ON PARTIAL ORDERINGS HAVING PRECALIBRE-$\aleph_1$ AND FRAGMENTS OF MARTIN'S AXIOM

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Abstract. We define a countable antichain condition (ccc) property for partial orderings, weaker than precalibre-$\aleph_1$, and show that Martin's axiom restricted to the class of partial orderings that have the property does not imply Martin's axiom for σ-linked partial orderings. This yields a new solution to an old question of the first author about the relative strength of Martin's axiom for σ-centered partial orderings together with the assertion that every Aronszajn tree is special. We also answer a question of J. Steprans and S. Watson (1988) by showing that, by a forcing that preserves cardinals, one can destroy the precalibre-$\aleph_1$ property of a partial ordering while preserving its ccc-ness.

A question asked in [1] is if MA(σ-centered) plus "Every Aronszajn tree is special" implies MA(σ-linked). The interest in this question originated in the result of Harrington-Shelah [5] showing that if $\aleph_1$ is accessible to reals, i.e., there exists a real number x such that the cardinal $\aleph_1$ in the model $L[x]$ is equal to the real $\aleph_1$, then MA implies that there exists a $\Delta^1_3(x)$ set of real numbers that does not have the Baire property. The hypothesis that $\aleph_1$ is accessible to reals is necessary, for if $\aleph_1$ is inaccessible to reals and MA holds, then $\aleph_1$ is actually weakly-compact in L ([5]), and K. Kunen showed that starting form a weakly compact cardinal one can get a model where MA holds and every projective set of reals has the Baire property. In [1], using Todorčević's ρ-functions ([12]), it was shown that MA(σ-centered) plus "Every Aronszajn tree is special" is sufficient to produce a $\Delta^1_3(x)$ of real numbers without the Baire property, assuming $\aleph_1 = \aleph_1^{L[x]}$. Thus, it was natural to ask how weak is MA(σ-centered) plus "Every Aronszajn tree is special" as compared to the full MA, and in particular if it implies MA(σ-linked). The answer is negative, as it has been observed by D. Chodounsky and J. Zapletal that a finite-support iteration of σ-centered posets combined with the forcing that specializes Aronszajn trees has the Y-c.c. property, and therefore does not add random reals (see [2]). In the first part of the paper we give a new and stronger negative answer to the question, namely we show that a fragment of MA that includes MA(σ-centered), and even

Date: June 16, 2015.
2000 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary: 03Exx. Secondary: 03E50, 03E57.
Key words and phrases. Martin's axiom, random real, precalibre.
The research work of the first author was partially supported by the Spanish Government under grant MTM2011-25229, and by the Generalitat de Catalunya (Catalan Government) under grant 2009 SGR 187. The research of the second author was supported by European Research Council grant 338821. Publication 1041 on his list.

MA(3-Knaster), and implies "Every Aronszajn tree is special", does not imply $MA(\sigma$-linked). A partial ordering with the precalibre-$\aleph_1$ property plays the key role in the construction of the model.

In the second part of the paper we answer a question of Steprans-Watson [9]. They ask if it is possible to destroy the precalibre-$\aleph_1$ property of a partial ordering, while preserving its ccc-ness, in a forcing extension of the set-theoretic universe V that preserves cardinals. This is a natural question considering that, as shown in [9], on the one hand, assuming MA plus the Covering Lemma, every precalibre-$\aleph_1$ partial ordering has precalibre-$\aleph_1$ in every forcing extension of V that preserves cardinals; and on the other hand the ccc property of a partial ordering having precalibre-$\aleph_1$ can always be destroyed while preserving $\aleph_1$, and consistently even preserving all cardinals.

We answer the Steprans-Watson question positively, and in a very strong sense. Namely, we show that it is consistent, modulo ZFC, that the Continuum Hypothesis holds and there exist a forcing notion T of cardinality $\aleph_1$ that preserves $\aleph_1$ (and therefore it preserves all cardinals, cofinalities, and the cardinal arithmetic), and two precalibre-$\aleph_1$ partial orderings, such that forcing with T preserves their ccc-ness, but it also forces that their product is not ccc and therefore they don't have precalibre-$\aleph_1$.

1. Preliminaries

Recall that a partially ordered set (or poset) $\mathbb{P}$ is *ccc* if every antichain of $\mathbb{P}$ is countable; it is *productive-ccc* if the product of $\mathbb{P}$ with any ccc poset is also ccc; it is *Knaster* (or has *property-*$\mathcal{K}$) if every uncountable subset of $\mathbb{P}$ contains an uncountable subset consisting of pairwise compatible elements. More generally, for $k \geq 2$, $\mathbb{P}$ is *k-Knaster* if every uncountable subset of $\mathbb{P}$ contains an uncountable subset such that any k-many of its elements have a common lower bound. Thus, Knaster is the same as 2-Knaster. $\mathbb{P}$ has *precalibre-*$\aleph_1$ if every uncountable subset of $\mathbb{P}$ has an uncountable subset such that any finite set of its elements has a common lower bound; it is *σ-linked* (or *σ-2-linked*) if it can be partitioned into countably-many pieces so that each piece is pairwise compatible. More generally, for $k \geq 2$, $\mathbb{P}$ is σ-k-linked if it can be partitioned into countably-many pieces so that any k-many elements in the same piece have a common lower bound. Finally, $\mathbb{P}$ is *σ-centered* if it can be partitioned into countably-many pieces so that any finite number of elements in the same piece have a common lower bound. We have the following implications, for every $k \geq 2$:

$$\sigma\text{-centered} \Rightarrow \sigma\text{-}k\text{-linked} \Rightarrow k\text{-Knaster} \Rightarrow \text{productive-ccc} \Rightarrow \text{ccc},$$

and

$$\sigma\text{-centered} \Rightarrow \text{precalibre-}\aleph_1 \Rightarrow k\text{-Knaster}.$$

These are the only implications that can be proved in ZFC.

For any property Γ of posets that implies the ccc, and an infinite cardinal κ, *Martin's Axiom for* Γ *and for families of κ-many dense open sets*, denoted by $MA_\kappa(\Gamma)$, asserts: for every $\mathbb{P}$ that satisfies the property Γ and every family $\{D_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ of dense open subsets of $\mathbb{P}$, there exists a filter $G \subseteq \mathbb{P}$ that is *generic* for the family, that is, $G \cap D_\alpha \neq \varnothing$ for every $\alpha < \kappa$.

When $\kappa = \aleph_1$ we omit the subscript and write $MA(\Gamma)$ for $MA_{\aleph_1}(\Gamma)$. Also, for an infinite cardinal θ, the notation $MA_{<\theta}(\Gamma)$ means: $MA_\kappa(\Gamma)$ for all $\kappa < \theta$. The axiom $MA_{\aleph_0}(\Gamma)$ is provable in ZFC; and it is consistent, modulo ZFC, that the Continuum Hypothesis fails and $MA_{<2^{\aleph_0}}(ccc)$ holds (see [7], or [6]). *Martin's axiom*, denoted by MA, is $MA(ccc)$.

Thus, we have the following implications, for every $k \geq 2$:

$$MA_\kappa(ccc) \Rightarrow MA_\kappa(\text{productive-ccc}) \Rightarrow$$

$$\Rightarrow MA_\kappa(k\text{-Knaster}) \Rightarrow MA_\kappa(\sigma\text{-}k\text{-linked}) \Rightarrow MA_\kappa(\sigma\text{-centered}),$$

and

$$MA_\kappa(k\text{-Knaster}) \Rightarrow MA_\kappa(\text{precalibre-}\aleph_1) \Rightarrow MA_\kappa(\sigma\text{-centered}).$$

Again, the arrows cannot be reversed (see [13], [10] for even finer distinctions, and also [11] for Borel examples).

For all the facts mentioned in the rest of the paper without a proof, as well as for all undefined notions and notations, see [6].

2. The property Pr_k

Let us consider the following property of partial orderings, weaker than the k-Knaster property.

Definition 1. *For $k \geq 2$, let $Pr_k(\mathbb{Q})$ mean that $\mathbb{Q}$ is a forcing notion such that if $p_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{Q}$, for all $\varepsilon < \aleph_1$, then we can find $\bar{u}$ such that:*

(a) $\bar{u} = \langle u_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1 \rangle$.
(b) *u_ξ is a finite subset of $\aleph_1$.*
(c) *$u_{\xi_0} \cap u_{\xi_1} = \varnothing$, whenever $\xi_0 \neq \xi_1$.*
(d) *If $\xi_0 < \ldots < \xi_{k-1}$, then we can find $\varepsilon_l \in u_{\xi_l}$, for $l < k$, such that $\{p_{\varepsilon_l} : l < k\}$ have a common lower bound.*

Notice that $Pr_k(\mathbb{Q})$ implies that $\mathbb{Q}$ is ccc, and that $Pr_{k+1}(\mathbb{Q})$ implies $Pr_k(\mathbb{Q})$. Also note that if $\mathbb{Q}$ is k-Knaster, then $Pr_k(\mathbb{Q})$. For given a subset $\{p_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \aleph_1\}$ of $\mathbb{Q}$, there exists an uncountable $X \subseteq \aleph_1$ such that $\{p_{\varepsilon_l} : l < k\}$ has a common lower bound, for every $\varepsilon_0 < \ldots < \varepsilon_{k-1}$ in X, so we can take u_ξ to be the singleton that contains the ξ-th element of X. Finally, observe that if $\mathbb{Q}$ has precalibre-$\aleph_1$, then $Pr_k(\mathbb{Q})$ holds for every $k \geq 2$.

Recall that if T is an Aronszajn tree on ω_1, then the forcing that specializes T consists of finite functions p from ω_1 into ω such that if $\alpha \neq \beta$ are in the domain of p and are comparable in the tree ordering, then $p(\alpha) \neq p(\beta)$. The ordering is the reversed inclusion. It is consistent, modulo ZFC, that the specializing forcing is not productive-ccc, an example being the case when T is a Suslin tree. However, we have the following:

Lemma 2. *If T is an Aronszajn tree and $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{Q}_T$ is the forcing that specializes T with finite conditions, then $Pr_k(\mathbb{Q})$ holds, for every $k \geq 2$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, $T = (\omega_1, <_T)$. Let $p_\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$, for $\alpha < \aleph_1$. By a Δ-system argument we may assume that $\{dom(p_\alpha) : \alpha < \aleph_1\}$ forms a Δ-system, with root r. Moreover, we may assume that for some fixed n, $|dom(p_\alpha) \setminus r| = n$, for all $\alpha < \omega_1$. Let $\langle \alpha_1, \ldots, \alpha_n \rangle$ be an enumeration of $dom(p_\alpha) \setminus r$. We may also assume that if $\alpha < \beta$, then the highest level of T

that contains some α_i $(1 \leq i \leq n)$ is strictly lower than the lowest level of T that contains some β_j $(1 \leq j \leq n)$.

Fix a uniform ultrafilter D over ω_1. For each $\alpha < \omega_1$ and $1 \leq i, j \leq n$, let

$$D_{\alpha,i,j} := \{\beta > \alpha : \alpha_i <_T \beta_j\}$$

and let

$$D_{\alpha,i,0} := \{\beta > \alpha : \alpha_i \not<_T \beta_j, \text{ all } j\}.$$

For every α and every i, there exists $j_{\alpha,i} \leq n$ such that $D_{\alpha,i,j_{\alpha,i}} \in D$. Moreover, for every $1 \leq i \leq n$, there exists $E_i \in D$ such that $j_{\alpha,i}$ is fixed, say with value j_i, for all $\alpha \in E_i$. We claim that $j_i = 0$, for all $1 \leq i \leq n$. For suppose i is so that $j_i \neq 0$. Pick $\alpha < \beta < \gamma$ in $E_i \cap D_{\alpha,i,j_i} \cap D_{\beta,i,j_i}$. Then $\alpha_i, \beta_i <_T \gamma_{j_i}$, hence $\alpha_i <_T \beta_i$. This yields an ω_1-chain in T, which is impossible. Now let $E := \bigcap_{1\leq i\leq n} E_i \in D$.

We claim that for every m and every α we can find $u \in [\omega_1 \setminus \alpha]^m$ such that if $\beta < \gamma$ are in u, then $\beta_i \not<_T \gamma_j$, for every $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. Indeed, given m and α, choose any $\beta^0 \in E \setminus \alpha$. Now given $\beta^0, \dots, \beta^l$, all in E, let $\beta^{l+1} \in E \cap \bigcap_{1\leq i\leq n} \bigcap_{l'\leq l} D_{\beta^{l'},i,0}$. Then the set $u := \{\beta^0, \dots, \beta^{m-1}\}$ is as required.

We can now choose $\langle u_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1\rangle$ pairwise-disjoint, with $|u_\alpha| > k{\cdot}n$, so that if $\xi_1 < \xi_2$, then $sup(u_{\xi_1}) < min(u_{\xi_2})$, and each u_ξ is as above, i.e., if $\beta < \gamma$ are in u_ξ, then $\beta_i \not<_T \gamma_j$, for every $1 \leq i, j \leq n$. We claim that $\langle u_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1\rangle$ is as required. So, suppose $\xi_0 < \dots \xi_{k-1}$. We choose $\alpha^\ell \in u_{\xi_\ell}$ by downward induction on $\ell \in \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ so that $\{p_{\alpha^\ell} : \ell < k\}$ has a common lower bound. Let α^{k-1} be any element of $u_{\xi_{k-1}}$. Now suppose $\alpha^{\ell+1}, \dots, \alpha^{k-1}$ have been already chosen and we shall choose α^ℓ. We may assume that for each $\beta \in u_{\xi_\ell}$, p_β is incompatible with $p_{\alpha^{\ell'}}$, some $\ell' \in \{\ell+1, \dots, k-1\}$, for otherwise we could take as our α^ℓ any $\beta \in u_{\xi_\ell}$ with p_β compatible with all $p_{\alpha^{\ell'}}$, $\ell' \in \{\ell+1, \dots, k-1\}$. Thus, for each $\beta \in u_{\xi_\ell}$ there exist $\ell' \in \{\ell+1, \dots, k-1\}$ and $1 \leq i, j \leq n$ such that $\beta_i <_T \alpha^{\ell'}_j$. So, since $|u_{\xi_\beta}| > k \cdot n$, there must exist $\beta, \beta' \in u_{\xi_\ell}$ and ℓ' such that $\beta_i, \beta_{i'} <_T \alpha^{\ell'}_j$, for some $1 \leq i, i', j \leq n$ with $\beta_i \neq \beta_{i'}$. But this implies that β_i and $\beta_{i'}$ are $<_T$-comparable, contradicting our choice of u_{ξ_ℓ}. $\square$

We show next that the property Pr_k for forcing notions is preserved under iterations with finite support, of any length.

Lemma 3. *For any $k \geq 2$, the property Pr_k is preserved under finite-support forcing iterations. That is, if*

$$\langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta; \alpha \leq \lambda,\ \beta < \lambda\rangle$$

is a finite-support iteration of forcing notions such that $Pr_k(\mathbb{P}_0)$ and $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\beta}$ "$Pr_k(\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta)$", for every $\beta < \lambda$, then $Pr_k(\mathbb{P}_\lambda)$.

Proof. By induction on $\alpha \leq \lambda$. For $\alpha = 0$ it is trivial. If α is a limit ordinal with $cf(\alpha) \neq \aleph_1$, and $p_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{P}_\alpha$, for all $\varepsilon < \aleph_1$, then either uncountably many p_ε have the same support (in the case $cf(\alpha) = \omega$) or the support of all p_ε is bounded by some $\alpha' < \alpha$. In either case $Pr_k(\mathbb{P}_\alpha)$ follows easily from the induction hypothesis.

If $cf(\alpha) = \aleph_1$, then we may use a Δ-system argument, as in the usual proof of the preservation of the ccc.

So, suppose $\alpha = \beta + 1$. Let $p_\varepsilon \in \mathbb{P}_\alpha$, for all $\varepsilon < \aleph_1$. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\beta \in dom(p_\varepsilon)$, for all $\varepsilon < \aleph_1$.

Since $\mathbb{P}_\beta$ is ccc, there is $q \in \mathbb{P}_\beta$ such that

$$q \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\beta} \text{“}|\{\varepsilon : p_\varepsilon \restriction \beta \in \underset{\sim}{G}_\beta\}| = \aleph_1\text{”}.$$

Let $G \subseteq \mathbb{P}_\beta$ be generic over V and with $q \in G$. In $V[G]$ we have that $p_\varepsilon(\beta)[G] \in \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta[G]$, and $Pr_k(\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta[G])$ holds. So, there is $\langle u^0_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1\rangle$ as in Definition 1 for the sequence $\langle p_\varepsilon(\beta)[G] : p_\varepsilon \restriction \beta \in G\rangle$. So,

$$q \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\beta} \text{“}\langle \underset{\sim}{u}^0_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1\rangle \text{ is as in Definition 1 for } \langle p_\varepsilon(\beta) : p_\varepsilon \restriction \beta \in \underset{\sim}{G}_\beta\rangle\text{”}.$$

For each ξ, let (q_ξ, u^1_ξ) be such that

> $q_\xi \in \mathbb{P}_\beta$ and $q_\xi \le q$.
> $q_\xi \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\beta}$ “$\underset{\sim}{u}^0_\xi = u^1_\xi$”, so u^1_ξ is finite.
> $q_\xi \le p_\varepsilon \restriction \beta$, for every $\varepsilon \in u^1_\xi$. (This can be ensured because if $\varepsilon \in u^1_\xi$, then $q_\xi \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\beta}$ “$p_\varepsilon \restriction \beta \in \underset{\sim}{G}_\beta$”, so we may as well take $q_\xi \le p_\varepsilon \restriction \beta$.)

Now apply the induction hypothesis for $\mathbb{P}_\beta$ to obtain $\langle u^2_\zeta : \zeta < \aleph_1\rangle$ as in the definition of Pr_k for the sequence $\langle q_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1\rangle$. We may assume, by refining the sequence if necessary, that $max(u^2_\zeta) < min(u^2_{\zeta'})$ whenever $\zeta < \zeta'$.

Let $u^*_\zeta := \bigcup\{u^1_\xi : \xi \in u^2_\zeta\}$. We claim that $\bar{u}^* = \langle u^*_\zeta : \zeta < \aleph_1\rangle$ is as in the definition, for the sequence $\langle p_\varepsilon : \varepsilon < \aleph_1\rangle$. Clearly, the u^*_ζ are finite and pairwise-disjoint. Moreover, given $\zeta_0 < \ldots < \zeta_{k-1}$, we can find $\xi_0 \in u^2_{\zeta_0}, \ldots, \xi_{k-1} \in u^2_{\zeta_{k-1}}$ such that in $\mathbb{P}_\beta$ there is a common lower bound q_* to $\{q_{\xi_0}, \ldots, q_{\xi_k}\}$. Since $q_* \le q_{\xi_0}, \ldots, q_{\xi_{k-1}} \le q$, there are some $q_{**} \le q_*$ and $\varepsilon_l \in u^1_{\xi_l}$, for each $l < k$, such that for some $\mathbb{P}_\beta$-name $\underset{\sim}{p}$,

$$q_{**} \Vdash \text{“}\underset{\sim}{p} \le_{\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta} p_{\varepsilon_0}(\beta), \ldots, p_{\varepsilon_{k-1}}(\beta)\text{”}.$$

Then the condition $q_{**} * \underset{\sim}{p}$ is a common lower bound for the conditions $p_{\varepsilon_0}, \ldots, p_{\varepsilon_{k-1}}$. $\square$

3. On fragments of MA

We shall now prove that $MA(Pr_{k+1})$ does not imply $MA(\sigma\text{-}k\text{-linked})$, which yields a negative answer to the first question stated in the Introduction. The following is the main lemma.

Lemma 4. *For $k \ge 2$, there is a forcing notion $\mathbb{P}_* = \mathbb{P}^k_*$ and $\mathbb{P}_*$-names $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}$ and $\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} = \mathbb{Q}^k_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}$ such that*

(1) $\mathbb{P}_*$ *has precalibre-$\aleph_1$ and is of cardinality $\aleph_1$.*
(2) $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*}$ “$\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}} \subseteq [\aleph_1]^{k+1}$”
(3) $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*}$ “$\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} = \{v \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0} : [v]^{k+1} \cap \underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}} = \varnothing\}$*, ordered by $\supseteq$, is σ-k-linked.*”
(4) $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*}$ “$\underset{\sim}{I}_\alpha := \{v \in \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} : v \not\subseteq \alpha\}$ *is dense, all $\alpha < \aleph_1$.*”

(5) $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*}$ *"If $v_\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}$ is such that $v_\alpha \not\subseteq \alpha$, for $\alpha < \aleph_1$; and $u_\xi \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0}$, for $\xi < \aleph_1$, are non-empty and pairwise disjoint, then there exist $\xi_0 < \ldots < \xi_k$ such that for every $\langle \alpha_\ell : \ell \leq k\rangle \in \prod_{\ell\leq k} u_{\xi_\ell}$ the set $\bigcup_{\ell\leq k} v_{\alpha_\ell}$ does not belong to $\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}$."*

Proof. We define $\mathbb{P}_*$ by: $p \in \mathbb{P}_*$ if and only if p has the form $(u, A, h) = (u_p, A_p, h_p)$, where

(a) $u \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0}$,
(b) $A \subseteq [u]^{k+1}$, and
(c) $h : \wp_p \to \omega$, where $\wp_p := \{v \subseteq u : [v]^{k+1} \cap A = \varnothing\}$, is such that if $w_0, \ldots, w_{k-1} \in \wp_p$ and h is constant on $\{w_0, \ldots, w_{k-1}\}$, then $w_0 \cup \ldots \cup w_{k-1} \in \wp_p$.

The order is given by: $p \leq q$ if and only if $u_q \subseteq u_p$, $A_q = A_p \cap [u_q]^{k+1}$, and $h_q \subseteq h_p$ (hence $\wp_q = \wp_p \cap \mathcal{P}(u_q)$ and $h_p \restriction \wp_q = h_q$).

(1): Clearly, $\mathbb{P}_*$ has cardinality $\aleph_1$, so let us show that it has precalibre-$\aleph_1$. Given $\{q_\xi = (u_\xi, A_\xi, h_\xi) : \xi < \aleph_1\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}_*$, and writing $\wp_\xi$ instead of the more cumbersome $\wp_{q_\xi}$, we can find an uncountable $W \subseteq \aleph_1$ such that:

(i) The set $\{u_\xi : \xi \in W\}$ forms a Δ-system with heart u_*.
(ii) The sets $[u_*]^{k+1} \cap A_\xi$, for $\xi \in W$, are all the same. Hence the sets $\wp_\xi \cap \mathcal{P}(u_*)$, for $\xi \in W$, are also all the same.
(iii) The functions $h_\xi \restriction (\wp_\xi \cap \mathcal{P}(u_*))$, for $\xi \in W$, are all the same.
(iv) The ranges of h_ξ, for $\xi \in W$, are all the same, say R. So, R is finite.
(v) For each $i \in R$, the sets $\{w \cap u_* : h_\xi(w) = i\}$, for $\xi \in W$, are the same.

We will show that every finite subset of $\{q_\xi : \xi \in W\}$ has a common lower bound. Given $\xi_0, \ldots, \xi_m \in W$, let $q = (u_q, A_q, h_q)$ be such that

- $u_q = \bigcup_{\ell\leq m} u_{\xi_\ell}$
- $A_q = \bigcup_{\ell\leq m} A_{\xi_\ell}$. Note that this implies that the $\wp_{\xi_\ell}$ are contained in $\wp_q = \{v \subseteq u_q : [v]^{k+1} \cap A_q = \varnothing\}$. Indeed, if, say, $w \in \wp_{\xi_\ell}$, then $[w]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell} = \varnothing$, and we claim that also $[w]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_j} = \varnothing$, for $j \leq m$. For if $v \in [w]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_j}$, with $j \neq \ell$, then $v \subseteq u_*$, and therefore $v \in [u_*]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_j} = [u_*]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell}$. Hence, $v \in [w]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell}$, which is impossible because $[w]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell}$ is empty.
- $h_q : \wp_q \to \omega$ is such that $h_q(v) = h_{\xi_\ell}(v)$ for all $v \in \wp_{\xi_\ell}$, and the $h_q(v)$ are all distinct and greater than $sup\{h_q(v) : v \in \bigcup_{\ell\leq m} \wp_{\xi_\ell}\}$, for $v \notin \bigcup_{\ell\leq m} \wp_{\xi_\ell}$. Notice that h_q is well-defined because the restrictions $h_{\xi_\ell} \restriction (\wp_{\xi_\ell} \cap \mathcal{P}(u_*))$, for $\ell \leq m$, are all the same.

We claim that $q \in \mathbb{P}_*$. For this, we only need to show that if $\{w_0, \ldots, w_{k-1}\} \subseteq \wp_q$ and h_q is constant on $\{w_0, \ldots, w_{k-1}\}$, then $[\bigcup_{j<k} w_j]^{k+1} \cap A_q = \varnothing$. So fix a set $\{w_0, \ldots, w_{k-1}\} \subseteq \wp_q$ and suppose h_q is constant on it, say with constant value i. By definition of h_q we must have $\{w_0, \ldots, w_{k-1}\} \subseteq \bigcup_{\ell\leq m} \wp_{\xi_\ell}$. Now suppose, towards a contradiction, that $v \in [\bigcup_{j<k} w_j]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell}$, some $\ell \leq m$. Let $s = \{w_j : j < k\} \cap \wp_{\xi_\ell}$, and let $t = \{w_j : j < k\} \setminus s$. Thus, $v \subseteq \bigcup s \cup (\bigcup t \cap u_*)$, for if $\alpha \in v \setminus \bigcup s$, then $\alpha \in \bigcup t$ and $\alpha \in \bigcup \wp_{\xi_{\ell'}}$, for some $\ell' \neq \ell$, hence $\alpha \in u_\xi \cap u_{\xi'} = u_*$.

By (v),

$$\{w \cap u_* : h_{\xi_\ell}(w) = i\} = \{w \cap u_* : h_{\xi_{\ell'}}(w) = i\}$$

for every $\ell' \leq m$. So, for every $w_j \in t$, there exists $w'_j \in \wp_{\xi_\ell}$ such that $w_j \cap u_* = w'_j \cap u_*$ and $h_{\xi_\ell}(w'_j) = i$. Let $t' = s \cup \{w'_j : w_j \in t\}$. Note that $t' \subseteq \wp_{\xi_\ell}$ and $t' \subseteq \{w : h_{\xi_\ell}(w) = i\}$. So,

$$v \subseteq \bigcup t' \subseteq \bigcup \{w : h_{\xi_\ell}(w) = i\}.$$

Thus, $v \in [\bigcup\{w : h_{\xi_\ell}(w) = i\}]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell}$. But this is impossible because $\bigcup\{w : h_{\xi_\ell}(w) = i\} \in \wp_{\xi_\ell}$ (since h_{ξ_ℓ} satisfies property (c) above) and therefore

$$[\bigcup\{w : h_{\xi_\ell}(w) = i\}]^{k+1} \cap A_{\xi_\ell} = \varnothing.$$

Now one can easily check that $q \leq q_{\xi_0}, \ldots, q_{\xi_m}$. And this shows that the set $\{q_\xi : \xi \in W\}$ is finite-wise compatible.

(2): Let

$$\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}} = \{(\check{v}, p) : v \in A_p,\ p \in \mathbb{P}_*\}.$$

Thus, $\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}$ is a name for the set $\bigcup\{A_p : p \in G\}$, where G is the $\mathbb{P}_*$-generic filter. Clearly, (2) holds.

(3): Let

$$\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} = \{(\check{v}, p) : v \in \wp_p,\ p \in \mathbb{P}_*\}.$$

Thus, $\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}$ is a name for the set $\bigcup\{\wp_p : p \in G\}$, where G is the $\mathbb{P}_*$-generic filter. Clearly, $\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*}$ "$\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} = \{v \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0} : [v]^{k+1} \cap \underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}} = \varnothing\}$". Moreover, if G is $\mathbb{P}_*$-generic over V, then, by (c), the function $\bigcup\{h_p : p \in G\}$ witnesses that the interpretation $i_G(\mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}})$, ordered by $\supseteq$, is σ-k-linked.

(4): Clear.

(5): Suppose that $p \in \mathbb{P}_*$ forces $\dot{v}_\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}$ is such that $\dot{v}_\alpha \not\subseteq \alpha$, all $\alpha < \aleph_1$; and it also forces $\dot{u}_\xi \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0}$, all $\xi < \aleph_1$, are non-empty and pairwise disjoint.

For each $\xi < \aleph_1$, let $q_\xi = (u_\xi, A_\xi, h_\xi) \leq p$ and let $u^*_\xi \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0}$ and $\bar{v}^*_\xi = \langle v^*_{\xi,\alpha} : \alpha \in u^*_\xi\rangle$, with $v^*_{\xi,\alpha} \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0}$, be such that

$$q_\xi \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*} \text{“}\dot{u}_\xi = u^*_\xi \text{ and } \dot{v}_\alpha = v^*_{\xi,\alpha},\ \text{for } \alpha \in u^*_\xi.\text{”}$$

We may assume, by extending q_ξ if necessary, that $u^*_\xi \cup \bigcup_{\alpha \in u^*_\xi} v^*_{\xi,\alpha} \subseteq u_\xi$.

As in (1), we can find an uncountable $W \subseteq \aleph_1$ such that (i)-(v) hold for the set of conditions $\{q_\xi : \xi \in W\}$. Hence $\{q_\xi : \xi \in W\}$ is pairwise compatible (in fact, finite-wise compatible), from which it follows that the set $\{u^*_\xi : \xi \in W\}$ is pairwise disjoint. Now choose $\xi_0 < \ldots < \xi_k$ from W so that

- The heart u_* of the Δ-system $\{u_\xi : \xi \in W\}$ is an initial segment of u_{ξ_ℓ}, all $\ell \leq k$,
- $\sup(u_{\xi_\ell}) < \inf(u_{\xi_{\ell+1}} \setminus u_*)$, for all $\ell < k$, and
- $u^*_{\xi_\ell} \subseteq u_{\xi_\ell} \setminus u_*$, for all $\ell \leq k$.

For each $\sigma = \langle \alpha_\ell : \ell \le k\rangle \in \prod_{\ell\le k} u^*_{\xi_\ell}$, pick $w_\sigma \in [\bigcup_{\ell\le k} v^*_{\xi_\ell,\alpha_\ell}]^{k+1}$ such that $|w_\sigma \cap (v^*_{\xi_\ell,\alpha_\ell} \setminus \alpha_\ell)| = 1$, for all $\ell \le k$. This is possible because $v^*_{\xi_\ell,\alpha_\ell} \nsubseteq \alpha_\ell$.

Claim 5. *$w_\sigma \nsubseteq u_{\xi_\ell}$, hence $w_\sigma \notin A_{\xi_\ell}$, for all $\sigma \in \prod_{\ell\le k} u^*_{\xi_\ell}$ and all $\ell \le k$.*

Proof of Claim. Fix $\sigma = \langle \alpha_\ell : \ell \le k\rangle$ and $\ell \le k$, and suppose, for a contradiction, that $w_\sigma \subseteq u_{\xi_\ell}$. Then $w_\sigma \subseteq u_{\xi_\ell} \setminus u_*$. If $\ell < k$, then since $\sup(u_{\xi_\ell}) < \inf(u_{\xi_{\ell+1}} \setminus u_*) \le \inf(u^*_{\xi_{\ell+1}}) \le \alpha_{\ell+1}$, we would have $w_\sigma \setminus \alpha_{\ell+1} = \varnothing$, which contradicts our choice of w_σ. But if $\ell = k$, then since $\sup(v^*_{\xi_{\ell-1},\alpha_{\ell-1}}) \le \sup(u_{\xi_{\ell-1}}) < \inf(u_{\xi_\ell} \setminus u_*)$, we would have $w_\sigma \cap v^*_{\xi_{\ell-1},\alpha_{\ell-1}} = \varnothing$, which contradicts again our choice of w_σ. □

Now define $q = (u_q, A_q, h_q)$ as follows:

- $u_q = \bigcup_{\ell\le k} u_{\xi_\ell}$
- $A_q = (\bigcup_{\ell\le k} A_{\xi_\ell}) \cup \{w_\sigma : \sigma \in \prod_{\ell\le k} u^*_{\xi_\ell}\}$. Note that since $w_\sigma \nsubseteq u_{\xi_\ell}$ (Claim 5), we have that $w_\sigma \notin \wp_{\xi_\ell}$, for all $\sigma \in \prod_{\ell\le k} u^*_{\xi_\ell}$ and $\ell \le k$. Hence, $\wp_{\xi_\ell} \subseteq \wp_q$, all $\ell \le k$.
- $h_q : \wp_q \to \omega$ is such that $h_q(v) = h_{\xi_\ell}(v)$ for $v \in \wp_{\xi_\ell}$, for all $\ell \le k$, and the $h_q(v)$ are all distinct and greater than $sup\{h_q(v) : v \in \bigcup_{\ell\le k} \wp_{\xi_\ell}\}$, for $v \notin \bigcup_{\ell\le k} \wp_{\xi_\ell}$.

As in (1), we can now check that $q \in \mathbb{P}_*$. Moreover, by Claim 5, $A_{\xi_\ell} = A_q \cap [u_{\xi_\ell}]^{k+1}$. Hence, $q \le q_{\xi_\ell}$, all $\ell \le k$, and so

$$q \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*} \text{“}\dot u_{\xi_\ell} = u^*_{\xi_\ell} \text{ and } \dot v_\alpha = v^*_{\xi_\ell,\alpha}, \text{ for } \alpha \in u^*_{\xi_\ell}.\text{”}$$

And since $w_\sigma \in [\bigcup_{\ell\le k} v^*_{\alpha_\ell}]^{k+1} \cap A_q$, for every $\sigma \in \prod_{\ell\le k} u^*_{\xi_\ell}$, we have that

$$q \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_*} \text{“}\bigcup_{\ell\le k} \dot v_{\alpha_\ell} \notin \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}}, \text{ for all } \langle \alpha_\ell : \ell \le k\rangle \in \prod_{\ell\le k} \dot u_{\xi_\ell}.\text{”}$$

□

Lemma 6. *Let $k \ge 2$ and let $\mathbb{P}_*$ be as in Lemma 4. Suppose $\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}$ is a $\mathbb{P}_*$-name for a forcing notion that satisfies Pr_{k+1}. Then,*

$$\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_* * \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{“There is no directed } G \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} \text{ such that } \underset{\sim}{I}_\alpha \cap G \neq \varnothing, \text{ all } \alpha < \aleph_1.\text{”}$$

where $\underset{\sim}{I}_\alpha$ is a name for the dense open set $\{v \in \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} : v \nsubseteq \alpha\}$.

Proof. Suppose, for a contradiction, that $p * \dot q \in \mathbb{P}_* * \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}$ and

$$p * \dot q \Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_* * \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}} \text{“There exists } G \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_{\underset{\sim}{\mathcal{A}}} \text{ directed, with } \underset{\sim}{I}_\alpha \cap G \neq \varnothing, \text{ all } \alpha < \aleph_1.\text{”}$$

Suppose $G_0 \subseteq \mathbb{P}_*$ is a filter generic over V, with $p \in G_0$. So, in $V[G_0]$, letting $q = i_{G_0}(\dot q)$ and $\mathbb{Q} = i_{G_0}(\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}})$, we have that for some $\mathbb{Q}$-name $\underset{\sim}{G}$,

$$q \Vdash_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{“}\underset{\sim}{G} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}} \text{ is directed and } I_\alpha \cap \underset{\sim}{G} \neq \varnothing, \text{ all } \alpha < \aleph_1.\text{”}$$

For each $\alpha < \aleph_1$, let $q_\alpha \le q$, and let $v_\alpha \in [\aleph_1]^{<\aleph_0}$ be such that

$$q_\alpha \Vdash_{\mathbb{Q}} \text{“}\check v_\alpha \in I_\alpha \cap \underset{\sim}{G}\text{”}.$$

Thus, $v_\alpha \nsubseteq \alpha$, for all $\alpha < \aleph_1$.

Since $\mathbb{Q}$ satisfies Pr_{k+1}, there exists $\bar u = \langle u_\xi : \xi < \aleph_1\rangle$ such that

(a) u_ξ is a finite subset of $\aleph_1$, all $\xi < \aleph_1$,

(b) $u_{\xi_0} \cap u_{\xi_1} = \varnothing$ whenever $\xi_0 \neq \xi_1$, and
(c) if $\xi_0 < \ldots < \xi_k$, then we can find $\alpha_\ell \in u_{\xi_\ell}$, for $\ell \leq k$, such that $\{q_{\alpha_\ell} : \ell \leq k\}$ have a common lower bound.

By Lemma 4, we can find $\xi_0 < \ldots < \xi_k$ such that for every $\langle \alpha_\ell : \ell \leq k \rangle \in \prod_{\ell \leq k} u_{\xi_\ell}$ the set $\bigcup_{\ell \leq k} v_{\alpha_\ell}$ does not belong to $\mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}}$.

By (c), let $\alpha_\ell \in u_{\xi_\ell}$, for $\ell \leq k$, be such that $\{q_{\alpha_\ell} : \ell \leq k\}$ have a common lower bound, call it r. Then r forces that $\{\check{v}_{\alpha_\ell} : \ell \leq k\} \subseteq \underset{\sim}{G}$. And since r forces that $\underset{\sim}{G}$ is directed, it also forces that $\bigcup_{\ell \leq k} v_{\alpha_\ell} \in \mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}}$. A contradiction. $\square$

All elements are now in place to prove the main result of this section.

Theorem 7. *Let $k \geq 2$. Assume $\lambda = \lambda^{<\theta}$, where $\theta = cf(\theta) > \aleph_1$. Then there is a finite-support iteration*

$$\bar{\mathbb{P}} = \langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta ; \alpha \leq \lambda, \beta < \lambda \rangle$$

where

(1) *$\mathbb{P}_0$ is the forcing $\mathbb{P}_*$ from Lemma 4.*
(2) *$\Vdash_{\mathbb{P}_\beta}$ "$Pr_{k+1}(\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}}_\beta)$", for every $0 < \beta < \lambda$.*
(3) *In $V^{\mathbb{P}_\lambda}$ the axiom $MA_{<\theta}(Pr_{k+1})$ holds, hence in particular (Lemma 2) every Aronszajn tree on ω_1 is special.*
(4) *$\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{Q}_{\mathcal{A}}}$ witnesses that MA(σ-k-linked) fails in $V^{\mathbb{P}_\lambda}$.*

Proof. To obtain (3), we proceed in the standard way as in all iterations forcing (some fragment of) MA, that is, we iterate all posets with the Pr_{k+1} property and having cardinality $< \theta$, which are given by some fixed bookkeeping function (see [6] or [7] for details).

Since after forcing with $\mathbb{P}_0$ the rest of the iteration $\bar{\mathbb{P}}$ has the property Pr_{k+1} (Lemma 3), (4) follows immediately from Lemma 6. $\square$

Corollary 8. *For every $k \geq 2$, ZFC plus $MA(Pr_{k+1})$ does not imply MA(σ-k-linked).*

Thus, since $MA(Pr_{k+1})$ implies both MA(σ-centerd) and "Every Aronszajn tree is special", the corollary answers in the negative and in a strong way the question from [1]: Does MA(σ-centered) plus "Every Aronszajn tree is special" imply MA(σ-linked)?

4. On destroying precalibre-$\aleph_1$ while preserving the ccc

We turn now to the second question stated in the Introduction (Steprans-Watson [9]): Is it consistent that there exists a precalibre-$\aleph_1$ poset which is ccc but does not have precalibre-$\aleph_1$ in some forcing extension that preserves cardinals?

Note that the forcing extension cannot be ccc, since ccc forcing preserves the precalibre-$\aleph_1$ property. Also, as shown in [9], assuming MA plus the Covering Lemma, every forcing that preserves cardinals also preserves the precalibre-$\aleph_1$ property. Moreover, the examples provided in [9] of cardinal-preserving forcing notions that destroy the precalibre-$\aleph_1$ they do so by actually destroying the ccc property.

A positive answer to Question 1 is provided by the following theorem. But first, let us recall a strong form of Jensen's diamond principle, *diamond-star relativized to a stationary set* S, which is also due to Jensen. For S a stationary subset of ω_1, let

$\diamondsuit^*_S$: There exists a sequence $\langle \mathcal{S}_\alpha : \alpha \in S\rangle$, where $\mathcal{S}_\alpha$ is a countable set of subsets of α, such that for every $X \subseteq \omega_1$ there is a club $C \subseteq \omega_1$ with $X \cap \alpha \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$, for every $\alpha \in C \cap S$.

The principle $\diamondsuit^*_S$ holds in the constructible universe L, for every stationary $S \subseteq \omega_1$ (see [3], 3.5, for a proof in the case $S = \omega_1$, which can be easily adapted to any stationary S). Also, $\diamondsuit^*_S$ can be forced by a σ-closed forcing notion (see [7], Chapter VII, Exercises H18 and H20, where it is shown how to force the even stronger form of diamond known as $\diamondsuit^+_S$).

Theorem 9. *It is consistent, modulo ZFC, that the CH holds and there exist*

(1) *A forcing notion T of cardinality $\aleph_1$ that preserves cardinals.*
(2) *Two posets $\mathbb{P}_0$ and $\mathbb{P}_1$ of cardinality $\aleph_1$ that have precalibre-$\aleph_1$ and such that*

$$\Vdash_T \text{“}\mathbb{P}_0, \mathbb{P}_1 \textit{ are ccc, but } \mathbb{P}_0 \times \mathbb{P}_1 \textit{ is not ccc.”}$$

Hence $\Vdash_T$ “$\mathbb{P}_0$ *and* $\mathbb{P}_1$ *don't have precalibre-*$\aleph_1$”.

Proof. Let $\{S_1, S_2\}$ be a partition of $\Omega := \{\delta < \omega_1 : \delta \text{ a limit}\}$ into two stationary sets. By a preliminary forcing, we may assume that $\diamondsuit^*_{S_1}$ holds. So, there exists $\langle \mathcal{S}_\alpha : \alpha \in S_1\rangle$, where $\mathcal{S}_\alpha$ is a countable set of subsets of α, such that for every $X \subseteq \omega_1$ there is a club $C \subseteq \omega_1$ with $X \cap \alpha \in \mathcal{S}_\alpha$, for every $\alpha \in C \cap S_1$. In particular, the CH holds. Using $\diamondsuit^*_{S_1}$, we can build an S_1-*oracle*, i.e., an $\subset$-increasing sequence $\bar{M} = \langle M_\delta : \delta \in S_1\rangle$, with M_δ countable and transitive, $\delta \in M_\delta$, $M_\delta \models$ “$ZFC^- + \delta$ is countable”, and such that for every $A \subseteq \omega_1$ there is a club $C_A \subseteq \omega_1$ such that $A \cap \delta \in M_\delta$, for every $\delta \in C_A \cap S_1$. (For the latter, one simply needs to require that $\mathcal{S}_\delta \subseteq M_\delta$, for all $\delta \in S_1$.) Moreover, we can build $\bar{M}$ so that it has the following additional property:

($*$) For every regular uncountable cardinal χ and a well ordering $<^*_\chi$ of $H(\chi)$, the set of all (universes of) countable $N \preceq \langle H(\chi), \in, <^*_\chi\rangle$ such that the Mostowski collapse of N belongs to M_δ, where $\delta := N \cap \omega_1$, is stationary in $[H(\chi)]^{\aleph_0}$.

The property ($*$) will be needed to prove that the tree partial ordering T (defined below) has many branches, and also to prove that the product partial ordering $\mathbb{Q} \times T$ (defined below) is S_1-proper (Claim 10), and so it does not collapse $\aleph_1$.

To ensure ($*$), take a big-enough regular cardinal λ and define the sequence $\bar{M}$ so that, for every $\delta \in S_1$, M_δ is the Mostowski collapse of a countable elementary substructure X of $H(\lambda)$ that contains $\bar{M} \restriction \delta$, all ordinals $\leq \delta$, and all elements of $\mathcal{S}_\delta$. To see that ($*$) holds, fix a regular uncountable cardinal χ, a well ordering $<^*_\chi$ of $H(\chi)$, and a club $E \subseteq [H(\chi)]^{\aleph_0}$. Let $\bar{N} = \langle N_\alpha : \alpha < \aleph_1\rangle$ be an $\subset$-increasing and $\in$-increasing continuous chain of elementary substructures of $\langle H(\chi), \in, <^*_\chi\rangle$ with the universe of N_α in E, for all $\alpha < \aleph_1$. We shall find $\delta \in S_1$ such that the transitive collapse of N_δ belongs to M_δ, where $\delta = N_\delta \cap \omega_1$.

Fix a bijection $h : \aleph_1 \to \bigcup_{\alpha<\aleph_1} N_\alpha$, and let $\Gamma : \aleph_1 \times \aleph_1 \to \aleph_1$ be the standard pairing function (cf. [6], 3). Observe that the set

$$D := \{\delta < \aleph_1 : \delta \text{ is closed under } \Gamma \text{ and } h \text{ maps } \delta \text{ onto } N_\delta\}$$

is a club. Now let

$$X_1 := \{\Gamma(i,j) : h(i) \in h(j)\}$$
$$X_2 := \{\Gamma(\alpha,i) : h(i) \in N_\alpha\}$$
$$X_3 := \{\Gamma(i,j) : h(i) <^*_\chi h(j)\}$$
$$X := \{3j+i : j \in X_i \text{ and } i \in \{1,2,3\}\}.$$

The set $S_1' := \{\delta \in S_1 : X \cap \delta \in M_\delta\}$ is stationary. Thus, since the set $C := \{\delta < \aleph_1 : \delta = N_\delta \cap \omega_1\}$ is a club, we can pick $\delta \in C \cap D \cap S_1'$. Since $\delta \in D$, the structure

$$Y := \langle X_2 \cap \delta, \{\langle i,j\rangle : \Gamma(i,j) \in X_1 \cap \delta\}, \{\langle i,j\rangle : \Gamma(i,j) \in X_3 \cap \delta\}\rangle$$

is isomorphic to N_δ, and therefore Y and N_δ have the same transitive collapse. And Y belongs to M_δ, because $\delta \in S_1'$. Hence, since $M_\delta \models ZFC^-$, the transitive collapse of Y belongs to M_δ. Finally, since $\delta \in C$, $\delta = N_\delta \cap \omega_1$.

We shall define now the forcing T. Let us write $\aleph_1^{<\aleph_1}$ for the set of all countable sequences of countable ordinals. Let

$T := \{\eta \in \aleph_1^{<\aleph_1} : Range(\eta) \subset S_1$, η is increasing and continuous, of successor length, and if $\varepsilon < lh(\eta)$, then $\eta \restriction \varepsilon \in M_{\eta(\varepsilon)}\}$.

Let $\leq_T$ be the partial order on T given by end-extension. Thus, $(T, \leq_T)$ is a tree. Note that, since $\delta \in M_\delta$ for every $\delta \in S_1$, if $\eta \in T$, then $\eta \in M_{supRange(\eta)}$. Also notice that if $\eta \in T$, then $\eta^\frown\langle\delta\rangle \in T$, for every $\delta \in S_1$ greater than $supRange(\eta)$. In particular, every node of T of finite length has $\aleph_1$-many extensions of any bigger finite length. Now suppose $\alpha < \omega_1$ is a limit, and suppose, inductively, that for every successor $\beta < \alpha$, every node of T of length β has $\aleph_1$-many extensions of every higher successor length below α. We claim that every $\eta \in T$ of length less than α has $\aleph_1$-many extensions in T of length $\alpha + 1$ (and in fact, the set of their suprema is stationary). For every $\delta < \omega_1$, let $T_\delta := \{\eta \in T : supRange(\eta) < \delta\}$. Notice that T_δ is countable: otherwise, uncountably-many $\eta \in T_\delta$ would have the same $supRange(\eta)$, and therefore they would all belong to the model $M_{supRange(\eta)}$, which is impossible because it is countable. Now fix a node $\eta \in T$ of length less than α, and let $B := \{b_\gamma : \gamma < \omega_1\}$ be an enumeration of all the *branches* (i.e., linearly-ordered subsets of T closed under predecessors) b of T that contain η and have length α (i.e., $\bigcup\{dom(\eta') : \eta' \in b\} = \alpha$). For a club C of δ the set $\{b_\gamma : \gamma < \delta\}$ belongs to M_δ. We shall next build a sequence $B^* := \langle b^*_\xi : \xi < \omega_1\rangle$ of branches from B so that the set $supB^* := \langle supRange(\bigcup b^*_\xi) : \xi < \omega_1\rangle$ is the increasing enumeration of a club. To this end, start by fixing an increasing sequence $\langle \alpha_n : n < \omega\rangle$ of successor ordinals converging to α, with α_0 greater than the length of η. Then let $b^*_0 := b_0$. Given b^*_ξ, let γ be the least ordinal such that $\bigcup b_\gamma(\alpha_0) > supRange(\bigcup b^*_\xi)$, and let $b^*_{\xi+1} := b_\gamma$. Finally, given b^*_ξ for all $\xi < \delta$, where $\delta < \omega_1$ is a limit ordinal, pick an increasing sequence $\langle \xi_n : n < \omega\rangle$ converging to δ.

By construction, the sequence $\langle supRange(\bigcup b^*_{\xi_n}) : n < \omega\rangle$ is increasing. Now let $f : \alpha \to \aleph_1$ be such that $f \restriction [0, \alpha_0] = \bigcup b^*_{\xi_0} \restriction [0, \alpha_0]$, and $f \restriction (\alpha_n, \alpha_{n+1}] = \bigcup b^*_{\xi_{n+1}} \restriction (\alpha_n, \alpha_{n+1}]$, for all $n < \omega$. Then set $b^*_\delta := \{f \restriction \beta : \beta < \alpha \text{ is a successor}\}$. One can easily check that b^*_δ is a branch of T of length α with $supRange(\bigcup b^*_\delta) = sup\{supRange(\bigcup b^*_\xi) : \xi < \zeta\}$. Finally, notice that if $\delta \in S_1 \cap C$ is greater than α and belongs to the club enumerated by $supB^*$, then since $M_\delta \models$ "δ is countable", we can pick the sequences $\langle \alpha_n : n < \omega\rangle$ and $\langle \xi_n : n < \omega\rangle$ in M_δ. Then the sequence $\langle b^*_{\xi_n} : n < \omega\rangle$ belongs to M_δ, and therefore $(\bigcup b^*_\delta)^\frown\langle\delta\rangle \in T$.

By $(*)$ the set of all countable $N \preceq \langle H(\aleph_2), \in, <^*_{\aleph_2}\rangle$ that contain B^* and $\langle \alpha_n : n < \omega\rangle$, with $\alpha \subseteq N$, and such that the Mostowski collapse of N belongs to M_δ, where $\delta := N \cap \omega_1$, is stationary in $[H(\chi)]^{\aleph_0}$. So, since the set $Lim(supB^*)$ of limit points of $supB^*$ is a club, there is such an N with $\delta := N \cap \omega_1 \in Lim(supB^*)$. If $\bar{N}$ is the transitive collapse of N, we have that $B^* \restriction \delta \in \bar{N} \in M_\delta$, and so in M_δ we can build, as above, the branch b^*_δ. Therefore, since $\delta = supRange(\bigcup b^*_\delta)$, we have that $\bigcup b^*_\delta \cup \{\langle \alpha, \delta\rangle\} \in T$ and extends η. We have thus shown that η has $\aleph_1$-many extensions in T of length $\alpha + 1$. Even more, the set $\{supRange(\bigcup b) : b \text{ is a branch of length } \alpha + 1 \text{ that extends } \eta\}$ is stationary.

Note however that since the complement of S_1 is stationary, T has no branch of length ω_1, because the range of such a branch would be a club contained in S_1. But since every $\eta \in T$ has extensions of length $\alpha + 1$, for every α greater than or equal to the length of η, forcing with $(T, \geq_T)$ yields a branch of T of length ω_1.

In order to obtain the forcing notions $\mathbb{P}_0$ and $\mathbb{P}_1$ claimed by the theorem, we need first to force with the forcing $\mathbb{Q}$, which we define as follows. For u a subset of T, let $[u]^2_T$ be the set of all pairs $\{\eta, \nu\} \subseteq u$ such that $\eta \neq \nu$ and η and ν are $<_T$-comparable. Let

$$\mathbb{Q} := \{p : [u]^2_T \to \{0, 1\} : u \text{ is a finite subset of } T\},$$

ordered by reversed inclusion.

It is easily seen that $\mathbb{Q}$ is ccc, and it has cardinality $\aleph_1$, so forcing with $\mathbb{Q}$ does not collapse cardinals, does not change cofinalities, and preserves cardinal arithmetic. (In fact, $\mathbb{Q}$ is equivalent, as a forcing notion, to the poset for adding $\aleph_1$ Cohen reals, which is σ-centered, but we shall not make use of this fact.)

Notice that if $G \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ is a generic filter over V, then $\bigcup G : [T]^2_T \to \{0, 1\}$.

Recall that, for $S \subseteq \aleph_1$ stationary, a forcing notion $\mathbb{P}$ is called *S-proper* if for all (some) large-enough regular cardinals χ and all (stationary-many) countable $\langle N, \in\rangle \preceq \langle H(\chi), \in\rangle$ that contain $\mathbb{P}$ and such that $N \cap \aleph_1 \in S$, and all $p \in \mathbb{P} \cap N$, there is a condition $q \leq p$ that is $(N, \mathbb{P})$-generic. If $\mathbb{P}$ is S-proper, then it does not collapse $\aleph_1$. (See [8], or [4] for details.)

Claim 10. *The forcing $\mathbb{Q} \times T$ is S_1-proper, hence it does not collapse $\aleph_1$.*

Proof of the claim. Let χ be a large-enough regular cardinal, and let $<^*_\chi$ be a well-ordering of $H(\chi)$. Let $N \preceq \langle H(\chi), \in, <^*_\chi\rangle$ be countable and such that $\mathbb{Q} \times T$ belongs to N, $\delta := N \cap \aleph_1 \in S_1$, and the Mostowski collapse of N

belongs to M_δ. Fix $(q_0, \eta_0) \in (\mathbb{Q} \times T) \cap N$. It will be sufficient to find a condition $\eta_* \in T$ such that $\eta_0 \leq_T \eta_*$ and (q_0, η_*) is $(N, \mathbb{Q} \times T)$-generic.

Let

$$\mathbb{Q}_\delta := \{p \in \mathbb{Q} : \text{ if } \{\eta, \nu\} \in dom(p), \text{ then } \eta, \nu \in T_\delta\}.$$

Thus, $\mathbb{Q}_\delta$ is countable. Moreover, notice that $T_\delta = T \cap N$, and therefore $\mathbb{Q}_\delta = \mathbb{Q} \cap N$. Hence, T_δ and $\mathbb{Q}_\delta$ are the Mostowski collapses of T and $\mathbb{Q}$, respectively, and so they belong to M_δ.

In M_δ, let $\langle (p_n, D_n) : n < \omega \rangle$ list all pairs (p, D) such that $p \in \mathbb{Q}_\delta$, and D is a dense open subset of $\mathbb{Q}_\delta \times T_\delta$ that belongs to the Mostowski collapse of N. That is, D is the Mostowski collapse of a dense open subset of $\mathbb{Q} \times T$ that belongs to N. .

Also in M_δ, fix an increasing sequence $\langle \delta_n : n < \omega \rangle$ converging to δ, and let

$$D'_n := \{(p, \nu) \in D_n : lh(\nu) > \delta_n\}.$$

Clearly, D'_n is dense open.

Note that, as the Mostowski collapse of N belongs to M_δ, we have that $<^*_\chi \restriction (\mathbb{Q}_\delta \times T_\delta) = (<^*_\chi \restriction (\mathbb{Q} \times T)) \cap N \in M_\delta$.

Now, still in M_δ, and starting with (q_0, η_0), we inductively choose a sequence $\langle (q_n, \eta_n) : n < \omega \rangle$, with $q_n \in \mathbb{Q}_\delta$ and $\eta_n \in T_\delta$, and such that if $n = m + 1$, then:

(a) $p_n \geq q_n$ and $\eta_m <_T \eta_n$.
(b) $(q_n, \eta_n) \in D'_n$.
(c) (q_n, η_n) is the $<^*_\chi$-least such that (a) and (b) hold.

Then, $\eta_* := (\bigcup_n \eta_n) \cup \{\langle \delta, \delta \rangle\} \in T$, and $\eta^* \in M_\delta$, hence $(q_0, \eta_*) \in \mathbb{Q} \times T$. Clearly, $(q_0, \eta_*) \leq (q_0, \eta_0)$. So, we only need to check that (q_0, η_*) is $(N, \mathbb{Q} \times T)$-generic.

Fix an open dense $E \subseteq \mathbb{Q} \times T$ that belongs to N. We need to see that $E \cap N$ is predense below (q_0, η_*). So, fix $(r, \nu) \leq (q_0, \eta_*)$. Since $\mathbb{Q}$ is ccc, q_0 is $(N, \mathbb{Q})$-generic, so we can find $r' \in \{p : (p, \eta) \in E, \text{ some } \eta\} \cap N$ that is compatible with r. Let n be such that $p_n = r'$ and D_n is the Mostowski collapse of E. Then (p_n, η_n) belongs to the transitive collapse of E, hence to $E \cap N$, and is compatible with (r, ν), as $(p_n, \eta_*) \leq (p_n, \eta_n)$. □

We thus conclude that if $G \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ is a filter generic over V, then in $V[G]$ the forcing T does not collapse $\aleph_1$, and therefore, being of cardinality $\aleph_1$, it preserves cardinals, cofinalities, and the cardinal arithmetic.

We shall now define the $\mathbb{Q}$-names for the forcing notions $\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{P}}_\ell$, for $\ell \in \{0, 1\}$, as follows: in $V^{\mathbb{Q}}$, let $\underset{\sim}{b} = \bigcup \underset{\sim}{G}$, where $\underset{\sim}{G}$ is the standard $\mathbb{Q}$-name for the $\mathbb{Q}$-generic filter over V. Then let

$$\underset{\sim}{\mathbb{P}}_\ell := \{(w, c) : w \subseteq T \text{ is finite, } c \text{ is a function from } w \text{ into } \omega \text{ such that if } \{\eta, \nu\} \in [w]^2_T \text{ and } \underset{\sim}{b}(\{\eta, \nu\}) = \ell, \text{ then } c(\eta) \neq c(\nu)\}.$$

A condition (w, c) is stronger than a condition (v, d) if and only if $w \supseteq v$ and $c \supseteq d$.

We shall show that if G is $\mathbb{Q}$-generic over V, then in the extension $V[G]$, the partial orderings $\mathbb{P}_\ell = \underset{\sim}{\mathbb{P}}_\ell[G]$, for $\ell \in \{0, 1\}$, and T are as required.

Claim 11. *In $V[G]$, $\mathbb{P}_\ell$ has precalibre-$\aleph_1$.*

Proof of the claim. Assume $p_\alpha = (w_\alpha, c_\alpha) \in \mathbb{P}_\ell$, for $\alpha < \omega_1$. We shall find an uncountable $S \subseteq \aleph_1$ such that $\{p_\alpha : \alpha \in S\}$ is finite-wise compatible. For each $\delta \in S_2$, let

$$s_\delta := \{\eta{\restriction}(\gamma{+}1) : \eta \in w_\delta, \text{ and } \gamma \text{ is maximal such that } \gamma < lh(\eta) \wedge \eta(\gamma) < \delta\}.$$

As η is an increasing and continuous sequence of ordinals from S_1, hence disjoint from S_2, the set s_δ is well-defined. Notice that s_δ is a finite subset of $T_\delta := \{\eta \in T : supRange(\eta) < \delta\}$, which is countable.

Let $s^1_\delta := w_\delta \cap T_\delta$. Note that $s^1_\delta \subseteq s_\delta$.

Let $f : S_2 \to \omega_1$ be given by $f(\delta) = max\{supRange(\eta) : \eta \in s_\delta\}$. Thus, f is regressive, hence constant on a stationary $S_3 \subseteq S_2$. Let δ_0 be the constant value of f on S_3. Then, $s_\delta \subseteq T_{\delta_0}$, for every $\delta \in S_3$. So, since T_{δ_0} is countable, there exist $S_4 \subseteq S_3$ stationary and s_* such that $s_\delta = s_*$, for every $\delta \in S_4$. Further, there is a stationary $S_5 \subseteq S_4$ and s^1_* and c_* such that for all $\delta \in S_5$,

$$s^1_\delta = s^1_*,\ c_\delta \restriction s^1_* = c_*, \text{ and } \forall \alpha < \delta (w_\alpha \subseteq T_\delta).$$

Hence, if $\delta_1 < \delta_2$ are from S_5, then not only $w_{\delta_1} \cap w_{\delta_2} = s^1_*$, but also if $\eta_1 \in w_{\delta_1} - s^1_*$ and $\eta_2 \in w_{\delta_2} - s^1_*$, then η_1 and η_2 are $<_T$-incomparable: for suppose otherwise, say $\eta_1 <_T \eta_2$. If $\gamma + 1 = lh(\eta_1)$, then $\eta_2 \restriction (\gamma+1) = \eta_1 <_T \eta_2$, and $\eta_2(\gamma) = \eta_1(\gamma) < \delta_2$, by choice of S_5. Hence, by the definition of s_{δ_2}, $\eta_2 \restriction (\gamma + 1) = \eta_1$ is an initial segment of some member of $s_{\delta_2} = s_*$, and so it belongs to T_{δ_1}, hence $\eta_1 \in s^1_*$, contradicting the assumption that $\eta_1 \notin s^1_*$.

So, $\{p_\delta : \delta \in S_5\}$ is as required. □

It only remains to show that forcing with T over $V[G]$ preserves the ccc-ness of $\mathbb{P}_0$ and $\mathbb{P}_1$, but makes their product not ccc.

Claim 12. *If G_T is T-generic over $V[G]$, then in the generic extension $V[G][G_T]$, the forcing $\mathbb{P}_\ell$ is ccc.*

Proof of the claim. First notice that, by the Product Lemma (see [6], 15.9), G is $\mathbb{Q}$-generic over $V[G_T]$, and $V[G][G_T] = V[G_T][G]$. Now suppose $\underset{\sim}{A} = \{(\underset{\sim}{w}_\alpha, \underset{\sim}{c}_\alpha) : \alpha < \omega_1\} \in V[G_T]$ is a $\mathbb{Q}$-name for an uncountable subset of $\mathbb{P}_\ell$. For each $\alpha < \omega_1$, let $p_\alpha \in \mathbb{Q}$ and (w_α, c_α) be such that $p_\alpha \Vdash$ "$(\underset{\sim}{w}_\alpha, \underset{\sim}{c}_\alpha) = (w_\alpha, c_\alpha)$". Let u_α be such that $dom(p_\alpha) = [u_\alpha]^2_T$. By extending p_α, if necessary, we may assume that $w_\alpha \subseteq u_\alpha$, for all $\alpha < \omega_1$. We shall find $\alpha \neq \beta$ and a condition p that extends both p_α and p_β and forces that (w_α, c_α) and (w_β, c_β) are compatible. For this, first extend (w_α, c_α) to (u_α, d_α) by letting d_α give different values in $\omega \setminus Range(c_\alpha)$ to all $\eta \in u_\alpha \setminus w_\alpha$. We may assume that the set $\{u_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ forms a Δ-system with root r. Moreover, we may assume that p_α restricted to $[r]^2_T$ is the same for all $\alpha < \omega_1$, and also that d_α restricted to r is the same for all $\alpha < \omega_1$. Now pick $\alpha \neq \beta$ and let $p : [u_\alpha \cup u_\beta]^2_T \to \{0,1\}$ be such that $p \restriction [u_\alpha]^2_T = p_\alpha$, $p \restriction [u_\beta]^2_T = p_\beta$, and $p(\{\eta, \nu\}) \neq \ell$, for all other pairs in $[u_\alpha \cup u_\beta]^2_T$. Then, p extends both p_α and p_β, and forces that (u_α, d_α) and (u_β, d_β) are compatible, hence it forces that (w_α, c_α) and (w_β, c_β) are compatible. □

But in $V[G][G_T]$, the product $\mathbb{P}_0 \times \mathbb{P}_1$ is not ccc. For let $\eta^* = \bigcup G_T$. For every $\alpha < \omega_1$, let $p^\ell_\alpha := (\{\eta^* \restriction (\alpha+1)\}, c^\ell_\alpha) \in \mathbb{P}_\ell$, where $c^\ell_\alpha(\eta^* \restriction (\alpha+1)) = 0$. Then the set $\{(p^0_\alpha, p^1_\alpha) : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ is an uncountable antichain.

□

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