

## FORCING EXERCISES – DAY 7

**Exercise 0.** Make sure you know how to do the problems from yesterday.

**Exercise 1.** Suppose that  $M$  is a transitive set and  $\alpha \in M$ . Then

$$\langle M, \in \rangle \models \text{“}\alpha \text{ is a cardinal”},$$

if  $\alpha$  is truly a cardinal. (NB. The converse is false.)

**Exercise 2.** Let  $X$  be a countable elementary substructure of some  $H_\theta$ , where  $\theta$  is regular and uncountable. (Note that  $X$  is not transitive!)

- (a) Suppose that  $A \in X$  and  $H_\theta \models \text{“}A \text{ is countable”}$ . Show that then  $X \models \text{“}A \text{ is countable”}$  and  $A \subseteq X$ .
- (b) Show that  $X \cap \omega_1 \in \omega_1$ , i.e.,  $X \cap \omega_1$  is a countable ordinal.
- (c) Define a countable set of ordinals that is not a member of  $X$ .
- (d) Show that  $\omega_1 \in X$  if  $\theta > \omega_1$ .
- (e) Describe a subset of  $\omega$  that is not a member of  $X$ .

**Exercise 3.** A cardinal  $\kappa$  is called **inaccessible** if it is a regular limit cardinal; it's called **strongly inaccessible** if in addition  $2^\lambda < \kappa$  for every  $\lambda < \kappa$ .

- (a) If  $\kappa$  is strongly inaccessible, then  $V_\kappa \models \text{ZFC}$ . Sketch a proof.
- (b) If  $V_\kappa \models \text{ZFC}$ , does it follow that  $\kappa$  is an inaccessible cardinal?

**Exercise 4.** A theory  $T$  is **finitely axiomatizable** if there is a finite set  $A \subseteq T$  such that  $A \models T$ ; that is, if  $A \models \sigma$  for every sentence  $\sigma \in T$ . Show that ZFC is not finitely axiomatizable.

**Exercise 5.** Suppose  $\mathfrak{a} < 2^{\aleph_0}$ . Prove that there is an open dense set  $D \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  that doesn't include a mad family of size  $\mathfrak{a}$  (though it does include a mad family).

**Exercise 6.** Instead of finding monochromatic sets, you might try looking for polychromatic ones. Suppose that  $[\omega]^2$  is colored (using infinitely many colors) in a way that is  **$k$ -restricted**, meaning that each color is used at most  $k$  times. Prove that there is an infinite **fully polychromatic** set  $X$ , i.e., a set  $X$  such that on pairs of elements of  $X$  each color is used at most once.