

Set theoretic geology in the presence of models with a model cardinal (Geurts Fuchs)

fact: if $V = W \{g\}$, $g \in \mathbb{R}$ $\mathbb{P} \in W$ is gen.; then W may be defined in V (uniquely).

call such W s grounds of V .

idea / intuition: the canonical objects are those that ex. without being forced.

def. the mantle M is the intersection of all grounds.

(Fuchs - Hamkins - Reitz)

questi. does M satisfy ZF?

def. the generic mantle g^M is the intersection of all grounds of M - forcing extension of V .

fact. $g^M \models ZF$.

qnd: $g^M \models AC?$

def. the generic MOD is the
intersection of all MODs of all
st for echns of V .

$$= \bigcap_{\alpha} \text{MOD}^{V \setminus \text{con}(\omega, \alpha)} = g^{\text{MOD}}.$$

fact:

MOD

\cup

$$g^{\text{MOD}} \subset g^M \subset IM,$$

$$g^{\text{MOD}} \not\models ZFC.$$

th. if $V = L[x]$, x a set,

$$\text{then } g^{\text{MOD}} = g^M = IM \models ZFC$$

(in fact, if $V = \text{MOD}_{\{x\}}$)

\square : roperenka.

th. (fuchs - hermis - reitz)

th. is a class for \mathbb{P} v.t.
if G is \mathbb{P} -gr., then

$$IM^{VEG} = gIM^{VEG} = gMOD^{VEG} = V.$$

prf. idea: use a product of forcings
which code every elem of V
in the GCH pattern. \rightarrow

what if $V = L[x]$? is IM canonical
then?

th. (fuchs - schöder)

supp. $V = L[x]$, x is a set, and th.
is a m model with a wood
codial, then

IM is a fine str. extend model

for an ω model W , with
 $\kappa^W = \text{least normal cardinal } (\aleph \text{ or } \aleph_1)$
 $\delta^W = \text{least woodin card. } (2^{\aleph_1})$.

we will single out a "minimal"
 ω model W , ~~the~~ fine str., s.t. $\delta^W \text{ ex.}$,

$$M = \bigcap_{\alpha < \infty} W^\alpha = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega} W^\alpha \mid \kappa^W^\alpha.$$

α^{th} iterate of W
 by hitting κ^W + its stages
 α times

say that a short tree T on W is short

if for all limit $\lambda \leq \text{lh}(T)$,

$$L[M(T \upharpoonright \lambda)] \neq \delta(T \upharpoonright \lambda) \text{ is not woodin.}$$

- assume that W is a proper class ext. model that is short tree ill. and has a woodin cardinal.

$$M \subset \bigcap_{\alpha < \infty} W^\alpha.$$

show : for any α , there is a non-degenerate normal tree T on W^α s.t.
 $N_\alpha = L[m(T)]$ is a ground.

w.l.o.g., $x \in \delta^{W^\alpha}$. do a genericity
 iterate of W^α to make x generic on
 the iterate. at limit λ , if
 T_λ is short, we continue.
 if T_λ is not short, then x is
 gen. / $L[m(T_\lambda)]$.

for the other direction, we need a
 minimality property of W :

- W has a wooden cardinal, 1-small
- W is short tree it, the
- if $\gamma < \delta^W$, then any
 tree on $W \upharpoonright \gamma$ is short.

fact. if there is a model in a model cardinal, then there is a minimal one.

prf. sketch: let W come from a K^c (or $L[E]$) construction s.t.

δ^W exists. W is short tree it. He.

$$W = W_0 \rightsquigarrow L[m(\mathcal{I}_0)] \rightsquigarrow L[m(\mathcal{I}_1)] \rightsquigarrow$$

after finitely many steps, we must reach a model $L[m(\mathcal{I}_n)]$ which is minimal.

- if W, W' are minimal,
 $\kappa = \min \{ \kappa^W, \kappa^{W'} \}$.

• if W is minimal, then

$$(W \text{ is minimal})^{V[\mathbb{g}]} \text{ for all } \mathfrak{g}$$

set generic on V .

• if W is minimal, then

$$\bigcup_{\alpha} W^{\alpha} / \mathfrak{k} = \bigcap_{\alpha} W^{\alpha} \subset \mathbb{M}.$$

given a good W^* , we have to show

$$\text{that } W^{\alpha} / \mathfrak{k}^{W^{\alpha}} \in W^*.$$

W^* has a minimal model W' .

so W' is minimal in V .

$$(W')^{\mathfrak{k}^{W^{\alpha}}} // \mathfrak{k}^{W^{\alpha}} = W^{\alpha} // \mathfrak{k}^{W^{\alpha}} \in W^*$$

