

Martin's Maximum $^{++}$

If P is stationary set preserving, $\mathcal{D} = \{D_i: i < \omega_1\}$ is a collection of dense sets, $\{z_i: i < \omega_1\}$ is a collection of names for stationary subsets of ω_1 , i.e.

$\Vdash z_i \subseteq \check{\omega}_1$ is stationary

then \exists filter $g \in V, g$ s.t.

$$g \cap D_i \neq \emptyset$$

$$z_i^g = \{ \check{\tau}: \exists p \in g \text{ } p \Vdash \check{\tau} \in z_i \} \text{ is stationary}$$

for all $i < \omega_1$.

MM^{++} is equivalent to: For all \mathbb{P} stationary set preserving, for all models $M = (M, \vec{R})$ ($|\vec{R}| \leq \aleph_1$) and for all Σ_1 formulas in $\mathcal{L}_{E, NS_{\omega_1}}$, if

$$V^{\mathbb{P}} \models \phi(M)$$

then: $\exists V$ there ~~is~~ is name $\bar{M} \rightarrow M$ s.t. $\phi(\bar{M})$.

Let's formulate a strengthening of MM^{++} .

Definition Let ϕ be a Σ_1 -formula in $\mathcal{L}_{E, NS_{\omega_1}}$.

Say that $\phi(M)$ is honestly consistent iff for all universally Baire functions F , there is a transitive model $\mathcal{M} \in V^{\mathcal{M}}$ s.t. $\mathcal{M} \models ZFC^- + \phi(M)$, $\text{tel}(\mathcal{M}) \in \mathcal{M}$, $NS_{\omega_1}^V = NS_{\omega_1}^{\mathcal{M}} \cap V$

2.

 $MM^{*,++}$

For all models $M = (M, \vec{R})$ $|\vec{R}| \leq \aleph_1$, for all Σ_1 -formulae in $\mathcal{L}(\dot{\epsilon}, \forall S_{\omega_1})$, if $\phi(M)$ is honestly consistent (1), there exists in V some $\bar{M} \rightarrow M$ st $\phi(\bar{M})$.

$MM_{\aleph_1}^{*,++}$ - restricts this to models M of size \aleph_1 .

$MM_{\aleph_1}^{++}$ - restricts the first formulation to collections of dense sets, all of ~~them~~ which have size $\leq \aleph_1$.

$\Gamma-MM_{\aleph_1}^{*,++}$: $\Gamma \subset \Gamma^\omega$ - universally Baire sets of reals, in the model M we have predicates A for all $A \in \Gamma$.

Remark

$MM_{\aleph_1}^{++} \Rightarrow MM^{++}(\aleph_1)$ | RHS: MM^{++} in the first formulation for forcings of size $\leq \aleph_1$. ($< \aleph_1$?)

Definition

$$(\Gamma - \text{BMM}^{(*),++} \equiv (\Gamma -) MM_{\aleph_1}^{(*),++}$$

Theorem $(NS_{\omega_1}$ is saturated + V is closed under $x \mapsto M_\omega^*(x)$)

TFAE: (1) $P(\mathbb{R}) \cap L(\mathbb{R}) - \text{BMM}^{*,++}$

(2) (*) (Woodin's P_{\max} axiom).

(3) $P(\mathbb{R}) \cap L(\mathbb{R}) - \text{BMM}^{++}$

Partly essentially Woodin
Older paper Aspero - Schindler
around 2013
| New Aspero - Schindler

3. German Logic Colloquium - Schindler

2 XI '23

Open . Is there a reformulation of MM^{++} as a (*)-like axiom?

- For $\lambda \geq \aleph_2$ is $\Gamma - MM_\lambda^{++}$ equivalent to $\Gamma - M_\lambda^{*,++}$?
(eq. Is $MM^{*,++}$ equivalent to MM^{++} ?)
- For $\lambda \geq \aleph_3$ is $MM_\lambda^{*,++}$ consistent from large cardinals?

In my next talks:

- (1) $\Pi_2^{H_{\aleph_2}}$ - maximality is the statement:
if ϕ is $\Pi_2^{H_{\aleph_2}}$ and Ω - consistent, then ϕ is true.
We'll give a direct proof of $\Pi_2^{H_{\aleph_2}}$ - maximality from MM^{++} .
- (2) The consistency of $MM_{\aleph_2}^{*,++}$ ($\Rightarrow 2^{\aleph_0} = \aleph_2$) by forcing over a model \mathcal{D} of determinacy.

($\mathcal{D} \models AD + \mathcal{D}$ is a regular limit of the Solovay sequence
+ every set of reals is universally Baire)

$\mathcal{D} \Vdash_{P_{\max} * \text{Col}(\omega_3, \omega_2)} ZFC + MM_{\aleph_2}^{*,++}$

↓
then forcing, actually

Open Force $MM_{\aleph_2}^{*,++}$ over a ZFC model with large cardinals.