

Paul Larson, Ralf Schindler, Linzhen Wu  
Addendum to "NS<sub>w<sub>1</sub></sub> is not  $\Pi_1$  definable"

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Modulo well-known results, the arguments of that paper may be simplified; Theorem 1 may also be slightly strengthened, as follows.

Theorem 1\* (BMM +  $\exists$  a Woodin cardinal) There is no  $A \subset w_1$  and no  $\Sigma_1$  formula  $\varphi$  in the language  $\mathcal{L}_E$  of set theory s.t. for all  $S \in \mathcal{P}(w_1)$ ,  $S$  is stationary iff  $\varphi(S, A)$ .

Proof: Let  $S_0 = \{X < H_{w_2} : \overline{X} = N_1, X \text{ is transitive}\}$ , a stationary set. Let  $g$  be  $\mathbb{P}_{< \delta}$ -generic over  $V$ ,  $\delta$  being a Woodin cardinal,  $\mathbb{P}_{< \delta}$  being the associated full stationary tower; let  $S \in g$ .

Then if

$$j: V \rightarrow M \subset V[g]$$

is the generic elementary embedding given by

$g$ ,  $M$  transitive,  $j'' H_{w_2} \in j(S_0)$ , so that

$$\text{crit}(j) = \omega_2^V.$$

We have  $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap V \in M$ : By BMM,

$2^{\aleph_1} = \aleph_2^*$ , so let  $f: \omega_2 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap V$  be bijective,

$f \in V$ . Then  $j(f) \upharpoonright \omega_2^V = f$ , and  $j(f) \in M$ , so

$$\mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap V = \text{ran}(f) \in M.$$

By  $MA_{\omega_1}$ ,  $NS_{\omega_1}$  is not  $\omega_1$ -dense. This was shown by A.D. Taylor, see [Tay79]; see also e.g. Lemma 6.51 of [Woo99]. As

$\mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap V$  has size  $\overline{\omega_2^V} = \aleph_1$  in  $M$ , there

is then some stationary set  $S \subset \omega_1$  in  $M$

s.t.  $T \setminus S$  is stationary for all stationary

$$T \in \mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap V.$$

By  $\langle \delta^M \cap V \rangle \subset M$ , it is still true in

$V \langle \delta^M \rangle$  that  $S$  is stationary and  $T \setminus S$  is stationary for all stationary  $T \in \mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap V$ .

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\*) This is a theorem of Todorcevic.

We may then continue as in the proof  
 of theorem 1 of "NS $_{\omega_1}$  is not  $\Pi_1$  definable,"  
 see pp. 4 bottom - 6.  $\rightarrow$

The same simplification may be applied in the  
 proof of theorem 2 of "NS $_{\omega_1}$  is not  $\Pi_1$  definable."

If  $p, q \in \mathbb{P}_{\max}$ ,  $q <_{\mathbb{P}_{\max}} p$  as being witnessed by  
 $i: p \rightarrow p^*$ , then  $\overline{p^*} = \dot{x}_1$  in  $q$ , hence by  
 $q \models MA_{\omega_1}$ , there is a ~~positive~~ positive set  $S$  in  
 $q$  such that  $T \setminus S$  is positive for all positive  
 $T \in p^*$  (here, "positive" refers to the distinguished  
 ideal  $I_{\mathcal{I}}^{\dagger}$  of  $q$ ; [Tay79] shows there is no  
 $\omega_1$ -dense normal ideal under  $MA_{\omega_1}$ ). We may then  
 let  $L = \{X \in \mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \cap q : \exists Y \in I_{\mathcal{I}}^{\dagger} X \setminus S \subset Y\}$ , and proceed  
 from there as on pp. 9-10 of "NS $_{\omega_1}$  is not  $\Pi_1$  definable."

[Tay79] A.D. Taylor, "Regularity properties of ideals  
 and ultrafilters," Ann. Math. Logic 16 (1979), pp. 33-55.

[Woo99] W.H. Woodin, "The axiom of determinacy,  
 forcing axioms, and the nonstationary ideal," de Gruyter 1999.