

THERE IS A VAN DOUWEN MAD FAMILY

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ABSTRACT. We answer a long-standing question of Van Douwen by proving in ZFC that there is a MAD family of functions in ω^ω that is also maximal with respect to infinite partial functions. In Section 3 we apply the idea of trace introduced in this proof to the still open question of whether analytic MAD families exist in ω^ω . Using the idea of trace, we show that any analytic MAD families that may exist in ω^ω must satisfy strong combinatorial constraints. We also show that it is consistent to have MAD families in ω^ω that satisfy these constraints.

1. INTRODUCTION

The main result of this paper answers a 20 year old question of Eric van Douwen regarding maximal almost disjoint families in Baire space, i.e. ω^ω . Two functions f and g in ω^ω are said to be almost disjoint if they agree in only finitely many places. Such functions are sometimes also referred to as being eventually different. It is common to identify functions with their graphs. So we adopt the following as our official definition of almost disjointness.

Definition 1.1. Functions f and g in ω^ω are said to be *almost disjoint* or *a.d.* if $|f \cap g| < \omega$. A family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is said to be *a.d.* if \mathcal{A} is pairwise a.d., i.e. $\forall f, g \in \mathcal{A} [f \neq g \implies |f \cap g| < \omega]$. An a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is said to be *maximal almost disjoint* or *MAD* if $\forall f \in \omega^\omega \exists h \in \mathcal{A} [|h \cap f| = \omega]$.

This notion of a MAD family is closely related to the notion of a MAD family of subsets of ω , even though these notions differ in important ways. Some connections and differences between these two notions have been explored in [10] and [7].

Even though we are primarily interested in MAD families in ω^ω , we will frequently make use of the notion of a MAD family of subsets of a countably infinite set. We fix our terminology in the next definition.

Definition 1.2. Let X be a countably infinite set. a and b in $[X]^\omega$ are said to be *almost disjoint* or *a.d.* if $|a \cap b| < \omega$. A family $\mathcal{A} \subset [X]^\omega$ is said to be *a.d.* if $\forall a, b \in \mathcal{A} [a \neq b \implies |a \cap b| < \omega]$. An a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset [X]^\omega$ is said to be *MAD in* $[X]^\omega$ if $\forall a \in [X]^\omega \exists b \in \mathcal{A} [|a \cap b| = \omega]$.

The above definition departs from the usual practice in that we allow finite subcollections of $[X]^\omega$ to count as MAD. Thus if $X = a \dot{\cup} b$ is a partition of X into two infinite disjoint pieces, then $\{a, b\}$ is MAD in $[X]^\omega$ according to our definition.

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We will see below that this non-standard usage allows certain things to be stated in a convenient manner.

Notice that any a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is also an a.d. family in $[\omega \times \omega]^\omega$, although it can *never* be a MAD family in $[\omega \times \omega]^\omega$ because every function is a.d. from all the vertical columns of $\omega \times \omega$. We are now ready to state Van Douwen's question.

Definition 1.3. p is said to be an *infinite partial function* if p is a function from some infinite subset of ω to ω ; i.e., for some $X \in [\omega]^\omega$, $p \in \omega^X$.

Van Douwen asked whether there is a MAD family of functions $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ that is also maximal with respect to infinite partial functions. Let us call such a family a Van Douwen MAD family.

Definition 1.4. An a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is called a *Van Douwen MAD family* if for any infinite partial function p there is $h \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $|h \cap p| = \omega$.

There are several equivalent formulations of Van Douwen's question, and it is instructive to consider some of them. Firstly, observe that $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is a Van Douwen MAD family *iff* $\mathcal{A} \cup \{c_n : n \in \omega\}$ is MAD in $[\omega \times \omega]^\omega$, where c_n is the n^{th} vertical column of $\omega \times \omega$, that is, $c_n = \{\langle n, m \rangle : m \in \omega\}$. Another formulation is to ask whether there is an a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ which is “everywhere maximal” in the following sense. Given an a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ and a set $X \in [\omega]^\omega$, we can consider the restriction of \mathcal{A} to X , $\mathcal{A} \upharpoonright X = \{h \upharpoonright X : h \in \mathcal{A}\}$. This is an a.d. family in ω^X . It is easily seen that \mathcal{A} is Van Douwen MAD *iff* all its restrictions are maximal, that is, $\mathcal{A} \upharpoonright X$ is MAD in ω^X for all $X \in [\omega]^\omega$.

Van Douwen's question dates to the 1980s. It occurs as problem 4.2 in Miller's problem list [9]. In 1999, Zhang [11] obtained some partial results on this problem. He showed that Van Douwen MAD families exist under Martin's Axiom. He also proved that Van Douwen MAD families of various sizes exist in certain forcing extensions.

In Section 2 we solve this problem by proving in ZFC that there is a Van Douwen MAD family of size continuum (Theorem 2.14). The key to our construction is the notion of trace of an a.d. family in ω^ω introduced in Definitions 2.11 and 2.12. We will rephrase Van Douwen's problem in terms of this notion: Van Douwen MAD families are those a.d. families that have “large trace”. We will make use of certain combinatorial properties of the cardinal invariant $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ to construct such a family with a sufficiently “large trace”.

In Section 3 we will show that this concept of trace is also useful for analyzing the still open problem of whether there is an analytic MAD family in ω^ω . This question is one way to make precise the intuitive question: “Does there exist a concrete example of a MAD family in ω^ω ?”, which naturally arises as MAD families are constructed using the axiom of choice. By a classical result of Mathias [8], there are no analytic MAD families in $[\omega]^\omega$. However the corresponding question for ω^ω remains open despite several attempts (see [6]). In Section 3, we will use the notion of trace to show that any analytic MAD families that may exist in ω^ω must satisfy certain strong combinatorial constraints (Theorems 3.2, 3.20 and 3.25). These results improve the result of Steprāns [6] that strongly MAD families cannot be analytic. But we will also show that it is consistent with ZFC to have MAD families in ω^ω that satisfy these combinatorial constraints; so these constraints by themselves do not preclude the existence of an analytic MAD family in ω^ω .

2. A VAN DOUWEN MAD FAMILY IN ZFC

In this section we will prove in ZFC that there is a Van Douwen MAD family of size Continuum. The starting point for our construction is the following well-known characterization of the cardinal $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$, due to Bartoszyński. The reader may consult [1] or [2] for a proof of this.

Definition 2.1. $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ is the least size of a non-meager set of reals.

Definition 2.2. Let $h \in \omega^\omega$ be such that $\forall n \in \omega [h(n) \geq 1]$. An h -slalom is a function $S : \omega \rightarrow [\omega]^{<\omega}$ such that for all $n \in \omega$, $|S(n)| \leq h(n)$.

Theorem 2.3 (Bartoszyński [1]). *Let κ be an infinite cardinal. The following are equivalent:*

- (1) *Every set of reals of size less than κ is meager.*
- (2) *For every family $F \subset \omega^\omega$ with $|F| < \kappa$, there is an infinite partial function g from ω to ω such that $\forall f \in F [|f \cap g| < \omega]$.*
- (3) *For every h and for every family of h -slaloms F with $|F| < \kappa$, there is a $g \in \omega^\omega$ such that $\forall S \in F \forall^\infty n \in \omega [g(n) \notin S(n)]$. \square*

Our first task is to strengthen condition (3) above. We will first show that if F is a family of h -slaloms of size less than $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$, then we can get a one-to-one function g , which is eventually outside all the slaloms in F (Lemma 2.4). We will then show that we can, in fact, get a suitably “wide” slalom which is eventually disjoint from all slaloms in F (Lemma 2.6). Lemma 2.4 was independently discovered and used by Brendle, Spinás and Zhang [5].

Lemma 2.4. *Let $\kappa = \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ and let F be a family of h -slaloms with $|F| < \kappa$. There is a one-to-one function $g \in \omega^\omega$ such that $\forall S \in F \forall^\infty n \in \omega [g(n) \notin S(n)]$.*

Proof. Our proof is similar to the argument in Bartoszyński [1]. Write $F = \langle S_\xi : \xi < \lambda \rangle$, where $\lambda = |F|$. Define a new function h' and a family of h' -slaloms as follows:

$$h'(n) = \sum_{i \leq n} h(i),$$

$$\forall \xi < \lambda \ S'_\xi(n) = \bigcup_{i \leq n} S_\xi(i).$$

Clearly, $\langle S'_\xi : \xi < \lambda \rangle$ is a family of h' -slaloms. Now, for each $i \in \omega$, let $T_i : \omega \rightarrow [\omega]^{<\omega}$ be defined by $T_i(n) = \{i\}$. It is clear that $\langle S'_\xi : \xi < \lambda \rangle \cup \langle T_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ is a family of fewer than κ h' -slaloms. Thus by (3) of Theorem 2.3, we can choose $g \in \omega^\omega$ such that the following hold:

- (1) $\forall \xi < \lambda \forall^\infty n \in \omega [g(n) \notin S'_\xi(n)]$,
- (2) $\forall i \in \omega \forall^\infty n \in \omega [g(n) \notin T_i(n)]$.

Property 2 implies that g takes any given value only finitely often. Thus we may choose a one-to-one infinite partial function $g' \subset g$. Let $X = \text{dom}(g')$. By property (1) we obviously have that for any $\xi < \lambda$, $\forall^\infty n \in \omega [n \in X \implies g'(n) \notin S'_\xi(n)]$. Let $\langle x_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ be the increasing enumeration of X . For $n \in \omega$, set $g''(n) = g'(x_n)$. Since g' is one-to-one, g'' is also one-to-one. We claim that g'' is the function we are looking for. Indeed, fix $\xi < \lambda$. We know that $\exists m \in \omega \forall n \geq$

$m \left[n \in X \implies g'(n) \notin S'_\xi(n) \right]$. We will show that $\forall n \geq m [g''(n) \notin S_\xi(n)]$. Suppose, for a contradiction, that $g''(n) = g'(x_n) \in S_\xi(n)$, for some $n \geq m$. Note that we have $m \leq n \leq x_n$. Thus, by the definition of S'_ξ , $S_\xi(n) \subset S'_\xi(x_n)$. Therefore, we have that $g'(x_n) \in S'_\xi(x_n)$. But this is a contradiction because $x_n \geq m$ and $x_n \in X$. \square

Convention 2.5. In what follows we will only be concerned with h -slaloms for the function $h(n) = 2^n$. We will simply refer to these as slaloms, suppressing mention of h .

Lemma 2.6. *Let $F = \langle S_\xi : \xi < \lambda \rangle$ be a family of slaloms with $\lambda < \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$. There is a slalom S such that $\forall n \in \omega [|S(n)| = 2^n]$ and $\forall \xi < \lambda \forall^\infty n \in \omega [S(n) \cap S_\xi(n) = \emptyset]$.*

Proof. For all $n \in \omega$ set $l_n = 2^n - 1$ and $I_n = [l_n, l_{n+1})$. For each $\xi < \lambda$ define S'_ξ by stipulating that $\forall k, n \in \omega [S'_\xi(k) = S_\xi(n) \text{ iff } k \in I_n]$. We have that for all $k \in \omega$, $|S'_\xi(k)| \leq |S_\xi(n)| \leq 2^n$, where $k \in I_n$. But if $k \in I_n$, then $2^n \leq 2^k$ and so $|S'_\xi(k)| \leq 2^k$. Therefore, $\langle S'_\xi : \xi < \lambda \rangle$ is a family of fewer than $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ many slaloms. By applying Lemma 2.4 we can find a one-to-one function $g \in \omega^\omega$ such that for every $\xi < \lambda$, $\forall^\infty k \in \omega [g(k) \notin S'_\xi(k)]$. Now define S by setting $S(n) = \{g(k) : k \in I_n\}$. Since g is one-to-one, $|S(n)| = |I_n| = 2^n$. Fix $\xi < \lambda$. We know that $\exists m \in \omega \forall k \geq m [g(k) \notin S'_\xi(k)]$. We claim that for any $n \geq m$, $S(n) \cap S_\xi(n) = \emptyset$. Suppose to the contrary that for some $n \geq m$, $g(k) \in S_\xi(n)$ for some $k \in I_n$. Then since $k \in I_n$, $S'_\xi(k) = S_\xi(n)$, and so we get that $g(k) \in S'_\xi(k)$. But this is a contradiction because $m \leq n \leq l_n \leq k$. \square

Lemma 2.7. *Let S be a slalom such that $\forall n \in \omega [|S(n)| = 2^n]$. There exists an a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ such that $|\mathcal{A}| = \mathfrak{c}$ and for every $f \in \mathcal{A}$, $\forall n \in \omega [f(n) \in S(n)]$.*

Proof. Since $|S(n)| = |{}^n 2|$, we can assign to each $\sigma \in {}^n 2$ a unique number $k_\sigma \in S(n)$. Now, for each $\mu \in 2^\omega$, define $f_\mu \in \omega^\omega$ by setting $f_\mu(n) = k_{\mu \upharpoonright n} \in S(n)$. Suppose $\mu \neq \nu \in 2^\omega$. Then there is $m \in \omega$ such that $\mu(m) \neq \nu(m)$. So for all $n > m$, $\mu \upharpoonright n \neq \nu \upharpoonright n$, and so $f_\mu(n) = k_{\mu \upharpoonright n} \neq k_{\nu \upharpoonright n} = f_\nu(n)$. Thus $\mathcal{A} = \{f_\mu : \mu \in 2^\omega\}$ is as required. \square

Definition 2.8. Let $A, B \subset \omega^\omega$ be two families of functions. We will write $A \perp B$ to mean that $\forall f \in A \forall g \in B [|f \cap g| < \omega]$

The next lemma will play an important role in our construction. The proof of this lemma will use Lemma 2.7 and is the reason why we set out to strengthen clause (3) of Theorem 2.3.

Lemma 2.9. *Let $\kappa = \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$. Let $F = \langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle \subset \omega^\omega$. There is a sequence $\langle \mathcal{A}_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle$ such that the following hold:*

- (1) $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \subset \omega^\omega$ is an a.d. family.
- (2) $|\mathcal{A}_\alpha| = \mathfrak{c}$.
- (3) For all $\beta < \alpha < \kappa$, $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \perp \mathcal{A}_\beta$.
- (4) $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \perp \{f_\beta : \beta \leq \alpha\}$.

Proof. We will construct the family $\langle \mathcal{A}_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle$ by induction. We will simultaneously build a family of slaloms $\langle S_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle$ and ensure that for all $\alpha < \kappa$,

$\forall f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha \forall n \in \omega [f(n) \in S_\alpha(n)]$. Fix $\alpha < \kappa$ and suppose that $\langle \mathcal{A}_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle$ and $\langle S_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle$ are already given to us. For each $\beta \leq \alpha$, define a slalom T_β by $T_\beta(n) = \{f_\beta(n)\}$. Thus, $\{S_\beta : \beta < \alpha\} \cup \{T_\beta : \beta \leq \alpha\}$ is a family of fewer than κ slaloms. So we can apply Lemma 2.6 to find a slalom S_α such that the following hold:

- (a) $\forall n \in \omega [|S_\alpha(n)| = 2^n]$.
- (b) $\forall \beta < \alpha \forall^\infty n \in \omega [S_\alpha(n) \cap S_\beta(n) = \emptyset]$.
- (c) $\forall \beta \leq \alpha \forall^\infty n \in \omega [S_\alpha(n) \cap T_\beta(n) = \emptyset]$.

Property (a) allows us to apply Lemma 2.7 to S_α to find an a.d. family $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \subset \omega^\omega$ with $|\mathcal{A}_\alpha| = \mathfrak{c}$ and with the property that $\forall f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha \forall n \in \omega [f(n) \in S_\alpha(n)]$. Thus \mathcal{A}_α satisfies requirements (1) and (2). We will check requirements (3) and (4). Fix $f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha$ and $g \in \mathcal{A}_\beta$ for some $\beta < \alpha$. We know that there is $m \in \omega$ such that $\forall n \geq m [S_\alpha(n) \cap S_\beta(n) = \emptyset]$. Since $\forall n \in \omega [f(n) \in S_\alpha(n) \wedge g(n) \in S_\beta(n)]$, it follows that $\forall n \geq m [f(n) \neq g(n)]$. To verify (4), fix $f \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha$ and some $\beta \leq \alpha$. Again we know that there is $m \in \omega$ such that $\forall n \geq m [S_\alpha(n) \cap \{f_\beta(n)\} = \emptyset]$ and that $\forall n \in \omega [f(n) \in S_\alpha(n)]$. Therefore, it follows that $\forall n \geq m [f(n) \neq f_\beta(n)]$. \square

We are now ready to construct our Van Douwen MAD family. In order to ensure that our family is Van Douwen MAD we will introduce the notion of the trace of an a.d. family. The idea is that if an a.d. family has a “sufficiently large” trace, then it must be Van Douwen MAD.

Convention 2.10. By Theorem 2.3 there is a family $F = \langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \rangle \subset \omega^\omega$ such that for every infinite partial function g there is an $\alpha < \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ such that $|g \cap f_\alpha| = \omega$. For the remainder of this section let us fix such a family F .

Definition 2.11. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an a.d. family and let $f \in \omega^\omega$. We define $\mathcal{A} \cap f = \{f \cap h : h \in \mathcal{A} \wedge |f \cap h| = \omega\}$. Note that this is an a.d. family in $[f]^\omega$.

Definition 2.12. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an a.d. family. The *trace* of \mathcal{A} , written $\text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$, is $\{f \in \omega^\omega : \mathcal{A} \cap f \text{ is a MAD family in } [f]^\omega\}$.

The reader might wonder why we define the trace of \mathcal{A} by considering $\mathcal{A} \cap f$ only for total functions f , and not for all infinite partial functions. It will become clear later (see Lemma 3.9) that this restriction actually makes no difference.

Lemma 2.13. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an a.d. family such that $F \subset \text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$. Then \mathcal{A} is Van Douwen MAD.*

Proof. Indeed, let g be an infinite partial function. By the definition of F , there is $\alpha < \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ such that $|g \cap f_\alpha| = \omega$. Since $F \subset \text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{A} \cap f_\alpha$ is a MAD family on f_α . So there is $h \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $h \cap f_\alpha$ meets $g \cap f_\alpha$ in an infinite set, whence we get that $|h \cap g| = \omega$. \square

Theorem 2.14. *There is a Van Douwen MAD family of size \mathfrak{c} .*

Proof. In view of Lemma 2.13, it is enough to construct an a.d. family \mathcal{A} of size \mathfrak{c} such that $F \subset \text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$. We will use Lemma 2.9 to do this. Fix a sequence $\langle \mathcal{A}_\alpha : \alpha < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \rangle$ as in Lemma 2.9. \mathcal{A} will be constructed as the union of an increasing sequence of a.d. families. Thus, we will construct a sequence $\langle \mathcal{C}_\alpha : \alpha < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \rangle$ such that:

- (1) $\mathcal{C}_\alpha \subset \omega^\omega$ is an a.d. family,
- (2) $\forall \beta < \alpha < \text{non}(\mathcal{M}) [\mathcal{C}_\beta \subset \mathcal{C}_\alpha]$,

- (3) $f_\alpha \in \text{tr}(\mathcal{C}_\alpha)$,
- (4) $\forall h \in \mathcal{C}_\alpha \exists \beta \leq \alpha \exists g \in \mathcal{A}_\beta \exists X \in [\omega]^\omega [h = (f_\beta \upharpoonright X) \cup (g \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus X))]$,
- (5) $|\mathcal{C}_0| = \mathfrak{c}$.

To construct \mathcal{C}_0 , we fix a MAD family $\{a_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$ on ω . Put $\mathcal{A}_0 = \{g_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$. For each $\xi < \mathfrak{c}$, let $h_\xi = (f_0 \upharpoonright a_\xi) \cup (g_\xi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_\xi))$, and put $\mathcal{C}_0 = \{h_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$. We will check that \mathcal{C}_0 is a.d. Indeed, if $\xi_0 < \xi_1$, then since $a_{\xi_0} \cap a_{\xi_1}$ is finite, $|f_0 \upharpoonright a_{\xi_0} \cap f_0 \upharpoonright a_{\xi_1}| < \omega$. Next, since $\mathcal{A}_0 \perp \{f_0\}$, we have that both $(f_0 \upharpoonright a_{\xi_0}) \cap (g_{\xi_1} \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_{\xi_1}))$ and $(f_0 \upharpoonright a_{\xi_1}) \cap (g_{\xi_0} \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_{\xi_0}))$ are finite. Finally, since \mathcal{A}_0 is an a.d. family, we know that $|g_{\xi_0} \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_{\xi_0}) \cap g_{\xi_1} \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_{\xi_1})| < \omega$. Thus, we conclude that $|h_{\xi_0} \cap h_{\xi_1}| < \omega$. Next, it is clear from the construction that $f_0 \in \text{tr}(\mathcal{C}_0)$, and that \mathcal{C}_0 satisfies clauses (4) and (5).

To continue the construction, suppose that we are given the sequence $\langle \mathcal{C}_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle$. Set $\mathcal{C} = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{C}_\beta$ and consider $\mathcal{C} \cap f_\alpha$. This is an a.d. family on f_α . If it is a MAD family (either finite or infinite), then f_α is already in $\text{tr}(\mathcal{C})$, and there is nothing more to be done. In this case, we set $\mathcal{C}_\alpha = \mathcal{C}$. So, say that $\mathcal{C} \cap f_\alpha$ is not MAD. We can extend it to a MAD family, say \mathcal{B} , on f_α . Consider the family $\{Y \in [\omega]^\omega : f_\alpha \upharpoonright Y \in \mathcal{B} \setminus (\mathcal{C} \cap f_\alpha)\}$. Note that this is an a.d. family on ω . We may assume WLOG that it has size \mathfrak{c} . Let $\{a_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$ enumerate this family. Put $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \{g_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$. For each $\xi < \mathfrak{c}$, set $h_\xi = (f_\alpha \upharpoonright a_\xi) \cup (g_\xi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_\xi))$, and put $\mathcal{D} = \{h_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$. It is easily argued, as for \mathcal{C}_0 , that \mathcal{D} is a.d. We will check that $\mathcal{C} \perp \mathcal{D}$. Fix $h \in \mathcal{C}$ and $\xi < \mathfrak{c}$. If $h \cap f_\alpha$ is finite, then so is $h \cap f_\alpha \upharpoonright a_\xi$. On the other hand, if $h \cap f_\alpha$ is infinite, then $h \cap f_\alpha \in \mathcal{C} \cap f_\alpha$. But then $|f_\alpha \upharpoonright a_\xi \cap h| < \omega$ because \mathcal{B} is an a.d. family. Thus in either case, $h \cap f_\alpha \upharpoonright a_\xi$ is finite. To deal with $h \cap g_\xi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_\xi)$, by clause (4), we know that for some $\gamma \leq \beta < \alpha$, $h = (f_\gamma \upharpoonright X) \cup (g \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus X))$, where $X \in [\omega]^\omega$ and $g \in \mathcal{A}_\gamma$. But since $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \perp \{f_\gamma\}$, $|(f_\gamma \upharpoonright X) \cap (g_\xi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_\xi))| < \omega$, and since $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \perp \mathcal{A}_\gamma$, we know that $|(g_\xi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_\xi)) \cap (g \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus X))| < \omega$. Therefore, $h \cap g_\xi \upharpoonright (\omega \setminus a_\xi)$ is also finite, and so $|h \cap h_\xi| < \omega$. Hence, we can define $\mathcal{C}_\alpha = \mathcal{C} \cup \mathcal{D}$.

Now, it is clear that \mathcal{C}_α satisfies clauses (1), (2) and (4). We just need to verify that $f_\alpha \in \text{tr}(\mathcal{C}_\alpha)$. So we need to check that $\mathcal{C}_\alpha \cap f_\alpha$ is a MAD family on f_α . But clearly $\mathcal{C}_\alpha \cap f_\alpha = (\mathcal{C} \cap f_\alpha) \cup (\mathcal{D} \cap f_\alpha)$. Fix $X \in [\omega]^\omega$. Since \mathcal{B} is a MAD family on f_α , there is $Y \in [\omega]^\omega$ such that $f_\alpha \upharpoonright Y \in \mathcal{B}$ and $|f_\alpha \upharpoonright X \cap f_\alpha \upharpoonright Y| = \omega$. If $f_\alpha \upharpoonright Y \in \mathcal{C} \cap f_\alpha$, then we are done. If it is not, then $Y = a_\xi$ for some $\xi < \mathfrak{c}$. It follows that $|f_\alpha \upharpoonright X \cap h_\xi| = \omega$. But since $h_\xi \in \mathcal{D}$, we are done. \square

Definition 2.15. Let \mathfrak{a}_b denote the least size of a Van Douwen MAD family. By Theorem 2.14, this cardinal is well defined. Let \mathfrak{a}_c denote the least size of a MAD family of functions in ω^ω .

Since any Van Douwen MAD family is MAD, we have $\mathfrak{a}_c \leq \mathfrak{a}_b$.

Question 2.16. Is it consistent to have $\mathfrak{a}_c < \mathfrak{a}_b$?

3. DEFINABILITY OF MAD FAMILIES IN ω^ω

In this section we will apply the notion of trace introduced above to the problem of whether there are any analytic MAD families in ω^ω . It is a well-known result of Mathias [8] that there are no analytic MAD families in $[\omega]^\omega$. Now, if $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is a Van Douwen MAD, then $\mathcal{A} \cup \{c_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a MAD family in $[\omega \times \omega]^\omega$, where c_n denotes the n^{th} vertical column of $\omega \times \omega$. It follows that there are no analytic Van Douwen MAD families in ω^ω . We will show below (Theorem 3.2) that analytic

a.d. families must be the “opposite” of Van Douwen MAD families in the following sense. Van Douwen MAD families are those a.d. families whose trace is as large as possible; on the other hand, the trace of an analytic a.d. family must be as small as possible. We will then show that it is consistent to have MAD families in ω^ω whose trace is as small as possible (Theorem 3.14). Then we define some ideals on ω that measure how far away a given MAD family in ω^ω is from being Van Douwen MAD, and we show that these ideals are large for analytic MAD families (Theorem 3.25).

Definition 3.1. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset [\omega \times \omega]^\omega$ be an a.d. family and let $X \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega$. We say that X *avoids* \mathcal{A} if for any finite collection $\{h_0, \dots, h_n\} \subset \mathcal{A}$, $|X \setminus h_0 \cup \dots \cup h_n| = \omega$.

Theorem 3.2. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an a.d. family and let $X \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega$ avoid \mathcal{A} . Suppose that \mathcal{A} is analytic in ω^ω . There is $Y \in [X]^\omega$ such that $\forall h \in \mathcal{A} \ [|h \cap Y| < \omega]$.

Proof. This follows easily from the result of Mathias [8] that there are no analytic MAD families in $[\omega]^\omega$. To see this, give the space 2^X the Tychonoff product topology, with 2 having the discrete topology. Since X is a countable set, this is homeomorphic to 2^ω with the usual topology. Define a map $\Psi : \omega^\omega \rightarrow 2^X$ by stipulating that $\forall \langle n, m \rangle \in X \ [\Psi(f)(\langle n, m \rangle) = 1 \leftrightarrow \langle n, m \rangle \in f]$. Thus $\Psi(f)$ is the characteristic function of $X \cap f$. This map is continuous. It follows from this that $\mathcal{A} \cap X = \{h \cap X : h \in \mathcal{A} \wedge |h \cap X| = \omega\}$ is analytic. Now, $\mathcal{A} \cap X$ is an a.d. family on X . By a theorem of Mathias [8] we know that there are no analytic MAD families on X . Therefore, if $\mathcal{A} \cap X$ is infinite, it is not MAD on X , and we will get the conclusion of the theorem. On the other hand, if $\mathcal{A} \cap X$ is finite, then since X avoids \mathcal{A} , $Y = X \setminus \bigcup (\mathcal{A} \cap X)$ will satisfy the conclusion of the theorem. Hence, either way, the theorem is proved. \square

Definition 3.3. An a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is said to have *trivial trace* if no member of $\text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$ avoids \mathcal{A} .

Corollary 3.4. Suppose $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is an analytic a.d. family. Then \mathcal{A} has trivial trace.

Proof. If f is a member of $\text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$ which avoids \mathcal{A} , then putting $f = X$ in Theorem 3.2 will give a contradiction. \square

Corollary 3.5. There are no analytic Van Douwen MAD families in ω^ω . \square

Steprāns [6] introduced the notion of a strongly MAD family and proved that they can't be analytic.

Definition 3.6. A MAD family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is *strongly MAD* if for every collection $\{f_i : i \in \omega\} \subset \omega^\omega$ where each f_i avoids \mathcal{A} , there is an $h \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\forall i \in \omega \ [|f_i \cap h| = \omega]$.

Lemma 3.7. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be strongly MAD. Let $\{g_i : i \in \omega\}$ be a collection of infinite partial functions from ω to ω such that each g_i avoids \mathcal{A} . There is an $h \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\forall i \in \omega \ [|h \cap g_i| = \omega]$. In particular, strongly MAD families are Van Douwen MAD.

Proof. Let $h_0 \neq h_1$ be two distinct members of \mathcal{A} . For each $i \in \omega$, let $a_i = \text{dom}(g_i)$ and let $b_i = \omega \setminus a_i$. For each $i \in \omega$, define $f_i^0 = g_i \cup h_0 \upharpoonright b_i$ and $f_i^1 = g_i \cup h_1 \upharpoonright b_i$. Since g_i avoids \mathcal{A} , both f_i^0 and f_i^1 avoid \mathcal{A} . Thus $\{f_i^j : i \in \omega \wedge j \in 2\}$ is a

countable collection of total functions avoiding \mathcal{A} . So we may choose $h \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $\forall i \in \omega \forall j \in 2 \left[\left| h \cap f_i^j \right| = \omega \right]$. We will show that $\forall i \in \omega \left[|g_i \cap h| = \omega \right]$. If $g_i \cap h$ is finite, then since both $f_i^0 \cap h$ and $f_i^1 \cap h$ are infinite, it follows that $|h_0 \cap h| = \omega$ and that $|h_1 \cap h| = \omega$. But since \mathcal{A} is an a.d. family this means that $h = h_0$ and $h = h_1$, which is a contradiction. \square

Corollary 3.8 (Steprāns [6]). *There are no analytic strongly MAD families in ω^ω .* \square

Corollary 3.5 is strictly stronger than Corollary 3.8. It is easy to modify the construction in Theorem 2.14 to ensure that the Van Douwen MAD family constructed there is not strongly MAD.

It is an open problem whether there are any analytic MAD families in ω^ω . In fact, it is not even known if a MAD family in ω^ω can be closed. Since Theorem 3.2 puts a strong restriction on such MAD families, one might conjecture that there are no MAD families that satisfy the conclusion of Theorem 3.2 at all. However, we will show below that this is consistently false. We will first argue that it is sufficient to build a MAD family with a trivial trace.

Lemma 3.9. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be a MAD family with a trivial trace. Suppose $X \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega$ avoids \mathcal{A} . There is $Y \in [X]^\omega$ such that $\forall h \in \mathcal{A} \left[|h \cap Y| < \omega \right]$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} \cap X = \{h \cap X : h \in \mathcal{A} \wedge |h \cap X| = \omega\}$. If $\mathcal{A} \cap X$ is finite, then since X avoids \mathcal{A} , $Y = X \setminus \bigcup (\mathcal{A} \cap X)$ will be as required. So assume that $\mathcal{A} \cap X$ is infinite. Choose a countably infinite collection $\{h_i : i \in \omega\} \subset \mathcal{A}$ such that $|h_i \cap X| = \omega$ for each i , and put $p_i = h_i \cap X$. Thus $\{p_i : i \in \omega\}$ forms an a.d. family of infinite partial functions. We may choose infinite partial functions $g_i \subset p_i$ such that $\forall i < j < \omega \left[\text{dom}(g_i) \cap \text{dom}(g_j) = \emptyset \right]$. Now if we put $g = \bigcup g_i$, then g is an infinite partial function and $g \subset X$. Since g has infinite intersection with infinitely many things in \mathcal{A} , it is clear that g avoids \mathcal{A} . Let $a = \text{dom}(g)$ and let $b = \omega \setminus a$. Choose $h \in \mathcal{A}$ and put $f = g \cup h \upharpoonright b$. Obviously, f is a total function avoiding \mathcal{A} . So $f \notin \text{tr}(\mathcal{A})$. Therefore, we may choose an infinite partial function $p \subset f$ such that $\forall h \in \mathcal{A} \left[|h \cap p| < \omega \right]$. Clearly, since $|p \cap h \upharpoonright b| < \omega$, we have that $|p \cap g| = \omega$. Thus, $Y = p \cap g$ is as required. \square

Definition 3.10. Let \mathcal{I} be a proper non-principal ideal on ω . We will say that \mathcal{I} is a *dense ideal* if $\forall a \in [\omega]^\omega \exists b \in [a]^\omega \left[b \in \mathcal{I} \right]$.

Lemma 3.11. *There is a dense ideal \mathcal{I} on ω such that whenever X is a subset of \mathcal{I} of size less than \mathfrak{c} , there is an infinite set $a \in \mathcal{I}$ such that $\forall x \in X \left[|a \cap x| < \omega \right]$.*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset [\omega]^\omega$ be a MAD family of subsets of ω of size \mathfrak{c} , with $\bigcup \mathcal{A} = \omega$. Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal generated by \mathcal{A} . It is easily checked that \mathcal{I} is a dense ideal on ω . Now, suppose $X = \langle x_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa \rangle \subset \mathcal{I}$, with $\kappa < \mathfrak{c}$. As \mathcal{I} is generated by \mathcal{A} , it is possible to find a set $\mathcal{B} \subset \mathcal{A}$, with $|\mathcal{B}| < \mathfrak{c}$, such that for every $\alpha < \kappa$, there is a finite set $\{b_0, \dots, b_k\} \subset \mathcal{B}$ so that $x_\alpha \subset b_0 \cup \dots \cup b_k$. Since $|\mathcal{A}| = \mathfrak{c}$, we may choose a set $a \in \mathcal{A}$ which is a.d. from everything in \mathcal{B} . Now, it is clear that a is the set we are looking for. \square

Definition 3.12. Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal as in Lemma 3.11. If \mathcal{B} is a family of infinite partial functions from ω to ω , we say that \mathcal{B} has *domains in \mathcal{I}* if $\forall g \in \mathcal{B} \left[\text{dom}(g) \in \mathcal{I} \right]$.

Lemma 3.13. Assume $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{c}$. Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal as in Lemma 3.11. Let \mathcal{B} be a family of infinite partial functions with domains in \mathcal{I} and let $\mathcal{D} \subset \omega^\omega$ be a family of total functions. Suppose that both \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{D} have size less than \mathfrak{c} . Let $f \in \omega^\omega$ be a.d. from \mathcal{D} . There is $h \in \omega^\omega$ such that:

- (1) $\forall g \in \mathcal{B} [|h \cap g| < \omega]$,
- (2) $\forall h' \in \mathcal{D} [|h \cap h'| < \omega]$,
- (3) $|h \cap f| = \omega$.

Proof. Let $X = \{\text{dom}(f \cap g) : g \in \mathcal{B}\}$. Since \mathcal{B} has domains in \mathcal{I} , it follows that $X \subset \mathcal{I}$. By assumption, $|\mathcal{B}| < \mathfrak{c}$. So by Lemma 3.11, we can find an infinite set $a \in \mathcal{I}$ which is a.d. from everything in X . Set $p = f \upharpoonright a$. Since f is assumed to be a.d. from \mathcal{D} , p is also a.d. from \mathcal{D} . Moreover, if $g \in \mathcal{B}$, then $\text{dom}(p \cap g) \subset a \cap \text{dom}(f \cap g)$, which is finite. Therefore, $|p \cap g| < \omega$. Now, since $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{c}$, there is a total function $h_0 \in \omega^\omega$ which is a.d. from $\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{D}$. Let $b = \omega \setminus a$. Set $h = p \cup h_0 \upharpoonright b$. h satisfies (1) and (2) above because both p and h_0 are a.d. from $\mathcal{B} \cup \mathcal{D}$. It satisfies (3) because p is an infinite partial function contained in f . \square

Theorem 3.14. Assume $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{c}$. There is a MAD family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ with trivial trace.¹

Proof. Let $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c} \rangle$ enumerate ω^ω . Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal as in Lemma 3.11. We will construct the MAD family \mathcal{A} by induction, as the union of an increasing sequence of a.d. families. In fact, we will build two sequences $\langle \mathcal{A}_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c} \rangle$ and $\langle \mathcal{B}_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c} \rangle$ such that the following hold:

- (1) $\mathcal{A}_\alpha \subset \omega^\omega$ is an a.d. family, with $|\mathcal{A}_\alpha| \leq |\alpha|$.
- (2) \mathcal{B}_α is a family of infinite partial functions, with $|\mathcal{B}_\alpha| \leq |\alpha|$.
- (3) $\forall \alpha < \beta < \mathfrak{c} [\mathcal{A}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{A}_\beta \wedge \mathcal{B}_\alpha \subset \mathcal{B}_\beta]$.
- (4) \mathcal{B}_α has domains in \mathcal{I} .
- (5) $\forall h \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha \forall g \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha [|h \cap g| < \omega]$.
- (6) If f_α avoids $\bigcup \{\mathcal{A}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$, then there is $g \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha$ so that $g \subset f_\alpha$.
- (7) If f_α is a.d. from $\bigcup \{\mathcal{A}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$, there is $h \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha$ so that $|h \cap f_\alpha| = \omega$.

\mathcal{A} will be $\bigcup \mathcal{A}_\alpha$. Clauses (1) and (7) ensure that \mathcal{A} is a MAD family in ω^ω . Clauses (5) and (6) ensure that \mathcal{A} has trivial trace. It is easy to see that clause (4) is necessary because if \mathcal{A} is a MAD family with trivial trace, then $\{a \in [\omega]^\omega : \exists p \in \omega^a [p \text{ is a.d. from } \mathcal{A}]\}$ is a proper dense ideal on ω .

Fix $\alpha < \mathfrak{c}$ and suppose that $\langle \mathcal{A}_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle$ and $\langle \mathcal{B}_\beta : \beta < \alpha \rangle$ are given to us. Set $\mathcal{B} = \bigcup \mathcal{B}_\beta$ and $\mathcal{D} = \bigcup \mathcal{A}_\beta$. If f_α does not avoid \mathcal{D} , then there is nothing to be done. In this case, we simply set $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \mathcal{D}$ and $\mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathcal{B}$. From now on, let us assume that f_α avoids \mathcal{D} . We will first define \mathcal{B}_α . Consider $\mathcal{D} \cap f_\alpha$. This is an a.d. family on f_α . Since $|\mathcal{D}| < \mathfrak{c}$, and since, by assumption, f_α avoids \mathcal{D} , we can find an infinite partial function $p \subset f_\alpha$ so that $\forall h \in \mathcal{D} [|p \cap h| < \omega]$. Since \mathcal{I} is a dense ideal, there is an infinite partial function $g_1 \subset p$ with $\text{dom}(g_1) \in \mathcal{I}$. Now, we define $\mathcal{B}_\alpha = \mathcal{B} \cup \{g_1\}$. By our choice of p , we have that $\forall h \in \mathcal{D} [|h \cap g_1| < \omega]$. This completes the definition of \mathcal{B}_α . We now define \mathcal{A}_α . We will proceed by cases. Suppose that f_α is not a.d. from \mathcal{D} . In this case, we may set $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \mathcal{D}$. Note that we have already ensured above that everything in \mathcal{B}_α is a.d. from \mathcal{D} . So clause (5) will be satisfied. All the other clauses are immediate. Now, let us consider the case

¹ An earlier version of this paper claimed to prove this theorem just from the assumption $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{c}$. Brendle pointed out that the proof was implicitly assuming $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mathfrak{c}$.

when f_α is a.d. from \mathcal{D} . \mathcal{B}_α is a family of infinite partial functions with domains in \mathcal{I} and its size is less than \mathfrak{c} . Also, \mathcal{D} is a family of total functions with $|\mathcal{D}| < \mathfrak{c}$. Therefore, we can apply Lemma 3.13 to find a function $h \in \omega^\omega$, which is a.d. from $\mathcal{B}_\alpha \cup \mathcal{D}$, with the property that $|h \cap f_\alpha| = \omega$. Now, we can set $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \mathcal{D} \cup \{h\}$. It is easy to see that clauses (1) – (7) are all satisfied, and so we are done. \square

Observe that if $\mathfrak{a}_\epsilon < \mathfrak{a}$, then any MAD family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ of size \mathfrak{a}_ϵ will have trivial trace because if $f \in \omega^\omega$, then $|\mathcal{A} \cap f| < \mathfrak{a}$. It is unknown if it is consistent to have $\mathfrak{a}_\epsilon < \mathfrak{a}$. We also do not know if the construction in Theorem 3.14 can be carried out under $\mathfrak{a} = \mathfrak{c}$, or even just in ZFC. But we conjecture that the latter is impossible.

Conjecture 3.15. *It is consistent with ZFC that every MAD family in ω^ω has a non-trivial trace.*

We point out here that if every ground model has a forcing extension witnessing Conjecture 3.15, then there are no analytic MAD families in ω^ω . This is because the statement expressing the existence of such a family is Σ_3^1 and hence relativizes up.

Theorem 3.14 implies that it is consistent to have a MAD family with trivial trace. However, it may still be the case that analytic MAD families cannot have a trivial trace. We investigate this possibility next. We show that analytic MAD families satisfying certain extra combinatorial properties cannot have a trivial trace, and hence, cannot exist. We make use of a partition theorem proved by Taylor [3] and extended by Blass [4].

Theorem 3.16 (Taylor; see [4], Theorem 4). *Let \mathcal{U} be a P -point on ω and let $\mathcal{X} \subset [\omega]^\omega$ be an analytic set. There is a set $E \in \mathcal{U}$ and a function $f \in \omega^\omega$ such that \mathcal{X} contains all or none of the infinite subsets F of E that satisfy*

$$(*) \quad \forall i, j \in F [i < j \implies f(i) < j]. \quad \square$$

Convention 3.17. We will apply Theorem 3.16 to an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} on $\omega \times \omega$ and an $\mathcal{X} \subset [\omega \times \omega]^\omega$. In order to make sense of the condition $(*)$ in Theorem 3.16, we must have a well ordering of $\omega \times \omega$ in type ω . Let us arbitrarily choose such an ordering \prec .

Lemma 3.18. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an analytic a.d. family. Let $E \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega$ be a set such that $\exists^\infty h \in \mathcal{A} [|h \cap E| = \omega]$. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{F \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega : \exists h \in \mathcal{A} [|h \cap F| = \omega]\}$. Let $f \in (\omega \times \omega)^{\omega \times \omega}$. There are infinite sets F_0 and F_1 in $[E]^\omega$ such that $F_0 \in \mathcal{X}$, $F_1 \notin \mathcal{X}$ and*

$$\begin{aligned} (*)_0 \quad & \forall \langle i_0, j_0 \rangle, \langle i_1, j_1 \rangle \in F_0 [\langle i_0, j_0 \rangle \prec \langle i_1, j_1 \rangle \implies f(\langle i_0, j_0 \rangle) \prec \langle i_1, j_1 \rangle], \\ (*)_1 \quad & \forall \langle k_0, l_0 \rangle, \langle k_1, l_1 \rangle \in F_1 [\langle k_0, l_0 \rangle \prec \langle k_1, l_1 \rangle \implies f(\langle k_0, l_0 \rangle) \prec \langle k_1, l_1 \rangle]. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Choose $h \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $|h \cap E| = \omega$. We may choose, by recursion, an infinite set $F_0 \subset h \cap E$ that satisfies $(*)_0$ above. It is clear that $|F_0 \cap h| = \omega$, and hence that $F_0 \in \mathcal{X}$. To get F_1 , we will use Theorem 3.2. Note that E avoids \mathcal{A} . So there is $F \in [E]^\omega$ such that F is a.d. from \mathcal{A} . Once again, we may choose, by recursion, an infinite set $F_1 \subset F$ that satisfies $(*)_1$ above. It is clear that F_1 is a.d. from \mathcal{A} , and hence that $F_1 \notin \mathcal{X}$. \square

Definition 3.19. Let A be a countable set and let \mathcal{I} be a non-principal ideal on A . Let $\mathcal{E} = [A]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{I}$. We say that \mathcal{E} is a P -coideal on A if whenever $E_0 \supset E_1 \supset \dots$ is a sequence of sets in \mathcal{E} , there a set $E \in \mathcal{E}$ such that $\forall n \in \omega [E \subset^* E_n]$.

Theorem 3.20. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an a.d. family. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{F \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega : \exists h \in \mathcal{A} [|h \cap F| = \omega]\}$ and let $\mathcal{E}_0 = \{E \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega : \exists^\infty h \in \mathcal{A} [|h \cap E| = \omega]\}$. If there is a P-coideal \mathcal{E} on $\omega \times \omega$ with $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{E}_0$, then \mathcal{A} is not analytic.*

Proof. By definition, there is a non-principal ideal \mathcal{I} such that $\mathcal{E} = [\omega \times \omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{I}$. Let \mathbb{P} be the forcing notion $\mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega)/\mathcal{I}$. Since \mathcal{E} is a P-coideal, \mathbb{P} is countably closed and hence does not add any reals. Moreover, \mathbb{P} generically adds a P-point $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{E}$. Now, suppose for a contradiction that \mathcal{A} is analytic. Identifying ω^ω with a G_δ subset of $\mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega)$ in the natural way makes \mathcal{A} into an analytic subset of $\mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega)$. This implies that \mathcal{X} is analytic because it has a Σ_1^1 definition. As \mathbb{P} does not add any reals, \mathcal{X} is still an analytic set in $\mathbf{V}[\mathcal{U}]$ with the same definition. Now, in $\mathbf{V}[\mathcal{U}]$, we may apply Theorem 3.16 to find a set $E \in \mathcal{U}$ and a function $f \in (\omega \times \omega)^{\omega \times \omega}$ such that \mathcal{X} contains all or none of the infinite subsets F of E that satisfy

$$(*) \quad \forall \langle i, j \rangle, \langle k, l \rangle \in F [\langle i, j \rangle \prec \langle k, l \rangle \implies f(\langle i, j \rangle) \prec \langle k, l \rangle].$$

But \mathbb{P} does not add any reals. Therefore, E and f are in the ground model \mathbf{V} . Note that $E \in \mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{E}_0$ because $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{E}$. This allows us to apply Lemma 3.18 in \mathbf{V} to find $F_0, F_1 \in [E]^\omega$ satisfying $(*)_0$ and $(*)_1$ of Lemma 3.18 with $F_0 \in \mathcal{X}$ and $F_1 \notin \mathcal{X}$. But, $F_0, F_1 \in \mathbf{V}[\mathcal{U}]$ still satisfy $(*)_0$ and $(*)_1$ in $\mathbf{V}[\mathcal{U}]$, contradicting the choice of E . \square

Remark 3.21. If \mathcal{A} is any infinite MAD family in $[\omega]^\omega$ and if $\mathcal{E}_0 = \{E \in [\omega]^\omega : \exists^\infty A \in \mathcal{A} [|E \cap A| = \omega]\}$, then Mathias [8] showed that \mathcal{E}_0 is a P-coideal. It is easy to see that for a MAD family in ω^ω , \mathcal{E}_0 , as defined in Theorem 3.20, is not necessarily a P-coideal. This is an interesting difference between the two types of MADness.

Theorem 3.20 can be used to deduce further combinatorial constraints on analytic MAD families in ω^ω . Given any a.d. family $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$, it is natural to define the following ideals on ω , which measure how far \mathcal{A} is from being Van Douwen MAD.

Definition 3.22. Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be an a.d. family. We define the ideal

$$\mathcal{I}_0(\mathcal{A}) = \{a \in \mathcal{P}(\omega) : \exists p \in \omega^a \forall h \in \mathcal{A} [|p \cap h| < \omega]\}.$$

Given $E \subset \omega \times \omega$, we define $E(n) = \{m \in \omega : \langle n, m \rangle \in E\}$ and $\text{dom}(E) = \{n \in \omega : E(n) \neq \emptyset\}$. We say that $\lim |E(n)| = \infty$ if $\forall k \in \omega \forall^\infty n \in \text{dom}(E) [|E(n)| > k]$. We define the ideal $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ to be the following set:

$$\{a \in \mathcal{P}(\omega) : \exists E \subset \omega \times \omega [\text{dom}(E) = a \wedge \lim |E(n)| = \infty \wedge \forall h \in \mathcal{A} [|E \cap h| < \omega]]\}.$$

Notice that \mathcal{A} is a MAD family iff $\omega \notin \mathcal{I}_0(\mathcal{A})$ iff $\mathcal{I}_0(\mathcal{A}) \neq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$. Observe also that $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A}) \subset \mathcal{I}_0(\mathcal{A})$. Indeed if $a \in \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$, then there are uncountably many $p \in \omega^a$ that are a.d. from \mathcal{A} .

Given an analytic a.d. family \mathcal{A} , to show that \mathcal{A} is not a MAD family, it suffices to prove that $\mathcal{I}_0(\mathcal{A}) = \mathcal{P}(\omega)$. While we don't know how to do this, we will show in what follows that $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ must be “large” whenever $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is an analytic a.d. family. In particular, we will show that it contains a copy of the ideal $0 \times \text{Fin}$.

Definition 3.23. $0 \times \text{Fin} = \{X \subset \omega \times \omega : \forall n \in \omega [|X(n)| < \omega]\}.$

Lemma 3.24. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be a MAD family. Let*

$$\mathcal{E} = \{E \in [\omega \times \omega]^\omega : \forall k \in \omega [\{n \in \omega : |E(n)| > k\} \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})]\}.$$

$\mathcal{I} = \mathcal{P}(\omega \times \omega) \setminus \mathcal{E}$ is an ideal on $\omega \times \omega$.

Proof. It is easy to see that \mathcal{I} is closed under subsets. We will check that it is also closed under unions. Fix $E_0, E_1 \in \mathcal{I}$ and suppose, for a contradiction, that $E_0 \cup E_1 \in \mathcal{E}$. Observe that $\text{dom}(E_0 \cup E_1) = \text{dom}(E_0) \cup \text{dom}(E_1)$ and that for all $n \in \omega$, $(E_0 \cup E_1)(n) = E_0(n) \cup E_1(n)$. It follows from our assumption that E_0 and E_1 are both in \mathcal{I} and that for some $k \in \omega$, both $\{n \in \omega : |E_0(n)| > k\}$ and $\{n \in \omega : |E_1(n)| > k\}$ are elements of $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. Since $E_0 \cup E_1 \in \mathcal{E}$, $\{n \in \omega : |E_0(n) \cup E_1(n)| > 2k\} \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. Therefore, we may choose $n \in \omega$ such that $|E_0(n)| \leq k$ and $|E_1(n)| \leq k$, but that $|E_0(n) \cup E_1(n)| > 2k$, a contradiction. \square

Theorem 3.25. *Let $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ be a MAD family. If $[\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ is a P-coideal, then \mathcal{A} is not analytic.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{E}_0 be defined as in Theorem 3.20 and \mathcal{E} be as in Lemma 3.24. Assume that $[\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ is a P-coideal. We must show that \mathcal{A} cannot be analytic. By Theorem 3.20 it is enough to show that \mathcal{E} is a P-coideal and that $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{E}_0$. We will first argue that \mathcal{E} is a P-coideal.

Lemma 3.24 tells us that \mathcal{E} is a coideal. Now fix a sequence $E_0 \supset E_1 \supset \dots$ with $E_i \in \mathcal{E}$. For each i and k , put $a_k^i = \{n \in \omega : |E_i(n)| > k\}$. Thus we have $\text{dom}(E_i) = a_0^i \supset a_1^i \supset \dots$. By assumption, no a_k^i is in $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. We also have $a_k^0 \supset a_k^1 \supset \dots$. Thus, $\langle a_k^k : k \in \omega \rangle$ is a decreasing sequence of sets not in $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. Since we are assuming that $[\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ is a P-coideal, there is a set $a \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ such that $a \subset^* a_k^k$, for all k . Let us define a set $E \subset \omega \times \omega$ with $\text{dom}(E) = a$ as follows. Let $\langle n_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ enumerate a . We may assume that $a \subset a_0^0$. For each $i \in \omega$, let $l_i = \max\{k \leq i : n_i \in a_k^k\}$. Note that $n_i \in a_{l_i}^{l_i}$ and hence that $|E_{l_i}(n_i)| > l_i$. Therefore, we may define $E(n_i)$ to be some (arbitrary) subset of $E_{l_i}(n_i)$ of size equal to $l_i + 1$. We will check that E is as required. Since $a \subset^* a_k^k$ for all k , $\lim l_i = \infty$, and therefore, $\lim |E(n)| = \infty$. As $\text{dom}(E) = a \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$, this gives us $E \in \mathcal{E}$. Next, we must check that $E \subset^* E_k$ for all k . Fix k . We know that $\forall^\infty i \in \omega [l_i \geq k]$. Thus $\forall^\infty i \in \omega [E(n_i) \subset E_{l_i}(n_i) \subset E_k(n_i)]$. As each $E(n_i)$ is finite, we get that $E \subset^* E_k$.

Next, we will argue that $\mathcal{E} \subset \mathcal{E}_0$. Fix $E \in \mathcal{E}$. We must show that E has infinite intersection with infinitely many members of \mathcal{A} . Suppose for a contradiction that there is a finite set $\{h_0, \dots, h_m\} \subset \mathcal{A}$ such that E is a.d. from $\mathcal{A} \setminus \{h_0, \dots, h_m\}$. Thus we have that $E_0 = E \setminus (h_0 \cup \dots \cup h_m)$ is a.d. from \mathcal{A} . Notice that for all $n \in \omega$, $E_0(n) = E(n) \setminus \{h_0(n), \dots, h_m(n)\}$. Therefore, $|E_0(n)| \geq |E(n)| - (m + 1)$, and so $\{n \in \omega : |E(n)| > k + m + 1\} \subset \{n \in \omega : |E_0(n)| > k\}$ for all $k \in \omega$. Since $E \in \mathcal{E}$, it follows that $\{n \in \omega : |E_0(n)| > k\} \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ for all $k \in \omega$. Since we are assuming that $[\omega]^\omega \setminus \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ is a P-coideal, it follows that there is a set $a \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ such that $a \subset \text{dom}(E_0)$ and for all $k \in \omega$, $a \subset^* \{n \in \omega : |E_0(n)| > k\}$. Now consider the following subset of E_0 : $E_1 = \{\langle n, i \rangle \in E_0 : n \in a\}$. Since E_0 is a.d. from \mathcal{A} , E_1 is a.d. from \mathcal{A} . However, $\text{dom}(E_1) = a$ and $\lim |E_1(n)| = \infty$, contradicting $a \notin \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. \square

Corollary 3.26. *Suppose $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is an analytic MAD family. $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ contains a copy of $0 \times \text{Fin}$. This means that there is a partition $\{c_n : n \in \omega\}$ of ω into countably many infinite pieces such that for any $a \subset \omega$, if $|a \cap c_n| < \omega$ for all $n \in \omega$, then $a \in \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$.*

Proof. By Theorem 3.25 we know that there is a sequence $a_0 \supset a_1 \supset \dots$ of subsets of ω not in $\mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$ such that for any $a \subset \omega$, if $a \subset^* a_n$ for all $n \in \omega$, then $a \in \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. We may assume without loss of generality that $a_0 = \omega$, that $\bigcap a_n = 0$ and that $a_n \setminus a_{n+1}$ is infinite. Put $c_n = a_n \setminus a_{n+1}$. By our assumptions, $\{c_n : n \in \omega\}$ is a partition of ω into infinite pieces. Now, suppose $a \subset \omega$ is a.d. from all the c_n . It is easy to see that for each $n \in \omega$, $a \setminus a_n \subset \bigcup_{m < n} (a \cap c_m)$, which is a finite set. So $\forall n \in \omega [a \subset^* a_n]$, whence $a \in \mathcal{I}_\infty(\mathcal{A})$. \square

Conjecture 3.27. *If $\mathcal{A} \subset \omega^\omega$ is a MAD family, then \mathcal{A} is not analytic.*

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