

COMPACTNESS AND INCOMPACTNESS PHENOMENA IN SET THEORY

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ABSTRACT. We prove two results with a common theme: the tension between *compactness* and *incompactness* phenomena in combinatorial set theory. Theorem 1 uses PCF theory to prove a sort of “compactness” for a version of Dzamonja and Shelah’s strong non-reflection principle. Theorem 2 investigates Jensen’s *subcompact* cardinals and their relationship with stationary set reflection and the failure of the square principle.

1. INTRODUCTION

A persistent theme in combinatorial set theory is the tension between *compactness* and *incompactness*, or to put it another way between *reflection* and *non-reflection*. These are not very precise concepts, so we illustrate with two lists of examples; list one contains ideas and results which (in the view of the author) are instances of compactness, and list two contains some more or less complementary instances of incompactness.

- Compactness:
 - (1) The compactness theorem for first-order logic
 - (2) Large cardinals and generic embeddings
 - (3) Stationary reflection principles
 - (4) The tree property
 - (5) Silver’s theorem that GCH can’t first fail at \aleph_{ω_1}
 - (6) Shelah’s singular compactness theorem
- Incompactness:
 - (1) The failure of compactness for many infinitary logics
 - (2) The Axiom of Constructibility $V = L$ and its consequences (e.g. square principles)
 - (3) Non-reflecting stationary sets
 - (4) Aronszajn trees
 - (5) Magidor’s theorem that GCH can fail first at \aleph_ω
 - (6) Constructions by Shelah and others for “almost free non-free” objects (e.g. groups)

It is our thesis that many interesting problems arise from considering the extent of some form of compactness, or the tension between some compactness principle (for example the existence of large cardinals) and a different incompactness principle (for example the existence of square sequences). This way of thinking is one of the main motivations in our joint work with Foreman and Magidor on singular cardinal combinatorics [8, 7] to which this paper is in some sense a sequel.

To describe a favourite problem about the extent of compactness, we recall that a κ -Aronszajn tree is a tree of height κ , with every level of size less than κ and with

no cofinal branches. The cardinal κ is said to have the *tree property* if there are no κ -Aronszajn trees.

It is provable in ZFC that \aleph_0 has the tree property and \aleph_1 does not, but by work of Mitchell [19] “ \aleph_2 has the tree property” is independent of ZFC and has the strength of a weakly compact cardinal. Each of the statements “ \aleph_n has the tree property for all n with $2 \leq n < \omega$ ” [6] and “ $\aleph_{\omega+1}$ has the tree property” [18] is known to be consistent and of very high consistency strength, but the consistency of their conjunction is open.

Of course there are ideas and results which do not fit nicely into this picture. For example the principle \diamond_κ seems to be a reflection principle, saying as it does that any subset of κ is anticipated by the diamond sequence at many points below κ ; indeed \diamond_κ follows from the assumption that κ is a sufficiently large cardinal. On the other hand \diamond_κ can be used to construct non-compact objects.

Theorem 1 is an application of PCF theory, which shows that a version of a combinatorial principle called *Strong Non-Reflection (SNR)* does not fail first at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$. As the name suggests SNR is a principle which would not be out of place in our “Incompactness” list, so we have a sort of compactness for an incompactness property.

Theorem 2 is about the tension between large cardinal axioms and Jensen’s square principle. We start by observing that Jensen’s quasicompactness principle is sufficiently strong to derive the failure of \square_λ for λ singular. Theorem 2 shows that a similar proof idea from the weaker subcompactness principle is doomed to failure (which is not to say that another proof may not succeed). An exact determination of the consistency strength of the failure of \square_λ for λ singular will presumably have to await progress in the inner model program.

2. STRONG NON-REFLECTION

The following “Strong Non-Reflection” principle was introduced by Dzamonja and Shelah [12]: here κ and λ are regular and $\omega < \kappa < \lambda$.

Definition 1. *SNR(λ, κ) holds iff there is a function $f : \lambda \rightarrow \kappa$ such that for all $\alpha \in \lambda \cap \text{cof}(\kappa)$ there is $C \subseteq \alpha$ club with $f \upharpoonright C$ strictly increasing.*

It follows from *SNR(λ, κ)* that for every stationary $S \subseteq \lambda$ there is a stationary $T \subseteq S$ such that T reflects to no point of cofinality κ (where T reflects at α if $T \cap \alpha$ is stationary in α). To see this we just apply Fodor’s theorem to find T on which f is constant and argue that this set can not reflect.

Remark 1. *Dzamonja and Shelah observed that for any κ and λ , *SNR(λ, κ)* follows from Jensen’s global square principle [16]. In particular *SNR(λ, κ)* holds in L .*

Dzamonja, Shelah and the author [5, 9, 11] studied the SNR principles and used them to prove independence results about reflection. Dzamonja and Shelah made the following definition, which can be seen as a measure of the extent of a certain kind of incompactness in the universe of set theory.

Definition 2. *$u(\kappa)$ is the least regular $\lambda > \kappa$ such that *SNR(λ, κ)* fails, assuming that such a cardinal exists. If no such cardinal exists then by convention $u(\kappa) = \infty$, where $\lambda < \infty$ for all cardinals λ .*

Dzamonja and Shelah showed by a hard forcing argument that $u(\kappa)$ can be the successor of a singular cardinal (other kinds of regular cardinal are considerably easier to achieve). We state and prove a result which sheds some light on the difficulties. Theorem 1 is closely related to a theorem from our joint work with Foreman and Magidor [7] which gives a similar kind of compactness for the square principle.

It is convenient to work with a variation on SNR: here $\mu < \kappa < \lambda$ and they are all regular cardinals.

Definition 3. $SNR(\lambda, \kappa, \mu)$ holds iff there exists $f : \lambda \cap \text{cof}(\mu) \rightarrow \kappa$ such that for all $\alpha \in \lambda \cap \text{cof}(\kappa)$ there is $C \subseteq \alpha$ club with $f \upharpoonright C \cap \text{cof}(\mu)$ strictly increasing.

The principle $SNR(\lambda, \kappa, \mu)$ implies that every stationary subset of $\lambda \cap \text{cof}(\mu)$ contains a stationary set reflecting at no points in $\lambda \cap \text{cof}(\kappa)$. Principles of this type can be used [9] to separate the phenomena of stationary reflection at different cofinalities.

Theorem 1 (CH). *If the principle $SNR(\aleph_n, \aleph_2, \aleph_1)$ holds for all finite $n > 2$, then the principle $SNR(\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_2, \aleph_1)$ holds.*

Before proving Theorem 1 we need a few PCF-theoretic preliminaries. We note that the hypothesis of CH in Theorem 1 may not be necessary, and that this is related to an important open question in PCF theory which we discuss below. We refer the reader to the survey papers [4, 1] and Shelah's book [20] for background on PCF theory.

For an infinite set $A \subseteq \omega$, we let $\prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ be the set of functions f such that $\text{dom}(f) = A$ and $f(n) \in \aleph_n$ for all $n \in A$. There are various relations on $\prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ which will concern us. Given $f, g \in \prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ we say that f is dominated by g ($f < g$) if and only if $f(n) < g(n)$ for all $n \in A$. We say f is eventually dominated by g ($f <^* g$) if and only if $f(n) < g(n)$ for all sufficiently large $n \in A$, and also define $f \leq^* g$ if and only if $f(n) \leq g(n)$ for all large $n \in A$. Similarly f is eventually equal to g ($f =^* g$) if and only if $f(n) = g(n)$ for all sufficiently large $n \in A$. Finally $f <^\infty g$ if and only if $f(n) < g(n)$ for unboundedly many $n \in A$.

We will use the following theorem by Shelah; apart from our appeal to this basic result, this section of the paper is essentially self-contained.

Fact 1. *There is an infinite $A \subseteq \omega$ and a sequence $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$ increasing and cofinal in $\prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ with the eventual domination ordering.*

For the rest of this section we fix A and $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$ as in Fact 1.¹

If β is a limit ordinal less than $\aleph_{\omega+1}$, then we say that a function $g \in \prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ is an exact upper bound (eub) for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ if and only if

- (1) For all $\alpha < \beta$, $f_\alpha <^* g$.
- (2) For all $h \in \prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$, if $h <^* g$ then there is $\alpha < \beta$ such that $h <^* f_\alpha$.

This is equivalent to demanding that $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ is increasing and cofinal modulo finite in $\prod_{n \in A} g(n)$. It is not difficult to see that an exact upper bound, if it exists, is unique modulo finite.

¹It is interesting to note that there is a canonical maximal choice for A which is well-defined modulo finite, though we will not use this.

We will need a result by Shelah guaranteeing many points where an eub exists. The result is an easy corollary² of Shelah's quite technical "trichotomy theorem", but in the interests of making this paper self-contained we sketch a more direct proof (we are really just working through the trichotomy construction and cutting some corners with the help of CH).

Fact 2. *Let CH hold. If $\text{cf}(\beta) = \aleph_2$ then $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ has an eub H such that $\text{cf}(H(n)) = \aleph_2$ for all but finitely many n .*

Proof. We define a sequence of functions $H_\zeta \in \prod_{n \in A} \aleph_n$ which are attempts to build a *least upper bound (lub)*, that is to say a function H such that

- (1) $f_\alpha <^* H$ for all $\alpha < \beta$.
- (2) There is no $\bar{H} \leq^* H$ such that $\bar{H} <^\infty H$ and $f_\alpha <^* \bar{H}$ for all $\alpha < \beta$.

Our construction will be such that if $\zeta < \eta$ then $H_\eta \leq^* H_\zeta$ and $H_\eta <^\infty H_\zeta$. The construction will proceed for at most \aleph_2 many steps.

$H_0 = f_\beta$. If H_ζ is an lub then we stop the construction, otherwise we choose $H_{\zeta+1} \leq^* H_\zeta$ such that $H_{\zeta+1} <^\infty H_\zeta$ and $f_\alpha <^* H_{\zeta+1}$ for all $\alpha < \beta$. At limit $\lambda < \aleph_2$ we work as follows: let $X_n = \{H_\zeta(n) : \zeta < \lambda\}$ and for every $\gamma < \beta$ let $G_\gamma(n) = \min(X_n \setminus f_\gamma(n))$, or zero if $X_n \subseteq f_\gamma(n)$.

It is routine to check that $f_\alpha <^* G_\gamma$ for all $\alpha < \beta$, that $G_\gamma \leq^* H_\zeta$ for all $\zeta < \lambda$ and that $\gamma < \delta \implies G_\gamma \leq^* G_\delta$. By CH there are only $\aleph_1^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_1$ possibilities for the $=^*$ -equivalence class of G_γ , and since $\text{cf}(\beta) = \aleph_2$ that equivalence class must stabilise: we choose H_λ so that $H_\lambda =^* G_\gamma$ for all large $\gamma < \beta$.

We claim that the construction of the H_ζ must halt before \aleph_2 steps. Otherwise we may define a function F from $[\aleph_2]^2$ to ω , by $F(\zeta, \eta) = n$ for n minimal with $H_\eta(n) < H_\zeta(n)$. The Erdos-Rado theorem then gives a decreasing \aleph_1 -sequence of ordinals, which is impossible.

We have constructed an lub H . We claim it is an eub. To see this let $g <^* H$ and suppose for a contradiction that $Y_\gamma = \{n : g(n) > f_\gamma(n)\}$ is infinite for all γ . Clearly $\gamma < \delta$ implies that Y_δ is contained in Y_γ mod finite, and so by CH again there is a fixed Z such that Y_γ is equal to Z mod finite for all large $\gamma < \beta$. Define \bar{H} by $\bar{H}(n) = H(n)$ for $n \notin Z$, $\bar{H}(n) = g(n)$ for $n \in Z$; clearly $\bar{H} \leq^* H$, $\bar{H} <^\infty H$ and $f_\alpha <^* \bar{H}$ for all α , contradiction!

To finish we show that $\text{cf}(H(n)) = \aleph_2$ for all but finitely many n . Suppose first that $\text{cf}(H(n)) < \aleph_2$ for every n in some infinite subset B of A , and fix $A_n \subseteq H(n)$ cofinal with $\text{ot}(A_n) = \text{cf}(H(n))$ for every $n \in B$. Now by CH $\prod_{n \in B} A_n$ has cardinality \aleph_1 , so we may find f_α such that for every $f \in \prod_{n \in B} A_n$ we have $f <^* f_\alpha \upharpoonright B$. Since $f_\alpha <^* H$ we may find $g \in \prod_{n \in B} A_n$ such that $f_\alpha \upharpoonright B <^* g$, which is a contradiction.

Now suppose that $\text{cf}(H(n)) > \aleph_2$ for every n in some infinite subset B of A . Let $\langle \beta_i : i < \aleph_2 \rangle$ be increasing and cofinal in β and define $f \in \prod_{n \in B} H(n)$, by setting $f(n) = \sup_i f_{\beta_i}(n)$ for all $n \in B$. Then since H is an eub and the β_i are cofinal we may find i such that $f <^* f_{\beta_i} \upharpoonright B$, which is a contradiction. □

Fact 2 is our only use of CH. As we discuss further at the end of this section, it is unclear whether the assumption of CH can be removed from Fact 2 or indeed from

²For the experts: we just observe that points of cofinality greater than the continuum can not fall into the Bad or Ugly cases of the trichotomy.

Theorem 1. Next we characterise those points where an eub of uniform uncountable cofinality exists. Again this result is due to Shelah.

Fact 3. *The following are equivalent for β of uncountable cofinality.*

- (1) *There exists g an eub for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ with $\text{cf}(g(n)) = \text{cf}(\beta)$ for all but finitely many n .*
- (2) *There exists g an eub for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ and an uncountable regular λ with $\text{cf}(g(n)) = \lambda$ for all but finitely many n .*
- (3) *There exists a sequence of functions $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \text{cf}(\beta) \rangle$ in ${}^A\text{ON}$ which is pointwise increasing and is cofinally interleaved with $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ in the eventual domination ordering (which is to say that each function in each of the sequences is eventually dominated by some function from the other sequence).*
- (4) *For every $Y \subseteq \beta$ which is unbounded in β there is $Z \subseteq Y$ unbounded in β and $n < \omega$, such that $\text{ot}(Z) = \text{cf}(\beta)$ and $\langle f_\alpha(m) : \alpha \in Z \rangle$ is strictly increasing for $m \in A$ with $m > n$.*

Proof. It is immediate that 1 implies 2. Given 2, define a pointwise increasing sequence of functions $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \lambda \rangle$ such that $\langle h_\eta(n) : \eta < \lambda \rangle$ is increasing and cofinal in $g(n)$ for all but finitely many n . Since $h_\eta <^* g$, $h_\eta <^* f_\alpha$ for some $\alpha < \beta$: conversely if $\alpha < \beta$ then $f_\alpha <^* g$, and since λ is uncountable and the h_η are pointwise increasing we may choose η such that $f_\alpha <^* h_\eta$. It follows that $\lambda = \text{cf}(\beta)$ so 2 implies 3.

Given 3, let $Y \subseteq \beta$ be unbounded. We may clearly choose $\eta_j < \text{cf}(\beta)$ and $\zeta_j \in Y$ such that $g_{\eta_j} <^* f_{\zeta_j} <^* g_{\eta_{j+1}}$ for $j < \text{cf}(\beta)$, and then choose $n_j \in A$ such that $g_{\eta_j}(m) < f_{\zeta_j}(m) < g_{\eta_{j+1}}(m)$ for $m > n_j$. Since $\text{cf}(\beta)$ is uncountable we may find $T \subseteq \text{cf}(\beta)$ unbounded and n such that $n_j = n$ for all $j \in T$, and then let $Z = \{\zeta_j : j \in T\}$. If $j_1 < j_2$ are in T and $m > n$ then $f_{\zeta_{j_1}}(m) < g_{\eta_{j_1+1}}(m) \leq g_{\eta_{j_2}}(m) < f_{\zeta_{j_2}}(m)$, so 3 implies 4.

Given 4 we let $Y = \beta$, choose a suitable Z and n and define H by $H(m) = \sup_{\alpha \in Z} f_\alpha(m)$. Clearly $\text{cf}(H(m)) = \text{cf}(\beta)$ for all but finitely many m , and $f_\alpha <^* H$ for all H . Now if $f <^* H$, then since $\text{cf}(\beta)$ is uncountable and $\langle f_\alpha(m) : \alpha \in Z \rangle$ is strictly increasing for $m \in A$ with $m > n$ we may choose $\alpha \in Z$ such that $f <^* f_\alpha$. It follows that H is an eub so 4 implies 1. \square

Remark 2. *In the course of this proof, we saw that for any cofinally interleaved sequence $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \text{cf}(\beta) \rangle$ as in 3, the pointwise supremum of $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \text{cf}(\beta) \rangle$ is an exact upper bound for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$.*

Let G be the set of all those $\beta < \aleph_{\omega+1}$ of uncountable cofinality such that there is an eub g for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ with $\text{cf}(g(n)) = \text{cf}(\beta)$ for all but finitely many n . We claim that if $\gamma \in G$ there is a club subset C of γ such that all points of C with uncountable cofinality are in G . To see this we use “1 implies 3” from Fact 3 to construct $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \text{cf}(\gamma) \rangle$ which is cofinally interleaved with $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \gamma \rangle$, and then let C be the set of $\delta < \gamma$ such that $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ is cofinally interleaved with $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \bar{\eta} \rangle$ for some $\bar{\eta} < \eta$; C is clearly club, and by “3 implies 1” from Fact 3 every element of C with uncountable cofinality is in G .

The claim of the last paragraph and the fact that under CH every point of cofinality \aleph_2 is in G are the keys to the proof of Theorem 1. We will use the set G as a scaffolding on which to build a function witnessing $SNR(\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_2, \aleph_1)$.

Before starting the proof of Theorem 1, it will be convenient to make some cosmetic adjustments to A and the sequence $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$. It follows easily from the discussion above that we may assume that

- (1) The minimum element of A is at least 3.
- (2) The sequence $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$ is *continuous*, that is to say that whenever an exact upper bound for an initial segment $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \beta \rangle$ exists then f_β is an exact upper bound.
- (3) If $\beta \in G$ and $\text{cf}(\beta) \leq \aleph_2$ then $\text{cf}(f_\beta(n)) = \text{cf}(\beta)$ for all $n \in A$.

Proof of Theorem 1: We assume that CH holds. We fix $F_n : \aleph_n \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1) \rightarrow \aleph_2$ witnessing $\text{SNR}(\aleph_n, \aleph_2, \aleph_1)$ for $2 < n < \omega$. We define F for $\gamma \in G \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$ by $F(\gamma) = \sup_n F_n(f_\gamma(n))$ and verify that F is a witness for $\text{SNR}(\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_2, \aleph_1)$.

We fix a point $\delta < \aleph_{\omega+1}$ of cofinality \aleph_2 . Since CH holds Fact 2 tells us that $\delta \in G$, so that by our cosmetic work above f_δ is an exact upper bound for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ and $\text{cf}(f_\delta(n)) = \aleph_2$ for all $n \in A$. We fix for each n a club C_n in $f_\delta(n)$ such that F_n is increasing on $C_n \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$, and C_n has order type \aleph_2 . Then we define h_η for $\eta < \aleph_2$ by setting $h_\eta(n)$ to be the η^{th} point in C_n ; by the argument for “2 implies 3” in Fact 3, $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \aleph_2 \rangle$ is pointwise increasing and is cofinally interleaved with $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$.

We may now fix E club in δ with order type \aleph_2 , such that for every point $\gamma \in E \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$ there is a (necessarily unique) $\zeta(\gamma) \in \aleph_2 \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$ such that the sequences $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \gamma \rangle$ and $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \zeta(\gamma) \rangle$ are cofinally interleaved. Thinning out E if necessary we may arrange that $\text{ot}(\zeta(\gamma) \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)) = \zeta(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in E \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$. Fixing for the moment some $\gamma \in E \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$, it follows from the discussion above that the pointwise supremum of $\langle h_\eta : \eta < \zeta(\gamma) \rangle$ is an exact upper bound for $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \gamma \rangle$, so by continuity and the fact that the sets C_n are closed we see that $f_\gamma =^* h_{\zeta(\gamma)}$.

Since F_n is strictly increasing on $C_n \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$, $F_n(h_\eta(n)) \geq \text{ot}(\eta \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1))$ for all n and η , so in particular $F_n(f_\gamma(n)) = F_n(h_{\zeta(\gamma)}(n)) \geq \zeta(\gamma)$ for all large n . By the definition of F it follows that $F(\gamma) \geq \zeta(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma \in E \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$. Clearly $\zeta(\gamma)$ is strictly increasing with γ , and so we may thin out E to a club subset E^* of δ with the property that $\zeta(\gamma_1) > F(\gamma_0)$ for all $\gamma_1 \in E^* \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$ and $\gamma_0 \in E^* \cap \gamma_1 \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$.

If γ_0 and γ_1 are points of $E^* \cap \text{cof}(\aleph_1)$ with $\gamma_0 < \gamma_1$ then $F(\gamma_0) < \zeta(\gamma_1) \leq F(\gamma_1)$. We have verified that F witnesses $\text{SNR}(\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_2, \aleph_1)$ and this concludes the proof. \square

The set G (the set of “good points”) turns out to be an interesting invariant of the universe of set theory; for more about this point of view see the papers [8] and [7] and To whet the reader’s appetite we note that

- Modulo the club filter, G is independent of the choice of the scale $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \aleph_{\omega+1} \rangle$.
- Jensen’s weak square principle $\square_{\aleph_\omega}^*$ implies that almost all points of uncountable cofinality are good.
- Starting from very large cardinals it is known [14, 7] that we may build models in which there are stationarily many ungood points of cofinality \aleph_1 . In particular this statement follows from Martin’s Maximum (which implies the negation of CH) and also from the strong Chang conjecture $(\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_\omega) \twoheadrightarrow (\aleph_1, \aleph_0)$ (which is consistent with CH), so is consistent both with CH and its negation.

- It is open whether or not there may be stationarily many ungood points of cofinality \aleph_2 . It is known that any point of cofinality greater than 2^{\aleph_0} is good.

3. QUASICOMPACT AND SUBCOMPACT CARDINALS

Jensen showed [16] that \square_λ holds in L for all λ , and also [10] that if 0^\sharp does not exist then L computes correctly the successors of V -singular cardinals; it follows that if 0^\sharp does not exist then \square_λ holds for all singular λ , and so combinatorial statements which are incompatible with \square_λ (e.g. the non-existence of a λ^+ -Aronszajn tree) must have a substantial consistency strength.

Workers in the inner model program have constructed L -like models (the so-called “ $L[\vec{E}]$ -models”) which can contain substantial large cardinals. We refer the reader to the survey paper [21] for more details. The $L[\vec{E}]$ -models are only known to exist up to a certain point in the large cardinal hierarchy (roughly a measurable limit of Woodin cardinals). It is anticipated they will be shown to exist at higher levels of the large cardinal hierarchy, going past the subcompact and quasicompact cardinals defined below; modulo the assumption of existence it is already possible to analyse the fine structure of these hypothetical models.

A natural problem is to prove that \square_λ holds in $L[\vec{E}]$ -models, but there are limits on what can be done in this direction. Jensen has identified a large cardinal property called *subcompactness* (qv) and has shown that if κ is subcompact then \square_κ fails. Schimmerling and Zeman have closed the case in $L[\vec{E}]$ -models, by showing that in such models \square_λ holds exactly when λ is not subcompact.

We recall that H_λ is the set of those X such that the transitive closure of $\{X\}$ has cardinality less than λ . Informally it is often helpful to think of H_λ as the set of those X which can be coded by bounded subsets of λ .

Definition 4 (Jensen). *Let κ be a cardinal.*

- (1) κ is quasicompact iff for all $A \subseteq H_{\kappa^+}$ there are $\lambda > \kappa$, $\pi : H_{\kappa^+} \rightarrow H_{\lambda^+}$ and $B \subseteq H_{\lambda^+}$ such that π is an elementary embedding from (H_{κ^+}, \in, A) to (H_{λ^+}, \in, B) , $\pi(\kappa) = \lambda$ and the critical point of π is κ .
- (2) κ is subcompact iff for all $A \subseteq H_{\kappa^+}$ there are $\beta < \kappa$, $\pi : H_{\beta^+} \rightarrow H_{\kappa^+}$ and $b \subseteq H_{\beta^+}$ such that π is an elementary embedding from (H_{β^+}, \in, b) to (H_{κ^+}, \in, A) , $\pi(\beta) = \kappa$ and the critical point of π is β .

Remark 3. *The quasicompactness of κ is witnessed by the existence of a family of superstrong extenders with critical point κ , and similarly the subcompactness of κ is witnessed by the existence of a family of superstrong extenders with target κ .*

If κ is quasicompact then κ is measurable and subcompact, and the least subcompact cardinal is not measurable.

Theorem 2 is motivated by the problem of calibrating the large cardinal strength needed to make \square_λ fail for λ singular. Before stating and proving Theorem 2 we note that a quasicompact cardinal will suffice for this.

Fact 4 (Foreman and Magidor [8]). *Let κ be measurable and let $S = \kappa^+ \cap \text{cof}(< \kappa)$. Assume that every stationary subset of S reflects at a point of cofinality less than κ ; then the same reflection property holds in any generic extension by Prikry forcing.*

Fact 5 (Jensen [15]). *If κ is quasicompact then stationary subsets of $\kappa^+ \cap \text{cof}(< \kappa)$ reflect at some point of cofinality less than κ .*

Sketch of the proof of Fact 5: Suppose for a contradiction that $T \subseteq \kappa^+ \cap \text{cof}(< \kappa)$ is stationary and non-reflecting, and let $\pi : (H_{\kappa^+}, \in, T) \rightarrow (H_{\lambda^+}, \in, U)$ be as in the definition of quasicompactness. U may not be stationary (stationarity is not first-order) but every initial segment is non-stationary, and so we can choose C disjoint from $\pi''T$. Pulling back C we get D club in κ^+ with $\pi''(D \cap \text{cof}(< \kappa)) \subseteq C$, so $D \cap T = \emptyset$. Contradiction! \square

Since \square_κ implies that every stationary subset of κ^+ has a non-reflecting stationary subset, it follows that doing Prikry forcing at a quasicompact cardinal κ gives a model where κ is singular and \square_κ fails. The following result shows that the same scenario can not be made to work starting with a measurable subcompact cardinal.

We will use the idea of strategic closure [13] for a poset \mathbb{P} . Consider a game in which two players I and II collaborate to build a decreasing sequence of conditions p_i in \mathbb{P} , with player I playing p_i for i odd and player II playing p_i for i even; player II loses a run of the game when a position is reached in which she can not move. If κ is an uncountable regular cardinal and for every $\delta < \kappa$ II has a strategy which enables her to play for δ moves, then \mathbb{P} adds no sequences of length less than κ .

Theorem 2. *It is consistent (modulo the existence of a supercompact cardinal) that there exists κ which is measurable and subcompact, and every stationary subset of κ^+ contains a non-reflecting stationary subset.*

Sketch of the proof of Theorem 2: We use arguments similar to those of Apter and Shelah's papers [2, 3]. Let κ be a *Laver indestructible* [17] supercompact cardinal, that is to say κ remains supercompact in any extension by κ -directed closed forcing. Let GCH hold at and above κ .

We define a poset \mathbb{P}_0 for adding a non-reflecting stationary set in κ^+ . Conditions are functions f such that $\text{dom}(f) < \kappa^+$, $\text{rge}(f) \subseteq \{0, 1\}$ and for every $\delta \leq \text{dom}(f)$ of uncountable cofinality there is a club subset C of δ such that $f \upharpoonright C$ is constant with value zero. The ordering is extension.

It is easy to see that in the strategic closure game player II can keep going for κ^+ moves by extending I's play by a single zero at every successor step, and taking unions at limit steps. In the next paragraph we will check this in some detail. In particular \mathbb{P}_0 adds no κ -sequences.

We claim that \mathbb{P}_0 adds the characteristic function of a set which is stationary in every cofinality up to κ . To see this let $\delta \leq \kappa$ be regular and let \dot{C} be a \mathbb{P}_0 -name for a club subset of κ^+ . Consider a run of the strategic closure game of length $\delta + 1$ where f_i is played at stage i . Player I plays so that for every even $i < \delta$, f_{i+1} forces that $\dot{C} \cap (\text{dom}(f_i), \text{dom}(f_{i+1})) \neq \emptyset$. For odd $i < \delta$ player II lets $f_{i+1} = f_i \cup \{(\text{dom}(f_i), 0)\}$. For limit i she lets $\gamma_i = \sup_{j < i} \text{dom}(f_j)$ and then sets $f_i = \bigcup_{j < i} f_j \cup \{(\gamma_i, 0)\}$ if $i < \delta$, $f_i = \bigcup_{j < i} f_j \cup \{(\gamma_i, 1)\}$ if $i = \delta$. The key point is that for every limit i player II has arranged that f_i is zero on a club set in γ_i , thereby guaranteeing that f_i is a condition. It is routine to check that f_δ is a condition and that f_δ forces that γ_δ is in \dot{C} .

In fact the stationary subset added by \mathbb{P}_0 has stationary intersection with every stationary subset of κ^+ from the ground model. To see this fix $T \in V$ a stationary subset of κ^+ and \dot{C} a name for a club. Build a run of length κ^+ of the strategic closure game, where I plays as in the last paragraph and II adjoins a single zero to the play so far at each of her turns. With the same notation as in the last paragraph

the γ_i form a club subset of κ^+ , and so we may find i limit with $\gamma_i \in T$. Then the function $f_i \cup \{(\gamma_i, 1)\}$ is a condition forcing that γ_i is in \dot{C} .

We now define in $V^{\mathbb{P}_0}$ a poset $\mathbb{Q}_0(S)$ to destroy the stationarity of the set S added by \mathbb{P}_0 . Conditions are closed bounded subsets disjoint from S , ordered by end-extension. It is easy to check that $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{Q}_0$ has a dense κ^+ -closed subset, consisting of those (f, \check{c}) such that $\max(c) + 1 = \text{dom}(f)$ and $f \upharpoonright c$ is constant with value zero. With more work it can be shown that $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{Q}_0$ is equivalent to the standard poset for adding a Cohen subset of κ^+ .

Let \mathbb{P} be the product of κ^{++} copies of \mathbb{P}_0 with supports of size κ , and let S_i be the stationary set added by the i^{th} copy. Let \mathbb{Q} be the product of $\mathbb{Q}_0(S_i)$ for $i < \kappa^{++}$, again with supports of size κ . As in the case of \mathbb{P}_0 and \mathbb{Q}_0 , it can be checked that all the sets S_i are stationary in $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ and that $\mathbb{P} * \mathbb{Q}$ has a dense κ^+ -closed subset (and is in fact equivalent to the poset for adding κ^{++} Cohen subsets of κ^+). The usual Δ -system argument shows that \mathbb{P} is κ^{++} -c.c.

Let $V_1 = V[G]$ for some \mathbb{P} -generic G , and let $V_2 = V_1[H]$ for some \mathbb{Q} -generic H . V_1 is the model we want, V_2 is used in the proof that κ is subcompact in V_1 . The following claims are immediate.

- The power set of κ is the same in each of V , V_1 and V_2 . It follows that all these models compute H_{κ^+} in the same way, and also that κ is measurable in V_1 .
- By the assumption of indestructibility, κ is supercompact in V_2 .

We claim that in V_1 every stationary subset of κ^+ contains a non-reflecting stationary subset. Let $S \in V_1$ be such a stationary set. The forcing \mathbb{P} is κ^{++} -c.c. and so S is determined by the first β coordinates in \mathbb{P} for some $\beta < \kappa^{++}$; an argument like that given above for \mathbb{P}_0 now shows that if T is the stationary set added by copy β of T then $S \cap T$ is stationary in $V^{\mathbb{P}}$.

We need to check that κ is subcompact in V_1 . Let A be a predicate on H_{κ^+} with $A \in V_1$. Let $j : V_2 \rightarrow M_2$ be an embedding in V_2 witnessing κ is κ^+ -supercompact. Then in V_2 the map $j \upharpoonright H_{\kappa^+}$ is elementary from (H_{κ^+}, \in, A) to $(H_{j(\kappa)^+}^{M_2}, \in, j(A))$. What is more the map $j \upharpoonright H_{\kappa^+}$ lies in M_2 , and $H_{\kappa^+} = H_{\kappa^+}^{M_2}$.

By reflection there are in V_2 an ordinal $\beta < \kappa$, a predicate b on H_{β^+} and an elementary π from (H_{β^+}, \in, b) to (H_{κ^+}, \in, A) . This map π lies in V_1 , since it is a subset of H_{κ^+} with cardinality less than κ , and similarly $H_{\beta^+}^{V_2} = H_{\beta^+}^{V_1}$ and $b \in V_1$. It follows that κ is quasicompact in V_1 . \square

We conclude with a list of problems:

- (1) Can the methods of Theorem 1 be used to “step up” some other combinatorial principles, for example the existence of a non-reflecting stationary set?
- (2) What is the largest $L[\vec{E}]$ model such that non-reflecting stationary sets exist (or are dense) in every successor cardinal?
- (3) Does a subcompact cardinal (or a measurable subcompact cardinal) suffice to force failure of \square_λ for λ singular?
- (4) Do quasicompact cardinals suffice for any more of the notable applications of supercompactness?
- (5) In particular, is a quasicompact cardinal sufficient to produce a model where \square_λ^* fails for λ singular?

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Remark 4. *Matt Foreman has pointed out that if player II has a strategy which allows her to play for κ^+ moves in the strategic closure game on a poset \mathbb{P} , and $2^\kappa = \kappa^+$, then \mathbb{P} preserves the subcompactness of κ . So the conclusion of Theorem 2 can be obtained more cheaply by applying the same forcing construction to a measurable subcompact κ with $2^\kappa = \kappa^+$.*

Remark 5. *Martin Zeman has some preliminary results indicating that, for example, in the $L[\vec{E}]$ -models there is a non-reflecting stationary set in κ^+ for κ the least subcompact cardinal.*

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