

Virtual large cardinals

European Set Theory Conference, Vienna

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July 2019



**ALUMNI
AND FRIENDS**

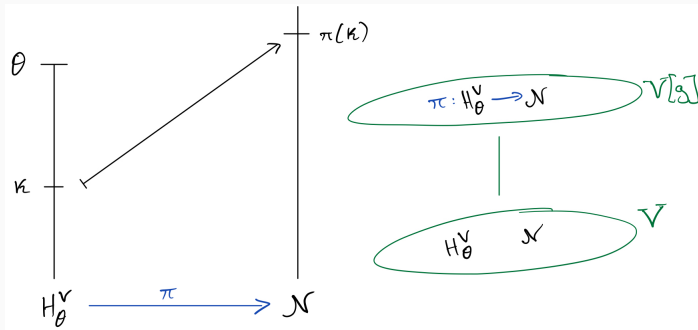
EPSRC

Engineering and Physical Sciences
Research Council

What are they?

Rough definition

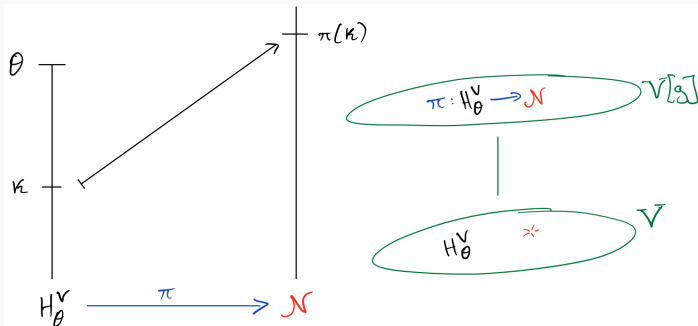
A large cardinal κ defined via *set-sized* elementary embeddings is **virtual** if the elementary embeddings exist in a generic extension.



What are they?

Rough definition

A large cardinal κ defined via *set-sized* elementary embeddings is **generic** if the elementary embeddings **and the target model** exist in a generic extension.



Why should we care?

Theorem (Schindler '00)

A virtually strong cardinal is equiconsistent with $\text{Th}(L(\mathbb{R}))$ being unchangeable by proper forcing.

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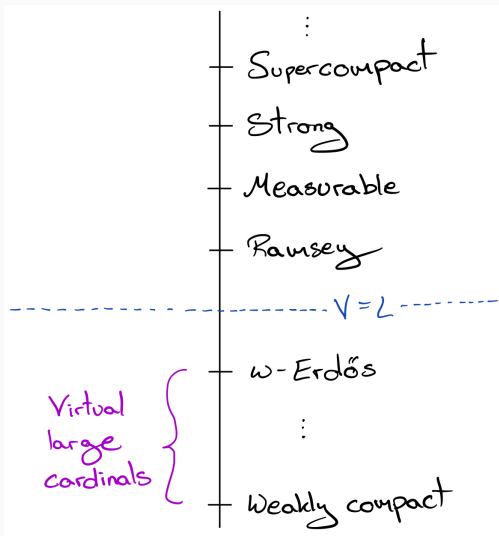
Theorem (Schindler-Wilson '18)

A virtually Shelah cardinal is equiconsistent with every universally Baire set of reals having the perfect set property.

Theorem (Wilson '19)

A virtually Vopěnka cardinal is equiconsistent with $\Theta = \omega_2$ and Σ_2^1 being the class of all ω_1 -Suslin sets.

Where are they?



How do they behave?

Theorem (Gitman)

Virtually strongs are equivalent to virtually supercompacts.

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Theorem (N.)

Virtually measurables are equiconsistent with virtually strongs.

Game interlude

I

II

Game interlude

I \mathcal{M}_0
II

1. $\mathcal{M}_\alpha \prec H_\theta$ is a κ -sized model of ZFC^- containing $\kappa+1$

Game interlude

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{I} \quad \mathcal{M}_0 \\ \text{II} \quad \mu_0 \end{array}$$

1. $\mathcal{M}_\alpha \prec H_\theta$ is a κ -sized model of ZFC^- containing $\kappa+1$
2. μ_α is an \mathcal{M}_α -normal \mathcal{M}_α -measure on κ such that $\text{Ult}(\mathcal{M}_\alpha, \mu_\alpha)$ is wellfounded

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4. We take **unions** at limit rounds

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Game interlude

| | | | | |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|---------|----------------------|
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| II | μ_0 | μ_1 | \dots | μ_γ |

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6. Player II wins iff they can continue playing all rounds
7. IMPORTANT REMARK: The \mathcal{M}_α 's are **not** necessarily transitive!
8. This game is called $\mathcal{G}_\gamma^\theta(\kappa)$. If we restrict I to only add $<|\gamma|$ sets at a time then we call the game $\mathcal{C}_\gamma^\theta(\kappa)$.

How do they behave level by level?

Theorem (Schindler-N.)

κ is generically θ -measurable iff II wins $\mathcal{C}_\omega^\theta(\kappa)$.

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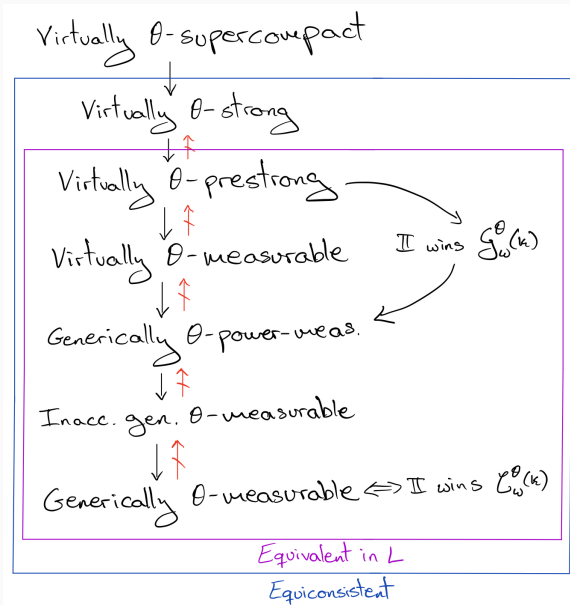
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Theorem (Schindler-N.)

If κ is virtually θ -prestrong then II wins $\mathcal{G}_\omega^\theta(\kappa)$, and if II wins $\mathcal{G}_\omega^\theta(\kappa)$ then κ is generically θ -power-measurable.

How do they behave level by level?



1. Are virtually θ -strongs equivalent to virtually θ -supercompacts?

Future work

1. Are virtually θ -strongs equivalent to virtually θ -supercompacts?
2. Level-by-level behaviour in larger core models?

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5. Virtualising small embedding cardinals like Ramsey cardinals and below?
6. Indestructibility properties?