

# ALMOST COMPATIBLE FUNCTIONS AND INFINITE LENGTH GAMES

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ABSTRACT. TODO

## 1. INTRODUCTION

**Definition 1.** Two functions  $f, g$  are almost compatible, that is,  $f \sim g$  when  $\{a \in \text{dom } f \cap \text{dom } g : f(a) \neq g(a)\}$  is finite.

Marion Scheepers used almost compatible functions in [4] in order to study the existence of limited information strategies on a variation of the meager-nowhere dense game he introduced in [5].

**Game 2.** Let  $Sch_{C,F}^{\cup, \subset}(\kappa)$  denote *Scheepers' strict countable-finite union game* with two players  $\mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}$ . In round 0,  $\mathcal{C}$  chooses  $C_0 \in [\kappa]^{\leq \omega}$ , followed by  $\mathcal{F}$  choosing  $F_0 \in [\kappa]^{< \omega}$ . In round  $n + 1$ ,  $\mathcal{C}$  chooses  $C_{n+1} \in [\kappa]^{\leq \omega}$  such that  $C_{n+1} \supset C_n$ , followed by  $\mathcal{F}$  choosing  $F_{n+1} \in [\kappa]^{< \omega}$ .

$\mathcal{F}$  wins the game if  $\bigcup_{n < \omega} F_n \supseteq \bigcup_{n < \omega} C_n$ ; otherwise,  $\mathcal{C}$  wins.

Of course, with perfect information this game is trivial: during round  $n$  player  $\mathcal{F}$  simply chooses  $n$  ordinals from each of the  $n$  countable sets played by  $\mathcal{C}$ . However, if  $\mathcal{F}$  is limited to using information from the last  $k$  moves by  $\mathcal{C}$  during each round, the task becomes more difficult. Call such a strategy a *k-tactical strategy* or *k-tactic*; if using the round number is allowed, then the strategy is called a *k-Markov strategy* or a *k-mark*.

**Definition 3.** The statement  $S(\kappa)$  (given as  $S(\kappa, \aleph_0, \omega)$  in [4]) claims that there exist one-to-one functions  $f_A : A \rightarrow \omega$  for each  $A \in [\kappa]^{\leq \aleph_0}$  such that the collection  $\{f_A : A \in [\kappa]^{\leq \aleph_0}\}$  is pairwise almost compatible.

In the same paper, Scheepers noted that  $S(\omega_1)$  holds in *ZFC*, and that it's possible to force  $\mathfrak{c}$  to be arbitrarily large while preserving  $S(\mathfrak{c})$ . However,  $S(\mathfrak{c}^+)$  always fails. This axiom may be applied to obtain a winning 2-tactic for  $\mathcal{F}$  in the countable-finite game.

In [1], Clontz related this game to a game which may be used to characterize the Menger covering property of a topological space.

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*Key words and phrases.* TODO.

**Game 4.** Let  $Men_{C,F}(X)$  denote the *Menger game* with players  $\mathcal{C}$ ,  $\mathcal{F}$ . In round  $n$ ,  $\mathcal{C}$  chooses an open cover  $\mathcal{U}_n$ , followed by  $\mathcal{F}$  choosing subset  $F_n$  of  $X$  which may be finitely covered by  $\mathcal{U}_n$ .

$\mathcal{F}$  wins the game if  $X = \bigcup_{n < \omega} F_n$ , and  $\mathcal{C}$  wins otherwise.

This characterization is slightly different than the typical characterization in which the second player first chooses a specific finite subcollection  $\mathcal{F}_n$  of the cover itself and lets  $F_n = \bigcup \mathcal{F}_n$ , denoted as  $G_{fin}(\mathcal{O}, \mathcal{O})$  in [6]. However, it's easily seen that these games are equivalent for perfect information strategies (so both characterize the Menger property), and this characterization is more convenient for our concerns.

**Definition 5.** Let  $\kappa^\dagger = \kappa \cup \{\infty\}$  where  $\kappa$  is discrete and  $\infty$ 's neighborhoods are the co-countable sets containing it.

The relationship between  $Sch_{C,F}^{\cup, \subset}(\kappa)$  and  $Men_{C,F}(\kappa^\dagger)$  is strong; in both games  $\mathcal{C}$  essentially chooses a countable subset of  $\kappa$  followed by  $\mathcal{F}$  choosing a finite subset of that choice, and it's easy to see the winning perfect information strategy for  $\mathcal{F}$  in both games. In addition, it was shown in [1] that when  $S(\kappa)$  holds,  $\mathcal{F}$  has a winning 2-Markov strategy in  $Men_{C,F}(\kappa^\dagger)$ .

One source of motivation is to make progress on the following open question:

**Question 6.** *Does there exist a topological space  $X$  for which  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}(X)$  but  $\mathcal{F} \not\uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Men_{C,F}(X)$ ? (That is, the second player can win the Menger game on  $X$  with perfect information but not with 2-Markov information.)*

One might hope that  $(\mathfrak{c}^+)^\dagger$  might answer this question in the affirmative as  $S(\mathfrak{c}^+)$  fails, but we will show that assuming  $V = L$ ,  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Men_{C,F}(\kappa^\dagger)$  for all cardinals  $\kappa$ .

## 2. ONE-TO-ONE AND FINITE-TO-ONE ALMOST COMPATIBLE FUNCTIONS

We may weaken Scheeper's  $S(\kappa)$  as follows:

**Definition 7.** The statement  $S'(\kappa)$  weakens  $S(\kappa)$  by only requiring the witness functions  $f_A : A \rightarrow \omega$  to be finite-to-one.

The following observation will be convenient.

**Proposition 8.**  *$S(\kappa)$  and  $S'(\kappa)$  need only be witnessed by functions  $\{f_A : A \in \mathcal{S}\}$  for some family  $\mathcal{S}$  cofinal in  $[\kappa]^{\leq \aleph_0}$ .*

*Proof.* For each  $A \in [\kappa]^{\leq \aleph_0}$  choose  $A' \supseteq A$  from  $\mathcal{S}$  and let  $g_A = f_{A'} \upharpoonright A$ . □

In the next section we will show that  $S'(\kappa)$  is sufficient for the applications to the Scheepers and Menger games. In the meantime, we will demonstrate that  $S'(\kappa)$  is strictly weaker than  $S(\kappa)$ .

Recall the following.

**Definition 9.** A Kurepa family  $\mathcal{K} \subseteq [\kappa]^{\aleph_0}$  on  $\kappa$  satisfies that  $\mathcal{K} \restriction A = \{K \cap A : K \in \mathcal{K}\}$  is countable for each  $A \in [\kappa]^{\aleph_0}$ .

**Theorem 10.**  $S'(\kappa)$  holds whenever there exists a cofinal Kurepa family on  $\kappa$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{K} = \{K_\alpha : \alpha < \theta\}$  be a cofinal Kurepa family on  $\kappa$ . We first define  $f_\alpha : K_\alpha \rightarrow \omega$  for each  $\alpha < \theta$ .

Suppose we've already defined pairwise almost compatible finite-to-one functions  $\{f_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ . To define  $f_\alpha$ , we first recall that  $\mathcal{K} \restriction K_\alpha$  is countable, so we may choose  $\beta_n < \alpha$  for  $n < \omega$  such that  $\{K_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} \restriction K_\alpha \setminus \{\emptyset\} = \{K_\alpha \cap K_{\beta_n} : n < \omega\}$ . Let  $K_\alpha = \{\delta_{i,j} : i \leq \omega, j < w_i\}$  where  $w_i \leq \omega$  for each  $i \leq \omega$ ,  $K_\alpha \cap (K_{\beta_n} \setminus \bigcup_{m < n} K_{\beta_m}) = \{\delta_{n,j} : j < w_n\}$ , and  $K_\alpha \setminus \bigcup_{n < \omega} K_{\beta_n} = \{\delta_{\omega,j} : j < w_\omega\}$ . Then let  $f_\alpha(\delta_{n,j}) = \max(n, f_{\beta_n}(\delta_{n,j}))$  for  $n < \omega$  and  $f_\alpha(\delta_{\omega,j}) = j$  otherwise.

We should show that  $f_\alpha$  is finite-to-one. Let  $n < \omega$ . Since  $f_\alpha(\delta_{m,j}) \geq m$ , we only consider the finite cases where  $m \leq n$ . Since each  $f_{\beta_m}$  is finite-to-one,  $f_{\beta_m}(\delta_{m,j}) \leq n$  for only finitely many  $j$ . Thus  $f_\alpha(\delta_{m,j}) = \max(m, f_{\beta_m}(\delta_{m,j}))$  maps to  $n$  for only finitely many  $j$ .

We now want to demonstrate that  $f_\alpha \sim f_{\beta_n}$  for all  $n < \omega$ . Note  $\delta_{m,j} \in K_{\beta_n}$  implies  $m \leq n$ . For  $m = n$ , we have  $f_\alpha(\delta_{n,j}) = \max(n, f_{\beta_n}(\delta_{n,j}))$  which differs from  $f_{\beta_n}(\delta_{n,j})$  for only the finitely many  $j$  which are mapped below  $n$  by  $f_{\beta_n}$ . For  $m < n$  and  $\delta_{m,j} \in K_{\beta_n}$ , we have  $f_\alpha(\delta_{m,j}) = \max(m, f_{\beta_m}(\delta_{m,j}))$  which can only differ from  $f_{\beta_n}(\delta_{m,j})$  for only the finitely many  $j$  which are mapped below  $m$  by  $f_{\beta_m}$  or the finitely many  $j$  for which the almost compatible  $f_{\beta_n} \sim f_{\beta_m}$  differ.

Finally for any  $\beta < \alpha$ , we may conclude  $f_\alpha \sim f_\beta$  since there is some  $\beta_n$  with  $K_\alpha \cap K_\beta = K_\alpha \cap K_{\beta_n}$ ,  $f_\alpha \sim f_{\beta_n}$ , and  $f_{\beta_n} \sim f_\beta$ .  $\square$

We now construct a topology on  $\omega_n$  for each  $n < \omega$  which will witness a Kurepa family on  $\aleph_n$ .

**Proposition 11.** Let  $X$  be a  $T_2$  space with a base of countable and compact neighborhoods. Then  $X$  is locally metrizable with a base of compact open countable sets.

*Proof.* For each point  $x$  let  $K$  be a countable and compact neighborhood of  $x$ , and it follows that it is contained in a countable, open, and locally compact neighborhood  $W$  of  $x$ , which in turn is zero-dimensional and metrizable. So choose  $V$  clopen in  $W$  such that  $x \in V \subseteq K$ ;  $V$  is a compact open neighborhood of  $x$  in  $X$ .  $\square$

**Definition 12.** A topological space is said to be  $\omega$ -bounded if each countable subset of the space has compact closure.

**Proposition 13.** Let  $X$  be a  $T_2$  space with cardinality less than  $\aleph_\omega$  which is locally countable and  $\omega$ -bounded. Then the closure operation preserves cardinality and weight.

*Proof.* Note that the closure of any countable neighborhood is compact, and any Lindelöf set is countable. This space is locally metrizable and thus first-countable, so cardinality and weight coincide for any subspace. The result is obvious if  $A$  is countable; otherwise let  $A = \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_{n+1}\}$  and since basic neighborhoods are

countable note any limit point is a limit point of  $A_\beta = \{a_\alpha : \alpha < \beta\}$  for some  $\beta < \omega_{n+1}$ . Thus  $\overline{A} = \bigcup_{\beta < \omega_{n+1}} \overline{A_\beta}$  and by induction  $|\overline{A}| = |A|$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 14.** *Let  $X$  be a  $T_2$  space with cardinality less than  $\aleph_\omega$  which is locally countable and locally compact, and such that its closure operation preserves cardinalities. Then  $X$  has an  $\omega$ -bounded extension  $\tilde{X}$  with the same properties where  $\tilde{X} \setminus X$  has the same cardinality as  $X$ .*

*Proof.* We prove this by induction on  $n$ . If  $n = 0$ , then we can just use the one-point compactification of two copies of  $X$ . So suppose  $n > 0$  and that  $X = \omega_n$  has an appropriate topology. Note that  $X$  has a base of countable and compact neighborhoods since the closure operation preserves cardinalities.

For each  $\alpha < \omega_n$ ,  $\gamma_\alpha$  may be chosen such that both the closure of the set  $\alpha$  in  $X$  and a countable neighborhood of the point  $\alpha$  are subsets of  $\gamma_\alpha$ . Note that the set  $\{\lambda < \omega_n : \alpha < \lambda \Rightarrow \gamma_\alpha < \lambda\}$  is a cub subset of  $\omega_n$  containing a cub subset  $C$  of limit ordinals. Now for each  $\lambda \in C$ , the set  $\lambda$  is open as  $\alpha < \lambda$  belongs to the neighborhood  $\gamma_\alpha \subseteq \lambda$ . Also, if  $\lambda$  has uncountable cofinality, then for  $\beta \geq \lambda$  and any countable neighborhood  $U$  of  $\beta$ ,  $U \cap \lambda = U \cap \alpha$  for some  $\alpha < \lambda$ ; thus  $U \setminus \overline{\alpha} = U \setminus \lambda$  is a neighborhood of  $\beta$ , showing that  $\lambda$  is clopen.

Let  $\tilde{X} = \omega_n \times 2$ . By induction on  $\lambda \in C$  we will define compatible topologies for  $\tilde{X}_\lambda = \omega_n \times \{0\} \cup \lambda \times \{1\}$  such that

- $\omega_n \times \{0\}$  is an open copy of  $X$ ,
- $\lambda \times 2$  is open, and when  $\text{cf}(\lambda) > \omega$  also closed,
- the space has a base of countable and compact neighborhoods, and
- when  $\lambda$  is a successor, for each  $\alpha < \lambda$  the closure of  $\alpha \times 2$  is an  $\omega$ -bounded subset of  $\lambda \times 2$ .

We first consider the case  $n = 1$ . If  $\lambda$  is a limit in  $C$ , then  $\tilde{X}_\lambda = \bigcup_{\mu \in C \cap \lambda} \tilde{X}_\mu$  satisfies the induction requirements. Otherwise we choose an increasing sequence of ordinals  $\{\alpha_k : k \in \omega\}$  with limit  $\lambda$  such that  $\alpha_0$  is the predecessor of  $\lambda$  in  $C$ , or  $\alpha_0 = 0$  if  $\lambda$  is the least element of  $C$ .

The subspace  $\overline{\lambda} \times \{0\} \cup \alpha_0 \times 2$  of  $X$  is countable and locally compact; therefore it is metrizable and zero-dimensional. So we may choose increasing sets  $U_k$  for  $k < \omega$  which are clopen in this topology and satisfy

$$\overline{\alpha_k \times \{0\} \cup \alpha_0 \times 2} = \overline{\alpha_k} \times \{0\} \cup \alpha_0 \times 2 \subseteq U_k \subseteq \lambda \times \{0\} \cup \alpha_0 \times 2$$

Note that  $U_k$  is also clopen in  $\tilde{X}_{\alpha_0}$  since it is closed in  $\overline{\lambda} \times \{0\} \cup \alpha_0 \times 2$  and open in  $\lambda \times \{0\} \cup \alpha_0 \times 2$ .

We need only describe a base for the points  $\langle \alpha, 1 \rangle \in (\lambda \setminus \alpha_0) \times \{1\}$ . We do so by letting  $\langle \alpha, 1 \rangle$  be isolated when  $\alpha \notin \{\alpha_k : k < \omega\}$ , and giving  $\langle \alpha_k, 1 \rangle$  the open neighborhoods  $(U_k \cup ((\alpha_k + 1) \times \{1\})) \setminus K$  for each compact subset  $K$  of  $U_k \cup (\alpha_k \times \{1\})$ ; that is,  $\langle \alpha_k, 1 \rangle$  is the one point compactifying  $U_k \cup (\alpha_k \times \{1\})$ .

The first two requirements of our inductive hypothesis are obviously satisfied. Note points in  $\lambda \times 2$  are covered by the compact countable neighborhood  $U_k \cup ((\alpha_k + 1) \times \{1\})$  for some  $k < \omega$ , and for points in  $(\omega_n \setminus \lambda) \times \{0\}$  we may use a compact countable neighborhood from  $X$ . For the final requirement, note that for  $\alpha < \lambda$ ,

we may choose  $\alpha < \alpha_k < \lambda$  and note that  $\alpha \times 2$  is contained in the compact subset  $U_k \cup ((\alpha_k + 1) \times \{1\})$  of  $\lambda \times 2$ .

For the case  $n > 1$ , we may assume that the successors in  $C$  have uncountable cofinality. We again proceed by induction on  $\lambda \in C$ . Again when  $\lambda$  is a limit in  $C$ ,  $\tilde{X}_\lambda = \bigcup_{\mu \in C \cap \lambda} \tilde{X}_\mu$  satisfies the given requirements; in particular if  $\alpha < \lambda$ , then  $\alpha < \mu < \lambda$  for some successor  $\mu \in C$  with uncountable cofinality. As such, the closure of  $\alpha \times 2$  is an  $\omega$ -bounded subset of the clopen  $\mu \times 2$  and therefore also of  $\lambda \times 2$ . In case  $\lambda$  is not a limit of  $C$ , then  $\lambda$  has uncountable cofinality and a predecessor  $\mu \in C$ . We therefore have that  $\lambda \times \{0\}$  is clopen in  $\omega_n \times \{0\}$ . Since the cardinality of  $\lambda \times \{0\} \cup \mu \times 2$  is less than  $\aleph_n$ , we may simply apply the induction hypothesis to choose an appropriate topology for  $\lambda \times 2$ .

As a result,  $\tilde{X} = \bigcup_{\lambda \in C} \tilde{X}_\lambda$  is  $\omega$ -bounded as any countable set is contained in some  $\alpha \times 2$  for  $\alpha < \lambda \in C$ .  $\square$

**Theorem 15.** *For each  $n \in \omega$ , there is a  $T_2$ , locally countable,  $\omega$ -bounded topology on  $\omega_n$ .*

*Proof.* Apply the previous lemma to  $\omega_n$  with the discrete topology.  $\square$

**Corollary 16.** *There exists a Kurepa family cofinal in  $[\omega_k]^\omega$  for each  $k < \omega$ .*

*Proof.* We use the family  $\mathcal{K}$  of all compact open sets in the constructed topology on  $\omega_n$  as our witness. Of course, every Lindelöf set in a locally countable space is countable, and the closure of every countable set is a compact countable set; thus  $\mathcal{K}$  is cofinal in  $[\omega_n]^\omega$ . It is Kurepa since every countable set is contained in a countable compact open subspace of  $\omega_n$ ; this subspace has a countable base of compact open sets, which closed under finite unions enumerates all compact open subsets of the subspace.  $\square$

This is alternatively a corollary of an observation of Todorcevic communicated by Dow in [2]: if every Kurepa family of size at most  $\theta$  extends to a cofinal Kurepa family, then the same is true of  $\theta^+$ . So the result follows as every Kurepa family  $\mathcal{K}$  of size  $\omega$  extends to the cofinal Kurepa family  $[\bigcup \mathcal{K}]^\omega$ .

So we have our desired result.

**Corollary 17.**  *$S'(\omega_n)$  holds for all  $n < \omega$ . Under  $CH$ , we have both  $S'(\omega_2)$  and  $\neg S(\omega_2)$ .*

### 3. TODO ALL THIS STUFF NEEDS EDITING STILL

As noted in [TODO cite Dow], Jensen's one-gap two-cardinal theorem under  $V = L$  [TODO cite] can be used to show that there exist cofinal Kurepa families on every cardinal.

**Corollary 18** ( $V = L$ ).  *$S'(\theta)$  holds for all cardinals.*

In particular,  $S(\omega_2)$  fails under  $CH$ , showing the two are distinct. Actually,  $CH$  is not required to have  $S(\omega_2)$  fail.

We are going to need a technical lemma (available in Kunen).

**Lemma 19.** *Assume that  $G \subset \text{Fn}(\omega_2, 2)$  is a generic filter, and let  $\mu \in \omega_2$ . Then the final model  $V[G]$  can be regarded as forcing with  $\text{Fn}(\omega_2 \setminus \mu, 2)$  over the model  $V[G_\mu]$ . In addition, for each  $\text{Fn}(\omega_2, 2)$ -name  $\dot{A}$  of a subset of  $\omega$  (treat as a subset of  $\omega \times \text{Fn}(\omega_2, 2)$ ), there is a canonical name  $\dot{A}(G_\mu)$  where,*

$$\dot{A}(G_\mu) = \{(n, p \restriction [\mu, \omega_2)) : (n, p) \in \dot{A} \text{ and } p \restriction \mu \in G_\mu\}$$

*and we get that the valuation of  $\dot{A}(G_\mu)$  by the tail of the generic,  $G_{\omega_2 \setminus \mu}$ , is the same as the valuation of  $\dot{A}$  by the full generic.*

**Theorem 20.** *If we add  $\omega_2$  Cohen reals to a model of  $CH$  we get that Scheepers'  $S(\omega_2)$  (still) fails.*

*Proof.* The forcing poset is  $\text{Fn}(\omega_2, 2)$ . Let  $\{\dot{f}_A : A \in [\omega_2]^\omega\}$  be a family of names such that  $\dot{f}_A$  is a one-to-one function from  $A$  into  $\omega$ . It suffices to only consider sets  $A$  from the ground model.

Put all the lemma stuff in an elementary submodel  $M$  of the universe (technically of  $H(\kappa)$ , or of  $V_\kappa$ , for some large  $\kappa$ ). Standard methods says that we can assume that  $|M| = \omega_1 = \mathfrak{c}$  and that  $M^\omega \subset M$  (which means that every countable subset of  $M$  is a member of  $M$ ).

Let  $\lambda = M \cap \omega_2$  (same as the supremum of  $M \cap \omega_2$ ). Consider the name  $\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}$ . What is such a name? We can assume that it is a set of pairs of the form  $((\lambda + k, m), p)$  where  $p \in \text{Fn}(\omega_2, 2)$  and, of course,  $k, m \in \omega$ . This is (almost) equivalent to saying that  $p$  forces that  $\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}(\lambda + k) = m$ . We don't take all such  $p$ , in fact for each  $k, m$  it is enough to take a countable set of such  $p$  to get an equivalent name (Kunen calls it a nice name if we take, for each  $k, m$  an antichain that is maximal among such conditions). Given any such name  $\dot{f}$ , let  $\text{supp}(\dot{f})$  denote the union of the domains of conditions  $p$  appearing in the name.

Also let  $Y$  equal  $\text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}) \setminus \lambda$ . Let  $\delta$  denote the order type of  $Y$  and let the 2-parameter notation  $\varphi_{\mu, \lambda}$  be the order-preserving function from  $\mu \cup Y$  onto the ordinal  $\mu + \delta$ . This lifts canonically to an order-preserving bijection  $\varphi_{\mu, \lambda} : \text{Fn}(\mu \cup Y, 2) \rightarrow \text{Fn}(\mu + \delta, 2)$ . Similarly, we make sense of the name  $\varphi_{\mu, \lambda}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)})$ , call it  $F_M$ . Here simply, for each tuple  $((k, m), p) \in \dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}$ , we have that  $((k, m), \varphi_{\mu, \lambda}(p))$  is in  $F_M$ . Again, let  $\varphi_{\mu, \lambda}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)})$  be interpreted in the above sense as giving  $F_M$  (which is an element of  $M$ ). Note that we do not regard  $\delta$

as fixed here, but rather simply depending on the  $\text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)})$  described above. Other values replacing  $\lambda > \mu$  will result in their own set  $Y$  and canonical map  $\varphi_{\mu, \lambda}$ ; but one thing we do have to assume (or arrange) for other values  $\alpha$  replacing  $\lambda$  is that  $\text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\alpha, \alpha + \omega)})$  intersected with  $\alpha$  is contained in  $\mu$ .

Now the object  $F_M$  is an element of  $M$ , and  $M$  believes this statement is true:

$$(\forall \beta \in \omega_2) (\exists \beta < \lambda \in \omega_2) \text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}) \cap \lambda \subset \mu \text{ and } F_M = \varphi_{\mu, \lambda}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)})$$

But now, this means that, not only is there an  $\alpha \in M$ ,  $F_M = \varphi_{\mu, \alpha}(\dot{f}_{[\alpha, \alpha + \omega)})$  but also that there is an increasing sequence  $\{\alpha_\xi : \xi \in \omega_1\} \subset \lambda$  of such  $\alpha$ 's satisfying that, for each  $\xi$  we have that  $\text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\alpha_\xi, \alpha_\xi + \omega)})$  is contained in  $\alpha_{\xi+1}$ .

Choose such a sequence. This means that if we let  $A = \bigcup_{n > 0} [\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)$  we have the name  $\dot{f}_A$  in  $M$ . This then means that all the  $((\beta, m), p)$  appearing in  $\dot{f}_A$  have the property that  $\text{dom}(p)$  is contained in  $M$ . There is, within  $M$ , a name  $\dot{g}$  satisfying that  $\dot{f}_A(\alpha_n + k) = \dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)}(\alpha_n + k)$  for all  $k > \dot{g}(n)$ .

We now apply the above Lemma using  $\mu = \mu_0$  and we are now working in the extension  $V[G_\mu]$ . We will abuse the notation and use  $\dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)}$  instead of  $\dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)}(G_\mu)$  as defined in the Lemma. We work for a contradiction. Something special has now happened, namely, the supports of the names  $\{\dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)} : 0 < n < \omega\}$  are pairwise disjoint and also disjoint from the support of the name  $\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}$  (under the same convention about  $G_\mu$ . And not only that, these names are pairwise isomorphic (in the way that they all map to  $F_M$ ).

Since  $A$  is disjoint from  $[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)$ , there must be an integer  $\ell$  together with a condition  $q \in \text{Fn}(\omega_2 \setminus \mu, 2)$  satisfying that for all  $n > \ell$ ,  $q$  forces that

$$\text{“if } k > \dot{g}(n) \text{ (since } \alpha_n + k \in A) \text{ then } \dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)}(\alpha_n + k) \neq \dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}(\lambda + k)\text{”}.$$

Choose  $n$  large enough so that  $\text{dom}(q) \cap [\alpha_n, \mu_{n+1})$  is empty. Choose  $q_1 < q \restriction \lambda$  (in  $M$ ) so that

$$\varphi_{\mu, \alpha_n}(q_1 \restriction \text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)})) = \varphi_{\mu, \lambda}(q \restriction \text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}))$$

and then (again in  $M$ ) choose  $q_2 < q_1$  so that it both forces a value  $L$  on  $\ell + \dot{g}(n)$  and subsequently forces a value  $m$  on  $\dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)}(\alpha_n + L + 1)$ . But now, again calculate

$$q_3 = \varphi_{\mu, \lambda}^{-1} \circ \varphi_{\mu, \alpha_n}(q_2 \restriction \text{supp}(\dot{f}_{[\alpha_n, \alpha_n + \omega)}))$$

and, by the isomorphisms, we have that  $q_3$  forces that  $\dot{f}_{[\lambda, \lambda + \omega)}(\lambda + L + 1) = m$ .

Technically (or with more care) all of this is taking place in the poset  $\text{Fn}(\omega_2 \setminus \mu, 2)$  and this means that  $q_3$  and  $q$  are all compatible with each other.

Follow the bouncing ball: it suffices to consider  $q(\beta) = e$  and to assume that  $q_3(\beta)$  is defined. Since  $q_3(\beta)$  is defined, we have that there is a  $\beta' \in \text{dom}(q_2)$  such that  $\varphi_{\mu, \lambda}(\beta) = \varphi_{\mu, \alpha_n}(\beta')$ , and that  $q_3(\beta) = q_2(\beta')$ . But, by definition of  $q_1$ ,  $\beta' \in \text{dom}(q_1)$  and even that  $q_1(\beta') = q(\beta)$ . Then, since  $q_2 < q_1$ , we have that  $q_2(\beta') = q_1(\beta') = q(\beta)$ . This completes the circle that  $q_3(\beta) = q(\beta)$ .

Finally, our contradiction is that  $q_3 \cup q_2 \cup q$  forces that  $k = L + 1$  violates the quoted statement above.  $\square$

On the other hand, it's also consistent that  $S'(\theta)$  can fail.

**Theorem 21.** *There's a model where  $S'(\omega_\omega)$  fails.*

*Proof.* We will need the model constructed in [3] in which an instance of Chang's conjecture  $(\aleph_{\omega+1}, \aleph_\omega) \twoheadrightarrow (\aleph_1, \aleph_0)$  is shown to fail.

We can take as a given (as shown in [3, Theorem 5]) that we may assume that we have a model  $V$  of GCH in which there are regular limit cardinals  $\kappa < \lambda$  satisfying that  $(\lambda^{+\omega+1}, \lambda^{+\omega}) \twoheadrightarrow (\kappa^{+\omega+1}, \kappa^{+\omega})$ .

What this says is that if  $L$  is a countable language with at least one unary relation symbol  $R$  and  $M$  is a model of  $L$  with base set  $\lambda^{+\omega+1}$  in which the interpretation of  $R$  has cardinality  $\lambda^{+\omega}$ , then  $M$  has an elementary submodel  $N$  of cardinality  $\kappa^{+\omega+1}$  in which  $R \cap N$  has cardinality  $\kappa^{+\omega}$  (of course  $R \cap N$  is the interpretation of  $R$  in  $N$  because  $N \prec M$ ).

The interested reader will want to know that it is shown in [3] that if  $\kappa$  is a 2-huge cardinal and  $j$  is the 2-huge embedding with critical point  $\kappa$ , then with  $\lambda = j(\kappa)$  one has that  $(\lambda^{+\omega+1}, \lambda^{+\omega}) \twoheadrightarrow (\kappa^{+\omega+1}, \kappa^{+\omega})$  holds.

Let  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$  be a scale in  $\Pi\{\lambda^{+n+1} : n \in \omega\}$  ordered by the usual mod finite coordinatewise ordering. For convenience we may assume that  $h_\xi(n) \geq \lambda^{+n}$  for all  $\xi$  and all  $n$ . If  $P$  is any poset of cardinality less than  $\lambda^{+\omega}$ , then in the forcing extension by  $P$ , the sequence  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$  remains cofinal in  $\Pi\{\lambda^{+n+1} : n \in \omega\}$ .

The forcing notion  $\mathbb{P}_0$  is simply the finite condition collapse of  $\kappa^{+\omega}$ , i.e.  $\mathbb{P}_0 = (\kappa^{+\omega})^{<\omega}$ . In the forcing extension by  $\mathbb{P}_0$ , one now has that the ordinal  $\kappa^{+\omega+1}$  from  $V$  is the first uncountable cardinal  $\aleph_1$ . Then in this forcing extension we let  $\mathbb{P}_1$  be the countable condition Levy collapse,  $Lv(\lambda, \omega_2)$ , which collapses all cardinals less than  $\lambda$  to have cardinality at most  $\aleph_1$ . The poset  $\mathbb{P}_1$  has cardinality  $\lambda$ . We treat  $\mathbb{P}_1$  as containing  $\mathbb{P}_0$  as a subposet by identifying each  $(p_0, 1)$  with  $p_0$ . After forcing with  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$  we will have that  $\omega_1$  is the ordinal  $(\kappa^{+\omega+1})^V$ ,  $\omega_2$  is the ordinal  $\lambda$ , and  $\omega_\omega$  is the ordinal  $(\lambda^{+\omega})^V$ .

Now we assume that we have an assignment  $\dot{f}_{\dot{A}}$  of a  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$ -name of a finite-to-one function from  $\dot{A}$  into  $\omega$  for each  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$ -name of a countable subset of  $\lambda^{+\omega+1}$ . We will obtain a contradiction.

Let  $\{\dot{A}_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$  be an enumeration of all the nice  $\mathbb{P}_0$ -names of countable subsets of  $\lambda^{+\omega}$ . For each  $\xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}$ , let  $\dot{f}_\xi$  be another notation for  $\dot{f}_{\dot{A}_\xi}$ . Since  $\mathbb{P}_0$  forces that  $\mathbb{P}_1$  is countably closed, the collection of all nice  $\mathbb{P}_0$ -names will produce all the countable sets in the extension by  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$ , but  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$  can introduce new enumerations of these names. For each  $\xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}$ , there is a minimal  $\zeta_\xi$  so that  $\dot{A}_{\zeta_\xi}$  is the canonical name for the range of  $h_\xi$ . This means that  $\dot{f}_{\zeta_\xi} \circ h_\xi$  is simply the  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$ -name of a finite-to-one function from  $\omega$  to  $\omega$ . For each  $\xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}$ , choose any  $p_\xi \in \mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$  so that there is a nice  $\mathbb{P}_0$ -name,  $\dot{H}_\xi$ , that is forced by  $p_\xi$  to equal



$\dot{f}_{\zeta_\xi} \circ h_\xi$ . Choose  $\Lambda \subset \lambda^{+\omega+1}$  of cardinality  $\lambda^{+\omega+1}$  and so that there is a pair  $p, \dot{H}$  satisfying that  $p_\xi = p$  and  $\dot{H}_\xi = \dot{H}$  for all  $\xi \in \Lambda$ . We may assume that  $p$  is in a generic filter  $G$ .

Let  $\{x_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$  be any enumeration of  $H(\lambda^{+\omega+1})$  such that  $\{x_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega}\}$  is also equal to  $H(\lambda^{+\omega})$ . We choose this enumeration in such a way that  $x_\xi \in x_\eta$  implies  $\xi < \eta$ . We use relation symbol  $R_0$  to code (and well order)  $(H(\lambda^{+\omega+1}), \in)$  as follows:  $(\xi, \eta) \in R_0$  if and only if  $x_\xi \in x_\eta$ . Let  $R_1$  be a binary relation on  $\kappa^{+\omega}$  so that  $(\kappa^{+\omega}, R_1)$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{P}_0$ . Let  $R_2$  be a binary relation on  $\lambda$  so that  $R_2 \cap (\kappa^{+\omega} \times \kappa^{+\omega}) = R_1$  and  $(\lambda, R_2)$  is isomorphic to  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$ . Let  $\psi$  be the poset isomorphism from  $\lambda$  to  $\mathbb{P}_0 * \mathbb{P}_1$ .

We continue coding. We can code the sequence  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$  as another binary relation  $R_3$  on  $\lambda^{+\omega+1}$  where  $R_3 \cap (\{\xi\} \times \lambda^{+\omega+1}) = \{(\xi, h_\xi(n)) : n \in \omega\}$  for each  $\xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}$ . The relation symbol  $R_4$  can code the sequence  $\{\dot{A}_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$  where  $(\xi, \alpha, \zeta) \in R_4$  if and only if  $(\check{\alpha}, \psi(\zeta))$  is in the name  $\dot{A}_\xi$ . Let  $R_5$  code this collection, i.e.  $(\gamma, n, m, \eta) \in R_5$  if and only if  $((n, m), \psi(\eta)) \in \dot{H}_\gamma$ . Also let  $R_6$  code (equal) the set  $\Lambda$ . Finally we use the relation symbol  $R_7$  to similarly code the sequence  $\{\dot{f}_\xi : \xi \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}\}$ :  $(\xi, \alpha, n, \zeta) \in R_7$  if and only if  $((\check{\alpha}, n), \psi(\zeta))$  is in the name  $\dot{f}_\xi$ .

Needless to say, the unary relation symbol  $R$  is interpreted as the set  $\lambda^{+\omega}$  for the application of  $(\lambda^{+\omega+1}, \lambda^{+\omega}) \twoheadrightarrow (\kappa^{+\omega+1}, \kappa^{+\omega})$ . Now we have defined our model  $M$  of the language  $L = \{\in, R, R_0, \dots, R_7\}$ , and we choose an elementary submodel  $N$  witnessing  $(\lambda^{+\omega+1}, \lambda^{+\omega}) \twoheadrightarrow (\kappa^{+\omega+1}, \kappa^{+\omega})$ . Of course  $N$  is really just a  $\kappa^{+\omega+1}$  sized subset of  $\lambda^{+\omega+1}$  with the additional property that  $N \cap \lambda^{+\omega}$  has cardinality  $\kappa^{+\omega}$ . In the forcing extension  $N$  has cardinality  $\omega_1$  and  $A = N \cap \lambda^{+\omega}$  is countable.

We will need the following claim from [3]

**Claim.** *We may assume that  $N$  satisfies that  $N \cap \kappa^{+\omega+1}$  is transitive (i.e. an initial segment).*

*Proof of Claim.* Suppose our originally supplied  $N$  fails the conclusion of the claim. We know that  $\kappa^{+\omega} \in N$ , (via  $R_1$ ) in which case so is  $\kappa^{+\omega+1}$ .

Then set  $\beta_0 = \sup(N \cap \kappa^{+\omega+1})$  and consider the Skolem closure  $Hull(N \cup \beta_0, M)$ . A little informally (in that we have to formalize the enumeration of formulas) let  $\{\varphi_n : n \in \omega\}$  is the enumeration of all formulas in the language  $L$ , and let  $\ell_n$  be the minimal integer such that the free variables of  $\varphi_n$  are among  $\{v_0, \dots, v_{\ell_n}\}$ . Then, for each tuple  $\langle \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell_n} \rangle$  of elements of  $\lambda^{+\omega+1}$ , we define  $f_n(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell_n})$  to be the minimal  $\xi_0 \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}$  such that  $M \models \varphi_n(\xi_0, \dots, \xi_{\ell_n})$ . If there is no such  $\xi_0$ , in other words if  $M \models \neg \exists x \varphi_n(x, \xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell_n})$ , then set  $f_n(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{\ell_n})$  to be 0. Now  $Hull(N \cup \beta_0, M)$  is just the minimal superset  $X$  of  $N \cup \beta_0$  that satisfies that  $f_n[X^{\{1, \dots, \ell_n\}}] \subset X$  for all  $n$ . Since this is simply a large algebra, we can generate all the terms  $t$  of the algebraic operations  $\{f_n : n \in \omega\}$ . It is easily seen that for each  $\zeta \in X$ , there is a term  $t(v_1, \dots, v_m)$  such that  $\zeta = t(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_m)$  for some sequence  $\langle \delta_1, \dots, \delta_m \rangle$  with each  $\delta_i \in N \cup \beta_0$ . Assume that  $\zeta \in \kappa^{+\omega+1}$ . By re-indexing the variables in the term we can assume that there is an  $n \leq m$  so that  $\delta_i < \beta_0$  for  $1 \leq i \leq n$  and  $\kappa^{+\omega+1} \leq \delta_i$  for  $n < i \leq m$ . Let  $\vec{a}$  denote the tuple  $\langle \delta_{n+1}, \dots, \delta_m \rangle$ . Choose  $\eta \in N \cap \kappa^{+\omega+1}$  large enough so that  $\{\delta_1, \dots, \delta_n\}$  is contained in  $\eta$ . Since

set-membership in  $M$  is coded by  $R_0$  rather than  $\in$  we have to argue a little less naturally. Consider the set  $s_0(\eta, \vec{a}) = \{t(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n, \vec{a}) : \{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\} \in [\eta]^{\leq n}\}$ . Clearly  $s_0(\eta, \vec{a})$  is a member of  $H(\lambda^{+\omega+1})$ . Now define  $s_1(\eta, \vec{a})$  to be  $\{x_\alpha : \alpha \in s_0(\eta, \vec{a})\}$ , and choose the unique  $\zeta_1 \in \lambda^{+\omega+1}$  such that  $x_{\zeta_1} = s_1(\eta, \vec{a})$ . We claim that  $\zeta_1 \in N$ . Note that  $\alpha R_0 \zeta_1$  holds if and only if  $\alpha \in s_0(\eta, \vec{a})$ , and therefore

$$M \models (\forall \alpha) [\alpha R_0 \zeta_1 \text{ iff } (\exists \gamma_1 \in \eta) \cdots (\exists \gamma_n \in \eta) (\alpha = t(\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n, \vec{a}))] .$$

By elementarity then we have that  $\zeta_1 \in N$ , and by similar reasoning the supremum,  $\zeta_0$ , of  $\zeta_1 \cap \kappa^{+\omega+1}$  is also in  $N$ . This of course means that  $\zeta < \xi_0$ .  $\square$

We use the elementarity of  $N$  to deduce properties of the families  $\{\dot{A}_\xi : \xi \in N\}$  and  $\{\dot{f}_\xi : \xi \in N\}$ . Actually the collection we are most interested in is the family  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \Lambda \cap N\}$ .

Since  $\mathfrak{c} < \kappa^{+\omega+1}$  there is a function  $\langle \varrho_n : n \in \omega \rangle$  in  $\Pi_n \lambda^{+\omega}$  such that the sequence  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in N\}$  is unbounded mod finite in  $\Pi_n \varrho_n$  (by Shelah's pcf theory). This is in Jech somewhere. For each  $n$ ,  $\rho_n \leq \sup(N \cap \lambda^{+n+2})$ .

Since  $\mathbb{P}_0$  has cardinality less than  $|N| = \kappa^{+\omega+1}$ , the sequence  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \Lambda \cap N\}$  remains unbounded mod finite in  $\Pi_n \varrho_n$  (and in  $\Pi_n(\varrho_n \cap N)$ ). Now pass to the extension by  $G \cap \mathbb{P}_0$  and let  $H$  be the function  $\text{val}_G(H)$ , and we recall that  $f_{\zeta_\xi}(h_\xi(n)) = H(n)$  for all  $n \in \omega$ . Now pass to the full extension  $V[G]$  and again, since  $\mathbb{P}_1$  was forced to be countably closed, the family  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \Lambda \cap N\}$  is still unbounded in  $\Pi_n(\varrho_n \cap N)$ . We let  $A$  be the countable set  $N \cap \lambda^{+\omega}$ , and for each  $\xi \in \Lambda \cap N$ , there is an  $n_\xi$  such that  $f_\xi(h_\xi(m)) = f_A(h_\xi(m))$  for all  $m > n_\xi$ . There is a single  $n$  so that  $\Lambda_n = \{\xi \in \Lambda \cap N : n_\xi = n\}$  has cardinality  $\omega_1$ , and thus  $\{h_\xi : \xi \in \Lambda_n \cap N\}$  is also unbounded in  $\Pi_n(\varrho_n \cap N)$ . This certainly implies that there is an  $m > n$  such that  $\{h_\xi(m) : \xi \in \Lambda_n \cap N\}$  is infinite. This completes the proof since  $f_A(h_\xi(m)) = H(m)$  for all  $\xi \in \Lambda_n \cap N$ .  $\square$

**Question 22.** *Is  $S'(\theta)$  equivalent to having a Kurepa family on  $\theta$ ?*

#### APPLICATIONS!

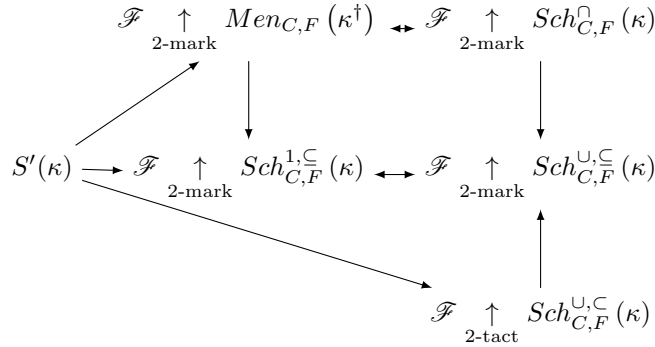


FIGURE 1. Diagram of Scheeper/Menger game implications with  $S'(\kappa)$

**Theorem 23.** *Figure 1 holds. (Proven in [TODO cite]) (Actually, TODO double-check that it works with just  $S'$ , particularly the strict game)*

It was left open if these implications can be reversed. The answer is consistently no.

**Theorem 24.** *Let  $\alpha$  be the limit of increasing ordinals  $\beta_n$  for  $n < \omega$ . If  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_{\beta_n})$  for all  $n < \omega$ , then  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_\alpha)$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\sigma_n$  be a winning 2-mark for  $\mathcal{F}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_{\beta_n})$ . Define the 2-mark  $\sigma$  for  $\mathcal{F}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_\alpha)$  as follows:

$$\sigma(\langle C \rangle, 0) = \sigma_0(\langle C \cap \omega_{\beta_0} \rangle, 0)$$

$$\sigma(\langle C, D \rangle, n+1) = \sigma_{n+1}(\langle D \cap \omega_{\beta_{n+1}} \rangle, 0) \cup \bigcup_{m \leq n} \sigma_m(\langle C \cap \omega_{\beta_m}, D \cap \omega_{\beta_m} \rangle, n-m+1)$$

Let  $\langle C_0, C_1, \dots \rangle$  be an attack by  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_\alpha)$ , and  $\alpha \in \bigcap_{n < \omega} C_n$ . Choose  $N < \omega$  with  $\alpha < \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}$ . Consider the attack  $\langle C_{N+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}, C_{N+2} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}, \dots \rangle$  by  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_{\beta_{N+1}})$ . Since  $\sigma_{N+1}$  is a winning strategy and  $\alpha \in \bigcap_{n < \omega} C_{N+n+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}$ , either  $\alpha \in \sigma_{N+1}(\langle C_{N+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}} \rangle, 0)$  and thus  $\alpha \in \sigma(\langle C_N, C_{N+1} \rangle, N+1)$ , or  $\alpha \in \sigma_{N+1}(\langle C_{N+M+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}, C_{N+M+2} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}} \rangle, M+1)$  for some  $M < \omega$  and thus  $\alpha \in \sigma(\langle C_{N+M+1}, C_{N+M+2} \rangle, N+M+2)$ . Thus  $\sigma$  is a winning strategy.  $\square$

**Theorem 25.** *Let  $\alpha$  be the limit of increasing ordinals  $\beta_n$  for  $n < \omega$ . If  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_{\beta_n})$  for all  $n < \omega$ , then  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_\alpha)$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\sigma_n$  be a winning 2-mark for  $\mathcal{F}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_{\beta_n})$ . Define the 2-mark  $\sigma$  for  $\mathcal{F}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_\alpha)$  as follows:

$$\sigma(\langle C \rangle, 0) = \sigma_0(\langle C \cap \omega_{\beta_0} \rangle, 0)$$

$$\sigma(\langle C, D \rangle, n+1) = \sigma_{n+1}(\langle D \cap \omega_{\beta_{n+1}} \rangle, 0) \cup \bigcup_{m \leq n} \sigma_m(\langle C \cap \omega_{\beta_m}, D \cap \omega_{\beta_m} \rangle, n-m+1)$$

Let  $\langle C_0, C_1, \dots \rangle$  be an attack by  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_\alpha)$ , and  $\alpha \in C_0$ . Choose  $N < \omega$  with  $\alpha < \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}$ . Consider the attack  $\langle C_{N+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}, C_{N+2} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}, \dots \rangle$  by  $\mathcal{C}$  in  $Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_{\beta_{N+1}})$ . Since  $\sigma_{N+1}$  is a winning strategy and  $\alpha \in C_{N+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}$ , either  $\alpha \in \sigma_{N+1}(\langle C_{N+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}} \rangle, 0)$  and thus  $\alpha \in \sigma(\langle C_N, C_{N+1} \rangle, N+1)$ , or  $\alpha \in \sigma_{N+1}(\langle C_{N+M+1} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}}, C_{N+M+2} \cap \omega_{\beta_{N+1}} \rangle, M+1)$  for some  $M < \omega$  and thus  $\alpha \in \sigma(\langle C_{N+M+1}, C_{N+M+2} \rangle, N+M+2)$ . Thus  $\sigma$  is a winning strategy.  $\square$

**Corollary 26.** *It is consistent that  $S'(\omega_\omega)$  fails, but as  $S'(\omega_k)$  holds for all  $k < \omega$ , we have  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\omega_\omega)$  and  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^{1,\subseteq}(\omega_\omega)$ .*

A tricky topological question: does  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Men_{C,F}(X)$  imply  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Men_{C,F}(X)$ ? (C showed that ) Under  $V = L$ , we cannot hope to find a counterexample using  $X = \kappa^\dagger$  since  $S'(\kappa)$  and thus  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Sch_{C,F}^\cap(\kappa)$  always holds.

**Definition 27.** Let  $R_\omega$  be the real numbers with the topology of the usual open intervals with countably many elements removed.

**Theorem 28.**  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow Men_{C,F}(R_\omega)$ . If there exists a Kurepa family on the reals, then  $\mathcal{F} \uparrow_{2\text{-mark}} Men_{C,F}(R_\omega)$ .

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