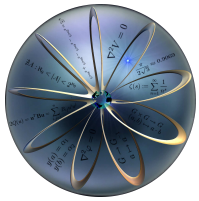

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equivalence of forcing notions

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Let P and Q be two forcing notions such that given any generic subset G of P there is a generic subset H of Q with $\mathfrak{M}[G] = \mathfrak{M}[H]$ and vice-versa. Then P and Q are equivalent.

Since if $G \in \mathfrak{M}[H]$, $\tau[G] \in \mathfrak{M}$ for any P-name τ, it follows that if $G \in \mathfrak{M}[H]$ and $H \in \mathfrak{M}[G]$ then $\mathfrak{M}[G] = \mathfrak{M}[H]$.