by $(\star)_\alpha$ either $\exists B \in (\text{id}(\mathcal{A}))^{V_0}$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y \subseteq B$ and so $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, or $\exists h' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y$. In the latter case, $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y = Z \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ and so $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus Z = \emptyset$, which is a contradiction. Therefore $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and so there is $h' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap \mathcal{A}^h \cap Z = \mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap Z$ is finite and so $Z \subseteq^* \omega \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h'}$. Take $X = \omega \setminus \mathcal{A}^{h'}$. \square

Lemma 30 (Shelah, Lemma 3.2 in [12]). Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{H} be families of subsets of ω such that :

- (1) \mathcal{F} contains all co-infinite sets, every element \mathcal{F} is non-empty, \mathcal{F} is closed under finite intersections, every countable $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ has a pseudointersection in \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F} is Ramsey.
- (2) $\mathcal{H} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega) \setminus \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$, where $\langle \mathcal{F} \rangle$ is the filter generated by \mathcal{F} and

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega) \setminus \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle \subseteq \{Z \subseteq \omega : \text{there exists } X \in \mathcal{H} \text{ with } Z \subseteq^* X\}.$$

If $\langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ is a countable support iteration of ω^ω -bounding proper posets such that for all $\alpha < \delta$,

$$\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\alpha} (\mathcal{P}(\omega) \setminus \langle \mathcal{F} \rangle) \subseteq \{Z \subseteq \omega : \exists X \in \mathcal{H} \text{ such that } Z \subseteq^* X\}$$

then the same holds for $\alpha = \delta$.

The above proof clearly shows that the generic maximal independent family adjoined by \mathbb{P} over a model of GCH remains also maximal after the countable support product of Sacks forcing.

5. IDEALS AND INDEPENDENCE

Throughout the section, we study the relationship between the independence diagonalization ideal and the independence density ideals. For convenience, we restate their definitions. Given an independent family \mathcal{A} , an ideal $\mathcal{I}_\mathcal{A} \subseteq [\omega]^{\leq \omega}$ is said to be a diagonalization ideal, if

- (1) $\mathcal{I}_\mathcal{A} \cap \{\mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\} = \emptyset$.
- (2) For every $X \in [\omega]^\omega \cap V$ there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $X \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ or $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ belongs to $\mathcal{I}_\mathcal{A}$.

On the other hand, given an independent family \mathcal{A} , we defined the independence density ideal, $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, as the set of all $X \subseteq \omega$ such that $\forall h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A}) \exists h' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X$ is finite.

Lemma 31. Let \mathcal{A} be an independent family. Then $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) \subseteq \mathcal{I}_\mathcal{A}$.

Proof. Let $\langle \mathcal{J}_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c} \rangle$ be an increasing sequence of ideals associated to a fixed enumeration $\{X_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \mathfrak{c}}$ of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ and \mathcal{A} as in Lemma 3, such that $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \mathfrak{c}} \mathcal{J}_\alpha$. Suppose towards a contradiction that there is $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and $X \notin \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. Clearly, $X \notin [\omega]^{<\omega}$. Then for some α , $X_\alpha = X$ and since $X \notin \mathcal{J}_{\alpha+1}$, there must be $h_0 \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $Y \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \subseteq X \cup Y$. Therefore $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \subseteq Y$ and so $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \in \mathcal{J}_\alpha \subseteq \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. By hypothesis, $X \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and so there is $h' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X$ is finite. However $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$ and so $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. But then $\mathcal{A}^{h'} = (\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X) \cup (\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap X) \in \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$, which is a contradiction. \square

Lemma 32. If \mathcal{A} is an independent family which is not maximal, then $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}) \subsetneq \mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$.

Proof. Fix $X \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}$ such that $\{X\} \cup \mathcal{A}$ is independent. By definition of $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$, there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $X \cap \mathcal{A}^h$ or $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ is in $\mathcal{J}_\mathcal{A}$. Since neither of them is in $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$, we obtain the desired claim. \square

The above Lemma implies in particular that the density ideal is not necessarily a diagonalization ideal. However, for the following class of maximal independent families, the density and diagonalization ideals coincide.

Definition 33. An independent family \mathcal{A} is said to be *densely maximal* if for every $X \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}$ and every $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, there is $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ for which either $X \cap \mathcal{A}^{h'}$ or $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X$ is finite.

Lemma 34. An infinite independent family \mathcal{A} is densely maximal if and only if the following property holds:

(\star) For all $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and all $X \subseteq \omega$ such that $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$, either $\exists B \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \subseteq B$, or $\exists h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $h \subseteq h'$ and $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$.

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{A} satisfies property (\star). Let $X \in [\omega]^\omega$, $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and consider $Y = X \cap \mathcal{A}^h$. Then by (\star) *either* there is $B \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y = \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \subseteq B$, in which case $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y$ belongs to $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ itself and so there is $h' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X) = \mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X$ is finite, *or* there is $h'' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h''} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus Y = \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$, which implies $\mathcal{A}^{h''} \cap X = \emptyset$. Thus, \mathcal{A} is densely maximal.

Now, suppose \mathcal{A} is densely maximal. Fix $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ and $X \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h$. We will show that \mathcal{A} satisfies property (\star). Suppose, there is no $B \in \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ such that $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \subseteq B$. Thus in particular $\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X \notin \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and so there is $h' \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that for all $h'' \supseteq h'$, the set $\mathcal{A}^{h''} \cap (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X)$ is infinite. If h' and h are incompatible (as conditions in $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$), then $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \cap (\mathcal{A}^h \setminus X) = \emptyset$, which is a contradiction. Therefore h' and h are compatible. Without loss of generality $h' \supseteq h$ and so we have that there is $h' \supseteq h$ such that for all $h'' \supseteq h'$, $|\mathcal{A}^{h''} \setminus X| = \omega$. Apply the property of \mathcal{B} being densely maximal to $\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X$ and h' . Thus there is $h'' \supseteq h'$ such that either $\mathcal{A}^{h''} \cap (\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X) = \mathcal{A}^{h''} \setminus X$ or $\mathcal{A}^{h''} \setminus (\mathcal{A}^{h'} \setminus X) = \mathcal{A}^{h''} \cap X$ is finite. Therefore, the latter must hold. But then, there is $h''' \supseteq h''$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'''} \cap X = \emptyset$. That is, there is $h''' \supseteq h$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{h'''} \subseteq \mathcal{A}^h \setminus X$ and so (\star) holds. \square

Lemma 35. Let \mathcal{A} be a densely maximal independent family and let \mathcal{J} be an ideal on ω such that $\mathcal{J} \cap \{\mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\} = \emptyset$. Then $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$.

Proof. Let $X \in \mathcal{J}$. Suppose $X \notin \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$. Then there is $g \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ such that for all $g' \supseteq g$, the set $\mathcal{A}^{g'} \cap X$ is infinite. Applying dense maximality to X and g , we can find $g' \supseteq g$ such that

$X \cap \mathcal{A}^{g'}$ or $\mathcal{A}^{g'} \setminus X$ is finite. Thus $\mathcal{A}^{g'} \setminus X$ is finite. Since \mathcal{A} is infinite, there is $g'' \supseteq g'$ such that $\mathcal{A}^{g''} \cap (\omega \setminus X) = \emptyset$, i.e. $\mathcal{A}^{g''} \subseteq X$. Thus $\mathcal{A}^{g''} \in \mathcal{J}$, which is a contradiction. \square

Corollary 36. If \mathcal{A} is densely maximal independent, then $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ and so $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}} = \text{id}(\mathcal{A})$.

As a corollary to Shelah's [12, Lemma 3.2], we obtain:

Corollary 37. A densely maximal independent family \mathcal{A} such that the dual filter of its diagonalization ideal $\text{id}(\mathcal{A})$ is generated by a Ramsey filter and the co-finite sets remains maximal after the countable support iteration of Sacks forcing, as well as after the countable support product of Sacks forcing.

Finally, we prove that neither the density, nor the diagonalization ideal is maximal.

Proposition 38. Given an independent family \mathcal{A} the ideal $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is not maximal in the following sense: There is a set $X \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \{\mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\}$ such that neither X nor $\omega \setminus X$ belongs to $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

Proof. Let $g \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, let x_0 be a finite, non-empty set disjoint from \mathcal{A}^g and let $X = \mathcal{A}^g \cup x_0$. Given $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$, denote by h^\perp the element in $\text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ with same domain as h , and such that for all $B \in \text{dom}(h)$, if $h(B) = B$ then $h^\perp(B) = \omega \setminus B$, and if $h(B) = \omega \setminus B$, then $h^\perp(B) = B$.

Note that $X \notin \{\mathcal{A}^h : h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})\}$. Indeed, suppose there is $h \in \text{FF}(\mathcal{A})$ for which $X = \mathcal{A}^g \cup x_0 = \mathcal{B}^h$. Then $h \subseteq g$ and $h \neq g$. Let $w = \text{dom}(g) \setminus \text{dom}(h)$ and define $h' = h \cup (g \upharpoonright w)^\perp$. But then, $\mathcal{A}^{h'} = \mathcal{A}^h \cap \mathcal{A}^{(g \upharpoonright w)^\perp} = (\mathcal{A}^g \cup x_0) \cap \mathcal{A}^{(g \upharpoonright w)^\perp} = \mathcal{A}^{(g \upharpoonright w)^\perp} \cap x_0$ must be infinite, which is a contradiction. In addition, since $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$ is an ideal and $\mathcal{A}^g \notin \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$, $X \notin \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$. Finally note that $\mathcal{A}^{g^\perp} \subseteq^* \omega \setminus X$ and since $\mathcal{A}^{g^\perp} \notin \mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$, the set $\omega \setminus X$ does not belong to $\mathcal{J}_{\mathcal{A}}$. \square

6. FINAL REMARKS

Shelah's proof of $\mathfrak{i} < \mathfrak{u}$ from [12] gives the existence, under CH, of a decreasing sequence of conditions $\{(\mathcal{A}_\alpha, A_\alpha)\}_{\alpha \in \omega_1}$ in the countably closed poset \mathbb{P} from Section 3, with the property that

- $\mathcal{A}_{\omega_2} = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \omega_1} \mathcal{A}_\alpha$ satisfies property (\star) and so in our terminology is densely maximal and,
- the filter generated by the tower $\tau = \{A_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in \omega}$ is Ramsey.

Furthermore, τ is the dual filter to $\text{id}(\mathcal{A}_{\omega_2})$.⁵ Thus, in particular, CH implies the existence of a Sacks indestructible maximal independent family. This approach will be used in a forthcoming paper to show the existence of a co-analytic Sacks indestructible maximal independent family and so the consistency of the existence of a co-analytic maximal independent family with arbitrarily large continuum. Another immediate consequence of Corollary 36 and Lemma 9 that is that CH implies the existence of a maximal independent family for which the diagonalization partial order does adjoin a dominating real.

We conclude with some open questions, which naturally follow from the presented theory.

Question 1: If we define \mathfrak{i}_d to be the minimal size of a densely maximal independent family, clearly $\mathfrak{i} \leq \mathfrak{i}_d$. However of interest remains the following: Is it consistent that $\mathfrak{i} < \mathfrak{i}_d$?

⁵One of the differences between the CH inductive construction and the generic Sacks indestructible maximal independent family is that the dual filter of the density ideal of the latter is not necessarily generated by a tower.

Question 2: Both of the constructions of densely maximal independent families, which we discussed in the paper rely on CH. Thus one may ask: Is it consistent that there are no densely maximal independent families?

Question 3: Is there a Sacks indestructible independent family which is not densely maximal?

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KURT GÖDEL RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, WÄHRINGER STRASSE 25, 1090 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

E-mail address: vera.fischer@univie.ac.at

KURT GÖDEL RESEARCH CENTER, UNIVERSITY OF VIENNA, WÄHRINGER STRASSE 25, 1090 VIENNA, AUSTRIA

E-mail address: diana.carolina.montoya.amaya@univie.ac.at