

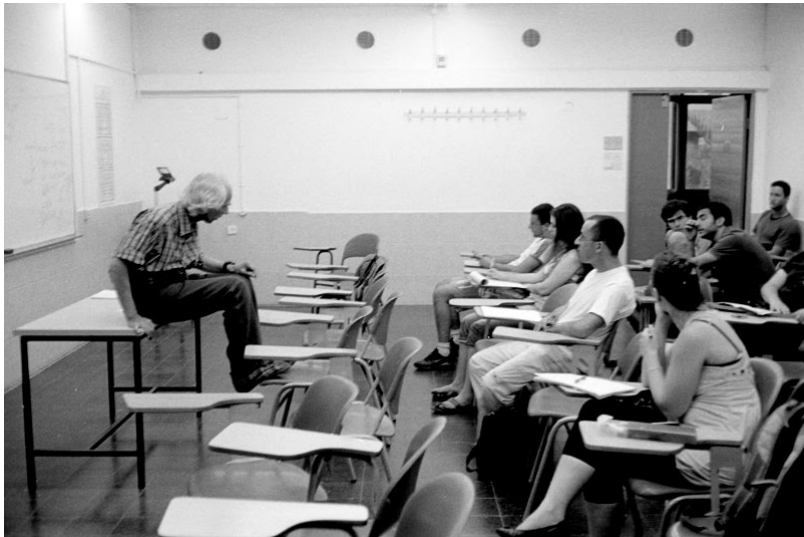
# The Meta-Structure of Universes

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University of East Anglia

23 April 2018

In memoriam of my teacher, mentor, and good friend  
Matti Rubin



Matti Rubin, teaching Mathematical Logic, Spring 2009.

## Theorem (Intermediate model theorem)

*If  $V \subseteq M \subseteq V[G]$  are models of ZFC and  $G \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is a  $V$ -generic filter for  $\mathbb{P} \in V$ , then  $M$  is a generic extension of  $V$  and  $V[G]$  is a generic extension of  $M$ .*

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Let's digress for a moment.

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Let  $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$  be a symmetric system, then HS denotes the class of hereditarily symmetric names, and if  $G$  is a  $V$ -generic filter, then  $\text{HS}^G = \{\dot{x}^G \mid \dot{x} \in \text{HS}\}$  is a transitive class of  $V[G]$  satisfying ZF and  $V \subseteq \text{HS}^G$ .



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*If  $V \subseteq M \subseteq V[G]$  are models of ZF where  $V[G]$  is a generic extension of  $V$  and  $M$  is a symmetric extension of  $V$ , then  $V[G]$  is a generic extension of  $M$  by a homogeneous forcing.*

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If we assume GCH, that means that there are no more than  $\aleph_3$  intermediate models to adding a single Cohen real which are symmetric extensions.

## Question

*Do we exhaust all the intermediate models of a single Cohen real by considering symmetric extensions?*

**No.**



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The name is due to the fact the model was originally conceived in a workshop in Bristol back in 2011, whose participants were: Andrew Brooke-Taylor, James Cummings, Moti Gitik, Ralf Schindler, Menachem Magidor, Philip Welch, and Hugh Woodin.

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- 7 At limit steps, take a limit. Argue that no sets of bounded rank were added.
- 8 Force to obtain a PCF-like structure of the previous sequences and argue the existence of a scale that can function as a generic sequence.

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- 7 At limit steps, take a limit. Argue that no sets of bounded rank were added.
- 8 Force to obtain a PCF-like structure of the previous sequences and argue the existence of a scale that can function as a generic sequence. Argue that this forcing does not add sets of bounded rank either.

The *Bristol model* is a model  $M$  satisfying ZF such that  $M \subseteq L[c]$ , where  $c$  is a Cohen real, and  $M \neq L(x)$  for any set  $x$ .

### Outline of the construction of a Bristol model:

- 1 Add a Cohen real,  $c$ , over  $L$ .
- 2 Find an almost disjoint family of subsets of  $\omega$  that has a particular property for coding permutations of  $\omega_1$ . Look at the reals constructible from the trace of  $c$  with each member of the family.
- 3 Define a symmetric extension in which the set of these sets of reals exists, but only countable subsets of it can be well-ordered.
- 4 Force to well-order the above family, and show that the original sequence is in fact generic for this forcing. Argue that this forcing does not add reals.
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- 9 Repeat until there are no more ordinals.



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## Theorem

*If  $M$  is a symmetric extension of  $N$ , then  $M$  satisfies KWP if and only if  $N$  does.*



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By analyzing the construction of each  $M_\alpha$ , we get that  $M_\alpha = L(x_\alpha)$ . Which in turn means that a model of the form  $L(x)$  need not be a model of the form  $HOD(y)$ .

This shows that there is a significant difference between symmetric extensions and models of the form  $L(x)$ , or generally  $V(x)$ .

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And Woodin's Axiom of Choice Conjecture, if true, would imply that even in case we can construct a Bristol model when an extendible cardinal is present in the universe, it would not retain its largeness inside the Bristol model itself.

## Question

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*Can the Bristol model be used to provide counterexamples in choiceless geology?*

## Question

*Does the Bristol model work when starting with a different real? Are there other constructions for each step along the way?*

Thank you!