

Tree ideals and Cohen reals

Aleksander Cieślak

Wrocław University of Technology

February 2, 2023

Tree type

Let \mathbb{T} be a collection of trees on $A^{<\omega}$ such that:

- \mathbb{T} consists of perfect trees

Tree type

Let \mathbb{T} be a collection of trees on $A^{<\omega}$ such that:

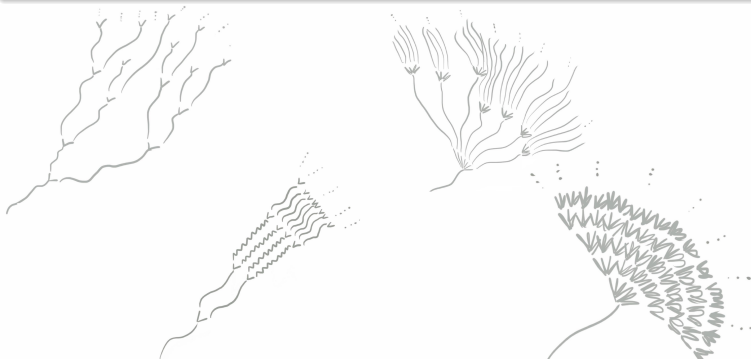
- \mathbb{T} consists of perfect trees
- $\forall T \in \mathbb{T} \forall \sigma \in T, T|_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{T}$

Trees and tree ideals

Tree type

Let \mathbb{T} be a collection of trees on $A^{<\omega}$ such that:

- \mathbb{T} consists of perfect trees
- $\forall T \in \mathbb{T} \forall \sigma \in T, T|_{\sigma} \in \mathbb{T}$
- $\forall T \in \mathbb{T} \exists \{S_{\alpha} : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\} \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ all below T and that $[S_{\alpha}] \cap [S_{\beta}] = \emptyset$ for $\alpha \neq \beta$ (large antichains)



The Marczewski-style tree ideal

Tree ideal

The Marczewski tree ideal t_0 consists of countable unions of \mathbb{T} -nwd sets, where $X \in \mathbb{T}$ -nwd if

$$\forall T \in \mathbb{T} \exists S \leq T, S \in \mathbb{T}, X \cap [S] = \emptyset$$

Well investigated examples:

- s_0 - Marczewski ideal
- m_0, l_0 - Miller and Laver ideal
- v_0 - Silver, Mycielski ideal

Known for not having borel basis. Even $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$

The Borel part of t_0

As t_0 does not have borel basis

The Borel part of t_0

$t_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}$ = borel sets from t_0

The Borel part of t_0

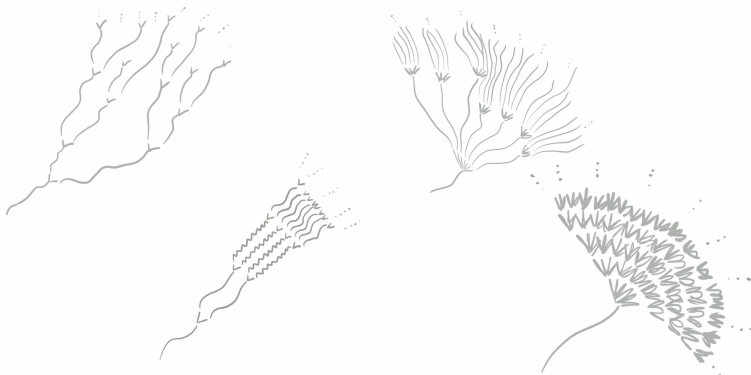
As t_0 does not have borel basis

The Borel part of t_0

$t_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}$ = borel sets from t_0

- $s_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}$ = countable sets
- $m_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}$ = \mathcal{K}_σ sets
- $l_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}$ = not strongly dominating sets

Themes in tree ideals investigation



- Consistency of $\omega_1 < add(t_0)$.
- When $\mathfrak{c} < cof(t_0)$?
- Consistency of $add(t_0) < cov(t_0)$.

When $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$?

Brendle, Khomskii, Wohofsky

Each of the following implies $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$:

- $is(\mathbb{T}) = \mathfrak{c}$

When $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$?

Brendle, Khomskii, Wohofsky

Each of the following implies $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$:

- $is(\mathbb{T}) = \mathfrak{c}$
- Constant of 1-1 property for \mathbb{T}

When $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$?

Brendle, Khomskii, Wohofsky

Each of the following implies $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$:

- $is(\mathbb{T}) = \mathfrak{c}$
- Constant of 1-1 property for \mathbb{T}
- Constant of 1-1 property holds in classical cases.
- $is(\mathbb{S}) = is(\mathbb{V}) = \mathfrak{c}$ in ZFC.
- $\mathfrak{b} \leq is(\mathbb{L})$ and $\mathfrak{d} \leq is(\mathbb{M})$

When $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$?

Brendle, Khomskii, Wohofsky

Each of the following implies $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$:

- $is(\mathbb{T}) = \mathfrak{c}$
- Constant of 1-1 property for \mathbb{T}
- Constant of 1-1 property holds in classical cases.
- $is(\mathbb{S}) = is(\mathbb{V}) = \mathfrak{c}$ in ZFC.
- $\mathfrak{b} \leq is(\mathbb{L})$ and $\mathfrak{d} \leq is(\mathbb{M})$
- $add(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}) \leq is(\mathbb{FM})$ but $add(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}) = \omega_1$

When $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$?

Brendle, Khomskii, Wohofsky

Each of the following implies $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$:

- $is(\mathbb{T}) = \mathfrak{c}$
- Constant of 1-1 property for \mathbb{T}
- Constant of 1-1 property holds in classical cases.
- $is(\mathbb{S}) = is(\mathbb{V}) = \mathfrak{c}$ in ZFC.
- $\mathfrak{b} \leq is(\mathbb{L})$ and $\mathfrak{d} \leq is(\mathbb{M})$
- $add(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}) \leq is(\mathbb{FM})$ but $add(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}) = \omega_1$

$add(\mathcal{M}) \leq is(\mathbb{FM})$

When $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$?

Brendle, Khomskii, Wohofsky

Each of the following implies $\mathfrak{c} < \text{cof}(t_0)$:

- $is(\mathbb{T}) = \mathfrak{c}$
- Constant of 1-1 property for \mathbb{T}

- Constant of 1-1 property holds in classical cases.
- $is(\mathbb{S}) = is(\mathbb{V}) = \mathfrak{c}$ in ZFC.
- $\mathfrak{b} \leq is(\mathbb{L})$ and $\mathfrak{d} \leq is(\mathbb{M})$
- $add(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}) \leq is(\mathbb{FM})$ but $add(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}) = \omega_1$

$min\{cov(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}}), \mathfrak{b}\} \leq is(\mathbb{FM})$ but $cov(\mathcal{M}) = cov(fm_0|_{\mathcal{B}_{or}})$

Trees adding Cohen reals

Regarding $add(t_0) < cov(t_0)$

Theorem

If \mathbb{T} adds Cohen reals with global reading then $\mathcal{M} \leq_{\mathcal{T}} t_0$ and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} cov(t_0) & \text{---} & cov(\mathcal{M}) \\ | & & | \\ add(t_0) & \text{---} & add(\mathcal{M}) \end{array}$$

Trees adding Cohen reals

Regarding $\text{add}(t_0) < \text{cov}(t_0)$

Theorem

If \mathbb{T} adds Cohen reals with global reading then $\mathcal{M} \leq_{\mathcal{T}} t_0$ and

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{cov}(t_0) & \text{---} & \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) \\ | & & | \\ \text{add}(t_0) & \text{---} & \text{add}(\mathcal{M}) \end{array}$$

Simply take $\Phi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow t_0$, $\Phi(M) = \{x : \phi(x) \in M\}$

Examples:

- FM
- \mathbb{L}^2 and \mathbb{M}^3
- \mathbb{B}^2

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbb{T}) = \{B \in \mathcal{Borel} : \neg \exists T \in \mathbb{T} [T] \subseteq B\}$$

Is it equal $t_0|_{\mathcal{Bor}}$? Is it even an ideal?

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbb{T}) = \{B \in \mathcal{Borel} : \neg \exists T \in \mathbb{T} [T] \subseteq B\}$$

Is it equal $t_0|_{\mathcal{Borel}}$? Is it even an ideal?

The star property of \mathbb{T}

$(*)_{\mathbb{T}} : \exists \phi : A^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ continuous $\forall T \in \mathbb{T} \text{ int}(\phi[[T]]) \neq \emptyset$

$$\mathcal{J}(\mathbb{T}) = \{B \in \mathcal{B}orel : \neg \exists T \in \mathbb{T} [T] \subseteq B\}$$

Is it equal $t_0|_{\mathcal{B}or}$? Is it even an ideal?

The star property of \mathbb{T}

$(*)_{\mathbb{T}} : \exists \phi : A^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ continuous $\forall T \in \mathbb{T}$ $int(\phi[[T]]) \neq \emptyset$

- $(*)_{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow \mathcal{J}(\mathbb{T})$ is not an ideal and \mathbb{T} adds Cohen reals
 $(*)_{\mathbb{T}}$ holds for $\mathbb{B}^2, \mathbb{L}^2, \mathbb{M}^3$

$$J(\mathbb{T}) = \{B \in \mathcal{B}orel : \neg \exists T \in \mathbb{T} [T] \subseteq B\}$$

Is it equal $t_0|_{\mathcal{B}or}$? Is it even an ideal?

The star property of \mathbb{T}

$(*)_{\mathbb{T}} : \exists \phi : A^\omega \rightarrow 2^\omega$ continuous $\forall T \in \mathbb{T} \text{ int}(\phi[[T]]) \neq \emptyset$

- $(*)_{\mathbb{T}} \rightarrow J(\mathbb{T})$ is not an ideal and \mathbb{T} adds Cohen reals
 $(*)_{\mathbb{T}}$ holds for $\mathbb{B}^2, \mathbb{L}^2, \mathbb{M}^3$
- c.r.n. $\rightarrow J(\mathbb{T})$ is σ -ideal and $J(\mathbb{T}) = t_0|_{\mathcal{B}or}$
FM has c.r.n.

The end

Thank you