ON INCOMPACTNESS FOR CHROMATIC NUMBER OF GRAPHS
SH1006

SAHARON SHELAH

Abstract. We deal with incompactness. Assume the existence of non-reflecting stationary subset of the regular cardinal λ of cofinality κ. We prove that one can define a graph G whose chromatic number is $> \kappa$, while the chromatic number of every subgraph $G' \subseteq G, |G'| < \lambda$ is $\leq \kappa$. The main case is $\kappa = \aleph_0$.

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Anotated Content

§ 0. Introduction

{Thequestions} {Introduction}

§ 0(A). **The questions and results.** During the Hajnal conference (June 2011) Magidor asked me on incompactness of "having chromatic number $\aleph_0$"; that is, there is a graph G with λ nodes, chromatic number $> \aleph_0$ but every subgraph with $< \lambda$ nodes has chromatic number $\aleph_0$ when:

$(*)_1$ λ is regular $> \aleph_1$ with a non-reflecting stationary $S \subseteq S^\lambda_{\aleph_0}$, possibly though better not, assuming some version of GCH.

Subsequently also when:

$(*)_2$ $\lambda = \aleph_{\omega+1}$.

Such problems were first asked by Erdös-Hajnal, see [EH74]; we continue [Sh:347].
First answer was using BB, see [Sh:309, 3.24] so assuming

$\boxplus$ (a) $\lambda = \mu^+$
(b) $\mu^{\aleph_0} = \mu$
(c) $S \subseteq \{\delta < \lambda : \mathrm{cf}(\delta) = \aleph_0\}$ is stationary not reflecting

or just

$\boxplus'$ (a) $\lambda = \mathrm{cf}(\lambda)$
(b) $\alpha < \lambda \Rightarrow |\alpha|^{\aleph_0} < \lambda$
(c) as above.

However, eventually we get more: if $\lambda = \lambda^{\aleph_0} = \mathrm{cf}(\lambda)$ and $S \subseteq S^\lambda_{\aleph_0}$ is stationary non-reflective then we have λ-incompactness for $\aleph_0$-chromatic. In fact, we replace $\aleph_0$ by $\kappa = \mathrm{cf}(\kappa) < \lambda$ using a suitable hypothesis.
Moreover, if $\lambda^\kappa > \lambda$ we still get $(\lambda^\kappa, \lambda)$-incompactness for κ-chromatic number. In §2 we use quite free family of countable sequences.
In subsequent work we shall solve also the parallel of the second question of Magidor, i.e.

$(*)_2$ for regular $\kappa \geq \aleph_0$ and $n < \omega$ there is a graph G of chromatic number $> \kappa$ but every sub-graph with $< \aleph_{\kappa \cdot n+1}$ nodes has chromatic number $\leq \kappa$.

In fact, considerably is proved, see [Sh:F1240]. We thank Menachem Magidor for asking, Peter Komjath for stimulating discussion and Paul Larson, Shimoni Garti and the referee for some comments.

{Preliminaries}

§ 0(B). **Preliminaries.**

{y3}

Definition 0.1. For a graph G, let $\mathrm{ch}(G)$, the chromatic number of G be the minimal cardinal χ such that there is colouring $\mathbf{c}$ of G with χ colours, that is $\mathbf{c}$ is a function from the set of nodes of G into χ or just a set of of cardinality $\leq \chi$ such that $\mathbf{c}(x) = \mathbf{c}(y) \Rightarrow \{x, y\} \notin \mathrm{edge}(G)$.

{y6}

Definition 0.2. 1) We say "we have λ-incompactness for the $(<\chi)$-chromatic number" or $\mathrm{INC}_{\mathrm{chr}}(\lambda, <\chi)$ <u>when</u>: there is a graph G with λ nodes, chromatic number $\geq \chi$ but every subgraph with $<\lambda$ nodes has chromatic number $<\chi$.
2) If $\chi = \mu^+$ we may replace "$<\chi$" by μ; similarly in 0.3. {y8}

We also consider

{y8}

Definition 0.3. 1) We say "we have (μ, λ)-incompactness for $(<\chi)$-chromatic number" or $\mathrm{INC}_{\mathrm{chr}}(\mu, \lambda, <\chi)$ <u>when</u> there is an increasing continuous sequence $\langle G_i : i \leq \lambda \rangle$ of graphs each with $\leq \mu$ nodes, G_i an induced subgraph of G_λ with $\mathrm{ch}(G_\lambda) \geq \chi$ but $i < \lambda \Rightarrow \mathrm{ch}(G_i) < \chi$.
2) Replacing (in part (1)) χ by $\bar{\chi} = (<\chi_0, \chi_1)$ means $\mathrm{ch}(G_\lambda)) \geq \chi_1$ and $i < \lambda \rightarrow$ {y6} $\mathrm{ch}(G_i) < \chi_0$; similarly in 0.2 and parts 3),4) below.
3) We say we have incompactness for length λ for $(<\chi)$-chromatic (or $\bar{\chi}$-chromatic) number <u>when</u> we fail to have (μ, λ)-compactness for $(<\chi)$-chromatic (or $\bar{\chi}$-chromatic) number for some μ.
4) We say we have $[\mu, \lambda]$-incompactness for $(<\chi)$-chromatic number or $\mathrm{INC}_{\mathrm{chr}}[\mu, \lambda, <\chi]$ <u>when</u> there is a graph G with μ nodes, $\mathrm{ch}(G) \geq \chi$ but $G^1 \subseteq G \wedge |G^1| < \lambda \Rightarrow \mathrm{ch}(G^1) < \chi$.
5) Let $\mathrm{INC}^+_{\mathrm{chr}}(\mu, \lambda, <\chi)$ be as in part (1) but we add that even the $c\ell(G_i)$, the colouring number of G_i is $<\chi$ for $i < \lambda$, see below.
6) Let $\mathrm{INC}^+_{\mathrm{chr}}[\mu, \lambda, <\chi]$ be as in part (4) but we add $G^1 \subseteq G \wedge |G^1| < \lambda \Rightarrow c\ell(G^1) < \chi$.
7) If $\chi = \kappa^+$ we may write κ instead of "$<\chi$".

{y11}

Definition 0.4. 1) For regular $\lambda > \kappa$ let $S^\lambda_\kappa = \{\delta < \lambda : \mathrm{cf}(\delta) = \kappa\}$.
2) We say C is a $(\geq \theta)$-closed subset of a set B of ordinals when: if $\delta = \sup(\delta \cap B) \in B, \mathrm{cf}(\delta) \geq \theta$ and $\delta = \sup(C \cap \delta)$ then $\delta \in C$.

{y13}

Definition 0.5. For a graph G, the colouring number $c\ell(G)$ is the minimal κ such that there is a list $\langle a_\alpha : \alpha < \alpha(*) \rangle$ of the nodes of G such that $\alpha < \alpha(*) \Rightarrow \kappa > |\{\beta < \alpha : \{a_\beta, a_\alpha\} \in \mathrm{edge}(G)\}$.

§ 1. From non-reflecting stationary in cofinality $\aleph_0$

{EB.om}

Claim 1.1. *There is a graph G with λ nodes and chromatic number $> \kappa$ but every subgraph with $< \lambda$ nodes have chromatic number $\leq \kappa$ when:*

$\boxplus$ (a) λ, κ *are regular cardinals*
(b) $\kappa < \lambda = \lambda^\kappa$
(c) $S \subseteq S^\lambda_\kappa$ *is stationary, not reflecting.*

Proof. Stage A: Let $\bar{X} = \langle X_i : i < \lambda \rangle$ be a partition of λ to sets such that $|X_i| = \lambda$ or just $|X_i| = |i+2|^\kappa$ and $\min(X_i) \geq i$ and let $X_{<i} = \cup\{X_j : j < i\}$ and $X_{\leq i} = X_{<(i+1)}$. For $\alpha < \lambda$ let $\mathbf{i}(\alpha)$ be the unique ordinal $i < \lambda$ such that $\alpha \in X_i$. We choose the set of points = nodes of G as $Y = \{(\alpha, \beta) : \alpha < \beta < \lambda, \mathbf{i}(\beta) \in S$ and $\alpha < \mathbf{i}(\beta)\}$ and let $Y_{<i} = \{(\alpha,\beta) \in Y : \mathbf{i}(\beta) < i\}$.

Stage B: Note that if $\lambda = \kappa^+$, the complete graph with λ nodes is an example (no use of the further information in $\boxplus$). So without loss of generality $\lambda > \kappa^+$.

Now choose a sequence satisfying the following properties, exists by [Sh:g, Ch.III]:

$\boxplus$ (a) $\bar{C} = \langle C_\delta : \delta \in S \rangle$
(b) $C_\delta \subseteq \delta = \sup(C_\delta)$
(c) $\mathrm{otp}(C_\delta) = \kappa$ such that $(\forall \beta \in C_\delta)(\beta + 1, \beta + 2 \notin C_\delta)$
(d) $\bar{C}$ guesses[1] clubs.

Let $\langle \alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon} : \varepsilon < \kappa \rangle$ list C_δ in increasing order.

For $\delta \in S$ let Γ_δ be the set of sequence $\bar{\beta}$ such that:

$\boxplus_{\bar{\beta}}$ (a) $\bar{\beta}$ has the form $\langle \beta_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa \rangle$
(b) $\bar{\beta}$ is increasing with limit δ
(c) $\alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon} < \beta_{2\varepsilon+i} < \alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon+1}$ for $i < 2, \varepsilon < \kappa$
(d) $\beta_{2\varepsilon+i} \in X_{<\alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon+1}} \backslash X_{\leq \alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon}}$ for $i < 2, \varepsilon < \kappa$
(e) $(\beta_{2\varepsilon}, \beta_{2\varepsilon+1}) \in Y$ hence $\in Y_{<\alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon+1}} \subseteq Y_{<\delta}$ for each $\varepsilon < \kappa$

(can ask less).

So $|\Gamma_\delta| \leq |\delta|^\kappa \leq |X_\delta| \leq \lambda$ hence we can choose a sequence $\langle \bar{\beta}_\gamma : \gamma \in X'_\delta \subseteq X_\delta \rangle$ listing Γ_δ.

Now we define the set of edges of G: $\mathrm{edge}(G) = \{\{(\alpha_1,\alpha_2), (\min(C_\delta), \gamma)\} : \delta \in S, \gamma \in X'_\delta$ hence the sequence $\bar{\beta}_\gamma = \langle \beta_{\gamma,\varepsilon} : \varepsilon < \kappa \rangle$ is well defined and we demand $(\alpha_1, \alpha_2) \in \{(\beta_{\gamma,2\varepsilon}, \beta_{\gamma,2\varepsilon+1}) : \varepsilon < \kappa\}\}$.

Stage C: Every subgraph of G of cardinality $< \lambda$ has chromatic number $\leq \kappa$.

For this we shall prove that:

$\oplus_1$ $\mathrm{ch}(G \restriction Y_{<i}) \leq \kappa$ for every $i < \lambda$.

This suffice as λ is regular, hence every subgraph with $< \lambda$ nodes is included in $Y_{<i}$ for some $i < \lambda$.

For this we shall prove more by induction on $j < \lambda$:

[1] the guessing clubs are used only in Stage D.

$\oplus_{2,j}$ if $i < j, i \notin S, \mathbf{c}_1$ a colouring of $G{\restriction}Y_{<i}, \mathrm{Rang}(\mathbf{c}_1) \subseteq \kappa$ and $u \in [\kappa]^\kappa$ then there is a colouring $\mathbf{c}_2$ of $G{\restriction}Y_{<j}$ extending $\mathbf{c}_1$ such that $\mathrm{Rang}(\mathbf{c}_2{\restriction}(Y_{<j} \backslash Y_{<i})) \subseteq u$.

Case 1: $j = 0$
Trivial.

Case 2: j successor, $j-1 \notin S$
Let i be such that $j = i+1$, but then every node from $Y_j \backslash Y_i$ is an isolated node in $G{\restriction}Y_{<j}$, because if $\{(\alpha,\beta),(\alpha',\beta')\}$ is an edge of $G{\restriction}Y_j$ then $\mathbf{i}(\beta), \mathbf{i}(\beta') \in S$ hence necessarily $\mathbf{i}(\beta) \neq j-1 = i, \mathbf{i}(\beta') \neq j-1 = i$ hence both $(\alpha,\beta),(\alpha,\beta')$ are from Y_i.

Case 3: j successor, $j-1 \in S$
Let $j-1$ be called δ so $\delta \in S$. But $i \notin S$ by the assumption in $\oplus_{2,j}$ hence $i < \delta$. Let $\varepsilon(*) < \kappa$ be such that $\alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon(*)} > i$.

Let $\langle u_\varepsilon : \varepsilon \leq \kappa \rangle$ be a sequence of subsets of u, a partition of u to sets each of cardinality κ; actually the only disjointness used is that $u_\kappa \cap (\bigcup\limits_{\varepsilon<\kappa} u_\varepsilon) = \emptyset$.

We let $i_0 = i, i_{1+\varepsilon} = \cup\{\alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon(*)+1+\zeta} + 1 : \zeta < 1+\varepsilon\}$ for $\varepsilon < \kappa, i_\kappa = \delta$ and $i_{\kappa+1} = \delta + 1 = j$.

Note that:

- $\varepsilon < \kappa \Rightarrow i_\varepsilon \notin S_j$.

[Why? For $\varepsilon = 0$ by the assumption on i, for ε successor i_ε is a successor ordinal and for i limit clearly $\mathrm{cf}(i_\varepsilon) = \mathrm{cf}(\varepsilon) < \kappa$ and $S \subseteq S^\lambda_\kappa$.]

We now choose $\mathbf{c}_{2,\zeta}$ by induction on $\zeta \leq \kappa+1$ such that:

- $\mathbf{c}_{2,0} = \mathbf{c}_1$
- $\mathbf{c}_{2,\zeta}$ is a colouring of $G{\restriction}Y_{<i_\zeta}$
- $\mathbf{c}_{2,\zeta}$ is increasing with ζ
- $\mathrm{Rang}(\mathbf{c}_{2,\zeta}{\restriction}(Y_{<i_{\xi+1}} \backslash Y_{<i_\xi})) \subseteq u_\xi$ for every $\xi < \zeta$.

For $\zeta = 0, \mathbf{c}_{2,0}$ is $\mathbf{c}_1$ so is given.

For $\zeta = \varepsilon + 1 < \kappa$: use the induction hypothesis, possible as necessarily $i_\varepsilon \notin S$.

For $\zeta \leq \kappa$ limit: take union.

For $\zeta = \kappa+1$, note that each node b of $Y_{<i_\zeta} \backslash Y_{<i_\kappa}$ is not connected to any other such node and if the node b is connected to a node from $Y_{<i_\kappa}$ then the node b necessarily has the form $(\min(C_\delta),\gamma), \gamma \in X'_\delta$, hence $\bar{\beta}_\gamma$ is well defined, so the node $b = (\min(C_\delta),\gamma)$ is connected in G, more exactly in $G{\restriction}Y_{\leq\delta}$ exactly to the κ nodes $\{(\beta_{\gamma,2\varepsilon},\beta_{\gamma,2\varepsilon+1}) : \varepsilon < \kappa\}$, but for every $\varepsilon < \kappa$ large enough, $\mathbf{c}_{2,\kappa}((\beta_{\gamma,2\varepsilon},\beta_{\gamma,2\varepsilon+1})) \in u_\varepsilon$ hence $\notin u_\kappa$ and $|u_\kappa| = \kappa$ so we can choose a colour.

Case 4: j limit
By the assumption of the claim there is a club e of j disjoint to S and without loss of generality $\min(e) = i$. Now choose $\mathbf{c}_{2,\xi}$ a colouring of $Y_{<\xi}$ by induction on $\xi \in e \cup \{j\}$, increasing with ξ such that $\mathrm{Rang}(\mathbf{c}_{2,\xi}{\restriction}(Y_{<\varepsilon} \backslash Y_{<i})) \subseteq u$ and $\mathbf{c}_{2,0} = \mathbf{c}_1$

- For $\xi = \min(e) = i$ the colouring $\mathbf{c}_{2,\xi} = \mathbf{c}_{2,i} = \mathbf{c}_1$ is given,

- for ξ successor in e, i.e. $\in \mathrm{nacc}(e)\backslash\{i\}$, use the induction hypothesis with $\xi, \max(e \cap \xi)$ here playing the role of j, i there recalling $\max(e \cap \xi) \in e, e \cap S = \emptyset$
- for $\xi = \sup(e \cap \xi)$ take union.

Lastly, for $\xi = j$ we are done.

Stage D: $\mathrm{ch}(G) > \kappa$.

Why? Toward a contradiction, assume $\mathbf{c}$ is a colouring of G with set of colours $\subseteq \kappa$. For each $\gamma < \lambda$ let $u_\gamma = \{\mathbf{c}((\alpha,\beta)) : \gamma < \alpha < \beta < \lambda$ and $(\alpha,\beta) \in Y\}$. So $\langle u_\gamma : \gamma < \lambda\rangle$ is $\subseteq$-decreasing sequence of subsets of κ and $\kappa < \lambda = \mathrm{cf}(\lambda)$, hence for some $\gamma(*) < \lambda$ and $u_* \subseteq \kappa$ we have $\gamma \in (\gamma(*), \lambda) \Rightarrow u_\gamma = u_*$.

Hence $E = \{\delta < \lambda : \delta$ is a limit ordinal $> \gamma(*)$ and $(\forall \alpha < \delta)((\mathbf{i}(\alpha) < \delta)$ and for every $\gamma < \delta$ and $i \in u_*$ there are $\alpha < \beta$ from (γ, δ) such that $(\alpha,\beta) \in Y$ and $\mathbf{c}((\alpha,\beta)) = i\}$ is a club of λ.

Now recall that $\bar{C}$ guesses clubs hence for some $\delta \in S$ we have $C_\delta \subseteq E$, so for every $\varepsilon < \kappa$ we can choose $\beta_{2\varepsilon} < \beta_{2\varepsilon+1}$ from $(\alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon}, \alpha^*_{\delta,\varepsilon+1})$ such that $(\beta_{2\varepsilon}, \beta_{2\varepsilon+1}) \in Y$ and $\varepsilon \in u_* \Rightarrow \mathbf{c}((\beta_{2\varepsilon}, \beta_{2\varepsilon+1})) = \varepsilon$. So $\langle \beta_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\rangle$ is well defined, increasing and belongs to Γ_δ, hence $\bar{\beta}_\gamma = \langle \beta_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\rangle$ for some $\gamma \in X_\delta$, hence $(\alpha^*_{\delta,0}, \gamma)$ belongs to Y and is connected in the graph to $(\beta_{2\varepsilon}, \beta_{2\varepsilon+1})$ for $\varepsilon < \kappa$. Now if $\varepsilon \in u_*$ then $\mathbf{c}((\beta_{2\varepsilon}, \beta_{2\varepsilon+1})) = \varepsilon$ hence $\mathbf{c}((\alpha^*_{\delta,0}, \gamma)) \neq \varepsilon$ for every $\varepsilon \in u_*$, so $\mathbf{c}((\alpha^*_{\delta,0}, \gamma)) \in \kappa \backslash u_*$. But $u_* = u_{\alpha^*_{\delta,0}}$ and $\mathbf{c}((\alpha^*_{\delta,0}, \gamma)) \in \kappa \backslash u_*$, so we get contradiction to the definition of $u_{\alpha^*_{\delta,0}}$. $\square_{1.1}$

Similarly

Claim 1.2. *There is an increasing continuous sequence $\langle G_i : i \le \lambda\rangle$ of graphs each of cardinality λ^κ such that $\mathrm{ch}(G_\lambda) > \kappa$ and $i < \lambda$ implies $\mathrm{ch}(G_i) \le \kappa$ and even $c\ell(G_i) \le \kappa$ when:* {a6}

$\boxplus$ (a) $\lambda = \mathrm{cf}(\lambda)$
(b) $S \subseteq \{\delta < \lambda : \mathrm{cf}(\delta) = \kappa\}$ *is stationary not reflecting.*

Proof. Like 1.1 but the X_i are not necessarily $\subseteq \lambda$ or use 2.2. $\square_{1.2}$ {a3}

§ 2. From almost free

{Fromalmost} {s1}

Definition 2.1. Suppose $\eta_\beta \in {}^\kappa\mathrm{Ord}$ for every $\beta < \alpha(*)$ and $u \subseteq \alpha(*)$, and $\alpha < \beta < \alpha(*) \Rightarrow \eta_\alpha \neq \eta_\beta$.
1) We say $\{\eta_\alpha : \alpha \in u\}$ is free <u>when</u> there exists a function $h : u \to \kappa$ such that $\langle \{\eta_\alpha(\varepsilon) : \varepsilon \in [h(\alpha), \kappa)\} : \alpha \in u \rangle$ is a sequence of pairwise disjoint sets.
2) We say $\{\eta_\alpha : \alpha \in u\}$ is weakly free <u>when</u> there exists a sequence $\langle u_{\varepsilon,\zeta} : \varepsilon, \zeta < \kappa \rangle$ of subsets of u with union u, such that the function $\eta_\alpha \mapsto \eta_\alpha(\varepsilon)$ is a one-to-one function on $u_{\varepsilon,\zeta}$, for each $\varepsilon, \zeta < \kappa$.

{c3}
{y8} **Claim 2.2.** *1) We have* $\mathrm{INC}_{\mathrm{chr}}(\mu, \lambda, \kappa)$ *and even* $\mathrm{INC}^+_{\mathrm{chr}}(\mu, \lambda, \kappa)$*, see Definition 0.3(1),(5)* <u>*when*</u>*:*

$\boxplus$ (a) $\alpha(*) \in [\mu, \mu^+)$ *and* λ *is regular* $\leq \mu$ *and* $\mu = \mu^\kappa$
 (b) $\bar\eta = \langle \eta_\alpha : \alpha < \alpha(*) \rangle$
 (c) $\eta_\alpha \in {}^\kappa\mu$
 (d) $\langle u_i : i \leq \lambda \rangle$ *is a* $\subseteq$*-increasing continuous sequence of subsets of* $\alpha(*)$ *with* $u_\lambda = \alpha(*)$
 (e) $\bar\eta \restriction u_\alpha$ *is free* <u>*iff*</u> $\alpha < \lambda$ <u>*iff*</u> $\bar\eta \restriction u_\alpha$ *is weakly free.*

{y8} *2) We have* $\mathrm{INC}_{\mathrm{chr}}[\mu, \lambda, \kappa]$ *and even* $\mathrm{INC}^+_{\mathrm{chr}}[\mu, \lambda, \kappa]$ *, see Definition 0.3(4)* <u>*when*</u>*:*

{c3} $\boxplus_2$ (a), (b), (c) *as in* $\boxplus$ *from 2.2*
 (d) $\bar\eta$ *is not free*
 (e) $\bar\eta \restriction u$ *is free when* $u \in [\alpha(*)]^{<\lambda}$.

Proof. We concentrate on proving part (1) the chromatic number case; the proof of part (2) and of the colouring number are similar. For $\mathscr{A} \subseteq {}^\kappa\mathrm{Ord}$, we define $\tau_{\mathscr{A}}$ as the vocabulary $\{P_\eta : \eta \in \mathscr{A}\} \cup \{F_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\}$ where P_η is a unary predicate, F_ε a unary function (will be interpreted as possibly partial).

Without loss of generality for each $i < \lambda, u_i$ is an initial segment of $\alpha(*)$ and let $\mathscr{A} = \{\eta_\alpha : \alpha < \alpha(*)\}$ and let $<_{\mathscr{A}}$ be the well ordering $\{(\eta_\alpha, \eta_\beta) : \alpha < \beta < \alpha(*)\}$ of $\mathscr{A}$.

We further let $K_{\mathscr{A}}$ be the class of structures M such that (pedantically, $K_{\mathscr{A}}$ depend also on the sequence $\langle \eta_\alpha : \alpha < \alpha(*) \rangle$:

$\boxplus_1$ (a) $M = (|M|, F^M_\varepsilon, P^M_\eta)_{\varepsilon < \kappa, \eta \in \mathscr{A}}$
 (b) $\langle P^M_\eta : \eta \in \mathscr{A} \rangle$ is a partition of $|M|$, so for $a \in M$ let $\eta_a = \eta^M_a$ be the unique $\eta \in \mathscr{A}$ such that $a \in P^M_\eta$
 (c) if $a_\ell \in P^M_{\eta_\ell}$ for $\ell = 1, 2$ and $F^M_\varepsilon(a_2) = a_1$ then $\eta_1(\varepsilon) = \eta_2(\varepsilon)$ and $\eta_1 <_{\mathscr{A}} \eta_2$.

Let $K^*_{\mathscr{A}}$ be the class of M such that

$\boxplus_2$ (a) $M \in K_{\mathscr{A}}$
 (b) $\|M\| = \mu$
 (c) if $\eta \in \mathscr{A}, u \subseteq \kappa$ and $\eta_\varepsilon <_{\mathscr{A}} \eta, \eta_\varepsilon(\varepsilon) = \eta(\varepsilon)$ and $a_\varepsilon \in P^M_{\eta_\varepsilon}$ for $\varepsilon \in u$ <u>then</u> for some $a \in P^M_\eta$ we have $\varepsilon \in u \Rightarrow F^M_\varepsilon(a) = a_\varepsilon$ and $\varepsilon \in \kappa \backslash u \Rightarrow F^M_\varepsilon(a)$ not defined.

Clearly

$\boxplus_3$ there is $M \in K^*_{\mathscr{A}}$.

[Why? As $\mu = \mu^\kappa$ and $|\mathscr{A}| = \mu$.]

$\boxplus_4$ for $M \in K_{\mathscr{A}}$ let G_M be the graph with:

- set of nodes $|M|$
- set of edges $\{\{a, F^M_\varepsilon(a)\} : a \in |M|, \varepsilon < \kappa$ when $F^M_\varepsilon(a)$ is defined$\}$.

Now

$\boxplus_5$ if $u \subseteq \alpha(*), \mathscr{A}_u = \{\eta_\alpha : \alpha \in u\} \subseteq \mathscr{A}$ and $\bar\eta \restriction u$ is free, and $M \in K_{\mathscr{A}}$ <u>then</u> $G_{M,\mathscr{A}_u} := G_M \restriction (\cup\{P^M_\eta : \eta \in \mathscr{A}_u\})$ has chromatic number $\leq \kappa$; moreover has colouring number $\leq \kappa$.

[Why? Let $h : u \to \kappa$ witness that $\bar\eta \restriction u$ is free and for $\varepsilon < \kappa$ let $\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon := \{\eta_\alpha : \alpha \in u$ and $h(\alpha) = \varepsilon\}$, so $\mathscr{B} = \cup\{\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\}$, hence it is enough to prove for each $\varepsilon < \kappa$ that $G_{\mu,\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon}$ has chromatic number $\leq \kappa$. To prove this, by induction on $\alpha \leq \alpha(*)$ we choose $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha$ such that:

$\boxplus_{5.1}$ (a) $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha$ is a function

(b) $\langle \mathbf{c}_\beta : \beta \leq \alpha \rangle$ is increasing continuous

(c) $\mathrm{Dom}(\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha) = B^\varepsilon_\alpha := \cup\{P^M_{\eta_\beta} : \beta < \alpha$ and $\eta_\beta \in \mathscr{B}_\varepsilon\}$

(d) $\mathrm{Rang}(\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha) \subseteq \kappa$

(e) if $a, b, \in \mathrm{Dom}(\mathbf{c}_\alpha)$ and $\{a, b\} \in \mathrm{edge}(G_M)$ then $\mathbf{c}_\alpha(a) \neq \mathbf{c}_\alpha(b)$.

Clearly this suffices. Why is this possible?

If $\alpha = 0$ let $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha$ be empty, if α is a limit ordinal let $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha = \cup\{\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ and if $\alpha = \beta + 1 \wedge \alpha(\beta) \neq \varepsilon$ let $\mathbf{c}_\alpha = \mathbf{c}_\beta$.

Lastly, if $\alpha = \beta + 1 \wedge h(\beta) = \varepsilon$ we define $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha$ as follows for $a \in \mathrm{Dom}(\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha), \mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha(a)$ is:

<u>Case 1</u>: $a \in B^\varepsilon_\beta$.

Then $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha(a) = \mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta(a)$.

<u>Case 2</u>: $a \in B^\varepsilon_\alpha \backslash B^\varepsilon_\beta$.

Then $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha(a) = \min(\kappa \backslash \{\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta(F^M_\zeta(a)) : \zeta < \varepsilon$ and $F^M_\zeta(a) \in \mathrm{Dom}(\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta)\})$.

This is well defined as:

$\boxplus_{5.2}$ (a) $B^\varepsilon_\alpha = B^\varepsilon_\beta \cup P^M_{\eta_\beta}$

(b) if $a \in B^\varepsilon_\beta$ then $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta(a)$ is well defined (so case 1 is O.K.)

(c) if $\{a, b\} \in \mathrm{edge}(G_M), a \in P^M_{\eta_\beta}$ and $b \in B^\varepsilon_\alpha$ <u>then</u> $b \in B^\varepsilon_\beta$ and $b \in \{F^M_\zeta(a) : \zeta < \varepsilon\}$

(d) $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha(a)$ is well defined in Case 2, too

(e) $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha$ is a function from B^ε_α to κ

(f) $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha$ is a colouring.

[Why? Clause (a) by $\boxplus_{5.1}(c)$, clause (b) by the induction hypothesis and clause (c) by $\boxplus_1(c) + \boxplus_4$. Next, clause (d) holds as $\{\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta(F^M_\zeta(a)) : \zeta < \varepsilon$ and $F^M_\zeta(a) \in B^\varepsilon_\beta = \mathrm{Dom}(\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\beta)\}$ is a set of cardinality $\le |\varepsilon| < \kappa$. Clause (e) holds by the choices of the $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha(a)$'s. Lastly, to check that clause (f) holds assume $\{a,b\}$ is an edge of $G_M{\restriction}B^\varepsilon_\alpha$, without loss of generality for some $\zeta < \kappa$ we have $b = F^M_\zeta(a)$, hence $\eta^M_a <_{\mathscr{A}} \eta^M_b$. If $a,b \in B^\varepsilon_\beta$ use the induction hypothesis. Otherwise, $\zeta < \varepsilon$ by the definition of "h witnesses $\bar\eta{\restriction}u$ is free" and the choice of B^ε_α in $\boxplus_{5.1}(c)$. Now use the choice of $\mathbf{c}^\varepsilon_\alpha(a)$ in Case 2 above.]

So indeed $\boxplus_5$ holds.]

$\boxplus_6$ $\mathrm{chr}(G_M) > \kappa$ if $M \in K^*_{\mathscr{A}}$.

Why? Toward contradiction assume $\mathbf{c} : G_M \to \kappa$ is a colouring. For each $\eta \in \mathscr{A}$ and $\varepsilon < \kappa$ let $\Lambda_{\eta,\varepsilon} = \{\nu : \nu \in \mathscr{A}, \nu <_{\mathscr{A}} \eta, \nu(\varepsilon) = \eta(\varepsilon)$ and for some $a \in P^M_\nu$ we have $\mathbf{c}(a) = \varepsilon\}$.

Let $\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon = \{\eta \in \mathscr{A} : |\Lambda_{\eta,\varepsilon}| < \kappa\}$. Now if $\mathscr{A} \ne \cup\{\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\}$ then pick any $\eta \in \mathscr{A} \setminus \cup\{\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\}$ and by induction on $\varepsilon < \kappa$ choose $\nu_\varepsilon \in \Lambda_{\eta,\varepsilon} \setminus \{\nu_\zeta : \zeta < \varepsilon\}$, possible as $\eta \notin \mathscr{B}_\varepsilon$ by the definition of $\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon$. By the definition of $\Lambda_{\eta,\varepsilon}$ there is $a_\varepsilon \in P^M_{\nu_\varepsilon}$ such that $\mathbf{c}(\nu_\varepsilon) = \varepsilon$. So as $M \in K^*_{\mathscr{A}}$ there is $a \in P^M_\eta$ such that $\varepsilon < \kappa \Rightarrow F^M_\varepsilon(a) = a_\varepsilon$, but $\{a, a_\varepsilon\} \in \mathrm{edge}(G_M)$ hence $\mathbf{c}(a) \ne \mathbf{c}(a_\varepsilon) = \varepsilon$ for every $\varepsilon < \kappa$, contradiction. So $\mathscr{A} = \cup\{\mathscr{B}_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \kappa\}$.

For each $\varepsilon < \kappa$ we choose $\zeta_\eta < \kappa$ for $\eta \in \mathscr{B}_\varepsilon$ by induction on $<_{\mathscr{A}}$ such that $\zeta_\eta \notin \{\zeta_\nu : \nu \in \Lambda_{\eta,\varepsilon} \cap \mathscr{B}_\varepsilon\}$. Let $\mathscr{B}_{\varepsilon,\zeta} = \{\eta \in \mathscr{B}_\varepsilon : \zeta_\eta = \zeta\}$ for $\varepsilon, \zeta < \kappa$ so $\mathscr{A} = \cup\{\mathscr{B}_{\varepsilon,\zeta} : \varepsilon,\zeta < \kappa\}$ and clearly $\eta \mapsto \eta(\varepsilon)$ is a one-to-one function with domain $\mathscr{B}_{\varepsilon,\zeta}$, contradiction to "$\bar\eta = \bar\eta{\restriction}u_\lambda$ is not weakly free". $\square_{2.2}$

{c6}

Observation 2.3. *1) If $\mathscr{A} \subseteq {}^\kappa\mu$ and $\eta \ne \nu \in \mathscr{A} \Rightarrow (\forall^\infty \varepsilon < \kappa)(\eta(\varepsilon) \ne \nu(\varepsilon))$ then $\mathscr{A}$ is free iff $\mathscr{A}$ is weakly free.*

{c3} *2) The assumptions of 2.2(2) hold* <u>*when*</u>*: $\mu \ge \lambda > \kappa$ are regular, $S \subseteq S^\mu_\kappa$ stationary, $\bar\eta = \langle \eta_\delta : \delta \in S\rangle, \eta_\delta$ an increasing sequence of ordinals of length κ with limit δ such that $u \subseteq [\lambda]^{<\lambda} \Rightarrow \langle \mathrm{Rang}(\eta_\delta) : \eta \in u\rangle$ has a one-to-one choice function.*

{c12}

Conclusion 2.4. *Assume that for every graph G, if $H \subseteq G \wedge |H| < \lambda \Rightarrow \mathrm{chr}(H) \le \kappa$ then $\mathrm{chr}(G) \le \kappa$.*

<u>*Then*</u>*:*

(A) if $\mu > \kappa = \mathrm{cf}(\mu)$ and $\mu \ge \lambda$ then $\mathrm{pp}(\mu) = \mu^+$

(B) if $\mu > \mathrm{cf}(\mu) \ge \kappa$ and $\mu \ge \lambda$ then $\mathrm{pp}(\mu) = \mu^+$, i.e. the strong hypothesis

(C) if $\kappa = \aleph_0$ then above λ the SCH holds.

{c3} *Proof.* <u>Clause (A)</u>: By 2.2 and [Sh:g, Ch.II], [Sh:g, Ch.IX,§1].

<u>Clause (B)</u>: Follows from (A) by [Sh:g, Ch.VIII,§1].

<u>Clause (C)</u>: Follows from (B) by [Sh:g, Ch.IX,§1]. $\square_{2.4}$

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Einstein Institute of Mathematics, Edmond J. Safra Campus, Givat Ram, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Jerusalem, 91904, Israel, and, Department of Mathematics, Hill Center - Busch Campus, Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, 110 Frelinghuysen Road, Piscataway, NJ 08854-8019 USA

E-mail address: shelah@math.huji.ac.il

URL: http://shelah.logic.at