

Theorem

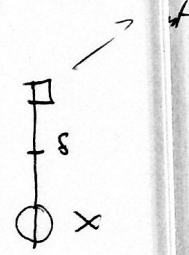
$M \Rightarrow \Pi_2^{\text{Harc}}$ - maximality.

Def. Let ϕ be a student.

Then ϕ is 1- Ω -consistent iff there is a teacher model

$M = (M; G)$ s.t.

- $M \models \text{ZFC} + \phi$
- $x \in M$ and M is closed under $x \mapsto M_i^\#(x)$



Def. Let ϕ be a student, and let $A \in V$.

$\phi(A)$ is 1-honestly-consistent iff inside $\forall \text{col}(\omega, 2^{\aleph_1})$

there is a teacher model M s.t.

- $M \models \text{ZFC} + \phi(A)$
- $\text{Harc}^V \in M$
- $\text{NS}_{\omega_1}^M \cap V = \text{NS}_{\omega_1}^V$
- M is closed under $x \mapsto M_i^\#(x)$.

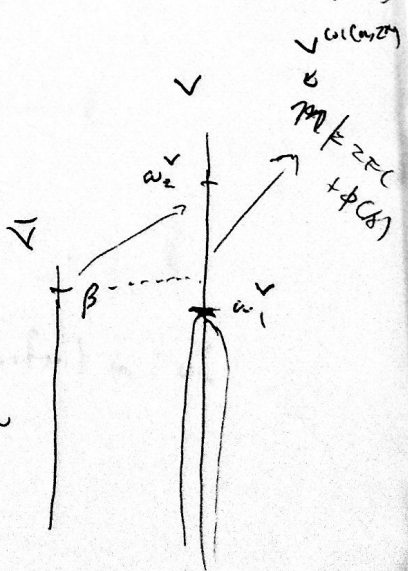
Π_2^{Harc} - maximality: if ϕ is Π_2^{Harc} , and if ϕ is 1- Ω -consistent, then ϕ is true.

Lemma Let ϕ be Σ_1 , and let $A \in \text{Harc}$.

Suppose $\phi(A)$ is 1-honestly-consistent

Then so is $\phi(A) \wedge \text{cof}(\omega_2^V) = \omega$.

$|V| = \aleph_1$
 $\text{cof}(\beta) = \omega$



Proof

$$M \models ZFC \wedge \phi(A)$$

$$H_{\omega_2}^{\bar{v}} \in M$$

$$M \models \text{cof}(\omega_2^{\bar{v}}) = \omega \quad (\beta = (\omega_2^{\bar{v}})^{\bar{v}})$$

$$\bar{v} \in: \mathcal{P}(H_{\omega_2}^{\bar{v}}) \in V^{Col(\omega, (2^{\aleph_1})^{\bar{v}})}$$

$\Rightarrow V \models$ there is a model like M , replacing \bar{v} with \bar{v} by absoluteness. □

Remark: Lemma requires satisfying a β side of $X \mapsto M_2^*(X)$.

Lemma $\exists \epsilon_0 \text{ NS}_{\omega_1}$ is saturated (in V).

$\exists \phi$ is Σ_1 , $A \in H_{\omega_2}$, $\phi(A) \wedge \text{cof}(\omega_2^{\bar{v}}) = \omega$ is 1-honestly consistent as witnessed by the model $M \in V^{Col(\omega, 2^{\aleph_1})}$.

Then in M there is a generic iteration $(M_i, \pi_{ij} : i \leq j \leq \omega)$ w.l.

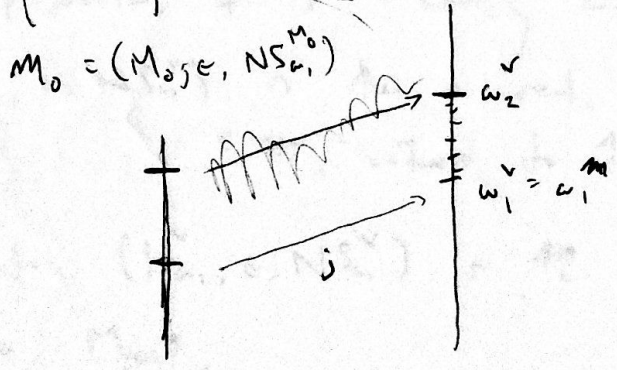
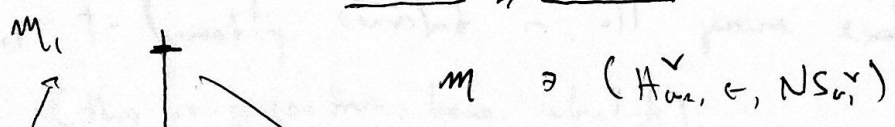
$$M_0 \text{ is cbl and } M_{\omega_1} = (H_{\omega_2}^{\bar{v}}, \epsilon, \text{NS}_{\omega_1}^{\bar{v}})$$

$$M_i = (M_i, \epsilon, I_i)$$

$$\uparrow$$

$$\text{NS}_{\omega_1}^{M_i}$$

Check by generic ultrapowers map I_i to I_{i+1}



run j cofinal in $\omega_2^{\bar{v}}$

$$g \mathcal{A} = \{ S \in P(\omega_1^{M_0}) \cap M_0 : \omega_1^{M_0} \in j(S) \}$$

Key fact: g is free for $(NS_{\omega_1}^{M_0})^+$ -free over M_0

PF. Let $A \in M_0$ be a regular algebra in $(NS_{\omega_1}^{M_0})^+$.
 A is sealed.

$(S_i : i < \alpha)$, C club w/ $\forall \alpha \in C \exists i \in S_i$ for some $i < \alpha$.

$$\alpha_0 = \text{cr}(j) = \omega_1^{M_0}$$

$\exists \beta \in C$ in the range, then $\alpha_0 \in C$.

$\Rightarrow \alpha_0 \in S_i$, for some $i < \alpha_0$.

$\Rightarrow S_i \in \text{ran } j$.

$$\alpha_0 \in j(S_i \cap \alpha_0) \in A.$$

□

~~alternatively~~

Proof of theorem

Fix $\phi \equiv \forall X \in \mathcal{H}_{\omega_1} \exists Y \in \mathcal{H}_{\omega_2} \phi(X, Y)$, ϕ 1- Ω -consistent.

WTS ϕ is free

Fix $A \in \mathcal{H}_{\omega_1}$. NTS $\exists Y \phi(A, Y)$.

ϕ is 1-honestly consistent on all game expressions
(this is projection, hence absolute)

In particular, ϕ is 1-honestly consistent on $\forall \mathcal{G}(\omega_1, \omega_2)$.

$(\mathcal{H}_{\omega_1}^{\vee}, \in, NS_{\omega_1}^{\vee})$ is then a red.

$\in \mathcal{M}$, witness to 1- Ω -consistency of ϕ .

Inject $(\mathcal{H}_{\omega_1}^{\vee}, \in, NS_{\omega_1}^{\vee})$ in \mathcal{M} in order of length $(\omega_1)^{\mathcal{M}}$
to $M_{(\omega_1)^{\mathcal{M}}}$.

$$(H_{\omega_1}^V, \mathcal{G}, NS_{\omega_1}^V) \xrightarrow[\mathcal{J}]{\text{generalization}} (M_{\omega_1}^M, \mathcal{G}, NS_{\omega_1}^M \cap M_{\omega_1}^M) \in \mathcal{M}$$

$$M \models \exists Y \bar{\Phi}(A, Y)$$

Can lift the function to act on some ordinal segment of Y .



$$(H_{\omega_1}^V, \mathcal{G}, NS_{\omega_1}^V) \xrightarrow[\mathcal{J}]{\quad} (M_{\omega_1}^M, \mathcal{G}, NS_{\omega_1}^M \cap M_{\omega_1}^M) \in \mathcal{M}$$

$$V' \models \exists Y \bar{\Phi}(j(A), Y) \quad (\text{by absoluteness})$$

$$V \models \exists Y \bar{\Phi}(A, Y).$$

□

Key Lemma. NS_{ω_1} saturated + V closed under $M_1^\#$.

If $\exists Y \bar{\Phi}(A, Y)$ is 1-honestly consistent,

then \exists sss \mathcal{P} st $\forall \mathcal{P} \models \exists Y \bar{\Phi}(A, Y)$.