

# Maximality and Resurrection

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# The Maximality Principle

The maximality principle has been studied in various forms by Stavi, Väänänen, Hamkins, Fuchs, and Leibman.

## Definition

Let  $\Gamma$  be a class of notions of forcing that is defined by some formula  $\psi_\Gamma(x, p)$ , where  $p$  is a parameter. In cascaded modal operator usages,  $\psi_\Gamma(x, p)$  is to be evaluated in the forcing extensions.

We say that a sentence  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is  $\Gamma$ -forceable if there is  $\mathbb{P} \in \Gamma$  such that for every  $q \in \mathbb{P}$ , we have that  $q \Vdash \varphi(\vec{a})$ . In other words, a sentence is  $\Gamma$ -forceable if it is forced to be true in an extension by a forcing from  $\Gamma$ .

In modal notation, write  $\diamond\varphi$ .

A sentence  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is  $\Gamma$ -necessary if for all  $\mathbb{P} \in \Gamma$  and all  $q \in \mathbb{P}$ , we have that  $q \Vdash \varphi(\vec{a})$ . So a sentence is  $\Gamma$ -necessary if it holds in any forcing extension by a forcing from  $\Gamma$ .

In modal notation, write  $\square\varphi$ .

If  $S$  is a term in the language of set theory, then the **Maximality Principle** for  $\Gamma$  with parameters from  $S$ , which we denote  $\text{MP}_\Gamma(S)$ , is the scheme of formulae stating that every sentence with parameters from  $S$  which is  $\Gamma$ -forceably  $\Gamma$ -necessary is true; i.e., the sentence “ $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is  $\Gamma$ -necessary” is  $\Gamma$ -forceable, is true.

In modal notation, write:  $\diamond\square\varphi \implies \varphi$ .

## Parameters?

$S = H_{\omega_1}$  is the natural parameter set for  $\text{MP}(S)$ . Write **MP** for the boldface version of the maximality principle for all forcing, i.e.,  $\mathbf{MP} = \text{MP}(H_{\omega_1})$ .

### Lemma (Fuchs)

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a class of forcing notions which contains forcing notions which may collapse cardinals to  $\omega_1$ , but no forcing in  $\Gamma$  may collapse a cardinal to be  $\omega$ . Then  $\text{MP}_\Gamma(S) \implies S \subseteq H_{\omega_2}$ .*

Write  $\mathbf{MP}_c$  for  $\text{MP}_{<\omega_1\text{-closed}}(H_{\omega_2})$ ,  $\mathbf{MP}_p = \text{MP}_{\text{proper}}(H_{\omega_2})$ .

### Lemma (Hamkins)

*Let  $\Gamma$  be a class of forcing notions which may add an arbitrary amount of reals, but cannot collapse sizes. Then  $\text{MP}_\Gamma(S) \implies S \subseteq H_c$ .*

Thus write  $\mathbf{MP}_{ccc}$  for  $\text{MP}_{ccc}(H_c)$ .

## Consistency of the maximality principle

A regular cardinal  $\kappa$  is **fully reflecting** so long as  $V_\kappa \prec V$ .

### Theorem (Hamkins)

If **MP** holds then  $\aleph_1^V$  is fully reflecting in  $L$ .

### Proof.

Assume  $L \models \exists z \varphi(z, \vec{a})$ ,  $\vec{a} \in L_{\omega_1}$ . Consider the sentence:

“The least ordinal  $\gamma$  such that there is  $b \in L_\gamma$  with  $\varphi^L(b, \vec{a})$  has cardinality at most  $\aleph_0$ .”

By **MP** it is true, meaning that there is a witness for the existential statement in  $L_{\omega_1}$ . □

### Theorem (Hamkins)

Let  $\delta$  be fully reflecting. Then there are forcing extensions in which the following hold:

- **MP** and  $\delta = \mathfrak{c} = \aleph_1$ .
- **MP**<sub>ccc</sub> and  $\delta = \mathfrak{c}$ .
- **MP**<sub>p</sub> and  $\delta = \mathfrak{c} = \aleph_2$ .
- **MP**<sub>c</sub> and  $\delta = \aleph_2$  and CH.

and so on.

# Forcing Maximality from a Fully Reflecting Cardinal

## Proof outline.

Define  $\mathbb{P}_\kappa$ , a finite support iteration, as follows:

For  $\alpha < \kappa$ , let  $\Phi$  be the collection of sentences  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  where  $\vec{a} \in (H_{\omega_1})^{V_\kappa^{\mathbb{P}_\alpha}}$  and  $V_\kappa^{\mathbb{P}_\alpha} \models$  “ $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is forceably necessary but false.” Let  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha+1} = \mathbb{P}_\alpha * \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha$ , where  $\dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha = \bigoplus_{\varphi(\vec{a}) \in \Phi} \mathbb{Q}$  and  $\mathbb{Q}$  is the collection of least rank posets in  $V_\kappa^{\mathbb{P}_\alpha}$  forcing that  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is necessary.

Let's see why this works.

Assume  $\varphi(\vec{a})$ , where  $\vec{a} \in H_{\omega_1}$  satisfies:  $V[G] \models$  “ $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is forceably necessary but false”.

- Since  $\mathbb{P}$  has the  $\kappa$ -cc, there has to be some stage where  $\vec{a}$  appears. We may argue that there is a  $\beta < \kappa$  such that there is a least rank  $\mathbb{Q}$  forcing  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  to be necessary in  $V_\kappa[G_\beta]$ , as  $\kappa$  is fully reflecting.
- Obtain  $V[G_\beta][H][G_{tail}] = V[G]$ .
- Since  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is necessary in  $V_\kappa[G_\beta][H]$ , we have that  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is necessary in  $V[G_\beta][H]$ , by elementarity.
- Thus  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  is true in  $V[G_\beta][H][G_{tail}]$ , a contradiction. □

# The Local Maximality Principle

## Definition

Let  $\Gamma$  be a reasonable class of forcing notions, and let  $S$  be a set of parameters. Let  $M$  be a defined term for a structure to be evaluated in forcing extensions, and  $S \subseteq M$ .

The **Local Maximality Principle** relative to  $M$  ( $\text{MP}_\Gamma^M(S)$ ) is the statement that for every  $\varphi(\vec{a})$ , if  $\varphi^M(\vec{a})$  is  $\Gamma$ -forceably  $\Gamma$ -necessary, then  $\varphi^M(\vec{a})$  is true.

We look at  $\text{LMP} = \text{MP}_{\text{all}}^{H_{\omega_1}}(H_{\omega_1})$ , and  $\text{LMP}_p = \text{MP}_{\text{proper}}^{H_{\omega_2}}(H_{\omega_2})$ .

We have  $\text{MP} \implies \text{LMP}$  and, for example,  $\text{MP}_p \implies \text{LMP}_p \implies \text{BPFA}$ .

An inaccessible cardinal  $\kappa$  is **locally uplifting** so long as for every  $\varphi(\vec{a})$  with  $\vec{a} \in V_\kappa$ , for every  $\theta$  there is an inaccessible  $\gamma > \theta$  such that

$$V_\kappa \models \varphi(\vec{a}) \iff V_\gamma \models \varphi(\vec{a}).$$

We have  $\kappa$  is fully reflecting  $\implies \kappa$  is locally uplifting  $\implies \kappa$  is  $\Sigma_1$ -reflecting.

## Theorem (Consistency of Local Maximality)

- If  $\kappa$  is locally uplifting, then there is a forcing extension in which **LMP** holds and  $\kappa = \aleph_1$ .
- If **LMP** holds, then  $\aleph_1^V$  is locally uplifting in  $L$ .

# The Resurrection Axiom

The resurrection axiom has been studied by Hamkins and Johnstone.

## Definition

Let  $\Gamma$  be a fixed, definable class of forcing notions.

The (lightface) **Resurrection Axiom**  $\text{RA}_\Gamma(H_c)$  asserts that for every forcing notion  $\mathbb{Q} \in \Gamma$  there is a further forcing  $\dot{\mathbb{R}}$  with  $\Vdash_{\mathbb{Q}} \dot{\mathbb{R}} \in \Gamma$  such that if  $g * h \subseteq \mathbb{Q} * \dot{\mathbb{R}}$  is  $V$ -generic, then

$$H_c^V \prec H_c^{V[g*h]}.$$

The **Boldface Resurrection Axiom**  $\text{RA}_\Gamma(H_c)$  asserts that for every forcing notion  $\mathbb{Q} \in \Gamma$  and  $A \subseteq H_c$  there is a further forcing  $\dot{\mathbb{R}}$  with  $\Vdash_{\mathbb{Q}} \dot{\mathbb{R}} \in \Gamma$  such that if  $g * h \subseteq \mathbb{Q} * \dot{\mathbb{R}}$  is  $V$ -generic, then there is an  $A^* \in V[G * h]$  such that

$$\langle H_c^V, \in, A \rangle \prec \langle H_c^{V[g*h]}, \in, A^* \rangle.$$

We consider  $\text{RA} = \text{RA}_{\text{all}}(H_c)$ ,  $\text{RA}_{\text{ccc}} = \text{RA}_{\text{ccc}}(H_c)$ , and  $\text{RA}_p = \text{RA}_{\text{proper}}(H_c)$ .

## Which structures to resurrect?

Sometimes it makes sense to consider different structures than  $H_c$  in the definition.

### Lemma (Hamkins, Johnstone)

*If  $\Gamma$  contains a forcing which forces CH but no forcing in  $\Gamma$  adds new reals, then  $\mathbf{RA}_\Gamma(H_c)$  is equivalent to CH.*

### Proposition

*Suppose  $\Gamma$  contains forcing to collapse to  $\omega_1$  and no forcing in  $\Gamma$  adds new reals. Then  $\mathbf{RA}_\Gamma(H_{2^{\aleph_1}}) \iff 2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2 + \mathbf{RA}_\Gamma(H_{\omega_2})$ .*

We consider  $\mathbf{RA}_c = \mathbf{RA}_c(H_{\omega_2})$ .



## Consistency of the Resurrection Axiom

An inaccessible cardinal  $\kappa$  is **uplifting** so long as for every ordinal  $\theta$  there is an inaccessible  $\gamma \geq \theta$  such that  $V_\kappa \prec V_\gamma$  is a proper elementary extension.

We say that  $\kappa$  is **strongly uplifting** if it is strongly  $\theta$ -uplifting if for every  $A \subseteq V_\kappa$  there is an inaccessible  $\gamma \geq \theta$  and a set  $A^* \subseteq V_\gamma$  such that  $\langle V_\kappa, \in, A \rangle \prec \langle V_\gamma, \in, A^* \rangle$  is a proper elementary extension.

Note  $\kappa$  is strongly uplifting  $\implies \kappa$  is uplifting  $\implies \kappa$  is locally uplifting  $\implies \kappa$  is  $\Sigma_1$ -reflecting.

### Theorem (Hamkins, Johnstone)

- If **RA** holds then  $\mathfrak{c}^V = \aleph_1^V$  is strongly uplifting in  $L$ .
- Let  $\kappa$  be strongly uplifting. Then there are forcing extensions in which we have the following:
  - ▶ **RA** and  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c} = \aleph_1$ .
  - ▶ **RA<sub>ccc</sub>** and  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c}$ .
  - ▶ **RA<sub>p</sub>** and  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c} = \aleph_2$ .
  - ▶ **RA<sub>c</sub>** and  $\kappa = \aleph_2$  and CH.

and so on.

Thus **RA**  $\implies$  **RA**  $\implies$  **LMP**, and we have, e.g.: **RA<sub>p</sub>**  $\implies$  **RA<sub>p</sub>**  $\implies$  **LMP<sub>p</sub>**  $\implies$  **BPFA**.

# Resurrection's equiconsistency with the existence of a strongly uplifting cardinal

## Proof sketch.

Let **RA** hold, and let  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c}^V = \aleph_1^V$ . Fix any cardinal  $\theta > \kappa$ , and consider  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \theta)$ . There is a further forcing such that  $\langle H_c^V, \in, A \rangle \prec \langle H_c^{V[g^{*h}]}, \in, A^* \rangle$ . Let  $\gamma = \mathfrak{c}^{V[g^{*h}]}$ . It follows that  $\aleph_1^{V[g^{*h}]} = \gamma$  and  $\gamma > \theta$  and  $\langle H_\kappa^L, \in, A \rangle \prec \langle H_\gamma^L, \in, A^* \rangle$ , so  $\kappa$  is strongly uplifting in  $L$ .

Let  $\kappa$  be strongly uplifting. Define  $\mathbb{P}_\kappa$ , a finite support iteration, as follows:

For  $\alpha < \kappa$ , let  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha+1} = \mathbb{P}_\alpha * \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha$  such that  $\dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha = \dot{\oplus} \mathbb{Q}$  where  $\mathbb{Q}$  is the collection of least rank posets in  $V_\kappa^{\mathbb{P}^\alpha}$  for which resurrection fails.

Suppose toward a contradiction that **RA** fails in  $V[G]$  as witnessed by  $\mathbb{Q}$  of least rank.

- Use the uplifting property of  $\kappa$  to argue that  $\mathbb{Q}$  appears at stage  $\kappa$  of the exact iteration defined in some large enough inaccessible  $\gamma$  to obtain  $\mathbb{P}_\gamma = \mathbb{P}_\kappa * \dot{\mathbb{Q}} * \mathbb{P}_{\text{tail}}$ .
- Lift the strongly uplifting embedding to  $\langle H_\kappa[G_\kappa], \in, \mathbb{P}, \dot{A} \rangle \prec \langle H_\gamma[G_\gamma], \in, \mathbb{P}_\gamma, \dot{A}^* \rangle$ .
- Thus  $\langle H_c^{V[G]}, \in, A \rangle \prec \langle H_c^{V[G_\gamma]}, \in, A^* \rangle$ , a contradiction to  $\mathbb{Q}$  being a counterexample. □

## Maximality vs. Resurrection

So both **MP** and **RA** imply **LMP**. Do the two simply imply each other?

$\neg(\mathbf{MP} \implies \mathbf{RA})$

If  $\kappa$  is fully reflecting, take the least  $\gamma$  such that  $V_\kappa \prec V_\gamma$ . If there isn't such a  $\gamma$ , then  $\kappa$  isn't uplifting anyway.

Then in  $V_\gamma$ , we have that  $\kappa$  is not even uplifting.

$\neg(\mathbf{RA} \implies \mathbf{MP})$

Working in a minimal model of  $T = \text{ZFC} + "V = L" +$  "there is a strongly uplifting cardinal" (i.e., no initial segment of the model satisfies this theory), we may force to obtain **RA**.

Now **MP** can't hold in the extension, since letting  $\kappa$  be the  $\aleph_1$  of the extension,  $L_\kappa$  is elementary in  $L$ .

## Combining Maximality and Resurrection

An inaccessible cardinal  $\kappa$  is **strongly uplifting fully reflecting** so long as:

- $\kappa$  is fully reflecting, i.e.  $V_\kappa \prec V$
- $\kappa$  is strongly uplifting

If there is a subtle cardinal, then it is consistent that there is a strongly uplifting fully reflecting cardinal.

### Theorem

*If both **RA** and **MP** both hold, then  $\mathfrak{c}^V$  is strongly uplifting fully reflecting in  $L$ .*

### Theorem

*Let  $\kappa$  be a strongly uplifting fully reflecting cardinal. Then there are forcing extensions in which we have the following:*

- **RA** + **MP** +  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c} = \aleph_1$ .
- **RA**<sub>ccc</sub> + **MP**<sub>ccc</sub> +  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c}$ .
- **RA**<sub>p</sub> + **MP**<sub>p</sub> +  $\kappa = \mathfrak{c} = \aleph_2$ .
- **RA**<sub>c</sub> + **MP**<sub>c</sub> +  $\kappa = \aleph_2$  + **CH**.

*and so on.*

## Forcing $\text{MP} + \text{RA}$

### Proof idea.

Let  $\kappa$  be strongly uplifting fully reflecting. Define  $\mathbb{P}$  as a finite support iteration of length  $\kappa$  so that  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha+1} = \mathbb{P}_\alpha * \mathbb{Q}_\alpha$  where  $\mathbb{Q}_\alpha$  is a term for the lottery sum

$$\oplus \mathcal{R} \oplus \mathcal{M},$$

where  $\mathcal{R}$  is the collection of least-rank counterexamples to boldface resurrection, and  $\mathcal{M}$  is the collection of least-rank counterexamples to the maximality principle (defined as in those iterations). □

Thank you.