ON THE DENSITY OF HAUSDORFF ULTRAFILTERS

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Abstract. An ultrafilter U is Hausdorff if for any two functions $f, g \in \omega^\omega$, $f(U) = g(U)$ iff $f{\restriction}X = g{\restriction}X$ for some $X \in U$. We will show that the statement that Hausdorff ultrafilters are dense in the Rudin-Keisler order is independent of ZFC.

§1. Introduction. For $f \in \omega^\omega$ and an ultrafilter U on ω define $f(U) = \{X \subseteq \omega : f^{-1}(X) \in U\}$, and for $f, g \in \omega^\omega$ we say that $f = g \mod U$ if there is $X \in U$ such that $f(n) = g(n)$ for $n \in X$.

We say that U is Hausdorff if for any two functions $f, g \in \omega^\omega$, if $f(U) = g(U)$ then $f = g \mod U$.

Let FtO be the collection of all finite-to-one functions $f \in \omega^\omega$. Recall that an ultrafilter U is a p-point if for every function $f \in \omega^\omega$ either there is n such that $f^{-1}(\{n\}) \in U$ or there exists $g \in \mathsf{FtO}$ such that $f = g \mod U$. Similarly, U is Ramsey if for every function $f \in \omega^\omega$ either there is n such that $f^{-1}(\{n\}) \in U$ or there exists a one-to-one function $g \in \omega^\omega$ such that $f = g \mod U$.

In this paper we will assume that all ultrafilters U, and their images $f(U)$ are non-principal.

It is worth mentioning that the following appears as an exercise in [7]. If $f(U) = U$ then $f = id \mod U$. Therefore, if U is not Hausdorff, then this is witnessed by two functions, both not one-to-one mod U. It follows from it that Ramsey ultrafilters are Hausdorff.

The notion of a Hausdorff ultrafilters was reintroduced and studied by Mauro Di Nasso, Marco Forti and others in a sequence of papers [3, 4, 5, 6] in context of topological extensions. They used the name Hausdorff because Hausdorff ultrafilters are precisely those ultrafilters whose ultrapowers

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equipped with the standard topology are Hausdorff topological spaces. In this paper we will show that it is consistent that for every ultrafilter U there exists a function $f \in \omega^\omega$ such that $f(U)$ is Hausdorff. A counterexample to this theorem is an ultrafilter called strongly non-Hausdorff.

DEFINITION 1. An ultrafilter U is strongly non-Hausdorff if for every $f \in \omega^\omega$, $f(U)$ is either a trivial ultrafilter or $f(U)$ is not Hausdorff.

We will prove the following two theorems:

THEOREM 2. *Assume* CH. *There exists a strongly non-Hausdorff p-point.*

THEOREM 3. *It is consistent that there are no strongly non-Hausdorff ultrafilters.*

§2. A construction of a non-Hausdorff ultrafilter. Let $I \subseteq \omega$ be a finite set and let $\Delta = \{(n,n) : n \in \omega\}$. Denote by $[I]^2 = (I \times I) \setminus \Delta$. For a set $X \subseteq [I]^2$ define

$$\|X\|_I = \min\left\{k : \exists\{A_i, B_i : i \le k\}\ \forall i < k\ A_i \cap B_i = \emptyset \text{ and } X \subseteq \bigcup_{i\le k} A_i \times B_i\right\}.$$

We will drop the subscript I if it is clear from the context what it is.

LEMMA 4. (1) $\left\|[I]^2\right\|_I \longrightarrow \infty$ *as* $|I| \to \infty$.

(2) $\|X \cup Y\|_I \le \|X\|_I + \|Y\|_I$,

(3) *if* $Z \subseteq I$ *and* $X \subseteq [I]^2$, $\|X\|_I > 2$, *then either* $\left\|[Z]^2 \cap X\right\|_I \ge \|X\|_I/2 - 1$ *or* $\left\|[I \setminus Z]^2 \cap X\right\|_I \ge \|X\|_I/2 - 1$.

PROOF. If (1) fails then there is $k \in \omega$ and sets $\{A^n_j, B^n_j : n, j \le k\}$ such that $A^n_j \cap B^n_j = \emptyset$ for $j \le k$ and $[n]^2 = \bigcup_{j\le k} A^n_j \times B^n_j$. By compactness we get sets $\{A^\omega_j, B^\omega_j : j \le k\}$ such that $A^\omega_j \cap B^\omega_j = \emptyset$ for $j \le k$ and $[\omega]^2 = \bigcup_{j\le k} A^\omega_j \times B^\omega_j$, which is not possible.

A more direct argument shows that $\left\|[I]^2\right\|_I \ge |I| - 2$.

(2) is obvious.

(3) Note that

$$\|X\|_I \le \left\|\big([Z]^2 \cup [I \setminus Z]^2 \cup (Z \times (I \setminus Z)) \cup ((I \setminus Z) \times Z)\big) \cap X\right\|_I \le \left\|[Z]^2 \cap X\right\|_I + \left\|[I \setminus Z]^2 \cap X\right\|_I + 1 + 1.$$

Thus

$$\left\|[Z]^2 \cap X\right\|_I + \left\|[I \setminus Z]^2 \cap X\right\|_I \ge \|X\|_I - 2. \qquad \dashv$$

For $I \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$ let $\pi_0, \pi_1 : [I]^2 \longrightarrow I$ be projections onto first and second coordinate respectively.

LEMMA 5. *Suppose that* $X \subseteq [I]^2$, *and* $\|X\|_I > 1$. *Then* $\pi_0(X) \cap \pi_1(X) \ne \emptyset$.

PROOF. Since $X \subseteq \pi_0(X) \times \pi_1(X)$, it follows that if $\pi_0(X) \cap \pi_1(X) = \emptyset$ then $\|X\|_I \leq 1$. $\dashv$

Next we define functions $f^0, g^0 \in \mathsf{FtO}$ that will witness that ultrafilter V_0 that we are about to construct is not Hausdorff.

Let $\{I_k, J_k : k \in \omega\}$ be two sequences of disjoint consecutive intervals such that for $k \in \omega$,

(1) $\left\|[I_k]^2\right\|_{I_k} \geq 2^{2^k}$,
(2) $|J_k| = |[I_k]^2|$.

Bijection implicit in (2) allows us to define projections $\pi_0^k, \pi_1^k : J_k \longrightarrow I_k$. Let $f^0 = \bigcup_k \pi_0^k$ and $g^0 = \bigcup_k \pi_1^k$. Note that $f^0(x) \neq g^0(x)$ for any $x \in J_k = [I_k]^2$, $k \in \omega$.

As a warm-up let us use these definitions to show the following:

LEMMA 6. *Assume* CH. *There exists a p-point that is not Hausdorff.*

PROOF. We will need the following easy observation:

LEMMA 7. *If $f, g \in \mathsf{FtO}$ and U is an ultrafilter then the following conditions are equivalent*:

(1) $f(U) \neq g(U)$,
(2) $f[X] \cap g[X] = \emptyset$ *for some* $X \in U$.

We will build an ultrafilter V_0 on the set $\bigcup_k [I_k]^2$ which we identified with ω. Let $\{Z_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ be enumeration of $[\omega]^\omega$.

We will build by induction a sequence $\{X_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ so that

(1) $\forall \beta < \alpha \; X_\alpha \subseteq^\star X_\beta$,
(2) $X_{\alpha+1} \cap Z_\alpha = \emptyset$ or $X_{\alpha+1} \subseteq Z_\alpha$ for all α.
(3) for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, $f^0[X_\alpha] \cap g^0[X_\alpha] \neq \emptyset$.
(4) for every $\alpha < \omega_1$, $\limsup_k \|X_\alpha \cap J_k\|_{I_k} = \infty$.

Let $V_0 = \{X : \exists \alpha \; X_\alpha \subseteq^\star X\}$. Note that the conditions (1) and (2) guarantee that V_0 is a p-point, and lemma 7 and (3) implies that $f^0(V_0) = g^0(V_0)$. Finally, (4) is the requirement that (by lemma 5) implies (3).

SUCCESSOR STEP. Suppose that X_α is given. Find a strictly increasing sequence $\{l_k : k \in \omega\}$ such that the set $A = \{k : \|X_\alpha \cap J_k\|_{I_k} = l_k\}$ is infinite. Let $A_0 = \{k : \|X_\alpha \cap Z_\alpha \cap J_k\|_{I_k} \geq l_k/2 - 1\}$ and $A_1 = \{k : \|(X_\alpha \setminus Z_\alpha) \cap J_k\|_{I_k} \geq l_k/2 - 1\}$. By lemma 4(2), one of these sets, say A_0, is infinite. Let $X_{\alpha+1} = \bigcup_{k \in A_0} X_\alpha \cap Z_\alpha \cap J_k$. The other case is the same.

LIMIT STEP. Given $\{X_\beta : \beta < \alpha < \omega_1\}$ let $\{\beta_k : k \in \omega\}$ be an increasing sequence cofinal in α. By finite modifications we can assume that $X_{\beta_{k+1}} \subseteq X_{\beta_k}$ for all k. Build by recursion a strictly increasing sequence $\{u_k : k \in \omega\}$ such that

$$\forall k \; \forall j \leq k \; \exists i \in [u_k, u_{k+1}) \; \left\|X_{\beta_j} \cap J_i\right\|_{I_i} \geq k,$$

and let

$$X_\alpha = \bigcup_k \left(X_{\beta_k} \cap \bigcup_{i \in [u_k, u_{k+1})} J_i \right).$$

It is clear that X_α satisfies (1) and (4). ⊣

Observe that CH was only needed in the limit step. If we do not require that that V_0 is a p-point then we have the following:

THEOREM 8. *There exists an ultrafilter that is not Hausdorff.*

PROOF. As in lemma 6, we will build an ultrafilter on the set $\bigcup_k [I_k]^2$. Let

$$\mathcal{I} = \left\{ X \subseteq \bigcup_k [I_k]^2 : \limsup_k \|X \cap J_k\|_{I_k} < \infty \right\}.$$

Note that $\mathcal{I}$ is an ideal, and let U be any ultrafilter disjoint with $\mathcal{I}$. Functions f^0, g^0 witness that U is not Hausdorff. ⊣

These constructions are optimal. Suppose that $f_0, f_1 \in \omega^\omega$ witness that some ultrafilter U is not Hausdorff. Without loss of generality we can assume that $f_0(n) \neq f_1(n)$ for all n. Let $\mathcal{I}_{f_0,f_1}$ be the ideal generated by $[\omega]^{<\omega} \cup \{X : f_0[X] \cap f_1[X] = \emptyset\}$. Clearly $U \cap \mathcal{I}_{f_0,f_1} = \emptyset$. Moreover, if V is another ultrafilter which is disjoint with $\mathcal{I}_{f_0,f_1}$, then V is not Hausdorff as witnessed by the same functions. If U is a p-point then $\mathcal{I}_{f_0,f_1}$ is defined as $\mathcal{I}$ above. To see it, let us start with the following observation.

LEMMA 9. *Suppose that U is a p-point. The following conditions are equivalent.*

(1) *U is not Hausdorff,*
(2) *there exist functions $f_0, f_1 \in \omega^\omega$ and a sequence of disjoint intervals $\langle I_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ such that*
   (a) $\forall n \; f_0(n) \neq f_1(n)$,
   (b) $f_0(U) = f_1(U)$,
   (c) $\forall n \; \forall i = 0, 1 \; f_i \restriction I_n : I_n \longrightarrow I_n$.

PROOF. One implication is obvious we will prove the other. Suppose that U is not Hausdorff and let functions $\bar{f}_i$, $i = 0, 1$ witness that. We can assume that sets $A^i_n = \bar{f}_i^{-1}(\{n\}) \notin U$ for all n and $i = 0, 1$. Moreover, by restriction to an element of U we can assume that $A^0_n \cap A^1_n = \emptyset$ for all n. Since U is a p-point there is a set $B \in U$ such that $B \cap A^i_n$ is finite for all n and i. Let $k_0 = 0$ and define $k_{n+1} = \max\{A^i_n \cap B : A^i_n \cap B \cap [0, k_n] \neq \emptyset, \; i = 0, 1\}$. Without loss of generality $C = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} [k_{2n}, k_{2n+1}) \in U$. Put $I_n = [k_{2n}, k_{2n+2})$

for $n \in \omega$ and let $A_i = \bigcup_n \{A^i_n \setminus k_{2n} : A^i_n \cap B \cap [k_{2n}, k_{2n+1}) \neq \emptyset\}$. Finally, put

$$f_0(n) = \begin{cases} \bar{f}_0(n) & \text{if } n \in A_0 \\ \min(I_k) & \text{if } n \in I_k \setminus A_0 \end{cases},$$

$$f_1(n) = \begin{cases} \bar{f}_1(n) & \text{if } n \in A_1 \\ \max(I_k) & \text{if } n \in I_k \setminus A_1 \end{cases}.$$

Clearly for $i = 0, 1$, $\bar{f}_i = f_i \mod U$, as exemplified by $B \cap C$, and f_0, f_1 have the other required properties as well. ⊣

Suppose that $f_0, f_1, \langle I_n : n \in \omega\rangle$ are as in Lemma 9. For a set $X \subseteq I_n$ define

$$\|X\|_n = \min\{k : X = X_1 \cup \cdots \cup X_k \ \& \ \forall i \leq k \ f_0[X_i] \cap f_1[X_i] = \emptyset\}.$$

Then $\mathcal{I}_{f_0,f_1} = \{X \subseteq \omega : \exists k \ \forall n \ \|X \cap I_n\|_n \leq k\}$.

§3. A construction of a strongly non-Hausdorff ultrafilter under CH. Now we are ready to prove Theorem 2 and to construct a p-point ultrafilter U_0 whose all finite-to-one images are not Hausdorff.

Let $\langle h_\alpha, Z_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\rangle$ be enumeration of $\mathsf{FtO} \times [\omega]^\omega$. We will construct a sequence $\langle X_\alpha, e_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\rangle$ such that $U_0 = \{X \in [\omega]^\omega : \exists \alpha \ X_\alpha \subseteq^\star X\}$ is the ultrafilter that we are looking for. We will require that

(1) $\forall \beta < \alpha \ X_\alpha \subseteq^\star X_\beta$,
(2) for all α either $X_\alpha \subseteq Z_\alpha$ or $X_\alpha \cap Z_\alpha = \emptyset$,
(3) $f^0 \circ e_\alpha, g^0 \circ e_\alpha$ witness that $h_\alpha(U_0)$ is not Hausdorff.

As before, (1) and (2) guarantees that U_0 is a p-point, and (3) implies that U_0 is strongly non-Hausdorff.

DEFINITION 10. A finite set $Y \subseteq \omega$ is a (n, β)-witness if there exists $k \in \omega$ such that $\|e_\beta \circ h_\beta[Y] \cap J_k\|_{I_k} \geq n$.

To satisfy (3), we demand that,

(4) $\forall \beta \leq \alpha < \omega_1 \ \limsup_k \|e_\beta \circ h_\beta[X_\alpha] \cap J_k\|_{I_k} = \infty$, or equivalently $\forall n \ \forall \beta \leq \alpha \ \exists Y \in [X_\alpha]^{<\omega} \ Y$ is a (n, β)-witness.

The last condition concerns the inductive requirement for the function e_α:

(5) for all $\beta < \alpha$,
$\lim_{n\in\omega} \max\{k : (e_\beta \circ h_\beta)^{-1}(\{n\}) \cap X_\alpha \text{ contains a } (k, \beta)\text{-witness}\} = \infty$.

SUCCESSOR STEP. Suppose that $\{X_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ satisfying (1)-(5) are already defined and we want to define $X_{\alpha+1}$ satisfying (1)-(5).

CASE 1. If for some $\beta \leq \alpha$, $\limsup_k \|e_\beta \circ h_\beta[Z_\alpha \cap X_\alpha] \cap J_k\|_{I_k} < \infty$ then let $X_{\alpha+1} = X_\alpha \setminus Z_\alpha$.

CASE 2. If for some $\beta \leq \alpha$, $\limsup_k \|e_\beta \circ h_\beta[X_\alpha \setminus Z_\alpha] \cap J_k\|_{I_k} < \infty$ then let $X_{\alpha+1} = X_\alpha \cap Z_\alpha$.

In all other cases let $X_{\alpha+1} = X_\alpha \cap Z_\alpha$.

We have to check that cases 1 and 2 are exclusive. By the inductive hypothesis,

$$\forall \beta \le \alpha \ \limsup_k \left\| e_\beta \circ h_\beta[X_\alpha] \cap J_k \right\|_{I_k} = \infty.$$

Assume that for the two possible choices for $X_{\alpha+1}$: $A = X_\alpha \cap Z_\alpha$ and $B = X_\alpha \setminus Z_\alpha$ one of them is rejected. Let $\beta_0 \le \alpha$ be the minimal ordinal witnessing this. Without loss of generality we can assume that for some $\beta_0 \le \alpha$,

$$\limsup_k \left\| e_{\beta_0} \circ h_{\beta_0}[A] \cap J_k \right\|_{I_k} < \infty.$$

The following lemma will complete the construction:

Lemma 11. *For every $\beta \le \alpha$,*

$$\limsup_k \left\| e_\beta \circ h_\beta[B] \cap J_k \right\|_{I_k} = \infty.$$

Proof. By minimality of β_0, the statement is true for $\beta < \beta_0$. By the induction hypothesis it is also true for $\beta = \beta_0$. In particular, we must have $\beta_0 < \alpha$.

Suppose that the Lemma is false and let $\beta_1 > \beta_0$ be the first ordinal such that for some $N \in \omega$,

$$\limsup_k \left\| e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[B] \cap J_k \right\|_{I_k} < N.$$

Since by the induction hypothesis, $X_\alpha = A \cup B$ contains a sequence of (k_n, β_1)-witnesses where $k_n \longrightarrow \infty$, it follows that A contains a sequence of $(k_n - N, \beta_1)$-witnesses. Since $e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[A \cup B] = e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[A] \cup e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[B]$, it means that

$$e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[A] \setminus e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[B] \text{ is infinite.}$$

By the induction hypothesis, for all but finitely many $n \in e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[A] \setminus e_{\beta_1} \circ h_{\beta_1}[B]$, $(h_{\beta_1} \circ e_{\beta_1})^{-1}(\{n\}) \cap A = (h_{\beta_1} \circ e_{\beta_1})^{-1}(\{n\}) \cap (A \cup B)$ contains an (l_n, β_0)-witness, where $l_n \longrightarrow \infty$. This means that $\limsup_k \left\| e_{\beta_0} \circ h_{\beta_0}[A] \cap J_k \right\|_{I_k} = \infty$, a contradiction. ⊣

Finally we define the function $e_{\alpha+1}$. Let $\{\gamma_k : k \in \omega\}$ be an enumeration of α.

Define strictly increasing sequence $\langle u_k : k \in \omega \rangle$ such that

(1) $\forall k \, \forall j \le k \, [u_k, u_{k+1}) \cap X_{\alpha+1}$ contains a (k, γ_j)-witness,
(2) $\forall k \, [u_k, u_{k+1}) \cap h_{\alpha+1}[X_{\alpha+1}] \neq \emptyset$.

Define $e_{\alpha+1}(l) = k \iff j \in [u_k, u_{k+1})$. It is easy to see that the inductive conditions are satisfied.

Limit step. Suppose that $\{X_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ are defined and α is a limit ordinal. Let $\{\beta_k : k \in \omega\}$ be an increasing sequence cofinal in α, and let $\{\gamma_k : k \in \omega\}$ be an enumeration of α such that $\gamma_j \le \beta_k$ for $j \le k$. By finite modifications we can assume that $X_{\beta_{k+1}} \subseteq X_{\beta_k}$ for all k. Build by recursion a strictly increasing sequence $\langle u_k : k \in \omega \rangle$ such that

$$\forall k\ \forall j \leq k\ [u_k, u_{k+1}) \cap X_{\beta_k} \text{ contains a } (k, \beta_j)\text{-witness},$$

and let

$$X_\alpha = \bigcup_k X_{\beta_k} \cap [u_k, u_{k+1}),$$

and $e_\alpha(l) = k \iff l \in [u_k, u_{k+1})$. It is clear that X_α satisfies (1)-(5).

§4. A model where there are no strongly non-Hausdorff ultrafilters. In the next two sections we will show that:

THEOREM 12. *It is consistent with* ZFC *that for every ultrafilter U there is $h \in$ FtO such that $h(U)$ is a Hausdorff p-point. In particular, it is consistent that there are no strongly non-Hausdorff ultrafilters.*

In order to prove this theorem we will show that there exists a proper forcing notion $\mathbb{M}$ which has the following properties:

(1) If U is an ultrafilter in $\boldsymbol{V}$ then $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}} \models \exists h \in \mathsf{FtO}\ h(U)$ is a p-point ultrafilter,
(2) If U is a p-point in $\boldsymbol{V}$ then $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}} \models \exists h \in \mathsf{FtO}\ h(U)$ is a Hausdorff p-point,
(3) $\mathbb{M}$ preserves p-points,
(4) $\mathbb{M}$ preserves Hausdorff p-points.

We will show that this suffices for the proof. Let $\mathbb{M}_{\omega_2}$ be a countable support support iteration of $\mathbb{M}$. We will show that $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_{\omega_2}}$ is the model we are looking for. Suppose that $U \in \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_{\omega_2}}$ is an ultrafilter. By the standard Skolem-Lowenheim argument we can find $\delta < \omega_2$ such that $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_\delta} \models U \cap \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_\delta}$ is an ultrafilter. By (1) there is $h_1 \in \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_{\delta+1}} \cap \mathsf{FtO}$ such that $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_{\delta+1}} \models h_1(U)$ is a p-point. By (2) there is $h_2 \in \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_{\delta+2}} \cap \mathsf{FtO}$ such that $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}_{\delta+2}} \models h_2(h_1(U))$ is a Hausdorff p-point. The rest follows from the following theorem that we will prove in the next section.

THEOREM 13. *Suppose that $\langle \mathcal{P}_\alpha, \mathcal{Q}_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ is a countable support iteration of proper forcing notions such that $\Vdash_\alpha \mathcal{Q}_\alpha$ preserves Hausdorff p-points. Then $\mathcal{P}_\delta$ preserves Hausdorff p-points.*

We will show that the rational perfect set forcing $\mathbb{M}$ defined below has the required properties. The rational perfect forcing $\mathbb{M}$ is the following forcing notion:

$p \in \mathbb{M}$ if $p \subseteq \omega^{<\omega}$ is a perfect tree of finite increasing sequences of natural numbers and $\forall s \in p\ \exists t \in p\ (s \subseteq t\ \&\ |\mathsf{succ}_p(t)| = \aleph_0)$. For $p, q \in \mathbb{M}$, $p \geq q$ if $p \subseteq q$. Without loss of generality we can assume that $|\mathsf{succ}_p(s)| = 1$ or $|\mathsf{succ}_p(s)| = \aleph_0$ for all $p \in \mathbb{M}$ and $s \in p$. Conditions of this type form a dense subset of $\mathbb{M}$.

Sh:826

Let $\mathsf{split}(p) = \{s \in p : |\mathsf{succ}_p(s)| > 1\} = \bigcup_{n\in\omega} \mathsf{split}_n(p)$, where $\mathsf{split}_n(p) = \{s \in \mathsf{split}(p) : |\{t \subsetneq s : t \in \mathsf{split}(p)\}| = n\}$.

For $p, q \in \mathbb{M}$, $n \in \omega$, we let $p \geq_n q \iff p \geq q$ & $\forall i, j \leq n$ if s is j-th element of $\mathsf{split}_i(q)$ then $s \in \mathsf{split}_i(p)$.

We have to verify that $\mathbb{M}$ has property (2) and (4) above, property (1) was proved in [2] and property (3) in [8]. Property (2) follows from the following result of Dow that we present here for completeness.

Lemma 14 (Dow). *Suppose that $U \in \boldsymbol{V}$ is a p-point. Then $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}} \models \exists h \in \omega^\omega$ $h(U)$ is a Ramsey ultrafilter. In particular, $h(U)$ is Hausdorff in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}}$.*

Proof. Define $\boldsymbol{h}(n) = k$ if $m_k \leq n < m_{k+1}$, where $\langle m_k : k \in \omega\rangle$ is the generic sequence added by the Miller real. Since Miller forcing preserves p-points $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}} \models \boldsymbol{h}(U)$ is a p-point. Thus it remains to check that if $p \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f} \in \mathsf{FtO}$ then there exists $q \geq p$ and $X \in U$ such that $q \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}\restriction\boldsymbol{h}[X]$ is one-to-one or constant. By shrinking we can assume that for every $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$ and every $n \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)$, there exists $k_{t^\frown n} \in \omega$ such that $p_{t^\frown n} \Vdash \dot{f}(|t|) = k_{t^\frown n}$. In particular, $p_{t^\frown n} \Vdash \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(j)) = k_{t^\frown n}$ for $t(|t| - 1) \leq j < n$. By further shrinking, we can assume that for every $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$ and $n, m \in \mathsf{split}(p(t))$, either $k_{t^\frown n} = k_{t^\frown m}$ or that $k_{t^\frown n} < k_{t^\frown m}$ if $n < m$. This defines a partition of $\mathsf{split}(p) = A \cup B$ where $A = \{t \in \mathsf{split}(p) : k_{t^\frown n} = k_{t^\frown m} = k_t$ for all $n, m \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)\}$ and $B = \mathsf{split}(p) \setminus A$. By passing to a stronger condition we can assume that one of these sets is empty (see [8]). Specifically, one of the following cases holds:

(1) $\mathsf{split}(p) \subseteq A$ and all k_t are distinct for $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$,
(2) $\mathsf{split}(p) \subseteq A$ and $k_t = \bar{k}$ for all $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$,
(3) $\mathsf{split}(p) \cap A = \emptyset$ and all $k_{t^\frown n}$ are distinct for all $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$ and $n \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)$.

For $t \in \mathsf{split}_l(p)$ and $n \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)$ let $I_{t^\frown n} = [n, s(|s| - 1))$, where $t^\frown n \subseteq s$ and $s \in \mathsf{split}_{l+1}(p)$. By shrinking p we can find $X \in U$ such that for every $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$, $X \cap \bigcup\{I_{t^\frown n} : n \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)\} = \emptyset$. We proceed as follows, given $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$ we first thin out $\mathsf{succ}_p(t)$ so that intervals $I_{t^\frown n}$ are pairwise disjoint. Next we thin out $\mathsf{succ}_p(t)$ so that $B_t = \bigcup\{I_{t^\frown n} : n \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)\} \notin U$. Since U is a p-point there is $X \in U$ such that $X \setminus B_t$ is finite for each t. Finally we shrink the set $\mathsf{succ}_p(t)$ so that $X \cap B_t = \emptyset$ for all t. This is the condition q that we are looking for. Suppose that $n, m \in X$ and $r \geq q$ is such that $r \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(n)) = \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(m))$. Without loss of generality we can assume that $r = q_{\bar{s}}$ where $n, m < \bar{s}(|\bar{s}| - 1)$. Let $t_0 \subseteq t_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq t_k \subseteq \bar{s}$ be the list of all splitting nodes of q shorter than $\bar{s}$. Since $n, m \notin \bigcup_{j\leq k} B_{t_j}$ it follows that $n, m \in \bigcup_{j<k}[\bar{s}(|t_j| - 1), \bar{s}(|t_j|))$. It follows that for some $j \leq k$, $q_{\bar{s}} \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(n)) = \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(m)) = k_{t_j}$ (or $k_{t_j^\frown \bar{s}(|t_j|)}$ or $\bar{k}$). In the first two cases it follows that $n, m \in [\bar{s}(|t_j| - 1), \bar{s}(|t_j|))$, so $q_{\bar{s}} \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \boldsymbol{h}(n) = \boldsymbol{h}(m) = |t_j| - 1$

(so $\dot{f} \circ \boldsymbol{h}$ is forced to be one-to-one on X) and in the second case it means that $q_{\bar{s}} \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(n)) = \dot{f}(\boldsymbol{h}(m)) = \bar{k}$ (so $\dot{f} \circ \boldsymbol{h}$ is forced to be constant on X). ⊣

In the remainder of this section we will show that Miller forcing preserves Hausdorff p-points.

We will start with the following observation.

Lemma 15. *The following conditions are equivalent for an ultrafilter U:*

(1) *U is not Hausdorff,*
(2) *there are functions $f_0, f_1 \in \omega^\omega$ such that*
  (a) $f_0(U) = f_1(U)$,
  (b) $\forall n\ f_0(n) \neq f_1(n)$,
  (c) $\forall n\ f_0(n), f_1(n) \leq 2n + 2$.

Proof. We will show that (1) implies (2), the other implication is obvious.

Let $g_0, g_1 \in \omega^\omega$ be such that $g_0(U) = g_1(U)$ and $g_0 \neq g_1 \mod U$. Let $A = \{n : g_0(n) \neq g_1(n)\} \setminus \{0, 1\}$. By the assumption $A \in U$. Define $h \in \omega^\omega$ as follows: $\mathsf{dom}(h) = \mathsf{range}(g_0{\restriction}A) \cup \mathsf{range}(g_1{\restriction}A)$ and let $h(n) = \min\{(2k + i : i \in 2,\ g_i(k) = n\}$. Next put for $i = 0, 1,\ f_i(n) = h(g_i(n))$ for $n \in A$ and $f_i(n) = i$ if $n \notin A$. Note that $f_0(U) = h(g_0(U)) = h(g_1(U)) = f_1(U)$, the other two properties are equally easy to see. ⊣

Lemma 16. *Suppose that $U \in \boldsymbol{V}$ is a Hausdorff p-point. Then $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}} \models U$ is a Hausdorff p-point.*

Proof. Let $U \in \boldsymbol{V}$ be a Hausdorff p-point. First of all recall that U remains a p-point in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathbb{M}}$ [8, Proposition 4.2]. Thus we only have to show that U remains Hausdorff. Let $p \in \mathbb{M}$ and $\dot{f}_0, \dot{f}_1$ be such that

(1) $p \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \forall n\ \dot{f}_0(n) \neq \dot{f}_1(n)$,
(2) $p \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \forall n\ \dot{f}_0(n), \dot{f}_1(n) \leq 2n + 2$.

It suffices to find $q \geq p$ and $X \in U$ such that $q \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}_0[X] \cap \dot{f}_1[X] = \emptyset$.

Define a game $G(U)$ played by players I and II. Player I on his n-th move plays a set $X_n \in U$ and player II responds with a finite set $a_n \subseteq X_n$. Together they construct a sequence $X_1, a_1, X_2, a_2, \dots$. Player I wins if $\bigcup_{n\in\omega} a_n \notin U$; otherwise player II wins. It is well known, [1], that player I has a winning strategy in $G(U)$ if and only if U is not a p-point. We will be simultaneously playing game $G(U)$ and constructing sequences of $\langle q_n : n \in \omega\rangle$, $\langle X_n : n \in \omega\rangle$ and $\langle a_n : n \in \omega\rangle$ such that

(1) $\langle X_n, a_n : n \in \omega\rangle$ is a play in $G(U)$,
(2) $q_0 = p$ and $q_{n+1} \geq_n q_n$,
(3) $q_{n+1} \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}_0[\bigcup_{j\leq n} a_j] \cap \dot{f}_1[\bigcup_{j\leq n} a_j] = \emptyset$.

Since U is a p-point, player II does not have a winning strategy in $G(U)$. Therefore there exists a play for player II such that $X = \bigcup_n a_n \in U$. At the same time, if $q \geq q_n$ for all n then, by (3) above, $q \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \dot{f}_0[X] \cap \dot{f}_1[X] = \emptyset$.

Without loss of generality we can assume that for every $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$ and $n \in \mathsf{succ}_p(t)$, there exists $(f_0^{t^\frown n}, f_1^{t^\frown n}) \in (\omega^{<\omega})^2$ such that $p_{t^\frown n} \Vdash_{\mathbb{M}} \forall i = 0,1\ \dot{f}_i \restriction |t| + n = f_i^{t^\frown n} \restriction |t| + n$. For given t, sequences $\{(f_0^{t^\frown n}, f_1^{t^\frown n}) : n \in \omega\}$ form a finitely branching tree. Let (f_0^t, f_1^t) be one of its infinite branches. Now prune the tree so that (f_0^t, f_1^t) is the unique branch for every $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$. Since these functions need not be finite-to-one for each t we have one of the following four cases: either there is $i \in \{0,1\}$, $a_i^t \in \omega$ and $X_i^t \in U$ such that $f_i^t \restriction X_i^t$ is constant with value a_i^t, or for $i \in \{0,1\}$ there is $X^t \in U$ such that $f_0^t, f_1^t \restriction X^t$ are both finite-to-one. By passing to a stronger condition we can assume that exactly one of these cases holds. Furthermore, if it is one of the first three cases then we can assume that for the relevant $i \in \{0,1\}$ the values a_i^t are all the same or all distinct.

The construction follows the cases described above. Suppose that $\langle q_k, X_k, a_k : k \leq n\rangle$ are already constructed. Let $S_n \subseteq \mathsf{split}(q_n)$ be the set of nodes that need to be contained in $\mathsf{split}(q_{n+1})$.

CASE 1 $f_0^t, f_1^t \restriction X^t$ are finite-to-one for $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$.

Since U is Hausdorff and functions are finite-to-one, for each $t \in S$ there is $X_t \in U$ such that $f_0^t[X_t \cap X^t] \cap f_1^t[X_t \cap X^t] = \emptyset$, and $f_i^t[X_t \cap X^t] \cap f_{1-i}^t[\bigcup_{k \leq n} a_k] = \emptyset$ for $i = 0, 1$. Define $X_{n+1} = \bigcap_{t \in S} X_t \cap X^t$, this is the move played in the ultrafilter game. Player II responds with $a_{n+1} \subseteq X_{n+1}$. Finally, let q_{n+1} be obtained by keeping only thise nodes $s \in \mathsf{split}(q_n) \setminus \bigcup_{k \leq n} S_k$ such that $|s| + n \geq \max(a_{n+1})$ for $n \in \mathsf{succ}_{q_n}(s)$. It is easy to verify that q_{n+1}, X_{n+1} have the required properties.

CASE 2 $f_0^t \restriction X^t$ is constant with value a_0^t and a_0^t are distinct for $t \in \mathsf{split}(p)$ and $f_1^t \restriction X^t$ is finite-to-one.

Assume inductively that for each $s \in \mathsf{split}(q_n) \setminus S_{n-1}$, $a_0^s \notin f_1^t[\bigcup_{k \leq n} a_k]$. Since U is Hausdorff, for each $t \in S$ there is $X_t \in U$ such that $f_0^t[X_t \cap X^t] \cap f_1^t[X_t \cap X^t] = \emptyset$, and $f_1^t[X_t \cap X^t] \cap f_0^t[\bigcup_{k \leq n} a_k] = \emptyset$.

Define $X_{n+1} = \bigcap_{t \in S} X_t \cap X^t$, this is the move played in the ultrafilter game. Player II responds with $a_{n+1} \subseteq X_{n+1}$. Let q_{n+1}' be obtained by keeping only thise nodes $s \in \mathsf{split}(q_n) \setminus \bigcup_{k \leq n} S_k$ such that $|s| + n \geq \max(a_{n+1})$ for $n \in \mathsf{succ}_{q_n}(s)$. Finally let q_{n+1} be the condition obtained from q_{n+1}' by removing all splitting nodes $s \notin \bigcup_{k \leq n} S_k$ with $a_0^s \in \bigcup_{t \in S_n} f_1^t[a_{n+1}]$. Again, q_{n+1}, X_{n+1} have the required properties.

Remaining cases are handled similarly. ⊣

It is possible to show directly that an iteration of Miller forcing of countable (and thus arbitrary) length preserves Hausdorff p-points as well. This can be done by introducing $\leq_{F,n}$ order on the iteration and modifying the proof of Lemma 16. Instead we will prove much more general Theorem 13.

§5. Preserving Hausdorff p-points. In this section we will prove a general theorem concerning the preservation of Hausdorff p-points. The theorem is a specific application of a general preservation theorem due to Shelah [9, Chapter XVIII].

Let $\boldsymbol{C} = \{(f_0, f_1) \in \omega^\omega \times \omega^\omega : \forall n\, f_0(n) \neq f_1(n)\}$. Consider the following relation $\sqsubseteq = \bigcup_n \sqsubseteq_n$ on $\boldsymbol{C} \times P(\omega)$ defined as

$$(f_0, f_1) \sqsubseteq_n X \iff f_0[X \setminus n] \cap f_1[X \setminus n] = \emptyset.$$

Note that if U is a Hausdorff filter then U is a $\sqsubseteq$-dominating family, that is, for every $(f_0, f_1) \in \boldsymbol{C}$ there is $X \in U$ such that $(f_0, f_1) \sqsubseteq X$.

Suppose that U is a family of subsets of ω. Let $\bar{U} = \{Y \subseteq \omega : \exists n\, \exists X \in U\, X \setminus n \subseteq Y\}$. For a Hausdorff p-point U, let $S \subseteq [U]^{\leq \aleph_0}$ be the stationary set consisting of sets of form $N \cap U$ where N is a countable elementary submodel of $\boldsymbol{H}(\chi)$. Let $\boldsymbol{g} = \{X_a : a \in S\}$, where $X_a \in U$ is such that $X_a \subseteq^\star X$ for $X \in a$.

Shelah's preservation theorem says:

Theorem 17. *Suppose that $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ strongly covers and $\langle \mathcal{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathcal{Q}}_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ is a countable support iteration of forcing notions such that for every $\alpha < \delta$, $\Vdash_\alpha \dot{\mathcal{Q}}_\alpha$ preserves $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$. Then $\mathcal{P}_\delta$ preserves $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$.*

We will define all the relevant notions below and we will show that Theorem 13 follows from it.

Definition 18. A countable model N is good if every $(f_0, f_1) \in N \cap \boldsymbol{C}$, $(f_0, f_1) \sqsubseteq X_{N \cap U}$. We say that $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ covers (in $\boldsymbol{V}$) if every countable model $N \preceq \boldsymbol{H}(\chi)$ containing $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ is good.

Note that this corresponds to the settings $\alpha^\star = \omega$, $\bar{R} = \sqsubseteq$ in [9, Definition 3.2 p. 889].

Lemma 19. *Suppose that $\mathcal{P}$ is a proper forcing notion which preserves p-points. The following conditions are equivalent for a Hausdorff p-point U in $\boldsymbol{V}$:*

(1) *$\bar{U}$ is a Hausdorff p-point in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$,*
(2) *$(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ covers in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$.*

Proof. (1)→(2) Suppose that $N \preceq \boldsymbol{H}(\chi)^{\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}}$ is a countable model containing $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$. Let $(f_0, f_1) \in N \cap \boldsymbol{C}$. Since $\bar{U}$ is Hausdorff in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$ there is $Y \in U$ such that $(f_0, f_1) \sqsubseteq Y$. Since N is an elementary submodel containing all relevant objects we can assume that $Y \in N$. Since $X_{U \cap N} \subseteq^\star Y$ we are done.

(2)→(1) If $\bar{U}$ is not Hausdorff in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$ then there are functions $f_0, f_1 \in \boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}} \cap \omega^\omega$ witnessing this. Since $\mathcal{P}$ preserves p-points, without loss of generality we can assume by Lemma 9, that $(f_0, f_1) \in \boldsymbol{C}$. Therefore $|f_0[X] \cap f_1[X]| = \aleph_0$ for all $X \in U$. It follows that if N contains f_0, f_1 then $(f_0, f_1) \not\sqsubseteq X_{N \cap U}$. ⊣

The definition below is a special case of the Definition 3.3 on page 899 in [9] (Possibility A, case $\oplus'_k$).

DEFINITION 20. We say that $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ strongly covers if

(1) if $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ covers in $\boldsymbol{V}$,
(2) for each n, relation $\sqsubseteq_n$ is a closed subset of $\boldsymbol{C} \times P(\omega)$,
(3) the following holds in every proper forcing extension $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$ in which $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ covers: IF $N \prec \boldsymbol{H}(\chi)$ is a countable model, $k \in \omega$ and $\langle (f_0^{n,j}, f_1^{n,j}) : j \leq k, n \in \omega \rangle \in N \cap \boldsymbol{C}$ such that
   (a) $\lim_n (f_0^{n,j}, f_1^{n,j}) = (f_0^j, f_1^j)$,
   (b) for each $j \leq k$, there is $n_j \in \omega$ such that $(f_0^j, f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_{n_j} X_{N\cap U}$,
   then there exists $n^\star$ such that

$$\forall j \leq k \ (f_0^{n^\star,j}, f_1^{n^\star,j}) \sqsubseteq_{n_j} X_{N\cap U}.$$

The next lemma shows that for the forcing notions preserving Hausdorff p-points both notions coincide.

LEMMA 21. *If* $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ *covers then* $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ *strongly covers.*

PROOF. Let $\mathcal{P}$ be a proper forcing notion that preserves Hausdorff p-points. Work in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$. Suppose that $N \prec \boldsymbol{H}(\chi)^{\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}}$ is a countable model and let $k \in \omega$, $\langle (f_0^{n,j}, f_1^{n,j}) : j \leq k, n \in \omega \rangle, \langle (f_0^j, f_1^j) : j \leq k \rangle$, $\langle n_j : j \leq k \rangle$ be as required. We have to show that there exists $n^\star$ such that

$$\forall j \leq k \ (f_0^{n^\star,j}, f_1^{n^\star,j}) \sqsubseteq_{n_j} X_{N\cap U}.$$

Since U is a p-point in N for each $n \in \omega$, $j \leq k$ there is a set $A^{n,j} \in U \cap N$ such that $(f_0^{n,j}, f_1^{n,j}) \sqsubseteq_0 A^{n,j}$. Let $A \in N \cap U$ be such that $A \subseteq^\star A^{n,j}$ for $n \in \omega$, $j \leq k$. Work in N and define sequence $\langle m_l : l \in \omega \rangle$ such that

(1) $m_0 = 0$, $m_l < m_{l+1}$,
(2) $\forall n \geq m_{l+1} \ \forall j \leq k \ \forall i = 0, 1 \ f_i^{n,j} \restriction m_l = f_i^j \restriction m_l$,
(3) $A \setminus m_{l+1} \subseteq \bigcap_{n \leq m_l, j \leq k} A^{n,j}$,
(4) $\forall i = 0, 1 \ \forall n \leq m_l \ \forall j \leq k \ \forall u \leq m_l \ f_i^{n,j}(u) < m_{l+1}$,
(5) $\forall i = 0, 1 \ \forall n \leq m_l \ \forall j \leq k \ \forall u \geq m_{l+1} \ f_i^{n,j}(u) \geq m_l$.

Without loss of generality the set $B = \bigcup_j [m_{3l+1}, m_{3l+2}) \in U \cap N$. Let $l^\star$ be such that $X_{N\cap U} \setminus m_{3l^\star} \subseteq A \cap B$ and put $n^\star = m_{3l^\star}$. We have to show that for all $j \leq k$, $(f_0^{n^\star,j}, f_1^{n^\star,j}) \sqsubseteq_{n_j} X_{N\cap U}$, that is $f_0^{n^\star,j}[X_{N\cap U} \setminus n_j] \cap f_1^{n^\star,j}[X_{N\cap U} \setminus n_j] = \emptyset$. Fix $j \leq k$ and suppose that $x, y \in X_{N\cap U} \setminus n_j$.

CASE 1 $x, y < m_{3l^\star}$.

In this case $x, y \leq m_{3l^\star - 1} = m_{3(l^\star-1)+2}$. Since for $i = 0, 1$, $f_i^{m_{3l^\star},j} \restriction m_{3(l^\star-1)+2} = f_i^j \restriction m_{3(l^\star-1)+2}$ it follows that $f_0^{n^\star,j}(x) \neq f_1^{n^\star,j}(y)$ since $f_0^j(x) \neq f_1^j(y)$.

CASE 2 $x, y \geq m_{3l^\star}$. In this case $x, y \geq m_{3l^\star+1}$ and since $A \setminus m_{3l^\star+1} \subseteq A^{3l^\star,j}$ it follows that $x, y \in A^{3l^\star,j}$. Thus $f_0^{n^\star,j}(x) \neq f_1^{n^\star,j}(y)$ by the choice of $A^{n^\star,j}$.

CASE 3 $x < m_{3l^\star} \leq y$.

In this case $x < m_{3l^\star-1} < m_{3l^\star+1} \leq y$, and $f_0^{n^\star,j}(x) \neq f_1^{n^\star,j}(y)$ by the property of sequence $\langle m_l : l \in \omega\rangle$. ⊣

DEFINITION 22. We say that a forcing notion $\mathcal{P}$ is $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$-preserving if whenever $N \prec \boldsymbol{H}(\chi)$ is a countable model containing $\mathcal{P}$ and $\sqsubseteq$ whenever $\langle p_n : n \in \omega\rangle \in N$ is an increasing sequence of conditions interpreting $\langle(\dot f_0^0, \dot f_1^0), \dots, (\dot f_0^k, \dot f_1^k)\rangle \in N$ as $\langle(f_0^0, f_1^0), \dots, (f_0^k, f_1^k)\rangle$ then there is an N-generic condition $q \geq p_0$ such that:

(1) $q \Vdash_{\mathcal{P}} N[\dot G]$ is $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$-good and
(2) $\forall n \in \omega\, \forall j \leq k\; q \Vdash_{\mathcal{P}} ((f_0^j, f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_n X_{N\cap U} \rightarrow (\dot f_0^j, \dot f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_n X_{N\cap U})$.

LEMMA 23. *Suppose that $\mathcal{P}$ is a forcing notion which preserves p-points and U is a Hausdorff p-point ultrafilter in $\boldsymbol{V}$. The following conditions are equivalent*:

(1) *$\bar U$ is a Hausdorff p-point in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$*,
(2) *$\mathcal{P}$ is $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$-preserving.*

PROOF. (2)→(1) If $\mathcal{P}$ is $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$-preserving then $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$ covers in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$. In particular, U is a Hausdorff ultrafilter in $\boldsymbol{V}^{\mathcal{P}}$.

(1)→(2) Suppose that $N \prec \boldsymbol{H}(\chi)$ is a countable model containing $\mathcal{P}$ and $\sqsubseteq$. Since U is Hausdorff, N is $(\sqsubseteq, S, \boldsymbol{g})$-good. Let $\langle p_n : n \in \omega\rangle \in N$ be an increasing sequence of conditions interpreting $\langle(\dot f_0^0, \dot f_1^0), \dots, (\dot f_0^k, \dot f_1^k)\rangle \in N$ as $\langle(f_0^0, f_1^0), \dots, (f_0^k, f_1^k)\rangle$. In other words, for every n,

(1) $p_{n+1} \geq p_n$,
(2) $p_n \Vdash \forall j \leq k\; \forall i = 0, 1\; \dot f_i^j{\restriction}n = f_i^j{\restriction}n$.

We have to show that there exists $q \geq p_0$ such that

$$q \Vdash_{\mathcal{P}} \forall n\, \forall j \leq k\, \big((f_0^j, f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_n X_{N\cap U} \rightarrow (\dot f_0^j, \dot f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_n X_{N\cap U}\big).$$

Since $\mathcal{P}$ preserves p-points we can assume that for every $j \leq k$ $i = 0, 1$, p_0 decides whether $\dot f_i^j$ is constant or finite-to-one mod U. For each n try to choose $q_n \geq p_n$ such that

(1) q_n is N-generic,
(2) there exists $X_n \in N \cap U$ such that $q_n \Vdash \forall j \leq k\; (\dot f_0^j, \dot f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_0 X_n$ & $\dot f_i^j[X_n] \cap f_{1-i}^j[n] = \emptyset$.

Given n we proceed as follows: First find $q' \geq p_n$, $X \in N \cap U$, $l_i^j \in \omega$ for $j \leq k$, $i = 0, 1$ such that

(1) $q' \Vdash \forall j \leq k\; (\dot f_0^j, \dot f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_0 X$,
(2) for every $j \leq k$, $i = 0, 1$ either
    (a) $q' \Vdash \dot f_i^j$ is finite-to-one on X or
    (b) $q' \Vdash \dot f_i^j$ is constant on X with value l_i^j.

Next choose $q'' \geq q'$ and m so that either

(1) $q'' \Vdash \forall i = 0, 1 \; \forall j \leq k \; \min(\dot{f}_i^j[X \setminus m]) > \max(f_i^j(k) : k \leq n)$ (finite-to-one case) or

(2) $l_i^j \in f_i^j[n]$ (constant case).

Finally, let $q_n \geq q''$ be N-generic and let $X_n = X \setminus m$. Note that this construction will succeed for all sufficiently large n, that is when $l \in f_i^j[n]$. Since U is a p-point there is infinitely many n such that $X_{N \cap U} \setminus n \subseteq X_n$. Choose $n^\star$ to be such an n and let $q = q_{n^\star}$.

Fix $j \leq k$ and let $n_j = \min(n : (f_0^j, f_1^j) \sqsubseteq_n X_{N \cap U})$. We have to show that $q \Vdash (\dot{f}_0^j, \dot{f}_1^j) \sqsubseteq_{n_j} X_{N \cap U}$. Let $x, y \in X_{N \cap U} \setminus n_j$.

Case 1 $x, y \leq n$. In this case $q \Vdash \dot{f}_i^j \restriction n = f_i^j \restriction n$ and we know that $f_i^j(x) \neq f_{1-i}^j(y)$ for $i = 0, 1$.

Case 2 $x, y > n$. In this case $x, y \in X_n$ and since $q \Vdash (\dot{f}_0^j, \dot{f}_1^j) \sqsubseteq_0 X_n$, it follows that $q \Vdash \dot{f}_{1-i}^j(x) \neq \dot{f}_i^j(y)$

Case 3 $x \leq n < y$. In this case we have two possibilities: either one of the functions $\dot{f}_0^j, \dot{f}_1^j$ is forced to be constant on X_n or both are forced to be finite-to-one on X_n. In the first case $q \Vdash \exists k \leq n \; \dot{f}_i^j(y) = f_i^j(k)$. Thus $q \Vdash \dot{f}_{1-i}^j(x) \neq \dot{f}_i^j(y)$ since $f_i^j(k) \neq f_{1-i}^j(x)$. If both functions are finite-to-one then $q \Vdash \forall i = 0, 1 \; f_i^j(x) \leq \max(f_i^j(k) : k \leq n) < f_{1-i}^j(y)$. $\dashv$

Now Theorem 13 follows readily from Lemma 16 and the results of this section.

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