

Extending the Classical Results on Club Guessing

Alex Primavesi
University of East Anglia

1st February, 2010

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Definition

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Soon after Jensen defined \diamond , Ostaszewski formulated the weaker \clubsuit principle. Going by the definition of \diamond that we have chosen to use, \clubsuit can be thought of as simply \diamond with subsethood replacing equality.

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In some ways, although it is less widely used, \clubsuit is more interesting than \diamond ; it has the advantage of removing the cardinal arithmetic assumptions that are latent in \diamond . For example, $\clubsuit(\omega_1)$ is consistent with a large continuum whereas $\diamond(\omega_1) \rightarrow \text{CH}$.

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If S is a stationary subset of λ then $\langle A_\delta : \delta \in S \rangle$ is a ♣(S)-sequence if $A_\delta \subseteq \delta$ is unbounded, and for every $X \in [\lambda]^\lambda$ the set $\{\delta \in S : A_\delta \subseteq X\}$ is stationary.

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Proof.

For any $x \subseteq \omega$ there will be some $X \in [\omega_1]^{\omega_1}$ such that $X \cap \omega = x = B_\delta \cap \omega$ for some $\omega < \delta < \omega_1$. Hence $\langle B_\delta \cap \omega : \delta < \omega_1 \rangle$ enumerates the continuum. □

What is meant by a "guessing sequence" ...

$\diamond(\lambda)$ and $\clubsuit(\lambda)$ -sequences are called guessing sequences. Intuitively, their significance is in the fact they can non-trivially "capture" objects from $[\lambda]^\lambda$, of which there are at least λ^+ many, in a sequence of length λ .

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Another reason guessing sequences are worth investigating is that some non-trivial ones exist in ZFC! A seminal result in combinatorial set theory is Shelah's proof of *club guessing* for regular cardinals greater than \aleph_1 .

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We write S_κ^λ if κ and λ are regular for the (stationary) set $\{\alpha < \lambda : \text{cf}(\alpha) = \kappa\}$. This is sometimes written E_κ^λ , e.g. in Jech.

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Theorem (Shelah)

If $\kappa < \kappa^+ < \lambda$ are regular (infinite) cardinals then $\clubsuit_{\text{CLUB}}(S_{\kappa}^{\lambda})$ holds in ZFC.

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For example, does $\clubsuit_{\text{STAT}} \rightarrow \clubsuit$?

Does $\clubsuit_{\text{STAT}}(\omega_1) + \text{CH} \rightarrow \diamond(\omega_1)$?

A Possible Partial Answer...

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Theorem (Primavesi, 2009)

Let λ be uncountable. If \mathcal{F} is a uniform λ^+ -closed filter on λ^+ , then $\clubsuit_{\mathcal{F}}(S_{\neq \text{cf}(\lambda)}^{\lambda^+})$ holds in ZFC.

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The proof is based on Shelah's proof, but we cannot rely on starting with local clubs. We have to do a bit more work at the start. We leave this as an exercise.