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what is a mouse?

mouse = iterable premouse

(a) premouse.

(a) pure extends premise:

$L[\vec{E}] \vdash \vec{E}$ a coherent sequence of extenders.

(b) hood premise, $L[\vec{E}, \Sigma] \vdash \vec{E}$ column, Σ info on how to iterate.

also: hybrids, relativizations.

premise has a hierarchy:

fine structure: core, projecta

$M|<\zeta, k>$: the ζ^{th} level of M ,
considered at Σ_k level.

every M is $k(M)$ -sound

$M \rightarrow N$ $k(M)$ -elementary
weakly elementary

cyclic elementary
 Σ^*

$$\text{wt}(M; E) = \text{wt}_{\ell(M)}(M; E)$$

works below long extenders.

(b) iterability.

(1) M is linearly iterable iff all lin. iterations are well-founded

(below $\mathbb{O}^\#$)

(2) companion theorem (below $\mathbb{O}^\#$)

if M, N are linearly closed, then they have a com. iterate R s.t.

M -to- R or N -to- R does not drop

dodd-jensen if M is lin. iterable and

below $\mathbb{O}^\#$, and R is an Rm of M ,

and $\pi : M \xrightarrow{\text{elem.}} R$, then

(1) M -to- R does not drop

(2) $i(\gamma) \leq \pi(\gamma)$, for i = the ideal map
 $\gamma \in M$.

mouse ord: $M \leq^* N$ if

$\exists R, \pi$ (R is a shal of N
and $\pi: M \rightarrow R$ elem.)

cor. \leq^* is a prewellord of mice.

beyond O^{II} :

itratran gae:

$G(M, \theta)$: output is a normal tree on
 M of th θ .

$G(M, \gamma, \theta)$: output is a stack of
normal trees.

$G^+(M, \gamma, \theta)$: I can do.

itrati' strategy = winning strategy for II .

thm. If P, Q be ctble. pure extend
premice.

in Σ , γ be w_i+1 strategies (w.r.

for II in $G(P, w_i+1)$, in $G(Q, w_i+1)$, resp.)

then there is an R , a Σ -chain, and
a γ chain s.t. $P \rightarrow R$ does not
drop or $Q \rightarrow R$ does not drop.

Context. assume AD^+ .

Σ, γ are w_i -strategies (sets of reals).

(so extend to w_i+1 strategies).

problem. we compare (P, Σ) with (Q, γ)
(partially!), but not P, Q .

what is \leq^* ?

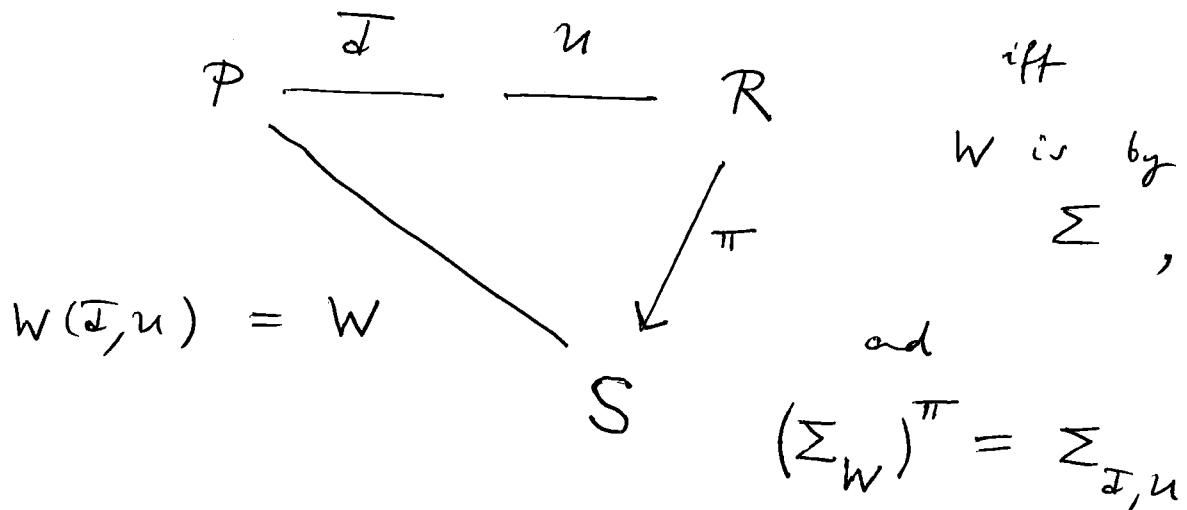
def. (a) (P, Σ) is a pure extend pair

iff (i) P is a pure extend premouse,
 Σ is an (w_i, w_i) -strategy for P ,

(2) Σ normalizes well and has strong hull condensation.

normalizes well:

$(\mathcal{I}, \mathcal{U})$ by Σ , both normal



strong hull condensation:

if $\pi: \mathcal{I} \rightarrow \mathcal{U}$ is suff. elementary and

\mathcal{U} is by Σ , then \mathcal{I} is by Σ .

(1) (P, Σ) is a least branch hood pair

iff (1) P is a least branch premove, and

(2) Σ normalizes well, has strong hull condensation.

(3) if $P \xrightarrow{S} Q$ in Σ , then
 $\Sigma^Q \subset \Sigma_S$.

here, $\Sigma_S(t) = \Sigma(s^t)$ &

$s = \vec{s}$, $t = \vec{u}$ stacks

(c) (P, Σ) is a mouse pair iff

(P, Σ) is a pure ext. pair or a
lbr hood pair

$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{mouse} \\ + \\ \text{unique strategy} \end{array} \right) \xrightarrow{\text{appropriate generalization}} \text{mouse pair}$

def. (Q, Ψ) is an iterate of (P, Σ)

iff there is a stack s by Σ in
last model Q s.t. $\Psi = \Sigma_s$.

comparison (AD^+) in (P, Σ) , (Q, Ψ) be
oth. mouse pairs of the same type. then they

then a common iterate (R, \sqsubset_R) s.t.

either $P \rightarrow R$ or $Q \rightarrow R$ above
does not drop.

def. $\pi: (P, \Sigma) \rightarrow (Q, \gamma)$ is elementary iff

$\pi: P \rightarrow Q$ is elementary and $\Sigma = \gamma^\pi =$
 π -pullback strategy.

$$\gamma^\pi(\mathcal{I}) = \gamma(\pi\mathcal{I}).$$

Prop. if $i: P \rightarrow Q$ is an iterate map
by Σ , then $\pi: (P, \Sigma) \rightarrow (Q, \Sigma_Q)$

Prop. if $\pi: (P, \Sigma) \rightarrow (Q, \gamma)$ and
 (Q, γ) is a mouse pair, then so is
 (P, Σ) .

dodd-jewett. if (Q, γ) is a iterate
of (P, Σ) and $\pi: (P, \Sigma) \rightarrow (Q, \gamma)$

is elementary, then

- (1) P -to- Q does not drop
- (2) $i(\gamma) \leq \pi(\gamma)$, where i is the
initial map.

defin' $(P, \Sigma) \leq^* (Q, \Gamma)$ iff
 $\exists \pi : (R, \tau)$ s.t. π is a stroke of
 (Q, Γ) and $\pi : (P, \Sigma) \rightarrow (\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z})$,
 (R, τ) .

cov. \leq^* is a prewellorder of mouse
pairs of fixed type.

other properties. Let (P, Σ) be a mouse
pair, then

- (1) Σ has very strong hull condensat.
- (2) Σ fully normalizes well.

(3) Σ is positional

(4) Σ is OD(π), wh

$\pi : P \rightarrow M_\infty(P, \Sigma)$

\nearrow
dr. lin of all other
choice

(5) Σ is surjective - co-surjective.