

## Exercise 6 Answer Sheet — Axiomatic Set Theory, 80650

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## Question 1

Let  $\lambda$  be an infinite cardinal. A  $(\lambda^+, \lambda)$ -Ulam matrix is a collection of sets  $\langle A_{\alpha, \rho} \mid \alpha < \lambda^+, \rho < \lambda \rangle$  such that,

1. For every  $\alpha < \beta < \lambda^+$  and  $\rho < \lambda$ ,  $A_{\alpha, \rho} \cap A_{\beta, \rho} \neq \emptyset$ .
2. For every  $\alpha < \lambda^+$ ,  $|\lambda^+ \setminus (\bigcup_{\rho} A_{\alpha, \rho})| \leq \lambda$ .

**a**

We will show that for every infinite  $\lambda$ , a  $(\lambda^+, \lambda)$ -Ulam matrix exists.

*Proof.* Let us define for each  $0 < \xi < \lambda^+$  a surjection  $f_\xi : \lambda \rightarrow \xi$  by  $f_\xi(x) = x$  if  $x < \xi$  and to arbitrary value otherwise.

Define  $A_{\alpha, \rho} = \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\rho) = \alpha\}$ , and we will show that this definition is fulfilling Ulam matrix definition.

Let  $\alpha < \beta < \lambda^+$  and let us fix  $\rho < \lambda$ , then

$$A_{\alpha, \rho} \cap A_{\beta, \rho} = \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\rho) = \alpha\} \cap \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\rho) = \beta\} = \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\rho) = \alpha = \beta\} = \emptyset$$

Let us fix  $\alpha < \lambda^+$ , then

$$\left| \lambda^+ \setminus \left( \bigcup_{\rho} A_{\alpha, \rho} \right) \right| = \left| \lambda^+ \setminus \left( \bigcup_{\rho} \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\rho) = \alpha\} \right) \right| = \left| \lambda^+ \setminus \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\lambda) \ni \alpha\} \right|$$

But for each  $\alpha$ ,  $f_{\alpha+1}(\alpha) = \alpha$  we can deduce

$$|\lambda^+ \setminus \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid f_\xi(\lambda) \ni \alpha\}| |\lambda^+ \setminus \{\xi < \lambda^+ \mid \alpha + 1 < \lambda^+\}| \leq \lambda$$

□

**b**

Let  $\kappa$  be the least cardinal such that there is a  $\sigma$ -additive, non-trivial, non-atomic measure  $\mu$  with  $\text{dom } \mu = \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$ .

We will prove that  $\kappa$  is not a successor cardinal.

*Proof.* Let us assume for contradiction that  $\kappa$  is indeed a successor cardinal such that  $\lambda^+ = \kappa$ .

By the last part there is a  $(\lambda^+, \lambda)$ -Ulam matrix for this specified  $\lambda$ .

Fixing  $\alpha < \lambda^+$ , we will find  $\rho < \lambda$  such that  $\mu(A_{\alpha, \rho}) > 0$ .

□

## Question 2

Let  $\kappa$  be an uncountable regular cardinal such that there is non-principle filter  $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$  with the following properties,

1. For every  $\langle x_\alpha \in \mathcal{F} \mid \alpha < \kappa \rangle$  also  $\bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} x_\alpha \in \mathcal{F}$ .
2. For every collection  $\{X_\alpha \mid \alpha < \omega_1\} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$  such that  $\forall \alpha, \kappa \setminus X_\alpha \notin \mathcal{F}$ , there are  $\alpha < \beta$  such that  $X_\alpha \cap X_\beta \neq \emptyset$ .

Such an  $\mathcal{F}$  is called non-trivial  $\sigma$ -saturated  $\kappa$ -complete filter on  $\kappa$ .

We will show that either there is a  $\kappa$ -complete ultrafilter on  $\kappa$  or  $\kappa \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$  and  $\kappa$  is a limit cardinal.

*Proof.* TODO

□