

Stepan.

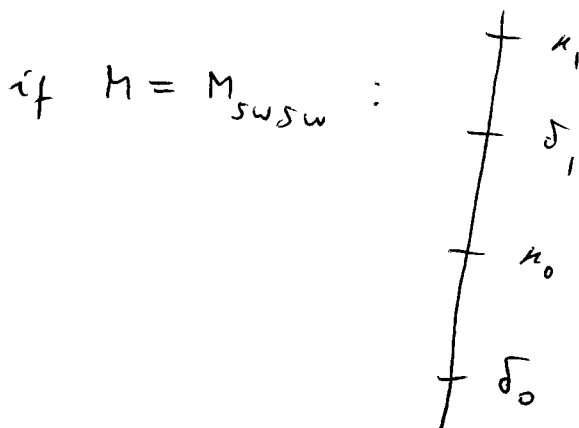
varsovian models with more woodin
cardinals.

Let \bar{M} be the sharp for a strong cardinal with unboundedly many woodin below, and let M be the result of shooting \bar{M} 's top measure out of the universe.

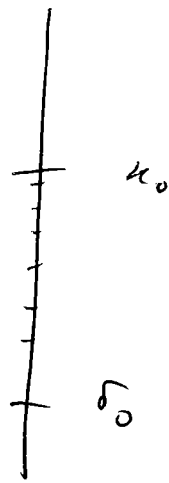
reminders: an M model W of V is a ground of V iff there is some forcing $P \in W$ and some $g \ P\text{-}g.\ / W$ s.t. $W[g] = V$.

the mantle of V is the intersection of all grounds, written \mathbb{M} .

goal: determine \mathbb{M}^M .



our current M :



Consider the following directed graph :

$$(P, \pi_{P\bar{P}} : P, \bar{P} \in \mathbb{F}) ,$$

and \mathbb{F} consists of models $P = P^M(u(\vec{u}))$,

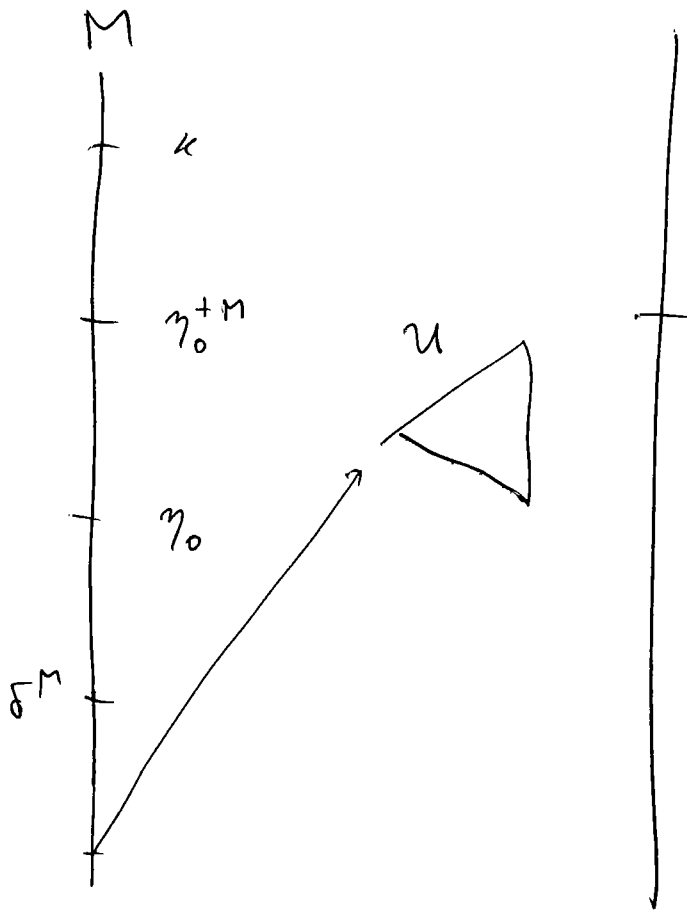
where \vec{u} is a seq. of normal trees

s.t. (roughly)

- u_0 is ~~at~~ on M and lies below $\delta^M =$ the least woodin of M
- there is a seq. $\gamma_0 < \dots < \gamma_n < \aleph^M$ of cutpoints of M
- $ch(u_k) = \gamma_k^{+M} = \delta(u_k)$

- $\mathcal{P}^M(\mathcal{u}(u_k))$ is a proper class + has $\delta(u_k)$ as a wooden cardinal
- if $k > 0$, u_{k-1} lies on $\mathcal{P}^M(\mathcal{u}(u_{k-1}))$ + is below $\delta(u_{k-1})$.

example:



if $b =$ the true branch
the u ,

$$\mathcal{u}_b^u = \mathcal{P}^M(\mathcal{u}(u))$$

$$\delta(u) = \eta_0^{+M}$$

while the models $P \in \bar{F}$ are
 "visible" in M , the branches/embeddings
 are not. but we can approximate a
 system in M by

$$\left(P, \hat{\pi}_{P, \bar{P}} : P, \bar{P} \in \bar{F} \right)$$

which yields the same direct lin,
 say M_∞ .

clai. let W be a fund of M .

then M_∞ is definable in W .

why? fix a generic g s.t. $W[g] = M$,

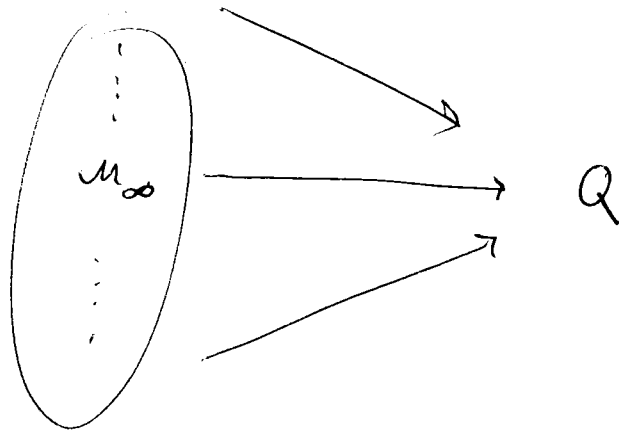
fix λ large enough + generic forms

$$h, \bar{h} \in \text{Col}(w, \lambda) \text{ s.t. } W[h] = M[\bar{h}].$$

M_∞ is fully in M and all

of its generic extensions.

contribute in $W(h)$ all "suitable" candidates for M_∞ :



$Q \in W$, verify that for all suff. thin thick classes Γ, Γ' in W ,

$$\text{Hull}^Q(\Gamma) \stackrel{\sim}{=} M_\infty.$$

hence M_∞ is in W . \dagger

once again, let, for $p \in \text{OR}$,

$$p^* = \min \{ \pi_{p, \infty}(p) : p \in \bar{F} \}.$$

the map $p \mapsto p^*$ is definite in M .

by the last exercise in ralf's talk,

we now get

$$\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{L}[M_{\infty}, \rho \mapsto \rho^*]$$

is a ground of M .

can show that $\mathcal{V} \subset P$ for all $P \in \mathcal{F}$.

to see that \mathcal{V} is the C -minimal
ground of M , hence $\mathcal{V} = \mathcal{M}^M$, (here also
the bedrock), it now remains to be

seen that $\rho \mapsto \rho^*$ is dy. in
all grounds.

and to see this, we need to see that
for any given ground W of M ,

M_{∞} is fully it. in W .

first let's see that $M_{\infty} \upharpoonright_{\mathcal{F}} M_{\infty}$

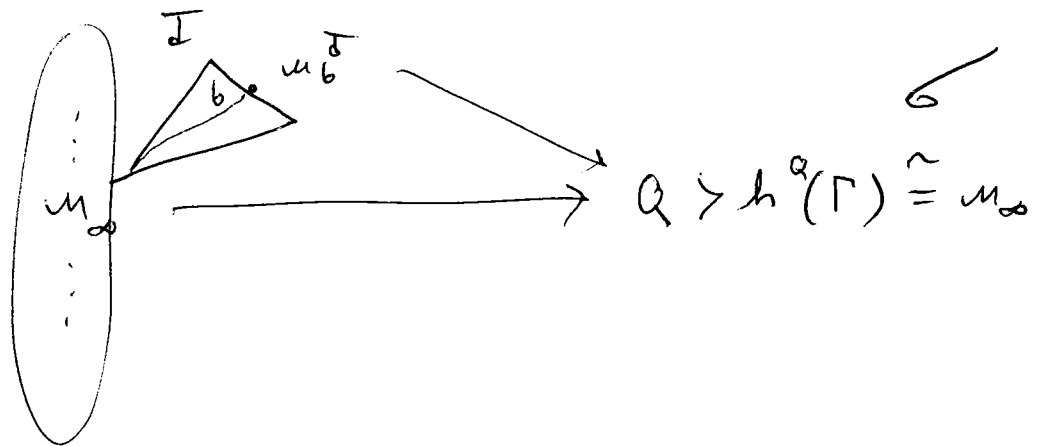
is dense in W .

fix a large ϵ + gen. trees

$$h, \bar{h} \in C_n(u, \delta) \text{ s.t.}$$

$$W[h] = M[\bar{h}]$$

in $W[h]$, contract all "suitable" candidates for μ_∞ to a common point Q .



fix a tree Γ lying on $\mu_\infty / \delta^{\mu_\infty}$ and arrange that for $b =$ the tree branch thru Γ , there is an embedding

$$k: \mu_b^\Gamma \longrightarrow Q$$

$$\text{s.t. } k \circ i_b^\Gamma \upharpoonright \mu_\infty / \delta^{\mu_\infty} = \sigma \upharpoonright \mu_\infty / \delta^{\mu_\infty}$$

—

since $\rho \mapsto \rho^*$ can be reconstructed
for $(\rho \mapsto \rho^*) \upharpoonright \delta^{M_\infty}$, we actually
get that \mathcal{L} is the bedrock of M .

Remarks: M_∞ is fully iterable in
 M and all its gen. extensions.