Cotorsion theories cogenerated by $\aleph_1$-free abelian groups

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ABSTRACT. Given an $\aleph_1$-free abelian group G we characterize the class $\mathfrak{C}_G$ of all torsion abelian groups T satisfying $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$ assuming the special continuum hypothesis CH. Moreover, in Gödel's constructable universe we prove that this characterizes $\mathfrak{C}_G$ for arbitrary torsion-free abelian G. It follows that there exist some ugly $\aleph_1$-free abelian groups.

1. Introduction

In 1969 Griffith [**8**] solved Baer's splitting problem on mixed abelian groups when he proved that an abelian group G is free if and only if $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$ for all torsion abelian groups T. It is easy to see that an abelian group G which satisfies $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$ for all torsion abelian groups T must be torsion-free and homogeneous of type $\mathbb{Z}$. Thus it was natural to ask whether or not one could extend Griffith's result to homogeneous torsion-free groups which are not necessarily of idempotent type, i.e. to ak whether a torsion-free abelian group G which is homogeneous of type $R\subseteq\mathbb{Q}$ has to be completely decomposable if and only if $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$ whenever $\operatorname{Ext}(R,T)=0$ for all torsion groups T (clearly $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$ implies $\operatorname{Ext}(R,T)=0$). That this is not the case was shown in [**10**] by the second author. This was a consequence of techniques and results obtained in [**12**]. Inspired by Baer's question [**1**] to characterize all pairs of torsion-free abelian G and torsion abelian T such that $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$, Wallutis and the second author considered in [**12**] the torsion groups of the cotorsion class singly cogenerated by a torsion-free group G. Cotorsion theories were introduced by Salce in [**9**] but it was the first time in [**12**] that only the torsion groups of the cotorsion theory were considered. Recall, that for a torsion-free abelian group G the class of all torsion abelian groups T satisfying $\operatorname{Ext}(G,T)=0$ is denoted by $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ (see [**12**]). This class is obviously closed under taking epimorphic images and contains all torsion cotorsion groups, i.e. all bounded groups. In [**12**] satisfactory characterizations of $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ were obtained for countable torsion-free abelian groups and for completely decomposable groups. In fact, it was proved in [**12**] that for every countable torsion-free abelian group G there exists a completely decomposable group C such that $\mathcal{TC}(G)=\mathcal{TC}(C)$. It was later

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shown in [**10**] by the second author that for every finite rank torsion-free abelian group G there even exists a rational group $R \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ such that $\mathcal{TC}(G) = \mathcal{TC}(R)$. Thus, knowing the class $\mathcal{TC}(C)$ for completely decomposable groups C, it was reasonable to search for groups G of uncountable cardinality such that $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ equals $\mathcal{TC}(C)$ for some completely decomposable group C. Although a criterion was found in [**12**, Theorem 3.6] for characterizing those classes of torsion abelian groups which may appear as $\mathcal{TC}(C)$ for completely decomposable group C, it remained open if for instance in Gödel's universe every torsion-free abelian group is of this kind. It shall be shown in this paper that this is not the case, but it holds if we replace completely decomposable by $\aleph_1$-free of cardinality $\aleph_1$.
Assuming CH we give in section 2 a construction of $\aleph_1$-free abelian groups G of size $\aleph_1$ having a strange class $\mathcal{TC}(G)$. It shall be proved that for every ideal I in the set of primes (more general in the set of all powers of primes) containing all finite subsets of the set of primes, there exists an $\aleph_1$-free abelian group G of size $\aleph_1$ such that $\bigoplus_{p\in P} \mathbb{Z}(p) \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if $P \in I$. It follows in section 3 that in Gödel's constructable universe ($V = L$) every torsion-free abelian group G satisfies $\mathcal{TC}(G) = \mathcal{TC}(H)$ for some $\aleph_1$-free group H of size $\aleph_1$. Thus we obtain a characterization of the class $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ for all torsion-free abelian groups G in Gödel's universe and prove that the structure of the group G is not very much effected by the class $\mathcal{TC}(G)$. This solves Baer's problem in $V = L$ and contrasts a result from [**7**] in which it was shown that the cotorsion theory singly cogenerated by G determines the group G up to isomorphism in many cases.

All groups under consideration are abelian. The notations are standard and for unexplained notions in abelian group theory and set theory we refer to [**6**] and [**5**].

2. The construction

In this section we construct some $\aleph_1$-free abelian groups having special properties. Let us first recall a definition from [**12**]. For a torsion-free group G we denote by $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ the class of all torsion groups T satisfying $\mathrm{Ext}(G,T) = 0$. Obviously, the class $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ is closed under taking epimorphic images and contains all torsion cotorsion groups, i.e. all bounded groups. Recall that a torsion-free group G is called $\aleph_1$-*free* if all its countable subgroups are free. Let Π be the set of natural primes. By $\bar{\Pi}$ we denote the set of all powers of natural primes, i.e. $\bar{\Pi} = \{p^n : p \in \Pi, n < \omega\}$. Moreover, for an infinite subset $P \subseteq \bar{\Pi}$ we define $T_P = \bigoplus_{p\in P} \mathbb{Z}(p)$, where $\mathbb{Z}(p)$ denotes the cyclic group of order p. The reader should keep in mind that here p is not necessarily a prime but could be a prime power. We begin with a compactness result for countable torsion-free groups (see [**10**, Lemma 3.1]).

Lemma 2.1 ([**10**]). *Let G be a countable torsion-free group and T a torsion group. Then $T \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if $T \in \mathcal{TC}(H)$ for all finite rank pure subgroups H of G.*

Proof. The proof can be found in [**10**, Lemma 3.1] and is based on the fact that for countable G and any pure subgroup $H \subseteq G$ of finite rank, $T \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$ implies $T \in \mathcal{TC}(G/H)$ (T a torsion group). □

Recall, that for a torsion-free group G of size κ a *κ-filtration of G* is a continuous ascending chain of pure subgroups of cardinality less than κ such that its union equals G.

PROPOSITION 2.2 (CH). *Let G be a torsion-free group of cardinality $\aleph_1$ and P an infinite subset of $\bar{\Pi}$. If $\langle G_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle$ is an ω_1-filtration of G, then $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if one of the following conditions holds:*

(i) *$T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(H)$ for some finite rank pure subgroup H of G or;*
(ii) *$\{\delta < \omega_1 : G/G_\delta$ contains a finite rank pure subgroup $L_\delta \subseteq G/G_\delta$ such that $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(L_\delta)\}$ is stationary in ω_1.*

PROOF. Let

$$S = \{\delta < \omega_1 : G/G_\delta \text{ contains a finite rank pure subgroup } L_\delta \subseteq G/G_\delta \text{ such that } T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(L_\delta)\}. \tag{2.1}$$

By Lemma 2.1 $S = \{\delta < \omega_1 : T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G_\beta/G_\delta)$ *for some* $\delta < \beta < \omega_1\}$. Now it is easy to see that S stationary implies that the relative Γ-invariant $\Gamma_{T_P}(G) \neq 0$. Since we are assuming CH the weak diamond $\Phi_{\aleph_1}$ holds (see [**3**]). Thus (i) or (ii) imply $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ by [**5**, Proposition XII.1.15]. Conversely, assume that $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ but (i) and (ii) do not hold. Then, the relative Γ-invariant $\Gamma_{T_P}(G) = 0$ and hence [**5**, Theorem XII.1.14] shows that $T_P \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$ - a contradiction. □

REMARK 2.3. *If we assume $V = L$, then we could extend Proposition 2.2 to larger cardinalities using techniques as for instance developed in* [**2**, Theorem 3.1] *and using an appropriate filtration but it is not needed here.*

Let S be a stationary subset of ω_1 consisting of limit ordinals, i.e. for all $\alpha \in S$, $\mathrm{cf}(\alpha) = \omega$. Recall the following definition.

DEFINITION 2.4. *A ladder system $\bar{\eta}$ on S is a family of functions $\bar{\eta} = \langle \eta_\delta : \delta \in S \rangle$ such that $\eta_\delta : \omega \to \delta$ is strictly increasing with* $\sup(\mathrm{rg}(\eta_\delta)) = \delta$, *where* $\mathrm{rg}(\eta_\delta)$ *denotes the range of η_δ. We call the ladder system tree-like if for all $\delta, \nu \in \bar{\eta}$ and every $\alpha, \beta \in \omega$, $\eta_\delta(\alpha) = \eta_\nu(\beta)$ implies $\alpha = \beta$ and $\eta_\delta(\rho) = \eta_\nu(\rho)$ for all $\rho \leq \alpha$.*

PROPOSITION 2.5 (CH). *Let $\langle P_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle$ be a sequence of infinite subsets of $\bar{\Pi}$. Then there exists an $\aleph_1$-free torsion-free group G of cardinality $\aleph_1$ such that for any infinite subset P of $\bar{\Pi}$, $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if $\{\delta < \omega_1 : |P \cap P_\delta| = \aleph_0\}$ is stationary.*

PROOF. Since we are assuming CH the weak diamond $\Phi_{\aleph_1}$ holds. Let S be a stationary subset of ω_1 such that $\Phi_{\aleph_1}(S)$ holds. Since $lim(\omega_1)$ is a cub in ω_1 we may assume without loss of generality that $S = lim(\omega_1)$, i.e. S consists of all limit ordinals of ω_1. Choose a tree-like ladder system $\bar{\eta} = \langle \eta_\delta : \delta \in S \rangle$ such that $\eta_\delta(\alpha)$ is a successor ordinal for all $\alpha < \omega$ and $\delta \in S$ (see [**5**, page 386, Exercise 17]). We enumerate the sets P_α by ω without repetitions, e.g. $P_\alpha = \{p_{\alpha,n} : n < \omega\}$. Now let F be the free group generated by the elements $\{x_\nu : \nu < \omega_1\} \cup \{y_{\delta,n} : \delta \in S, n < \omega\}$. Let $z_{\delta,-1} = y_{\delta,0}/p_{\delta,0}$ and for $n \geq 0$

$$z_{\delta,n} = (y_{\delta,0} - w_{\delta,n})/(\prod_{i=0}^{n+1} p_{\delta,i}),$$

where $w_{\delta,n} = \sum_{i=0}^{n}(\prod_{j=0}^{i} p_{\delta,j})x_{\eta_\delta(i)}$. Let G be the subgroup of F generated by the elements $\{x_\nu : \nu < \omega_1\} \cup \{z_{\delta,n} : \delta \in S, n < \omega\}$. Then the only relations between the generators of G are

$$p_{\delta,n+1}z_{\delta,n} = z_{\delta,n-1} - x_{\eta_\delta(n)} \tag{2.2}$$

for $\delta \in S$ and $n \geq 0$. Now, for $\nu < \omega_1$ let G_ν be the pure closure in G of $G \cap (\{x_\mu : \mu < \nu\} \cup \{z_{\delta,n} : \delta \in S \cap \nu, n < \omega\})$. Then the sequence $\langle G_\nu : \nu < \omega_1\rangle$ forms an ω_1-filtration of G. Moreover, for $\nu \in S$ we have

$$G_{\nu+1}/G_\nu \cong F_\nu \oplus H_\nu, \tag{2.3}$$

where F_ν is the free group on the generator $x_\nu + G_\nu$ and $H_\nu \cong \langle 1/p_{\nu,n} : n < \omega\rangle =: R_{P_\nu} \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$. Finally, G is $\aleph_1$-free by Pontryagin's criterion. Indeed, if J_0 is a finite subset of G, then the pure closure of J_0 is contained in the pure closure of a finite subset J_1 of $\{x_\nu : \nu < \omega_1\} \cup \{y_{\delta,n} : \delta \in S, n < \omega\}$. By enlarging J_1 we may assume that there exists m such that for all $y_{\delta,o} \in J_1$, $x_{\eta_\delta(n)} \in J_1$ if and only if $n \leq m$. Then the equations (2.2) show that the pure closure of J_1 is free (compare [**5**, Example VIII 1.1]).
Finally, let P be an infinite subset of $\bar{\Pi}$. Since G is $\aleph_1$-free there exists no finite rank pure subgroup H of G such that $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(H)$, hence Proposition 2.2 shows that $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if the set

$$N = \{\delta < \omega_1 : G/G_\delta \textit{ contains a finite rank pure subgroup } L_\delta \subseteq G/G_\delta \textit{ such that } T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(L_\delta)\} \tag{2.4}$$

is stationary in ω_1. Since for $\delta \in S$ we have $G_{\delta+1}/G_\delta \cong R_{P_\delta}$ it is now easy to see that N is stationary if and only if $U = \{\delta < \omega_1 : |P \cap P_\delta| = \aleph_0\}$ is stationary. Note that S is a cub in ω_1. □

If G is a torsion-free group, then it is not hard to see that the set

$$\{P \subseteq \bar{\Pi} : T_P \in \mathcal{TC}(G)\} \tag{2.5}$$

forms an ideal on $\mathcal{P}(\bar{\Pi})$ containing all finite subsets of $\bar{\Pi}$. In fact, the next theorem shows that every such ideal may appear. To avoid additional notation let us allow an ideal in $\mathcal{P}(\bar{\Pi})$ to contain $\bar{\Pi}$ itself.

Theorem 2.6 (CH). *Let $I \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\bar{\Pi})$ be an ideal containing all finite subsets of $\bar{\Pi}$. Then there exists an $\aleph_1$-free group G of cardinality $\aleph_1$ such that for every $P \subseteq \bar{\Pi}$, $T_P \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if $P \in I$.*

Proof. Let I be given. If $\bar{\Pi} \in I$, then we choose G to be free of cardinality $\aleph_1$ and we are done. Therefore, assume that $\bar{\Pi} \notin I$. Choose a continuous increasing sequence of boolean subalgebras $\langle B_\alpha \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\bar{\Pi}) : \alpha < \omega_1\rangle$ such that each B_α is countable and contains all finite subsets of $\bar{\Pi}$. Note that this is possible since we are assuming CH. Let $\alpha < \omega_1$ and put

$$I \cap B_\alpha = \{I^-_{\alpha,i} : i < \omega\} \tag{2.6}$$

and

$$B_\alpha \backslash I = \{I^+_{\alpha,i} : i < \omega\}, \tag{2.7}$$

where we assume that each $I^+_{\alpha,i}$ is repeated infinitely many times. Choose for $\alpha < \omega_1$ and $i < \omega$

$$p_{\alpha,i} \in I^+_{\alpha,i} \backslash \left(\bigcup \{ I^-_{\alpha,j} : j < i \} \cup \{ i_{\alpha,j} : j < i \} \right). \tag{2.8}$$

Note, that this is possible since $I^+_{\alpha,i}$ is infinite and $\bigcup \{ I^-_{\alpha,j} : j < i \} \in I$. Let

$$P_\alpha = \{ p_{\alpha,i} : i < \omega \} \tag{2.9}$$

and let G be the group from Proposition 2.5 for $\langle P_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle$. Then G is $\aleph_1$-free and of cardinality $\aleph_1$ and by Proposition 2.5 it suffices to prove that for a subset $P \subseteq \bar{\Pi}$ we have $P \in I$ if and only if there exists $\gamma < \omega_1$ such that for all $\delta > \gamma$, $P \cap P_\alpha$ is finite. Thus let $P \subseteq \bar{\Pi}$ and assume that $P \in I$. Then there exists $\gamma < \omega_1$ such that for all $\delta > \gamma$, $P \in I \cap B_\delta$. Fix $\delta > \gamma$, then $P = I^-_{\delta,i}$ for some $i < \omega$. Hence, for all $j > i$ we obtain $p_{\delta,j} \notin I^-_{\delta,i}$. Thus, $P \cap P_\delta \subseteq \{ p_{\delta,j} : j \leq i \}$ which is finite. Conversely, assume that $P \notin I$. Then there exists $\gamma < \omega_1$ such that for all $\delta > \gamma$, $P \in B_\delta \backslash I$. Fix $\delta > \gamma$, then $P = I^+_{\delta,j}$ for infinitely many $j < \omega$ by the choice of the $I^+_{\delta,i}$'s. But, if $P = I^+_{\delta,j}$, then $p_{\delta,j} \in P_\delta \cap (P \backslash \{ p_{\delta,i} : i < j \})$ and hence $P \cap P_\delta$ is infinite. This finishes the proof. □

We are now able to characterize the class $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ for torsion-free groups of cardinality $\aleph_1$ assuming CH.

3. The characterization

In [**12**, Theorem 3.6] a characterization of all classes $\mathfrak{C}$ of torsion groups was given which could satisfy $\mathfrak{C} = \mathcal{TC}(C)$ for some completely decomposable group C. We shall show next that we can drop condition [**12**, Theorem 3.6 (v)] if we assume CH and replace completely decomposable by $\aleph_1$-free of cardinality $\aleph_1$. Recall, that condition [**12**, Theorem 3.6 (v)] says the following

(3.1) *If P is an infinite set of primes such that $T_P \notin \mathfrak{C}$, then there exists an infinite subset P' of P such that for all infinite subsets X of P', $T_X \notin \mathfrak{C}$.*

Theorem 3.1 (CH). *Let $\mathfrak{C}$ be a class of torsion groups. Then $\mathfrak{C} = \mathcal{TC}(G)$ for some ($\aleph_1$-free) torsion-free group G of cardinality less than or equal to $\aleph_1$ if and only if the following conditions are satisfied:*

(i) *$\mathfrak{C}$ is closed under epimorphic images;*
(ii) *$\mathfrak{C}$ contains all torsion cotorsion groups;*
(iii) *If p is a natural prime, then $\bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \in \mathfrak{C}$ if and only if $\mathfrak{C}$ contains all p-groups;*
(iv) *If P is an infinite subset of Π, then $\bigoplus_{p \in P} \mathbb{Z}(p) \in \mathfrak{C}$ if and only if $\bigoplus_{p \in P} H_p \in \mathfrak{C}$ for all p-groups $H_p \in \mathfrak{C}$ ($p \in P$).*

Proof. Let us first show that (i) to (iv) hold for $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ for any torsion-free group G of cardinality less than or equal to $\aleph_1$. Clearly, (i) and (ii) are true. Moreover, if G is countable, then [**12**, Corollary 3.7] shows that (iii) and (iv) hold for G. Thus assume that G is of cardinality $\aleph_1$ and let $\langle G_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle$ be an ω_1-filtration of G. Let p be a prime and assume that $\bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$. Moreover, assume that T is a p-group and $T \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$. By Proposition 2.2 there exists either a finite rank pure subgroup H of G such that $T \notin \mathcal{TC}(H)$ or the set $Q = \{\delta < \omega_1 :$ *G/G_δ contains a finite rank pure subgroup $L_\delta \subseteq G/G_\delta$ such that $T \notin \mathcal{TC}(L_\delta)$*$\}$ is stationary in ω_1. If H exists, then [**12**, Theorem 3.6] shows that $\bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \notin \mathcal{TC}(H)$ contradicting the fact that $\bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \in \mathcal{TC}(G) \subseteq \mathcal{TC}(H)$. Thus assume that Q is stationary in ω_1. Again by [**12**, Theorem 3.6] it follows that for $\delta \in Q$ also $\bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \notin \mathcal{TC}(L_\delta)$ since all G_α's are countable. Thus

$$Q = \{\delta < \omega_1 : G/G_\delta \textit{ contains a finite rank pure subgroup } L_\delta \subseteq G/G_\delta \textit{ such that } \bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \notin \mathcal{TC}(L_\delta)\} \tag{3.2}$$

and Proposition 2.2 shows that $\bigoplus_{n<\omega} \mathbb{Z}(p^n) \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ - a contradiction. Thus (iii) holds since the converse implication is trivial.
It is straightforward to see that also (iv) holds for $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ using similar arguments as above.
Finally, assume that $\mathfrak{C}$ satisfies (i) to (iv). We identify ω with $\bar{\Pi}$ by a bijection $i : \omega \to \bar{\Pi}$. Let $I = \{X \subseteq \omega : \bigoplus_{p \in i(X)} \mathbb{Z}(p) \in \mathfrak{C}\}$. Then it is easy to see that I is an ideal on ω containing all finite subsets of ω. Thus by Theorem 2.6 there exists an $\aleph_1$-free group G of cardinality $\aleph_1$ such that for every subset $P \subseteq \bar{\Pi}$, $\bigoplus_{p \in P} \mathbb{Z}(p) \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$ if and only if $i^{-1}(P) \in I$. Since we have already shown that $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ satisfies (i) to (iv) it is now obvious that $\mathfrak{C} = \mathcal{TC}(G)$. $\square$

Since it was shown in [**11**, Theorem 2.7] and [**12**, Corollary 3.9] that in Gödel's universe for every torsion-free group G Theorem 3.1 (i) to (iv) are satisfied for $\mathfrak{C} = \mathcal{TC}(G)$ we immediately get the following result.

Corollary 3.2 ($V = L$). *For every torsion-free group G there exists an $\aleph_1$-free group H of cardinality $\aleph_1$ such that $\mathcal{TC}(G) = \mathcal{TC}(H)$.*

Moreover, we obtain the existence of some ugly torsion-free groups showing that the $\mathcal{TC}$-Conjecture from [**11**, $\mathcal{TC}$-Conjecture 2.12] does not hold. In [**11**] it was conjectured that in $V = L$ for every torsion-free group G there exists a completely decomposable group C such that $\mathcal{TC}(G) = \mathcal{TC}(C)$, hence condition (3.1) would be satisfied for all torsion-free groups G. This is not the case.

Corollary 3.3 (CH). *For every infinite set of primes P there exists an $\aleph_1$-free torsion-free group G of cardinality $\aleph_1$ satisfying $T_P \notin \mathcal{TC}(G)$ such that for every infinite subset $Q \subseteq P$ there exists an infinite subset $Q_1 \subseteq Q$ such that $T_{Q_1} \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$. Thus $\mathcal{TC}(G) \neq \mathcal{TC}(C)$ for every completely decomposable group C.*

Proof. Let P be the given infinite set of primes. It was shown by Eda in [**4**, Proof of Theorem 5] that there exists a strictly decreasing chain of subsets $P_\alpha \subseteq P$ ($\alpha < \omega_1$) such that

(i) P_α is infinite;
(ii) $\alpha < \beta$ implies P_β is almost contained in P_α;
(iii) $\alpha < \beta$ implies $|P_\alpha \backslash P_\beta|$ is infinite;
(iv) $\bigcap_{\alpha<\omega_1} P_\alpha$ is finite.

Let U be the ultrafilter generated by $\bar{P} = \{P_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ and let G be the group from Proposition 2.5 for $\bar{P}$. If Q is an infinite subset of P, then divide Q into two disjoint infinite subsets, e.g. $Q = Q_1 \cup Q_2$. Since U is an ultrafilter it follows that without loss of generality $Q_1 \notin U$. Hence, there exists $\alpha < \omega_1$ such that $|P_\alpha \cap Q_1|$ is finite. Thus, for every $\alpha \leq \beta$ we obtain $|P_\beta \cap Q_1|$ is finite. Therefore, the set $\{\delta < \omega_1 : |P \cap P_\delta| = \aleph_0\}$ is not stationary in ω_1 and Proposition 2.5 implies that $T_{Q_1} \in \mathcal{TC}(G)$.
Finally, $\mathcal{TC}(G) \neq \mathcal{TC}(C)$ for any completely decomposable group C since $\mathcal{TC}(G)$ violates [**12**, Theorem 3.2 (v)] which is our condition (3.1). □

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