

# $\prec$ $\theta$ -uf-extendable matrix iterations

Miguel Cardona

Technische Universität Wien

joint work with Jörg Brendle and Diego Mejía

RIMS

Axiomatic set and theory and applications

8 November 2018

# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

$f \leq^* g$  (*f is dominated by g*) iff  $\exists m \in \omega \forall n \geq m (f(n) \leq g(n))$ .

# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

$f \leq^* g$  (*f is dominated by g*) iff  $\exists m \in \omega \forall n \geq m (f(n) \leq g(n))$ .

Consider

$$\mathfrak{b} = \min\{|F| \mid F \subseteq \omega^\omega \text{ and } \neg \exists g \in \omega^\omega \forall f \in F (f \leq^* g)\}.$$

$$\mathfrak{d} = \min\{|E| \mid E \subseteq \omega^\omega \text{ and } \forall g \in \omega^\omega \exists f \in E (g \leq^* f)\}.$$

# Background

In ZFC:

# Background

In ZFC:

$\mathcal{M}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$

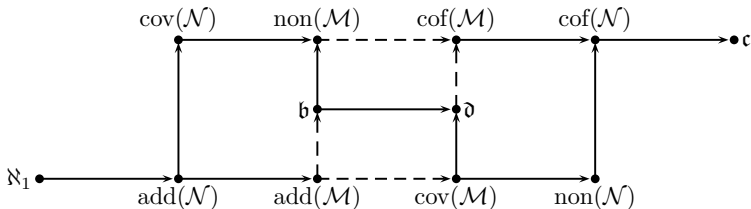
$\mathcal{N}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of Lebesgue null sets of  $2^\omega$

# Background

In ZFC:

$\mathcal{M}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$

$\mathcal{N}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of Lebesgue null sets of  $2^\omega$

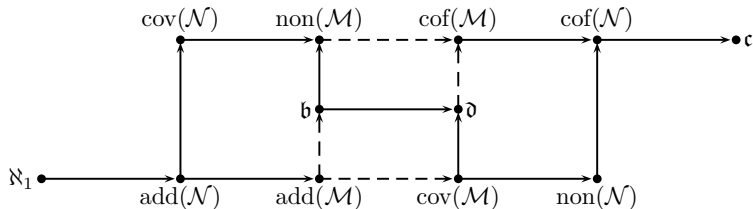


# Background

In ZFC:

$\mathcal{M}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$

$\mathcal{N}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of Lebesgue null sets of  $2^\omega$



$$\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) = \min\{\mathfrak{b}, \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})\}$$

$$\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) = \max\{\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M})\}$$



# Background

For  $\sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega$  define

# Background

For  $\sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega$  define

$$\begin{aligned} [\sigma]_\infty &:= \{x \in 2^\omega : \exists^\infty n < \omega (\sigma(n) \subseteq x)\} \\ &= \bigcap_{n < \omega} \bigcup_{m \geq n} [\sigma(m)] \end{aligned}$$

# Background

For  $\sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega$  define

$$\begin{aligned} [\sigma]_\infty &:= \{x \in 2^\omega : \exists^\infty n < \omega (\sigma(n) \subseteq x)\} \\ &= \bigcap_{n < \omega} \bigcup_{m \geq n} [\sigma(m)] \end{aligned}$$

and  $\text{ht}_\sigma \in \omega^\omega$  by

# Background

For  $\sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega$  define

$$\begin{aligned} [\sigma]_\infty &:= \{x \in 2^\omega : \exists^\infty n < \omega (\sigma(n) \subseteq x)\} \\ &= \bigcap_{n < \omega} \bigcup_{m \geq n} [\sigma(m)] \end{aligned}$$

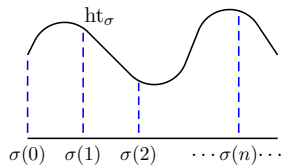
and  $\text{ht}_\sigma \in \omega^\omega$  by  $\text{ht}_\sigma(i) := |\sigma(i)|$  for each  $i < \omega$ .

# Background

For  $\sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega$  define

$$\begin{aligned}
 [\sigma]_\infty &:= \{x \in 2^\omega : \exists^\infty n < \omega (\sigma(n) \subseteq x)\} \\
 &= \bigcap_{n < \omega} \bigcup_{m \geq n} [\sigma(m)]
 \end{aligned}$$

and  $\text{ht}_\sigma \in \omega^\omega$  by  $\text{ht}_\sigma(i) := |\sigma(i)|$  for each  $i < \omega$ .



# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

$f \ll g$  ( $f$  is much less than  $g$ ) iff  $\forall k < \omega \exists m \forall n \geq m (f(n^k) \leq g(n))$ .

# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

$f \ll g$  ( $f$  is much less than  $g$ ) iff  $\forall k < \omega \exists m \forall n \geq m (f(n^k) \leq g(n))$ .

For each  $f \in \omega^\omega$



# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

$f \ll g$  ( $f$  is much less than  $g$ ) iff  $\forall k < \omega \exists m \forall n \geq m (f(n^k) \leq g(n))$ .

For each  $f \in \omega^\omega$  define the families

$$\mathcal{J}_f := \{X \subseteq 2^\omega : \exists \sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega (X \subseteq [\sigma]_\infty \text{ and } \text{ht}_\sigma = f)\}$$

# Background

For  $f, g \in \omega^\omega$  define

$f \ll g$  ( $f$  is much less than  $g$ ) iff  $\forall k < \omega \exists m \forall n \geq m (f(n^k) \leq g(n))$ .

For each  $f \in \omega^\omega$  define the families

$$\mathcal{I}_f := \{X \subseteq 2^\omega : \exists \sigma \in (2^{<\omega})^\omega (X \subseteq [\sigma]_\infty \text{ and } \text{ht}_\sigma = f)\}$$

and

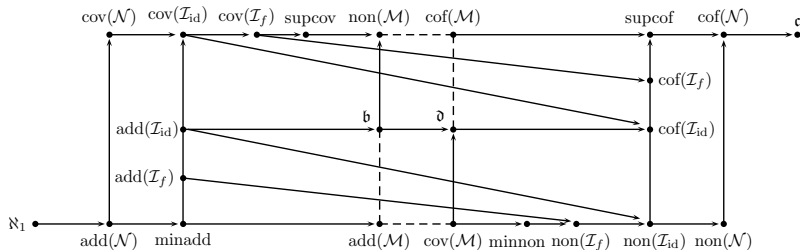
$$\mathcal{I}_f := \bigcup_{g \gg f} \mathcal{I}_g.$$

# Background

In ZFC:

$\mathcal{M}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$

$\mathcal{N}$  :  $\sigma$ -ideal of Lebesgue null sets of  $2^\omega$



# Some forcing notions

- $\mathbb{B}$ : Random forcing.

## Some forcing notions

- $\mathbb{B}$ : Random forcing.  $\mathbb{B}$  adds a real  $r \in 2^\omega$  (called *random real*) that evades all the Borel null sets of  $2^\omega$  coded in the ground model.

## Some forcing notions

- $\mathbb{B}$ : Random forcing.  $\mathbb{B}$  adds a real  $r \in 2^\omega$  (called *random real*) that evades all the Borel null sets of  $2^\omega$  coded in the ground model.
- $\mathbb{E}$ : eventually different real forcing.

## Some forcing notions

- $\mathbb{B}$ : Random forcing.  $\mathbb{B}$  adds a real  $r \in 2^\omega$  (called *random real*) that evades all the Borel null sets of  $2^\omega$  coded in the ground model.
- $\mathbb{E}$ : eventually different real forcing.  $\mathbb{E}$  adds a real  $e \in \omega^\omega$  (called *eventually different real*) that is eventually different with all real in the ground model.

## Some forcing notions

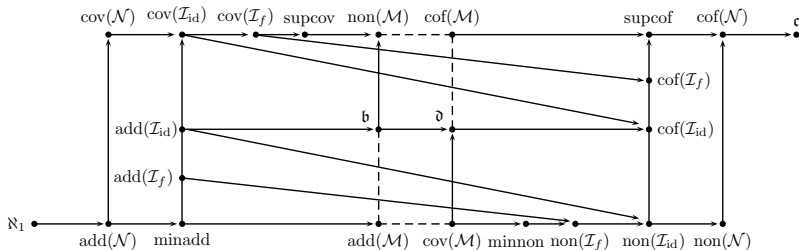
- $\mathbb{B}$ : Random forcing.  $\mathbb{B}$  adds a real  $r \in 2^\omega$  (called *random real*) that evades all the Borel null sets of  $2^\omega$  coded in the ground model.
- $\mathbb{E}$ : eventually different real forcing.  $\mathbb{E}$  adds a real  $e \in \omega^\omega$  (called *eventually different real*) that is eventually different with all real in the ground model.
- $\mathbb{E}_b^h$ :  $(b, h)$ -eventually different real forcing.



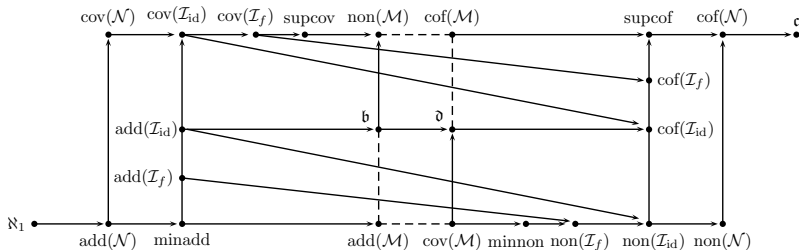
## Some forcing notions

- $\mathbb{B}$ : Random forcing.  $\mathbb{B}$  adds a real  $r \in 2^\omega$  (called *random real*) that evades all the Borel null sets of  $2^\omega$  coded in the ground model.
- $\mathbb{E}$ : eventually different real forcing.  $\mathbb{E}$  adds a real  $e \in \omega^\omega$  (called *eventually different real*) that is eventually different with all real in the ground model.
- $\mathbb{E}_b^h$ :  $(b, h)$ -eventually different real forcing.  $\mathbb{E}_b^h$  adds a real  $e_b \in \prod_{n < \omega} b(n)$  (called  *$(b, h)$ -eventually different real*) that evades all the slaloms in  $\prod_{n < \omega} [b(n)]^{< h(n)}$  coded in the ground model.

## Examples

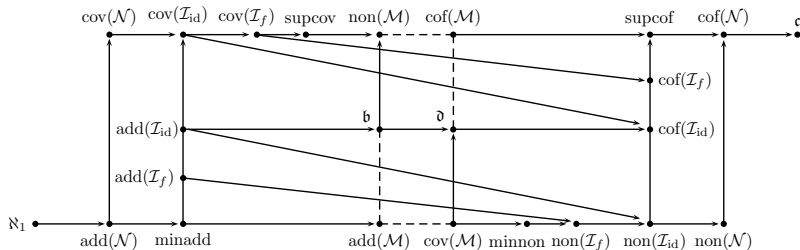


## Examples



Are these cardinal different?

## Examples

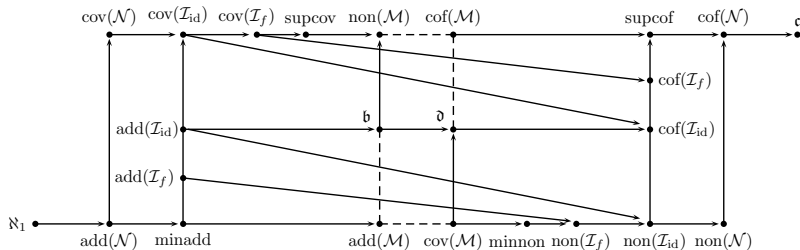


Are these cardinal different?

For example:

- CH implies all these cardinals are equal.

## Examples



Are these cardinal different?

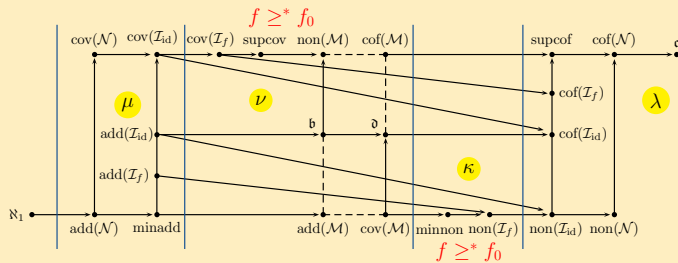
For example:

- CH implies all these cardinals are equal.
- $\text{MA}_{+\neg}$  CH implies all these cardinals are equal to  $\mathfrak{c}$

## Examples

## Theorem (C. and Mejía)

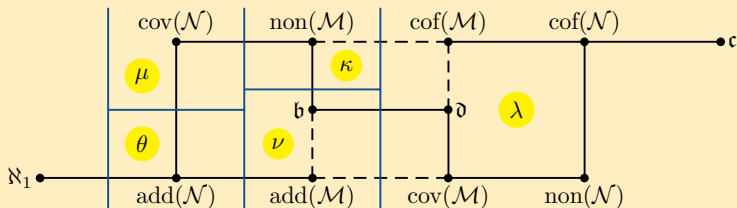
Let  $\mu \leq \nu \leq \kappa$  be uncountable regular cardinals and  $\lambda \geq \kappa$  a cardinal such that  $\lambda^{<\mu} = \lambda$ . Then there is a function  $f_0 \in \omega^\omega$  and a ccc poset forcing



## Examples

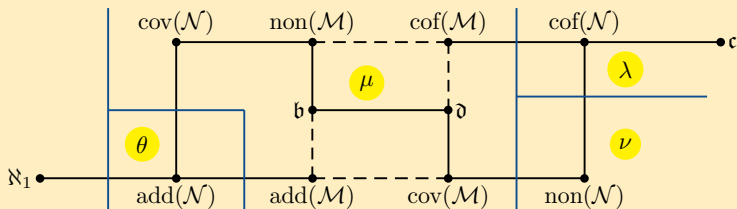
## Theorem(Goldstern and Mejía and Shelah 2016)

Let  $\theta \leq \mu \leq \nu = \nu^{\aleph_0} \leq \kappa = \kappa^{\aleph_0}$  be uncountable regular cardinals and  $\kappa < \lambda$  a cardinal such that  $\lambda^{<\kappa} \leq 2^\kappa$  and assume  $\mathfrak{b} = \mathfrak{d} = \nu$ . Then there is a ccc poset forcing



## Theorem (Mejía 2013)

Let  $\theta \leq \mu \leq \nu$  be uncountable regular cardinals and  $\lambda \geq \nu$  a cardinal such that  $\lambda^{<\theta} = \lambda$ . Then there is a ccc poset forcing

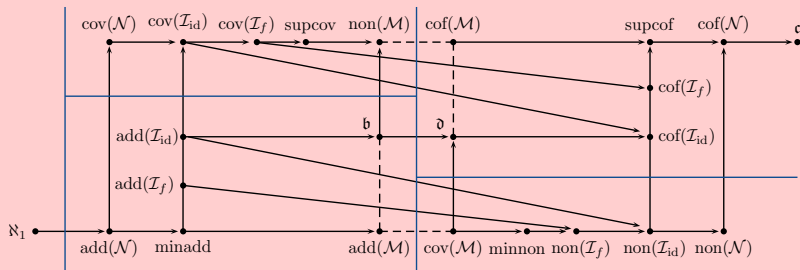




# Questions

## Question

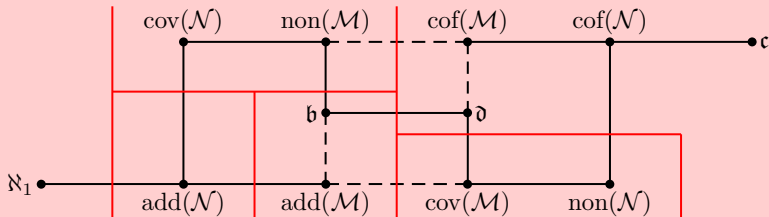
Is it consistent that  $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{non}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{I}_f)$  for all increasing function  $f$ ?



## Questions

## Question

Is it consistent that  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{M})$ ?



# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ ,

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*)

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*) if  $Q$  is  $D$ -linked for any non-principal ultrafilter  $D$  on  $\omega$ .

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*) if  $Q$  is  $D$ -linked for any non-principal ultrafilter  $D$  on  $\omega$ .
- (iii) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -uf-linked*



# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*) if  $Q$  is  $D$ -linked for any non-principal ultrafilter  $D$  on  $\omega$ .
- (iii) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -uf-linked* if  $\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \theta} P_\alpha$  for some sequence  $\langle P_\alpha : \alpha < \theta \rangle$  of *uf-linked* subsets of  $\mathbb{P}$ .

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*) if  $Q$  is  $D$ -linked for any non-principal ultrafilter  $D$  on  $\omega$ .
- (iii) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -uf-linked* if  $\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \theta} P_\alpha$  for some sequence  $\langle P_\alpha : \alpha < \theta \rangle$  of *uf-linked* subsets of  $\mathbb{P}$ .

When  $\theta = \aleph_0$ , we write  *$\sigma$ -uf-linked*. Denote by  $Fr := \{x \subseteq \omega : |\omega \setminus x| < \aleph_0\}$  the *Frechet filter*.

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*) if  $Q$  is  $D$ -linked for any non-principal ultrafilter  $D$  on  $\omega$ .
- (iii) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -uf-linked* if  $\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \theta} P_\alpha$  for some sequence  $\langle P_\alpha : \alpha < \theta \rangle$  of *uf-linked* subsets of  $\mathbb{P}$ .

When  $\theta = \aleph_0$ , we write  *$\sigma$ -uf-linked*. Denote by  $Fr := \{x \subseteq \omega : |\omega \setminus x| < \aleph_0\}$  the *Frechet filter*.

- (iv) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -Fr-Knaster* if any subset of  $\mathbb{P}$  of size  $\theta$

# Filter-linkedness

Let  $\mathbb{P}$  be a poset,  $F$  a free filter on  $\omega$  and let  $\theta$  be an infinite cardinal.

- (i) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *F-linked* if, for any sequence  $\bar{p} = \langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$  in  $Q$ , there exists a  $q \in \mathbb{P}$  that forces  $\{n < \omega : p_n \in \dot{G}\} \in F^+$ .
- (ii) A set  $Q \subseteq \mathbb{P}$  is *ultrafilter-linked* (*uf-linked*) if  $Q$  is  $D$ -linked for any non-principal ultrafilter  $D$  on  $\omega$ .
- (iii) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -uf-linked* if  $\mathbb{P} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \theta} P_\alpha$  for some sequence  $\langle P_\alpha : \alpha < \theta \rangle$  of *uf-linked* subsets of  $\mathbb{P}$ .

When  $\theta = \aleph_0$ , we write  *$\sigma$ -uf-linked*. Denote by  $Fr := \{x \subseteq \omega : |\omega \setminus x| < \aleph_0\}$  the *Fréchet filter*.

- (iv) The poset  $\mathbb{P}$  is  *$\theta$ -Fr-Knaster* if any subset of  $\mathbb{P}$  of size  $\theta$  contains an *Fr-linked* set of size  $\theta$ .

# Filter-linkedness forcing

## Remark

A set is *uf*-linked iff it is *F*-linked for any free filter *F*.

# Filter-linkedness forcing

## Remark

A set is *uf*-linked iff it is *F*-linked for any free filter *F*.

## Theorem(Mejía 2019)

If  $\mathbb{P}$  has  $\mathfrak{p}$ -cc then any subset of  $\mathbb{P}$  is *uf*-linked iff it is *Fr*-linked.

# Examples of Filter-linkedness forcing

- Any poset of size  $\leq \theta$  is  $\theta$ -uf-linked. In particular, Cohen forcing is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked

## Examples of Filter-linkedness forcing

- Any poset of size  $\leq \theta$  is  $\theta$ -uf-linked. In particular, Cohen forcing is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked
- Any complete Boolean algebra that admits a strictly-positive  $\sigma$ -additive measure is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked. In particular, any random algebra is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked.



## Examples of Filter-linkedness forcing

- Any poset of size  $\leq \theta$  is  $\theta$ -uf-linked. In particular, Cohen forcing is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked
- Any complete Boolean algebra that admits a strictly-positive  $\sigma$ -additive measure is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked. In particular, any random algebra is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked.
- $\mathbb{E}$  is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked.

## Examples of Filter-linkedness forcing

- Any poset of size  $\leq \theta$  is  $\theta$ -uf-linked. In particular, Cohen forcing is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked
- Any complete Boolean algebra that admits a strictly-positive  $\sigma$ -additive measure is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked. In particular, any random algebra is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked.
- $\mathbb{E}$  is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked.
- $\mathbb{E}_b^h$  is  $\sigma$ -uf-linked.

## Preservation of unbounded families

Let  $\theta$  be a cardinal. A family  $F \subseteq \omega^\omega$  is  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded

## Preservation of unbounded families

Let  $\theta$  be a cardinal. A family  $F \subseteq \omega^\omega$  is  *$\theta$ -strongly unbounded* if  $|F| \geq \theta$  and  $|\{x \in F : x \leq^* y\}| < \theta$  for any  $y \in \omega^\omega$ .

## Preservation of unbounded families

Let  $\theta$  be a cardinal. A family  $F \subseteq \omega^\omega$  is  *$\theta$ -strongly unbounded* if  $|F| \geq \theta$  and  $|\{x \in F : x \leq^* y\}| < \theta$  for any  $y \in \omega^\omega$ .

### Lemma

If  $\theta$  is an uncountable regular cardinal and  $F$  is a  *$\theta$ -strongly unbounded* family, then  $\mathfrak{b} \leq |F| \leq \mathfrak{d}$ .

## Preservation of unbounded families

Let  $\theta$  be a cardinal. A family  $F \subseteq \omega^\omega$  is  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded if  $|F| \geq \theta$  and  $|\{x \in F : x \leq^* y\}| < \theta$  for any  $y \in \omega^\omega$ .

### Lemma

If  $\theta$  is an uncountable regular cardinal and  $F$  is a  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded family, then  $\mathfrak{b} \leq |F| \leq \mathfrak{d}$ .

For example, Cohen forcing  $\mathbb{C}_A$  adds a  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded family of size  $\theta$  (of Cohen reals) for each uncountable regular  $\theta \leq |A|$ .

## Preservation of unbounded families

Let  $\theta$  be a cardinal. A family  $F \subseteq \omega^\omega$  is  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded if  $|F| \geq \theta$  and  $|\{x \in F : x \leq^* y\}| < \theta$  for any  $y \in \omega^\omega$ .

### Lemma

If  $\theta$  is an uncountable regular cardinal and  $F$  is a  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded family, then  $\mathfrak{b} \leq |F| \leq \mathfrak{d}$ .

For example, Cohen forcing  $\mathbb{C}_A$  adds a  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded family of size  $\theta$  (of Cohen reals) for each uncountable regular  $\theta \leq |A|$ .

### Theorem (Brendle and C. and Mejía)

If  $\theta$  is an uncountable regular cardinal then any  $\theta$ -Fr-Knaster poset preserves all the  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded families from the ground model.

## $\langle \theta$ -ultrafilter-extendable matrix iteration

For  $\gamma, \pi$  ordinals, in the ground model  $V$  we construct a matrix iteration  $\mathbb{P} = \langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi}, \dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi} : \alpha \leq \gamma, -1 \leq \xi \leq \pi \rangle$  such that



## $< \theta$ -ultrafilter-extendable matrix iteration

For  $\gamma, \pi$  ordinals, in the ground model  $V$  we construct a matrix iteration  $\mathbb{P} = \langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi}, \dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi} : \alpha \leq \gamma, -1 \leq \xi \leq \pi \rangle$  such that

- (i)  $\text{cof}(\gamma) > \omega$  and  $\gamma \geq \theta$ ,

## $< \theta$ -ultrafilter-extendable matrix iteration

For  $\gamma, \pi$  ordinals, in the ground model  $V$  we construct a matrix iteration  $\mathbb{P} = \langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi}, \dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi} : \alpha \leq \gamma, -1 \leq \xi \leq \pi \rangle$  such that

- (i)  $\text{cof}(\gamma) > \omega$  and  $\gamma \geq \theta$ ,
- (ii)  $\dot{Q}_{\alpha, -1} = \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, 0} = \mathbb{C}_{\alpha}$ ,

## $< \theta$ -ultrafilter-extendable matrix iteration

For  $\gamma, \pi$  ordinals, in the ground model  $V$  we construct a matrix iteration  $\mathbb{P} = \langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi}, \dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi} : \alpha \leq \gamma, -1 \leq \xi \leq \pi \rangle$  such that

- (i)  $\text{cof}(\gamma) > \omega$  and  $\gamma \geq \theta$ ,
- (ii)  $\dot{Q}_{\alpha, -1} = \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, 0} = \mathbb{C}_{\alpha}$ ,
- (iii) for each  $0 \leq \xi < \pi$ . Fix  $\Delta(\xi) < \gamma$  non-limit and a  $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta(\xi), \xi}$ -name  $\dot{Q}_{\xi}$  of a  $\theta_{\xi}$ -uf-linked poset for some  $\theta_{\xi} < \theta$  such that  $\mathbb{P}_{\gamma, \xi}$  forces it to be ccc.

## $< \theta$ -ultrafilter-extendable matrix iteration

For  $\gamma, \pi$  ordinals, in the ground model  $V$  we construct a matrix iteration  $\mathbb{P} = \langle \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi}, \dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi} : \alpha \leq \gamma, -1 \leq \xi \leq \pi \rangle$  such that

- (i)  $\text{cof}(\gamma) > \omega$  and  $\gamma \geq \theta$ ,
- (ii)  $\dot{Q}_{\alpha, -1} = \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, 0} = \mathbb{C}_{\alpha}$ ,
- (iii) for each  $0 \leq \xi < \pi$ . Fix  $\Delta(\xi) < \gamma$  non-limit and a  $\mathbb{P}_{\Delta(\xi), \xi}$ -name  $\dot{Q}_{\xi}$  of a  $\theta_{\xi}$ -uf-linked poset for some  $\theta_{\xi} < \theta$  such that  $\mathbb{P}_{\gamma, \xi}$  forces it to be ccc.
- (iv)  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi+1} = \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi} * \dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi}$ ,

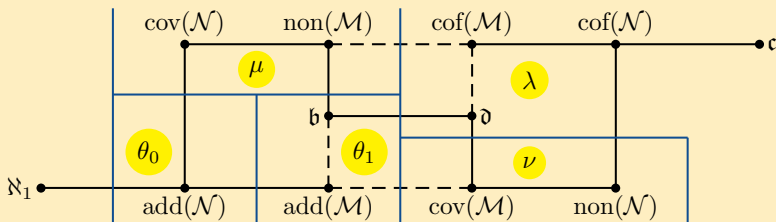
$$\dot{Q}_{\alpha, \xi} := \begin{cases} \dot{Q}_{\xi} & \text{if } \alpha \geq \Delta(\xi), \\ \mathbf{1} & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

- (v) for  $\xi$  limit,  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \xi} = \text{limdir}_{\eta, \xi} \mathbb{P}_{\alpha, \eta}$ .

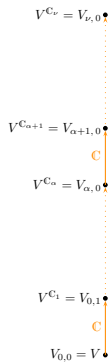
# Applications

## Theorem(Brendle and C. and Mejía)

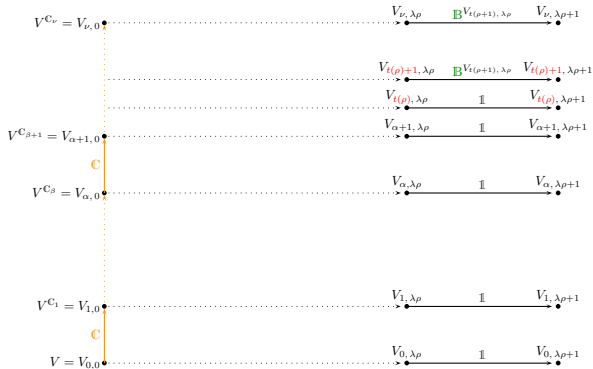
Let  $\theta_0 \leq \theta_1 \leq \mu \leq \nu$  be uncountable regular cardinals and let  $\lambda$  be a cardinal such that  $\nu \leq \lambda = \lambda^{<\theta_1}$ . Then, there is a ccc poset forcing



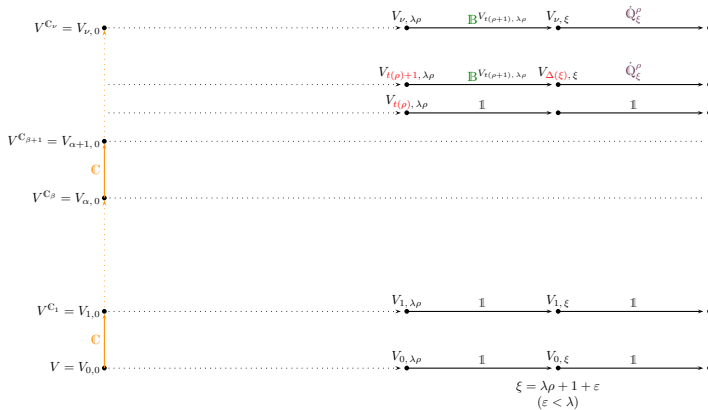
# Sketch of the proof



# Sketch of the proof

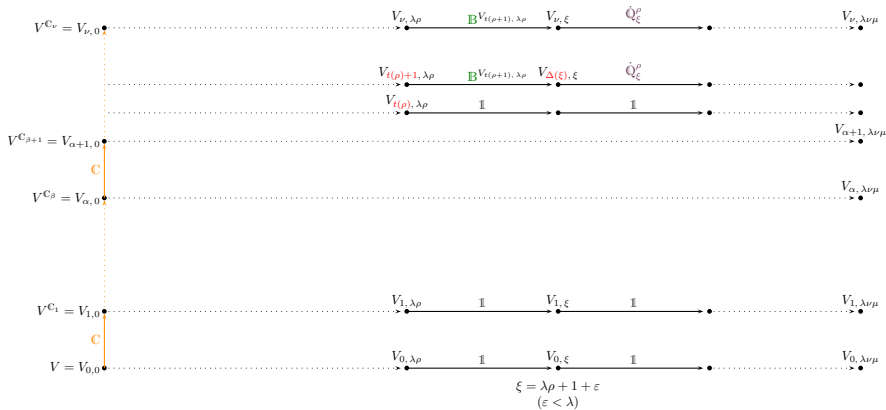


# Sketch of the proof





# Sketch of the proof



# Matrix iteration

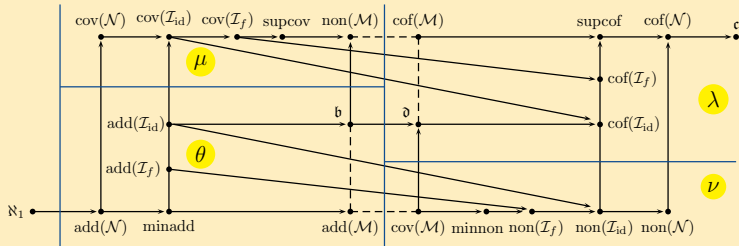
## Theorem(Brendle and C. and Mejía)

Let  $\theta$  be an uncountable regular cardinal and  $\mathbb{P}_{\gamma,\pi}$  a  $< \theta$ -uf-extendable matrix iteration. Then  $\mathbb{P}_{\gamma,\pi}$  is  $\theta$ -uf-Knaster. In particular, it preserves any  $\theta$ -strongly unbounded family.

# Applications

## Corollary(Brendle and C. and Mejía)

Let  $\theta \leq \mu \leq \nu$  be uncountable regular cardinals and let  $\lambda \geq \nu$  be a cardinal such that  $\lambda^{<\theta} = \lambda$ . Then, there is a ccc poset forcing



## Open Problems

Is it consistent with ZFC that

- (a)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{non}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{I}_f)$  for any increasing  
 $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ ?

## Open Problems

Is it consistent with ZFC that

- (a)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{non}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{I}_f)$  for any increasing  $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ ?
- (b)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{N})$ ?

## Open Problems

Is it consistent with ZFC that

- (a)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{non}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{I}_f)$  for any increasing  $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ ?
- (b)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{N})$ ?
- (c)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{M})$ ?

## Open Problems

Is it consistent with ZFC that

- (a)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{non}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{I}_f)$  for any increasing  $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ ?
- (b)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{N})$ ?
- (c)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{M})$ ?
- (d)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{SN})$ ?

## Open Problems

Is it consistent with ZFC that

- (a)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{non}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{I}_f) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{I}_f)$  for any increasing  $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ ?
- (b)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{N}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{N})$ ?
- (c)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{M})$ ?
- (d)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{SN})$ ?
- (f)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{non}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{cov}(\mathcal{SN}) < \text{cof}(\mathcal{SN})$ ?



Thank you for your attention!

ご清聴  
ありがとう  
ございました