

## FORCING THEORY: EXERCISE 4

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- 1.** Prove: If  $V = L$ , then for each  $\alpha \geq \omega$ ,  $P(L_\alpha) \subseteq L_{\alpha^+}$ .

(Thus,  $L \models \forall \alpha \geq \omega, P(L_\alpha) \subseteq L_{\alpha^+}$ .)

*Hint.* Use the sketch shown in class, or read the proof in Kunen.

- 2.** Prove:  $V = L \rightarrow GCH$ . (Thus,  $L \models ZFC + GCH$ .)

*Hint.* By Question 1,  $V = L \rightarrow P(\kappa) \subseteq L_{\kappa^+}$ .

Note: Now you can prove Question 4 of Exercise 3 easily.

- 3.** Prove *Scott's Theorem*:  $L \models$  “There are no measurable cardinals”.

*Hint.* Work in  $L$ . Assume there is a measurable cardinal, and let  $\kappa$  be the minimal one.

Then there is an elementary embedding  $j : V \rightarrow M$  such that  $M$  is transitive and  $j(\kappa) > \kappa$ .

As  $j$  is an elementary embedding,  $M \models V = L$ , thus  $M = L$ . As  $V = L$ ,  $j : L \rightarrow L$ .

$V = L \models$  “ $\kappa$  is the first measurable cardinal”, thus  $M = L \models$  “ $j(\kappa)$  is the first measurable cardinal”.

A contradiction.

*Reminders.*

$\kappa > \aleph_0$  is *weakly inaccessible* if it is a regular ( $\kappa = \text{cf}(\kappa)$ ) limit cardinal ( $\lambda < \kappa \rightarrow \lambda^+ < \kappa$ ).

$\kappa > \aleph_0$  is *inaccessible* if it is a regular and *strong* limit ( $\lambda < \kappa \rightarrow 2^\lambda < \kappa$ ).

- 4.** Prove:

- (1) Assume that  $N \subseteq M$  are transitive models of  $ZFC$ , then:

(a) If  $M \models$  “ $\kappa$  is a cardinal”, then so does  $N$ .

(b) If  $N \models$  “ $\kappa$  is a successor cardinal”, and  $M \models$  “ $\kappa$  is a cardinal”, then  $M \models$  “ $\kappa$  is a successor cardinal”.

- (2)  $\text{Con}(ZFC + \exists \text{inaccessible } \kappa) \leftrightarrow \text{Con}(ZFC + \exists \text{weakly inaccessible } \kappa)$ .

*Hint.* (1b) If  $N \models \kappa = \lambda^+$ , then  $N \models (\forall \alpha) \lambda \leq \alpha < \kappa \rightarrow |\alpha| = \lambda$ , and therefore so does  $M$ .

(2) If  $M \models$  “ $\kappa$  is weakly inaccessible”, then by (1)  $L^M \models$  “ $\kappa$  is weakly inaccessible”.  $L^M \models GCH$ , thus  $L^M \models$  “ $\kappa$  is inaccessible”.

*Good luck!*

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