

● Inner models for extended logics

- $Q_2 \times \phi(x) \leftrightarrow |\phi(-)|^V \geq \aleph_1$ Included by Mostowski
- $C(Q_2)$ like L , w/ FOL replaced by $L(Q_1)$,
 in extension of FOL w/ $Q_2 \times$.

A priori, no reason to expect $C(Q_2) = L$, but

Fact $C(Q_2) = L$.

PF

$$C(Q_2) = \bigcup_{\alpha < \omega_1} L'_\alpha$$

By induction: $L'_\alpha \in L \ \forall \alpha$.

Sps $L'_\alpha \in L$, and consider $L'_{\alpha+1}$.

Let $X \in L'_{\alpha+1}$, $X = \{a \in L'_\alpha : L'_\alpha \models \phi(a, \bar{b})\}$.

Ind. w ϕ .

● wMA $X = \{a \in L'_\alpha : L'_\alpha \models Q_2 \times \psi(x, \bar{b}, a)\}$.

Let κ be a cardinal $\kappa \in V$ st $\kappa > \aleph_1^V$.

Let $Y_a = \{c \in L'_\alpha : L'_\alpha \models \psi(c, \bar{a}, \bar{b})\}$

$X = \{a \in L'_\alpha : |Y_a| \geq \aleph_1^V\}$. Then for all $a \in L'_\alpha$:

$$L_\kappa \models (\exists \beta < \aleph_1^V \exists f: Y_a \xrightarrow{1-1} \beta) \vee (\exists f: \aleph_1^V \xrightarrow{1-1} Y_a)$$

$$X = \{a \in L'_\alpha : L_\kappa \models a \in L'_\alpha \wedge \exists f: \aleph_1^V \xrightarrow{1-1} Y_a\} \in L_{\alpha+1} \subseteq L.$$

□

• $W \times y \phi(x, y) \iff \phi(-)$ is a wellorder.

● Fact $C(W) = L$.

PF.

As before, w.l.o.

$L_\kappa \models (\exists \beta \exists f: W \rightarrow \beta \text{ order preserving})$

$\vee (\exists f: f \text{ clubs } \omega \text{ densely club } \cap W)$.

$X = \{a \in L_\kappa : L_\kappa \models a \in L'_\alpha \wedge \exists f \exists \beta f: W \xrightarrow{1-1} \beta\}$
 $\in L_{\kappa+1} \in L.$

□

● Fact $C(Q_\omega, \omega) = L$.

Club filter quadrangle

$Q_\omega^2 \times y \phi(x, y) \iff \phi(-, -)$ is a linear order of club filter ω

Introduced by Shelah

Compact

$C^* = C(Q_\omega^2)$

● Fact $C^* \neq L$, if $\mathcal{O}^\#$ exists. ($V=L \implies C(L^*) = L$)

PF We show:

IF $\mathcal{O}^\#$ exists, then $\mathcal{O}^\# \in C^*$.

\mathcal{I}_ω is the closed club class of ω -sequences for L .

S.T.S. there is an ω -branch $X \subseteq \mathcal{I}$ st $X \in C^*$.

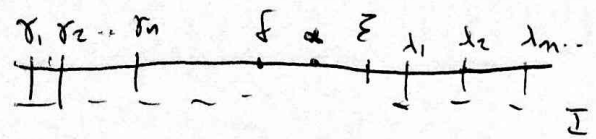
$\mathcal{O}^\# = \{ \ulcorner \phi(v_1, \dots, v_n) \urcorner : L \models \phi(x_1, \dots, x_n) \text{ for } x_1, \dots, x_n \in \mathcal{I} \}$.

$X = \{ \alpha < \aleph_\omega : \alpha \text{ regular } \cap L \text{ and } \text{cf}^V(\alpha) > \omega \}$.

● Note: $X \in C^*$ b/c we can talk about $\text{cf}^V \omega$.

Claim $X \in \mathcal{I}$.

Pr. Let $\xi \in X \setminus I$.



(3)

Let $\delta = \max(\xi \cap I)$

$\exists \rho_1 \alpha < \xi$

$\alpha = \tau(\tau_1, \dots, \tau_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m)$

Let $A_\tau = \{\tau(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_n, \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_m) : \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n < \delta\}$, $A_\tau \in L$.

$|A_\tau| \leq \delta < \xi$, $\alpha \in A_\tau$.

Let $\eta = \sup_\tau \sup A_\tau < \xi$, as cof $\xi > \omega$, ξ regular in L .

$\alpha < \xi \Rightarrow \alpha \leq \eta$, contradiction.

□

$C^x = L[\{\alpha \in \text{Ord} : \text{cof } \alpha = \omega\}]$.

ZFC-ordinal logic construct L .

satisfies relation abs. b/c forcing extension (?)

E.g. $L_{\omega, \omega}$, same quantifiers, $L_{\omega \times \omega}$

$$\begin{aligned} M \models \phi &\leftrightarrow \phi(M, \mathcal{P}) \\ &\leftrightarrow \psi(M, \mathcal{P}) \\ &\quad \Pi, \end{aligned}$$

Question $L(\mathbb{R}, \{\alpha : \text{cof } \alpha = \omega\})$ FAD,

$$\begin{aligned} \phi \text{ formula} &\leftrightarrow \theta(\mathcal{P}), \\ &\quad \theta \Sigma_1 \end{aligned}$$

Assuming $L(\mathcal{S})$?

IF $(M, (\mathbb{R}) \text{ codes } \mathbb{R} \cap L(\mathbb{R}, \{\alpha : \text{cof } \alpha = \omega\}))$

$\mathbb{R}_n \subseteq C^x \subseteq M_1$.

Mordell-Melitz quantifiers

$$Q_1^{MM} x y \phi(x, y) \leftrightarrow \exists X^{eV} |X| \geq \aleph_1 \wedge \forall x, y \in X \phi(x, y).$$

Can express Souslinity, hence highly non-abs. like

Fact. 1) $\text{Can}(ZF) \rightarrow \text{Can}(C(Q_1^{MM}) \neq L)$

2) $\theta^\# \text{ exists} \rightarrow C(Q_1^{MM}) = L$.

Lemma. $\exists \rho_1 C \ni \alpha$, $C \in L$, and there is (κ, ν) uncountable

\mathbb{B} s.t. $[B]^2 \in C$. Then \exists such \mathbb{B} in L .

(Uses Rado's theorem property to homogenize and obtain \mathbb{B} .)