

CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

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Chapter 3

page 35, line 10 ...which implies that x_0 is not an \in -minimal element. . .

page 48, line 13 ... we have $x_n \ni x_{n+1}$.

page 55, line -11 ff. (a) (b) (c) instead of 1. 2. 3.

page 56, line -4 ...any infinite ordinal. . .

page 62, line -2 ... $C \in \mathcal{W}_0$. . .

page 63, line 2 ... $C \in \mathcal{W}_0$. . .

page 69, line 4 $|\text{seq}(\kappa)| = \kappa$

Chapter 5

page 118, line 3 Now, let $s_\alpha := f_0(M)$ and define $F_{\alpha+1} := F_\alpha \cup \{\langle \alpha, s_\alpha \rangle\}$.

page 127, line 14 $I_{n,k}(\text{X})$

Chapter 6

page 141, line 21 $ax_0^{k_0} \cdots x_l^{k_l}$ where. . .

page 141, line -4 $x = \sum_{v \in B(x)} q_v^x \cdot v$

page 152, line -16 $p_u \vee p_{-u}$ instead of $p_u \vee \neg p_{-u}$

page 154, line 11 $\chi_A \cap \chi_B \supseteq \chi_{A \cup B}$

Chapter 7

page 185, line 2 ff. Indeed, let $y \in [z]^\sim$, and let $\rho \neq \iota$ be such that $\rho(y) = y$ and ρ induces a proper cycle in $[z]^\sim$ (i.e., the cycle starts and ends with y and the other points in the cycle are pairwise distinct).

page 186, line 2 ... whenever σ has label \textcircled{j} , $\varphi_m \sigma$ cannot get label \textcircled{i} .

Chapter 8

page 201, line -8 $S \mapsto (k, E)$

page 202, line 8 ...for some $m \in n$. . .

page 208, line 4 ... we have $\pi a = \tau a$.

page 210, line 7 $f(s) := \{(m + l + 1, s, 0), (m + l + 1, s, 1)\}$

page 213, line 9 ... in $\omega \setminus N_1$ instead of $\omega \setminus (N_1 \cup N_2)$

page 215, line 20 f.

$$\begin{aligned} \Psi_E : \{S \subseteq A : \text{supp}(S) = E\} &\longrightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(k)) \\ S_0 &\longmapsto \left\{ I \subseteq k : \exists a \in S_0 (\vartheta_E(a) = \{\varphi_i(x) : i \in I\}) \right\} \end{aligned}$$

page 215, line -7 ... Ψ_E maps S to $\mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(k))$, and $l < 2^{2^k}$ encodes the set $\Psi_E(S)$...

Chapter 9

page 228, line -8 $i = \min\{|\mathcal{I}| : \mathcal{I} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega \text{ is maximal independent}\}$

page 229, line 11 $A_k := A_0 \cup \{t \cup \{k\} : t \in A_0\}$

page 229, line -10 $\{x \in [\omega]^\omega : x \in \mathcal{I}_0 \wedge f(x) = 1\} \cup \{(\omega \setminus y) \in [\omega]^\omega : y \in \mathcal{I}_0 \wedge f(y) = 0\}$

page 231, line 10 ff. $g \in {}^\omega 2$ (four times).

page 231, line -1 $\bigcap I \setminus \bigcup J \supseteq \left(\bigcap I' \setminus \bigcup J' \right) \cap \bigcap_{n \in m} X_n^{g(n)*} \supseteq \left(\bigcap I' \setminus \bigcup J' \right) \cap Y_g$

page 232, line 3 ... and therefore $Z \cap (\bigcap I \setminus \bigcup J)$ is infinite.

page 232, line 19 ... show that \mathcal{F}' is a dominating ...

page 233, line -4 ... for all $m \in A$ with $m \geq g_\xi(n)$...

page 236, line 3 ... $\mathcal{A}_\xi \in \mathcal{E}$...

Chapter 10

page 245, line -4 f. ... such that $y_0 \notin C$ and $y_1 \in C$.

page 246, line 13 $[s, y_n]^\omega \cap C = \emptyset$

page 248, line 2 $D_\xi = \{y \in [\omega]^\omega : \forall z \in [\omega]^\omega (z \subseteq^* y \rightarrow [\emptyset, z]^\omega \cap C_\xi = \emptyset)\}$

page 248, line 6 ... $x \in [\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{A}_\xi$...

Chapter 11

page 266, line -15 f. ... $x_{\alpha+1}$ exists. ... (twice)

page 267, line 18 $x_0 := \bigcup \{x \cap I_{2m} : m \in \omega\}$ and $x_0 := \bigcup \{x \cap I_{2m+1} : m \in \omega\}$.

page 279, line 4 Now, since $f(D') \subseteq D''$ and $f(D'') \subseteq D' \cup (\omega \setminus D)$, this...

page 279, line 12 ff. ...but since $f(I'_0) \subseteq I''_0 \cup (\omega \setminus I_0)$ and $f(I''_0) \subseteq I'_0 \cup (\omega \setminus I_0)$, this is a contradiction to $f(\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{U}$. So, $I_0 \notin \mathcal{U}$, which implies that $I_\omega \in \mathcal{U}$. Now, for each $n \in I_\omega$ there exists a least number $m_n \in I_\omega$ such that there are $k, k' \in \omega$ with $f^k(m_n) = f^{k'}(n)$. Let

$$I'_\omega := \left\{ n \in I_\omega : \exists k, k' \in \omega (f^k(m_n) = f^{k'}(n) \wedge k + k' \text{ is odd}) \right\}$$

and let $I''_\omega := I_\omega \setminus I'_\omega$. Since the two sets I'_ω and I''_ω are disjoint and their union is I_ω , either I'_ω or I''_ω belongs to \mathcal{U} , but not both. Furthermore, we get $f(I'_\omega) \subseteq I''_\omega$ and $f(I''_\omega) \subseteq I'_\omega$, which is again a contradiction to $f(\mathcal{U}) = \mathcal{U}$.

page 280, line 3 ... which shows that $\tilde{g}(\mathcal{U}) \supseteq \mathcal{V}$.

page 280, line -5 $\{a' \in \omega : \{b \in \omega : \langle a', b \rangle \in X_0\} \notin \mathcal{V}\} \in \mathcal{U}$

page 281, line -1 ... for $y_Q := \pi_{\mathcal{U}}(Y_Q \cap D)$...

Chapter 14

page 324, line 2 ff. [throughout Chapter 14] $\mathbb{P} = (P, \leq)$

page 326, line -20 ...for any uncountable set...

page 327, line 7 ...the set $\{p \in \mathcal{F} : \text{dom}(p) = K\}$ is countable...

page 327, line 16 Now we show that $|\mathcal{D}| < \mathfrak{c}$ cannot...

page 330, line -5 Let $\mathcal{F}_0 := \{\omega \setminus s : s \in [\omega]^{<\omega} \setminus \{\omega\}\}$...

page 331, line -3 For each $\mathcal{F} \in \text{fin}(P_{\beta_0})$...

page 332, line 2 ...finite set $\mathcal{F}_0 \in \text{fin}(P_{\beta_0})$...

page 332, line -2 ff. Now, for each $x \in \mathcal{F}_{\beta_0}$ and $m \in \omega$, let

$$D_x := \{(\langle s_{n_i} : i \in k+1 \rangle, X) \in P : x \in X\},$$

and

$$D_m := \{(\langle s_{n_i} : i \in k+1 \rangle, X) \in P : m \in k+1\}.$$

By CLAIM 2, for each $x \in \mathcal{F}_{\beta_0}$ and $m \in \omega$, the sets D_x and D_m are open dense subsets of P . Hence, since $|\mathcal{F}_{\beta_0}| < \mathfrak{c}$, the set

$$\mathcal{D} := \{D_x \subseteq P : x \in \mathcal{F}_{\beta_0}\} \cup \{D_m \subseteq P : m \in \omega\}$$

is of cardinality...

page 334, line -6 ...belongs to the dual ideal of the filter generated by $\mathcal{F}_{\eta|_{\beta_0}}$...

page 335, line 11 ...meets either infinitely many sets of \mathcal{P}_{β_0} or has empty intersection with co-finitely many of them.

Chapter 15

page 342, line -16 $\mathbf{V}[G] = \{\emptyset\}$

page 350, line 8

$$\forall \langle y_2, s_2 \rangle \in x_2 \forall q \in P ((q \geq s_2 \wedge q \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} y_1 = y_2) \rightarrow q \perp r),$$

page 352, line -14 $x_1 := \{\langle \emptyset, p \rangle, \langle \emptyset, q \rangle\} \dots$

page 353, line 12 \dots then there is a \mathbb{P} -name y and a pair $\langle y, r \rangle \in \underline{B} \dots$

page 353, line 14 \dots and since $y[G] = \{x[G] : \exists q \in G (\langle x, q \rangle \in y)\}$

page 353, line -18 f. \dots then there is a \mathbb{P} -name y and a pair $\langle y, r \rangle \in \underline{B} \dots$

page 353, line -3 f. \dots and since $p \in G$, for $y = y[G]$ we get $y \in \mathbf{V}[G]$. Hence. . .

page 360, line 6 ff. *Four times $\bigcup G$ instead of just G .*

page 361, line 18 ff. LEMMA 15.16. *If a forcing notion preserves cofinalities, then it preserves also cardinalities.*

page 361, line 20 f. *Proof. Since cofinalities are always cardinals, any forcing notion which preserves cardinalities must preserve cofinalities. For the other direction,*

page 362, line 15 ff. *Since $p \in G$, for every $\alpha \in \lambda$, $G \cap D_\alpha \neq \emptyset$, and therefore, $\mathcal{S}[G](\alpha) \in Y_\alpha$.*

Chapter 16

page 371, line -3 If $\mathbf{V} \models \text{ZFC} \dots$

page 372, line 1 \dots Let \mathbf{V} be a model of ZFC \dots

page 372, line 8 \dots is equivalent to ψ , $\text{free}(\varphi_0) \subseteq \dots$

page 372, line -3 \dots reflects $\bar{\psi}$.

page 373, line 3 f. $h_{n,i}(\langle x_1, \dots, x_i \rangle) := \mu \{y \in V_{\alpha_{n+1}} : \forall x_{i+1} \in V_{\alpha_n} \exists y_{i+1} \dots \forall x_k \in V_{\alpha_n} \exists y_k \dots$

page 379, line -7 \dots the forcing notion $\mathbb{K}_0 \dots$

Chapter 17

page 384, line 19 ~~for each $a \in A$, $\{\alpha \in \mathcal{G} : \alpha a = a\} \in \mathcal{F}$~~

page 389, line -9 Let \mathcal{G} be the group generated by automorphisms of \mathbb{C}_ω of the form α_{π_F, n_0} , i.e.,

$$\mathcal{G} = \langle \alpha_{\pi_F, n_0} : F \in \text{fin}(\omega) \wedge n_0 \in \omega \rangle.$$

page 397, line -8 f. ...corresponds an automorphism α_π of \mathbb{P} by stipulating

$$\alpha_\pi p(\pi(\bar{a}, \xi), \eta) := p(\bar{a}, \xi, \eta),$$

page 397, line -2 $\{\bar{H} : H \in \mathcal{F}_0\} \cup \{\text{fix}_{\bar{G}}(\textcolor{red}{E}) : E \in \text{fin}(\bar{A} \times \kappa)\}.$

page 398, line 6 f. ...i.e., for every $\sigma \in \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}_0}(a)$, $\bar{\sigma} \subseteq \text{sym}_{\bar{\mathcal{G}}}(\textcolor{red}{a})$.

Chapter 19

page 338, line 1 ...the function $H : \bigcup_{n \in \omega} {}^n 2 \rightarrow \text{fin}(\omega) \dots$

Chapter 20

page 445, line 7 ff. ...for some limit ordinal $\lambda \in \omega_1$ let

$$\bar{x} := \{y \in T'' : y < x\}.$$

For each \bar{x} we add an extra node $w_{\bar{x}}$ to T'' and stipulate

$$z < w_{\bar{x}} \iff z < x \quad \text{and} \quad w_{\bar{x}} < z \iff x \leq z.$$

Roughly speaking, $w_{\bar{x}}$ is a node between $\{z \in T'' : z < x\}$ and x . Let

$$T''' := T'' \cup \{w_{\bar{x}} : x \in T'' \wedge \text{o.t.}(x) = \lambda\}$$

where $\lambda \in \omega_1$ is a limit ordinal. Notice that the root of T''' is $w_{\bar{x}_0}$, where x_0 is. . .

page 451, line -7 $\textcolor{red}{f}(k_{i+1}) := \begin{cases} f(k_i) & \text{if } k_i \in A, \\ k_i & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$

Chapter 21

page 460, line -5 H_{ω_1}

page 461, line 4 ... GCH holds in the ground model and $|P| \leq \omega_1$, then $\chi = \omega_3 \dots$

Chapter 22

page 478, line 5 ...model $\mathbf{V}[G|_{\alpha}]$, fix an arbitrary dense set $D \subseteq \text{Fn}(\omega, 2)$ and let $\bar{D} \in \mathbf{V}[\textcolor{red}{G|_{\alpha}}] \dots$

page 478, line 12 $\dots T_{3,i,j} \geq T_2[s_{i,j}].$

Chapter 23

page 486, line -14 $\dots T_{3,i,j} \geq T_2[s_{i,j}].$

page 486, line -13 $\dots T_3[s_{i,j}] \in D_3.$

page 488, line 8 $\mathcal{T}[s] := \textcolor{red}{T}_0[s_0] \times \dots \times \textcolor{red}{T}_{d-1}[s_{d-1}]$

page 489, line 8 $|\mathcal{T}'_i(l_k)| = 2^k$

page 493, line -16 $\delta_{\omega_1} := \bigcup_{\iota \in \omega_1} \delta_\iota$

MINOR CORRECTIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS

page 14, line 16 Let $\varphi, \varphi_1, \varphi_2, \varphi_3$, and $\psi \dots$

page 16, line -6 \dots is equal to the formula $\forall \nu \varphi_j$, where ν is a variable which does not occur free in any non-logical axiom of \mathbf{T} .

page 41, line 9 **subset** instead of subsets

page 120, line 1 $\dots 2^m \leq \text{seq}(m) \dots$

page 120, line 14 $\dots 2^m \cdot 2^{\aleph_0} \leq \text{seq}(m + \aleph_0) \dots$

page 126, line 2f. \dots such that ~~we have~~ $\varphi(U', X)$.

page 143, line -2f. ~~which shows that V_{α_0} can be well-ordered in the case when α_0 is a successor ordinal.~~

page 154, line 8 add a space: **of** G

page 154, line -16 add a space: **}**.Notice

page 185, line 3 ff. \dots is as above. **So**, $\rho\sigma_y(x_0) = \sigma_y(x_0)$ and therefore $\sigma_y^{-1}\rho\sigma_y(x_0) = x_0$. Consequently we have $\sigma_y^{-1}\rho\sigma_y = \vartheta^n$, **and therefore** $\rho = \sigma_y\vartheta^n\sigma_y^{-1}$. **Thus, since ρ induces a proper cycle, this implies** $y \in \{x_0, \dots, x_k\}$.

page 198, line -9 **The Ordered Mostowski Model** instead of “Ordered Mostowski Models”.

page 211, line -3 Fraïssé-limit

page 213, line 18 Fraïssé-limit

page 215, line -11 $\Psi : \mathcal{P}(A) \dots$

page 231, line -9 $\dots J$ are arbitrary finite, **disjoint** subfamilies. \dots

page 234, line -11 add a space: shatter**x**

page 323, line 2, $\dots (P, \leq)$

page 324, line -7 $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(P)$

page 325, line 17 ~~In other words, $\text{MA}(\kappa)$ holds for each cardinal $\kappa < \mathfrak{c}$~~

page 343, line -6 ff.

$$\text{up}(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) := \{ \langle \underline{x}, \mathbf{0} \rangle, \langle \underline{y}, \mathbf{0} \rangle \}$$

and

$$\text{op}(\underline{x}, \underline{y}) := \{ \langle \{ \langle \underline{x}, \mathbf{0} \rangle \}, \mathbf{0} \rangle, \langle \{ \langle \underline{x}, \mathbf{0} \rangle, \langle \underline{y}, \mathbf{0} \rangle \}, \mathbf{0} \rangle \}.$$

page 343, line 10

Replace everywhere \underline{G} with \underline{G} , and cancel in the index the definition of \underline{G} .

page 345, line -7

In order to show the second part of this proof (G is \mathbb{P} -generic) one needs FACT 15.7.

page 357, line 4 ff.

Axiom of Foundation: Let $G \subseteq P$ be \mathbb{P} -generic over \mathbf{V} . With respect to G , we define a rank-function $\text{rk}_G : \mathbf{V}^{\mathbb{P}} \rightarrow \Omega$ by stipulating

$$\text{rk}_G(z) := \bigcup \left\{ \text{rk}_G(y) + 1 : \exists p \in G (\langle y, p \rangle \in z) \right\}.$$

Let \underline{x} and \underline{y} be two \mathbb{P} -names. First, we show that $\underline{x}[G] = \underline{y}[G]$ implies $\text{rk}_G(\underline{x}) = \text{rk}_G(\underline{y})$. To see this, assume that $\alpha = \text{rk}_G(\underline{y}) < \text{rk}_G(\underline{x})$. By definition of rk_G , there is a name \underline{z} with $\alpha \leq \text{rk}_G(\underline{z})$ and $\underline{z}[G] \in \underline{x}[G]$. Since $\alpha \leq \text{rk}_G(\underline{z})$, we have $\underline{z}[G] \notin \underline{y}[G]$, and hence, $\underline{x}[G] \neq \underline{y}[G]$.

Now, let

$$\alpha_0 := \bigcap \left\{ \text{rk}_G(\underline{y}) : \exists p \in G (\langle y, p \rangle \in \underline{x}) \right\}.$$

Then there is a \mathbb{P} -name \underline{y}_0 such that $\underline{y}_0[G] \in \underline{x}[G]$ and $\text{rk}_G(\underline{y}_0) = \alpha_0$, which implies that $\underline{x}[G] \cap \underline{y}_0[G] = \emptyset$.

page 361, line 1

collapses κ [bold] and **preserves** κ [bold]

page 362, line 13

This is because **whenever** $q_1 \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \mathcal{S}(\alpha) = \gamma_1$ and $q_2 \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \mathcal{S}(\alpha) = \gamma_2$, where $\gamma_1 \neq \gamma_2$, then $q_1 \perp q_2$.

page 362, line 6 ff.

Replace p with p_0 on line 6, 7, 9, 10, 15.

page 364, line 17 f.

...countable union of ~~at most~~ countable sets of ordered pairs...

page 364, line 17 f.

...countable union of ~~at most~~ countable sets of ordered pairs...

page 372, line -5

...(b), we **refine** the construction in the proof of (a). By ...

page 378, line 5

...is a countable transitive model in \mathbf{V} , $\mathbf{N}[G] \models \Phi_0$, **and if** $p_0 \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}} \varphi$, **then** $\mathbf{N}[G] \models \varphi$.

page 378, line 20

...then $\mathbf{N}[G] \models \Phi_0 + \varphi$.

page 391, line -3

add a space: contains **a**

page 407, line 8 f.

q instead of \underline{q} and q , respectively.

page 428, line -5

... let $\mathbb{P}_{\omega_2} = \langle \mathbb{Q}_\alpha : \alpha \in \omega_2 \rangle \dots$

page 465, line 2 ff.

Since $\hat{\mathcal{U}}$ **is generated by** \mathcal{U} , **for each** $n \in \omega$ **there is an** $x'_n \in \mathcal{U}$ **such that** $x'_n \subseteq x_n$. Then define $A := \{f(x'_n) : n \in \omega\}$ and notice that $y \subseteq^* x'_n \subseteq x_n$.

- page 478, line 12 ...there is some $\langle q_0, q_1 \rangle \in (G|_\alpha \times G(\alpha)) \cap E$.
- page 492, line -11 A general form of the Δ -System-Lemma (see Kunen, Thm. 1.6, p. 49) is needed here.
- page 493, line 3 ... $\leq \omega_2 \cdot \omega_2 \dots$
- page 493, line -8 ... P -point—and in particular every Ramsey ultrafilter—in ...
- page 551, line -6 ... P -point in $V[G|_\delta]$, for some $\delta \in \omega_2$.

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