# EXERCISE FROM PROF. MAGIDOR'S LECTURES IN AII SUMMER SCHOOL

#### ZHU HUILING

#### 1. Lecture 1

**Exercise 1.** Suppose f,g are  $<_I$  exact upper bounds for  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq Ord^A$ , show that  $f =_I g$ .

**Exercise 2.** Find an example of  $\langle g_{\alpha} | \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle \subseteq \omega^{\omega}$ , such that it is  $<_{[\omega]}<_{\omega}$ -increasing but has no e.u.b.

**Exercise 3.** Suppose  $\langle g_{\alpha} | \alpha < \lambda \rangle$  is strongly  $<_{I}$ -increasing in  $Ord^{A}/I$ , where  $\lambda > |A|$  is a regular cardinal. Show that  $\langle g_{\alpha} | \alpha < \lambda \rangle$  has an  $<_{I}$  exact upper bound.

**Exercise 4.** Suppose  $\langle g_{\alpha} | \alpha < \lambda \rangle$  is  $<_{I}$ -increasing with h an  $<_{I}$  exact upper bound. Suppose it satisfies  $(*)_{\kappa}$ , where  $|A| < \kappa < \lambda$  and both  $\kappa, \lambda$  are regular cardinals. Show that

$$\{a|cf(h(a)) < \kappa\} \in I$$

**Exercise 5.** Suppose  $\lambda$  is regular and  $\lambda > 2^{|A|}$ , show that  $\langle g_{\alpha} | \alpha < \lambda \rangle$  satisfies  $(*)_{|A|^+}$ .

Hint: Use Erős-Rado Theorem:

$$(2^{\kappa})^+ \to (\kappa)^2_{\kappa^+}$$

**Exercise 6.** Suppose  $\kappa > \aleph_2$  is a regular cardinals.  $S \subseteq S_{\omega}^{\kappa}$  is a stationary set. Show that there is a club-guessing sequence  $\langle C_{\alpha} | \alpha \in S \rangle$  for  $\kappa$ .

### 2. lecture 2

**Exercise 7.** Show that  $\prod \{\aleph_n | n \in \omega\} / [\omega]^{<\omega}$  is  $\aleph_{\omega}^+$ -directed.

**Exercise 8.** Let I be an ideal on A,  $h \in Ord^A/I$ ,  $B = \{cf(h(a)) | a \in A\}$  be such that |A| < min(B). Let  $J = \{X \subset B | \{a | cf(h(a)) \in X\} \in I\}$ . Show that:

- J is an ideal on B.
- For each  $a \in A$ , let  $\{\zeta_{\alpha}^{a} | \alpha \in cf(h(a))\}$  be a strictly increasing sequence in h(a). For each  $f \in \prod B$ , define  $\overline{f} \in \prod A$ :

$$f(a) = \zeta^a_{f(cf(h(a)))}$$

Show that: if  $f =_J g$ , then  $\overline{f} =_I \overline{g}$ ; and if  $f \leq_J g$ , then  $\overline{f} \leq_I \overline{g}$ .

Date: July 23, 2010.

#### ZHU HUILING

#### 3. Lecture 3

**Exercise 9.** If  $\kappa$  carries a Jonsson algebra, then so is  $\kappa^+$ .

**Exercise 10.** If  $\kappa$  is a regular cardinal with a non-reflecting stationary subset, then  $\kappa$  carries a Jonsson algebra.

**Exercise 11.** If  $\kappa$  is a regular cardinal, then  $\kappa^+$  carries a Jonsson algebra.

**Definition 3.1.** A cardinal is Jonsson cardinal if it does not carry a Jonsson algebra.

**Exercise 12.** If  $\kappa$  is measurable, then it is Jonsson.

**Exercise 13.** If  $\kappa$  is measurable and  $\mathcal{P}_{\kappa}$  is the basic Prikry forcing at  $\kappa$ , then  $\mathcal{V}^{\mathcal{P}_{\kappa}} \vDash \kappa$  is Jonsson.

### 4. Lecture 4

**Exercise 14.** Let A be progressive set of regular cardinals,  $B \subseteq pcf(A)$  is progressive, then  $pcf(B) \subseteq pcf(A)$ .

## 5. Lecture 5

**Exercise 15.** Show that  $cov(\kappa^{++}, \kappa) = \kappa^{++}$ .

**Exercise 16.** Let  $\mathcal{F}^* = \{M \cap \mu | M \prec H_{\theta}, M \text{ is } \omega \text{ closed } \}$ . Show that  $\mathcal{F}^*$  is a covering family.

**Exercise 17.** If  $B \subseteq H_{\theta}$ ,  $|B| = \kappa$ , then  $\exists M \prec H_{\theta}$  such that  $B \subseteq M$  and M is  $\kappa$ -presentable.

**Exercise 18.** If M is  $\kappa$ -presentable,  $A \in M$  and  $|A| \leq \kappa$ , then  $A \subseteq M$ .

**Exercise 19.** *M* is  $\kappa$ -presentable,  $\omega < \kappa$ , show that *M* is  $\omega$  closed.

### 6. Lecture 6

**Exercise 20.** Let  $\aleph_{\delta}$  be a singular cardinal such that  $\delta < \aleph_{\delta}$ , then  $cov(\aleph_{\delta}, |\delta|) < \aleph_{|\delta|^{+4}}$ .

If the exercise above are too easy for you, how about the following:

**Exercise 21.** pcf-conjecture: If A is a progressive set of regular cardinals, then |pcf(A)| = |A|.

**Exercise 22.** Improve Shelah's theorem on the bound of  $2^{\aleph_{\omega}}$ .