

Virtual Large Cardinals

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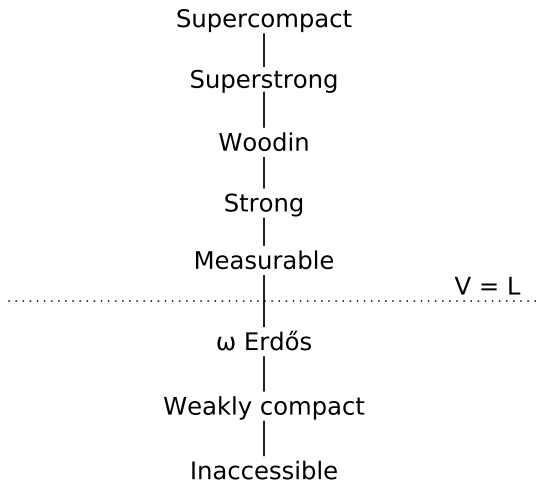
$$\pi: (\mathcal{M}, \in) \rightarrow (\mathcal{N}, \in)$$

Examples

- κ is a **measurable cardinal** if $\mathcal{M} = H_{\kappa^+}$.
- κ is a **θ -strong cardinal** if $\mathcal{M} = H_\theta$, $H_\theta \subseteq \mathcal{N}$ and $\pi(\kappa) > \theta$.

Recall that $x \in H_\theta$ iff $|\text{trcl}(x)| < \theta$. This hierarchy is often more convenient than the V_α 's since $H_\theta \models \text{ZFC}^-$ if θ is regular.

The hierarchy of large cardinals



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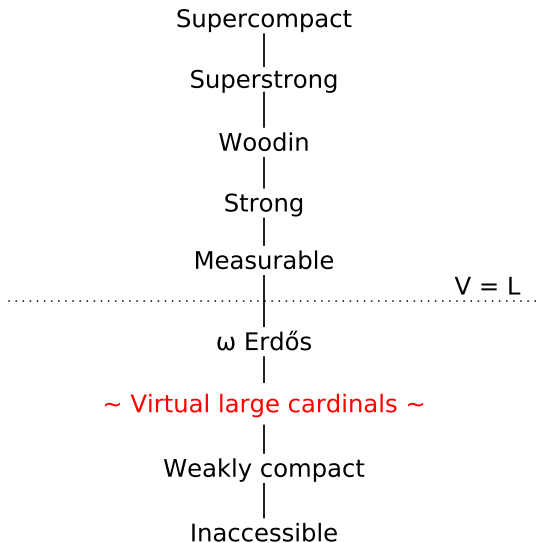
We basically just require that the embeddings exist in a *generic extension* rather than in V :

"Definition"

Let Φ be a large cardinal concept defined via elementary embeddings between *sets*, like the definitions on the previous slide.

Then κ is **virtually** Φ if the same definition holds but where we only require the embeddings exist in a generic extension and that $\mathcal{N} \subseteq V$.

A virtual addition to the hierarchy



Let us attach a **pre-** to our large cardinals if we do not require anything about where the critical point is sent:

Example

κ is **prestrong** if for every regular $\theta > \kappa$ there is an elementary embedding $\pi: (H_\theta, \in) \rightarrow (\mathcal{N}, \in)$ with $\text{crit } \pi = \kappa$ and $H_\theta \subseteq \mathcal{N}$.

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This is really not an interesting concept in the real world:

Proposition (folklore)

For regular cardinals $\kappa < \theta$:

- κ is θ -prestrong iff it is θ -strong
- κ is θ -presupercompact iff it is θ -supercompact

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It is interesting in the virtual world, however:

Theorem (N.)

For regular cardinals $\kappa < \theta$, κ is virtually θ -prestrong iff either

- κ is virtually θ -strong, or
- κ is virtually (θ, ω) -superstrong

Corollary (N.)

Virtually θ -prestrongs are equiconsistent with virtually θ -strongs.

Characterising a phenomenon

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- Virtually prestrongs are equivalent to virtually strongs
- There are no virtually ω -superstrongs.

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- There are no virtually ω -superstrongs.

Note that ω -superstrong cardinals are inconsistent with ZFC!

Definition

Let $\kappa < \theta$ be regular and let A be a class. Then κ is **virtually** (θ, A) -prestrong if there exists a generic elementary embedding

$$\pi: (H_\theta^V, \in, A \cap H_\theta^V) \rightarrow (\mathcal{N}, \in, B)$$

such that $\text{crit } \pi = \kappa$, $H_\theta^V \subseteq \mathcal{N}$, $\mathcal{N} \subseteq V$ and $A \cap H_\theta^V = B \cap H_\theta^V$.

Further, if $\pi(\kappa) > \theta$ then κ is **virtually** (θ, A) -strong.

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Remember that we are looking for a large cardinal notion which is inconsistent in the real world.

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δ is **virtually berkeley** if for every transitive set \mathcal{M} there exists a generic elementary embedding $\pi: \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$ with $\text{crit } \pi < \delta$.

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The real world versions of these are of course inconsistent with ZFC, but are currently being investigated in a choiceless context.

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Definition

Say that On is **virtually (pre)woodin** if for every class A there exists a virtually A -(pre)strong cardinal κ .

Theorem (N.)

The following are equivalent:

- On is virtually prewoodin iff it is virtually woodin
- There are no virtually berkeley cardinals

Question

Is the existence of a virtually berkeley cardinal equivalent to the statement that, for every class A , every virtually A -prestrong is virtually A -strong?

Question

Are virtually ω -superstrongs equivalent to virtually berkeleys?

Wilson (2018) has shown this to be true in L .

Thank you for your attention.

