

Planting Kurepa Trees And Killing Jech–Kunen Trees In a Model By Using One Inaccessible Cardinal ¹

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Abstract

By an ω_1 -tree we mean a tree of power ω_1 and height ω_1 . Under CH and $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ we call an ω_1 -tree a Jech–Kunen tree if it has κ many branches for some κ strictly between ω_1 and 2^{ω_1} . In this paper we prove that, assuming the existence of one inaccessible cardinal, (1) it is consistent with CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ that there exist Kurepa trees and there are no Jech–Kunen trees, which answers a question of [Ji2], (2) it is consistent with CH plus $2^{\omega_1} = \omega_4$ that only Kurepa trees with ω_3 many branches exist, which answers another question of [Ji2].

An partially ordered set, or poset for short, $\langle T, <_T \rangle$ is called a tree if for every $t \in T$ the set $\{s \in T : s <_T t\}$ is well-ordered under $<_T$. The order type of that set is called the height of t in T , denoted by $ht(t)$. We will not distinguish a tree from its base set. For every ordinal α , let T_α , the α -th level of T , $= \{t \in T : ht(t) = \alpha\}$ and $T \upharpoonright \alpha = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} T_\beta$. Let $ht(T)$, the height of T , is the smallest ordinal α such that $T_\alpha = \emptyset$. By a branch of T we mean a linearly ordered subset of T which intersects every nonempty level of T . Let $\mathcal{B}(T)$ be the set of all branches of T . T' is called a subtree of T if $T' \subseteq T$, $<_{T'} = <_T \cap T' \times T'$ (T' inherits the order of T) and for every $\alpha < ht(T')$, $T'_\alpha \subseteq T_\alpha$.

T is called an ω_1 -tree if $|T| = \omega_1$ and $ht(T) = \omega_1$. An ω_1 -tree T is called a Kurepa tree if $|\mathcal{B}(T)| > \omega_1$ and for every $\alpha \in \omega_1$, $|T_\alpha| < \omega_1$. An ω_1 -tree is called a Jech–Kunen tree if $\omega_1 < |\mathcal{B}(T)| < 2^{\omega_1}$.

T. Jech in [Je1] constructed by forcing a model of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$, in which there is a Jech–Kunen tree. In fact, it is a Kurepa tree with fewer than 2^{ω_1} -many branches. Later, K. Kunen [K1] found a model of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$, in which there are neither Kurepa trees nor Jech–Kunen trees. In his paper he gave an equivalent form of Jech–Kunen trees in terms of compact Hausdorff spaces. The detailed proof can be found in [Ju, Theorem 4.8].

The second author in [Ji1] started discussing the differences between the existence of Kurepa trees and the existence of Jech–Kunen trees. He showed that it is independent

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of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ that there exists a Kurepa tree which has no Jech–Kunen subtrees. He also showed that it is independent of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ that there exists a Jech–Kunen tree which has no Kurepa subtrees. In his proofs some strongly inaccessible cardinals were assumed and later, Kunen eliminated the large cardinal assumption for one of the proofs.

In [SJ], the both authors answered a question of [Ji2] by proving that, assuming the existence of one inaccessible cardinal, it is consistent with CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ that there exist Jech–Kunen trees and there are no Kurepa trees.

In [Ji2], the second author proved that, assuming the existence of two inaccessible cardinals, it is consistent with CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ that there exist Kurepa trees and there are no Jech–Kunen trees.

Since the consistency of the nonexistence of Jech–Kunen trees implies the consistency of the existence of an inaccessible cardinal [Ju, Theorem 4.10], we have to use at least one inaccessible cardinal to build a model of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$, in which there are Kurepa trees but there are no Jech–Kunen trees. The question whether one inaccessible cardinal is enough was asked in [Ji2]. In this paper, we will give a positive answer to the question. We also discover that the same techniques can be used to answer another question in [Ji2] by constructing a model of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} = \omega_4$, in which only the Kurepa trees with ω_3 -many branches exist.

First let's look at the second author's original idea in [Ji2] to construct a model of CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$, in which there are Kurepa trees and there are no Jech–Kunen trees, by using two inaccessible cardinals. Let $\kappa_1 < \kappa_2$ be two strongly inaccessible cardinals in a model M . First, Jin collapses κ_2 down to κ_1^+ by forcing with a $< \kappa_1$ -support Lévy collapsing order. Next, he collapses κ_1 down to ω_1 by forcing with a finite support Lévy collapsing order. This step will create a very homogeneous Kurepa tree. Then he force with that Kurepa tree λ -many times for some regular cardinal λ which is greater than κ_2 . In the resulting model, that Kurepa tree has λ -many branches and $\lambda = 2^{\omega_1}$. In that model there are no Jech–Kunen trees.

If we want to obtain the same result by using only one inaccessible cardinal, we may have to find a way to create a homogeneous ω_1 -tree with every level countable, without the assistance of large cardinals. Then the questions arise. First, how can we create the desired tree? Second, can we force with that tree for multiple times (with countable supports) without collapsing ω_1 . (Note that a normal ω_1 -tree with every level countable is never ω_1 -closed.)

In this paper, we construct a homogeneous generic ω_1 -tree with every level countable by forcing with an ω_1 -closed poset, whose elements are countable homogeneous normal subtrees of $\langle 2^{<\omega_1}, \subseteq \rangle$. The generic tree is, in fact, a Suslin tree. Then we force with that generic tree λ -many times with countable supports. We will prove that this two-step forcing adds no new countable sequences of ordinals, hence it will not collapse ω_1 . We will also prove that if the ground model is Silver's model (see [K2, pp. 259]), then in the final model there are no Jech–Kunen trees.

Before proving our results we need more notations and definitions.

A tree T is called normal if,

(1) every $t \in T$, which is not in the top level of T , has at least two immediate successors,

(2) for every limit ordinal $\alpha < ht(T)$ and every $B \in \mathcal{B}(T \upharpoonright \alpha)$, there exist at most one least upper bound of B in T ,

(3) for every $t \in T$ and α such that $ht(t) < \alpha < ht(T)$, there exists $t' \in T_\alpha$ such that $t <_T t'$.

Without loss of generality, we consider only the trees which are subtrees of $\langle 2^{<\omega_1}, \subseteq \rangle$ with the unique root \emptyset . Let T be a tree and $B \subseteq T$ be a totally ordered subset of T . Then $\bigcup B$ is the only candidate for the least upper bound of B in T .

Let $\alpha \in \omega_1$ and $s, t \in 2^\alpha$. We define a map $F_{s,t}$ from $2^{<\omega_1}$ to $2^{<\omega_1}$. Let $u \in 2^\beta$ for some $\beta < \omega_1$. The domain of $F_{s,t}(u)$ is β and for every $\gamma < \beta$, if $\gamma < \alpha$, then let

$$F_{s,t}(u)(\gamma) = u(\gamma) + t(\gamma) - s(\gamma) \pmod{2},$$

otherwise let $F_{s,t}(u)(\gamma) = u(\gamma)$.

Lemma 1. $F_{s,t}(s) = t$, $F_{s,t}(t) = s$ and $F_{s,t}$ is an isomorphism from $\langle 2^{<\beta}, \subseteq \rangle$ to $\langle 2^{<\beta}, \subseteq \rangle$ for any $\beta \leq \omega_1$.

Proof: Trivial. \square

A normal tree T is called homogeneous if for any $\alpha < ht(T)$, for any $s, t \in T_\alpha$, $F_{s,t} \upharpoonright T$ is an isomorphism from T to T .

Let

$$\mathbb{P}_{hom} = \{T : T \text{ is a countable homogeneous normal subtree of } \langle 2^{<\omega_1}, \subseteq \rangle\}$$

be a poset ordered by letting $T < T'$ iff $ht(T') < ht(T)$ and $T' = T \upharpoonright ht(T')$.

Lemma 2. *Let \mathcal{T} be a totally ordered subset of \mathbb{P}_{hom} . Then $\bigcup \mathcal{T}$ is a homogeneous tree. Moreover, if \mathcal{T} is countable, then $\bigcup \mathcal{T} \in \mathbb{P}_{hom}$.*

Proof: Trivial. \square

Remark: Above lemma says that \mathbb{P}_{hom} is ω_1 -closed, which means that every countable decreasing sequence in \mathbb{P}_{hom} has a lower bound in \mathbb{P}_{hom} .

Lemma 3. *Let $T \in \mathbb{P}_{hom}$ and $ht(T) = \alpha$ for some limit ordinal $\alpha < \omega_1$. Let \mathcal{C} be a countable subset of $\mathcal{B}(T)$. Then there exists $\bar{T} \in \mathbb{P}_{hom}$ such that $\bar{T} < T$ and for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, $\bigcup C \in \bar{T}_\alpha$.*

Proof: Without loss of generality, we can assume that for every $t \in T$, there exists $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $t \in C$. (This will guarantee the normality of the resulting tree.) We now construct inductively a sequence of countable trees $\langle T_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ such that:

- (1) $T_0 = T \cup \{\bigcup C : C \in \mathcal{C}\}$,
- (2) for every $n \in \omega$, $ht(T_n) = \alpha + 1$ and
- (3) for every $n \in \omega$,

$$T_{n+1} = T_n \bigcup \{F_{s,t}(u) : s, t \in T_n, ht(s) = ht(t) \text{ and } u \in (T_n)_\alpha\}.$$

Note that if I is an isomorphism from T to T , then for every $B \in \mathcal{B}(T)$, $I[B] \in \mathcal{B}(T)$.

Let $\bar{T} = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} T_n$. It is obvious that \bar{T} is countable and for any $s, t \in \bar{T}$ such that $ht(s) = ht(t)$, $F_{s,t}$ is an isomorphism from \bar{T} to \bar{T} . Hence $\bar{T} \in \mathbb{P}_{hom}$, $\bar{T} < T$ and for every $C \in \mathcal{C}$, $\bigcup C \in T_0 \subseteq \bar{T}$. \square

Next we discuss forcing method. For the terminology and basic facts of forcing, see [K2] and [Je2]. We always assume the consistency of *ZFC* and let M be always a countable transitive model of *ZFC*. In the forcing arguments, we always let \dot{a} be a name of a . For every element a in the ground model, we may use a itself as its name. Let \mathbb{P} be a poset in a model M , \dot{a} be a \mathbb{P} -name for a and G be a \mathbb{P} -generic filter over M . Then \dot{a}_G is the value of \dot{a} in $M[G]$ (see [K2, pp. 189] for the definition of \dot{a}_G).

Let I, J be two sets. Let

$$Fn(I, J, \omega_1) = \{p : p \subseteq I \times J \text{ is a function and } |p| < \omega_1\}$$

be a poset ordered by reverse inclusion. Let I be a subset of a cardinal κ . Let

$$Lv(I, \omega_1) =$$

$\{p : p \subseteq (I \times \omega_1) \times \kappa \text{ is a function, } |p| < \omega_1 \text{ and } \forall \langle \alpha, \beta \rangle \in \text{dom}(p)(p(\alpha, \beta) \in \alpha)\}$

be a poset ordered by reverse inclusion. The poset $Lv(\kappa, \mu)$ for some regular cardinals $\kappa > \mu$ is usually called a $< \mu$ -support Lévy collapsing order. Let T be a tree and I be an index set. For a function p from I to T , let $\text{supt}(p)$, the support of p , be the set $\{i \in I : p(i) \neq \emptyset\}$. Let

$$\mathbb{P}(T, I, \omega_1) = \{p : p \in T^I, |\text{supt}(p)| < \omega_1\}.$$

For any $p, p' \in \mathbb{P}(T, I, \omega_1)$, define $p \leq p'$ iff for every $i \in I$, $p'(i) \leq_T p(i)$. Let \mathbb{R} be a poset and \dot{T} be an \mathbb{R} -name for a tree T . Let

$$\mathbb{P}(\dot{T}, I, \omega_1) = \{\dot{q} : \dot{q} \in (\dot{T})^I, |\text{supt}(\dot{q})| < \omega_1\}.$$

Then $\mathbb{P}(\dot{T}, I, \omega_1)$ is an \mathbb{R} -name for the poset $\mathbb{P}(T, I, \omega_1)$. Let $\mathbb{Q} = \mathbb{P}(T, I, \omega_1)$ (or $\mathbb{P}(\dot{T}, I, \omega_1)$) and $J \subseteq I$. We denote $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J$ for the set $\{p \upharpoonright J : p \in \mathbb{Q}\}$. If H is a \mathbb{Q} -generic filter, then let $H_J = \{p \upharpoonright J : p \in H\}$.

Lemma 4. *Let T be an ω_1 -tree and \mathbb{P} be an ω_1 -closed poset in a model M . Let G be a \mathbb{P} -generic filter over M . Assume that there exists a branch of T in $M[G] \setminus M$. Then T is neither a Kurepa tree nor a Jech-Kunen tree in M . Moreover, there exists an isomorphic embedding from $\langle 2^{<\omega_1}, \subseteq \rangle$ into T .*

Proof: See [K2, pp. 260] and [Ju, Theorem 4.9]. \square

Lemma 5. *Let M be a model, $\mathbb{P} = (\mathbb{P}_{\text{hom}})^M$ and G be a \mathbb{P} -generic filter over M . Let $T_G = \bigcup G$. Then the generic tree T_G is a homogeneous normal ω_1 -tree with every level countable. In fact, T_G is a Suslin tree.*

Proof: See [Je2, Theorem 48] for the proof. The homogeneity of T_G follows from Lemma 2. \square

Lemma 6. *Let M be a model, I be an index set in M , $\mathbb{P} = (\mathbb{P}_{\text{hom}})^M$, $T_{\dot{G}}$ be \mathbb{P} -name for the \mathbb{P} -generic tree T_G , and $\dot{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{P}(T_{\dot{G}}, I, \omega_1)$, which is a \mathbb{P} -name for $\mathbb{P}(T_G, I, \omega_1)$. Let $G * H$ be a $\mathbb{P} * \dot{\mathbb{Q}}$ -generic filter over M . Then $M^\omega \cap M[G * H] \subseteq M$.*

Proof: Suppose that there is an $f \in M^\omega \cap M[G * H]$ such that $f \notin M$. Let $\langle p, \dot{q} \rangle \in \mathbb{P} * \dot{\mathbb{Q}}$ such that

$$\langle p, \dot{q} \rangle \Vdash \dot{f} \in A^\omega \setminus M$$

for some $A \in M$.

We now want to construct a sequence $\langle \langle p_n, \dot{q}_n \rangle \in \mathbb{P} * \dot{\mathbb{Q}} : n \in \omega \rangle$ in M such that for every $n \in \omega$,

- (1) $\langle p_{n+1}, \dot{q}_{n+1} \rangle \leq \langle p_n, \dot{q}_n \rangle \leq \langle p, \dot{q} \rangle$,
- (2) $\exists a_n \in A (\langle p_n, \dot{q}_n \rangle \Vdash \dot{f}(n) = a_n)$,
- (3) $\forall i \in \text{supt}(\dot{q}_n) \exists t_n(i) \in p_n \setminus p_{n-1} (p_n \Vdash \dot{q}_n(i) = t_n(i))$.

The contradiction follows from the construction. Let $\bar{p}_\omega = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} p_n$. For every $i \in \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \text{supt}(\dot{q}_n)$, let

$$C_i = \{t \in \bar{p}_\omega : \exists n \in \omega, t < t_n(i)\}.$$

By (3), $C_i \in \mathcal{B}(\bar{p}_\omega)$. By Lemma 3, there is $p_\omega \in \mathbb{P}$, $p_\omega \leq \bar{p}_\omega$ such that $\bigcup C_i \in p_\omega$. Define \dot{q}_ω from I to $T_{\dot{G}}$ such that $\dot{q}_\omega(i) = \bigcup C_i$ if $i \in \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \text{supt}(\dot{q}_n)$ and $\dot{q}_\omega(i) = \emptyset$ otherwise. (In fact, q is in M .) Then $\langle p_\omega, \dot{q}_\omega \rangle \leq \langle p_n, \dot{q}_n \rangle$ for every $n \in \omega$. Hence, for every $n \in \omega$,

$$\langle p_\omega, \dot{q}_\omega \rangle \Vdash \dot{f}(n) = a_n.$$

This contradicts $f \notin M$.

Assume that we have already had $\langle p_n, \dot{q}_n \rangle$ for every $n \leq m$.

First, let $\langle r, \dot{s} \rangle \leq \langle p_m, \dot{q}_m \rangle$ and $a_{m+1} \in A$ such that

$$\langle r, \dot{s} \rangle \Vdash \dot{f}(m+1) = a_{m+1}.$$

For every $i \in \text{supt}(\dot{s})$,

$$r \Vdash \exists \alpha \in \omega_1 (\dot{s}(i) \in 2^\alpha).$$

Then there exist $\alpha \in \omega_1$ and $r' \leq r$ such that

$$r' \Vdash \dot{s}(i) \in 2^\alpha.$$

Since \mathbb{P} is ω_1 -closed and

$$r' \Vdash \text{The domain of } \dot{s}(i) \text{ is } \alpha, \text{ a countable ordinal.}$$

then there exist $t(i) \in 2^\alpha$ and $r'' \leq r'$ such that

$$r'' \Vdash \dot{s}(i) = t(i).$$

Let $r''' \leq r''$ such that $ht(r''') > \max\{\alpha, ht(p_m)\}$. Then

$$r''' \Vdash \dot{s}(i) = t(i) \in r'''$$

because $\Vdash \dot{s}(i) \in T_{\dot{G}}$.

Since $\text{supt}(\dot{s})$ is countable and \mathbb{P} is ω_1 -closed, then we can find $p_{m+1} \leq r'''$ such that

$$\forall i \in \text{supt}(\dot{s}) \exists \alpha < \text{ht}(p_{m+1}) \exists t(i) \in (p_{m+1})_\alpha (p_{m+1} \Vdash \dot{s}(i) = t(i)).$$

Let $t_{m+1}(i) \in p_{m+1} \setminus p_m$ such that $t(i) \leq t_{m+1}(i)$ and define $\dot{q}_{m+1}(i) = t_{m+1}(i)$ if $i \in \text{supt}(\dot{s})$ and $\dot{q}_{m+1}(i) = \emptyset$ otherwise. This ends the construction and the sequence we have constructed does obviously satisfy (1), (2) and (3). \square

Remark: The poset $\mathbb{P} * \dot{\mathbb{Q}}$ in Lemma 6 is, in fact, strategically complete. Let \mathbb{R} be any poset. Two players, I and II , choose from \mathbb{R} successively the members of a decreasing sequence

$$a_0 \geq b_0 \geq a_1 \geq b_1 \geq \dots \geq a_n \geq b_n \geq \dots$$

I chooses the a_n 's and II chooses the b_n 's. II wins the game if and only if the sequence has a lower bound in \mathbb{R} . We call \mathbb{R} strategically complete if II has a winning strategy. It has been shown that \mathbb{R} is strategically complete if and only if there exists a poset \mathbb{S} such that $\mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{S}$ has a dense subset which is ω_1 -closed (see [Je3, pp. 90]).

Theorem 7. *Assuming the existence of an inaccessible cardinal, it is consistent with CH plus $2^{\omega_1} > \omega_2$ that there exist Kurepa tree but there are no Jech-Kunen trees.*

Proof: Let M be a model of GCH, κ be an inaccessible cardinal and $\lambda > \kappa$ be a regular cardinal in M . In M , let $\mathbb{P}_1 = Lv(\kappa, \omega_1)$, $\mathbb{P}_2 = \mathbb{P}_{\text{hom}}$, $T_{\dot{G}_2}$ be a \mathbb{P}_2 -name for the \mathbb{P}_2 -generic tree $T_{G_2} = \bigcup G_2$, where G_2 is a \mathbb{P}_2 -generic filter, and $\dot{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathbb{P}(T_{\dot{G}_2}, \lambda, \omega_1)$. Let $G_1 \times (G_2 * H)$ be a $\mathbb{P}_1 \times (\mathbb{P}_2 * \dot{\mathbb{Q}})$ -generic filter over M . We will show that $M[G_1 \times (G_2 * H)] = M[G_1][G_2 * H]$ is the model we are looking for.

Claim 7.1 $M^\omega \cap M[G_1][G_2 * H] \subseteq M$.

Proof of Claim 7.1 : By Lemma 6, $M^\omega \cap M[G_2 * H] \subseteq M$. This implies that \mathbb{P}_1 is still ω_1 -closed in $M[G_2 * H]$. Hence $(M[G_2 * H])^\omega \cap M[G_2 * H][G_1] \subseteq M[G_2 * H]$. So for every $f \in M^\omega \cap M[G_2 * H][G_1]$, f is in $M[G_2 * H]$ and hence, f is in M . The claim is true because $M[G_1][G_2 * H] = M[G_2 * H][G_1]$.

Claim 7.2 $\mathbb{P}_1 \times (\mathbb{P}_2 * \dot{\mathbb{Q}})$ has the κ -c.c..

Proof of Claim 7.2 : A poset \mathbb{R} is called λ -centered for some regular cardinal λ if for any subset $S \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ and $|S| \geq \lambda$, there exists $S' \subseteq S$, $|S'| \geq \lambda$, such that any two elements in S' are compatible. By a simple Δ -system lemma argument, we can

show that \mathbb{P}_1 is κ -centered. Since $|\mathbb{P}_2| = \omega_1$, then $|T_{\dot{G}_2}| \leq (|\mathbb{P}_2|^{\omega_1})^{\omega_1} = \omega_2$. Again by a simple Δ -system lemma argument, we can show that $\mathbb{P}_2 * \dot{Q}$ is κ -centered. In fact, it is also ω_3 -centered. Hence $\mathbb{P}_1 \times (\mathbb{P}_2 * \dot{Q})$ is κ -centered, which implies the κ -c.c..

Remark: By Claim 1 and Claim 2 and the fact that $M[G_1] \models [CH + 2^{\omega_1} = \omega_2 = \kappa]$, we know that ω_1 and all the cardinals greater than or equal to κ in M is preserved in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$. We also know that $M[G_1][G_2 * H] \models [CH + 2^{\omega_1} = \lambda > \kappa]$.

Claim 7.3 T_{G_2} is a Kurepa tree with λ -many branches in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$.

Proof of Claim 7.3 : It is obvious that T_{G_2} is an ω_1 -tree with every level countable (in fact, it is a Suslin tree in $M[G_2]$). In $M[G_1][G_2]$, $\dot{Q}_{G_2} = \mathbb{P}(T_{G_2}, \lambda, \omega_1)$ is a countable support (note that no new countable sequences of ordinals are added) product of λ -many copies of T_{G_2} . Then forcing with \mathbb{Q} will add at least λ -many new branches to T_{G_2} . Hence $\lambda \leq |\mathcal{B}(T_{G_2})| \leq 2^{\omega_1} = \lambda$.

Claim 7.4 There are no Jech-Kunen trees in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$.

Proof of Claim 7.4 : Suppose that T is a Jech-Kunen tree in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$.

Since $|T| = \omega_1$, then there exists a cardinal $\theta < \kappa$ and a subset I of λ with $|I| \leq \omega_2$ such that $T \in M[G'_1][G_2 * H_I]$, where $G'_1 = G_1 \cap Lv(\theta, \omega_1)$ and $H_I = H \cap \mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright I$. This is true because \mathbb{P}_1 has the κ -c.c. and $\mathbb{P}_2 * \dot{Q}$ has the ω_3 -c.c.. In $M[G'_1][G_2 * H_I]$, $2^{\omega_1} < \kappa$, so that there exists a branch b of T in $M[G_1][G_2 * H] \setminus M[G'_1][G_2 * H_I]$. Since $Lv(\kappa \setminus \theta, \omega_1)$ in M is still ω_1 -closed in $M[G'_1][G_2 * H_I]$ and T is a Jech-Kunen tree in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$, then by Lemma 4, $b \notin M[G_1][G_2 * H_I]$.

Let $M' = M[G_1][G_2 * H_I]$. We now work in M' . In M' , $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright (\lambda \setminus I)$ has the ω_1 -c.c.. Then there exists $J \subseteq \lambda \setminus I$ with $|J| = \omega_1$ in M' such that $b \in M'[H_J]$. Let $r \in H_J$ be such that

$$r \Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J} \exists b \in \mathcal{B}(T) \setminus M'.$$

Since T_{G_2} is homogeneous (here we use the homogeneity of the tree), then we can assume that

$$\Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J} \exists b \in \mathcal{B}(T) \setminus M'.$$

By the maximal principle we can find a $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J$ -name \dot{b} for b in M' such that

$$\Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J} \dot{b} \in \mathcal{B}(T) \setminus M'.$$

Since $b \notin M'$, then in M' , the sentence $\Phi(\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J, T, \dot{b})$ is true, where $\Phi(X, Y, Z)$ is

$$\forall s \in X \exists s_0, s_1 \leq s \exists \alpha \in \omega_1 \exists t_0, t_1 \in Y_\alpha, t_0 \neq t_1, (s_i \Vdash t_i \in Z) \text{ for } i = 0, 1.$$

In $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$ T has less than λ -many branches, so there exists $\mu < \lambda$ such that $I \cup J \subseteq \mu$ and every branch of T in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$ is already in $M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}]$. Let $J' \subseteq \lambda \setminus \mu$ be such that $|J'| = |J|$ and let π be the natural isomorphism from $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J$ to $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'$. Then in M'

$$\Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'} \pi_*(\dot{b}) \in \mathcal{B}(T)$$

is true and

$$M' \models \Phi(\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J', T, \pi_*(\dot{b})),$$

where π_* is the map from $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J$ -names to $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'$ -names induced by π (see [K2, pp. 222] for the definition of π_*).

Subclaim 7.4.1 $M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}] \models [\Phi(\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J', T, \pi_*(\dot{b})) \text{ and } \Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'} \pi_*(\dot{b}) \in \mathcal{B}(T)]$.

Proof of Subclaim 7.4.1 : Let $H_{J'}$ be a $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'$ -generic filter over $M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}]$. Then $H_{J'}$ is also a $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'$ -generic filter over M' . Hence in $M'[H_{J'}]$, $(\pi_*(\dot{b}))_{H_{J'}} \in \mathcal{B}(T)$. If $s_i \in H_{J'}$, then $t_i \in (\pi_*(\dot{b}))_{H_{J'}}$ is also true in $M'[H_{J'}]$.

In $M'[H_{J'}]$, forcing with $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright (\mu \setminus I)$ will not change the truth of the above sentences. Hence in $M'[H_{J'}][H_{\mu \setminus I}] = M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}][H_{J'}]$, $(\pi_*(\dot{b}))_{H_{J'}} \in \mathcal{B}(T)$ and $t_i \in (\pi_*(\dot{b}))_{H_{J'}}$ are also true. This implies that

$$M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}] \models [\Phi(\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J', T, \pi_*(\dot{b})) \text{ and } \Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'} \pi_*(\dot{b}) \in \mathcal{B}(T)].$$

This ends the proof of Subclaim 7.4.1.

Since forcing with $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'$ will not add any new branches of T , then $B = (\pi_*(\dot{b}))_{H_{J'}}$ is already in $M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}]$. In $M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}]$, let

$$D = \{r \in \mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J' : \exists t \notin B (r \Vdash_{\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'} t \in \pi_*(\dot{b}))\}.$$

Then D is dense in $\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J'$ because $\Phi(\mathbb{Q} \upharpoonright J', T, \pi_*(\dot{b}))$ is true in $M'[H_{\mu \setminus I}]$. If $r_0 \in D \cap H_{J'}$, then $r_0 \Vdash \pi_*(\dot{b}) \neq B$. This contradicts $(\pi_*(\dot{b}))_{H_{J'}} = B$. \square

Theorem 8. *Assuming the existence of an inaccessible cardinal, it is consistent with CH plus $2^{\omega_1} = \omega_4$ that only the Kurepa trees with ω_3 -many branches exist.*

Proof: Let's follow the notation of the proof of Theorem 7. Let $\lambda = \kappa^+$ in M . Let

$$\mathbb{P}_3 = Fn(\kappa^{++}, 2, \omega_1) = Fn(\omega_4, 2, \omega_1)$$

in $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$ (note that \mathbb{P}_3 is absolute with respect to M and $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$). Let G_3 be a \mathbb{P}_3 -generic filter over $M[G_1][G_2 * H]$. In $M[G_1][G_2 * H][G_3]$, the number of the branches of T_{G_2} is $\lambda = \kappa_+ = \omega_3$ by Lemma 4.

Let T be any ω_1 -tree in $M[G_1][G_2 * H][G_3]$. Then there exists $K \subseteq \kappa^{++}$ with $|K| = \omega_1$ such that $T \in M[G_1][G_2 * H][G'_3]$, where $G'_3 = G_3 \cap Fn(K, 2, \omega_1)$.

If $|\mathcal{B}(T)| = \omega_4$ in $M[G_1][G_2 * H][G_3]$, then forcing with $Fn(\kappa^{++} \setminus K, 2, \omega_1)$ will add new branches to T . This implies T is not a Kurepa tree by Lemma 4.

If $|\mathcal{B}(T)| = \omega_2$ in $M[G_1][G_2 * H][G_3]$, then by Lemma 4, T is already a Jech–Kunen tree with ω_2 -many branches in $M[G_1][G_2 * H][G'_3]$. Without loss of generality we can assume that $K = \omega_1$. So

$M[G_1][G_2 * H][G'_3] \models$ “There exists a Jech–Kunen tree with ω_2 -many branches”.

But

$$M[G_1][G_2 * H][G'_3] = M[G'_3][G_1][G_2 * H] = \overline{M}[G_1][G_2 * H],$$

where $\overline{M} = M[G'_3]$. By the same proof of Theorem 7, we can also show that there are no Jech–Kunen trees in $\overline{M}[G_1][G_2 * H]$, a contradiction. \square

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