

## Models of Set Theory II - Winter 2017/2018

Prof. Dr. Peter Koepke, Ana Njegomir

Problem sheet 3

**Problem 1** (6 points). Let  $M$  be a transitive and countable model of ZFC. If  $\mathbb{P}$  is a forcing notion and  $G$  is  $M$ -generic for  $\mathbb{P}$ , we say that  $f \in ({}^\omega\omega)^{M[G]}$  is a *dominating real*, if for every  $g \in ({}^\omega\omega)^M$  there is  $n_0 \in \omega$  such that for all  $n \geq n_0$ ,  $g(n) < f(n)$ . Prove that if  $M[G]$  contains a dominating real then it contains a splitting real.

*Hint:* If  $f \in M[G]$  is dominating, one may assume that  $f$  is strictly increasing. Let  $f^{n+1}(0) = f(f^n(0))$  and  $f^0(0) = 0$  and construct a splitting real by taking the union of certain intervals of the form  $[f^k(0), f^l(0))$  in a suitable way, where for  $n, m \in \omega$ ,  $[n, m) = \{k \in \omega \mid n \leq k < m\}$ .

**Problem 2** (6 points). Let  $\mathbb{C}$  denote Cohen forcing. Prove that  $\mathbb{C}$  does not add dominating reals.

*Hint* Consider an enumeration  $\langle p_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle$  of the conditions in  $\mathbb{C}$  and  $g(n) = \min\{k \in \omega \mid \exists p \leq_{\mathbb{C}} p_n (p \Vdash_{\mathbb{C}} \dot{f}(\check{n}) = \check{k})\}$  for a  $\mathbb{C}$ -name  $\dot{f}$  for a real.

**Problem 3** (8 points). *Hechler forcing*  $\mathbb{P}$  is the forcing notion whose conditions are of the form  $p = \langle s_p, E_p \rangle$  such that  $s_p : n \rightarrow \omega$  for some  $n \in \omega$  and  $E_p \subseteq {}^\omega\omega$  is a finite set of functions from  $\omega$  to  $\omega$ . The ordering is given by

$$p \leq_{\mathbb{P}} q \iff s_p \supseteq s_q \wedge E_p \supseteq E_q \wedge \forall f \in E_q \forall n \in \text{dom}(s_p) \setminus \text{dom}(s_q) (f(n) < s_p(n)).$$

- Show that  $\mathbb{P}$  satisfies the c.c.c.
- Assume that MA holds. Let  $F \subset {}^\omega\omega$  and  $\text{card}(F) < 2^{\aleph_0}$ . Prove that there is  $f \in {}^\omega\omega$  such that for every  $g \in F$  there is  $n_0 \in \omega$  such that for all  $n \geq n_0$ ,  $g(n) < f(n)$ .

Please hand in your solutions on Monday, October 30 before the lecture.