

ON BPI IN SYMMETRIC EXTENSIONS PART 1

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ABSTRACT. Historically, proofs of BPI in models without choice have relied on a contradiction framework that was introduced by Halpern in [Hal62]. We introduce the filter extension property for permutation models and symmetric extensions, which formalizes the naïve approach to extend arbitrary filters to ultrafilters by repeatedly extending filters by minimal increments. We use this framework to give the first direct proof of BPI in the generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$ – a model that adds a Dedekind-finite set of mutually Q -generic filters over a ground model $M \models \text{ZFC}$. In the case that the index set I is large, we adapt Harrington’s proof of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem to prove the result. We then extend the results from [KS20] to show that I can be assumed to be large without loss of generality. The approach given by Harrington’s proof is essentially dynamical, and we show that this technique can be used in permutation models to reprove a direction of Blass’ theorem from [Bla87]: that a dynamical condition called the Ramsey property is sufficient for BPI to hold in a permutation model. We then introduce a dynamical generalization of the Ramsey property called the virtual Ramsey property, which abstracts core features of our adaptation of Harrington’s proof, and we prove that the virtual Ramsey property is sufficient for BPI to hold in a symmetric extension.

1. INTRODUCTION

A central tension in the study of infinite objects is our limited ability to describe them. Over ZF, non-effective axioms have shown broad success in addressing this tension. This raises the question: to what extent can the different tools that augment our ability to describe infinite objects, or processes, describe one another? In this paper, we revisit the relationship between the axiom of choice (AC) and the ultrafilter lemma – that every filter, on every set, can be extended to an ultrafilter. The latter theorem has many known equivalents over ZF, two of which are the compactness theorem for first-order logic, and the Boolean prime ideal theorem (BPI). By historical convention, we use the label BPI throughout the paper.

It was first shown in [HL71] that BPI is strictly weaker than AC; here it was shown in particular that BPI holds in the Cohen model, and more generally that BPI holds in any model of a certain theory that abstracts properties of the Cohen model. Informally, BPI expresses the ability to make arbitrarily many *finitely bounded* choices that are altogether *locally compatible* with one another. Put this way, the result from [HL71] may seem surprising: locally compatible choices do not need to be made “one at a time” via some wellordering by AC. Put another way, the result from [HL71] may seem expected: one can get the sense that first-order compactness should not be able to wellorder an arbitrary set, since we can only exert local control over the construction. This tension captures much of the typical intrigue and difficulty of questions in the study of fragments of AC.

Historically, it has taken significant effort to prove BPI in models without AC. In his thesis [Hal62], Halpern gave the first proof that BPI was independent of AC over ZFA, by showing that BPI holds in the ordered Mostowski model of ZFA.^{1,2} Halpern’s argument employs a contradiction framework that appears, to the author’s knowledge, in every other proof of BPI in a choiceless model to date, including both permutation models of ZFA and symmetric extensions of ZF. In this framework, one extends an arbitrary hereditarily symmetric filter F , on an arbitrary hereditarily symmetric set x , to a maximal hereditarily symmetric filter $U \supseteq F$. By assuming that U is not an ultrafilter, a combinatorial argument is used to produce the contradiction that F must not have had the finite intersection property. The nature of this combinatorial argument depends on the context of the model.³

In [HL71], this contradiction is derived as an application of the (original) version of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem from [HL66]. In [Rep15], a new proof of BPI in the Cohen model is given, where the application of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem in [HL71] is replaced with a simpler finite induction argument to produce the desired contradiction; this version of the proof remains the most efficient. Recently, in [Ste23], the proof from [HL71] is generalized to prove BPI in the model $N(I, Q)$, called the generalized Cohen model, which adds a Dedekind-finite set of mutually Q -generic filters. A new proof of the result that $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$ is one of the main goals of this paper. Notably, in the case of permutation models, Blass used Halpern’s contradiction framework in [Bla87] to prove BPI from the assumption of a dynamical condition called the Ramsey property (moreover, he proved the two to be equivalent).

While Halpern’s contradiction framework has been widely influential, the underlying forcing used to define symmetric extensions has often made its application quite technical.⁴ To simplify these arguments would be of inherent interest, but it would also help address several contemporary questions relating to BPI in choiceless models. The question of preserving BPI in iterated symmetric extensions, for instance, is raised in [Kar19]. This question is related to longstanding open conjectures from [Pin77a]: that BPI holds in a candidate model for the independence of AC from $\text{ZF} + \text{BPI} + \text{DC}$ (an independence which Pincus later proved in [Pin77b]), and that a certain related variant of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem holds. Questions like these seem to have remained open because generalizing the existing techniques would be exceedingly complicated.

With this in mind, we can state the main theses of this paper:

- T1 that it is natural and clarifying to prove BPI in choiceless models by direct arguments;
- T2 that the methodology from Harrington’s proof of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem can be adapted to give these direct proofs that $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$, when I is large;
- T3 that the theorems from [KS20] can be extended to show that I can be assumed to be large in $N(I, Q)$ without loss of generality;

¹ZFA denotes the theory ZF with the existence of “atoms;” see subsection 2.1 of this paper or [Jec08] for more details.

²This portion of his thesis was later rewritten as the paper [Hal64].

³Pincus made these exact observations regarding the known proofs of BPI in models without choice, in [Pin97].

⁴Comments along these lines are made, for instance, in [Pin77b] and in [Jec08].

T4 that our adaptation of Harrington’s proof offers a dynamical perspective on BPI in $N(I, Q)$, which can be expressed in terms of a generalization of the Ramsey property that implies BPI in symmetric extensions.

Roughly, the theses T1, T2, T3, and T4 are respectively addressed in sections 3, 4, 5, and 6.

1.1. Outline. In section 2, we state the basic definitions for permutation models of ZFA, symmetric extensions of ZF, the notion of “infinite” that we will use without choice, and the generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$ from [Ste23]. We aim to provide a complete enough background that only knowledge of forcing is assumed to read the paper. Knowledge of the generalized Cohen model is not needed until section 4.

In section 3, we consider a naïve approach to directly prove BPI in models without choice, by asking how one would coarsen the standard proof of BPI in a model of ZFC(A). Our answer to this question is to introduce the filter extension property (for permutation models or symmetric systems). The filter extension property formalizes the notion that one can extend symmetric filters on symmetric sets by minimal increments, in a way that is stable under the iteration of extensions that result in ultrafilters. Using a theorem from [Bla87], we show that BPI in a permutation model or symmetric extension also implies the respective form of the filter extension property. Accordingly, the known proofs of BPI that use Halpern’s contradiction framework can be rephrased as contradiction proofs of the filter extension property. The approach given in this paper diverges by considering ways to directly prove the filter extension property.

In section 4, we directly prove the filter extension property for the generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$, in the case that I is assumed to be sufficiently large. We do so by adapting Harrington’s proof of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem. In particular, we show that the ability to extend a hereditarily symmetric name \dot{F} for a filter on a hereditarily symmetric set \dot{x} can be coordinated by appealing to a (not necessarily symmetric) name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} . This establishes a mechanism by which the ability to extend filters to ultrafilters in the symmetric extension $N(I, Q)$ can be “inherited” from the ability to extend filters to ultrafilters in the outer model $M[G] \models \text{ZFC}$.

Harrington’s proof is celebrated for its conceptual simplicity. For the reader’s benefit, we state the relevant version of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem in Appendix A, and broadly sketch Harrington’s proof in Appendix B. Our sketch in Appendix B is written to emphasize certain features that will influence our adaptation of the proof, and is based on the exposition of Harrington’s proof given in [TF95]. If the reader is not already familiar with Harrington’s proof, we recommend that they skim Appendix B before reading section 4, then return to fully read Appendices A and B afterward. While Appendices A and B can be skipped entirely if the reader wishes, they provide helpful context and motivation for our main arguments in section 4.

In [KS20], Karagila and Schlicht essentially show that the index I in the Cohen model $N(I, 2^{<\omega})$ can be taken to be arbitrarily large, without loss of generality. In question 5.5 from [KS20], they ask whether (up to a change in notation) the results in their paper also hold for generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$, and the speculate that this should be the case. In section 5, we answer a case of this question positively, and essentially show that the index I in $N(I, Q)$ can be taken to be arbitrarily large, without loss of generality. Our proofs differ from the ones given in [KS20]. We prove that,

given a model $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and sets $I, J \in M$, if there is a bijection $b : I \rightarrow J$ in an outer model V in which M is a class, then b can be used to produce an explicit isomorphism in V between the relativized forcing relations $\Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^M$. We establish the relationship between such an isomorphism in V and the existence of an elementary embedding in M from $\Vdash_{N(I,Q)}$ to $\Vdash_{N(J,Q)}$. These maps, in M and in V , can then be used to answer the relevant case of question 5.5 from [KS20], and to prove a sharp version of the full theorem that $N(I,Q) \models \text{BPI}$. We conclude section 5 by remarking on the fact that a case of our main results answers the 8th question on Karagila's website, and thus fills a gap to complete an alternate new proof of BPI in $N(I,Q)$, based on theorems from [Bla79].

In section 6, we formalize the notion that our adaptation of Harrington's proof gives a dynamical account of BPI in $N(I,Q)$. In the case of permutation models, we apply a version of our proof to show that the filter extension property (and hence BPI) follows from the Ramsey property. This provides a new direct proof of one direction of Blass' theorem from [Bla87]: that the Ramsey property implies BPI in permutation models. We then introduce the virtual Ramsey property for symmetric systems – a dynamical condition that both generalizes the Ramsey property and abstracts core features of our adaptation of Harrington's proof. We prove that the virtual Ramsey property implies the filter extension property for symmetric systems, and hence is sufficient for BPI to hold in a symmetric extension. In this sense, we show that BPI can be proven in (all) permutation models and in (a certain class of) symmetric extensions by the same dynamical argument: the (virtual) Ramsey property implies the filter extension property, which in turn implies BPI. We conclude the section by using this more general framework to revisit our proofs from sections 4 and 5. When I is large, we confirm that the symmetric system for $N(I,Q)$ has the virtual Ramsey property. We then show that the virtual Ramsey property fails for the standard symmetric system that presents the Cohen model $N(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$, despite the fact that BPI still holds in $N(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$. From this, we infer that a symmetric system can have the filter extension property but not the virtual Ramsey property. We conclude by posing a question about the relationship between the virtual Ramsey property and BPI in symmetric extensions.

In section 7, we sketch two future directions for this work that are in preparation. For the reader's convenience, we also recall three questions that are posed throughout the paper.

If the reader wishes to quickly read the parts of this paper that deal with permutation models, note that subsections 2.1, 3.1, and 6.1 isolate our treatment of permutation models. The proofs in these subsections can be read independently of the rest of the paper. These subsections can also be read first as a gentle introduction to our treatment of symmetric extensions.

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2. PRELIMINARIES

2.1. Permutation Models. Permutation models of ZFA are the precursors to symmetric extensions. They were introduced to give methods by which models without choice could be produced before the introduction of forcing. A comprehensive treatment of this topic can be found in [Jec08].

The language of ZF(C)A includes the binary predicates $=, \in$, the constant symbol 0 used to denote the empty set, and the constant symbol A used to denote the set of atoms. There are several standard modifications that ZFCA makes to ZFC. The primary adjustment is to include the axiom A, which states that the “atoms” in A have no elements, but are distinct from one another and from the empty set. The rest of the ZFC axioms are adjusted accordingly to form the theory ZFCA; ZFA is this theory without choice.

Definition 2.1. Given a model $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, with A its set of atoms and ON the class of ordinals, for $\alpha \in \text{ON}$, one can recursively define

- (i) $V_0(A) = A$,
- (ii) $V_{\alpha+1}(A) = 2^{V_\alpha(A)}$ ⁵,
- (iii) $V_\alpha(A) = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} V_\beta(A)$ if α is a limit ordinal.

Theorem 2.2. *Given a model $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, with A its set of atoms,*

$$M = \bigcup_{\alpha \in \text{ON}} V_\alpha(A).$$

Definition 2.3. For $M \models \text{ZFCA}$ and $x \in M$, define $\text{rnk}(x) = \inf\{\alpha \mid x \in V_\alpha\}$.

Throughout the paper, we will write $H \preceq K$ to denote that H is a subgroup of K .

Definition 2.4. For a model $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, let $\text{Aut}(A)$ be the group of permutations of the set A of atoms in M . Given $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(A)$, recursively define the action of $\pi \in \mathcal{G}$ on M by

$$\pi x = \{\pi y \mid y \in x\}.$$

Lemma 2.5. *Every $\pi \in \text{Aut}(A)$, acting on M as above, is an \in -respecting automorphism of M .*

Definition 2.6. Let $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, $A \in M$ be the set of atoms, and $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(A)$. \mathcal{F} is called a *normal filter of subgroups* of \mathcal{G} if

- (i) Every $K \in \mathcal{F}$ is a subgroup of \mathcal{G} ,
- (ii) $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{F}$,
- (iii) if $K \in \mathcal{F}$ and $K \preceq H \preceq \mathcal{G}$, then $H \in \mathcal{F}$,
- (iv) if $K, H \in \mathcal{F}$ then $K \cap H \in \mathcal{F}$,
- (v) if $\pi \in \mathcal{G}$ and $K \in \mathcal{F}$ then $\pi K \pi^{-1} \in \mathcal{F}$ (this is called the “normality” condition).

Definition 2.7. For $x \in M \models \text{ZFCA}$, let $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x) = \{\pi \in \mathcal{G} \mid \pi x = x\}$.

Definition 2.8. For any $y \in M \models \text{ZFCA}$ and $K \preceq \text{Aut}(A)$, let

$$\text{Orb}(y, K) = \{\pi y \mid \pi \in K\}.$$

Definition 2.9. Given a model $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, a group $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(A)$, and \mathcal{F} a normal filter of subgroups of \mathcal{G} , $x \in M$ is called \mathcal{F} -*symmetric* if $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x) \in \mathcal{F}$. Recursively, $x \in M$ is called and *hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric* if x is \mathcal{F} -symmetric and every $y \in x$ is hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric.

⁵Throughout the paper, we use the convention that 2^x denotes the powerset of a set x .

Intuitively, a set $x \in M$ is \mathcal{F} -symmetric if it is fixed by an \mathcal{F} -large subgroup of \mathcal{G} . The normality condition ensures that if x is \mathcal{F} -symmetric, then so is πx for every $\pi \in \mathcal{G}$. The intent is that \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{F} can be selected so that hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric sets cannot witness particular consequences of AC, because they cannot sufficiently tell atoms apart.

Definition 2.10. Let $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, $A \in M$ be the set of atoms, \mathcal{G} be a group of permutations of A , and \mathcal{F} be a normal filter on \mathcal{G} . Define $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) = \{x \in M \mid x \text{ is hereditarily } \mathcal{F}-\text{symmetric}\}$.

Theorem 2.11. $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models \text{ZFA}$.

2.2. Symmetric Extensions. A symmetric extension is an inner model of a \mathbb{P} -extension $M[G]$, defined analogously to a permutation model by using a group $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$ and a normal filter \mathcal{F} of subgroups of \mathcal{G} . By considering automorphisms of the underlying forcing \mathbb{P} , symmetric extensions avoid the need to use atoms. This results in a model of ZF, rather than ZFA. The reader can again refer to [Jec08] for a complete exposition of this topic.

Definition 2.12. A *symmetric system* is a tuple $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, where \mathbb{P} is a poset, $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$ is a subgroup of automorphisms of \mathbb{P} , and \mathcal{F} is a normal filter on \mathcal{G} , as in definition 2.6.

Definition 2.13. For a poset \mathbb{P} in a model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, let $M^\mathbb{P}$ denote the class of \mathbb{P} -names in M .

Definition 2.14. Given $\pi \in \mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$, recursively define the action of π on $M^\mathbb{P}$ by

$$\pi \dot{x} = \{\langle \pi p, \pi \dot{z} \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}\}.$$

Lemma 2.15 (Symmetry Lemma). *For $\pi \in \mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$,*

$$p \Vdash \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n) \iff \pi p \Vdash \phi(\pi \dot{x}_0, \dots, \pi \dot{x}_n).$$

Definition 2.16. For a \mathbb{P} -name \dot{x} and a group $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$, let $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) = \{\pi \in \mathcal{G} \mid \pi \dot{x} = \dot{x}\}$.

Definition 2.17. For any \mathbb{P} -name \dot{y} , any condition $p \in \mathbb{P}$, and any $K \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$, let

$$\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{y} \rangle, K) = \{\langle \pi p, \pi \dot{y} \rangle \mid \pi \in K\}.$$

Definition 2.18. For a symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, a \mathbb{P} -name \dot{x} is \mathcal{F} -symmetric if $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \in \mathcal{F}$. Recursively, we say that \dot{x} is *hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric* if $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \in \mathcal{F}$ and every $\dot{y} \in \text{rng}(\dot{x})$ is hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric.

As in the case of permutation models, the intent is that a symmetric system can be defined so that hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric names cannot be forced to witness particular consequences of AC.

Definition 2.19. Given a symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, let $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be the class of hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric \mathbb{P} -names (with \mathbb{P} , \mathcal{G} , and the ground model M understood from context).

Definition 2.20. Given a ground model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, a symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, and an (M, \mathbb{P}) -generic filter G , let $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}^G$ denote the class of interpretations of the names in $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ by G . We call $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}^G$ a *symmetric extension* of M , presented by $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$.

Theorem 2.21. If $M \models \text{ZF}(\mathcal{C})$, $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ is a symmetric system, and G is a \mathbb{P} -generic filter, then $M \subseteq \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}^G$ and

$$\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}^G \models \text{ZF}.$$

Remark 2.22. For a symmetric extension N based on the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, one can define the forcing relation $\Vdash_{\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}}$, or \Vdash_N , by relativizing the forcing relation for \mathbb{P} over M to the class $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$. In this paper, we will often use \Vdash to mean either, and in any such context the correct formalization will be clear.

2.3. The Finite Intersection Property. Throughout the paper, we refer to the finite intersection property (FIP): F has the finite intersection property if the intersection of finitely many elements of F is infinite. It is well-known that “is infinite” is not a first-order definable concept, but in a model $M \models \text{ZFC}$ there are many known and equivalent definitions of infinite that reference the natural numbers $\omega \in M$.

In a model $N \models \text{ZF}$, many of these definitions of infinite are known to no longer be equivalent. Because the models we study in this paper do not have choice, we need to specify what is meant by the FIP. In both permutation models and in symmetric extensions, note that ω is still definable in the model. We can give the following definition for “infinite.”

Definition 2.23. In a model $M \models \text{ZF}(\mathcal{A})$, we say that a set x is *infinite* if there are no bijections between x and any $n \in \omega$.

Note that this definition of “infinite” is absolute between a permutation model or symmetric extension and their relevant outer model of $\text{ZFC}(\mathcal{A})$.

2.4. The Generalized Cohen Model. This presentation follows [Ste23], where this generalization of the Cohen model was introduced.

Definition 2.24. A set $x \in M \models \text{ZF}(\mathcal{A})$ is called *Dedekind-finite* if there are no injections from ω into x in M . In this paper, we will further require that Dedekind-finite sets are infinite, in the sense of definition 2.23.

The Cohen model primarily introduces a Dedekind-finite set of mutually generic Cohen reals; the generalized Cohen model, denoted $N(I, Q)$ for some index set I and poset Q , primarily introduces a Dedekind-finite set of mutually Q -generic filters, which is defined with respect to an index set I in the ground model. We will first define a poset that adds I -many mutually Q -generic filters.

Definition 2.25. For a poset Q and an index set I , let $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ denote the partial order of finite functions from I to Q ordered by

$$(\forall p, q \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q))(p \leq q) \iff (\text{dom}(q) \subseteq \text{dom}(p) \wedge (\forall i \in \text{dom}(q))p(i) \leq q(i)).$$

Definition 2.26. Given a set X , let $[X]^\kappa = \{A \subseteq X \mid |A| = \kappa\}$ and $[X]^{<\kappa} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} [X]^\alpha$.

Definition 2.27. For a group $\mathcal{G} \preceq \text{Aut}(I)$ and $E \in [I]^{<\omega}$, let $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) = \{\pi \in \mathcal{G} \mid \pi \text{ fixes } E \text{ pointwise}\}$.

Definition 2.28. Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$, and define the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ by setting

- (i) $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ as in definition 2.25, with I an arbitrary index and Q an arbitrary poset,
- (ii) \mathcal{G} the group of finite permutations of I , acting on $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ by $\text{dom}(\pi p) = \pi \text{dom}(p)$ and

$$(\forall i \in \text{dom}(p)) \pi p(\pi i) = p(i),^6$$

- (iii) the normal filter \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{G} generated by subgroups of the form $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E)$, for $E \in [I]^{<\omega}$.⁷

If we would like to emphasize the index I , we write $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}_I, \mathcal{F}_I \rangle$. We call the corresponding symmetric extension of M a generalized Cohen model, and denote it by $N(I, Q)$.

Throughout the paper, whenever we refer to $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, we will mean the symmetric system from definition 2.28. We typically omit the $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -generic filter G used to define $N(I, Q)$, but if we choose to emphasize this filter, we will write $N^G(I, Q)$.

Definition 2.29. For $n \in I$, let $\dot{a}_n = \{\langle p, \dot{q} \rangle \mid p(n) = q\}$, and let $\dot{A} = \{\langle 1, \dot{a}_n \rangle \mid n \in I\}$.

Theorem 2.30. For a generalized Cohen model $N^G(I, Q)$ over a ground model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, $\dot{a}_n^G \in N^G(I, Q)$ is Q -generic over M and $\dot{A}^G \in N^G(I, Q)$ and is Dedekind-finite in $N^G(I, Q)$.

Definition 2.31. For $D \in [I]^{<\omega}$, disjoint sets $H_i \subseteq I$ (for $i \in D$), $\vec{\alpha} = \{\langle i, \alpha_i \rangle \mid i \in D\} \in \prod_{i \in D} H_i$, and \mathcal{G} as in definition 2.28, define the permutation $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} \in \mathcal{G}$ by

$$\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} = \prod_{i \in D} (i \ \alpha_i).$$

Lemma 2.32. For the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, if $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, there is a set $X \in [I]^{<\omega}$ so that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X) \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$ and $X \subseteq X'$ for every other $X' \in [I]^{<\omega}$ so that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$.

Proof. See [Jec08] for the proof of “least supports” in “support models.” \square

Definition 2.33. $X \in [I]^{<\omega}$ as in lemma 2.26 is called the support of \dot{x} ; we write $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = X$.

Definition 2.34. For $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, let $\text{supp}(p) = \text{dom}(p)$.

Definition 2.35. Given $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ and $X \subseteq I$, define the *restriction of p to X* to be the (possibly empty) function $p \upharpoonright_X = \{\langle i, p(i) \rangle \mid i \in X\}$.

The following lemma states an essential property that is used throughout the paper.

Lemma 2.36. For the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, if $\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ have supports X_0, \dots, X_n , and $p \Vdash \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n)$, then for $X \supseteq \bigcup_{i \leq n} X_i$,

$$p \upharpoonright_X \Vdash \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n).$$

Proof. By the symmetry lemma 2.15, if $\pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)$, then $\pi p \Vdash \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n)$. Because the set of conditions $D = \{\pi p \mid \pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)\}$ is dense below $p \upharpoonright_X$ in $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, we get that $p \upharpoonright_X \Vdash \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n)$. \square

⁶By this group action, \mathcal{G} can be formally identified with a subgroup of $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P}(I, Q))$, as is required in definition 2.12.

⁷For every $K \in \mathcal{F}$, this guarantees that we can find some $E \in [I]^{<\omega}$ for which $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) \preceq K \preceq \mathcal{G}$. In general, however, $K \in \mathcal{F}$ may not equal $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E)$ for any $E \in [I]^{<\omega}$.

Lemma 2.37. Let $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system for a generalized Cohen model, $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, and $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$. If $\text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{x}) \subseteq D \in [I]^{<\omega}$, then for every $\pi, \tau \in \mathcal{G}$ with $\pi \upharpoonright_D = \tau \upharpoonright_D$,

$$\pi p = \tau p \wedge \pi \dot{x} = \tau \dot{x}.$$

Proof. Because $\pi \upharpoonright_D = \tau \upharpoonright_D$, we have that $\pi^{-1}\tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(D)$. Then,

$$\pi p = \pi(\pi^{-1}\tau p) = \tau p \wedge \pi \dot{x} = \pi(\pi^{-1}\tau \dot{x}) = \tau \dot{x}.$$

□

Theorem 2.38 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]⁸). $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$.

3. THE FILTER EXTENSION PROPERTY

In a model of ZFC(A), the standard proof of BPI involves showing that

- (1) an arbitrary filter F , on an arbitrary set x , can be extended to include an arbitrary subset $y \subseteq x$ or its complement $x \setminus y$, and
- (2) Zorn's lemma can be applied to produce a maximal filter $U \supseteq F$ on x ; by (1), the maximality of U ensures that it “completes” the extension of F and must be an ultrafilter on x .

While the full axiom of choice fails in permutation models and symmetric extensions, it can still be found to hold up to a coarse degree – certain choice functions are also hereditarily symmetric. In this section, we will introduce a coarsening of (1) called the filter extension property (for permutation models and for symmetric systems), which can be used to prove BPI by a coarse version of (2).⁹ We will also show that the filter extension property, respectively in permutation models and symmetric extensions, is necessary for BPI to hold in these models. Subsection 3.1 contains these proofs for permutation models; subsection 3.2 contains their counterparts for symmetric extensions.

3.1. The Filter Extension Property for Permutation Models. Definition 3.1 can be compared to (1) from the standard proof of BPI in a model of ZFC(A); theorem 3.2 can be compared to (2). We can motivate definition 3.1 as follows. Given $F, x \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, with F a filter on x , we would like to mimic the step (1) by considering how to extend F by some minimal increment while retaining the FIP. If this can be done in a manner that is stable under iteration, we can then apply a coarse version of (2) to produce an ultrafilter extending F .

Note that if $w \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, then

$$w = \bigcup_{y \in w} \text{Orb}(y, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(w)).$$

This is essentially a partition of w , up to the fact that some orbits may be repeated in the union above. In this sense, one can view these orbits as the building blocks of (hereditarily) symmetric sets. Moreover, this gives the sense in which choice holds coarsely in a permutation model: if $f \in M \models \text{ZFCA}$ is a wellordering of the set $\{\text{Orb}(y, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(w)) \mid y \in w\}$, then $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(f) = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(w)$,

⁸This is proven for the Cohen model in [HL71]; in [Ste23], the proof from [HL71] is shown to generalize $N(I, Q)$.

⁹The filter extension property for permutation models and for symmetric extensions are two distinct conditions. We will typically just write “the filter extension property,” and from context the version will be clear.

and so $f \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$. Thus, while w itself may not be wellorderable in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, it is still possible to wellorder the partition of w given by the $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(w)$ -orbits.

To extend the filter F by a minimal increment thus involves selecting a subset $y \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ of x , a group $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$, and extending to

$$F \cup \text{Orb}(y, K)$$

or

$$F \cup \text{Orb}(x \setminus y, K),$$

while ensuring that the finite intersection property (FIP) holds in the chosen extension.¹⁰ If this process can be iterated, using the same group $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ at every stage of the iteration, the coarse form of choice in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ will guarantee that the process terminates in an ultrafilter $U \supseteq F$ on x in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, with $K \preceq \text{sym}(U)$. Definition 3.1 expresses that the hypotheses in this sketch hold.

Definition 3.1. A permutation model $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ has the *filter extension property* (for permutation models) if \mathcal{F} has a base of subgroups K , for which the following property holds: for every $F, x, y \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ such that $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ and

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP}" \wedge y \subseteq x,$$

there is a $y' \in \{y, x \setminus y\}$ such that

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \cup \text{Orb}(y', K) \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP}."$$

Theorem 3.2 uses the fact that the filter extension property guarantees groups $K \in \mathcal{F}$ that are stable under iterations of filter extensions, in the sense described above.

Theorem 3.2. *If $M \models \text{ZFCA}$ and $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ has the filter extension property, then*

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models \text{BPI}.$$

Proof. Let $F, x \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ so that

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP},"$$

and let $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ witness the filter extension property. At the cost of lengthening a standard application of Zorn's lemma, we would like our proof to emphasize the notion that K can be used to extend F , by minimal increments, in a manner that is stable under iteration.

In the outer model $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, use choice to wellorder the subsets $y \subseteq x$ that appear in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$; denote this wellordering as $\{y_\lambda | \lambda < \kappa\}$. Using choice again in M , define the sequence F_λ , for $\lambda \leq \kappa$, in the following manner.

Let F_0 be the filter F on x . At successor stages $\lambda + 1$, choose between

$$F_{\lambda+1} = F_\lambda \cup \text{Orb}(y_\lambda, K)$$

¹⁰Here we mean “minimal” more in a figurative than a literal sense, as it may be possible to choose a smaller group K with this same property.

and

$$F_{\lambda+1} = F_\lambda \cup \text{Orb}(x \setminus y_\lambda, K),$$

so that $F_{\lambda+1}$ has the FIP and $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(F_{\lambda+1}) \cap \text{sym}_G(x)$. If we suppose inductively that F_λ meets these constraints, then the fact that K witnesses the filter extension property ensures that $F_{\lambda+1}$ can be chosen to meet these constraints as well.

At limit stages λ , let

$$F_\lambda = \bigcup_{\xi < \lambda} F_\xi.$$

If we again suppose inductively that for every $\xi < \xi' < \lambda$, $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(F_\xi) \cap \text{sym}_G(x)$, $F_\xi \subseteq F_{\xi'}$, and F_ξ has the FIP, then $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(F_\lambda) \cap \text{sym}_G(x)$ and F_λ has the FIP as well.

Then, $U = F_\kappa \supseteq F$ is an ultrafilter on x in $M(A, G, \mathcal{F})$, with $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(U)$. \square

Note that theorem 3.2 is essentially the same as the step in Halpern's contradiction framework to consider a filter $U \in M(A, G, \mathcal{F})$ on x that extends F and is maximal with respect to having some specified $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(U)$. The next step in Halpern's contradiction framework, to produce a contradiction from the assumption that there is a subset $y \in M(A, G, \mathcal{F})$ of x for which $y \notin U$ and $x \setminus y \notin U$, can be rephrased as a contradiction proof of the filter extension property.

We will now prove that the filter extension property is necessary for BPI to hold in a permutation model, whereby this relationship to Halpern's contradiction framework can be seen to be inevitable. Note that the filter extension property ensures that filters can be extended in a manner based *uniformly* on witness groups $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(F) \cap \text{sym}_G(x)$, irrespective of the filter F or the set x . This uniformity can be explained in terms of the uniform method given in [Bla79] to define ultrafilters in models of SVC + BPI.

Definition 3.3 (Blass, [Bla79]). Let SVC (*small violations of choice*) be the axiom that there is a set S so that, for every set a , there is an ordinal α and a function from a subset of $S \times \alpha$ onto a .¹¹

Theorem 3.4 (Blass, [Bla79]). *A model of ZF satisfies SVC if and only if some generic extension is a model of ZFC.*

We will sketch Blass' proof of theorem 3.5, and emphasize definability considerations that we will reference in our proofs of 3.7(i) \Rightarrow (ii) and 3.13(i) \Rightarrow (ii), that BPI implies the respective versions of the filter extension properties.

Theorem 3.5 (Blass, [Bla79]). *If S witnesses SVC, then BPI holds if and only if there is an ultrafilter U' on the set $S^{<\omega}$ so that $\{p \in S^{<\omega} \mid s \in \text{rng}(p)\} \in U'$ for every $s \in S$.*

Proof sketch. The “only if” direction is clear, so we will prove the “if” direction. Let B be a boolean algebra, S witness SVC, $f : S \times \alpha \rightarrow B$ be a surjection (as is guaranteed in footnote 11), and U' be an ultrafilter as in the theorem statement. We claim that there is a prime ideal I of B that is definable with respect to the parameters f, S and U' . After proving this claim, we will show how to modify the argument to get the same result if the domain of f is an arbitrary subset of $S \times \alpha$.

¹¹In [Bla79], the original statement is that there is a function from $S \times \alpha$ onto a . Blass notes that this is equivalent to the form stated here, since all points outside a subset of $S \times \alpha$ can be mapped to a single element of a .

Every $p \in S^{<\omega}$ is itself a wellordering of $\text{rng}(p)$. Based on this, wellorder $\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha$ by the lexicographical order; this is definable with respect to the parameter p . Then, wellorder $f(\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha)$ by sending points to the least element of their preimage in $\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha$; this is definable with respect to the parameters p and f . Let B_p be the subalgebra of B generated by $f(\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha)$. Define a prime ideal I_p of B_p based on the wellorder of $f(\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha)$, with respect to the parameters p and f . One can then define, with respect to the parameters f, S , and U' , the prime ideal of B :

$$I = \{b \in B \mid \{p \in S^{<\omega} \mid b \in I_p\} \in U'\}.$$

If we had taken $\text{dom}(f) \subsetneq S \times \alpha$, the same proof works to define a prime ideal I of B , if one takes the convention that $f(\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha) = \{f(y) \mid y \in (\text{rng}(p) \times \alpha) \cap \text{dom}(f)\}$. \square

For the reader's convenience, we will also sketch Blass' proof of theorem 3.6.

Theorem 3.6 (Blass, [Bla79]). *Permutation models satisfy SVC.*

Proof sketch. Consider the permutation model $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$. For $H, K \in \mathcal{F}$, with $H \preceq K$, let $y_{H,K}$ be a set in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ for which $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(y_{H,K}) = H$. Let

$$s = \bigcup_{H, K \in \mathcal{F}, H \preceq K} \text{Orb}(y_{H,K}, K), \text{ and } S = \bigcup_{y \in s} \text{Orb}(y, \mathcal{G}),$$

so that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(S) = \mathcal{G}$, and thus $S \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$. For every $x \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, we have that

$$x = \bigcup_{y \in x} \text{Orb}(y, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)),$$

which is again a partition of x up to the repetition of orbits. Let $\alpha = |\{\text{Orb}(y, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)) \mid y \in x\}|$. For every $y \in x$, there is a natural bijection between $\text{Orb}(y, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x))$ and $\text{Orb}(y_{H,K}, K) \subseteq S$, with $H = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(y)$ and $K = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$. Accordingly, there is a natural bijection $f \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ between a subset of $S \times \alpha$ and x , so that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(f) = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$. Thus, S witnesses SVC for $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$. \square

We can now extend theorem 3.2 to an equivalence.

Theorem 3.7. *If $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models \text{BPI}$,
- (ii) $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ has the filter extension property.

Proof. The direction $(ii) \Rightarrow (i)$ is given in theorem 3.2, so we will prove the remaining direction $(i) \Rightarrow (ii)$. Fix a permutation model $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models \text{BPI}$. By theorem 3.5, there is some $S \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ that witnesses SVC. In $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, let B be a Boolean algebra, let S witness SVC, let f be a surjection from a subset of $S \times \alpha$ to B , and let U' be the ultrafilter on $S^{<\omega}$ from the statement of theorem 3.5. By the proof sketch of theorem 3.6, we can assume that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(S) = \mathcal{G}$ and $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(f) = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(B)$. By the proof sketch of theorem 3.5, we have a formula $\phi(w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3)$ so that the following is a prime ideal in B :

$$I = \{b \mid \phi(b, f, S, U')\}.$$

Given a filter F on a set x in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, one can let $B = 2^x/F$ to get a first-order formula $\varphi(w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3)$ for which

$$(3.1.1) \quad U = \{y \mid \varphi(y, f, S, U')\}$$

is an ultrafilter on x extending F . By this definition and by lemma 2.5, we have that

$$\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(f) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(S) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U).$$

Because $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(S) = \mathcal{G}$ and $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(2^x/F) = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(f)$, we then have

$$(3.1.2) \quad \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U).$$

Now let $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models \text{BPI}$, $S \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ witness SVC, U' be the ultrafilter on $S^{<\omega}$ witnessing theorem 3.5, and $K = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U')$. The normal filter \mathcal{F} has a base of subgroups $\{H \cap K \mid H \in \mathcal{F}\}$; we will show that this base witnesses the filter extension property. Let $H \in \mathcal{F}$, and let $F \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ be a filter on a set $x \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, so that $H \cap K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$. Let $U \supseteq F$ be the ultrafilter on x in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, defined by the formula φ as in line (3.1.1). For every $y \subseteq x$ in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, there is a $y' \in \{y, x \setminus y\}$ so that

$$F \cup \text{Orb}(y', \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U')) \subseteq U.$$

From line (3.1.2), we can conclude that

$$H \cap K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U),$$

and so, in particular,

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \cup \text{Orb}(y', H \cap K) \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP}."$$

Thus, $H \cap K$ is a witness of the filter extension property. Because $H \cap K$ was an arbitrary group in the specified base for \mathcal{F} , $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ has the filter extension property. \square

3.2. The Filter Extension Property for Symmetric Systems. We can now generalize these definitions and proofs to the context of symmetric extensions. Definition 3.8 can be compared to definition 3.1 and to (1) from the standard proof of BPI in a model of ZFC; theorem 3.10 can be compared to theorem 3.2 and to (2); theorem 3.13 can be compared to theorem 3.7. We will misuse notation slightly by writing $2^{\dot{x}}$ to denote a name for the powerset of \dot{x} and $\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}$ to denote a name for the complement of \dot{y} in \dot{x} .

To motivate definition 3.8, let $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system, and let $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be names for which

$$1 \Vdash "\dot{F} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP}" \wedge \dot{y} \subseteq \dot{x}.$$

We would again like to consider how to extend \dot{F} by some minimal increment to match (1), in a manner that is stable under iteration to produce a name \dot{U} that is forced to be an ultrafilter on \dot{x} .

Note that if $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, then

$$\dot{w} = \bigcup_{\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle \in \dot{w}} \text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{w})),$$

which can be expressed as a partition up to some repetition of orbits. We can draw the same conclusions as in the case for permutation models: these orbits are the building blocks for (hereditarily) symmetric names, and one can identify a name \dot{f} for a wellordering of the $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{w})$ -orbits that partition \dot{w} , so that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{f}) = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{w})$.

In this case, extending \dot{F} by some minimal increment involves selecting some condition q , some name \dot{y} for a subset of \dot{x} , and some group $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$, then extending to either

$$\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, K)$$

or

$$\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y} \rangle, K),$$

so that 1 forces that the FIP is still met.¹² We would again like to use the same group K at every stage of an iteration that terminates in a name \dot{U} , with $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U})$, and so that

$$1 \Vdash_{\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}} \text{“}\dot{U} \supseteq \dot{F} \text{ is an ultrafilter on } \dot{x}\text{.”}$$

In this context, doing so will involve extending to include a dense set of conditions q that force whether a given name \dot{y} or its complement $\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}$ appears in \dot{U} . Definition 3.8 expresses that the hypotheses in this sketch hold.

Definition 3.8. A symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the *filter extension property* (for symmetric systems, over a ground model M) if \mathcal{F} has a base of subgroups K for which the following holds: for every $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $K \preceq \text{sym}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}(\dot{x})$ and

$$1 \Vdash \text{“}\dot{F} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP”} \wedge \dot{y} \subseteq \dot{x},$$

and for every $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, there is a $q \leq p$ and a $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ so that

$$1 \Vdash \text{“}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \text{ has the FIP.”}$$

When proving that the filter extension property for a symmetric system implies BPI in the corresponding symmetric extension, we would like to emphasize the notion that definition 3.8 allows for the stable iteration of the process of extending hereditarily symmetric names for filters by minimal increments. This again comes at the cost of lengthening a standard application of Zorn’s lemma. Lemma 3.9 shows that the filter extension property implies the ability to extend a name for a filter $\dot{F} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ on a set $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ to choose between an arbitrary subset $\dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ and its complement in \dot{x} .

Lemma 3.9. *If $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and if $K \in \mathcal{F}$ is a witness of the filter extension property for $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, then for every $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ such that $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$ and*

$$1 \Vdash \text{“}\dot{F} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP”} \wedge \dot{y} \subseteq \dot{x},$$

there is a name $\dot{F}_{\dot{y}} \supseteq \dot{F}$, with $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}_{\dot{y}}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$, so that

$$1 \Vdash \text{“}\dot{F}_{\dot{y}} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP”} \wedge (\dot{y} \in \dot{F}_{\dot{y}} \vee \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y} \in \dot{F}_{\dot{y}}).$$

¹²Again, we mean “minimal” more figuratively than literally, as it may be possible to choose a smaller group K with this same property.

Proof. Fix $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ and $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$ as in the statement of the lemma. In the ground model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, let $\{p_\alpha \mid \alpha < \beta\}$ denote a wellordering of the poset \mathbb{P} . Inductively define the sequence F_α , for $\alpha \leq \beta$, as follows.

Let $F_0 = \dot{F}$. For $\alpha \leq \beta$, assume inductively that for every $\gamma < \alpha$, $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}_\gamma) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$ and

$$1 \Vdash "\dot{F}_\gamma \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

If $\alpha = \gamma + 1$, use filter extension property and AC in M to choose $q \leq p_\gamma$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ so that

$$1 \Vdash "F_\gamma \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP,}"$$

and set

$$\dot{F}_\alpha = F_\gamma \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K).$$

By the inductive hypothesis on \dot{F}_γ , the filter extension property can be applied to fix \dot{F}_α in the manner given above, in which case \dot{F}_α can be seen to also meet the inductive hypothesis.

If α is a limit ordinal, set

$$\dot{F}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\gamma < \alpha} \dot{F}_\gamma.$$

By the inductive hypothesis for \dot{F}_γ , with $\gamma < \alpha$, and the fact that $\dot{F}_\gamma \subseteq \dot{F}_{\gamma'}$ when $\gamma < \gamma'$, we can see that \dot{F}_α also meets the inductive hypothesis.

In this case, because we have added a dense set of conditions that decide between \dot{y} and $\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}$, $\dot{F}_\beta = \dot{F}_\beta$ has the desired properties to satisfy the lemma. \square

Theorem 3.10. *If $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property over M , then BPI holds in the corresponding symmetric extension of M .*

Proof. Note first that if N is a symmetric extension based on the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ and the \mathbb{P} -generic filter G , and if

$$N \models "F \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP} \wedge y \subseteq x,"$$

then there are names $\dot{F}, \dot{y}, \dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ for which

$$1 \Vdash "\dot{F} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP} \wedge \dot{y} \subseteq \dot{x}"$$

and $\dot{F}^G = F, \dot{x}^G = x$, and $\dot{y}^G = y$. Thus, the constraints given in the filter extension property are comprehensive for extending filters in symmetric extensions.

Now, in the ground model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, fix a wellordering $\{\dot{y}_\lambda \mid \lambda < \kappa\}$ of the names in $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ that are forced by $1 \in \mathbb{P}$ to be subsets of \dot{x} . In a manner similar to the proof of lemma 3.9, one can inductively define a sequence \dot{F}_λ , for $\lambda \leq \kappa$, with $\dot{F}_0 = \dot{F}$, and so that for every $\lambda \leq \kappa$, $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}_\lambda) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$,

$$1 \Vdash "\dot{F}_\lambda \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP,}"$$

and so that

$$1 \Vdash \dot{y}_\lambda \in \dot{F}_{\lambda+1} \vee \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}_\lambda \in \dot{F}_{\lambda+1}.$$

In this case, lemma 3.9 justifies the ability to extend from \dot{F}_λ to $\dot{F}_{\lambda+1}$ in such a manner; at limit stages, unions are taken. We can then see that for $\dot{U} = \dot{F}_\kappa$, $K \preceq \text{sym}_G(\dot{U})$ and so $\dot{U} \in \text{HS}_F$, and

$$1 \Vdash_{\text{HS}_F} \dot{U} \supseteq \dot{F} \text{ is an ultrafilter on } \dot{x}.$$

□

Remark 3.11. One might wonder whether it is possible to prove theorem 3.10 while only assuming a ground model $M \models \text{ZF} + \text{BPI}$. This would not work; it is consistent that one can force with a poset \mathbb{P} over a model $M \models \text{ZF} + \text{BPI}$ to add a filter that does not extend to any ultrafilter in the extension $M[G]$. Forcing with \mathbb{P} can be expressed in terms of a symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ in which \mathcal{G} and \mathcal{F} are trivial, and which trivially has the filter extension property. In [HKT13], for instance, the authors force over the Cohen model (a known model of $\text{ZF} + \text{BPI}$), and identify a filter on ω in the resulting extension that does not extend to an ultrafilter. One can check that the main obstacle preventing a proof of theorem 3.10 using only BPI, is that there are infinitely many options to take $q \leq p$ that witnesses an instance of the filter extension property.

For the same reason as the case for permutation models, the use of Halpern's contradiction framework to prove BPI in symmetric extensions can be seen to subsume theorem 3.10, and can be rephrased as a contradiction proof that filter extension property holds. Using the same approach as in theorem 3.7, we can prove that the filter extension property is necessary for BPI in symmetric extensions, and thus that this connection is inevitable.

Theorem 3.12 (Blass, [Bla79]). *Symmetric extensions satisfy SVC.*¹³

Proof sketch of theorem 3.12. Let $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system. For $p \in \mathbb{P}$ and $H, K \in \mathcal{F}$, let $\dot{y}_{p,H,K}$ be a \mathbb{P} -name so that $\text{sym}_G(\dot{y}_{p,H,K}) = H$ and for every distinct pair of cosets $\pi H, \tau H \in K/H$,

$$(3.2.1) \quad 1 \Vdash \pi \dot{y}_{p,H,K} \neq \tau \dot{y}_{p,H,K}.$$

Let

$$\dot{s} = \bigcup_{p \in \mathbb{P}, H, K \in \mathcal{F}, H \preceq K} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{y}_{p,H,K} \rangle, K), \text{ and } \dot{S} = \bigcup_{\langle q, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{s}} \text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{z} \rangle, \mathcal{G}),$$

so that $\text{sym}_G(S) = \mathcal{G}$, and thus $\dot{S} \in \text{HS}_F$. For every $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_F$, we have the identity

$$\dot{x} = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{sym}_G(\dot{x})),$$

which is a partition of \dot{x} up to the repetition of orbits. Let $\alpha = |\{\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{sym}_G(\dot{x})) \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}\}|$. For every $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$, there is a natural bijection from the name $\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{y}_{p,H,K} \rangle, K) \subseteq \dot{S}$, with $H = \text{sym}_G(\dot{z})$ and $K = \text{sym}_G(\dot{x})$, to the name $\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{sym}_G(\dot{x}))$. By line 3.2.1, this bijection can be used to define a name \dot{g} that is forced by 1 to be a surjection from $\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{y}_{p,H,K} \rangle, K)$ onto $\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{sym}_G(\dot{x}))$, with $\text{sym}_G(\dot{g}) = \text{sym}_G(\dot{x})$. We can thus identify a name $\dot{f} \in \text{HS}_F$ for a surjection from a subset of $\dot{S} \times \alpha$ onto \dot{x} , with $\text{sym}_G(\dot{f}) = \text{sym}_G(\dot{x})$, and so $1 \Vdash_{\text{HS}} \dot{S}$ satisfies SVC. □

Theorem 3.13. *If $M \models \text{ZFC}$, then the following are equivalent:*

¹³Recall that we take symmetric extensions to be based on set-sized symmetric systems and ground models of ZFC.

- (i) BPI holds in the symmetric extension of M based on $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$,
- (ii) $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property.

Proof. Part (ii) \Rightarrow (i) is given in theorem 3.10. Given theorem 3.12, that symmetric extensions also model SVC, the proof of (i) \Rightarrow (ii) is the same argument as our proof of theorem 3.7(i) \Rightarrow (ii). Let N be the symmetric extension of a ground model $M \models \text{ZFC}$ based on the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, and let $N \models \text{BPI}$. By theorems 3.5 and 3.12, the first-order formula $\varphi(w_0, w_1, w_2, w_3)$ from our proof of theorem 3.7 part (i) \Rightarrow (ii) can be used to define ultrafilters extending filters in N . Let $\dot{F} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be a name for a filter on $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, let $\dot{S} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be a name for a witness of SVC in N , let $\dot{U}' \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be a name for an ultrafilter witnessing 3.5 in N , and let $\dot{f} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ be a name for a surjection from a subset of $\dot{S} \times \check{\alpha}$ onto the Boolean algebra $2^{\dot{x}}/\dot{F}$.¹⁴ As in the proof sketch of theorem 3.12, take $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{S}) = \mathcal{G}$ and $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(2^{\dot{x}}/\dot{F}) = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{f})$. Then,

$$\dot{U} = \{\langle p, \dot{y} \rangle \mid p \Vdash \varphi(\dot{y}, \dot{f}, \dot{S}, \dot{U}')\}$$

is a name so that

$$1 \Vdash_N \text{“}\dot{U} \supseteq \dot{F} \text{ is an ultrafilter on } \dot{x}\text{.”}$$

By the symmetry lemma 2.15, we have that

$$\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{f}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{S}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}),$$

from which it follows that

$$\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}).$$

We claim again that, for $K = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}')$, the base of subgroups $\{H \cap K \mid H \in \mathcal{F}\}$ of \mathcal{F} witnesses the filter extension property. Let $H \in \mathcal{F}$, and consider $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y}$ meeting the hypotheses of the filter extension property, with $H \cap K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$. Let \dot{U} be a name for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} extending \dot{F} , defined by φ as above. For every $p \in \mathbb{P}$, there is a $q \leq p$ and a $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ so that

$$\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U})) \subseteq \dot{U}.$$

Because $H \cap K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U})$, in particular

$$1 \Vdash \text{“}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, H \cap K) \text{ has the FIP. ”}$$

Thus, $H \cap K$ witnesses the filter extension property, which completes the proof. \square

We can now turn our attention to developing direct methods to prove the filter extension property for permutation models and symmetric systems. In the next section, this is done for the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ for the generalized Cohen model, when I is sufficiently large, by adapting Harrington's proof of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem.

4. BPI IN THE GENERALIZED COHEN MODEL $N(I, Q)$, WHEN I IS LARGE

In the previous section, we noted that the known contradiction proofs of BPI in models without choice can be rephrased as contradiction proofs of the filter extension property. In [HL71], a

¹⁴The correct formalizations of these names should be clear.

contradiction proof was given for that BPI holds in the Cohen model; in [Ste23], it was shown that this contradiction proof can be modified to prove BPI in the generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$. In terms of the filter extension property, the proofs from [HL71] and [Ste23] can be restated as proofs of the following theorem and corollary.

Theorem 4.1 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *Let $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system for a Generalized Cohen model and let $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, with $\text{supp}(\dot{F}) = F$, $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = X$, and $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$, such that*

$$1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP"} \wedge \dot{y} \subseteq \dot{x}.$$

Then, for every $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, there is a $q \leq p$ and a $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ so that

$$1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \text{ has the FIP"}$$

Corollary 4.2 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *$N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$.*

Proof. Theorem 4.1 shows that the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property, and specifically that it is witnessed by the base of subgroups $\{\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) \mid E \in [I]^{<\omega}\}$ of \mathcal{F} .

To see why, let $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E)$, let $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ with $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$ and

$$1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP"} \wedge \dot{y} \subseteq \dot{x},$$

and let $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$. By theorem 4.1, for $\text{supp}(\dot{F}) = F$ and $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = X$, there is a $q \leq p$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ for which

$$1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)) \text{ has the FIP"}$$

By lemma 2.32, because $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$, we can conclude that $X \subseteq E$, $F \cap X \subseteq E$, and $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) \preceq \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$. In this case, the line above allows us to conclude that

$$1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \text{ has the FIP"}$$

□

The main objective of this section is to directly prove theorem 4.1, in the case that I is taken to be sufficiently large. We do so by adapting Harrington's proof of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem.

4.1. Adapting Harrington's Proof. In Harrington's proof, given a level product $\otimes_{i < d} T$ and a coloring $c : \otimes_{i < d} T \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$, one searches through a $\mathbb{P}(\theta, T)$ -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on ω , and takes θ large enough to identify a node $\vec{t} \in \otimes_{i < d} T$ and a color $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ that are regulated by \dot{U} to witness the Halpern-Läuchli theorem for $\otimes_{i < d} T$ and f .

Suppose that \dot{F}, \dot{x} , and \dot{y} meet the hypotheses of theorem 4.1. The main idea of this subsection is that one can search through a $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} , and take I large enough to identify a condition $q \in \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ and a $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$, so that \dot{U} can regulate that

$$1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP"}$$

This is made precise in our proof of theorem 4.9. For the rest of the subsection, we will write θ instead of I to match the notation from Harrington's proof, and to indicate that we wish to take $I = \theta$ to be sufficiently large.

The lemmas and definitions preceding theorem 4.9 establish several basic combinatorial features that are needed in our adaptation of Harrington's proof. Lemma 4.3, definition 4.4, and lemma 4.5 can be seen to be simple modifications made to the exposition preceding Harrington's proof in [TF95]. Note that our definition of a condition "type" differs slightly from theirs, and that our lemma 4.5 is essentially their lemma 6.8. See Appendix C for the proof of lemma 4.5 as a corollary of lemma 6.8 from [TF95].

Lemma 4.3. *For every pair of cardinals κ, λ , there is a cardinal θ so that for every $d \in \omega$, and every function of the form*

$$c : \theta^d \rightarrow \kappa,$$

there are disjoint sets $\mathcal{H}_0, \dots, \mathcal{H}_{d-1} \subseteq \theta$ of cardinality λ with f is constant on $\prod_{i < d} \mathcal{H}_i$.

Proof. This is essentially due to the Erdős-Rado theorem, as stated in line 17.32 of [Erd+11]. On page 280 of [Tod07], the cardinals Θ_d are defined, which satisfy the lemma for fixed d , in the case that $\kappa = \lambda = \omega$. It is noted in the remark on page 52 of [TF95] that the Erdős-Rado theorem implies that $\Theta_d \leq \beth_{d-1}^+$. This idea is then applied in theorem 11 of [Ste23] to prove that there is a θ_d satisfying the lemma for arbitrary κ, λ and fixed d ; this is a pigeonhole proof that relies on the fact that powersets grow in cardinality. Taking $\theta = \bigcup_{d < \omega} \theta_d$ then satisfies the lemma. \square

Definition 4.4. Two conditions $p, q \in \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ are said to be of the same *type* if there is an order-preserving map π from $\text{dom}(p)$ to $\text{dom}(q)$, so that $p(\xi) = q(\pi(\xi))$. We use the term *type* to refer to an equivalence class in $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ under this relation.

Lemma 4.5. *For every type t of a condition in $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ and integers m and d , there is an integer $M = M(t, m, d)$ such that for every set $\{p_{\vec{\alpha}} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in M^d\}$ of elements of $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ of type t , there exist $H_i \subseteq M$ (for $i < d$) of size m , so that the conditions in $\{p_{\vec{\alpha}} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i\}$ are pairwise compatible.*

Proof. See Appendix C, where this is derived from the analogous lemma 6.8 of [TF95]. \square

When choosing a $q \leq p$ to witness theorem 4.1, one can strengthen q to refine which images of $y' \in \{y, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ can mutually appear in an interpretation of the name $\text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K)$. If $q(i) \perp q(j)$ for some $i, j \in \text{supp}(q)$, then for $\pi = (i \ j)$, q and πq are incompatible and $y', \pi y'$ will never simultaneously appear in an interpretation of $\text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K)$. We introduce the definition below to capture this important property.

Definition 4.6. A condition $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ *distinguishes its support* if for every distinct $i, j \in \text{supp}(p)$, $p(i) \perp p(j)$.

Taking conditions to distinguish their supports will also help to manage certain restrictions and images of conditions that are relevant to our proof; lemmas 4.7 and 4.8 express these properties.

Lemma 4.7. Let $r \in \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$, $K \in \mathcal{F}$, and $\pi_0, \dots, \pi_n \in K$. Suppose that the conditions r_0, \dots, r_n are mutually compatible, distinguish their supports, and that for every $i \leq n$, and $r_i \upharpoonright_{\text{supp}(\pi_i r)} = \pi_i r$. Then $\bigcup_{i \leq n} r_i$ restricts to $\bigcup_{i \leq n} \pi_i r$ over the latter condition's support.

Proof. For each $i \leq n$, we have that $r_i \leq \pi_i r$, and so

$$\bigcup_{i \leq n} r_i \leq \bigcup_{i \leq n} \pi_i r.$$

Suppose for the sake of contradiction that the lemma were false. By the above line, this would imply that there are $i, j \leq n$ and $k \in \theta$ for which $k \in \text{supp}(r_i) \cap \text{supp}(\pi_j r)$ and $r_i(k) \not\leq \pi_j r(k)$. Because r_i and r_j distinguish their supports, so do their restrictions $\pi_i r$ and $\pi_j r$; in this case, $\text{rng}(r_i), \text{rng}(\pi_i r)$, and $\text{rng}(\pi_j r)$ are antichains in Q . Moreover, since $\pi_j \pi_i^{-1}(\pi_i r) = \pi_j r$ and since r_i restricts to $\pi_i r$, we have that $\text{rng}(\pi_j r) = \text{rng}(\pi_i r) \subseteq \text{rng}(r_i)$. If $r_i(k) \leq \pi_j r(k)$, these two conditions are compatible in Q . This can only happen if $r_i(k)$ and $\pi_j r(k)$ each take the same value in the antichain $\text{rng}(r_i)$, in which case $r_i(k) = \pi_j r(k)$. It is thus not possible that $r_i(k) \not\leq \pi_j r(k)$.

□

Lemma 4.8. Suppose that $q \in \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ distinguishes its support, and that for $\delta \in [\mathcal{G}]^{<\omega}$, the conditions in the set $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible. Then for $i \in \text{supp}(q)$, the sets

$$J_i = \{\pi(i) \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq \theta$$

are mutually disjoint.

Proof. For each $\pi(i) \in J_i$, $\pi q(\pi(i)) = q(i)$ – in this sense, J_i collects the indices over which the conditions πq , for $\pi \in \delta$, copy the output of $q(i)$. Thus, if $k \in J_i \cap J_j$, with $i \neq j$, then for some $\pi, \tau \in \delta$ we have that $\pi q(k) = q(i)$ and $\tau q(k) = q(j)$. Because πq and τq are compatible, it must be the case that $\pi q(k) = q(i)$ and $\tau q(k) = q(j)$ are compatible in Q . This contradicts the fact that q distinguishes its support, and so $J_i \cap J_j = \emptyset$. □

We can now prove the main theorem of this section. For the sake of comparison, the language and formatting of our proof are modeled after the exposition of Harrington's proof from [TF95].

Theorem 4.9 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *Theorem 4.1 holds for $\langle \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ when θ is large enough to satisfy lemma 4.3, with $\kappa = |Q|$.*

Proof. Let $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$, and $p \in \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ be as in the statement of theorem 4.1, with $F, X, Y \in [\theta]^{<\omega}$ the supports of \dot{F}, \dot{x} , and \dot{y} . Without loss of generality, we may assume that $\text{supp}(p) \subseteq F \cup X \cup Y$. To see why, note that for $p' = p \upharpoonright_{F \cup X \cup Y}$, our proof will produce witnesses $q' \leq p'$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$, with $\text{supp}(q') = F \cup X \cup Y$, so that

$$1 \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q', y' \rangle, K) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}''$$

In this case, $q = q' \cup p$ is well-defined, and

$$1 \Vdash \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \subseteq \text{Orb}(\langle q', y' \rangle, K).$$

As such, $q \leq p$ and

$$1 \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q', y' \rangle, K) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}''$$

We can thus assume without loss of generality that $\text{supp}(p) \subseteq F \cup X \cup Y$, and produce witnesses $q \leq p$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ to theorem 4.1, with $\text{supp}(q) = F \cup X \cup Y$. This will simplify the calculation of supports throughout the proof.

For $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, let $\theta_i \subseteq \theta \setminus (F \cup X)$ be pairwise disjoint sets of cardinality θ . Recall from definition 2.31 that for

$$\vec{\alpha} = \{\langle i, \alpha_i \rangle | i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)\} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} \theta_i$$

we define

$$\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} = \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} (i \ \alpha_i) \in K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X).$$

The membership $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} \in K$ follows from the fact that each transposition $(i \ \alpha_i)$ cycles $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$ with $\alpha_i \in \theta_i \subseteq \theta \setminus (F \cup X)$, and thus fixes $F \cup X$.

Let \dot{U} be a (not necessarily symmetric) $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -name for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} extending \dot{F} . For every $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} \theta_i$, either

- (1) $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}}p \Vdash \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}(\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}) \in \dot{U}$, or
- (2) there is some $q_{\vec{\alpha}} \leq p$ so that $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}} \Vdash \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}\dot{y} \in \dot{U}$.

In the second case, extend $q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ if necessary so that $F \cup X \cup Y \subseteq \text{supp}(q_{\vec{\alpha}})$ and so that $q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ distinguishes its support. Recall that we assume θ to be large enough to satisfy lemma 4.3 for $\kappa = |Q|$. Then, for $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, there are disjoint infinite sets $\mathcal{H}_i \subseteq \theta_i$ so that either

- (a) the first alternative above happens for all $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} \mathcal{H}_i$, or
- (b) there is a type t and a condition q with $\text{supp}(q) = F \cup X \cup Y$ that distinguishes its support, so that for all $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} \mathcal{H}_i$, $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ satisfies the second alternative above, is of type t , and we have the restriction $q_{\vec{\alpha}}|_{F \cup X \cup Y} = q$.¹⁵

Note that $q \leq p$, as is required by theorem 4.1. Without loss of generality, we assume the second case and argue that

$$(4.1.1) \quad 1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, K) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP."}$$

By lemma 4.5, for every $m \in \omega$ and $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, we can find subsets $H_i^m \subseteq \mathcal{H}_i$ of cardinality m , so that for $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m$, the conditions $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ are mutually compatible. We claim that for every $S \subseteq \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m$,

$$(4.1.2) \quad 1 \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \{\langle \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q, \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}\dot{y} \rangle | \vec{\alpha} \in S\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP."}$$

Because the conditions $q_{\vec{\alpha}}$, for $\vec{\alpha} \in S$ satisfy case (b) above, we have that

$$\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}} \Vdash (\forall \vec{\alpha} \in S) \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}\dot{y} \in \dot{U}.$$

Because $1 \Vdash \dot{F} \subseteq \dot{U}$, we can conclude in particular that

$$(4.1.3) \quad \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}} \Vdash \text{"}\dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}\dot{y} \rangle | \vec{\alpha} \in S\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP."}$$

¹⁵It is straightforward to verify in M that there are $\kappa = |Q|$ many possibilities specified in the outcome (b).

We would like to use lemma 2.36 to restrict the condition in line (4.1.3) to the support of the names that appear in the statement being forced. We can first calculate this union of supports to be

$$\begin{aligned} \text{supp}(\dot{F}) \cup \text{supp}(\dot{x}) \cup \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \text{supp}(\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} \dot{y}) &= \\ F \cup X \cup \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} Y &= \\ \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \text{supp}(\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q) &= \\ \text{supp}\left(\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q\right). \end{aligned}$$

One can verify that the hypothesis of lemma 4.7 are met when the conditions r_0, \dots, r_n are replaced with $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}}$, for $\vec{\alpha} \in S$, and the conditions $\pi_0 r, \dots, \pi_n r$ are replaced with $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q$, for $\vec{\alpha} \in S$. In this case, one can apply the lemma to conclude that $\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ restricts to $\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q$ over the latter condition's support. Given that $\text{supp}(\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q)$ is the support of the names in line (4.1.3), we can use lemma 2.36 to conclude that

$$(4.1.4) \quad \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} \dot{y} \rangle \mid \vec{\alpha} \in S\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}''$$

Because $S \subseteq \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m$ was arbitrary, line (4.1.4) holds for every $S' \subseteq S$, which allows us to conclude line (4.1.2).

To complete our proof of line (4.1.1), let $\Delta \in [\text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, K)]^{<\omega}$ be arbitrary, and take $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$ so that $\Delta = \{\langle \pi q, \pi \dot{y} \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\}$. We may assume without loss of generality that the conditions in the set $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible, so that the names in $\text{rng}(\Delta)$ can mutually appear in an interpretation of $\text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, K)$. If we can derive that

$$(4.1.5) \quad 1 \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \Delta \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP,}''$$

then 4.1.1 follows from the fact that $\Delta \in [\text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, K)]^{<\omega}$ was taken to be arbitrary.

We will show that, essentially, the lines (4.1.2) and (4.1.5) are the same up to an application of the symmetry lemma by some $\sigma \in K = \text{fix}_G(F \cup X)$. We claim that $m \in \omega$ can be taken large enough to define a $\sigma \in K$, for which

$$(4.1.6) \quad \sigma \delta = \{\sigma \pi \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq \{\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m\}.$$

If this can be done, let $S = \sigma \delta$ and apply 4.1.2 to get

$$(4.1.7) \quad 1 \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \sigma \Delta \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}''$$

Because $\sigma \in K = \text{fix}_G(F \cup X)$, we can apply the symmetry lemma 2.15 with σ^{-1} to line (4.1.7), while fixing \dot{F} and \dot{x} , to get the desired statement in line (4.1.5), which completes the proof.

We will now justify the existence of such a $\sigma \in K$. Fix an enumeration $\delta = \{\pi_j \mid j \leq n\}$, and for $j \leq n$, define

$$\vec{\beta}_j = \{\langle i, \pi_j(i) \rangle \mid i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)\},$$

so that $\pi_j \upharpoonright_{F \cup X \cup Y} = \pi_{\vec{\beta}_j}$. Because $\text{supp}(\dot{y}) \subseteq \text{supp}(q) = F \cup X \cup Y$, lemma 2.37 shows that $\pi_j q = \pi_{\vec{\beta}_j} q$ and $\pi_j \dot{y} = \pi_{\vec{\beta}_j} \dot{y}$. Without loss of generality, we can thus assume that $\delta = \{\pi_{\vec{\beta}_j} \mid j \leq n\}$. For $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, define the sets

$$J_i = \{\pi(i) \mid \pi \in \delta\}.$$

Because we assume that the conditions in $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible, by lemma 4.8 the sets J_i , for $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, are mutually disjoint. For every $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, because every $\pi \in \delta \subseteq K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$, J_i is also disjoint from $F \cup X$. For every $j \leq n$, $\vec{\beta}_j \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} J_i$, which gives the inclusion

$$\delta = \{\pi_{\vec{\beta}_j} \mid j \leq n\} \subseteq \{\pi_{\vec{\gamma}} \mid \vec{\gamma} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} J_i\}.$$

Now let $m = \max_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} |J_i|$ and for $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, consider the sets $H_i^m \subseteq \mathcal{H}_i \subseteq \theta_i \subseteq \theta \setminus (F \cup X)$ defined above. For $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, let $f_i : J_i \rightarrow H_i^m$ be an injection. Define $\sigma \in K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$ by

$$\sigma = \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} \prod_{a \in J_i} (a \ f_i(a)).$$

Because the sets J_i are mutually disjoint, and the functions f_i are injections into mutually disjoint codomains, σ is well-defined as an automorphism of the index set θ , and in particular it is an injection from $\prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} J_i$ into $\prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m$. Moreover, for $i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)$, the sets J_i and H_i^m are disjoint from $F \cup X$, so $\sigma \in K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$. We can then conclude that

$$\sigma \delta = \{\sigma \pi_j \mid j \leq n\} = \{\sigma \pi_{\vec{\beta}_j} \mid j \leq n\} \subseteq \{\sigma \pi_{\vec{\gamma}} \mid \vec{\gamma} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} J_i\} \subseteq \{\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m\},$$

which satisfies line (4.1.6) and completes the proof. \square

Remark 4.10. We call this style of proof a “search and shift” argument, since we search through *any* name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} , then shift the outcomes of this search (stated in line (4.1.2)) to verify that for every relevant $\Delta \in [\text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K)]^{<\omega}$,

$$1 \Vdash \text{“}\dot{F} \cup \Delta \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP,”}$$

In this sense, BPI in $N(\theta, Q)$ can be seen as inherited from the outer model $M[G] \models \text{ZFC}$, with arbitrary names for ultrafilters coordinating the extension of names for symmetric filters.

5. BPI IN THE GENERALIZED COHEN MODEL $N(I, Q)$, WHEN I IS SMALL

In this section, we use theorem 4.9 to prove the general case of theorem 4.1. To do so, we will expand upon corollary 5.3, originally from [KS20]. To state the corollary in full context, we cite the following definition and theorem.

Definition 5.1 (Karagila, Schlicht, [KS20]). For sets X and Y , let $\text{Col}_{\text{inj}}(X, Y)$ be the poset of well-orderable partial injections from X into Y , ordered by reverse-inclusion.

Theorem 5.2 (Karagila, Schlicht, [KS20]). *Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$, and $I, J \in M$ be infinite. Let G be $\mathbb{P}(I, 2^{<\omega})$ -generic, and let $A \in N(I, 2^{<\omega})$ be the standard Dedekind-finite set of Cohen-generic reals. If F is $\text{Col}_{\text{inj}}(J, A)$ -generic over $N^G(I, Q)$, then F is $\mathbb{P}(J, 2^{<\omega})$ -generic over M .*

Corollary 5.3 (Karagila, Schlicht, [KS20]). *Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and let $I, J \in M$ be infinite. For every $\mathbb{P}(I, 2^{<\omega})$ -generic G , there is a $\mathbb{P}(J, 2^{<\omega})$ -generic F (as in theorem 5.2), so that*

$$N^G(I, 2^{<\omega}) = N^F(J, 2^{<\omega}).$$

One can apply corollary 5.3 to see that the index I in $N(I, 2^{<\omega})$ can be taken to be arbitrarily large, without loss of generality. From theorem 4.9 and corollary 5.3, it immediately follows that $N(I, 2^{<\omega}) \models \text{BPI}$, for every I .

We can sketch a quick, informal account of theorem 5.2 and corollary 5.3. One can view the generics F and G from theorem 5.2 as essentially containing two pieces of information: a new set A of mutually generic Cohen reals, and a bijection witnessing the cardinality of A . In theorem 5.2, one takes the generic filters F and G to have the same set A of Cohen reals, but to disagree on the bijection from A to a cardinal. Because the inner models $N^G(I, Q) \subseteq M[G]$ and $N^F(J, Q) \subseteq M[F]$ retain A but lose its bijection to any cardinal, we arrive at the same model $N^G(I, 2^{<\omega}) = N^F(J, 2^{<\omega})$ by removing the point of disagreement between $M[G]$ and $M[F]$.

With this sketch in mind, one would expect that the proofs of theorem 5.2 and corollary 5.3 do not depend on the poset $2^{<\omega}$, and that the same results hold for $N(I, Q)$. Question 5.5 from [KS20] essentially asks whether this intuition holds. Here, the authors note that their “proofs involved in a meaningful way the Cohen forcing $[\mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})]$ itself,” but that “on its face it seems that the proof uses more of the fact that we take a finite-support product of infinitely many copies of the same forcing, rather than the specific properties of the Cohen forcing.” They then ask (up to a change in notation) whether the results in [KS20] hold for $N(I, Q)$. We will answer this question positively, in the case of corollary 5.3:

Theorem 5.4. *Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and let $I, J \in M$ be infinite. For every $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -generic G , there is a $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ -generic F so that*

$$N^G(I, Q) = N^F(J, Q).$$

This formalizes the notion that the index set I in $N(I, Q)$ can be taken to be arbitrarily large, without loss of generality. Two relevant corollaries are immediate.

Corollary 5.5 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *$N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$.¹⁶*

Proof. Given $N^G(I, Q)$, take θ large enough for theorem 4.9 to hold, and let F be $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -generic so that $N^G(I, Q) = N^F(\theta, Q)$. By theorem 4.9 and the proof of corollary 4.2, in the particular case of $N(\theta, Q)$, we have that $N^G(I, Q) = N^F(\theta, Q) \models \text{BPI}$. \square

Corollary 5.6 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *The symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property for every I .*

Proof. Apply theorem 3.13 to corollary 5.5 \square

¹⁶This is the same statement as corollary 4.2, but we number this corollary distinctly since we use a different proof, and because we cite an established case of the proof of corollary 4.2.

From here, there are two clear loose ends in our pursuit of BPI in the generalized Cohen model: the need to formally prove theorem 5.4, and the fact that corollary 5.6 is not the sharp version of the filter extension property given by theorem 4.1.

The proofs of theorem 5.2 and corollary 5.3 in [KS20] are clear and insightful. We expect that they generalize in a straightforward way to prove theorem 5.4, but for the purposes of this section, it will be advantageous to offer a new perspective on theorem 5.4. The approach we take was inspired by a comment made in [KS20], in the paragraph immediately following their remark 4.4. There, the authors point out that their result does not imply a bijection between ω and κ (or, in our case, I and J) in the ground model M , only that κ is countable in some ambient outer model of M . This suggests that one can study the results in [KS20] from the perspective of an outer model with a bijection between I and J . We will use M to denote our intended ground model, and V to denote such an outer model of M with a bijection $b : I \rightarrow J$, and in which M is a class. In V , based on the bijection b , there are natural notions of isomorphism between $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ and $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$, between $V^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)}$ and $V^{\mathbb{P}(J, Q)}$, and thus between $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^V$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^V$. We prove that, in V , the natural isomorphism between $V^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)}$ and $V^{\mathbb{P}(J, Q)}$ restricts to an isomorphism between the relativized classes $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ and $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$.¹⁷ From this, we show that the isomorphism in V between $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^V$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^V$ restricts to an isomorphism between the relativized forcing relations $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M$. Even though this isomorphism is not in M itself, the fact that the relations $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M$ are relativized to M allows us to draw conclusions about the relationship between $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}$ in M . In particular, this allows us to transfer witnesses from theorem 4.9 to theorem 4.1, and to prove theorem 5.4.

To carry out this approach in the outer model V , it will be useful to have a thorough understanding of the relationship between $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ and $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ that can be described in the ground model M . In subsection 2.1, we introduce the maps in M

$$\Sigma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}, \quad \Gamma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}.$$

These maps capture, in a strong sense, the ability of M to compare the classes $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ and $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$, and hence to compare the symmetric systems $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}_I, \mathcal{F}_I \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbb{P}(J, Q), \mathcal{G}_J, \mathcal{F}_J \rangle$.

In subsection 2.2, we use the maps Σ and Γ to analyze the isomorphisms that extend from a bijection $b : I \rightarrow J$ in an outer model V of M , in which M is a class. We then carry out the details of the approach sketched above, which completes our full proof that $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$, and of theorem 4.1. This approach incidentally allows us to answer a related question: to what extent can M internally express a notion of isomorphism between $N(I, Q)$ and $N(J, Q)$? We prove that the isomorphism between $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M$ in V is closely related to the map $\Sigma \in M$; from this, it follows that Σ is (the nontrivial part of) an elementary embedding from $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}$ to $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}$ in M .

In subsection 2.3, with our full proof that $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$ in hand, we fill a gap to complete a separate new proof that $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$, based on the characterization given by Blass in theorem 3.5. This alternate approach is outlined as question 8 on Karagila's website, and is answered/completed

¹⁷As noted in definition 2.28, we can include the subscripts $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}_I, \mathcal{F}_I \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbb{P}(J, Q), \mathcal{G}_J, \mathcal{F}_J \rangle$ to emphasize the difference in index sets I and J .

by a special case of our main theorems from this section. We conclude by proving a related maximal generalization of theorem 4.1.

5.1. The Maps Σ and Γ in M . As stated above, we introduce the maps in M

$$\Sigma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}, \quad \Gamma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$$

to capture the ability of M to compare $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ with $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$, and hence to compare $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}_I, \mathcal{F}_I \rangle$ with $\langle \mathbb{P}(J, Q), \mathcal{G}_J, \mathcal{F}_J \rangle$. In this manner, we can begin to address the following more general questions, in the case of the symmetric systems $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}_I, \mathcal{F}_I \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbb{P}(J, Q), \mathcal{G}_J, \mathcal{F}_J \rangle$.

Question 5.7. What is a good notion of isomorphism between symmetric systems?

Question 5.8. To what extent can question 5.7 be answered using maps in the given model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, as opposed to maps in some outer model V of M ?

By corollary 5.3, question 5.7 and 5.8 are nontrivial: the symmetric systems $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}_I, \mathcal{F}_I \rangle$ and $\langle \mathbb{P}(J, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}_J, \mathcal{F}_J \rangle$ present the same symmetric extension $N^G(I, Q) = N^F(J, Q)$, despite there being no isomorphism in M between $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ and $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ when $|I| \neq |J|$ in M .

We will assume without loss of generality that $I \subseteq J$ and $|I| < |J|$ in M . Given this assumption, we have that $\mathbb{P}(I, Q) \subseteq \mathbb{P}(J, Q)$. Our definition of the map Σ aims to provide a canonical sense in which a name $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ can be modified to produce a corresponding name in $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$.

Definition 5.9. Let I, J be infinite, with $I \subseteq J$ and $|I| < |J|$. Define the “spreading” function

$$\Sigma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$$

by recursively setting

$$\Sigma(\dot{x}) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(\text{supp}(\dot{x}))).$$

We can think of Σ as hereditarily “spreading” the name $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ across the index set J , while fixing the part of \dot{x} above its support. Ultimately, in theorem 5.31, we will address the relevant case of question 5.8 by showing that Σ can be used to provide an elementary embedding in M between the relativized forcing relations $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}$. Lemma 5.10 justifies that $\text{rng}(\Sigma) \subseteq \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$.

Lemma 5.10. If $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, then $\Sigma(\dot{x}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x})) \subseteq \text{supp}(\dot{x}) \subseteq I$.¹⁸

Proof. Assume inductively that for every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{x})$, $\Sigma(\dot{z}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$. From the definition of Σ , it is apparent that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(\text{supp}(\dot{x})) \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$. Because $I \subseteq J$, note that $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) \in [I]^{<\omega} \subseteq [J]^{<\omega}$, and so $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(\text{supp}(\dot{x})) \in \mathcal{F}_J$. Thus, $\Sigma(\dot{x})$ is \mathcal{F}_J -symmetric, and by the inductive assumption, $\Sigma(\dot{x}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$. By lemma 2.32, $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$ is minimal, and so $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x})) \subseteq \text{supp}(\dot{x}) \subseteq I$. \square

An important ingredient in the proofs of our main theorems is that every name in $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ can be described, in M , in terms of $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, Σ , and \mathcal{G}_J (see corollary 5.16). To show this, it will be helpful to define a “gathering” function $\Gamma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, and prove that the restriction of Γ to the class $\{\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J} \mid \text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I\}$ is the inverse of Σ (see theorem 5.15).

¹⁸In corollary 5.18, we strengthen this to show that $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = \text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$.

Definition 5.11. Let I, J be infinite, with $I \subseteq J$ and $|I| < |J|$. Recursively define the “gathering” function

$$\Gamma : \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J} \rightarrow \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$$

by setting

$$\Gamma(\dot{w}) = \{\langle p, \Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I\}.$$

We can think of Γ as hereditarily “gathering” the subset of \dot{w} that can be stated with respect to the index set $I \subseteq J$, and thus can be expressed as a $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -name.

Lemma 5.12. For $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_I$, $\pi\Gamma(\dot{w}) = \Gamma(\pi\dot{w})$.

Proof. Let $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and inductively assume that for every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{w})$ and every $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_I$, $\pi\Gamma(\dot{z}) = \Gamma(\pi\dot{z})$. We will first show that $\pi\Gamma(\dot{w}) \subseteq \Gamma(\pi\dot{w})$. Suppose that $\langle \pi p, \pi\Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \pi\Gamma(\dot{w})$, with $\langle p, \Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Gamma(\dot{w})$, and $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w}$ with $\text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$. Then $\langle \pi p, \pi\dot{w} \rangle \in \pi\dot{w}$, and because $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_I$, $\text{supp}(\pi p), \text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) \subseteq I$. From this, we see that $\langle \pi p, \Gamma(\pi\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Gamma(\pi\dot{w})$, and by the inductive hypothesis $\langle \pi p, \pi\Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Gamma(\pi\dot{w})$.

To prove the containment $\Gamma(\pi\dot{w}) \subseteq \pi\Gamma(\dot{w})$, let $\langle \pi p, \Gamma(\pi\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Gamma(\pi\dot{w})$, with $\langle \pi p, \pi\dot{z} \rangle \in \pi\dot{w}$ and $\text{supp}(\pi p), \text{supp}(\pi\dot{z}) \subseteq I$. Then $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w}$, and because $\pi, \pi^{-1} \in \mathcal{G}_I$, $\text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$. By the definition of $\Gamma(\dot{w})$, $\langle p, \Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Gamma(\dot{w})$, and so $\langle \pi p, \pi\Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \pi\Gamma(\dot{w})$. By the inductive hypothesis, $\langle \pi p, \Gamma(\pi\dot{z}) \rangle \in \pi\Gamma(\dot{w})$, which completes the proof. \square

Lemma 5.13. If $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$, then $\Gamma(\dot{w}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ and $\text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w})) \subseteq \text{supp}(\dot{w})$.¹⁹

Proof. Suppose inductively that for every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{w})$ with $\text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$, $\Gamma(\dot{z}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$. From this, we can see that $\Gamma(\dot{w}) \in M^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)}$, and that $\Gamma(\dot{z}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ if $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(\Gamma(\dot{w})) \in \mathcal{F}_I$. Let $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) = W \in [I]^{<\omega}$; we will show that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W) \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$, and thus that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(\Gamma(\dot{w})) \in \mathcal{F}_I$.

We claim that for every $\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)) \subseteq \dot{w}$, it is possible to assume without loss of generality that $\text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$. To see why, let $\text{supp}(p) \cup \text{supp}(\dot{z}) = S$; since $W \subseteq I$, there is a $\pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)$ so that $\pi S \subseteq I$. Then $\text{supp}(\pi p), \text{supp}(\pi\dot{z}) \subseteq I$, and

$$\text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)) = \text{Orb}(\langle \pi p, \pi\dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)).$$

As a result, we can write

$$(5.1.1) \quad \dot{w} = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)).$$

Given that $\text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$, note that

$$\{\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle \in \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)) \mid \text{supp}(q), \text{supp}(\dot{y}) \subseteq I\} = \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(W)).$$

By this, and from the definition of Γ , we have that

$$\Gamma(\dot{w}) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \{\langle \pi p, \Gamma(\pi\dot{z}) \rangle \mid \pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(W)\}.$$

¹⁹In corollary 5.18, we strengthen this to show that $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) = \text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$.

By lemma 5.12, since $\pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(W) \preceq \mathcal{G}_I$, we have $\Gamma(\pi\dot{z}) = \pi\Gamma(\dot{z})$, so this can be rewritten as

$$(5.1.2) \quad \Gamma(\dot{w}) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(W)).$$

From this, it is clear that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(W) \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$, which completes the proof. \square

Remark 5.14. Generally, it is true that if $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$, then $\Gamma(\dot{w}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, as the notation from definition 5.11 suggests. Because we will not use this in any proof, we leave this detail to the reader.

Theorem 5.15. *If $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, then $\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \dot{x}$; if $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$, then $\Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{w})) = \dot{w}$.*

Proof. To prove the first part of the theorem, let $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ with $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = X$, and suppose inductively that for every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{x})$, $\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{z})) = \dot{z}$. From the definition of Σ and Γ , we can write

$$\Sigma(\dot{x}) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)),$$

and

$$\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \{\langle \pi p, \Gamma(\pi\Sigma(\dot{z})) \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x} \wedge \pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X) \wedge \text{supp}(\pi p), \text{supp}(\pi\Sigma(\dot{z})) \subseteq I\}.$$

To break this expression down further, we claim, for $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$, that $\text{supp}(\pi p), \text{supp}(\pi\Sigma(\dot{z})) \subseteq I$ if and only if there is a $\tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)$ so that $\pi p = \tau p$ and $\pi\Sigma(\dot{z}) = \tau\Sigma(\dot{z})$. To prove this, let $\langle \pi p, \pi\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Sigma(\dot{x})$, with $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$ and $\pi \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)$. Then $\text{supp}(p) \subseteq I$, and by lemma 5.10, $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{z})) \subseteq I$. The claim then holds by lemma 2.37. As a result, we can write

$$\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \{\langle \tau p, \Gamma(\tau\Sigma(\dot{z})) \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x} \wedge \tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)\}.$$

By lemma 5.12, since $\tau \in \mathcal{G}_I$, we can replace this with

$$\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \{\langle \tau p, \tau\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{z})) \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x} \wedge \tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)\}.$$

By the inductive hypothesis, this can again be replaced with

$$\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \{\langle \tau p, \tau\dot{z} \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x} \wedge \tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)\} = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)) = \dot{x},$$

which proves the first part of the theorem.

To prove the second part of the theorem, let $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) = W$, and suppose inductively for every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{w})$ with $\text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$, that $\Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{z})) = \dot{z}$. Because $W \subseteq I$, we meet the hypothesis of lemma 5.13; then, as in lines (5.1.1) and (5.1.2), we can express \dot{w} and $\Gamma(\dot{w})$ as

$$\dot{w} = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)).$$

and

$$\Gamma(\dot{w}) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \Gamma(\dot{z}) \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(W)).$$

From this, and the definition of Σ , we can see that

$$\Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{w})) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{z})) \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)).$$

To complete the proof, apply the inductive hypothesis to the names \dot{z} in the subscript of the union, for which $\text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$, to get

$$\Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{w})) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{w} \wedge \text{supp}(p), \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(W)) = \dot{w}.$$

□

Corollary 5.16. *If $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$, then $\pi^{-1}\Sigma(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w})) = \dot{w}$ for every $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that $\pi\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$.*

Proof. Since $\text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) = \pi\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$, by theorem 5.15, $\pi^{-1}(\Sigma(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w}))) = \pi^{-1}(\pi\dot{w}) = \dot{w}$. □

Corollary 5.16 establishes our earlier claim that M can describe the class $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ in terms of $\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, Σ , and \mathcal{G}_J . The following corollary will be useful in the subsection 5.2.

Corollary 5.17. *If $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ and $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_I$, then $\Sigma(\pi\dot{x}) = \pi\Sigma(\dot{x})$.*

Proof. Let $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, and let $\Sigma(\dot{x}) = \dot{w}$. To prove the corollary, we will justify the line

$$\Sigma(\pi\dot{x}) = \Sigma(\pi\Gamma(\dot{w})) = \Sigma(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w})) = \pi\dot{w} = \pi\Sigma(\dot{x}).$$

By theorem 5.15, $\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \dot{x}$, so \dot{x} can be replaced with $\Gamma(\dot{w})$ to show the first equality. Since we assume that $I \subseteq J$, we have that $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_I \preceq \mathcal{G}_J$; then, by lemma 5.12, we have that $\Gamma(\pi\dot{w}) = \pi\Gamma(\dot{w})$ to justify the second equality. We then claim that $\text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) \subseteq I$. We have that $\text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) = \text{supp}(\pi\Sigma(\dot{x})) = \pi\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$; by lemma 5.10, we have that $\pi\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x})) \subseteq \pi\text{supp}(\dot{x})$; because $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_I$ and $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) \subseteq I$, $\pi\text{supp}(\dot{x}) \subseteq I$ and the claim holds. Thus, because $\text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) \subseteq I$ and by theorem 5.15, we have that $\Sigma(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w})) = \pi\dot{w}$. Lastly, we had set $\dot{w} = \Sigma(\dot{x})$ by definition. □

To conclude the subsection, although our main theorems can be proven without using this next corollary, it is quick to prove and helps to fill out a mental image of the maps Σ and Γ .

Corollary 5.18. *If $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, then $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = \text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$; if $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$, then $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) = \text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$.*

Proof. Let $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$. By lemma 5.10, $\Sigma(\dot{x}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ and $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x})) \subseteq \text{supp}(\dot{x})$. By lemma 5.13, $\text{supp}(\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x}))) \subseteq \text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$, and by theorem 5.15, $\text{supp}(\Gamma(\Sigma(\dot{x}))) = \text{supp}(\dot{x})$. Thus $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$, and so $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = \text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}))$.

Let $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ with $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq I$. By lemma 5.13, $\Gamma(\dot{w}) \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$ and $\text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w})) \subseteq \text{supp}(\dot{w})$. By lemma 5.10, $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{w}))) \subseteq \text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$, and by theorem 5.15, $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\Gamma(\dot{w}))) = \text{supp}(\dot{w})$. Thus $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) \subseteq \text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$, and so $\text{supp}(\dot{w}) = \text{supp}(\Gamma(\dot{w}))$. □

5.2. Isomorphisms in $V \supseteq M$ and Elementary Embeddings in M . We can now fix a bijection $b : I \rightarrow J$ in some outer model V of M , in which M is a class, and consider the natural isomorphisms in V between $V^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)}$ and $V^{\mathbb{P}(J, Q)}$, and between $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^V$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^V$. We will show that, in V , these maps restrict to isomorphisms between the relativizations $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ and $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$, and between the relativizations $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M$. We can first formally state the natural isomorphisms that b extends to in V .

Definition 5.19. Suppose that $b : I \rightarrow J$ is a bijection in $V \models \text{ZFC}$. By a slight misuse of notation, define the map

$$b : \mathbb{P}(I, Q) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(J, Q)$$

by sending $\text{supp}(b(p)) = b(\text{supp}(p))$ and for every $i \in \text{supp}(b(p))$, setting

$$b(p)(b(i)) = p(i).$$

From this, recursively define the map

$$\varphi_b : V^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)} \rightarrow V^{\mathbb{P}(J, Q)}$$

by

$$\varphi_b(\dot{x}) = \{\langle b(p), \varphi_b(\dot{z}) \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}\}.$$

Observation 5.20. Notice that for $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, the definition of $b(p)$ can equivalently be expressed by setting $b(p) = \pi p$, for any $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that $\pi(i) = b(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(p)$.

It will be convenient to state the following lemma, which follows from this observation (or immediately from definition 5.19).

Lemma 5.21. Suppose that $b : I \rightarrow J$ is a bijection in $V \models \text{ZFC}$, and that $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$. Then $b' : I \rightarrow J$, defined by

$$b'(i) = \pi b(i),$$

is a bijection, and the consequent maps

$$b' : \mathbb{P}(I, Q) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(J, Q), \quad \varphi_{b'} : V^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)} \rightarrow V^{\mathbb{P}(J, Q)},$$

from definition 5.19, are given by

$$b'(p) = \pi b(p), \quad \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x}) = \pi \varphi_b(\dot{x}).$$

The following lemma is also standard to verify.

Lemma 5.22. Given a bijection $b : I \rightarrow J$, the map $b : \mathbb{P}(I, Q) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ in definition 5.19 is a \leq -preserving isomorphism, and the map $\varphi_b : V^{\mathbb{P}(I, Q)} \rightarrow V^{\mathbb{P}(J, Q)}$ is an isomorphism in the sense that it is a bijection that preserves the relation

$$\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x} \iff \langle b(p), \varphi_b(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \varphi_b(\dot{x}).$$

Moreover, $\langle b, \varphi_b \rangle$ is an isomorphism between $\Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^V$ and $\Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^V$ in the sense that for every formula ϕ , we have that for every $\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^V$

$$p \Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^V \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n) \iff b(p) \Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^V \phi(\varphi_b(\dot{x}_0), \dots, \varphi_b(\dot{x}_n)),$$

and for every $\dot{w}_0, \dots, \dot{w}_n \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^V$,

$$b^{-1}(p) \Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^V \phi(\varphi_b^{-1}(\dot{w}_0), \dots, \varphi_b^{-1}(\dot{w}_n)) \iff p \Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^V \phi(\dot{w}_0, \dots, \dot{w}_n).$$

We can now consider how the map φ_b behaves when restricted to $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$. Put informally, if $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, with $X = \text{supp}(\dot{x})$, then φ_b alters \dot{x} in two ways:

- (i) it takes the part of \dot{x} defined outside of its support X and spreads it across $J \setminus X$;
- (ii) it copies the resulting name from (i), which still has the support X , and redefines it over the new support $b(X) = \{b(i) \mid i \in X\}$.

Point (i) can be expressed as taking \dot{x} to $\Sigma(\dot{x})$; point (ii) can be expressed as taking $\Sigma(\dot{x})$ to $\pi\Sigma(\dot{x})$, for some π so that $\pi(i) = b(i)$ for every $i \in X$. Theorem 5.23 verifies that this intuition is correct, and establishes the central relationship between $\Sigma \in M$ and $\varphi_b \in V \setminus M$.

Theorem 5.23. *Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$, $I \subseteq J$ and $|I| < |J|$ in M ; let $V \models \text{ZFC}$ be an outer model of M , with M a class in V , and let $b \in V$ be a bijection from I to J . If $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$, and $\pi(i) = b(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\dot{x})$, then*

$$\varphi_b(\dot{x}) = \pi\Sigma(\dot{x}).$$

Proof. Let $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, $\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = X$, and $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$ for which $\pi(i) = b(i)$ for every $i \in X$. Suppose inductively that for every bijection $b : I \rightarrow J$, every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{x})$, and every $\tau \in \mathcal{G}_J$, that if $\tau(i) = b(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\dot{z})$, then $\varphi_b(\dot{z}) = \tau\Sigma(\dot{z})$.

Let $b' = \pi^{-1}b$, so that $b'(i) = i$ for every $i \in X$. We will show that $\varphi_{b'}(\dot{x}) = \Sigma(\dot{x})$, in which case $\varphi_b(\dot{x}) = \pi\Sigma(\dot{x})$ by lemma 5.21. Recall that

$$\varphi_{b'}(\dot{x}) = \{\langle b'(p), \varphi_{b'}(\dot{z}) \rangle \mid \langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}\}$$

and

$$\Sigma(\dot{x}) = \bigcup_{\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}} \text{Orb}(\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)).$$

To show that $\varphi_{b'}(\dot{x}) \subseteq \Sigma(\dot{x})$, let $\langle b'(p), \varphi_{b'}(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x})$ be arbitrary, with $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$. By the inductive hypothesis, note that

$$\langle b'(p), \varphi_{b'}(\dot{z}) \rangle = \langle b'(p), \tau\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle$$

for some $\tau \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that $b'(i) = \tau(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\dot{z})$. We can also assume that $\tau(i) = b'(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(p)$, so that $b'(p) = \tau p$ by observation 5.20. Because b' fixes X pointwise, we can further assume that $\tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)$. In this case, because $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$ and $\tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)$, we have that

$$\langle b'(p), \varphi_{b'}(\dot{z}) \rangle = \langle \tau p, \tau\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \text{Orb}(\langle p, \Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)) \subseteq \Sigma(\dot{x}),$$

so $\langle b'(p), \varphi_{b'}(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Sigma(\dot{x})$, and thus $\varphi_{b'}(\dot{x}) \subseteq \Sigma(\dot{x})$.

To show that $\Sigma(\dot{x}) \subseteq \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x})$, let $\langle \tau p, \tau\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \Sigma(\dot{x})$, with $\langle p, \dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$ and $\tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)$. We wish to express $\tau = \rho\sigma$ for some $\sigma \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)$, and some $\rho \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that $\rho(i) = b'(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\sigma p) \cup \text{supp}(\sigma\dot{z})$. Let $S = \text{supp}(p) \cup \text{supp}(\dot{z}) \subseteq I$, and fix $\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that, for every $i \in S$, $\sigma(i) = b'^{-1}(\tau(i))$. Because b' fixes X pointwise and $\tau \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)$, it is possible to define such a σ in $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_J}(X)$. Because $S \subseteq I$ and $\text{rng}(b'^{-1}) = I$, it is also possible to take $\sigma \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)$. Fix $\rho \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that $\tau = \rho\sigma$, in which case for every $i \in S$, $\tau(i) = \rho(\sigma(i)) = b'(\sigma(i))$. Thus, $\rho(i) = b'(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\sigma p) \cup \text{supp}(\sigma\dot{z})$.

We can prove that $\langle \tau p, \tau\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle \in \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x})$, and thus prove $\Sigma(\dot{x}) \subseteq \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x})$, by justifying the line

$$(5.2.1) \quad \langle \tau p, \tau\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle = \langle \rho\sigma p, \rho\sigma\Sigma(\dot{z}) \rangle = \langle \rho\sigma p, \rho\Sigma(\sigma\dot{z}) \rangle = \langle b'(\sigma p), \varphi_{b'}(\sigma\dot{z}) \rangle \in \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x}).$$

By observation 5.20, and because $\rho(i) = b'(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\sigma p)$, $\tau p = \rho\sigma p = b(\sigma p)$; thus, equality holds on the first component across line (5.2.1). By corollary 5.17, because $\sigma \in \mathcal{G}_I$, $\tau\Sigma(\dot{z}) = \rho\sigma\Sigma(\dot{z}) = \rho\Sigma(\sigma\dot{z})$. By the inductive hypothesis, and because $\rho(i) = b'(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\sigma\dot{z})$, $\rho\Sigma(\sigma\dot{z}) = \varphi_{b'}(\sigma\dot{z})$. Because $\sigma \in \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(X)$, $\langle \sigma p, \sigma\dot{z} \rangle \in \dot{x}$, and so $\langle b'(\sigma p), \varphi_{b'}(\sigma\dot{z}) \rangle \in \varphi_{b'}(\dot{x})$. \square

Remark 5.24. Although $\varphi_b \notin M$, by theorem 5.23 it is still the case that $\varphi_b(\dot{x}) \in M$ for every $\dot{x} \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$. Theorem 5.23 does not imply that the entire function φ_b is in M , since this would require that M has a function assigning a $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$ to every $\dot{x} \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$, so that $\pi(i) = b(i)$ for every $i \in \text{supp}(\dot{x})$. It is straightforward to see that the existence of such a function is equivalent to the existence of the bijection b .

Lemma 5.25. Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$, $I \subseteq J$ and $|I| < |J|$ in M ; let $V \models \text{ZFC}$ be an outer model of M , with M a class in V , and let $b \in V$ be a bijection from I to J . The map φ_b restricts to an isomorphism from $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ to $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$.

Proof. We will prove that φ_b restricts to a bijection between $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ and $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$. If this can be done, then because the map $\varphi_b : V^{\mathbb{P}(I,Q)} \rightarrow V^{\mathbb{P}(J,Q)}$ is an isomorphism, in the sense of lemma 5.22, the fact that $\varphi_b((\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M) = (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$ shows that the restriction of φ to $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ will also be an isomorphism in the sense of lemma 5.22.

Theorem 5.23 shows, in particular, that $\varphi_b((\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M) \subseteq (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$; for $\dot{x} \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$, theorem 5.23 gives us that $\varphi_b(\dot{x}) = \pi\Sigma(\dot{x})$, with $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J \in M$ and $\Sigma(\dot{x}) \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{G}_J})^M$ by lemma 5.10.

To prove that $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M \subseteq \varphi_b((\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M)$, we will apply corollary 5.16. Let $\dot{w} \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$ and take $\pi \in \mathcal{G}_J$ so that for every $i \in \text{supp}(\dot{w})$, $\pi(i) = b^{-1}(i)$. In this case, $\text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) \subseteq I$, and by corollary 5.16,

$$\dot{w} = \pi^{-1}\Sigma(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w})).$$

Let $\dot{x} = \Gamma(\pi\dot{w})$. Because $\text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) \subseteq I$, by lemma 5.13, $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$. We can then calculate that, by corollary 5.18

$$\text{supp}(\dot{x}) = \text{supp}(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w})) = \text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) = \pi\text{supp}(\dot{w}).$$

Because we took π so that for every $i \in \text{supp}(\pi\dot{w}) = \text{supp}(\dot{x})$, $\pi^{-1}(i) = b(i)$, we can apply theorem 5.23 to conclude that

$$\dot{w} = \pi^{-1}\Sigma(\Gamma(\pi\dot{w})) = \pi^{-1}\Sigma(\dot{x}) = \varphi_b(\dot{x}).$$

Since $\dot{w} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J}$ was arbitrary, $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M \subseteq \varphi_b((\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M)$, which completes the proof. \square

Remark 5.26. Note the important distinction that φ_b does *not* restrict to an \in -preserving isomorphism between the relativized classes $M^{\mathbb{P}(I,Q)}$ and $M^{\mathbb{P}(J,Q)}$. If \dot{A}_I and \dot{A}_J are the respective names for the sets of mutually Q -generic filters added by $\mathbb{P}(I,Q)$ and $\mathbb{P}(J,Q)$, as in definition 2.29, then $\varphi_b(\dot{A}_I) = \dot{A}_J$. However, there is a $\mathbb{P}(I,Q)$ -name \dot{g} for a bijection between \dot{A}_I and $|\check{I}|$; $\varphi_b(\dot{g})$ would also be a name for a bijection between \dot{A}_J and $|\check{I}|$. Since $|I| < |J|$ in M , $\varphi_b(\dot{g}) \in V^{\mathbb{P}(J,Q)} \setminus M^{\mathbb{P}(J,Q)}$.

Theorem 5.27. Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$, $I \subseteq J$ and $|I| < |J|$ in M ; let $V \models \text{ZFC}$ be an outer model of M , with M a class in V , and let $b \in V$ be a bijection from I to J . Then the map $\langle b, \varphi_b \rangle$ from lemma 5.22 restricts to an isomorphism in V between the relativized forcing relations $\Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^M$.

Proof. We have that $\langle b, \varphi_b \rangle$ is an isomorphism in V between $\Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^V$ and $\Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^V$, in the sense of lemma 5.22. Because φ_b restricts to an isomorphism between $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ and $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$, it is straightforward to check that $\langle b, \varphi_b \upharpoonright_{(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M} \rangle$ is an isomorphism between the relativized forcing relations $\Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^M$ and $\Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^M$, in the sense that for every $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ and $\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$,

$$p \Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^M \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n) \iff b(p) \Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^M \phi(\varphi_b(\dot{x}_0), \dots, \varphi_b(\dot{x}_n)),$$

and that for every $p \in \mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ and $\dot{w}_0, \dots, \dot{w}_n \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$,

$$p \Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^M \phi(\dot{w}_0, \dots, \dot{w}_n) \iff b^{-1}(p) \Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^M \phi(\varphi_b^{-1}(\dot{w}_0), \dots, \varphi_b^{-1}(\dot{w}_n)).$$

□

Corollary 5.28 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *Theorem 4.1 holds (for every I).*

Proof. Let $J = \theta$ be large enough for theorem 4.9 to apply. Working in the $\text{Coll}(I, \theta)$ -extension $M[H]$ (in which M is a class), with $b \in M[H]$ a bijection from I to θ , the isomorphism $\langle b, \varphi_b \rangle$ from theorem 5.27 can be used to transfer witnesses q, y' to the filter extension property, with $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_\theta}(F \cup X)$, for the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, to witnesses $b^{-1}(q), b^{-1}(y')$ to the filter extension property, with $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}_I}(b^{-1}(F) \cup b^{-1}(X))$, for the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$. □

Remark 5.29. Given the proof of corollary 5.28, which relies on theorems 4.9 and 5.27, note the broader potential of Ramsey-theoretic methods in models without choice. If a model is more or less “agnostic” about the size of a given set, one can treat the set as arbitrarily large to apply a Ramsey-theoretic argument.

Corollary 5.30 (Karagila, Schlicht, [KS20]). *Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and let $I, J \in M$ be infinite. For every $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -generic G , there is a $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ -generic F so that $N^G(I, Q) = N^F(J, Q)$.*

Proof. Let G be an arbitrary $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -generic filter over M . Let H be $\text{Coll}(I, J)$ -generic over M , and let V be any outer model for which both $G, H \in V$, and in which M is a class. Let $b \in V$ be an bijection from I to J . Extend b to the isomorphism between $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ and $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ from definition 5.19. From this isomorphism, it is straightforward to show that $b(G)$ is $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ -generic over M .

We then claim that for every $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, $\dot{x}^G = \varphi_b(\dot{x})^F$. If this can be shown, the fact that $\varphi_b \upharpoonright_{(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M}$ surjects onto $(\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_J})^M$ shows the desired result that

$$N^G(I, Q) = N^F(J, Q).$$

Assume inductively that for every $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{x})$, $\dot{z}^G = \varphi_b(\dot{z})^F$. Using theorem 5.27, we have the following sequence of equivalences in V :

$$\begin{aligned} \dot{z}^G \in \dot{x}^G &\iff (\exists p \in G)p \Vdash_{N(I,Q)}^M \dot{z} \in \dot{x} \\ &\iff (\exists b(p) \in b(G) = F)b(p) \Vdash_{N(J,Q)}^M \varphi_b(\dot{z}) \in \varphi_b(\dot{x}) \\ &\iff \varphi_b(\dot{z})^F \in \varphi_b(\dot{x})^F. \end{aligned}$$

By the inductive hypothesis, $\dot{z}^G = \varphi_b(\dot{z})^F$. By the definition of $\varphi_b(\dot{x})$, every element of $\varphi_b(\dot{x})^F$ is of the form $\varphi_b(\dot{z})^F$, for some $\dot{z} \in \text{rng}(\dot{x})$. We have thus shown that \dot{x}^G and $\varphi_b(\dot{x})^F$ have the same elements, and so they are equal. □

Theorem 5.31. For every $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, every $\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, and every formula ϕ ,

$$p \Vdash_{N(I, Q)} \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n) \iff p \Vdash_{N(J, Q)} \phi(\Sigma(\dot{x}_0), \dots, \Sigma(\dot{x}_n))$$

Proof. Let G be $\text{Coll}(I, J)$ -generic, and let $V = M[G]$. Fix a $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, $\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I}$, and a formula ϕ . Let $X = \text{supp}(p) \cup \bigcup_{i \leq n} \text{supp}(\dot{x})$. There is a bijection $b_X \in V$ that fixes X pointwise, in which case $b_X(p) = p$ and by theorem 5.23, for every $i \leq n$, $\varphi_{b_X}(\dot{x}_i) = \Sigma(\dot{x}_i)$. Applying theorem 5.27 results in the conclusion of the theorem for $p, \dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n$, and ϕ , which were arbitrary. \square

Corollary 5.32. Let $M \models \text{ZFC}$, let $I \subseteq J$ be infinite sets in M , and let F be $\mathbb{P}(J, Q)$ -generic over M . Then $G = \{p \in F \mid \text{supp}(p) \subseteq I\}$ is $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -generic over M , $N^G(I, Q), N^F(J, Q) \subseteq M[F]$, and the map

$$\Sigma^* : N^G(I, Q) \rightarrow N^F(J, Q)$$

in $M[F]$, defined by

$$\Sigma^*(\dot{x}^G) = \Sigma(\dot{x})^F$$

is well-defined and an elementary embedding.

Proof. The claim that G is $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ -generic over M is straightforward to verify. To prove that Σ^* is well-defined, let $\dot{x}_0, \dot{x}_1 \in (\text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}_I})^M$ so that $\dot{x}_0^G = \dot{x}_1^G$. Then there is a $p \in G \subseteq \mathbb{P}(I, Q)$ so that

$$p \Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M \dot{x}_0 = \dot{x}_1.$$

By theorem 5.31, we get that

$$p \Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M \Sigma(\dot{x}_0) = \Sigma(\dot{x}_1).$$

Since $G \subseteq F$, $p \in F$, so in $M[F]$, $\Sigma^*(\dot{x}_0^G) = \Sigma(\dot{x}_0)^F = \Sigma(\dot{x}_1)^F = \Sigma^*(\dot{x}_1^G)$, making Σ^* well-defined.

Nearly the same argument works to show that Σ^* is an elementary embedding. Let $\dot{x}_0^G, \dots, \dot{x}_n^G \in N^G(I, Q)$, and let ϕ be an arbitrary formula. The corollary then follows by justifying that

$$\begin{aligned} N^G(I, Q) \models \phi(\dot{x}_0^G, \dots, \dot{x}_n^G) &\iff (\exists p \in G) p \Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n) \\ &\iff (\exists q \in F) q \Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M \phi(\Sigma(\dot{x}_0), \dots, \Sigma(\dot{x}_n)) \\ &\iff N^F(J, Q) \models \phi(\Sigma^*(\dot{x}_0)^F, \dots, \Sigma^*(\dot{x}_n)^F). \end{aligned}$$

The second equivalence is the only one that needs further justification. To prove the direction (\Rightarrow) , note that $p \in G \subseteq F$, so by theorem 5.31 we can take $p = q \in F$ so that the latter statement holds. To prove the direction (\Leftarrow) , note that for every $i \leq n$, $\text{supp}(\Sigma(\dot{x}_i)) \subseteq I$ by lemma 5.10. By lemma 2.36, taking $p = q \upharpoonright_I \in F$, we have that

$$p \Vdash_{N(J, Q)}^M \phi(\Sigma(\dot{x}_0), \dots, \Sigma(\dot{x}_n)),$$

and that $p \in G$. By theorem 5.31, we then have that

$$p \Vdash_{N(I, Q)}^M \phi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n).$$

\square

5.3. An Alternate Proof That $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$. We can conclude this section by noting that a case of our main argument answers the 8th question listed on Karagila's website, which outlines

an alternate proof that $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$ based on theorems 3.5 and 3.12, both of which appear in [Bla79]. Blass notes that theorem 3.5, and its proof, were first shown to him “in a slightly different context” by Pincus; this seems to correspond to 4.1.8* in [Pin74].

Theorem 5.33 (Halpern, Lévy, [HL71], Stefanović, [Ste23]). *For every I, Q , $N(I, Q) \models \text{BPI}$.*

Proof. By theorem 3.12, $N(I, Q) \models \text{SVC}$; by theorem 3.5 there is a particular set $S \in N(I, Q)$, and a particular filter $F' = \{\{p \in S^{<\omega} \mid s \in \text{rng}(p)\} \mid s \in S\} \in N(I, Q)$ on $S^{<\omega}$, so that any ultrafilter $U' \in N(I, Q)$ extending F' can be used to prove BPI uniformly in $N(I, Q)$. Karagila’s 8th question asks whether one can describe such an ultrafilter in the Cohen model. Our methods, in particular, describe such an ultrafilter in the generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$, from which BPI follows. \square

We can also observe that a more precise version of theorem 4.1 is available by connecting the results from [HL71]/[Ste23] and [Bla79]. Recall that, in general, $\text{supp}(\dot{x})$ may be a proper subgroup of $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$.

Corollary 5.34. *Theorem 4.1 holds when $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)$, with $F = \text{supp}(\dot{F})$ and $X = \text{supp}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)$, is replaced with $K = \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$.*

Proof. Let \dot{S} and \dot{F}' be names for the sets S and F' in the proof of theorem 5.33. From our proof sketch of theorem 3.12, it is possible to take \dot{S} so that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{S}) = \mathcal{G}$. In this case, by the definition of F' , it is also possible to take \dot{F}' so that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}') = \mathcal{G}$. By theorem 4.1 and our proof of theorem 3.10, there is a name \dot{U}' for an ultrafilter on $S^{<\omega}$ extending F' , with $\dot{U}' = \mathcal{G}$.

By our proof of theorem 3.13, given $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, as in theorem 4.1, there is a name for an ultrafilter \dot{U} on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} , with

$$\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}') \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}).$$

Because \dot{U} is a name for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} , for every $q \leq p$, there is a $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ so that $\langle q, y' \rangle \in \dot{U}$. The corollary follows from the fact that $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{U}') = \mathcal{G}$, in which case

$$\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})) \subseteq \dot{U},$$

and so

$$1 \Vdash \text{“Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}}$$

\square

6. THE (VIRTUAL) RAMSEY PROPERTY

To prove the general case of theorem 4.1, we handled the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ differently when I was large compared to when I was small. In this section, we can formally justify this difference in treatment. We will do so by introducing a dynamical property for symmetric systems that implies BPI and generalizes our main argument from section 4, but provably fails for the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ that presents the Cohen model.

This property can be motivated by remark 4.10, where we call our main proof from section 4 a “search and shift” argument. We wish to capture the ability to prove instances of the filter

extension property, for names $\dot{F}, \dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, by a search and shift argument using *any* \mathbb{P} -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} .

In subsection 6.1, we show that the Ramsey property from [Bla87] captures this ability for permutation models. Given a filter F on a set x , with both in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, we directly prove that the Ramsey property guarantees the success of a search and shift argument through an arbitrary ultrafilter $U \in M \models \text{ZFCA}$ on x that extends F . In this manner, the Ramsey property directly implies the filter extension property, and thus BPI. This reproves one direction of the equivalence from [Bla87] between BPI in a permutation model $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ and the Ramsey property on \mathcal{F} . By the other direction of this equivalence, our proof shows that BPI in a permutation model can always be explained in terms of ultrafilters in the outer model $M \models \text{ZFC}$ coordinating the ability to extend symmetric filters in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$.

In subsection 6.2, we state the virtual Ramsey property for symmetric systems. This is a dynamical property that generalizes the search and shift argument used to prove theorem 4.9, and generalizes the Ramsey property from [Bla87]. We confirm that the virtual Ramsey property allows for a search and shift argument, using arbitrary names for ultrafilters, to prove instances of the filter extension property. Thus, we show that BPI can be proven in (all) permutation models and in (a class of) symmetric extensions by the same direct, dynamical argument: the (virtual) Ramsey property directly implies the filter extension property, which implies BPI.

In subsection 6.3, we confirm that $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the virtual Ramsey property when I is large. This formalizes the notion that our main proof in section 4 is essentially dynamical, and verifies that the Ramsey property is not vacuous. We then justify the need for a new method of proof in section 5, by showing that the virtual Ramsey property fails for the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, despite the fact that this symmetric system has the filter extension property and BPI holds in the Cohen model. We conclude by posing a question about the relationship between the virtual Ramsey property and BPI in symmetric extensions.

6.1. The Ramsey Property, the Filter Extension Property, and BPI in Permutation Models. Blass introduced the Ramsey property in [Bla87], but it will be more convenient to use the equivalent formulation of the property given in [Bla11]. If the reader is unfamiliar with the Ramsey property, they may find it helpful to skip ahead to our proof of theorem 6.2. In this proof, definition 6.1 can be recognized as the exact property needed to successfully search through *any* ultrafilter U on a set $x \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ extending a filter $F \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, then shift the results of the search by some $\sigma \in K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ to prove instances of the filter extension property.

Definition 6.1 (Blass, [Bla87], [Bla11]). Let \mathcal{G} be a group.

- (i) A group action Γ of \mathcal{G} on a set A has the Ramsey property if for every coloring $c : A \rightarrow 2$ and for every $\Delta \in [A]^{<\omega}$, there is a $\sigma \in G$ so that the restriction $c \upharpoonright_{\sigma\Delta}$ is monochromatic.
- (ii) A subgroup $H \preceq \mathcal{G}$ is called a Ramsey subgroup of \mathcal{G} if the action of \mathcal{G} on the cosets \mathcal{G}/H (by left multiplication) has the Ramsey property.
- (iii) A normal filter \mathcal{F} of subgroups of a group \mathcal{G} is said to have the Ramsey property if \mathcal{F} has a base of subgroups $K \in \mathcal{F}$ so that every subgroup H of K in \mathcal{F} is a Ramsey subgroup of K .

The filter extension property and its relationship to the Ramsey property are not identified explicitly in [Bla87]. By our observations in section 3, their relationship is implicit in Blass' proofs that use Halpern's contradiction framework, so we attribute the entire theorem 6.2 to Blass.

Theorem 6.2 (Blass, [Bla87]). *If $M \models \text{ZFCA}$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models \text{BPI}$,
- (ii) $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ has the filter extension property,
- (iii) \mathcal{F} has the Ramsey property.

Proof. The equivalence (i) \iff (iii) is proven explicitly in [Bla87]. The implication (ii) \Rightarrow (i) is theorem 3.2. In Blass' contradiction proof that the Ramsey property implies BPI, he considers a filter $U \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ on x that extends F and is maximal with respect to inclusion and the property that $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(U)$, where $K \in \mathcal{F}$ witnesses the Ramsey property. He then argues by contradiction that U is an ultrafilter on x in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$.

One can replace U in Blass' proof with an arbitrary filter F , for which $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ is a witness of the Ramsey property. Then Blass' proof can be used to show, by contradiction, that K also witnesses the filter extension property. In this case, \mathcal{F} has a base of witnesses for the filter extension property. Thus, (iii) \Rightarrow (ii) holds. \square

We can now give a direct proof of (i) \Rightarrow (ii) from the theorem, using a search and shift argument through an arbitrary ultrafilter U on $x \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ that extends $F \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$.

Proof of (iii) \Rightarrow (ii). Let $K \in \mathcal{F}$ witness the Ramsey property. We will show that K also witnesses the filter extension property; then, the base of subgroups in \mathcal{F} witnessing the Ramsey property also witnesses the filter extension property. Let $F, x, y \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$, $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$, and

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP}" \wedge y \subseteq x.$$

Let $H = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(y) = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x \setminus y)$. Because K is a witness of the Ramsey property and H is a subgroup of K in \mathcal{F} , H is a Ramsey subgroup of K .

Let $U \in M$ be an ultrafilter on x extending F ; U itself is not necessarily hereditarily \mathcal{F} -symmetric, but exists in $M \models \text{ZFCA}$. Define the coloring $c : K/H \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$ by setting

$$c(\pi H) = \begin{cases} \text{green if } \pi y \in U \\ \text{red if } \pi(x \setminus y) \in U. \end{cases}$$

Note that $c(\pi H)$ is well-defined, since every $h \in H$ fixes both y and $x \setminus y$. For every $\Delta = \{\pi_0 H, \dots, \pi_n H\} \in [K/H]^{<\omega}$, the fact that H is a Ramsey subgroup of K guarantees a $\sigma \in K$ so that $c \upharpoonright \sigma\Delta$ is monochromatic. If c colors the elements of $\sigma\Delta = \{\sigma\pi_0 H, \dots, \sigma\pi_n H\}$ green, then

$$(6.1.1) \quad (F \cup \{\sigma\pi_i y \mid i \leq n\}) \subseteq U.$$

Because $\sigma, \sigma^{-1} \in K \subseteq \text{fix}(F) \cap \text{fix}(x)$, we can apply σ^{-1} to conclude that

$$(F \cup \{\pi_i y \mid i \leq n\}) \subseteq \sigma^{-1}U.$$

By symmetry (lemma 2.5), $\sigma^{-1}U$ is still an ultrafilter on $\sigma^{-1}x = x$ in M , so we can conclude that

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \cup \{\pi_i y | i \leq n\} \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

If c colors the elements of $\sigma\Delta = \{\sigma\pi_0 H, \dots, \sigma\pi_n H\}$ red, the same argument allows us to conclude

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \cup \{\pi_i(x \setminus y) | i \leq n\} \subseteq 2^x \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

Now define a coloring $C : [K/H]^{<\omega} \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$ by

$$C(\Delta) = \begin{cases} \text{green if } (\exists \sigma \in K)c \upharpoonright \sigma\Delta \text{ is green.} \\ \text{red otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Ordering $[K/H]^{<\omega}$ by reverse-inclusion, $[K/H]^{<\omega}$ is downward-directed by unions. This ensures that C colors a dense set of its nodes to be either mutually green or mutually red. In the former case, we claim that $F \cup \text{Orb}(y, K)$ has the FIP; in the latter case, we claim that $F \cup \text{Orb}(x \setminus y, K)$ has the FIP.

Without loss of generality, we prove the former claim. For $\pi_0, \dots, \pi_n \in K$ arbitrary, we aim to show that $F \cup \{\pi_i y | i \leq n\}$ has the FIP. Let $\Delta = \{\pi_0 H, \dots, \pi_n H\} \in [K/H]^{<\omega}$. By the assumption that C colors a dense set of nodes in $[K/H]^{<\omega}$ green, we can find some $\Delta' \supseteq \Delta$ so that $C(\Delta') = \text{green}$. In other words, there is a $\sigma \in K$ so that $c \upharpoonright \sigma\Delta'$ is green, and so

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \cup \{\pi y | \pi H \in \Delta'\} \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

Since $\Delta \subseteq \Delta'$, this gives the desired result that

$$M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \models "F \cup \{\pi_i y | i \leq n\} \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

Since $\pi_0, \dots, \pi_n \in K$ were arbitrary, we can conclude that $F \cup \text{Orb}(y, K)$ has the FIP. Because $F, x, y \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ were taken to arbitrarily meet the hypothesis of the filter extension property, with $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$, we can conclude that K witnesses the filter extension property. \square

Remark 6.3. In the same sense as in remark 4.10, the Ramsey property is a dynamical condition that allows ultrafilters in the outer model $M \models \text{ZFCA}$ to coordinate symmetric filter extension in the inner model $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$. By the implication $(i) \Rightarrow (iii)$ from theorem , originally from [Bla87], whenever BPI holds in $M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$ it can be attributed to this mechanism of inheritance from the outer model M .

6.2. The Virtual Ramsey Property, the Filter Extension Property, and BPI in Symmetric Extensions. To generalize the Ramsey property to a symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, recall that we would like to capture the ability to verify the filter extension property by using a search and shift argument with *any* \mathbb{P} -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ that extends $\dot{F} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$. To motivate this definition, it will be helpful to consider the main obstacle in directly generalizing our proof for permutation models.

The main ingredient in our proof of theorem 6.2(*iii*) \Rightarrow (*ii*) was that, if U is an ultrafilter on x extending F (with $x, F \in M(A, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F})$), then for every $\Delta \in [\text{Orb}(y', K)]^{<\omega}$, we can identify some

$\sigma \in K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(F) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(x)$ for which

$$F \cup \sigma\Delta \subseteq U.$$

For the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ from theorem 4.9, this is generally not possible. For for an arbitrary $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on $\dot{x} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ extending $\dot{F} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, it may be the case that for every $q \leq p$, $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$, $K \in \mathcal{F}$, and $\sigma \in K$, there is a $\Delta \in [\text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K)]^{<\omega}$ so that

$$(6.2.1) \quad \dot{F} \cup \sigma\Delta \not\subseteq \dot{U}.$$

To address this obstacle, recall two distinctions between our proof of theorem 4.9 and our proof of theorem 6.2(iii) \Rightarrow (ii). First, to prove that

$$1 \Vdash "\dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP},"$$

we only considered subsets $\Delta = \{\langle \pi p, \pi y' \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\} \in [\text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K)]^{<\omega}$ that corresponded to sets $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$ for which the conditions in $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible. This makes it so the names in $\{\pi y' \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ can mutually appear in an interpretation of $\Delta \subseteq \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K)$. Second, we did not aim to show that there was a $\sigma \in K$ for which

$$\dot{F} \cup \sigma\Delta \subseteq \dot{U}.$$

Instead, in line (4.1.4), we showed that there was a condition $r_{\delta} = \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ and a $\sigma \in K$, for the right choice of $S \subseteq \prod_{i \in Y \setminus (F \cup X)} H_i^m$, so that

$$r_{\delta} \Vdash \dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \sigma \pi y' \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq \dot{U}.$$

We then showed that r_{δ} could be restricted to $\sigma \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \pi q$, to deduce from the line above that

$$\sigma \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \pi q \Vdash "\dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \sigma \pi y' \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP}."$$

From here, we shift back by σ^{-1} to get the desired conclusion. In other words, we don't mind the failure in line (6.2.1) – we only need to find information from \dot{U} that can be used to *deduce* that an instance of the FIP is forced.

By formally stating these two features of our proof of theorem 4.9, we can capture the desired ability to prove instances of the filter extension property by a search and shift argument that uses arbitrary names for ultrafilters. We call this the virtual Ramsey property for symmetric systems, which we state in definition 6.6. Definition 6.4 formalizes a notion of “deduction,” as we use it in the sketch above, and lemma 6.5 verifies the connection between definition 6.4 and the sketch.

Definition 6.4. Let $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system, $H \in \mathcal{F}$, and $p, q \in \mathbb{P}$. We say that p is H -reducible to q if whenever $H \preceq \bigcap_{i \leq n} \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}_i)$, for \mathbb{P} -names $\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n$, it is the case that

$$p \Vdash \varphi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n) \Rightarrow q \Vdash \varphi(\dot{x}_0, \dots, \dot{x}_n).$$

Lemma 6.5. Let $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system for a generalized Cohen model. Let $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y}$ meet the hypothesis for the filter extension property, and have the supports $F, X, Y \in [I]^{<\omega}$. Let $H = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X \cup Y)$ and $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(F \cup X)$, so that $H, K \in \mathcal{F}$ and $H \preceq K$. For every $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$

and $\sigma \in K$, r_δ is $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma\pi)H(\sigma\pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$ if $r_\delta \upharpoonright_E = \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$ for

$$E = \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi(F \cup X \cup Y) \in [I]^{<\omega}.$$

In this case, if $\delta = \{\pi_0, \dots, \pi_n\}$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$, then for every formula ϕ ,

$$r_\delta \Vdash \phi(\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \sigma\pi_0 y', \dots, \sigma\pi_n y') \Rightarrow \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q \Vdash \phi(\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \sigma\pi_0 y', \dots, \sigma\pi_n y').$$

Proof. Note first that

$$(6.2.2) \quad (\sigma\pi)\text{fix}_G(F \cup X \cup Y)(\sigma\pi)^{-1} = \text{fix}_G(\sigma\pi(F \cup X \cup Y)),$$

and consequently that

$$(6.2.3) \quad \bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma\pi)\text{fix}_G(F \cup X \cup Y)(\sigma\pi)^{-1} = \text{fix}_G\left(\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi(F \cup X \cup Y)\right) = \text{fix}_G(E).$$

If $\text{fix}_G(E) \preceq \bigcap_{i \leq n} \text{sym}_G(\dot{x}_i)$, then by applying lemma 2.36, we can conclude that r_δ is $\text{fix}_G(E)$ -reducible to $r_\delta \upharpoonright_E = \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$.

Because $\sigma \in K, \delta \subseteq K$, and $K = \text{fix}_G(F \cup X)$,

$$E = \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi(F \cup X \cup Y) = F \cup X \cup \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi Y.$$

Thus, because each $\text{supp}(\sigma\pi y') = \sigma\pi Y$, $\text{fix}_G(E) \preceq \text{sym}_G(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_G(\dot{x}) \cap \bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} \text{sym}_G(\sigma\pi y')$, and so the remainder of the lemma follows from definition 6.4. \square

If definition 6.6 appears overly technical, the reader may find it helpful to skip ahead to read the proof of theorem 6.9(iii) \Rightarrow (ii). This proof generalizes our proof of theorem 4.9, and our proof of theorem 6.2(iii) \Rightarrow (ii) – definition 6.6 is stated with only this application in mind.

Definition 6.6. Let \mathbb{P} be a poset and $H, K \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$.

- (i) A subgroup $H \preceq K$ is called a \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K if for every \mathbb{P} -name \dot{c} for a function from K/H to {green, red}, and for every $p \in \mathbb{P}$, there is a $q \leq p$ and a color $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ so that the following holds: if $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$ and the conditions $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible, there is a $\sigma \in K$ and a condition r_δ that is $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma\pi)H(\sigma\pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$, so that for every $\pi \in \delta$,

$$r_\delta \Vdash \dot{c}(\sigma\pi H) = c'.$$

- (ii) The symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the virtual Ramsey property if it has a base of subgroups K for which every subgroup H of K in \mathcal{F} is a \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K .

Remark 6.7. In definition 6.6, we refer to the union of conditions. In the poset $\mathbb{P}(I, Q)$, this is well-defined. For an arbitrary poset, one can work in the regular open algebra of the poset, and take this union to mean the greatest lower bound of the given conditions.

Theorem 6.8. If $M \models \text{ZFC}$, then for the conditions labeled below, (i) \iff (ii) \iff (iii) and (ii) $\not\Rightarrow$ (iii).

- (i) BPI holds in the symmetric extension of M based on $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$,
- (ii) $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property,
- (iii) $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the virtual Ramsey property,

Proof. Theorem 3.13 is that (i) \iff (ii), so we prove the relationship between (ii) and (iii).

(iii) \Rightarrow (ii) Suppose that $K \in \mathcal{F}$ is a witness of the \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey property, that the \mathbb{P} -names $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$, meet the hypothesis of the filter extension property, with $K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$, and let $p \in \mathbb{P}$. We aim to show that K also witnesses the filter extension property by producing $q \leq p$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$, for which

$$(6.2.4) \quad 1 \Vdash \text{“} \dot{F} \cup \text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.} \text{”}$$

If this can be done, then the base of subgroups of \mathcal{F} that witnesses the virtual Ramsey property also witnesses the filter extension property.

Let $H = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{y}) = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}) \preceq K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$; note that $H \in \mathcal{F}$, so H is a \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K . Fix a \mathbb{P} -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} , and let \dot{c} be a \mathbb{P} -name for a 2-coloring of the cosets K/H so that

$$1 \Vdash (\dot{c}(\pi \check{H}) = \text{gr\acute{e}en} \iff \pi \dot{y} \in \dot{U}) \wedge (\dot{c}(\pi \check{H}) = \check{\text{red}} \iff \pi(\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}) \in \dot{U}).$$

Because $H = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{y}) = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x} \setminus \dot{y})$, \dot{c} is well-defined.²⁰ Because H is a \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K , let $q \leq p$ and $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ be as in definition 6.6(i). We aim to show that $q, y' = \dot{y}$ satisfy line (6.2.4) if $c' = \text{green}$ and that $q, y' = \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}$ satisfy line (6.2.4) if $c' = \text{red}$. Without loss of generality, we assume $c' = \text{green}$ and prove the former case.

Take $\delta = \{\pi_0, \dots, \pi_n\} \in [K]^{<\omega}$ for which the conditions in $\{\pi q | \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible, so that the names $\pi_0 \dot{y}, \dots, \pi_n \dot{y}$ can mutually appear in an interpretation of $\text{Orb}(\langle q, \dot{y} \rangle, K)$. Using definition 6.6(i), fix $\sigma \in K$ and $r_\delta \in \mathbb{P}$ so that for every $i \leq n$,

$$r_\delta \Vdash \text{“} \dot{c}(\sigma \pi_i \check{H}) = \text{green.} \text{”}$$

By our definition for \dot{c} , this means that

$$r_\delta \Vdash \bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi \dot{y} \in \dot{U},$$

and thus that

$$(6.2.5) \quad r_\delta \Vdash \text{“} \dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \sigma \pi \dot{y} \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.} \text{”}$$

By definition 6.6(i), we can take r_δ to be $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) H(\sigma \pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi q$. Because we took $H = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{y})$, and because $\sigma \in K$ and $\delta \subseteq K$, for $\pi \in \delta$ we have that

$$(\sigma \pi) H(\sigma \pi)^{-1} = K \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\sigma \pi \dot{y}),$$

and thus

$$\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) H(\sigma \pi)^{-1} \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) \cap \bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\sigma \pi \dot{y}).$$

²⁰Note that it may be the case that $\pi \dot{y}$ and $\tau \dot{y}$ are forced to be equal, even through $\pi H \neq \tau H$, and that this does not affect the proof.

By definition 6.4 and line (6.2.5), we have that

$$\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \sigma\pi\dot{y} \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}''$$

By applying the symmetry lemma with $\sigma^{-1} \in K \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{F}) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x})$, we get that

$$\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \pi q \Vdash \text{``}\dot{F} \cup \{\langle 1, \pi\dot{y} \rangle \mid \pi \in \delta\} \subseteq 2^{\dot{x}} \text{ has the FIP.}''$$

Since $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$ was arbitrary, we can conclude line (6.2.4) with $q \leq p$ and $y' = \dot{y}$, and thus that K witnesses the filter extension property for $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$.

(ii) $\not\Rightarrow$ (iii) We defer the full proof of this non-implication to the next subsection, where we show that the virtual Ramsey property fails for $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$. Conditional on this theorem, the non-implication is proven – $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property by corollary 4.2. \square

In section 5, we used the fact that distinct symmetric systems could be used to present the same symmetric extension. We can thus rephrase theorem 6.8 in terms of symmetric extensions.

Theorem 6.9. *If $M \models \text{ZFC}$ and N is a symmetric extension of M , then for the conditions labeled below, (i) \iff (ii) \Leftarrow (iii).*

- (i) $N \models \text{BPI}$,
- (ii) *every symmetric system presenting N has the filter extension property,*
- (iii) *There is a symmetric system presenting N that has the virtual Ramsey property.*

Proof. Let $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system presenting N that has the virtual Ramsey property. By theorem 6.8, $\langle \mathbb{P}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the filter extension property, and hence $N \models \text{BPI}$; thus, (iii) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (i).

Let $\langle \mathbb{P}', \mathcal{G}', \mathcal{F}' \rangle$ be an arbitrary symmetric system that presents N , and assume that $N \models \text{BPI}$. By theorem 3.13 (or by theorem 6.8), $\langle \mathbb{P}', \mathcal{G}', \mathcal{F}' \rangle$ has the filter extension property; thus, (i) \Rightarrow (ii). \square

6.3. Revisiting BPI in the Generalized Cohen Model. We can now verify that when I is large, $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the virtual Ramsey property, and that the virtual Ramsey property fails for $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$.

Theorem 6.10. *Let θ be large enough for theorem 4.9, and let $\langle \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ be a symmetric system for a generalized Cohen model. If $X \subseteq Y \in [\theta]^{<\omega}$, then $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(Y)$ is a $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)$.*

Proof. Instead of repeating the full details of this proof, we will refer to the details of our proof of theorem 4.9. Fix a name for a coloring \dot{c} as in the theorem statement, and $p \in \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$; for the same reason as in the proof of theorem 4.9, we can assume without loss of generality that $\text{supp}(p) = X \cup Y$. We will treat the coloring name \dot{c} in the same way that we treated the ultrafilter name \dot{U} in our proof of theorem 4.9. Let \dot{x}, \dot{y} be names for which $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{x}) = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X) = K$ and $\text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{y}) = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(Y) = H$.²¹ Then \dot{c} can be replaced, without loss of generality, with the name \dot{C} for the coloring of $\text{Orb}(\dot{y}, K)$ defined by

$$1 \Vdash (\dot{c}(\pi\check{H}) = \text{green} \iff \dot{C}(\pi\dot{y}) = \text{green}) \wedge (\dot{c}(\pi\check{H}) = \text{red} \iff \dot{C}(\pi\dot{y}) = \text{red}).$$

²¹Compared with the proof of theorem 4.9, this is akin to taking \dot{F} to be the empty filter.

For $i \in Y \setminus X$, let $\theta_i \subseteq \theta \setminus X$ be disjoint sets of cardinality θ ; for every $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus X} \theta_i$, either

- (1) $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} p \Vdash \dot{C}(\pi j) = \text{red}$, or
- (2) there is some $q_{\vec{\alpha}} \leq p$ so that $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}} \Vdash \dot{C}(\pi j) = \text{green}$.

By taking θ as in theorem 4.9, for $i \in Y \setminus X$, there are disjoint infinite sets \mathcal{H}_i so that either

- (a) the first alternative above happens for all $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus X} \mathcal{H}_i$, or
- (b) there is a type t and a condition q with $\text{supp}(q) = X \cup Y$ that distinguishes its support, so that for all $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus X} \mathcal{H}_i$, $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ satisfies the second alternative above, is of type t , and restricts to $q_{\vec{\alpha}}|_{X \cup Y} = q$.

We can assume without loss of generality that the second case occurs, and we argue that $q \leq p$ and $c' = \text{green}$ witness, for the coloring \dot{c} , that H is a $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K .

We can complete the proof by using more details of the proof of theorem 4.9; for every claim made below, the corresponding claim is proven in theorem 4.9. Let $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$, so that the conditions in the set $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible. For every $m < \omega$, there are disjoint sets $H_i^m \subseteq \mathcal{H}_i$, for $i \in Y \setminus X$, so that the conditions $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}}$, for $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in Y \setminus X} H_i^m$ are mutually compatible. We can produce, for some $S \subseteq \prod_{i \in Y \setminus X} H_i^m$, a $r_\delta = \bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in S} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ and a $\sigma \in K$ so that for every $\pi \in \delta$,

$$r_\delta \Vdash \dot{C}(\sigma \pi j) = \text{green}.$$

We can then show that r_δ restricts to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi q$ over the union of supports $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi(X \cup Y)$. By lemma 6.5, with $F = \emptyset$, this shows that r_δ is $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) H(\sigma \pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi q$. This completes the proof for \dot{C} , and thus for the original coloring \dot{c} . \square

We can now check that theorem 6.10 implies that every subgroup of $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E)$ in \mathcal{F} is a $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K .

Lemma 6.11. *Let \mathbb{P} is a poset and let \mathcal{D}, H , and K are groups for which $\mathcal{D} \preceq H \preceq K \preceq \text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$. If \mathcal{D} is a \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K , then H is also a \mathbb{P} -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K .*

Proof. First note that every \mathbb{P} -name \dot{c} for a function from K/H to $\{\text{green, red}\}$ is also (up to a minor change in notation) a \mathbb{P} -name for a function from K/\mathcal{D} to $\{\text{green, red}\}$. Next, note that because $\mathcal{D} \preceq H$, we have that for every $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$ and $\sigma \in K$,

$$\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) \mathcal{D}(\sigma \pi)^{-1} \preceq \bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) H(\sigma \pi)^{-1}.$$

Then, by definition 6.4, if r is $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) \mathcal{D}(\sigma \pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi q$, it is also $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma \pi) H(\sigma \pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi q$. From these details, the lemma holds. \square

Corollary 6.12. *If θ is large enough for theorem 4.9, then $\langle \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ has the virtual Ramsey property.*

Proof. We claim that the base $\{\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X) \mid X \in [\theta]^{<\omega}\}$ of \mathcal{F} witnesses the virtual Ramsey property. Let $K = \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(X)$, and let $H \in \mathcal{F}$ be a subgroup of K . We can find a $Y \supseteq X$ so that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(Y) \preceq H$. By theorem 6.10, $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(Y)$ is a $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K ; by lemma 6.11, so is H . \square

Theorem 6.13 formally completes our proof of theorem 6.9, by establishing that the filter extension property does not imply the virtual Ramsey property for a symmetric system.

Theorem 6.13. $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$ does not have the virtual Ramsey property.

Proof. We will show that there are names $\dot{F}, \dot{x}, \dot{y} \in \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$ that meet the hypotheses for the filter extension property, and a $\mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on \dot{x} that extends \dot{F} , but cannot be used in a search and shift argument to produce witnesses $q \in \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ and $y' \in \{\dot{y}, \dot{x} \setminus \dot{y}\}$ for the filter extension property.

To do so, take $\dot{F} = \emptyset$, $\dot{x} = \check{\omega}$ and $\dot{y} = \dot{a}_n$ for some $n \in \omega$. Recall from definition 2.29 that \dot{a}_n is the standard name for the Cohen real in $N(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ indexed by $n \in \omega$; note that when $n \notin E \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$, $\text{Orb}(\dot{a}_n, \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E)) = \{\dot{a}_m \mid m \in \omega \setminus E\}$. Let \dot{F}^* be a name for a subset of 2^ω , so that for every $m \in \omega$,

$$(6.3.1) \quad (p \Vdash \dot{a}_m \in \dot{F} \iff p \Vdash \check{m} \in \dot{a}_m) \wedge (p \Vdash \check{\omega} \setminus \dot{a}_m \in \dot{F} \iff p \Vdash \check{m} \notin \dot{a}_m).$$

Note that $\dot{F}^* \notin \text{HS}_{\mathcal{F}}$. By a standard density argument,

$$1 \Vdash "\dot{F}^* \subseteq 2^\omega \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

Let \dot{U} be any name for an ultrafilter on ω that extends \dot{F}^* . Because \dot{F}^* decides between each \dot{a}_m and its complement on a maximal antichain of conditions, note that for all $m \in \omega$

$$1 \Vdash (\dot{a}_m \in \dot{F}^* \iff \dot{a}_m \in \dot{U}) \wedge (\check{\omega} \setminus \dot{a}_m \in \dot{F}^* \iff \check{\omega} \setminus \dot{a}_m \in \dot{U}).$$

We claim that, given an arbitrary $K \in \mathcal{F}$, we can choose some $n \in \omega$ to specify \dot{a}_n , so that \dot{U} cannot be used in a search and shift argument to produce witnesses $q \leq 1$ and $y' \in \{\dot{a}_n, \check{\omega} \setminus \dot{a}_n\}$ for

$$1 \Vdash "\text{Orb}(\langle q, y' \rangle, K) \text{ has the FIP.}"$$

Formally, what we mean is that given an arbitrary $K \in \mathcal{F}$, we can choose some $n \in \omega$, and consider the name for a 2-coloring \dot{c} of the cosets K/H , with $H = K \cap \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(\{n\})$, defined by

$$1 \Vdash (\dot{c}(\pi \check{H}) = \text{green} \iff \pi \dot{a}_n \in \dot{U}) \wedge (\dot{c}(\pi \check{H}) = \text{red} \iff \pi(\check{\omega} \setminus \dot{a}_n) \in \dot{U}).$$

We then claim that no pair $q \leq 1$ and $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ witnesses that H is a $\mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K , for the coloring \dot{c} .

Let $K \in \mathcal{F}$ be arbitrary, suppose for the sake of contradiction that K witnesses the virtual Ramsey property for \mathcal{F} , and suppose that $\text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) \preceq K$ for some $E \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$. Fix $n \in \omega \setminus E$, and let $q \in \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ and $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ arbitrary. We will show that q and c' do not witness that $H = K \cap \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(\{n\})$ is a $\mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K , for the coloring \dot{c} defined above.

By the definition of \dot{U} , q can only force whether $\dot{a}_m \in \dot{U}$, or equivalently whether $\check{m} \in \dot{a}_m$, if $\text{ht}(q(m)) \geq m$. For any $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$ and $\sigma \in K$, let

$$(6.3.2) \quad N = \max\{\text{ht}(q(k)) \mid k \in \text{supp}(q)\} = \max\{\text{ht}((\bigcup_{\pi \in f} \sigma \pi q)(k)) \mid k \in \text{supp} \bigcup_{\pi \in f} \sigma \pi q\}.$$

Thus, there is an $N \in \omega$ so that for every $m > N$, $\sigma \in K$, and $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$, $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma \pi q$ does not force whether $\dot{a}_m \in \dot{U}$, or equivalently whether $\check{m} \in \dot{a}_m$.

Let $m_0, \dots, m_{N+1} \notin (E \cup \text{supp}(q))$ be distinct, let $\pi_{m_k} = (n \ m_k)$, and let $\delta = \{\pi_{m_k} \mid k \leq N+1\}$. Because $n \notin E$ and each $m_k \notin E$, we have that $\delta \subseteq \text{fix}_{\mathcal{G}}(E) \preceq K$; because each $m_k \notin \text{supp}(q)$, the conditions in $\{\pi q \mid \pi \in \delta\}$ are mutually compatible. Let $\sigma \in K$ be arbitrary. By the pigeonhole principle, there is $k \leq N+1$ for which $\sigma(m_k) = \sigma\pi_{m_k}(n) > N$. From this, we can conclude that $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$ cannot force whether $\sigma(\check{m}_k) \in \dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)}$, or equivalently whether $\dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)} \in \dot{U}$.

If H was a $\mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K , then for the coloring \dot{c} , the witnesses q and c' , and the set $\delta \in [K]^{<\omega}$, there would be a $\sigma \in K$ and a condition r_δ so that for every $\pi \in \delta$,

$$r_\delta \Vdash \dot{c}(\sigma\check{\pi}H) = c',$$

so that r_δ is $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma\pi)H(\sigma\pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$. By our definition of \dot{c} from \dot{U} , this would imply that r_δ forces whether or not $\sigma\pi_{m_k}\dot{a}_n = \dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)} \in \dot{U}$, or equivalently whether $\sigma(\check{m}_k) \in \dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)}$, for every $k \leq N+1$. By the above considerations, there is some $k \leq N+1$ so that $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$ does not force whether $\sigma(\check{m}_k) \in \dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)}$. Because $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma\pi)H(\sigma\pi)^{-1} \preceq \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\sigma(\check{m}_k)) \cap \text{sym}_{\mathcal{G}}(\dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)})$, the fact that

$$r_\delta \Vdash \sigma(\check{m}_k) \in \dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)} \not\Rightarrow \bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q \Vdash \sigma(\check{m}_k) \in \dot{a}_{\sigma(m_k)}$$

shows that r_δ is not $\bigcap_{\pi \in \delta} (\sigma\pi)H(\sigma\pi)^{-1}$ -reducible to $\bigcup_{\pi \in \delta} \sigma\pi q$, which gives the desired contradiction to H being a $\mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega})$ -virtual Ramsey subgroup of K . Because $K \in \mathcal{F}$ was arbitrary, $\langle \mathbb{P}(\omega, 2^{<\omega}, \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F}) \rangle$ does not have the virtual Ramsey property. \square

This raises the question of the missing implication arrow in theorem 6.9.

Question 6.14. If BPI holds in a symmetric extension N , is there a symmetric system that presents N and has the virtual Ramsey property?

Recall that in this paper, we take symmetric systems to be set-sized as opposed to proper class-sized. This is used critically to prove, in theorem 3.7, that the filter extension property for a symmetric system is necessary for BPI to hold in the corresponding symmetric extension N . Our proof of theorem 3.7 used the fact that $N \models \text{SVC}$, and theorem 3.4 shows that choice can be restored over N by forcing with a set-size poset \mathbb{P} . We expect that there are simple class-sized symmetric extensions that model BPI, but their corresponding class-sized symmetric systems have neither the filter extension property, nor the virtual Ramsey property.

We also expect that none of the known (set-sized) symmetric extensions that model BPI are counterexamples to question 6.14. Every such model that the author is aware of seems to critically rely on mimicking aspects of the dynamical features of the Cohen model. We conjecture that question 6.14 can be answered negatively, that doing so will establish fundamentally new reasons for BPI to hold in symmetric extensions, and that this will result in new independence theorems over $\text{ZF} + \text{BPI}$.

7. FUTURE WORK AND QUESTIONS

7.1. Future Work. In part 2 of this series, we plan to apply the ideas from this paper to provide simple new proofs of the independence of AC from $\text{BPI} + \text{DC}_\kappa$ (originally proven in [Pin77b]) and of the transfer theorem for BPI from permutation models to symmetric extensions (originally proven

in [Pin74]). We will also prove the following new results: for every symmetric extension used in the Jech-Sochor transfer theorem, every wellorderable set has a (nonprincipal) ultrafilter, and BPI+DC does not imply that successor cardinals are regular. Part 2 can be read independently of this paper.

We are also working to apply the tools developed in this paper to prove BPI in the conjectured model of BPI + DC from [Pin77a]. From this, we are working to positively resolve Pincus' conjectured version of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem from the same paper. We intend this to be a case study to later answer the question from [Kar19] regarding how BPI is preserved in symmetric iterations. It is noteworthy that recently, in [HS25b] and [HS25a], adjusted versions of Pincus' model from [Pin77a] were defined using symmetric iterations, to study the consistency of the ordering principle and DC/DC _{κ} .

7.2. Questions. For the reader's convenience, we restate questions 5.7, 5.8, and 6.14 that were posed throughout the paper.

Question 5.7. What is a good notion of isomorphism between symmetric systems?

Question 5.8. To what extent can question 5.7 be answered using maps in the given model $M \models \text{ZFC}$, as opposed to maps in some outer model V of M ?

We give partial answers to these questions in the case of the generalized Cohen model $N(I, Q)$, and in theorems 5.23, 5.27, 5.31, and 5.32.

Question 6.14. If BPI holds in a symmetric extension N , is there a symmetric system that presents N and has the virtual Ramsey property?

In section 6, we conjectured that question 6.14 can be answered negatively. Note the connection between questions 5.7 and 6.14, as a counterexample to question 6.14 would involve examining every symmetric system that presents the given symmetric extension.

APPENDIX A. THE HALPERN-LÄUCHLI THEOREM

We state the variant of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem that is relevant to this paper and introduce the basic definitions required to do so. This can be found in many sources, including chapter 6 of [TF95] and [Ste23].

Definition A.1. Given a partial order T , we say that T is a *tree* if for every $t \in T$, the set

$$\{s \in T \mid s \leq_T t\}$$

is wellordered by \leq_T . Each $t \in T$ is called a node of the tree. We will write \leq to mean \leq_T .

Definition A.2. Define the height $\text{ht}(t)$ of a node $t \in T$ as the unique order type of the set $\{s \in T \mid s \leq t\}$ and the height $\text{ht}(T)$ of the tree T as $\sup\{\text{ht}(t) \mid t \in T\}$.

Definition A.3. Given $l \in \text{ON}$, define the l th level of T to be $T(l) = \{t \in T \mid \text{ht}(t) = l\}$.

Definition A.4. Given $t \in T$, let $T[t] = \{s \in T \mid s \leq t \vee t \leq s\}$ be a tree using the order from T .

Definition A.5. Given a tree T and a node $t \in T$, define the set of successors of t in T as

$$s(t) = \{u \in T \mid t \leq u \wedge \text{ht}(u) = \text{ht}(t) + 1\}.$$

Definition A.6. We say that a tree is *finitely branching* if for every $t \in T$, $|s(t)| < \omega$.

Definition A.7. Given trees T_0, \dots, T_{d-1} of height ω , the level product $\otimes_{i \leq d} T_i$ is the set

$$\bigcup_{n \in \omega} (T_0(n) \times \dots \times T_{d-1}(n))$$

ordered by $(a_0, \dots, a_{d-1}) \leq (b_0, \dots, b_{d-1})$ if and only if $b_i \leq_{T_i} a_i$ for each $i < d$.

Definition A.8. Let T be a tree, $l \leq m \leq n$ be levels of T , and $t \in T(l)$. A set $S \subseteq T(n)$ is called (m, n) -dense above t if for every $u \in T(m)$ with $t \leq u$, there is some $v \in S$ with $v \leq u$.

Theorem A.9 (Halpern-Läuchli). *Given $d, e < \omega$, a level product $T = \otimes_{i < d} T_i$ of finitely branching trees of height ω , and a coloring $c : T \rightarrow e$, there is some node $\vec{t} = \langle t_0, \dots, t_{d-1} \rangle \in T$ so that for every $m < \omega$ there are infinitely many $n < \omega$ with sets $S_i \subseteq T_i(n)$ (for $i < d$) that are (m, n) -dense above t_i in the tree T_i , and so that the restriction $c|_{S_0 \times \dots \times S_{d-1}}$ is constant.*

APPENDIX B. A SKETCH OF HARRINGTON'S PROOF OF THE HALPERN-LÄUCHLI THEOREM

Harrington's proof of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem was originally unpublished. We base this sketch on the complete exposition in chapter 6 of [TF95], but we introduce notation that will be relevant to the proofs in this paper. The proof in [TF95] treats the case of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem where the level product is of the form $T = \otimes_{i < d} T'$, where each component tree is the same tree T' , and the coloring $c : \otimes_{i < d} T' \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$ only has two colors. They note that the proof only changes in notation to consider an arbitrary level product $\otimes_{i < d} T_i$, and that a simple induction proof establishes the case where $e < \omega$ many colors are used from the case where $|e| = 2$. This case of the Halpern-Läuchli theorem, for colorings $c : \otimes_{i < d} T' \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$, is also the case that is most directly connected to the proofs in this paper. As such, our exposition will make the same simplifying assumptions as in [TF95].

Fix $T = \otimes_{i < d} T'$ and a coloring $c : T \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$, as in the statement of theorem A.8. We can reverse the order on the tree T' , then consider the poset $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$.²² The first central idea in Harrington's proof is to view the Halpern-Läuchli theorem as a density condition on the forcing $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$, and to identify a property of the $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$ -extension that implies this density condition.

Definition B.1. We say that $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, T')$ is a level condition if there is an $n \in \omega$, so that for every $k \in \text{supp}(p)$, $\text{ht}(p(k)) = n$. For such an $n \in \omega$ and $p \in \mathbb{P}(I, T')$, we denote $\text{ht}(p) = n$.

Definition B.2. For $D \in [I]^d$, define the subset

$$T_D = \{p \in \mathbb{P}(I, T) \mid \text{supp}(p) = D \wedge p \text{ is a level condition.}\}$$

T_D is isomorphic to $T = \otimes_{i < d} T'$, so we can define a coloring c_D of T_D that is isomorphic to c .

²²See definition 2.25 for a full definition of the poset $\mathbb{P}(I, T)$.

Definition B.3. Fix an order preserving isomorphism $f : T_D \rightarrow T$ and define

$$c_D : T_D \rightarrow \{\text{green, red}\}$$

by $c_D(q) = c(f(q))$.

Lemma B.4. Let $f : T_D \rightarrow T$ be the isomorphism fixed in definition B.3. Then $q \in T_D$ and $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ witness the Halpern-Läuchli theorem for T_D and c_D if and only if $f(q) \in T$ and c' witness the Halpern-Läuchli theorem for T and c .

We can now consider what property of the extension $M[G]$ corresponds to the density condition given by the Halpern-Läuchli theorem for T_D and c_D .

Definition B.5. We call the $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$ -name \dot{y} a (name for a) *Harrington real* (for $T = \otimes_{i < d} T_i$ and c , witnessed by the support D) if there is some $D \in [I]^d$ and a $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ so that (for some choice of $f : T_D \rightarrow T$ in definition B.3),

$$\dot{y} = \{\langle p, \check{n} \rangle \mid p \in T_D \wedge c_D(p) = c' \wedge \text{ht}(p) = n\}.$$

Lemma B.6. If the $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$ name \dot{y} is a Harrington real, then $1 \Vdash \dot{y} \subseteq \check{\omega}$.

Consider the symmetric system $\langle \mathbb{P}(I, T'), \mathcal{G}, \mathcal{F} \rangle$, as in definition 2.28, corresponding to the generalized Cohen model $N(I, T')$. With this framing, if \dot{y} is a Harrington real witnessed by the support $D \in [I]^d$, then $\text{supp}(\dot{y}) = D$ as in definition 2.33. We can also consider the action of \mathcal{G} on the Harrington reals. This will be convenient language to state theorem B.8, and it will begin to suggest the connections that we develop in this paper.

Lemma B.7. If \dot{y} is a Harrington real for $\otimes_{i < d} T_i$ and c , witnessed by the support $D \in [I]^d$, and if $\pi \in \mathcal{G}$, then $\pi\dot{y}$ is also a Harrington real for $\otimes_{i < d} T_i$ and c , witnessed by the support $\pi D \in [I]^d$.

In theorem B.8, we take $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}}$ as in definition 2.31.

Theorem B.8. Let the $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$ -name \dot{y} be a Harrington real for $\otimes_{i < d} T_i$ and c , witnessed by the support $D \in [I]^d$. Let $g(\text{green}) = \dot{y}$ and $g(\text{red}) = \check{\omega} \setminus \dot{y}$. For the conditions labeled below, (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

- (i) $q \in T_D$ and $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ witness the following property: for every $m \in \omega$, there are disjoint sets $H_i^m \subseteq I$ of cardinality m , for $i \in D$, so that the conditions $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q \in \mathbb{P}(I, T')$, for $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in D} H_i^m$, are mutually compatible and

$$\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i^m} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q \Vdash \text{``} \bigcap_{\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i^m} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}} g(c') \text{ is infinite,} \text{''}$$

- (ii) $q \in T_D$ and $c' \in \{\text{green, red}\}$ witness the Halpern-Läuchli theorem for T_D and c_D .

Proof. This is proven in [TF95], modulo the fact that we have applied lemma 2.36 to normalize the conditions used in their exposition to be of the form $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}} q$. The details for a similar normalization are given explicitly in section 4 of this paper. \square

The second central idea of Harrington's proof is to search through a $\mathbb{P}(I, T)$ -name \dot{U} for an ultrafilter on ω to identify, for every $m < \omega$, disjoint sets $H_i^m \subseteq I_i$, for $i < d$, a condition $q \in T_D$,

and mutually compatible conditions $\pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}} \leq \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q$, for $\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i \in D} H_i^m$, so that (without loss of generality)

$$\langle \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}}, \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}C(c') \rangle \in \dot{U}.$$

Because 1 forces that \dot{U} is an ultrafilter on ω , this gives (i) from theorem B.8 with $\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i^m} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ in place of $\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i^m} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q$. Using lemma 2.36 to restrict from $\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i^m} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q_{\vec{\alpha}}$ to $\bigcup_{\vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i^m} \pi_{\vec{\alpha}}q$ is the normalization that we mentioned above.

The third central idea in the proof is that, by taking the index set I in $\mathbb{P}(I, T')$ to be large enough, a Ramsey-theoretic argument can guarantee that this search is successful.

As a historical note, one can compare Harrington's proof to a certain style of proof in recursion theory, where one constructs an object with reference to a certain forcing poset. In this type of argument, the forcing relation is used to inform which conditions to incorporate into the object, to guarantee certain desirable features. This can be thought of as conducting a search through a forcing poset, guided by the forcing relation.

APPENDIX C. A PROOF OF LEMMA 4.6 FROM LEMMA 6.8 OF [TF95]

The poset \mathcal{C}_θ and the \mathcal{C}_θ -name \dot{r}_α , defined in [TF95], can be compared to $\mathbb{P}(\theta, 2^{<\omega})$, as in definition 2.25, and the α^{th} Cohen real added by $\mathbb{P}(\theta, 2^{<\omega})$, which we denoted \dot{a}_α in definition 2.29.

Definition C.1 (Todorčević, Farah, [TF95]). Let \mathcal{C}_θ denote the poset of finite partial functions $p : \theta \rightarrow 2$, ordered by reverse-inclusion. For $\alpha < \theta$, define the \mathcal{C}_θ -name \dot{r}_α so that

$$(p \Vdash \dot{r}_\alpha(m) = \check{n}) \iff (\omega\alpha + m \in \text{dom}(p) \wedge p(\omega\alpha + m) = n).$$

In [TF95], the term “isomorphism type” or just “type” is used. We replace this with “TF-type” and so as not to conflict with our use of “type” in definition 4.5.

Definition C.2 (Todorčević, Farah, [TF95]). Two conditions $p, q \in \mathcal{C}_\theta$ are said to be of the same *TF-type* if there is an order-preserving map π from $\text{dom}(p)$ to $\text{dom}(q)$, so that $p(\xi) = q(\pi(\xi))$. We use the term *TF-type* to refer to an equivalence class in \mathcal{C}_θ under this relation.

Note that the notion of TF-type is distinct from the notion of type in definition 4.5, given the difference in the underlying posets \mathcal{C}_θ and $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$, but that these capture the same idea.

Lemma C.3 (Lemma 6.8, [TF95]). *For every TF-type t of a condition in \mathcal{C}_θ and integers m and d , there is an integer $M = M(t, m, d)$ such that for every set $\{p_{\vec{\alpha}} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in M^d\}$ of elements of \mathcal{C}_θ of TF-type t , there exist $H_i \subseteq M$ (for $i < d$) of size m , so that the conditions in $\{p_{\vec{\alpha}} \mid \vec{\alpha} \in \prod_{i < d} H_i\}$ are pairwise compatible.*

Corollary C.4. *Lemma 4.6 holds.*

Proof. Let t be a type in $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ and notice that for every $p, r \in t$ (which is well-defined, since $t \subseteq \mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$ is an equivalence class), $\text{rng}(p) = \text{rng}(r) \subseteq Q$. Let $\text{rng}(t) \subseteq Q$ be the finite range of any condition in t . For every $q \in \text{rng}(t) \subseteq Q$, fix some $t_q \in 2^\omega$, so that for every $q, q' \in \text{rng}(t)$,

$$t_q \parallel t_{q'} \iff q \parallel q'.$$

Define the map

$$f : t \rightarrow \mathcal{C}_\theta$$

by setting $f(p)$ to be the finite partial function

$$f(p) : \bigcup_{\alpha \in \text{supp}(p)} [\omega\alpha, \omega(\alpha + 1)) \rightarrow 2,$$

so that when $p(\alpha) = q$, $f(p) \upharpoonright_{[\omega\alpha, \omega\alpha + \text{ht}(t_q)]}$ is isomorphic to $t_q \in 2^{<\omega}$. This ensures that conditions $p, r \in t$ are compatible iff and only if $f(p), f(r) \in 2^{<\omega}$ are compatible in $2^{<\omega}$.

The map f allows us to translate between lemma C.3 for FT-types in \mathcal{C}_θ and lemma 4.5 for types in $\mathbb{P}(\theta, Q)$, which concludes the proof.

□

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