

A PROOF OF PROJECTIVE DETERMINACY

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0. INTRODUCTION

Let ω be the set of all natural numbers. ${}^\omega\omega$ is the set of all functions from ω to ω . We regard ${}^\omega\omega$ as a topological space by giving it the product of the discrete topology. (With this topology it is homeomorphic to the irrationals.) A subset of the finite product ${}^j({}^\omega\omega)$ is *projective* if it comes from an open subset of some ${}^k({}^\omega\omega)$ via repeated applications of projection and complementation. The projective sets admit a natural hierarchy: a set is Σ_0^1 iff it is open, Π_n^1 iff it is the complement of a Σ_n^1 set, and Σ_{n+1}^1 iff it is the projection of a Π_n^1 set.

Although the projective sets are in some sense simply definable, many questions concerning them cannot be answered within ZFC, the standard system of axioms for set theory. In general, ZFC gives a good theory of Borel sets, decides some questions concerning Π_1^1 and Π_2^1 sets, and decides little about Π_3^1 and beyond. For example, while ZFC proves that all Π_1^1 sets are Lebesgue measurable (Lusin, cf. [12, p. 105]), it neither proves nor refutes the assertion that all Π_2^1 sets are Lebesgue measurable (Gödel, Solovay; cf. [3, pp. 528, 537]). The situation is similar with regard to other “regularity” properties of projective sets, for example the Baire property and the property of either being countable or containing a perfect subset. In a different direction, ZFC proves that all Π_1^1 relations admit Π_1^1 selection functions (Novikov, Kondo; cf. [12, p. 227]), but does not decide whether all Π_2^1 relations admit projective selection functions (Levy [6]).

There is, nevertheless, a fundamental regularity hypothesis concerning projective sets, one which seems to decide all of the open questions about them. To each set Y and each $A \subseteq {}^\omega Y$ is associated a two-person infinite game played

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as follows:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} I & & y_0 & & & y_2 & & \cdots \\ II & & & & y_1 & & & y_3 & & \cdots \end{array}$$

Each y_i must belong to Y . I wins a play of the game if and only if $\langle y_i \mid i \in \omega \rangle \in A$. The notions of *strategy* and *winning strategy* for the game associated with A (and Y) are defined in the natural way. A is *determined* (as a subset of ${}^\omega Y$) if one of the two players has a winning strategy for the associated game. Π_n^1 determinacy is the assertion that all Π_n^1 subsets of ${}^\omega \omega$ are determined; projective determinacy, or PD, is the assertion that all projective subsets of ${}^\omega \omega$ are determined.

During the last 25 years or so, descriptive set theorists have shown that PD settles all the classical questions about projective sets left undecided by ZFC.

The earliest results concerned the regularity properties: PD implies all projective sets are Lebesgue measurable (Mycielski, Swierczkowski), have the Baire property (Banach, Mazur), and either are countable or have a perfect subset (Davis) (cf. [12, pp. 295–301]). Later, through the work of Kechris, Moschovakis, and others, it was shown that, under PD, the deepest methods and results of the classical theory can be generalized and extended to the whole of the projective hierarchy. For example, Moschovakis found the proper generalization of the classical sieves on Π_1^1 sets (a basic tool for dealing with such sets), and showed that under PD Π_{2n+1}^1 sets admit such “generalized sieves.” As a consequence, Π_{2n+1}^1 relations admit Π_{2n+1}^1 selection functions [12, p. 317]. The theory of projective sets one gets from PD generalizes in a natural way the theory of Borel, Π_1^1 , and Π_2^1 sets one gets from ZFC; indeed, with the benefit of hindsight we can regard much of the latter theory as based on Π_0^1 determinacy, which is provable in ZFC (Gale and Stewart; cf. [12, p. 289]).

Because of the richness and coherence of its consequences, one would like to derive PD itself from more fundamental principles concerning sets in general, principles whose justification is more direct.

We know of one proper extension of ZFC which is as well justified as ZFC itself, namely ZFC + “ZFC is consistent.” Extrapolating wildly, we are led to *strong reflection principles*, also known as *large cardinal hypotheses*. (One can fill in some intermediate steps.) These principles assert that certain properties of the universe V of all sets are shared by, or “reflect to,” initial segments V_α of the cumulative hierarchy of sets. (Reflecting reflection, we get ordinals κ such that certain properties of V_κ reflect to smaller V_α ’s. This is the form of the principles below.) Reflection principles have some motivation analogous to that for the axioms of ZFC themselves, and indeed the axioms of infinity and replacement of ZFC are equivalent to a reflection schema (Levy, Montague; cf. [5]).

The principles of interest to us assert the existence of nontrivial elementary embeddings j of the universe V into transitive classes M . The greater the

resemblance between M and V , the stronger the principle. ($M = V$ is impossible by a result of Kunen; cf. [3, p. 314]). The *critical point* of such an embedding j or $\text{crit}(j)$, is the least ordinal α such that $j(\alpha) \neq \alpha$. To see the reflection inherent in such a principle, notice that if P is a property of $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$, and M resembles V enough that $P(\kappa)$ is true in M , then M satisfies $(\exists \alpha < j(\kappa))P(\alpha)$, so that if j is elementary with respect to P , V satisfies $(\exists \alpha < \kappa)P(\alpha)$.

The “large cardinal” associated to an elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ is its critical point; the more M resembles V , the larger this cardinal must be. A cardinal κ is *measurable* iff $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$ for some nontrivial elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$. A cardinal κ is *superstrong* iff $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$ for some nontrivial elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with $V_{j(\kappa)} \subseteq M$. A cardinal κ is *ω -huge* iff $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$ for some nontrivial elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with $V_{j_\omega(\kappa)} \subseteq M$, where $j_\omega(\kappa) = \sup\{j(\kappa), j(j(\kappa)), j(j(j(\kappa))), \dots\}$. By Kunen’s result there is no nontrivial elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with $V_{j_\omega(\kappa)+1} \subseteq M$.

The first indication that large cardinals are connected with determinacy was Solovay’s proof (cf. [3, p. 556]) that PD implies there is an inner model with a measurable cardinal. This suggested that large cardinal hypotheses would be necessary in proving determinacy. Results of Gaifman, Rowbottom, and Solovay suggested they might suffice, and indeed in [7] Martin showed that the existence of a measurable cardinal implies Π_1^1 determinacy. The next natural target was Π_2^1 determinacy. By extending Solovay’s arguments, Martin, Simms, and Green showed that small fragments of Π_2^1 determinacy imply the existence of inner models with many measurable cardinals. Thus one needed a hypothesis stronger than the existence of many measurables in order to prove Π_2^1 determinacy.

During the ten years between [7] and [8] considerable effort was devoted to deriving Π_2^1 determinacy from the existence of supercompact cardinals, a hypothesis slightly more powerful than the existence of superstrong cardinals. There was no success. Then Martin [8] showed that the existence of ω -huge cardinals implies Π_2^1 determinacy. Although the hypothesis seemed outlandishly strong, the proof looked natural to descriptive set theorists. This and the earlier failure with supercompacts and the like led to a general opinion that the existence of an ω -huge cardinal was a necessary hypothesis for Π_2^1 determinacy. This opinion was reinforced by subsequent work of Woodin, who showed that PD (and more) follows from large cardinal hypotheses somewhat stronger than the existence of an ω -huge cardinal. It seemed one had only to wait for the inner model theory to reach these very large cardinals in order actually to prove them necessary for PD. Unfortunately, the inner model theory had bogged down well below superstrongs.

It came as a great surprise when Woodin [13], using freshly minted techniques of Foreman, Magidor, and Shelah [2], showed that the existence of supercompact cardinals implies all projective sets are Lebesgue measurable. This meant

that if there are inner models with supercompact cardinals which resemble in certain very basic ways the known inner models with measurable cardinals and the like, then these models with supercompacts must be quite complicated—too complicated to construct under the hypothesis of PD. If the pattern of connection between large cardinals and determinacy that was known in detail at the level of Π_1^1 determinacy and slightly beyond were to persist, this meant that supercompact cardinals must imply PD. In fact, Woodin and Shelah soon lowered the large cardinal hypothesis for the Lebesgue measurability of projective sets below superstrongs. In particular, Woodin showed that the existence of n “Woodin cardinals” (as they are now known) with a measurable above them all implies that all Π_{n+2}^1 sets are Lebesgue measurable. If the earlier pattern were to persist, this meant that the existence of n Woodin cardinals with a measurable above them all must imply Π_{n+1}^1 determinacy.

In this paper we show that this is in fact the case. Thus the existence of infinitely many Woodin cardinals implies PD. We also give the proof, using a result of Woodin, that every set in $L(\mathcal{R})$ is determined if there are infinitely many Woodin cardinals with a measurable cardinal above them all.

Our large cardinal hypotheses are essentially weakest possible. For the case of Π_2^1 determinacy, we show this in [11] by getting an inner model for a Woodin cardinal in which Π_2^1 determinacy fails. Similar results can be proved for higher levels of the projective hierarchy. More recently Woodin has shown that, e.g. Π_2^1 determinacy implies that there is an inner model for a Woodin cardinal, and he has gotten some equiconsistency results relating determinacy and Woodin cardinals.

As the foregoing capsule history of determinacy proofs suggests, the authors owe a great debt to the work of Foreman, Magidor, Shelah, and Woodin. Nevertheless, the technical ideas in our proof have no relation to that work. We arrived at our proof by asking what it is about Woodin cardinals that makes their inner models so complicated. In earlier work on inner model theory, there had arisen the worry that superstrong cardinals might generate complicated “iteration trees” (cf. §3). It turns out that Woodin cardinals generate such trees, and, while this is a problem for inner model theory, it can be used to prove determinacy. Our proof also makes heavy use of the connection between determinacy and homogeneous trees and of the method for constructing homogeneous trees of [9].

For more on the background of our theorems, as well as condensed versions of some of the proofs, see [10].

We have tried to make this paper fairly self-contained. Thus in §1 we develop the theory of the ultrapowers given by towers of measures and especially the theory of extenders in some detail, although we are presenting mostly material familiar to large cardinal experts. Similarly, in §2 we develop the theory of homogeneous trees from the beginning, a theory well known to experts in determinacy. The reader needs: for §1 a familiarity with axiomatic set theory at the

level of an introductory graduate course and an acquaintance with measurable cardinals (with the ultrapowers they give and with Rowbottom's Theorem); for §2 the definition of the projective hierarchy and the normal form for Π_1^1 sets in terms of well-orderings. At the end of §2 we state our Main Theorem, using the concepts introduced in §2 and the bare definition of Woodin cardinals. We then deduce the determinacy results mentioned above. The rest of the paper is devoted to proving the Main Theorem. In §3 we introduce and study our principal technical concept: that of *iteration trees*. In §4 we develop the theory of Woodin cardinals, relating them to other large cardinals and showing how they can be used to generate iteration trees. The results of §§3 and 4 are combined in §5 to prove the Main Theorem. No new assumptions of knowledge on the part of the reader are made in §§3–5.

In order to avoid technicalities that might obscure the intuitive ideas, we have made free use of proper classes. The reader who would like not to think about technicalities but who nevertheless wants to regard the paper as proving results in a definite formal theory should think of Kelley-Morse set theory as the working theory of the paper. With one exception, everything we do obviously makes sense and goes through in KM. (We explain how to deal with the exception when it arises.) Actually all our uses of proper classes could be eliminated, since we need apply our lemmas about proper classes only to certain specific classes, so our main results are provable in ZFC. We shall occasionally make comments about our uses of proper classes.

Our exposition has been influenced by a set of lectures given by Matthew Foreman on our results in 1985. Readers familiar with notes from those lectures should be warned, however, that the proof, the concepts, and the terminology are somewhat changed.

1. EXTENDERS

In this section we assemble various concepts and facts from the theory of large cardinals.

Convention. Throughout this paper we shall mean by a *measure* on a set X a function $\mu : \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ (where $\mathcal{P}(X)$ is the power set of X) which is finitely additive and satisfies $\mu(X) = 1$. By a *measure* we mean a measure on some set.

Later in the paper we shall have to deal with ultrapowers with respect to two kinds of towers of measures: *extenders* and sequences of measures associated with *homogeneous trees*. A bit of the theory of these two kinds of ultrapowers can be developed in a common framework, and that will be our first task. Our framework will be just general enough to cover our two examples.

Let D be a directed nonempty set of sets: if $a, b \in D$ then there is a $c \in D$ such that $a \cup b \subseteq c$. Suppose that Z is a set and $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle$ is such that

- (1) each μ_a is a countably additive measure on ${}^a Z = \{f \mid f : a \rightarrow Z\}$;

(2) the μ_a are compatible: if $a \subseteq b$ and $\mu_a(X) = 1$, then

$$\mu_b(\{f \mid f \upharpoonright a \in X\}) = 1.$$

We wish to define the *ultrapower* (of the universe V) by $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle$. (This will really be a direct limit of ultrapowers rather than an ultrapower proper, but calling it an “ultrapower” is by now standard.) Suppose $F : {}^a Z \rightarrow V$ and $G : {}^b Z \rightarrow V$ with $a, b \in D$. We say

$$F \sim G \Leftrightarrow \mu_c(\{h \mid F(h \upharpoonright a) = G(h \upharpoonright b)\}) = 1$$

for some $c \supseteq a \cup b$ with $c \in D$ (iff, by directedness and compatibility, $\mu_c(\{h \mid F(h \upharpoonright a) = G(h \upharpoonright b)\}) = 1$ for all $c \supseteq a \cup b$ with $c \in D$). Let $\llbracket F \rrbracket$ be the set of all members of minimal rank of the equivalence class of F with respect to the equivalence relation \sim . For $F : {}^a Z \rightarrow V$ and $G : {}^b Z \rightarrow V$, let $\llbracket F \rrbracket E \llbracket G \rrbracket \Leftrightarrow \mu_c(\{h \mid F(h \upharpoonright a) \in G(h \upharpoonright b)\}) = 1$ for some (all) $c \supseteq a \cup b$. The *ultrapower* by $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle$, $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ is the proper class model for the language of set theory whose domain is the class of $\llbracket F \rrbracket$ such that $(\exists a \in D)(F : {}^a Z \rightarrow V)$, with “ \in ” interpreted by E . (The only models we shall deal with in this paper are models for the language of set theory, sometimes with constants added.)

Łoś’s Theorem holds for our ultrapower construction: For any formula $\varphi(v_1, \dots, v_n)$ and any F_1, \dots, F_n , $\varphi[\llbracket F_1 \rrbracket, \dots, \llbracket F_n \rrbracket]$ holds in $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ if and only if $\mu_c(\{h \mid \varphi[F_1(h \upharpoonright a_1), \dots, F_n(h \upharpoonright a_n)]$ holds in $V\}) = 1$, for some (all) $c \supseteq \cup_{1 \leq j \leq n} a_j$, where ${}^{a_j} Z = \text{domain}(F_j)$. Thus we get an elementary embedding $i = i_{\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle}$ with $i : V \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$. (Note our systematic abuse of notation: we do not distinguish between a model and its domain unless there is a possibility of confusion. Thus we write V above, meaning the proper class model $(V; \in)$, and we often write $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ or the like when we are talking of the domain of this model.) i is defined by $i(x) = \llbracket c_x^a \rrbracket$ for some (all) $a \in D$, where $c_x^a(f) = x$.

$\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ may or may not be wellfounded. If it is wellfounded, then it is isomorphic to a unique transitive class by a unique isomorphism.

Convention. If $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ is wellfounded, we let $\llbracket F \rrbracket$ be, not the equivalence class of F , but rather its image under the isomorphism. (It is usual to use “Ult” in this way; what is unusual is our use of “Ult” for the literal ultrapower in the nonwellfounded case.) This convention applies also to ordinary ultrapowers by single measures. (These are always wellfounded for countably additive measures.)

There is an alternative way of building the ultrapower by $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle$. For each $a \in D$ we can form the ordinary ultrapower $\text{Ult}(V; \mu_a)$. Since μ_a is countably additive, $\text{Ult}(V; \mu_a)$ is by our convention a transitive class. We have the elementary embedding $i_{\mu_a} : V \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \mu_a)$ given by $i_{\mu_a}(x) = \llbracket c_x^a \rrbracket_{\mu_a}$. (We use the subscript μ_a to indicate in what ultrapower c_x^a is representing the object.) For $a, b \in D$ with $a \subseteq b$, let

$$j_{a,b} : \text{Ult}(V; \mu_a) \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \mu_b)$$

be given by $j_{a,b}(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{\mu_a}) = \llbracket F' \rrbracket_{\mu_b}$, where $F'(g) = F(g \upharpoonright a)$. By compatibility, the functions $j_{a,b}$ are well-defined and are elementary embeddings.

$$(\langle \text{Ult}(V, \mu_a) \mid a \in D \rangle, \langle j_{a,b} \mid a \subseteq b \ \& \ a \in D \ \& \ b \in D \rangle)$$

is a directed system of models and elementary embeddings. Let $(\langle M, < j_{a,\infty} \mid a \in D \rangle)$ be the direct limit of this system. M is canonically isomorphic to $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$. We shall not distinguish notationally between these two objects. Note that if the empty set $\emptyset \in D$, then $i_{\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle}$ corresponds to $j_{\emptyset, \infty}$.

Lemma 1.1. *The following are equivalent.*

- (a) *The ultrapower by $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle$ is not wellfounded.*
- (b) *There are a countable $D' \subseteq D$ and $\langle X_a \mid a \in D' \rangle$ with $\mu_a(X_a) = 1$ for each $a \in D'$ such that there is no $f : \bigcup D' \rightarrow Z$ with $f \upharpoonright a \in X_a$ for all $a \in D'$.*

Moreover, if D is countable then (a) and (b) are equivalent to:

- (c) *There is $\langle X_a \mid a \in D \rangle$ with each $\mu_a(X_a) = 1$ such that there is no $f : \bigcup D \rightarrow Z$ with $(\forall a \in D) f \upharpoonright a \in X_a$.*

Proof. We first show (a) \Rightarrow (b). Let $\langle \llbracket F_i \rrbracket \mid i \in \omega \rangle$ be an infinite descending sequence of “ordinals” of $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$. For each $i \in \omega$, let $F_i : {}^{a_i}Z \rightarrow \text{ON}$ with $a_i \in D$. By directedness and compatibility, we may assume that $i \leq j \Rightarrow a_i \subseteq a_j$. Let $D' = \{a_i \mid i \in \omega\}$. Let $X_{a_0} = {}^{a_0}Z$ and let $X_{a_{i+1}} = \{f \in {}^{a_{i+1}}Z \mid F_{i+1}(f) < F_i(f \upharpoonright a_i)\}$. Clearly $\mu_{a_i}(X_{a_i}) = 1$ for each i . Suppose $f : \bigcup_{i \in \omega} a_i \rightarrow Z$ and $f \upharpoonright a_i \in X_{a_i}$ for all $i \in \omega$. Then $F_{i+1}(f \upharpoonright a_{i+1}) < F_i(f \upharpoonright a_i)$ for each i , giving us an infinite descending sequence of ordinals in V and so a contradiction.

Now let us show (b) \Rightarrow (a). Let D' and $\langle X_a \mid a \in D' \rangle$ witness (b). Let $D' = \{a_i \mid i \in \omega\}$. By directedness, compatibility, and countable additivity, we may assume that $i \leq j \Rightarrow a_i \subseteq a_j$ and that whenever $i \leq j$ & $f \in X_{a_i}$ then $f \upharpoonright a_i \in X_{a_i}$. Let

$$T = \{ \langle f_i \mid i < n \rangle \mid n \in \omega \ \& \ (\exists f)(f : a_{n-1} \rightarrow Z \ \& \ (\forall i < n) f_i = f \upharpoonright a_i) \ \& \ (\forall i < n) f_i \in X_{a_i} \}.$$

If we partially order T by $s_1 < s_2 \Leftrightarrow s_1$ properly extends s_2 , then $(T, <)$ is a wellfounded partial ordering. Let

$$F_n(f) = \text{rank}_T \{ \langle f_i \mid i < n+1 \rangle \mid (\forall i < n+1) (f_i = f \upharpoonright a_i) \}$$

for $f \in X_{a_n}$, where $\text{rank}_T(s)$ is defined inductively for $s \in T$ by

$$\text{rank}_T(s) = \sup \{ \text{rank}_T(s') + 1 \mid s' \text{ properly extends } s \ \& \ s' \in T \}.$$

The $\llbracket F_n \rrbracket$ form an infinite descending sequence of ordinals of $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$.

(b) \Rightarrow (c) in general. To see this let D' and $\langle X_a \mid a \in D' \rangle$ witness B . For $a \in D' - D$ let $X_a = {}^a Z$. $\langle X_a \mid a \in D \rangle$ witnesses (c). If D is countable, obviously (c) \Rightarrow (b). \square

Iterations. We need to consider not just ultrapowers and their elementary embeddings but also iterated ultrapowers and the associated iterations of embeddings. First we prove two simple very general facts.

Lemma 1.2. *Let M_k , $k \in \omega$, be transitive proper class models of ZFC and let $\langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle$ be such that each $i_{m,n} : M_m \rightarrow M_n$ is an elementary embedding and such that $i_{n,p} \circ i_{m,n} = i_{m,p}$ for $m \leq n \leq p$, where \circ denotes composition. Let $(M_\infty, \langle i_{k,\infty} \mid k \in \omega \rangle)$ be the direct limit of the system $(\langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$.*

- (a) M_∞ is illfounded if and only if there are ordinals β_k , $k \in \omega$, with each $\beta_k \in M_k$ and $(m < n \Rightarrow i_{m,n}(\beta_m) > \beta_n)$.
- (b) Assume $M_0 = V$. Let $e_k \in M_k$ for each $k \in \omega$. Define measures ν_k as follows:

$$\nu_k(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle i_{m,k}(e_m) \mid m < k \rangle \in i_{0,k}(X).$$

The ν_k are compatible and they are κ -complete, where κ is the smallest critical point of the $i_{m,n}$. Moreover, $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \nu_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle)$ is wellfounded if M_∞ is wellfounded.

Proof. (a) If the β_k 's exist, then $\langle i_{m,\infty}(\beta_m) \mid m \in \omega \rangle$ is an infinite descending sequence of ordinals of M_∞ . Suppose then that M_∞ is illfounded, and let us show that the β_k 's exist. Let $\langle b_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ be an infinite descending sequence of ordinals of M_∞ . Let γ_k and m_k be such that $i_{m_k,\infty}(\gamma_k) = b_k$. We may assume without loss of generality that $m_0 = 0$ and $k_1 < k_2 \Rightarrow m_{k_1} < m_{k_2}$. For $0 \leq q < m_{k+1} - m_k$, let $\beta_{m_k+q} = i_{m_k,m_k+q}(\omega \cdot \gamma_k + m_{k+1} - m_k - q)$.

(b) The compatibility of the ν_k is easily verified, as is the κ -completeness of the ν_k . For $m \leq n \in \omega$, let $j_{m,n} : \text{Ult}(V; \nu_m) \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \nu_n)$ be the elementary embedding as defined earlier (in the alternative definition of $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$). For each $k \in \omega$, define $\pi_k : \text{Ult}(V; \nu_k) \rightarrow M_k$ by

$$\pi_k(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{\nu_k}) = (i_{0,k}(F))(\langle i_{m,k}(e_m) \mid m < k \rangle).$$

It is easy to see that π_k is well defined and is an elementary embedding. Moreover, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_m & \xrightarrow{i_{m,n}} & M_n \\ \uparrow \pi_m & & \uparrow \pi_n \\ \text{Ult}(V; \nu_m) & \xrightarrow{j_{m,n}} & \text{Ult}(V; \nu_n) \end{array}$$

This is because

$$\begin{aligned} \pi_n(j_{m,n}(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{\nu_m})) &= \pi_n(\llbracket F' \rrbracket_{\nu_n}) \\ &= (i_{0,n}(F'))(\langle i_{m',n}(e_{m'}) \mid m' < n \rangle) \\ &= (i_{0,n}(F))(\langle i_{m',n}(e_{m'}) \mid m' < m \rangle) \\ &= i_{m,n}((i_{0,m}(F))(\langle i_{m',m}(e_{m'}) \mid m' < m \rangle)) \\ &= i_{m,n}(\pi_m(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{\nu_m})), \end{aligned}$$

where $F'(f) = F(f \upharpoonright m)$. Hence we get an elementary embedding $\pi_\infty : \text{Ult}(V; \langle \nu_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle) \rightarrow M_\infty$ defined by $\pi_\infty(j_{k,\infty}(x)) = i_{k,\infty}(\pi_k(x))$. If M_∞ is wellfounded, then $\text{Ult}(V; \langle \nu_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle)$, which is embedded into M_∞ , must be wellfounded also. \square

As in the case of a single measure, the notion $\text{Ult}(M, \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ makes sense when M is a transitive (set or class) model of ZFC and M satisfies “ D is a directed family of sets and $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle$ have, with some Z , properties (1) and (2).” ((1) and (2) are the properties formulated at the beginning of this section.) Just let $\text{Ult}(M; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle)$ be $(\text{Ult}(V; \langle \mu_a \mid a \in D \rangle))^M$.

By an *internal iteration on M of length $q + 1$* , with M a transitive proper class model of ZFC and $q \in \omega$, let us mean a system $(\langle M_k \mid k \leq q \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \leq q \rangle)$ such that each M_k is a transitive proper class model of ZFC with $M_0 = M$, each $i_{m,n} : M_m \rightarrow M_n$ is an elementary embedding, $i_{n,p} \circ i_{m,n} = i_{m,p}$ whenever $m \leq n \leq p$, each $i_{k,k+1}$ is $i_{\langle \mu_a^k \mid a \in D_k \rangle}$ for some Z_k and $\langle \mu_a \mid a \in D_k \rangle$ with M_k satisfying “ D_k is a directed family of sets and (1) and (2) hold of Z_k and $\langle \mu_a^k \mid a \in D_k \rangle$ ”, and each $M_{k+1} = \text{Ult}(M_k; \langle \mu_a^b \mid a \in D_k \rangle)$.

An *internal iteration on M of length ω* is a system $(\langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$ such that each $(\langle M_k \mid k \leq q \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \leq q \rangle)$ is an internal iteration on M of length $q + 1$.

Remark. The foregoing definitions are an example of our unnecessary use of proper classes. The models M_k and the embeddings $i_{m,n}$ are completely determined by the systems of measures and the model M . Thus we could have defined an internal iteration as a sequence $\langle \langle \mu_a^k \mid a \in D_k \rangle \mid k \in \omega \rangle$. This would make an internal iteration a set instead of a proper class.

Lemma 1.3. *If $(\langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$ is an internal iteration on M of length ω and $(M_\infty, \langle i_{m,\infty} \mid m \in \omega \rangle)$ is the direct limit of this internal iteration, then M_∞ is wellfounded.*

Proof. Assume that the lemma is false. Let M be such that there is an internal iteration on M of length ω witnessing the falsity of the lemma. There is then, by Lemma 1.2(a), an ordinal α such that there is an internal iteration $(\langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$ on M of length ω and there is a sequence $\langle \beta_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ such that each β_k is an ordinal and $i_{m,n}(\beta_m) > \beta_n$ whenever $m < n$ and such that $\beta_0 = \alpha$. Let α be the least such ordinal and

let $\langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$, $\langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle$, and $\langle \beta_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ witness that α has this property. Let $\langle \langle \mu_a^k \mid a \in D_k \rangle \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ witness that this is an internal iteration. Let γ be an ordinal such that both $\langle \beta_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ and $\langle \langle \mu_a^k \mid a \in D_k \rangle \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ belong to V_γ .

Consider a formula $\varphi(v_1, v_2)$, indicated as follows.

$\varphi(v_1, v_2)$: v_1 and v_2 are ordinals and there are $\langle \langle \hat{\mu}_a^k \mid a \in \hat{D}_k \rangle \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ and $\langle \hat{\beta}_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$, both in V_{v_2} , and there is an internal iteration $(\langle \hat{M}_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle \hat{i}_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$ on V of length ω such that $\langle \langle \hat{\mu}_a^k \mid a \in \hat{D}_k \rangle \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ and $\langle \hat{\beta}_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ witness that this iteration is internal, such that $\hat{i}_{m,n}(\hat{\beta}_m) > \hat{\beta}_n$ whenever $m < n$, and such that $\hat{\beta}_0 = v_1$.

M satisfies $\varphi[\alpha, \gamma]$, for otherwise the set of all finite attempts to build a witness that M satisfies $\varphi[\alpha, \gamma]$, partially ordered by putting proper extensions before the initial parts they extend, is wellfounded in M . By the absoluteness of wellfoundedness, this partial ordering is really wellfounded. But $\langle \beta_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ and $\langle \langle \mu_a^k \mid a \in D_k \rangle \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ give an infinite descending chain in this partial ordering.

Similarly M satisfies “ α is the least ordinal ξ such that $\varphi(\xi, \gamma)$.” Hence M_1 satisfies “ $i_{0,1}(\alpha)$ is the least ordinal ξ such that $\varphi(\xi, i_{0,1}(\gamma))$.” But $(\langle M_{k+1} \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle i_{m+1,n+1} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$ is an internal iteration on M_1 . Hence absoluteness arguments as before show that M_1 satisfies $\varphi[\beta_1, \gamma]$. Since $\gamma \leq i_{0,1}(\gamma)$, M_1 satisfies $\varphi[\beta_1, i_{0,1}(\gamma)]$. Since $\beta_1 < i_{0,1}(\alpha)$, this is a contradiction. \square

Extenders, to which we now turn, are a refinement due to A. Dodd and R. Jensen of an analysis by W. Mitchell of arbitrary elementary embeddings $j : V \rightarrow M$ in terms of directed systems of measures. Our definition here is a little more general than that of Dodd and Jensen (see [1]), since it is convenient for us to permit arbitrary transitive sets and not just ordinal numbers as supports of our extenders.

We shall in fact give two different, but essentially equivalent, definitions of “extender”. The first definition is more elegant and fits into the general theory we have been developing. The second, which we shall use in the bulk of the paper, has special technical advantages for the uses to which we shall put extenders.

Let Y be a transitive set and let κ be a cardinal number. An *extender with critical point κ and support Y* is a system $E = \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$ (${}^{<\omega}[Y]$ is the collection of all finite subsets of Y) with the following properties:

- (i) Each E_a is a κ -complete measure on ${}^a(V_\kappa)$, and at least one E_a is not κ^+ -complete.
- (ii) The E_a are compatible in the sense defined at the beginning of this section.
- (iii) $E_a(\{f \mid f : (a, \in) \simeq (\text{range}(f); \in)\}) = 1$.

- (iv) If $F : {}^a(V_\kappa) \rightarrow V_\kappa$ and $E_a(\{f \mid F(f) \in \bigcup(\text{range}(f))\}) = 1$, then there is a $y \in Y$ such that $E_{a \cup \{y\}}(\{f \mid F(f \upharpoonright a) = f(y)\}) = 1$.
- (v) $\text{Ult}(V; \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle)$ is wellfounded.

Remarks. (a) Properties (i) and (ii) imply that V_κ and $\langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$ satisfy (1) and (2) above (with $Z = V_\kappa$ and $D = {}^{<\omega}[Y]$).

(b) One could also speak of κ as the *completeness* of E instead of the *critical point* of E .

(c) The term “extender” should really also be applied if we replace V_κ by an arbitrary set. We use the more restrictive definition here because it is convenient to deal only with extenders in our restrictive sense.

Lemma 1.4. *Let $E = \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$ be an extender with critical point κ . Let $i_E : V \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; E)$ be the canonical elementary embedding. Then $i_E \upharpoonright V_\kappa$ is the identity but $i_E(\kappa) > \kappa$. (Thus κ is the critical point, in the usual sense, of i_E .)*

Proof. The proof of the first assertion is just like that for the corresponding fact about the embedding from a single κ -complete measure on κ : One proves, by induction on rank, that constant functions with values in V_κ represent their values, using the κ -completeness of the E_a . For the second assertion, let E_a be not κ^+ -complete. Let X_α , for $\alpha < \kappa$, be such that $E_a(X_\alpha) = 1$ but suppose also that $E_a(\bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} X_\alpha) = 0$. Let $F : {}^a(V_\kappa) \rightarrow \kappa$ be given by $F(f) =$ the least $\alpha < \kappa$ such that $f \notin X_\alpha$. It is easy to see that $\alpha < \llbracket F \rrbracket$ for each $\alpha < \kappa$ but $\llbracket F \rrbracket < i_E(\kappa)$. \square

Lemma 1.5. *Let $E = \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$ be an extender with $\text{crit}(E)$ (the critical point of E) $= \kappa$. For each $y \in Y$ and each $a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y]$ with $y \in a$, let*

$$H_y^a(f) = f(y)$$

for all $f \in {}^a(V_\kappa)$. In $\text{Ult}(V; E)$, $y = \llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket$.

Proof. We prove the lemma for all y and a by induction on $\text{rank}(y)$. Note first that the definition of the ultrapower gives directly that $\llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket = \llbracket H_y^b \rrbracket$ for any a and b with $y \in a \cap b$.

Suppose the lemma holds for all $z \in Y$ with $\text{rank}(z) < \text{rank}(y)$. Let $z \in y$. Let a be such that $\{z, y\} \subseteq a$. By clause (iii) in the definition of extender, $E_a(\{f \mid f(z) \in f(y)\}) = 1$. Thus $E_a(\{f \mid H_z^a(f) \in H_y^a(f)\}) = 1$, and so $\llbracket H_z^a \rrbracket \in \llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket$. Since $z = \llbracket H_z^a \rrbracket$ by our inductive assumption, it follows that $z \in \llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket$. By the remark at the beginning of the proof, $z \in \llbracket H_y^b \rrbracket$ for any b with $y \in b$.

Now suppose $y \in a$ and $\llbracket F \rrbracket \in \llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket$ with $F : {}^a(V_\kappa) \rightarrow V$. Then $E_a(\{f \mid F(f) \in f(y)\}) = 1$ so $E_a(\{f \mid F(f) \in \bigcup(\text{range}(f))\}) = 1$. By clause (iv) there is a $z \in Y$ such that $E_{a \cup \{z\}}(\{f \mid F(f \upharpoonright a) = f(z)\}) = 1$. Hence $\llbracket F \rrbracket = \llbracket H_z^{a \cup \{z\}} \rrbracket = z$. But we also have $E_{a \cup \{z\}}(\{f \mid f(z) \in f(y)\}) = 1$, and so (iii) gives that $z \in y$. Hence $\llbracket F \rrbracket \in y$ as required. \square

Example 1. Let $j : V \rightarrow N$ be an elementary embedding with N transitive. Let $\kappa \in Y \subseteq V_{j(\kappa)} \cap N$ with Y transitive, where $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$. For each $a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y]$ define a measure E_a on ${}^a(V_\kappa)$ by

$$E_a(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a) \in j(X).$$

Let $E = \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$.

It is easy to see that each E_a is a κ -complete measure on ${}^a(V_\kappa)$ and that the E_a are compatible. $E_{\{\kappa\}}$ is not κ^+ -complete, since j moves $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$. Thus (i) and (ii) in the definition of extender hold. (iii) holds since $j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a) : (j(a), \in) \simeq (a, \in)$. To verify (iv), let $F : {}^a(V_\kappa) \rightarrow V$ with

$$E_a \left(\left\{ F \mid F(f) \in \bigcup (\text{range}(f)) \right\} \right) = 1.$$

By definition, $(j(F))(j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a)) \in \bigcup(a)$. Thus $(j(F))(j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a)) \in y$ for some $y \in a$. Therefore $(j(F))(j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a)) = z$ for some $z \in Y$, since Y is transitive. By the definition of $E_{a \cup \{z\}}$,

$$E_{a \cup \{z\}}(\{f \mid F(f \upharpoonright a) = f(z)\}) = 1.$$

Let $k : \text{Ult}(V; E) \rightarrow N$ be defined by

$$k(\llbracket F \rrbracket) = (j(F))(j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a))$$

for $F \in {}^a(V_\kappa)$. It is easy to check that k is well-defined and is an elementary embedding. Since, in particular, this means that k is a monomorphism of $\text{Ult}(V; E)$ into the wellfounded model N , we have (v) and so have that E is an extender.

In addition, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & N \\ & \nearrow j & \uparrow k \\ V & \xrightarrow{i_E} & \text{Ult}(V; E) \end{array}$$

To see this, note that if $c_y^a : {}^a(V_\kappa) \rightarrow \{y\}$ is the constant function then $k(i_E(y)) = k(\llbracket c_y^a \rrbracket) = (j(c_y^a))(j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a)) = j(y)$.

Suppose $y \in Y$. By Lemma 1.5, $k(y) = k(\llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket) = (j(H_y^a))(j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a)) = (j^{-1} \upharpoonright j(a))(j(y)) = j^{-1}(j(y)) = y$. In other words, $k \upharpoonright Y$ is the identity.

We shall call the extender E defined from j and Y as above *the extender derived from j with support Y* .

If E is an extender with support Y , then Lemma 1.5 implies that $Y \subseteq \text{Ult}(V; E)$, and so we can define the extender E' derived from i_E with support Y . We see as follows that E' is just E itself: Let $E = \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$ and let $E' = \langle E'_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$. We have that $E'_a(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow i_E^{-1} \upharpoonright i_E(a) \in i_E(X)$.

For $y \in a$, $i_E^{-1}(i_E(y)) = y = \llbracket H_y^a \rrbracket$. Hence $i_E^{-1} \upharpoonright i_E(a) = \llbracket \langle \{f(y) \mid y \in a\} \mid f \in {}^a(V_\kappa) \rangle \rrbracket = \llbracket \langle f \mid f \in {}^a(V_\kappa) \rangle \rrbracket = \llbracket \text{id}_{a(V_\kappa)} \rrbracket$. Hence $E'_a(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \llbracket \text{id}_{a(V_\kappa)} \rrbracket \in i_E(X) \Leftrightarrow E_a(\{f \mid f \in X\}) = 1 \Leftrightarrow E_a(X) = 1$.

Thus every extender is the extender derived from some $j : V \rightarrow N$ with support some $Y \subseteq V_{j(\kappa)} \cap N$. We could, if we wished, have made this our *definition* of extender and have taken our present definition as a derived result. In [10] we do define extenders in this way.

Example 2. Let E be an extender with $\text{support}(E) = Y$, i.e. with Y the support of E . Let $Y' \subseteq Y$ be transitive with $Y' \not\subseteq V_\kappa$. Let $E' = E \upharpoonright Y'$, i.e. let $E' = \langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y'] \rangle$. It is easy to check that E' is an extender with the same critical point as E and with $\text{support}(E') = Y'$. In fact, E' is the extender derived from i_E with support Y' , as the argument of two paragraphs ago essentially shows. Thus we have the elementary embedding $k : \text{Ult}(V; E') \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; E)$ as in Example 1. k can also be defined by $k(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{E'}) = \llbracket F \rrbracket_E$, since if $F : {}^a(V_\kappa) \rightarrow V$ then $(i_E(F))(i_E^{-1} \upharpoonright i_E(a)) = (i_E(F))(\llbracket \text{id}_{a(V_\kappa)} \rrbracket_E) = \llbracket F \rrbracket_E$.

We gave the particular definition of extender that we did because it fits directly into the general scheme introduced at the beginning of this section. But our definition has one defect: The measures E_a are *essentially* measures on ${}^{|a|}(V_\kappa)$ but they are not literally measures on ${}^{|a|}(V_\kappa)$. This small difference would produce—if we continued to operate with our official definition—numerous small notational problems. For this reason we shall use an alternative definition of extender (whose specific form was suggested to us by M. Foreman).

We replace $\langle E_a \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}[Y] \rangle$ by $\langle \widehat{E}(q) \mid q \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ where ${}^{<\omega}Y$ is the collection of all finite sequences of elements of Y . Each $\widehat{E}(q)$ is a measure on ${}^{\text{lh}(q)}(V_\kappa)$, where $\text{lh}(q)$ is the length of q . Let

$$\widehat{E}(q)(X) = E_{\text{range}(q)}(\{f \mid g_f \in X\}),$$

where $g_f(n) = f(q(n))$. We no longer have a system satisfying (1) and (2), so the ultrapower must be defined differently: Elements of the ultrapower are of the form $\llbracket F \rrbracket_q$, when $q \in {}^{<\omega}Y$ and $F : {}^{\text{lh}(q)}(V_\kappa) \Rightarrow V$. $\llbracket F \rrbracket_q = \llbracket G \rrbracket_r \Leftrightarrow \widehat{E}(q \widehat{\ } r)(\{h \mid F(h \upharpoonright \text{lh}(q)) = G(h \upharpoonright \text{lh}(q) + m \mid m < \text{lh}(r))\}) = 1$. ($q \widehat{\ } r$ is the concatenation of the sequences q and r .) The characterization of when $\llbracket F \rrbracket_q \in \llbracket G \rrbracket_r$ is totally analogous. We leave to the reader the easy verification that this ultrapower is isomorphic to the ultrapower by the system E described previously.

Our new definition of extender is thus finally: An extender with *critical point* κ and *support* Y is a system $\langle E(a) \mid a \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ such that

- (i*) Each $E(a)$ is a κ -complete measure on ${}^{\text{lh}(a)}(V_\kappa)$ and at least one $E(a)$ is not κ^+ -complete.
- (ii*) The $E(a)$ are *compatible* in the sense that if $(E(a))(X) = 1$ then

$$(E(a \widehat{\ } b))(\{z \mid z \upharpoonright \text{lh}(a) \in X\}) = 1.$$

(iii*) $(E(a))(\{z | (\forall m < lh(a))(\forall n < lh(a))(a(m) \in a(n) \Leftrightarrow z(m) \in z(n))\}) = 1$, and if π is a permutation of $lh(a)$, then

$$(E(a \circ \pi))(\{z \circ \pi | z \in X\}) = (E(a))(X).$$

(iv*) If $F : {}^{lh(a)}(V_\kappa) \rightarrow V_\kappa$ and $(E(a))(\{z | F(z) \in \bigcup(\text{range}(z))\}) = 1$, then there is a $y \in Y$ such that

$$(E(a \hat{\ } y))(\{z | F(z \upharpoonright lh(a)) = z(lh(a))\}) = 1.$$

(v*) The ultrapower $\text{Ult}(V; E)$ as described above is wellfounded.

Note that we are reverting to using “ E ” and “ a ” when we talk of extenders in the new sense, but we write $E(a)$ instead of E_a to indicate that we are dealing with an extender in the new sense. Our two notions of extender are equivalent in that there is a natural one-one correspondence between extenders of the two types, and corresponding extenders have isomorphic ultrapowers.

We shall sometimes want to consider ultrapowers $\text{Ult}(M; E)$ where M is a set rather than a proper class and where M may not satisfy full ZFC. Let ZC be ZFC without replacement (but with *Aussonderung*). Assume that M is a (set or proper class) model of $ZC + \Sigma_2$ -replacement + $(\forall x)(\exists \alpha)x \in V_\alpha$. The ultrapower of M by a system $\langle \mu(a) | a \in D \rangle$ such that M satisfies “ D is a directed set of sets and $\langle \mu(a) | a \in D \rangle$ and some Z have properties (1) and (2)” makes sense and is definable in M .

We shall often want to form the ultrapower of a model by an extender of a different model. Suppose M and N are transitive (set or class) models of $ZC + \Sigma_2$ -replacement + $(\forall x)(\exists \alpha)x \in V_\alpha$ and suppose that $V_{\kappa+1} \cap M = V_{\kappa+1} \cap N$ for some ordinal κ of $M \cap N$. Suppose M satisfies “ E is an extender and $\text{crit}(E) = \kappa$.” We can form $\text{Ult}(N; E)$, the ultrapower of N by E , as follows. If a and b belong to ${}^{<\omega}(\text{support}(E))$ and both $F : {}^{lh(a)}(V_\kappa \cap N) \rightarrow N$ and $G : {}^{lh(b)}(V_\kappa \cap N) \rightarrow N$ belong to N , then

$$(F, a) \sim (G, b)$$

$$\Leftrightarrow (E(a \hat{\ } b))(\{z | F(z \upharpoonright lh(a)) = G(\langle z(lh(a)) + m | m < lh(b) \rangle)\}) = 1.$$

\sim is an equivalence relation, and we can therefore form equivalence classes (\cap their members’ minimal rank) which we denote $\llbracket F \rrbracket_a^N$. As usual we define $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ and get the embedding $i_E^N : N \rightarrow \text{Ult}(N; E)$. (If confusion is possible, we shall henceforth denote the embedding of M itself into $\text{Ult}(M; E)$ by i_E^M .) i_E^N is elementary if N satisfies replacement for the domain $V_{\text{crit}(E)}$. In general $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ need not be wellfounded, even if M and N are proper classes. The following lemma gives a useful sufficient condition for its wellfoundedness.

Lemma 1.6. *Suppose M and N are transitive (set or class) models of $ZC + \Sigma_2$ -replacement + $(\forall x)(\exists \alpha)x \in V_\alpha$, that $V_{\kappa+1} \cap M = V_{\kappa+1} \cap N$ for some $\kappa \in M \cap N$,*

and that M satisfies “ E is an extender and $\text{crit}(E) = \kappa$.” Suppose also that M is countably closed, i.e. that ${}^\omega M \subseteq M$. Then $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is wellfounded.

Proof. Assume for a contradiction that $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is illfounded. Let $\langle \llbracket F_i \rrbracket_{a_i}^N \mid i \in \omega \rangle$ be an infinite descending “ \in -sequence” of $\text{Ult}(N; E)$. We may assume that $i \leq j \Rightarrow a_i \subseteq a_j$. Just as in the proof of the (a) \Rightarrow (b) part of Lemma 1.1, define $X_{a_0} = {}^{th(a_0)}(V_\kappa)$ and $X_{a_{i+1}} = \{z \in {}^{th(a_{i+1})}(V_\kappa) \mid F_{i+1}(z) < F_i(z \upharpoonright th(a_i))\}$. Each $X_{a_{i+1}} \in N$ and so each $X_{a_{i+1}} \in M$. As in the proof of Lemma 1.1, there is no $f : \omega \rightarrow V_\kappa$ with each $f \upharpoonright th(a_i) \in X_{a_i}$, or else we have an infinite descending \in -sequence in V . But M is countably closed, so $\langle a_i \mid i \in \omega \rangle \in M$ and $\langle X_{a_i} \mid i \in \omega \rangle$. But then M does not satisfy “ E is an extender,” contrary to hypothesis. \square

Lemma 1.7. *Suppose M and N are transitive (set or class) models of $ZC + \Sigma_2$ -replacement + $(\forall x)(\exists \alpha)x \in V_\alpha$, that $V_{\rho+1} \cap M = V_{\rho+1} \cap N$, that $\kappa \leq \rho \in M \cap N$, that M satisfies “ E is an extender with critical point κ and support Y ,” and that $\text{Ult}(M; E)$ and $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ are wellfounded. Then*

- (a) $V_{i_E^M(\rho)+1} \cap \text{Ult}(M; E) = V_{i_E^N(\rho)+1} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E)$.
- (b) $Y \subseteq \text{Ult}(N; E)$.
- (c) For $x \in V_{i_E^M(\rho)+1} \cap \text{Ult}(M; E)$, the same functions with range $\subseteq V_{\rho+1}$ represent x in $\text{Ult}(M; E)$ as in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$.

(Note that here, as always, we identify a wellfounded ultrapower with the isomorphic transitive set or class.)

Proof. (c) is obvious. (c) \Rightarrow (a). (a) \Rightarrow (b) since $Y \subseteq V_{i_E^M(\kappa)} \cap \text{Ult}(M; E)$. \square

Lemma 1.8. *Let M and N be as in Lemma 1.6 and suppose that N and Y , as well as M , are countably closed. Then $\text{Ult}(N; E)$, which is wellfounded by Lemma 1.6, is countably closed. (For arbitrary sets or classes such as Y , let us take countable closure to mean that every countable subset of Y belongs to Y .)*

Proof. Suppose we are given $\langle \llbracket F_i \rrbracket_{a_i}^N \mid i \in \omega \rangle$. We must show that this sequence belongs to $\text{Ult}(N; E)$. Each a_i belongs to Y , since Y is countably closed. Hence $b = \langle a_i \mid i \in \omega \rangle \in Y$ by the countable closure of Y . Let $\widehat{F} : {}^1(V_\kappa) \cap N \rightarrow N$ be given by

$$\widehat{F}(\langle y \rangle) = \begin{cases} \langle F_i(y(i)) \mid i \in \omega \rangle & \text{if } y : \omega \rightarrow N \ \& \ (\forall i)(y(i) \in {}^{th(a_i)}(V_\kappa)); \\ \emptyset & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Each $F_i \in N$. Hence $\langle F_i \mid i \in \omega \rangle \in N$ by countable closure of N . Since $th(a_i)$ is the n such that $\text{domain}(F_i) = {}^n(V_\kappa) \cap N$, $\widehat{F} \in N$. Hence $\llbracket \widehat{F} \rrbracket_{\langle b \rangle}^N \in \text{Ult}(N; E)$. Since $(E(\langle b \rangle))(\{\langle y \rangle \mid y : \omega \rightarrow N \ \& \ (\forall i)(y(i) \in {}^{th(a_i)}(V_\kappa))\}) = 1$ (essentially by Lemma 1.5), we have that $\llbracket \widehat{F} \rrbracket_{\langle b \rangle}^N$ is a function with domain ω . Furthermore, $\llbracket \widehat{F} \rrbracket_{\langle b \rangle}^N(i) = \llbracket F_i \rrbracket_{a_i}^N$ for each i , since

$$E(\langle b \rangle \widehat{a}_i)(\{\langle y \rangle \widehat{z} \mid z = y(i)\}) = 1. \quad \square$$

2. HOMOGENEOUS TREES

In this section we shall introduce the basic concepts needed to state our Main Theorem and prove some well-known facts about these concepts—facts that, however, do not seem to have been literally proved in any publication. We then deduce (assuming large cardinals) projective determinacy from these results and the Main Theorem (to be proved in §5). We also deduce $\text{AD}^{L(\mathcal{R})}$ from these results, the Main Theorem, and a theorem of H. Woodin.

A *tree* is a partially ordered set $(T, <)$ with the property that, for each $x \in T$, the set of all $y < x$ is wellordered by $<$. In descriptive set theory, the word “tree” is often used in a more special sense, for a set T of finite sequences which is closed under initial segments. If we order such a T by $x < y \Leftrightarrow x$ is properly extended by y , then $(T, <)$ is indeed a tree. Unfortunately it is also customary to order T *backward*, letting $x < y$ mean that x properly extends y . This is because the main interest is often in whether or not T is wellfounded with respect to this backward partial ordering.

We adopt the following conventions.

(1) We use *tree* in the general sense (for a partially ordered set with wellordered initial segments).

(2) By a *tree* on a set X we mean a subset T of ${}^{<\omega}X$ such that $(s \subseteq t \ \& \ t \in T) \Rightarrow s \in T$, partially ordered by $s < t \Leftrightarrow t$ properly extends s . (Hence a tree on a set is literally a special kind of tree.) Since the partial ordering is determined by T , we usually speak of T itself as a tree.

(3) We define other notions as in descriptive set theory: a tree T on X is *wellfounded* just in case $>$ is a wellfounded relation on T , i.e. just in case T has no infinite branches, where an *infinite branch* of T is an $f : \omega \rightarrow X$ such that each $x \upharpoonright n \in T$. $[T]$ is the set of all infinite branches of T . (So T is wellfounded $\Leftrightarrow [T] = \emptyset$.) If T is wellfounded, then we define inductively, for $t \in T$, the *rank of t in T* , $\text{rank}_T(t)$ by $\text{rank}_T(t) = \sup\{\text{rank}_T(s) + 1 \mid s \in T \ \& \ t \subsetneq s\}$. The *rank of T* is $\sup\{\text{rank}_T(s) + 1 \mid s \in T\}$.

When we deal with trees on cartesian products we shall always pretend that the trees consist of pairs of finite sequences instead of finite sequences of pairs: If T is a tree on $X \times Y$ then we regard the members of T as pairs $\langle s, t \rangle$ with $s \in {}^{<\omega}X$, $t \in {}^{<\omega}Y$, and $\text{lh}(s) = \text{lh}(t)$. Similarly we regard the members of $[T]$ as pairs $\langle f, g \rangle$ with $f \in {}^\omega X$ and $g \in {}^\omega Y$.

If $A \in {}^\omega X \times {}^\omega Y$, pA , the *projection of A* , is $\{f : (\exists g)\langle f, g \rangle \in A\}$.

If κ is a cardinal number and $B \subseteq {}^\omega X$, B is κ -*Souslin* if there is a tree T on $X \times \kappa$ with $B = p[T]$.

We are primarily interested in subsets B of ${}^\omega \omega$. The axiom of choice is easily seen to give that every such B is 2^{\aleph_0} -Souslin. Proofs of determinacy from large cardinal axioms—including the proofs in this paper—typically depend on showing that the relevant set is not just κ -Souslin for some κ but *homogeneously Souslin*. It is to this concept that we now turn.

A tree T on $Y \times Z$ is *homogeneous* if there is a system $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ such that

- (1) each μ_s is a countably additive measure on $T_s = \{t \mid \langle s, t \rangle \in T\}$;
 - (2) if $s_1 \subseteq s_2$, then $\mu_{s_1}(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \mu_{s_2}(\{t \mid t \upharpoonright \text{lh}(s_1) \in X\}) = 1$;
 - (3) if $x \in p[T]$, then the ultrapower by $\langle \mu_{x \upharpoonright n} \mid n \in \omega \rangle$ is wellfounded.
- (3) makes sense, as we can set $D = \omega$, $Z = Z$, and $\mu_n = \mu_{x \upharpoonright n}$, and then (2) asserts compatibility in the sense of §1.

Lemma 2.1. *A tree T on $Y \times Z$ is homogeneous just in case there are $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ such that (1) and (2) hold and (3') if $x \in p[T]$ and $\mu_{x \upharpoonright n}(X_n) = 1$ for all $n \in \omega$, then there is an $f \in {}^\omega Z$ with $(\forall n)f \upharpoonright n \in X_n$.*

Proof. The lemma follows from Lemma 1.1. \square

Remark. There is a more general notion of homogeneous tree which has certain advantages and disadvantages. Replace $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ by $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in R \rangle$, where $R \subseteq {}^{<\omega}Y$ is a tree on Y . Replace (3) by: if $x \in p[T]$ then $(\forall n)(x \upharpoonright n \in R)$ and the ultrapower by $\langle \mu_{x \upharpoonright n} \mid n \in \omega \rangle$ is wellfounded. All our results in this paper would go through with this liberalized definition. Among the advantages would be that it is a theorem of ZF that every closed subset A of ${}^\omega Y$ is $p[T]$ for some homogeneous (in the liberal sense) T . (Let $R = \{s \mid (\exists x)s \subseteq x \ \& \ x \in A\}$. Let $T = \{\langle s, s \rangle \mid s \in R\}$. Let μ_s be the measure on $\{s\}$.) The disadvantages—having to pay attention to R —are more important for us here.

A tree T on $Y \times Z$ is κ -homogeneous if some $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ witnesses that T is homogeneous with each μ_s κ -complete. A set $A \subseteq {}^\omega Y$ is *homogeneously Souslin* if $A = p[T]$ for some homogeneous T . A is κ -homogeneously Souslin if $A = p[T]$ for some κ -homogeneous T .

The notion of homogeneous trees has its roots in [7], but the general notion was only isolated much later by Kechris [4] and Martin independently and was motivated in part by work of K. Kunen.

The following theorem provides the basic example of a homogeneous tree. It comes essentially from [7].

Theorem 2.2. *If $A \subseteq {}^\omega \omega$ is Π_1^1 and κ is a measurable cardinal, then A is κ -homogeneously Souslin.*

Proof. As is well known, we can associate with each $s \in {}^{<\omega} \omega$ a linear ordering $<_s$ of $\text{lh}(s)$ in such a way that $s_1 \subseteq s_2 \Rightarrow <_{s_1} \subseteq <_{s_2}$, and hence that a linear ordering $<_x$ of ω is associated with each $x \in {}^\omega \omega$, so that

$$(\forall x \in {}^\omega \omega)(x \in A \Leftrightarrow <_x \text{ is a wellordering}).$$

In fact, the existence of such an association $s \mapsto <_x$ is equivalent with A 's being Π_1^1 .

Define a tree T on $\omega \times \kappa$ by

$$T = \{\langle s, t \rangle \mid s \in {}^{<\omega} \omega \ \& \ t \in {}^{<\omega} \kappa \ \& \ \text{lh}(s) = \text{lh}(t) \\ \& \ (\forall m < \text{lh}(s))(\forall n < \text{lh}(s))(m <_s n \Leftrightarrow t(m) < t(n))\}.$$

$A = p[T]$, since an f with $\langle x, f \rangle \in [T]$ is just a verification that $<_x$ is a wellordering. (So far we have used only that $\kappa \geq \omega_1$.)

Let ν be a normal, κ -complete measure on κ . By Rowbottom's Theorem (see Theorem 70 of [3]), if $F : {}^n[\kappa] \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$, where $n \in \omega$, then there is an $X \subseteq \kappa$ with $\nu(X) = 1$ and $F \upharpoonright^n[X]$ constant. Thus we can define, for each $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$, a measure μ_s on T_s by

$$\mu_s(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow (\exists X' \subseteq \kappa)(\nu(X') = 1 \ \& \ (\forall t)(t \in T_s \ \& \ \text{range}(t) \subseteq (X')) \Rightarrow t \in X).$$

(Note that $\text{range}(t)$ determines t for $t \in T_s$.)

Each μ_s is κ -complete, since ν is κ -complete. It is also easy to see that property (2) in the definition of homogeneous trees is enjoyed by $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle$. To prove that T is homogeneous, we must then verify property (3) and so, using Lemma 2.1, we need only verify property (3').

Let $X_n \subseteq T_{x \upharpoonright n}$ with $\mu_{x \upharpoonright n}(X_n) = 1$ for each $n \in \omega$ and let $x \in A$. For each n , let $X'_n \subseteq \kappa$ be such that $\nu(X'_n) = 1$ and $(t \in T_{x \upharpoonright n} \ \& \ \text{range}(t) \subseteq X'_n) \Rightarrow t \in X_n$. Let $X = \bigcap_{n \in \omega} X'_n$. Since $x \in A$, $<_x$ is a wellordering. Since X is an uncountable set of ordinals, there is an $f : \omega \rightarrow X$ such that $(\forall m)(\forall n)(m <_x n \Leftrightarrow f(m) < f(n))$. For each n , $f \upharpoonright n \in T_{x \upharpoonright n}$ and $\text{range}(f \upharpoonright n) \subseteq X \subseteq X'_n$, so $f \upharpoonright n \in X_n$. \square

Remark. The theorem continues to hold—with essentially the same proof—if we let $A \subseteq {}^\omega Y$ with $\neg A$ \aleph_0 -Souslin.

For our purposes, the most important property of homogeneously Souslin sets is determinacy. The following theorem is a standard fact in determinacy theory, but does not seem to have appeared in a published work. The theorem is a generalization of [7].

Theorem 2.3. *Let $A \subseteq {}^\omega Y$ be κ -homogeneously Souslin for some $\kappa > |Y|$. A is determined.*

Proof. Let T on $Y \times Z$ be κ -homogeneous with $A = p[T]$. Let G be the game given by A . Let G^* be the game played as follows.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} I & \langle y_0, z_0 \rangle & & \langle y_2, z_1 \rangle & & \cdots & \\ II & & y_1 & & y_3 & & \cdots \end{array}$$

The rules are: Each y_i must belong to Y . Each z_i must belong to Z . Each $\langle \langle y_i \mid i < n \rangle, \langle z_i \mid i < n \rangle \rangle$ must belong to T . The first player to disobey one of these rules loses. If all rules are obeyed, I wins.

G^* is a closed game and so is determined. If I has a winning strategy for G^* , then I has a winning strategy for G . (Just play the y_i 's given by the strategy for G^* .)

Suppose then that τ^* is a winning strategy for II for G^* . Let $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega} Y \rangle$ witness that T is κ -homogeneous for some $\kappa > |Y|$. We now define a strategy τ for II for G . Let $\langle y_i \mid i \leq 2n \rangle$ be a position in G with II to move. Since

$\mu_{\langle y_i | i \leq n \rangle}$ is $|Y|^+$ -complete, there is a $y \in Y$ such that $\mu_{\langle y_i | i \leq n \rangle}(\{t \in {}^{n+1}Z \mid \tau^*$ calls for II to play y in the position given by $\langle y_i \mid i \leq 2n \rangle$ and $t\}) = 1$. Let τ call for II to play this y in the position $\langle y_i \mid i \leq 2n \rangle$.

Let $x \in {}^\omega Y$ be a play of G consistent with τ . For each $n \in \omega$, let $X_n = \{t \in {}^{n+1}Z \mid \tau^*$ calls for II to play $x(2n + 1)$ in the position given by $x \upharpoonright 2n + 1$ and $t\}$. By the definition of τ , $\mu_{x \upharpoonright n+1}(X_n) = 1$ for each n . Assume for a contradiction that $x \in A$. By Lemma 2.1, there is an $f \in {}^\omega Z$ such that $(\forall n) \mid f \upharpoonright n + 1 \in X_n$. But then x and f give a play of G^* consistent with τ^* with all rules obeyed, contradicting the fact that τ^* is a winning strategy for II . \square

Our determinacy results will be proved via Theorem 2.3. In particular, we shall prove PD by showing—assuming Woodin cardinals—that every projective subset of ${}^\omega \omega$ is homogeneously Souslin. To do this we shall use Theorem 2.3 and our Main Theorem, which will give us a method for propagating homogeneous Souslinness up the projective hierarchy.

A well-known fact (whose ultimate origin is [9])—but which, like Theorem 2.3, does not seem to have been published (though see [4])—is that, if $B \subseteq {}^\omega Y \times {}^\omega \omega$ is homogeneously Souslin and $A = \neg pB$, i.e., $x \in A \Leftrightarrow (\forall y \in {}^\omega \omega) \langle x, y \rangle \notin B$, then A is κ -Souslin for some κ via a tree \tilde{T} constructed in a canonical fashion from a homogeneous T with $B = p[T]$ plus measures witnessing the homogeneity of T . Our Main Theorem will say that under certain conditions \tilde{T} is η -homogeneous for certain η .

Shortly we shall define the operation giving \tilde{T} , but first we shall describe a simpler operation, starting with a tree T on $Y \times Z$ for some Z and $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega} Y \rangle$ witnessing the homogeneity of T , and giving a tree T^* such that $p[T^*] = \neg p[T]$. There is a theorem simpler than the Main Theorem, giving that T^* is under certain conditions η -homogeneous for certain η . In §5 we shall first present the proof of this simpler theorem, since all the ideas needed for the Main Theorem’s proof appear in a more easily digested form in the proof of the simpler theorem.

We begin with the construction of T^* . Let T be a tree on $Y \times Z$. Let $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega} Y \rangle$ witness that T is homogeneous. For $s \in {}^{<\omega} Y$, let $j_s = i_{\mu_s} : V \rightarrow M_s = \text{Ult}(V; \mu_s)$. For $s_1 \subseteq s_2$, let $j_{s_1, s_2} : M_{s_1} \rightarrow M_{s_2}$ be given by $j_{s_1, s_2}(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{\mu_{s_1}}) = \llbracket F' \rrbracket_{\mu_{s_2}}$, where $F'(t) = F(t \upharpoonright lh(s_1))$. As noted in §1, j_{s_1, s_2} is well defined and is an elementary embedding. Define T^* on $Y \times \text{ON}$ by

$$\langle s, u \rangle \in T^* \Leftrightarrow (lh(s) = lh(u) \ \& \ (\forall i_1 < lh(s)) (\forall i_2 < lh(s)) (i_1 < i_2 \Rightarrow u(i_2) < j_{s \upharpoonright i_1, s \upharpoonright i_2}(u(i_1))))).$$

Lemma 2.4.

$$p[T^*] = p[T^* \upharpoonright (2^{|Z|})^+] = \neg p[T],$$

where $T^* \upharpoonright \alpha = \{\langle s, u \rangle \mid \langle s, u \rangle \in T^* \ \& \ u \in {}^{<\omega} \alpha\}$.

Proof. Suppose $x \in p[T^*]$. Let $\langle x, f \rangle \in [T^*]$. We have $j_{x \uparrow i, x} : M_{x \uparrow i} \rightarrow M_x$, with M_x the ultrapower by $\langle \mu_{x \uparrow i} \mid i \in \omega \rangle$, for each $i \in \omega$. Now

$$j_{x \uparrow i, x}(f(i)) = j_{x \uparrow i+1, x}(j_{x \uparrow i, x \uparrow i+1}(f(i))) > j_{x \uparrow i+1, x}(f(i+1)).$$

Hence $\langle j_{x \uparrow i, x}(f(i)) \mid i \in \omega \rangle$ is an infinite descending sequence of ordinals in the ultrapower by $\langle \mu_{x \uparrow i} \mid i \in \omega \rangle$. Hence $x \notin p[T]$.

Suppose then that $x \notin p[T]$. $T(x) = \{t \mid (\exists n)(t \in T_{x \uparrow n})\}$ is a well-founded tree. For $t \in T_{x \uparrow n}$, let $G_n(t) = \text{rank}_{T(x)} t$. Let $f(n) = \llbracket G_n \rrbracket_{\mu_{x \uparrow n}}$. Since $G_{n+1}(t) < G_n(t \uparrow n)$ for all $t \in T_{x \uparrow n+1}$, $f(n+1) = \llbracket G_{n+1} \rrbracket_{\mu_{x \uparrow n+1}} < j_{x \uparrow n, x \uparrow n+1} \llbracket G_n \rrbracket_{\mu_{x \uparrow n}} = j_{x \uparrow n, x \uparrow n+1}(f(n))$. Hence $\langle x, f \rangle \in [T^*]$ and so $x \in p[T^*]$.

If Z is finite every x belongs to $p[T]$. If Z is infinite, then $|f(n)| = \llbracket G_n \rrbracket_{x \uparrow n} \leq |\{F \mid F : {}^n Z \rightarrow \text{rank}(T(x))\}| \leq |Z|^{|Z|} = 2^{|Z|}$. (This part of the lemma is not really important.) \square

Suppose now that T is a tree on $(Y \times \omega) \times Z$ and that $\langle \mu_{\langle s, t \rangle} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega} Y \ \& \ t \in {}^{<\omega} \omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(t) \rangle$ witness that T is homogeneous. Let r_0, r_1, \dots enumerate ${}^{<\omega} \omega$ so that each finite sequence is enumerated before any of its proper extensions. Define a tree \tilde{T} on $Y \times \text{ON}$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \langle s, u \rangle \in \tilde{T} &\Leftrightarrow (\forall i_1)(\forall i_2)[(i_1 < i_2 < lh(s) \ \& \ r_{i_1} \subseteq r_{i_2}) \\ &\Rightarrow u(i_2) < j_{\langle s \uparrow lh(r_{i_1}), r_{i_1} \rangle, \langle s \uparrow lh(r_{i_2}), r_{i_2} \rangle}(u(i_1))] \end{aligned}$$

with the obvious definition of the $j_{\langle s_1, t_1 \rangle, \langle s_2, t_2 \rangle}$.

Lemma 2.5. $p[\tilde{T}] = p[\tilde{T} \upharpoonright (2^{|Z|})^+] = \{x \mid (\forall y)\langle x, y \rangle \notin p[\tilde{T}]\}$.

Proof. Assume first that $x \in p[\tilde{T}]$. Let $\langle x, f \rangle \in [\tilde{T}]$. Let $y \in {}^\omega \omega$. Let $r_{i_k} = y \uparrow k$ for all $k \in \omega$. Then

$$f(i_{k+1}) < j_{\langle x \uparrow k, y \uparrow k \rangle, \langle x \uparrow k+1, y \uparrow k+1 \rangle}(f(i_k))$$

for all $k \in \omega$. As in the proof of Lemma 2.4, this gives us an infinite descending sequence of ordinals in the ultrapower by $\langle \mu_{\langle x \uparrow n, y \uparrow n \rangle} \mid n \in \omega \rangle$. Hence $\langle x, y \rangle \notin p[T]$.

Now suppose that $(\forall y \in {}^\omega \omega)\langle x, y \rangle \notin p[T]$. Let $S = T(x) = \{\langle r, t \rangle \mid \langle x \uparrow lh(r), r \rangle, t \in T\}$. S can have no infinite branches, i.e. S is well-founded. Let $G_i(t) = \text{rank}_S(\langle r_i, t \rangle)$ and let $g(i) = \llbracket G_i \rrbracket_{\mu_{\langle x \uparrow lh(r_i), r_i \rangle}}$. As in the proof of Lemma 2.4, if $r_i \subsetneq r_j$ then $G_j(t) < G_i(t \uparrow lh(r_i))$ for all $t \in T_{\langle x \uparrow lh(r_j), r_j \rangle}$. As in the proof of Lemma 2.4, this implies that $g(j) < j_{\langle x \uparrow lh(r_i), r_i \rangle, \langle x \uparrow lh(r_j), r_j \rangle}(g(i))$ and so that $\langle x, g \rangle \in [\tilde{T}]$. Thus $x \in p[\tilde{T}]$.

Also as in the proof of Lemma 2.4, $g(i) < (2^{|Z|})^+$ for each i . \square

In order to state our Main Theorem, we must formulate our large cardinal hypothesis. This means we must define the relevant kind of large cardinals: Woodin cardinals. In this section we shall give only the bare definition. Woodin

cardinals will be studied in §4 and will be related to more familiar kinds of large cardinals. A cardinal δ is *Woodin* if, for every $f : \delta \rightarrow \delta$, there is a $\kappa < \delta$ such that κ is closed under f and such that there is an elementary embedding $j : V \rightarrow M$ with $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, M transitive, and $V_{(j(f))(\kappa)} \in M$.

Main Theorem (Theorem 5.11). *Let δ be a Woodin cardinal, let $\langle \mu_{(s,r)} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ \text{lh}(s) = \text{lh}(r) \rangle$ witness that the tree T on $(\omega \times \omega) \times Z$ is δ^+ -homogeneous, and let \tilde{T} be defined as above. For each $\alpha < \delta$, \tilde{T} is α -homogeneous.*

Remarks. (1) The measures witnessing the α -homogeneity of \tilde{T} for various $\alpha < \delta$ all concentrate in some sufficiently large ${}^{<\omega}\beta$. Hence they witness that the set $\tilde{T} \upharpoonright \beta$ is α -homogeneous.

(2) The theorem remains true—and our proof continues to work with essentially no change—if we let T be a tree on $(Y \times \omega) \times Z$ for any $Y \in V_\delta$.

Corollary. *For each $n \in \omega$, if there is a measurable cardinal larger than n Woodin cardinals, then (Π_{n+1}^1) determinacy holds.*

Proof. Let $\delta_1 < \delta_2 < \dots < \delta_n$ be Woodin cardinals if $n > 0$. Let $\delta_0 = \omega$. Let $\rho > \delta_n$ be measurable. Let $\delta_i < \alpha_i < \delta_{i+1}$ for $i < n$ and let $\alpha_n = \rho$. By induction we show that every Π_{i+1}^1 set is α_{n-i} -homogeneously Souslin, for $0 \leq i \leq n$.

For the case $i = 0$, Theorem 2.2 gives that every Π_1^1 set is ρ -homogeneously Souslin. $\alpha_{n-0} = \alpha_n = \rho$.

Assume that every Π_{i+1}^1 set is α_{n-i} -homogeneously Souslin, for $0 \leq i < n$. Let $A \subseteq {}^{<\omega}\omega$ be Π_{i+2}^1 . Then $A = \{x \mid (\forall y)(x, y) \notin B\}$ with $B \in \Pi_{i+1}^1$. Let T on $(\omega \times \omega) \times Z$ for some Z witness that B is α_{n-i} -homogeneously Souslin. Since $\delta_{n-i} < \alpha_{n-i}$ and $\alpha_{n-(i+1)} < \delta_{n-i}$, the Main Theorem implies that \tilde{T} (and so $\tilde{T} \upharpoonright \beta$ for some β) is $\alpha_{n-(i+1)}$ -homogeneous. By Theorem 2.5, $p[\tilde{T}] = A$ and hence A is $\alpha_{n-(i+1)}$ -homogeneously Souslin.

The case $i = n$ gives us that every Π_{n+1}^1 set is homogeneously Souslin and so, by Theorem 2.3, determined. \square

More determinacy can be deduced from a combination of the Main Theorem and results of H. Woodin.

Theorem (Woodin). *If there is a measurable cardinal larger than infinitely many Woodin cardinals, then every subset of ${}^\omega\omega$ in $L(\mathcal{R})$ is of the form $\{x \mid (\forall y)(x, y) \notin p[T]\}$ for some tree on $(\omega \times \omega) \times Z$, for some Z , such that T is δ^+ -homogeneous for some Woodin cardinal δ .*

Corollary (to the Woodin Theorem and the Main Theorem). *If there is a measurable cardinal larger than infinitely many Woodin cardinals, then every subset of ${}^\omega\omega$ in $L(\mathcal{R})$ is determined (hence the Axiom of Determinacy holds in $L(\mathcal{R})$).*

The corollary follows directly from the Woodin Theorem, the Main Theorem, and Theorem 2.3. Assuming the existence of more Woodin cardinals,

Woodin can strengthen the conclusion of his theorem, replacing $L(\mathcal{R})$ by larger classes. The conclusion of the corollary is correspondingly strengthened. From the stronger hypothesis that a supercompact cardinal exists, Woodin proves the conclusion of his theorem in [13]. In [13] Woodin states his conclusion in terms of *weakly homogeneous trees*. For our purposes a weakly homogeneous tree is a tree on $Y \times (\omega \times Z)$ such that the corresponding tree on $(Y \times \omega) \times Z$ is homogeneous.

Embedding normal form. If a tree T on $Y \times Z$ is homogeneous and $A = p[T]$, then there is a system $(\langle M_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle, \langle k_{s_1, s_2} \mid s_1 \subseteq s_2 \text{ \& } s_1, s_2 \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle)$ such that

- (a) $M_0 = V$ and each M_s is a transitive proper class model of ZFC.
- (b) $k_{s_1, s_2} : M_{s_1} \rightarrow M_{s_2}$ is elementary and $(s_1 \subseteq s_2 \subseteq s_3 \Rightarrow k_{s_1, s_2} = k_{s_2, s_3} \circ k_{s_1, s_2})$.
- (c) if $x \in {}^\omega Y$ and $(M_x, \langle k_{x \upharpoonright n, x} \mid n \in \omega \rangle)$ is the direct limit of the system $(\langle M_{x \upharpoonright n} \mid n \in \omega \rangle, \langle k_{x \upharpoonright m, x \upharpoonright n} \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$, then $x \in A \Leftrightarrow M_x$ is wellfounded.

(Just let $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle$ witness that T is homogeneous, and let $k_{s_1, s_2} = j_{s_1, s_2} : M_{s_1} \rightarrow M_{s_2}$, where $M_s = \text{Ult}(V; \mu_s)$ and j_{s_1, s_2} is the canonical elementary embedding.)

Let us say that $(\langle M_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle, \langle k_{s_1, s_2} \mid s_1 \subseteq s_2 \text{ \& } s_1, s_2 \in {}^{<\omega}Y \rangle)$ gives an *embedding normal form* for A if (a), (b), and (c) hold and that A has an *embedding normal form* if some system gives an embedding normal form for A .

In proving the Main Theorem, it will help our motivation if we aim directly for an embedding normal form for $\{x \mid (\forall y)(x, y) \notin p[T]\}$, rather than for full homogeneity of \tilde{T} . Once we get embedding normal form, we will see that our method for doing so also gives homogeneity.

3. ITERATION TREES

In order to prove (under the hypotheses of the Main Theorem) that $p[\tilde{T}]$ has an embedding normal form—and that the conclusion of the Main Theorem holds—we shall associate with each $x \in {}^\omega \omega$ not just a single sequence of elementary embeddings but rather a whole tree of elementary embeddings. One branch of this tree will provide us with the sequence of embeddings which give an embedding normal form. We need the rest of the tree to be able to control the wellfoundedness of the direct limit model along the main branch.

For $n \in \omega$, an *iteration tree on V of length $n + 1$* is a system

$$\langle \prec, \langle M_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k < n \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k < n \rangle \rangle$$

with the following properties:

- (1) $(n + 1, \prec)$ is a tree with 0 the \prec -least element, and \prec respects the natural ordering on $n + 1$.

- (2) Each M_k is a transitive proper class model of ZFC and $M_0 = V$.
- (3) $\langle \rho_k \mid k < n \rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of ordinals.
- (4) $k_1 \leq k_2 \leq n \Rightarrow V_{\rho_{k_1+1}} \cap M_{k_1} = V_{\rho_{k_2+1}} \cap M_{k_2}$.
- (5) M_k satisfies “ E_k is an extender” (so, in particular, $E_k \in M_k$).
- (6) $\text{Support}(E_k) \supseteq V_{\rho_{k+1}} \cap M_k$.
- (7) Let k^* be the immediate predecessor of $k + 1$ with respect to \prec , for $k < n$. $\rho_{k^*} \geq \text{crit}(E_k)$ and $M_{k+1} = \text{Ult}(M_{k^*}; E_k)$.

Remarks. (a) Our definition is almost the same as that of [11]. In [11] only extenders with ordinal supports are considered. This necessitates a change in (6). The natural replacement is

$$(6') \quad V_{\rho_{k+1}} \cap M_k \subseteq \text{Ult}(M_k; E_k).$$

Allowing only ordinal supports and replacing (6) by (6') makes no real change in the concept: For any iteration tree in one of the two senses, there is an iteration tree in the other sense with the same models M_k , the same ordinals ρ_k , and the same elementary embeddings of M_k into M_{k+1} . In [11], however, the clause corresponding to (6) (in the final official definition) is not (6') but rather

$$V_{\rho_{k+2}} \cap M_k \subseteq \text{Ult}(M_k; E_k).$$

The reason for this is certain technical problems connected with iteration trees of transfinite length. We shall not consider such trees here, so we keep the more natural $\rho_k + 1$.

(b) In [11] iteration trees not on V are considered. There not only the condition $M_0 = V$ is dropped but also the condition that the M_k be proper classes is dropped and the condition that they be models of ZFC is weakened.

(c) Note that (4) guarantees that (7) makes sense—that there is an $\text{Ult}(M_{k^*}; E_k)$. ((4) actually follows from the other clauses.)

(d) The possibility that superstrong cardinals might generate complicated iteration trees arose as a worry in Steel’s work on inner models for large cardinal axioms (see [11]).

(e) Implicit in (7) is the requirement that $\text{Ult}(M_{k^*}; E_k)$ be wellfounded. In fact, it can be proved that this is automatically the case. See [11]. Here we shall avoid having to prove this by considering only “countably closed” iteration trees.

An iteration tree on V of length $n + 1$ is *countably closed* if each M_k satisfies “ $\text{support}(E_k)$ is countably closed.” By Lemma 1.8, this implies—and so is equivalent with—the countable closure of all the M_k and all the $\text{support}(E_k)$.

(f) Note that $(\prec, \langle E_k \mid k < n \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k < n \rangle)$ completely determine the iteration tree. If we were being careful about sets versus classes, we would have defined this set to be the tree.

Lemma 3.1. *Let $(\prec, \langle M_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k < n \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k < n \rangle)$ be a countably closed iteration tree on V of length $n + 1$. Let $E \in M_n$ and $\rho \geq \rho_{n-1}$, if $n > 0$, be such that M_n satisfies “ E is an extender with countably closed support and $\text{support}(E) \supseteq V_{\rho+1}$.” Suppose $\tilde{n} \leq n$ is such that $\text{crit}(E) \leq \rho_{\tilde{n}}$. There*

is a unique countably closed iteration tree $(\prec', \langle M'_k \mid k \leq n+1 \rangle, \langle E'_k \mid k < n+1 \rangle, \langle \rho'_k \mid k < n+1 \rangle)$ on V of length $n+2$ with $M'_k = M_k$ for all $k \leq n$, $\rho'_k = \rho_k$, and $E'_k = E_k$ for $k < n$, $\prec' \upharpoonright n+1 = \prec$, $E'_n = E$, $\rho'_n = \rho$, and \tilde{n} the immediate predecessor on $n+1$ with respect to \prec' .

Proof. Let $\prec' \upharpoonright n+1 = \prec$ and let $k \prec' n+1 \Leftrightarrow k \leq \tilde{n}$. By (4), the critical point κ of E satisfies $V_{\kappa+1} \cap M_{\tilde{n}} = V_{\kappa+1} \cap M_n$. Thus we can form $\text{Ult}(M_{\tilde{n}}; E)$. By Lemma 1.6 and the fact that M_n is countably closed, we get that $M'_{n+1} = \text{Ult}(M_{\tilde{n}}; E)$ is wellfounded. By Lemma 1.7, $V_{\rho_{n+1}} \cap M_{n+1} = V_{\rho_{n+1}} \cap M_n$. Thus (4) holds with $k_2 = n+1$. \square

An iteration tree on V of length ω is a system

$$\mathcal{T} = (\prec, \langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle)$$

such that each $\mathcal{T}_n = (\prec \upharpoonright n+1, \langle M_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k < n \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k < n \rangle)$ is an iteration tree on V of length $n+1$. \mathcal{T} is countably closed if each \mathcal{T}_n is countably closed.

Let $\mathcal{T} = (\prec, \langle M_k \mid k < \alpha \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k+1 < \alpha \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k+1 < \alpha \rangle)$ be an iteration tree on V of length α with $0 < \alpha \leq \omega$. The canonical elementary embeddings associated with \mathcal{T} are the i_{k_1, k_2} for $k_1 \leq k_2 < \alpha$, defined as follows.

- (i) i_{k_1, k_1} is the identity: $M_{k_1} \rightarrow M_{k_1}$.
- (ii) $i_{k^*, k+1} = i_{E_k}^{M_{k^*}} : M_{k^*} \rightarrow M_{k+1}$.
- (iii) $i_{k_1, k_3} = i_{k_2, k_3} \circ i_{k_1, k_2}$ for $k_1 \leq k_2 \leq k_3$.

A branch of an iteration tree on V of length $\alpha \leq \omega$ is a maximal linearly ordered subset of ω with respect to the \prec of the iteration tree. An infinite branch of an iteration tree on V of length ω is then an infinite, maximal linearly ordered (\prec) subset of ω . If b is a branch of an iteration tree, we can form the direct limit

$$(M_b, \langle i_{k, b} \mid k \in b \rangle)$$

of the directed system $(\langle M_k \mid k \in b \rangle, \langle i_{k_1, k_2} \mid k_1 \leq k_2 \in b \rangle)$. In order to get embedding normal form results, we would like to be able to build iteration trees with infinite branches b so that we can control whether or not M_b is wellfounded. It is easier to guarantee that an M_b is illfounded than that it is wellfounded. (Just build in an infinite descending sequence of “ordinals” of M_b .) Lemma 3.2 will help us to deal with this problem. What Lemma 3.2 says is that, if all infinite branches other than b are illfounded and if this is witnessed in a sufficiently continuous fashion, then M_b is wellfounded.

Lemma 3.2. *Let $\mathcal{T} = (\prec, \langle M_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle, \langle E_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle, \langle \rho_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle)$ be a countably closed iteration tree on V of length ω and let b be an infinite branch of \mathcal{T} . Suppose that there are ordinal numbers $\langle \xi_n \mid n \in \omega - b \rangle$ such that, for each n with $n^* \notin b$, $\xi_{n+1} < i_{n^*, n+1}(\xi_{n^*})$ (i.e. $\xi_{n+1} < i_{E_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\xi_{n^*})$). Then M_b is wellfounded.*

Proof. Let $i_{m, n}, m \leq n$, be the canonical elementary embeddings associated with our iteration tree. Let γ be a limit ordinal such that, for each n ,

$\text{support}(E_n) \in V_{i_{0,n}(\gamma)}$. We may assume without loss of generality that each ξ_n for $n \notin b$ is in M_n a limit ordinal of cofinality $> i_{0,n}(\gamma)$ with V_{ξ_n} satisfying Σ_2 -replacement. (Just replace the given ξ_n by the ξ_n th limit ordinal ξ of cofinality $> i_{0,n}(\gamma)$ such that V_ξ satisfies Σ_2 -replacement in M_n .)

Assume for a contradiction that M_b is illfounded. By Lemma 1.2(a) let $\langle \xi_n \mid n \in b \rangle$ be such that $\xi_{n+1} < i_{E_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\xi_{n^*})$ for each n such that $n+1 \in b$.

Our plan is to replace $(\langle M_n \mid n \in b \rangle, \langle i_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in b \rangle)$ by an internal iteration $(\langle \bar{M}_n \mid n \in b \rangle, \langle \bar{i}_{m,n} \mid m \leq n \in b \rangle)$. We shall have elementary embeddings $\pi_n : \bar{M}_n \rightarrow M_n$, embeddings that commute with the embeddings of the two iterations. Furthermore, we shall arrange that each ξ_n , for $n \in b$, is in the range of the corresponding π_n . This will give us the contradiction that the direct limit of the internal iteration is not wellfounded. To get an internal iteration, we replace the natural candidates for the \bar{M}_n , $n \notin b$, by models which belong to earlier models \bar{M}_m . This is done by taking Skolem hulls of ranks in the natural candidates. The ξ_n , $n \notin b$, will give us the ranks in which to take these hulls. Note that we are not building a new iteration tree, but only a kind of approximation to one.

We begin by defining a sequence of countable sets which contain the important elements of the M_n . For each $d \in M_{n+1}$, choose $f_n^d \in M_{n^*}$ and $a_n^d \in M_n$ such that $d = \llbracket f_n^d \rrbracket_{a_n^d, E_n}^{M_{n^*}}$, making sure that f_n^d has minimal possible rank. For $m, n \in \omega$ we shall define, by induction on m , subsets C_n^m of M_n . Set $C_n^0 = \{\xi_n, E_n, \rho_n\}$. If C_n^m has been defined for each n , let

$$C_n^{m+1} = C_n^m \cup \{a_n^d \mid d \in C_{n+1}^m\} \cup \{f_{n'}^d \mid d \in C_{n'+1}^m \ \& \ n = (n')^*\}.$$

Now let $C_n = \bigcup_{m \in \omega} C_n^m$. We shall see that

- (i) each C_n is a countable subset of M_n ;
- (ii) for each n , $\{\xi_n, E_n, \rho_n\} \subseteq C_n$;
- (iii) whenever $d \in C_{n+1}$, there are $a \in C_n$ and $f \in C_{n^*}$ such that $d = \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, E_n}^{M_{n^*}}$;
- (iv) for each $n \in \omega - b$, $C_n - \{\xi_n\} \subseteq V_{\xi_n}$; for each n and each $d \in C_{n+1}$, if $n \notin b$ then $a_n^d \in V_{\xi_n}$ and if $n^* \notin b$ then $f_n^d \in V_{\xi_{n^*}}$.

(i), (ii), and (iii) are obvious. For (iv) we proceed by induction on m , showing that $C_n^m - \{\xi_n\} \subseteq V_{\xi_n}$ for each $n \notin b$. For $m = 0$ and $n \notin b$ we have that $\text{support}(E_n) \in V_{i_{0,n}(\gamma)} \subseteq V_{\xi_n}$ and that $V_{\rho_n} \cap M_n \subseteq \text{support}(E_n)$, the latter by the definition of iteration tree. Since ξ_n is a limit ordinal, these facts imply $E_n \in V_{\xi_n}$ and $\rho_n \in V_{\xi_n}$. Now let us consider the induction step, for $m+1$. It suffices to show, for $d \in C_{n+1}^m$, that if $n \notin b$ then $a_n^d \in V_{\xi_n}$ and if $n^* \notin b$ then $f_n^d \in V_{\xi_{n^*}}$. Now $a_n^d \in {}^{<\omega}(\text{support}(E_n)) \in V_{\xi_n}$ for $n \notin b$. Assume $n^* \notin b$. By induction we have that $d \in V_{\xi_{n+1+1}}$. Since $d = \llbracket f_n^d \rrbracket_{a_n^d, E_n}^{M_{n^*}}$ this means that $\llbracket f_n^d \rrbracket_{a_n^d, E_n} \in V_{\xi_{n+1+1}} \subseteq V_{i_{E_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\xi_{n^*})}$ by the fact that $\xi_{n+1} < i_{E_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\xi_{n^*})$. By the

minimal rank constraint on the choice of f_n^d , this implies that $f_n^d(z) \in V_{\xi_n^*}$ for every z . Since $\xi_n^* > \rho_n \geq \text{crit}(E_n)$ and since ξ_n^* is a limit ordinal of cofinality $> i_{0,n}(\gamma)$ we get that $f_n^d \in V_{\xi_n^*}$ as desired.

We next turn to the main construction of the proof of the lemma, in which we replace the iteration along b by an internal iteration which nevertheless has illfounded direct limit.

We shall define, by induction on n , $\langle \overline{M}_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle$, $\langle \overline{E}_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle$, $\langle \overline{\rho}_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle$, and $\langle \pi_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle$ such that

- (a) for each $n \in b$, \overline{M}_n is a countably closed transitive proper class model of ZFC;
- (b) for each $n \in \omega - b$, \overline{M}_n is a countably closed transitive set model of $\text{ZC} + \Sigma_2$ -replacement (see §1);
- (c) for each $n \in b$, $\pi_n : \overline{M}_n \rightarrow M_n$ is an elementary embedding with $C_n \subseteq \text{range}(\pi_n)$;
- (d) for each $n \in \omega - b$, $\pi_n : \overline{M}_n \rightarrow V_{\xi_n} \cap M_n$ is an elementary embedding with $C_n - \{\xi_n\} \subseteq \text{range}(\pi_n)$;
- (e) for each n , $\pi_n(\overline{\rho}_n) = \rho_n$;
- (f) each \overline{M}_n satisfies “ \overline{E}_n is an extender with countably closed support and $\text{support}(\overline{E}_n) \supseteq V_{\overline{\rho}_{n+1}}$ ”;
- (g) $\overline{M}_{n+1} = \text{Ult}(\overline{M}_n; \overline{E}_n)$ for each n such that $n + 1 \in b$;
- (h) for each n with $n + 1 \in b$, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 M_n & \xrightarrow{i_{E_n}^{M_n^*}} & M_{n+1} \\
 \uparrow \pi_n & & \uparrow \pi_{n+1} \\
 \overline{M}_n & \xrightarrow{i_{E_n}^{\overline{M}_n^*}} & \overline{M}_{n+1}
 \end{array}$$

- (i) for each n , $V_{\overline{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \overline{M}_n = V_{\overline{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \overline{M}_m$ for every $m \geq n$;
- (j) for each n , $\pi_n \upharpoonright V_{\overline{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \overline{M}_n = \pi_m \upharpoonright V_{\overline{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \overline{M}_m$, for every $m \geq n$;
- (k) for each $n \in \omega - b$, $\overline{M}_n \in \overline{M}_{\hat{n}}$, where \hat{n} is the largest element of b smaller than n (in the natural order of ω).

Let $\overline{M}_0 = V$ and let $\pi_0 : V \rightarrow V$ be the identity.

Assume that $\langle \overline{M}_k \mid k \leq n \rangle$, $\langle \overline{E}_k \mid k < n \rangle$, $\langle \overline{\rho}_k \mid k < n \rangle$, and $\langle \pi_k \mid k \leq n \rangle$ are defined and satisfy (a)-(k).

Let us consider first the case that $n + 1 \in b$. By (c) and (d) and property (ii) of C_n , we may define \overline{E}_n and $\overline{\rho}_n$ by $\pi_n(\overline{E}_n) = E_n$ and $\pi_n(\overline{\rho}_n) = \rho_n$. (e) holds by definition. If $n \in b$ the elementarity of $\pi_n : \overline{M}_n \rightarrow M_n$ ((c)) gives (f). If $n \notin b$ then $\pi_n : \overline{M}_n \rightarrow V_{\xi_n} \cap M_n$ is elementary, and so we need only check that $V_{\xi_n} \cap M_n$ satisfies “ E_n is an extender with countably closed support and $\text{support}(E_n) \supseteq V_{\rho_{n+1}}$.” But the definition of iteration tree implies that M_n satisfies this formula and the formula is absolute in M_n for limit ranks.

$\text{crit}(E_n) \leq \rho_{n^*}$, by the definition of iteration tree, and $\pi_{n^*}(\bar{\rho}_{n^*}) = \pi_n(\bar{\rho}_{n^*}) = \rho_{n^*}$, so $\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n) \leq \bar{\rho}_{n^*}$. Therefore (i) guarantees that $V_{\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)+1} \cap \bar{M}_{n^*} = V_{\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)+1} \cap \bar{M}_n$. We may then set $\bar{M}_{n+1} = \text{Ult}(\bar{M}_{n^*}; \bar{E}_n)$. We have the elementary embedding $i_{\bar{M}_n}^{\bar{E}_n} : \bar{M}_n \rightarrow \bar{M}_{n+1}$. By (a), (b), (d), and (f), Lemma 1.6 gives that \bar{M}_{n+1} is wellfounded, and Lemma 1.8 gives that it is countably closed. Hence (a) holds for $n + 1$.

Define $\pi_{n+1} : \bar{M}_{n+1} \rightarrow M_{n+1}$ by

$$\pi_{n+1}(\llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, \bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}) = \llbracket \pi_{n^*}(f) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(a), E_n}^{M_{n^*}}.$$

To see that π_{n+1} is well defined, let $a, b \in {}^{<\omega}(\text{support}(\bar{E}_n))$, let $m = \ell h(a)$, and let $m' = \ell h(b)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, \bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}} &= \llbracket g \rrbracket_{b, \bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}} \\ \Leftrightarrow (\bar{E}_n(a \hat{\ } b))(\{z \mid f(z \upharpoonright m) = g(\langle z(m+k) \mid k < m' \rangle)\}) &= 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow (\pi_n(\bar{E}_n(a \hat{\ } b)))(\pi_n(\{z \mid f(z \upharpoonright m) = g(\langle z(m+k) \mid k < m' \rangle)\})) &= 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow (\text{since } \pi_n \text{ and } \pi_{n^*} \text{ agree on } V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \bar{M}_{n^*} \text{ and since } \text{crit}(\bar{E}_n) \leq \bar{\rho}_{n^*}) & \\ (\pi_n(\bar{E}_n(a \hat{\ } b)))(\pi_{n^*}(\{z \mid f(z \upharpoonright m) = g(\langle z(m+k) \mid k < m' \rangle)\})) &= 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow (E_n(\pi_n(a \hat{\ } \pi_n(b)))(\{z \mid (\pi_{n^*}(f))(z \upharpoonright m) = (\pi_{n^*}(g))(\langle z(m+k) \mid k < m' \rangle)\})) &= 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \llbracket \pi_{n^*}(f) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(a), E_n}^{M_{n^*}} &= \llbracket \pi_{n^*}(g) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(b), E_n}^{M_{n^*}}. \end{aligned}$$

A similar argument shows that $\pi_{n+1} : \bar{M}_{n+1} \rightarrow M_{n+1}$ is elementary, as required by (c).

To check that the rest of (c)—that $C_{n+1} \subseteq \text{range}(\pi_{n+1})$ —holds, let $d \in C_{n+1}$. By property (iii) of C_{n+1} , let $a \in C_n$ and $f \in C_{n^*}$ be such that $d = \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, E_n}^{M_{n^*}}$. By (c) and (d) for n and n^* and by property (iv) of C_n and C_{n^*} , let $\pi_n(\bar{a}) = a$ and $\pi_{n^*}(\bar{f}) = f$. By the elementarity of π_n , $\bar{a} \in {}^{<\omega}(\text{support}(\bar{E}_n))$. The elementarity of π_{n^*} gives that $\bar{f} : {}^{\ell h(\bar{a})}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)) \rightarrow \bar{M}_{n^*}$, since $\pi_{n^*}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)) = \pi_n(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))$ by (j) and the fact that $\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n) \leq \bar{\rho}_{n^*}$. Let then $\bar{d} = \llbracket \bar{f} \rrbracket_{\bar{a}, \bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}$. $\pi_{n+1}(\bar{d}) = \llbracket \pi_{n^*}(\bar{f}) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(\bar{a}), E_n}^{M_{n^*}} = \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, E_n}^{M_{n^*}} = d$. Hence $d \in \text{range}(\pi_{n+1})$.

Let us next check (h). Let $d \in \bar{M}_{n^*}$. $i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(d) = \llbracket c_d \rrbracket_{\emptyset, \bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}$, where $c_d : {}^0 V_{\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)} \rightarrow M_{n^*}$ is the function with value d . Hence

$$\pi_{n+1}(i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(d)) = \llbracket c_{\pi_{n^*}(d)} \rrbracket_{\emptyset, E_n}^{M_{n^*}} = i_{E_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\pi_{n^*}(d)).$$

To check (i), note first that $\text{Ult}(\bar{M}_n, \bar{E}_n)$ is wellfounded by Lemma 1.6. Since $\bar{\rho}_n < i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_n}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)) \leq i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_n}(\bar{\rho}_{n^*})$ and $V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap M_{n^*} = V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap M_n$, Lemma 1.7(a) gives that $V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \text{Ult}(\bar{M}_{n^*}, \bar{E}_n) = V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \text{Ult}(\bar{M}_n, \bar{E}_n)$. Since $\text{support}(\bar{E}_n) \supseteq V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \bar{M}_n$, it follows that

$$V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \bar{M}_{n+1} = V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \text{Ult}(\bar{M}_{n^*}, \bar{E}_n) = V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}+1} \cap \bar{M}_n.$$

The rest of the requirement of (i) will be seen to be fulfilled if we can prove that $n' \leq n \Rightarrow \bar{\rho}_{n'} \leq \bar{\rho}_n$. But (j) and (c) give that $\pi_n(\bar{\rho}_{n'}) = \pi_{n'}(\bar{\rho}_{n'}) = \rho_{n'} \leq \rho_n = \pi_n(\bar{\rho}_n)$. So the elementarity of π_n implies that $\bar{\rho}_{n'} \leq \bar{\rho}_n$.

Finally let us verify (j). By what has just been proved, it is enough to show that $\pi_{n+1} \upharpoonright (V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \bar{M}_{n+1}) = \pi_n \upharpoonright (V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \bar{M}_n)$. Suppose then that $d \in V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \bar{M}_{n+1}$. Since $\bar{\rho}_n + 1 < i_{\bar{E}_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\bar{\rho}_{n^*})$, $d = \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, \bar{E}_n}^{M_{n^*}}$ for some a and some $f : {}^{lh(a)}(V_{\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)}) \rightarrow V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*}}$. $\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n) \leq \bar{\rho}_{n^*}$, so f is essentially a member of $V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*+1}}$. By Lemma 1.7(c), $d = \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, \bar{E}_n}^{M_n}$. Hence $\pi_n(d) = \llbracket \pi_n(f) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(a), E_n}^{M_n}$. Since $\pi_n(f)$ is essentially a member of $V_{\bar{\rho}_{n^*+1}}$, Lemma 1.7(c) gives that $\pi_n(d) = \llbracket \pi_n(f) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(a), E_n}^{M_{n^*}}$. But $\pi_n(f) = \pi_{n^*}(f)$, by (j). Hence $\pi_n(d) = \llbracket \pi_{n^*}(f) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(a), E_n}^{M_{n^*}}$. But this is just $\pi_{n+1}(\llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, \bar{E}_n}^{M_{n^*}}) = \pi_{n+1}(d)$.

Now let us turn to the case $n + 1 \notin b$. We proceed in two steps, the first analogous to the case $n + 1 \in b$, and the second to take care of (k).

Define \bar{E}_n and $\bar{\rho}_n$ as before by $\pi_n(\bar{E}_n) = E_n$ and $\pi_n(\bar{\rho}_n) = \rho_n$. As before, (e) and (f) hold. Now set $M'_{n+1} = \text{Ult}(\bar{M}_{n^*}; \bar{E}_n)$. M'_{n+1} is wellfounded and countably closed by Lemmas 1.6 and 1.8, and we have the elementary embedding $i_{\bar{M}_{n^*}}^{\bar{E}_n} : \bar{M}_{n^*} \rightarrow M'_{n+1}$. In particular we get (b') M'_{n+1} is a countably closed set model of $ZC + \Sigma_2$ -replacement if $n^* \notin b$ and a countably closed proper class model of ZFC if $n^* \in b$.

Define $\pi'_{n+1} : M'_{n+1} \rightarrow M_{n+1}$ by

$$\pi'_{n+1}(\llbracket f \rrbracket_{a, \bar{E}_n}^{M_{n^*}}) = \llbracket \pi_{n^*}(f) \rrbracket_{\pi_n(a), E_n}^{M_{n^*}}.$$

The arguments of the case $n + 1 \in b$ give us that π'_{n+1} is well defined and also

(d') $\pi'_{n+1} : M'_{n+1} \rightarrow V_{\gamma_{n+1}} \cap M_{n+1}$ is an elementary embedding with $C_{n+1} \subseteq \text{range}(\pi'_{n+1})$, where $\gamma_{n+1} = i_{E_n}^{M_{n^*}}(\xi_{n^*})$ if $n^* \notin b$ and $\gamma_{n+1} = \text{ON}$ if $n^* \in b$;

(i') $V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1} = V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \bar{M}_n$;

(j') $\pi'_{n+1} \upharpoonright (V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1}) = \pi_n \upharpoonright (V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap \bar{M}_n)$.

Let C'_{n+1} be the preimage of C_{n+1} under π'_{n+1} . Since M'_{n+1} is countably closed, $C'_{n+1} \in M'_{n+1}$ and M'_{n+1} satisfies “ C'_{n+1} is countable.”

Let $\pi'_{n+1}(\xi'_{n+1}) = \xi_{n+1}$. M'_{n+1} satisfies ZC and so M'_{n+1} contains a set S of Skolem functions for $V_{\xi'_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1}$.

Let Z_{n+1} be the smallest subset of $V_{\xi'_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1}$ such that

- (i) Z_{n+1} is countably closed;
- (ii) Z_{n+1} is closed under the Skolem functions in S ;
- (iii) $(V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1}) \cup C'_{n+1} - \{\xi'_{n+1}\} \subseteq Z_{n+1}$.

$Z_{n+1} \in M'_{n+1}$ and $|Z_{n+1}|^{M'_{n+1}} = |V_{\bar{\rho}_{n+1}}|^{M'_{n+1}}$.

Let $\bar{\pi}_{n+1} : \bar{M}_{n+1} \simeq Z_{n+1}$ with \bar{M}_{n+1} transitive. Let $\pi_{n+1} = \pi'_{n+1} \circ \bar{\pi}_{n+1}$.

(b) holds. (d) holds since $\pi'_{n+1} \upharpoonright (V_{\xi'_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1}) : V_{\xi'_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1} \rightarrow V_{\xi_{n+1}} \cap M_{n+1}$ is an elementary embedding and since $C'_{n+1} - \{\xi_{n+1}\} \in \text{range}(\pi_{n+1})$. (i) holds since $V_{\rho_{n+1}} \cap M'_{n+1} \subseteq Z_{n+1}$ and (i') holds. (j) holds since $\bar{\pi}_{n+1} \upharpoonright (V_{\rho_{n+1}} \cap \bar{M}_{n+1})$ is the identity and (j') holds.

It remains only to check (k). $\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)$ is inaccessible in \bar{M}_n , so it is inaccessible in \bar{M}_{n^*} , since, by the same argument as in the case $n+1 \in b$, $\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n) \leq \bar{\rho}_n$ and so $V_{\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)+1} \cap \bar{M}_{n^*} = V_{\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n)+1} \cap \bar{M}_n$. Thus $i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))$ is inaccessible in M'_{n+1} . $|Z_{n+1}|^{M'_{n+1}} = |V_{\rho_{n+1}}|^{M'_{n+1}} < i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))$, because $\bar{\rho}_n + 1 \subseteq \text{support}(\bar{E}_n) \subseteq V_{i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))}$. Hence \bar{M}_{n+1} belongs to $V_{i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))} \cap M'_{n+1}$. But $V_{i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_{n^*}}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))} \cap M'_{n+1} = V_{i_{\bar{E}_n}^{\bar{M}_n}(\text{crit}(\bar{E}_n))} \cap \text{Ult}(\bar{M}_n; \bar{E}_n) \in \bar{M}_n$. Thus $\bar{M}_{n+1} \in \bar{M}_n$. Since $\bar{M}_n = \bar{M}_{n+1}$ or $\bar{M}_n \in \bar{M}_{\hat{n}} = \bar{M}_{n+1}$, it follows that $\bar{M}_{n+1} \in \bar{M}_{n+1}$, as required.

Now let us use our construction to get a contradiction. For each n , $\bar{E}_n \in \bar{M}_n$ and so $\bar{E}_n \in \bar{M}_{\hat{n}}$ whenever $n \notin b$. If $n+1 \in b$, then either $n^* = n$ or else $n^* = \hat{n}$. In either case, $n+1 \in b$ implies that $\bar{E}_n \in \bar{M}_{n^*}$. Thus

$$V = \bar{M}_{n_0} \xrightarrow{i_{\bar{E}_{n_1-1}}^{\bar{M}_{n_0}}} \bar{M}_{n_1} \xrightarrow{i_{\bar{E}_{n_2-1}}^{\bar{M}_{n_1}}} M_{n_2} \xrightarrow{i_{\bar{E}_{n_3-1}}^{\bar{M}_{n_2}}} \dots,$$

is an internal iteration, where $0 = n_0, n_1, n_2, \dots$ is an enumeration of b in order of magnitude. Let $\bar{i}_{n_k, n_{k'}} : \bar{M}_{n_k} \rightarrow \bar{M}_{n_{k'}}$ be the obvious elementary embeddings for $k \leq k'$. Let $(\bar{M}_b, \langle \bar{i}_{n_k, n_{k'}} \mid k \leq k' \in \omega \rangle)$ be the direct limit of the system $(\langle \bar{M}_{n_k} \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle \bar{i}_{n_k, n_{k'}} \mid k \leq k' \in \omega \rangle)$. By Lemma 1.3, \bar{M}_b is wellfounded.

By (h) we have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_{n_k} & \xrightarrow{i_{n_k, n_{k'}}} & M_{n_{k'}} \\ \uparrow \pi_{n_k} & & \uparrow \pi_{n_{k'}} \\ \bar{M}_{n_k} & \xrightarrow{\bar{i}_{n_k, n_{k'}}} & \bar{M}_{n_{k'}} \end{array}$$

for $k \leq k'$.

Let $\bar{\xi}_{n_k}$ be given by $\pi_{n_k}(\bar{\xi}_{n_k}) = \xi_{n_k}$, using property (ii) of C_{n_k} and (c). Since $\xi_{n_{k'}} < i_{n_k, n_{k'}}(\xi_{n_k})$, it follows that $\bar{\xi}_{n_{k'}} < \bar{i}_{n_k, n_{k'}}(\bar{\xi}_{n_k})$. Thus $\langle \bar{i}_{n_k, b}(\bar{\xi}_{n_k}) \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ is an infinite descending sequence in the ordinals of \bar{M}_b . This contradiction completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Remark. We are dealing with countably closed iteration trees simply because the proofs of Lemmas 3.1 and 3.2 are simpler than the proofs of the assertions that would result from deleting all occurrences of “countably closed.” Nevertheless

those resulting assertions are true—and are proved in [11]. Armed with them, we could delete all occurrences of “countably closed” from the rest of this paper.

In the proof of the Main Theorem, we shall be concerned with iteration trees living in a certain V_δ and with homogeneous trees whose measures are δ^+ -complete. It will be important to know that the canonical elementary embeddings associated with the iteration trees act trivially on the elementary embeddings from the δ^+ -complete measures and that the latter act trivially on the former. This is the content of the following lemma. The proof of the lemma is at bottom the same as the proof that embeddings witnessing two distinct cardinals are measurable act trivially on one another. The extra complexity is due to the facts that our iteration tree embeddings are from extenders rather than measures and—more importantly—the extenders do not belong to the model the embeddings are applied to.

Lemma 3.3. *Let $\mathcal{T} = (\langle, \langle M_k \mid k < \alpha \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k + 1 < \alpha \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k + 1 < \alpha \rangle)$ be an iteration tree on V of length $\leq \omega$. Let $i_{m,n}$, for $m \leq n$, be the canonical elementary embeddings associated with \mathcal{T} . Let μ be a δ -complete measure on X , let ν be a δ -complete measure on X' , and let $q : X \rightarrow X'$ be such that $\nu(A) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \mu(\{z \mid q(z) \in A\}) = 1$, with δ a strong limit cardinal with each $\text{support}(E_k) \in V_\delta$. Let $j = i_\mu$, let $j' = i_\nu$, and let $j^* : \text{Ult}(V; \nu) \rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \mu)$ be the elementary embedding given by $j^*(\llbracket F \rrbracket_\nu) = \llbracket \check{F} \rrbracket_\mu$, where $\check{F}(z) = F(q(z))$. Then*

- (a) $i_{0,n}(j) = j \upharpoonright M_n$; $i_{0,n}(j') = j' \upharpoonright M_n$; and $i_{0,n}(j^*) = j^* \upharpoonright j'(M_n)$.
- (b) $(j(i_{m,n})) \upharpoonright \text{ON} = (j'(i_{m,n})) \upharpoonright \text{ON} = i_{m,n} \upharpoonright \text{ON}$.

Here, for example, $i_{0,n}(j) = \bigcup_\alpha i_{0,n}(j \upharpoonright V_\alpha)$.

Proof. We shall first prove (a). Let us begin by showing

(i) if $Y \subseteq i_{0,n}(X)$ and $Y \in M_n$, then $(i_{0,n}(\mu))(Y) = 1$ if and only if $\mu(\{z \mid i_{0,n}(z) \in Y\}) = 1$.

Proof of (i). Assume (i) holds for all $n \leq m$. Let $Y \subset i_{0,m+1}(X)$ with $Y \in M_{m+1}$. Assume that $(i_{0,m+1}(\mu))(Y) = 1$. Let $Y = \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a,E_m}^{M_{m^*}}$. Let

$$K = \{x \in {}^{th(a)}(V_{\text{crit}(E_m)}) \mid (i_{0,m^*}(\mu))(f(x)) = 1\}.$$

$(E_n(a))(K) = 1$. For each $x \in K$, our inductive assumption gives that (i) holds for $n = m^*$, and so there is a $Z_x \subseteq X$ such that $\mu(Z_x) = 1$ and $(\forall w \in Z_x)(i_{0,m^*}(w) \subseteq f(x))$. Let $Z = \bigcap_{x \in K} Z_x$. Since μ is δ -complete and $\delta > \text{crit}(E_m)$, $\mu(Z) = 1$.

$$\begin{aligned} w \in Z &\Rightarrow (\forall x \in K)(w \in Z_x) \\ &\Rightarrow (\forall x \in K)((i_{0,m^*}(w)) \in f(x)) \\ &\Rightarrow (E_m(a))(\{x \mid i_{0,m^*}(w) \in f(x)\}) = 1 \\ &\Rightarrow i_{m^*,m+1}(i_{0,m^*}(w)) \in \llbracket f \rrbracket_{a,E_n}^{M_{m^*}} \Rightarrow i_{0,m+1}(w) \in Y. \end{aligned}$$

We have shown then that $(i_{0,n+1}(\mu))(Y) = 1 \Rightarrow \mu(\{z \mid i_{0,n+1}(z) \in Y\}) = 1$. If $(i_{0,n+1}(\mu))(Y) = 0$, then $\mu(\{z \mid i_{0,n+1}(z) \in i_{0,n+1}(X) - Y\}) = 1$ and so $\mu(\{z \mid i_{0,m+1}(z) \in Y\}) = 0$.

For each $n \in \omega$ and each $F \in M_n \cap (i_{0,n}(X))M_n$, let $\Phi_n(F) : X \rightarrow M_n$ be given by

$$(\Phi_n(F))(z) = F(i_{0,n}(z)).$$

(ii) For each $G \in {}^X M_n$ there is an $F \in M_n \cap (i_{0,n}(X))M_n$ such that

$$\llbracket \Phi_n(F) \rrbracket_\mu = \llbracket G \rrbracket_\mu.$$

Proof of (ii). Assume that (ii) holds for all $n \leq m$. Let $G : X \rightarrow M_{m+1}$. For each $z \in X$, let $G(z) = \llbracket f_z \rrbracket_{a_z, E_m}^{M_{m^*}}$. Since μ is δ -complete and $\delta > |\text{support}(E_m)|$ there must be an $a \in {}^{<\omega}(\text{support}(E_m))$ such that $\mu(\{z \mid a_z = a\}) = 1$. For this a , $\mu(\{z \mid G(z) = \llbracket f_z \rrbracket_{a, E_m}^{M_{m^*}}\}) = 1$. Define $G^* : X \rightarrow M_{m^*}$ by

$$G^*(z) = f_z.$$

Our inductive assumption gives that (ii) holds for $n = m^*$, and so there is an $F^* \in M_{m^*}$ with $F^* : i_{0,m^*}(X) \rightarrow M_{m^*}$ such that $\llbracket \Phi_{m^*}(F^*) \rrbracket_\mu = \llbracket G^* \rrbracket_\mu$. Define $h : {}^{th(a)}(V_{\text{crit}(E_m)}) \rightarrow M_{m^*}$ by letting $h(x) : i_{0,m^*}(X) \rightarrow M_{m^*}$ with $(h(x))(z) = (F^*(z))(x)$. Let $F = \llbracket h \rrbracket_{a, E_m}^{M_{m^*}}$. We must show that

$$\mu(\{z \mid F(i_{0,m+1}(z)) = G(z)\}) = 1.$$

We know that $\mu(\{z \mid G(z) = \llbracket f_z \rrbracket_{a, E_n}^{M_{m^*}} \ \& \ F^*(i_{0,m^*}(z)) = G^*(z)\}) = 1$. Let z belong to this set. Then

$$(h(x))(i_{0,m^*}(z)) = (F^*(i_{0,m^*}(z)))(x) = (G^*(z))(x) = f_z(x).$$

Hence $F(i_{0,m+1}(z)) = F(i_{m^*,m+1}(i_{0,m^*}(z))) = \llbracket f_z \rrbracket_{a, E_m}^{M_{m^*}} = \llbracket f_z \rrbracket_{a_z, E_m}^{M_{m^*}} = G(z)$.

(i) implies that Φ_n induces an elementary embedding of $(i_{0,n}(j))(M_n)$ into $j(M_n)$. To see this, let $\psi(v_1, \dots, v_k)$ be a formula of set theory and let G_1, \dots, G_k be elements of $M_n \cap (i_{0,n}(X))M_n$.

$$\begin{aligned} (i_{0,n}(j))(M_n) \models \psi \left[\llbracket G_1 \rrbracket_{i_{0,n}(\mu)}^{M_n}, \dots, \llbracket G_k \rrbracket_{i_{0,n}(\mu)}^{M_n} \right] \\ \Leftrightarrow (i_{0,n}(\mu))(\{z \mid M_n \models \psi[G_1(z), \dots, G_k(z)]\}) = 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow (\text{by (i)}) \mu(\{z \mid M_n \models \psi[G_1(i_{0,n}(z)), \dots, G_k(i_{0,n}(z))]\}) = 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow \mu(\{z \mid M_n \models \psi[(\Phi_n(G_1))(z), \dots, (\Phi_n(G_k))(z)]\}) = 1 \\ \Leftrightarrow j(M_n) \models \psi[\llbracket \Phi_n(G_1) \rrbracket_\mu, \dots, \llbracket \Phi_n(G_k) \rrbracket_\mu^V]. \end{aligned}$$

(ii) implies that the elementary embedding induced by Φ_n is a surjection and so is an isomorphism, i.e. is the identity. Since Φ_n sends each constant function to the constant function with the same value, it follows that $(i_{0,n}(j)) = j \upharpoonright M_n$.

Using functions Φ'_n analogous to the Φ_n , we similarly get that $(i_{0,n}(j')) = j' \upharpoonright M_n$. To see that $(i_{0,n}(j^*)) = j^* \upharpoonright j'(M_n)$, note first that $(i_{0,n}(j^*))(\llbracket F \rrbracket_{i_{0,n}(\nu)}^{M_n}) = \llbracket F \circ i_{0,n}(q) \rrbracket_{i_{0,n}(\mu)}^{M_n}$, but $j^*(\llbracket \Phi'_n(F) \rrbracket_\nu^V) = \llbracket (\Phi'_n(F)) \circ q \rrbracket_\mu^V = \llbracket F \circ i_{0,n} \circ q \rrbracket_\mu^V = \llbracket F \circ i_{0,n}(q) \circ i_{0,n} \rrbracket_\mu^V = \llbracket \Phi_n(F \circ i_{0,n}(q)) \rrbracket_\mu^V$. Since Φ_n and Φ'_n induce the identities on equivalence classes, this completes the proof of (a).

Now let us turn to (b). Let n be arbitrary. Since μ is δ -complete, $j(V)$ is closed under sequences of length $< \delta$. The elementarity of i_{0,n^*} thus implies that $(i_{0,n^*}(j))(M_{n^*})$ has the same sequences of ordinals of length $< i_{0,n^*}(\delta)$ as does M_{n^*} . Now $(i_{0,n^*}(j))(M_{n^*}) = j(M_{n^*})$, as we already showed. Hence $j(M_{n^*})$ has the same sequences of ordinals of length $< i_{0,n^*}(\delta)$, and hence the same functions $F : {}^{<\omega}(V_{\text{crit}(E_n)}) \rightarrow \text{ON}$ as does M_{n^*} . Since $j(E_n) = E_n$, it follows that $j(i_{n^*,n+1}) = i_{n^*,n+1}$. Since n was arbitrary, (b) follows by the definition of the $i_{m,n}$. \square

Remark. In our applications, μ and ν will be, for example, $\mu_{x \upharpoonright n}$ and $\mu_{x \upharpoonright m}$, respectively, for some $m < n \in \omega$, where $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle$ witnesses that some tree is δ -homogeneous. In this case q is given by $q(t) = t \upharpoonright m$.

In §5 we shall often be dealing with iteration trees of a particularly simple sort: *alternating chains*. Let $<^*$ be the partial ordering of ω given by

$$m <^* n \Leftrightarrow (m < n \ \& \ (m = 0 \vee n - m \text{ is even})).$$

An *alternating chain on V of length $\alpha \leq \omega$* is an iteration tree on V of length α whose tree ordering is $<^* \upharpoonright \alpha$. We shall usually describe alternating chains as systems $(\langle M_n \mid n < \alpha \rangle, \langle E_n \mid n + 1 < \alpha \rangle, \langle \rho_n \mid n + 1 < \alpha \rangle)$, i.e. we omit “ $<^*$.” Pictorially an alternating chain is

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} V = M_0 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_0}^{M_0}} & M_1 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_2}^{M_1}} & M_3 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_4}^{M_3}} & \dots \\ & & \searrow i_{E_1}^{M_0} & & & & \\ & & & & M_2 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_3}^{M_2}} & M_4 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_5}^{M_4}} & \dots \end{array}$$

4. REFLECTING CARDINALS

In this section we develop the theory of Woodin cardinals in order to get the technical tools we need to build iteration trees in §5.

First, however, we give some proofs which are not needed for §5 but show where Woodin cardinals sit in the hierarchy of large cardinal axioms. A cardinal κ is λ -*supercompact* if there is an elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with M transitive, $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, and ${}^\lambda M \subseteq M$. κ is *superstrong* if there is an elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with M transitive, $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, and $V_{j(\kappa)} \subseteq M$. κ is *Shelah* if for every $f : \kappa \rightarrow \kappa$ there is a $j : V \rightarrow M$ with M transitive, $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, and $V_{j(f)(\kappa)} \subseteq M$. A cardinal δ is *Woodin* if for every $f : \delta \rightarrow \delta$ there is a $\kappa < \delta$ closed under f and there is a $j : V \rightarrow M$ with M transitive, $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, and

$V_{(j(f))(\kappa)} \subseteq M$. κ is λ -strong if there is an elementary $j : V \rightarrow M$ with M transitive, $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, and $V_\lambda \subseteq M$.

The concept of λ -supercompactness is due to R. Solovay. The notions of λ -strong and superstrong cardinals arose out of the work of W. Mitchell. Shelah and Woodin isolated the notions named after them. The lemma that follows catalogues some basic facts about the relative strengths of the large cardinal axioms corresponding to these concepts. No part of the lemma is due to us.

Lemma 4.1. (1) If κ is 2^κ -supercompact then there are κ superstrong cardinals $< \kappa$. (2) If κ is superstrong then κ is Shelah and there are κ Shelah cardinals $< \kappa$. (3) If κ is Shelah then κ is Woodin and there are κ Woodin cardinals $< \kappa$. (4) If δ is Woodin then δ is inaccessible and there are δ cardinals $\kappa < \delta$ such that $(\forall \lambda < \delta)\kappa$ is λ -strong.

Proof. (1) Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ witness that κ is 2^κ -supercompact. Let E be the extender derived from j with support $V_{j(\kappa)} \cap M$. For each $a \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{j(\kappa)}) \cap M$, $E(a)$ is a measure on ${}^{\text{th}(a)}(V_\kappa)$ and $(E(a))(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow a \in j(X)$. Thus E depends only on $V_{j(\kappa)} \cap M$ and $j \upharpoonright V_{\kappa+1}$. But $j \upharpoonright V_{\kappa+1} \in {}^{(V_{\kappa+1})}M$ so $j \upharpoonright V_{\kappa+1} \in \bar{M}$. Hence $E \in M$. $i_E^M : M \rightarrow N$ is an element embedding, belongs to M , and is such that $V_{j(\kappa)} \cap M \in N$. We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & & M \\ & \nearrow j & \uparrow k \\ V & \xrightarrow{i_E} & \text{Ult}(V; E) \end{array}$$

Hence $j(\kappa) = k(i_E(\kappa)) \geq i_E(\kappa) \geq i_E^M(\kappa)$. It follows that $V_{i_E^M(\kappa)} \cap M \in N$. Thus i_E^M witnesses that κ is superstrong in M . To see that (1) follows from this, suppose $\beta < \kappa$. In M there is a superstrong cardinal between $\beta = j(\beta)$ and $j(\kappa)$, so in V there is a superstrong cardinal between β and κ .

(2) Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ witness that κ is superstrong. j also witnesses that κ is Shelah, for if $f : \kappa \rightarrow \kappa$ then $V_{(j(f))(\kappa)} \subseteq V_{j(\kappa)} \subseteq M$. Let us check that κ is Shelah in M also, from which (2) follows. Suppose $f : \kappa \rightarrow \kappa$. Let E be the extender derived from j with support $V_{(j(f))(\kappa)+1} \cup V_{\kappa+1}$. $E \in V_{j(\kappa)}$ so $E \in M$. We have $k : \text{Ult}(V; E) \rightarrow M$ with $k \circ i_E = j$ and with $k \upharpoonright V_{(j(f))(\kappa)+1} = \text{the identity}$. Thus $k(i_E(f)) = j(f)$. $k \upharpoonright V_{\kappa+1}$ is the identity, so $k(\kappa) = \kappa$. It follows that $k((i_E(f))(\kappa)) = k(i_E(f))(k(\kappa)) = (j(f))(\kappa)$. Hence $i_E(f)(\kappa) \leq (\text{actually } =) (j(f))(\kappa)$, and so $V_{(i_E(f))(\kappa)} \subseteq V_{(j(f))(\kappa)} \subseteq \text{Ult}(V; E)$. Since $V_{j(\kappa)} \cap \text{Ult}(V; E) = V_{j(\kappa)} \cap \text{Ult}(M; E)$ and $i_E^V(f) = i_E^M(f)$, we have that $V_{(i_E^M(f))(\kappa)} \subseteq \text{Ult}(M; E)$. This means that i_E^M witnesses that κ is Shelah in M .

(3) Let κ be Shelah and let $f : \kappa \rightarrow \kappa$. Let $g(\alpha) = \alpha + 2 + f(\alpha) + 1$. Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ witness that κ is Shelah, with respect to g . Let E be the extender derived from j with support $V_{(j(f))(\kappa)}$. $E : {}^{<\omega}(V_{(j(f))(\kappa)}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathcal{P}(\kappa))$, so

E is coded by an element of $V_{\kappa+2+(j(f))(\kappa)+1}$. Hence $E \in M$. $(j(f))(\kappa) = (i_E(f))(\kappa) = (i_E^M(f))(\kappa)$. Furthermore κ is closed under $j(f)$, since $j(f) \upharpoonright \kappa = f$. Thus i_E^M witnesses the Woodinness of $j(\kappa)$ with respect to $j(f)$ in M . By the elementarity of j , some embedding witnesses the Woodinness of κ with respect to f in V . Since f was arbitrary, κ is Woodin. Note also that $E \in V_{j(\kappa)} \cap M$, so we also get that some i_F such that F is an extender $\in V_\kappa$ witnesses the Woodinness of κ with respect to f in V . (We will see later that Woodin cardinals always have this property.) Such an extender belongs to M and so witnesses the Woodinness of κ with respect to f in M . Moreover, for any elementary $k : V \rightarrow N$ with N transitive and $\text{crit}(k) = \kappa$, this same extender witnesses the Woodinness of κ with respect to f in N . But our argument has shown that for every f and every such N , κ is Woodin with respect to f in N . Since there is such an N , the remaining part of (3) holds.

(4) Let δ be Woodin. If δ is not regular then there is a $\gamma < \delta$ and an $f : \gamma \rightarrow \delta$ with unbounded range. Let $g(0) = \gamma$, $g(\alpha) = f(1 + \alpha)$ for $\alpha < \gamma$, and $g(\alpha) = 0$ for $\delta > \alpha \geq \gamma$. No ordinal > 0 is closed under g , so g contradicts Woodinness. If limit ordinal $\gamma < \delta$ and $2^\gamma \geq \delta$, let $f : \delta \rightarrow \delta$ be such that $f(0) = \gamma$. If j witnesses Woodinness of κ with respect to f , then $\text{crit}(j)$ is a measurable cardinal. But $\text{crit}(j) > f(0)$ so $\text{crit}(j)$ cannot even be a strong limit cardinal. This contradiction completes the proof that κ is inaccessible.

Assume that $\beta < \delta$ is such that, for all κ with $\beta \leq \kappa < \delta$, there is a $\lambda < \delta$ such that κ is not λ -strong. For $\kappa \geq \beta$, let $\lambda(\kappa)$ be the least $\lambda \geq \kappa$ such that κ is not λ -strong. Let $f(\kappa) = \beta$ for $\kappa < \beta$ and let $f(\kappa) = \lambda(\kappa) + 3$ for $\kappa \geq \beta$. Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ witness Woodinness of δ with respect to f . Let $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$. Let E be the extender derived from j with support $V_{(j(\lambda))(\kappa)}$. $E \in M$. Since $V_{(j(\lambda))(\kappa)} \in \text{Ult}(M; E)$, it follows that E witness that κ is $((j(\lambda))(\kappa))$ -strong in M . But $\kappa > \beta$, since κ is closed under f , and so $\kappa > j(\beta) = \beta$. This gives us the contradiction that κ is not $((j(\lambda))(\kappa))$ -strong in M . \square

The argument just given generalizes to give the following useful consequence (actually an equivalent) of Woodinness.

Lemma 4.2. *Let δ be Woodin and let $A \subseteq V_\delta$. There are arbitrarily large $\kappa < \delta$ such that for all $\alpha < \delta$ there is a $j : V \rightarrow M$ with j elementary, $\text{crit}(j) = \kappa$, M transitive, $V_\alpha \subseteq M$, and $V_\alpha \cap A = V_\alpha \cap j(A)$. Moreover j can be chosen as i_E for E an extender $\in V_\delta$ with $\text{support}(E) \supseteq V_\alpha$ and with $\text{support}(E)$ countably closed.*

Proof. Assume for a contradiction that $\beta < \delta$ is such that for all κ with $\delta > \kappa \geq \beta$ there is an $\alpha < \delta$ for which there is no extender $E \in V_\delta$ with $\text{support}(E) \supseteq V_\alpha$, $\text{support}(E)$ countably closed, $\text{crit}(E) = \kappa$ and $V_\alpha \cap A = V_\alpha \cap i_E(A)$. For $\kappa \geq \beta$ let $\alpha(\kappa)$ be the least $\alpha \geq \kappa + 2$ with this property. Let $f(\kappa) = \beta + 1$ for $\kappa < \beta$ and let $f(\kappa) = \alpha(\kappa) + \omega_1 + 1$ for $\kappa \geq \beta$. Let $j : V \rightarrow M$ witness Woodinness of δ with respect to f . Let $\kappa = \text{crit}(j)$. Let E be the extender derived from j with support $V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)+\omega_1}$. $E \in M$,

$E \in V_{j(\kappa)}$, and $\text{support}(E)$ is countably closed. We have the commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 & & M \\
 & \nearrow j & \uparrow k \\
 V & \xrightarrow{i_E} & \text{Ult}(V; E)
 \end{array}$$

with $k \upharpoonright V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)+\omega_1}$ the identity. $k(i_E(A)) = j(A)$, so $j(A) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)} = i_E(A) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)}$. $i_E \upharpoonright V_{\kappa+1} = i_E^M \upharpoonright V_{\kappa+1}$, so $j(A) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)} = i_E^M(A) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)}$. Since $j(A) \cap V_\kappa = A \cap V_\kappa$, $i_E^M(j(A)) \cap V_{i_E^M(\kappa)} = i_E^M(A) \cap V_{i_E^M(\kappa)}$, and so $i_E^M(j(A)) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)} = i_E^M(A) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)} = j(A) \cap V_{(j(\alpha))(\kappa)}$. κ is closed under f , so $\kappa > \beta$ and therefore $\kappa > j(\beta)$. Thus E contradicts the definition of the function $j(\alpha)$ in M . \square

Though we do not need the next lemma later, we prove it to show that Woodinness of δ is always witnessed by extenders in V_δ .

Lemma 4.3. *Let δ be Woodin and let $f : \delta \rightarrow \delta$. There is an extender $E \in V_\delta$, with countably closed support and with $\text{crit}(E)$ closed under f , such that $V_{(i_E(f))(\text{crit}(E))} \subseteq \text{support}(E)$.*

Proof. We may assume without loss of generality, that $f(\gamma) \geq \gamma$ for all $\gamma < \delta$. Let $A = f$, i.e. $A = \{\langle \gamma, f(\gamma) \rangle \mid \gamma < \delta\}$. Let κ be as given by Lemma 4.2. Let $\alpha = f(\kappa) + 3$. Let E be given as in Lemma 4.2. Since $V_{f(\kappa)} \subseteq \text{support}(E)$, it suffices to show that $f(\kappa) = (i_E(f))(\kappa)$. But $\langle \kappa, f(\kappa) \rangle \in V_{f(\kappa)+3} \cap A$ and so $\langle \kappa, f(\kappa) \rangle \in V_{f(\kappa)+3} \cap i_E(A)$. Hence $(i_E(f))(\kappa) = f(\kappa)$. \square

Let δ be a strong limit cardinal. Let $\omega \leq \alpha \leq \delta$ and β be ordinals and let $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta})$. The (α, β) -type of z relative to δ is the set of formulas φ of the language of set theory with constants $c(a)$ for elements a of V_α and with a constant $c(\delta)$ for δ if $\beta > 0$ such that $(V_{\delta+\beta}; \in, \langle a \mid a \in V_\alpha \rangle) \models \varphi[z]$ (or, more briefly, $V_{\delta+\beta} \models \varphi[z]$). Note for future reference that the (α, β) -type of z is essentially a subset of V_α , for α infinite. It follows that if $\omega \leq \alpha' < \alpha < \delta$ and $\beta' < \beta$ then the (α', β') -type of z relative to δ is expressed by a single element of the (α, β) -type of $z \hat{\ } \langle \beta' \rangle$.

For strong limit cardinals δ , ordinals β , and $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta})$, we say that $\kappa < \delta$ is β -reflecting in z relative to δ if for all $\alpha < \delta$ there is an extender $E \in V_\delta$ with $\text{support}(E)$ countably closed, $\text{crit}(E) = \kappa$, $i_E(\delta) = \delta$, $V_\alpha \subseteq \text{support}(E)$, and the (α, β) -type of z relative to δ in V the same as the $(\alpha, i_E(\beta))$ -type of $i_E(z)$ relative to δ in $\text{Ult}(V; E)$. Note for future reference that if $\kappa < \delta$ and $\beta' < \beta$, then the assertion that κ is β' -reflecting in z relative to δ is expressed by a single element of the $(\kappa + 1, \beta)$ -type of $z \hat{\ } \langle \beta' \rangle$. The only non-obvious point in the verification of this is using the fact that $V_{\delta+i_E(\beta')} \cap \text{Ult}(V; E)$ satisfies $\varphi[i_E(z), a]$ if and only if $E(a)(\{x \mid V_{\delta+\beta'}$ satisfies $\varphi[z, x]\}) = 1$.

Lemma 4.4. *Let δ be an inaccessible. The following are equivalent.*

- (a) δ is Woodin.
- (b) For all β and all $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta})$, the set of κ which are β -reflecting in z relative to δ is unbounded in δ .
- (c) For all $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+1})$, there is a $\kappa < \delta$ such that κ is 1-reflecting in z relative to δ .

Proof. We first show that (a) implies (b). Assume that δ is Woodin, that β is an ordinal, and that $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta})$. In the sequel we omit the phrase “relative to δ .” Let $A =$ the (δ, β) -type of z . By Lemma 4.2 there are unboundedly many $\kappa < \delta$ such that for all $\alpha < \delta$ there is an extender $E \in V_\delta$ with $\text{crit}(E) = \kappa$, $V_\alpha \subseteq \text{support}(E)$, $\text{support}(E)$ countably closed, and $V_\alpha \cap A = V_\alpha \cap i_E(A)$. δ is inaccessible and $E \in V_\delta$, so $i_E(\delta) = \delta$. $i_E(A) =$ the $(\delta, i_E(\beta))$ -type of $i_E(z)$ in $\text{Ult}(V; E)$, so the fact that $V_\alpha \cap A = V_\alpha \cap i_E(A)$ means that the (α, β) -type of z in V is the same as the $(\alpha, i_E(\beta))$ -type of $i_E(z)$ in $\text{Ult}(V; E)$. Thus all of these unboundedly many κ are β -reflecting in z .

We complete the proof by showing that (c) implies (a). Assume that δ satisfies (c). Once again we shall omit “relative to δ .” Let $f : \delta \rightarrow \delta$. Let κ be 1-reflecting in $\langle f \rangle$. Let $\alpha = \max\{\kappa + 1, \sup\{f(\xi) + 1 \mid \xi \leq \kappa\}\}$. Let E witness for α that κ is 1-reflecting in $\langle f \rangle$. Let $\xi \leq \kappa$ and let $\gamma = f(\xi)$. The fact that $\gamma = f(\xi)$ is expressed by a member of the $(\alpha, 1)$ -type of $\langle f \rangle$. Hence the same element of the $(\alpha, 1)$ -type of $i_E(\langle f \rangle)$ expresses the fact that $(i_E(f))(\xi) = \gamma$. For $\xi < \kappa$ this gives us that $(i_E(f))(\xi) = \gamma = f(\xi) < \alpha \leq i_E(\kappa)$ and so that $f(\xi) < \kappa$. Hence κ is closed under f . For $\xi = \kappa$ we get that $(i_E(f))(\kappa) = \gamma = f(\kappa)$. Since $V_{f(\kappa)} \subseteq \text{support}(E)$, i_E witnesses the Woodinness of κ with respect to f . \square

Our goal in the rest of this section is to prove a technical lemma which will give us the individual steps in our construction of iteration trees in §5. First we prove a preliminary lemma.

Lemma 4.5. *Let M and N be countably closed, transitive, proper class models of ZFC. Let δ be inaccessible. Let $\kappa < \delta$ with $V_{\kappa+1} \cap M = V_{\kappa+1} \cap N$. Let β and β' be ordinals and let $x \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta}) \cap M$ and $x' \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta'}) \cap N$. Suppose that the (κ, β) -type of x relative to δ in M is the same as the (κ, β') -type of x' relative to δ in N . Suppose that E witnesses, for some $\alpha < \delta$, that κ is β -reflecting in x relative to δ in M . Then $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is wellfounded, $V_\alpha \cap \text{Ult}(N; E) = V_\alpha \cap M$, and the $(\alpha, i_E^N(\beta'))$ -type of $i_E^N(x')$ relative to δ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is the same as the (α, β) -type of x relative to δ in M .*

Proof. We omit “relative to δ .” By Lemma 1.6, $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is wellfounded. Since $V_{\kappa+1} \cap N = V_{\kappa+1} \cap M$ we have that $V_{i_E^N(\kappa)+1} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E) = V_{i_E^M(\kappa)+1} \cap \text{Ult}(M; E)$. Since $\alpha \leq i_E^M(\kappa)$, it follows that $V_\alpha \cap \text{Ult}(N; E) = V_\alpha \cap \text{Ult}(M; E) = V_\alpha \cap M$.

Let $\tau =$ the (α, β) -type of x in $M =$ the $(\alpha, i_E^M(\beta))$ -type of $i_E^M(x)$ in $\text{Ult}(M; E)$. Let $\tau = \llbracket f \rrbracket_a^M$. Since $f : {}^{th(a)}(V_\kappa) \rightarrow V_{\kappa+1}$, it follows that $\tau = \llbracket f \rrbracket_a^N$. Furthermore, the values of f are (ξ, β) -types of x in M for various $\xi \leq \kappa$. By assumption, the (ξ, β) -type of x in M is the same as the (ξ, β') -type of x' in N for every $\xi \leq \kappa$. Hence $\llbracket f \rrbracket_a^N$ is the $(\alpha, i_E^N(\beta'))$ -type of $i_E^N(x')$ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$. \square

Lemma 4.6 (One-Step Lemma). *Let M and N be countably closed, transitive, proper class models of ZFC. Let δ be Woodin in M and inaccessible in V , let $\kappa < \delta$, let $\eta < \delta$, let β and β' be ordinals, let $\xi < \beta$, let x and y belong to ${}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\xi}) \cap M$, let $x' \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\beta'}) \cap N$, and let $\varphi(v)$ be a formula of set theory. Assume*

- (a) $V_{\kappa+1} \cap M = V_{\kappa+1} \cap N$;
- (b) the (κ, β) -type of x relative to δ in M is the same as the (κ, β') -type of x' relative to δ in N ;
- (c) κ is β -reflecting in x relative to δ in M ;
- (d) $V_{\delta+\beta} \cap M \models \varphi(\xi)$.

Then there is an $E \in V_\delta \cap M$ such that M satisfies “ E is an extender with countably closed support,” such that $\text{crit}(E) = \kappa$, and such that $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is wellfounded, and there are also κ^* with $\eta < \kappa^* < \delta$, $\xi^* < i_E^N(\beta')$ with $i_E^N(x') \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\xi^*})$, and $y^* \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+\xi^*}) \cap \text{Ult}(N; E)$, with the properties that $\text{support}(E) \supseteq V_{\kappa^*+1} \cap M$ and

- (a*) $V_{\kappa^*+1} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E) = V_{\kappa^*+1} \cap M$;
- (b*) the (κ^*, ξ^*) -type of $i_E^N(x') \hat{\wedge} y^*$ relative to δ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ is the same as the (κ^*, ξ) -type of $x \hat{\wedge} y$ relative to δ in M ;
- (c*) κ^* is ξ^* -reflecting in $i_E^N(x') \hat{\wedge} y^*$ relative to δ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$;
- (d*) $V_{\delta+i_E^N(\beta')} \models \varphi[\xi^*]$;
- (e*) if y is a finite sequence of ordinals, then y^* is definable in $V_{\delta+i_E^N(\beta')} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E)$ from δ , $i_E^N(x')$, and elements of $V_{\kappa^*+1} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E)$.

Proof. Once more we omit “relative to δ .” Let κ^* be such that $\eta < \kappa^* < \delta$ and κ^* is ξ -reflecting in $x \hat{\wedge} y$ in M . Let E witness that κ is β -reflecting in x in M for κ^*+1 . By Lemma 4.5 we have (a*) and that the $(\kappa^*+1, i_E^N(\beta'))$ -type of $i_E^N(x')$ in $\text{Ult}(N, E)$, which is wellfounded, is the same as the (κ^*+1, β) -type of x in M .

Let τ be the (κ^*, ξ) -type of $x \hat{\wedge} y$ in M . $V_{\delta+\beta} \cap M$ satisfies

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\exists u)(\exists v)(v \text{ is an ordinal} \ \& \ u \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\delta+v}) \\
 &\ \& \ \tau = \text{the } (\kappa^*, v)\text{-type of } x \hat{\wedge} u \text{ relative to } \delta \\
 &\ \& \ \kappa^* \text{ is } v\text{-reflecting in } x \hat{\wedge} u \text{ relative to } \delta \ \& \ \varphi(v)).
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore (the formal version of) this formula belongs to the $(\kappa^* + 1, \beta)$ -type of $x \in M$. Hence the formula belongs to the $(\kappa^* + 1, i_E^N(\beta'))$ -type of $i_E^N(x')$ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$. So there are y^* and ξ^* such that ξ^* is an ordinal and τ is the (κ^*, ξ^*) -type of $i_E^N(x') \frown y^*$ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ and κ^* is ξ^* -reflecting in $i_E^N(x') \frown y^*$ in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$ and $V_{\delta+i_E^N(\beta')} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E) \models \varphi[\xi^*]$. This gives (b*), (c*), and (d*). If y is a finite sequence of ordinals, then so is y^* and we may take the lexicographically least $y^* \frown \langle \xi^* \rangle$. This y^* is definable from δ, τ, κ^* , and $i_E^N(x')$ in $V_{\delta+i_E^N(\beta')} \cap \text{Ult}(N; E)$. Since τ essentially belongs to V_{κ^*+1} , (e*) holds. \square

Remark. The hypotheses of the One-Step Lemma actually imply that δ is Woodin in N and so in $\text{Ult}(N; E)$. We see this as follows. Since $\xi < \beta$, $\beta > 0$ and so, by hypothesis (b), $V_{\delta+\beta} \cap M$ and hence $V_{\delta+\beta} \cap N$ satisfy “ δ is Woodin.” (In the applications we shall always know without this argument that δ is Woodin in N .)

5. THE MAIN THEOREM

Throughout this section let δ be a fixed inaccessible cardinal. When we speak of (α, β) -types and of β -reflecting cardinals we shall omit the expression “relative to δ .”

We begin by illustrating the use of the One-Step Lemma in building iteration trees by proving the following theorem (which will not directly be used later).

Theorem 5.1. *If δ is Woodin then for every $n \in \omega$ there is a countably closed alternating chain on V of length $n + 1$.*

Proof. The theorem is trivially true for $n = 0$. Assume then that $n > 0$. Let κ_0 be $(n - 1)$ -reflecting in \emptyset . Assume inductively that we have, for some k with $0 \leq k < n$, a countably closed alternating chain $(\langle M_m \mid m \leq k \rangle, \langle E_m \mid m < k \rangle, \langle \rho_m \mid m < k \rangle)$ on V and ordinals $\kappa_0, \kappa, \dots, \kappa_k$ with each $E_m \in V_\delta$, with $\text{crit}(E_m) = \kappa_m$ for $m < k$, and with $\kappa_k \leq \rho_{k-1}$ if $k > 0$. Assume inductively also that the $(\kappa_k, n - k - 1)$ -type of \emptyset in M_k is the same as the $(\kappa_k, n - k - 1)$ -type of \emptyset in M_{k-1} , (where $k \dot{-} j = k - j$ if $k \geq j$ and $k \dot{-} j = 0$ if $k < j$) and that κ_k is $(n - k - 1)$ -reflecting in \emptyset in M_k .

If $n - k > 1$, apply the One-Step Lemma with $M = M_k$, $N = M_{k-1}$, $\kappa = \kappa_k$, $\eta = \kappa_k$, $\beta = \beta' = n - k - 1$, $\xi = n - k - 2$, $\varphi(v)$ as “ $\delta + v$ is the greatest ordinal,” and $x = x' = y = \emptyset$. Let E , κ^* , ξ^* , and y^* be as given by the One-Step Lemma. Clearly $\xi^* = n - k - 2$ and $y^* = \emptyset$. Let $E_k = E$ and $\rho_k = \kappa^*$. Let $M_{k+1} = \text{Ult}(M_{k-1}; E_k)$. Let $\kappa_{k+1} = \kappa^*$. Our inductive assumptions hold for $k + 1$.

If $n = k + 1$ let E_k witness that κ_k is 0-reflecting in \emptyset in M_k with $\alpha = \kappa_k$, let $\rho_k = \kappa_k$, and let $M_n = \text{Ult}(M_{k-1}; E_k)$. \square

The theorem just proved makes no use of the fact that Lemma 4.4 gives arbitrarily large reflecting cardinals $< \delta$, and it similarly makes no real use of

the η of the One-Step Lemma. To see how we can make use of these ingredients, consider the following game \mathcal{G}_n :

$$\begin{array}{l}
 I \quad \alpha_0 \qquad \qquad \alpha_1 \qquad \qquad \dots \qquad \alpha_{n-1} \qquad \qquad \alpha_n \\
 II \quad \kappa_0 \qquad \langle E_0, \rho_0, \kappa_1 \rangle \qquad \langle E_{n-2}, \rho_{n-2}, \kappa_{n-1} \rangle \qquad \langle E_{n-1}, \rho_{n-1} \rangle
 \end{array}$$

The first player to disobey one of the following rules loses a play of \mathcal{G}_n . If all the rules are obeyed then II wins.

- (1) $\alpha_k < \delta$.
- (2) $\alpha_k < \kappa_k < \delta$, $\kappa_{k+1} \leq \rho_k$, $\rho_{n-1} > \alpha_n$, $E_k \in V_\delta$, the E_k and the ρ_k generate a countably closed alternating chain on V , and $\text{crit}(E_k) = \kappa_k$.

Theorem 5.2. *If δ is Woodin, then for every $n \in \omega$ player II has a winning strategy for \mathcal{G}_n .*

The proof of Theorem 5.2 is just like that of Theorem 5.1, except that we take $\kappa_0 > \alpha_0$, in the application of the One-Step Lemma we take $\eta = \alpha_{k+1}$, and in the case $n = k + 1$ we let E_k witness that κ_k is 0-reflecting in \mathcal{O} in M_k with $\alpha = \alpha_n + 1$. \square

In fact Theorem 5.2 does not require full Woodinness of δ . It suffices that δ be Woodin with respect to functions definable in V_δ . Indeed this property can be shown equivalent with II 's having winning strategies for all the \mathcal{G}_n .

A further ingredient of Lemma 4.4 and of the One-Step Lemma is missing from Theorem 5.2 as well as from Theorem 5.1. In the proofs of these theorems we took the z of Lemma 4.4 and the x, x' , and y of the One-Step Lemma to be the empty sequence. In the construction to come we shall be building an alternating chain and—in the two branches of the alternating chain—be building branches through the images of a certain tree T . The parameters just mentioned will allow us to extend one of these branches when we are given an extension of the other.

Superficially it appears that the One-Step Lemma is useful only for building *finite* alternating chains. The requirement that $\xi < \beta$ seems to militate against building infinite chains via the lemma. Since we need to build infinite alternating chains, we must sidestep this problem. There is more than one way to do so. Here we proceed as follows.

For the rest of this section let $\lambda < c_0 < c_1 < c_2$ be cardinals such that $\lambda > \delta$ and

- (i) All c_k , $k \leq 2$, are strong limit cardinals of cofinality greater than δ ;
- (ii) c_0 and c_1 satisfy the same formulas in V_{c_2} , allowing parameters from $V_{\lambda+1}$ (i.e., the $(\lambda + 1, c_2)$ -type of c_0 is the same as the $(\lambda + 1, c_2)$ -type of c_1).

Lemma 5.3. *For any $\lambda > \delta$, there exist c_0, c_1 , and c_2 satisfying (i) and (ii) with $\lambda < c_0 < c_1 < c_2$.*

Proof. Let Z be the class of all strong limit cardinals of cofinality $> \delta$. Let c_2 be the $|V_{\lambda+2}|^+$ th element of Z . There are only $|V_{\lambda+2}|$ possible $(\lambda + 1, c_2)$ -types,

so there must be $c_0 < c_1 < c_2$ with c_0 and $c_1 \in Z$ and c_0 and c_1 having the same $(\lambda + 1, c_2)$ -type. \square

Our plan is to use the “descending” sequence of ordinals:

$$c_0 + 1, c_0 \sim c_1, c_0 + 1, c_0 \sim c_1, \dots$$

The key points are (a) If $\kappa < \delta$ is c_0 -reflecting in some $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\lambda+1})$, then V_{c_2} satisfies “ κ is c_0 -reflecting in z ” and so (ii) gives that V_{c_2} satisfies “ κ is c_1 -reflecting in z .” (b) For $\alpha < \delta$ and $z \in {}^{<\omega}(V_{\lambda+1})$, the (α, c_0) -type of z is the same as the (α, c_1) -type of z . Condition (i) is for notational convenience. It guarantees that c_0, c_0 , and c_2 will be fixed by all the embeddings arising in iteration trees whose extenders belong to V_δ .

We first consider the problem of embedding normal form for $\neg p[T]$, where T is a δ^+ -homogeneous tree, and of the homogeneity of the corresponding T^* .

For $\kappa_0 < \delta$ and T a tree on $\omega \times \lambda$ (the λ we chose above), consider the following game $\mathcal{G}_{\kappa_0}^T$.

$$\begin{array}{ll} I & \langle m_0, \eta_0, \alpha_0 \rangle \qquad \qquad \qquad \langle m_1, \eta_1, \alpha_1 \rangle \qquad \dots \\ II & \langle E_0, \rho_0, \eta'_0, \kappa_1, E_1, \rho_1, \beta_1, \kappa_2 \rangle \qquad \langle E_2, \rho_2, \eta'_1, \kappa_3, E_3, \rho_3, \beta_2, \kappa_4 \rangle \dots \end{array}$$

The first player to disobey one of the following rules loses a play of $\mathcal{G}_{\kappa_0}^T$. If all rules are obeyed, II wins.

R1. The E_n and ρ_n generate a countably closed alternating chain on V with all $E_n \in V_\delta$.

As long as R1 is obeyed, let $M_0 = V$ and $M_{n+1} = \text{Ult}(M_{n-1}; E_n)$. ($\dot{\cdot}$ was defined during the proof of Theorem 5.1.) Also let $i_{m,n}$, for $m \leq n$ and $m = 0$ or $n - m$ even, be the canonical elementary embeddings associated with the alternating chain.

- R2. $\kappa_n = \text{crit}(E_n)$.
- R3. $\kappa_{2n} < \alpha_n < \delta$.
- R4. $\kappa_{2n+2} > \kappa_{2n+1} > \alpha_n$.
- R5. $\beta_{n+1} < i_{2n, 2n+2}(\beta_n)$, where $\beta_0 = c_0$.
- R6. Let $t_n = \langle i_{2k, 2n-2}(\eta_k) \mid k < n \rangle$. $\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, t_{n+1} \rangle \in i_{0, 2n}(T)$.
- R7. Let $u_n = \langle i_{2k+1, 2n-1}(\eta'_k) \mid k < n \rangle$. $\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, u_{n+1} \rangle \in i_{0, 2n+1}(T)$.
- R8. η'_n is definable in $V_{c_2} \cap M_{2n+1}$ from elements of $(V_{\kappa_{2n+1}+1} \cap M_{2n+1}) \cup \{\delta, i_{0, 2n+1}(T), c_0\}$.

Remark. A few words about what is happening in the game are perhaps in order. I is playing a $\langle x, f \rangle \in [T]$, along with some ordinals α_i . II is playing an alternating chain, an f' such that $\langle x, f' \rangle$ belongs to the image of $[T]$ in the direct limit along the odd branch of the alternating chain, and a sequence of ordinals β_i which give a descending chain in the direct limit along the even branch. The sequence f' is required to belong to a certain subset of the image of $[T(x)]$, a subset of size less than δ . The role of the α_i is to keep the critical points of the extenders increasing.

Lemma 5.4. *If δ is Woodin and T is a tree on $\omega \times \lambda$, then the set of $\kappa_0 < \delta$ such that II has a winning strategy for $\mathcal{G}_{\kappa_0}^T$ is unbounded in δ .*

Proof. By Lemma 4.5, there are unboundedly many $\kappa < \delta$ such that κ is $(c_0 + 1)$ -reflecting in $\langle T \rangle$. Let κ_0 be any such κ . We shall construct a winning strategy τ for II for $\mathcal{G}_{\kappa_0}^T$.

Assume inductively that we have defined τ on all positions of length $< 2n$. Suppose that we are given a position of length $2n$ which is consistent with τ and is such that neither player has disobeyed the rules. Let us also assume inductively

- $(*)_n$ $\kappa_{2n} \leq \rho_{2n-1}$ if $n > 0$;
- $(**)_n$ the $(\kappa_{2n}, \beta_n + 1)$ -type of $\langle i_{0,2n}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } i_{2n-2,2n}(t_n)$ in M_{2n} is the same as the $(\kappa_{2n}, c_0 + 1)$ -type of $\langle i_{0,2n-1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_n$ in M_{2n-1} ;
- $(***)_n$ κ_{2n} is $(\beta_n + 1)$ -reflecting in $\langle i_{0,2n}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } i_{2n-2,2n}(t_n)$ in M_{2n} .

Note that $(***)_0$ and $(***)_0$ hold. (Recall that $\beta_0 = c_0$.)

Let I play $\langle m_n, \eta_n, \alpha_n \rangle$ and assume that this move obeys the rules. Thus $\alpha_n < \delta$ and $t_{n+1} = i_{2n-2,2n}(t_n) \hat{\ } \langle \eta_n \rangle$ is such that $\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, t_{n+1} \rangle \in i_{0,2n}(T)$.

The assumptions of the One-Step Lemma hold with $M = M_{2n}$, $N = M_{2n-1}$, $\kappa = \kappa_{2n}$, $\eta = \alpha_n$, $\beta = \beta_n + 1$, $\beta' = c_0 + 1$, $\xi = \beta_n$, $x = \langle i_{0,2n}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } i_{2n-2,2n}(t_n)$, $x' = \langle i_{0,2n-1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_n$, $y = \langle \eta_n \rangle$, and $\varphi(v)$ as “ $\delta + v$ is the largest ordinal.” $(*)_n$ and the fact that R1 has been obeyed give (a) of the One-Step Lemma, $(**)_n$ gives (b), and $(***)_n$ gives (c). (d) is obvious.

Let E, κ^*, ξ^* , and y^* be given by the One-Step Lemma. (b^*) of the One-Step Lemma implies that y^* is a sequence of length one. (d^*) implies that $\xi^* = c_0$.

Let τ call for II to play

$$E_{2n} = E, \quad \rho_{2n} = \kappa^*, \quad \langle \eta'_n \rangle = y^*, \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_{2n+1} = \kappa^*.$$

(The rest of II 's move will be specified later.)

By $(*)_n$, (a^*) of the One-Step Lemma, and Lemma 3.1, R1 is obeyed. (We still have an alternating chain.) The definitions of κ_{2n+1} and ρ_{2n} , together with (b^*) and (c^*) of the One-Step Lemma, give

- $(*)'_n$ $\kappa_{2n+1} \leq \rho_{2n}$;
- $(**)'_n$ the (κ_{2n+1}, c_0) -type of $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} is the same as the (κ_{2n+1}, β_n) -type of $\langle i_{0,2n}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } t_{n+1}$ in M_{2n} ;
- $(***)'_n$ κ_{2n+1} is c_0 -reflecting in $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} .

R2 is obeyed, since $\kappa_{2n} = \kappa^* = \text{crit}(E) = \text{crit}(E_{2n})$. R4 is obeyed, since $\kappa_{2n+1} = \kappa^* > \eta = \alpha_n$. By $(**)'_n$ and the fact that R6 has been obeyed,

$$\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, u_{n+1} \rangle \in i_{0,2n+1}(T)$$

and so R7 is obeyed. (e^{*}) of the One-Step Lemma gives that y^* is definable in $V_{\delta+c_0+1} \cap M_{2n+1}$ from δ , $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } i_{2n-1,2n+1}(u_n)$, and elements of $V_{\kappa_{2n+1}+1} \cap M_{2n+1}$. Since earlier moves obeyed R8, $i_{2n-1,2n+1}(u_n)$ is definable in $V_{c_2} \cap M_{2n+1}$ from elements of $(V_{\kappa_{2n+1}+1} \cap M_{2n+1}) \cup \{\delta, i_{0,2n+1}(T), c_0\}$. It follows that R8 is obeyed.

By property (ii) of $\langle c_0, c_1, c_1 \rangle$ (we have been using property (i) without mention), $(**)'_n$ and $(***)'_n$ imply

- $(**)'_n$ the (κ_{2n+1}, c_1) -type of $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} is the same as the (κ_{2n+1}, β_n) -type of $\langle i_{0,2n}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } t_{n+1}$ in M_{2n} ;
- $(***)'_n$ κ_{2n+1} is c_1 -reflecting in $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} .

The assumptions of the One-Step Lemma hold with $M = M_{2n+1}$, $N = M_{2n}$, $\kappa = \kappa_{2n+1}$, $\eta = \kappa_{2n+1}$, $\beta = c_1$, $\beta' = \beta_n$, $\xi = c_0 + 1$, $x = \langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } u_{n+1}$, $x' = \langle i_{0,2n}(T) \rangle \hat{\ } t_{n+1}$, $y = \emptyset$, and $\varphi(v)$ as the trivial formula $v = v$. $(*)'_n$ and the fact that R1 has been obeyed give (a) of the One-Step Lemma, $(**)'_n$ gives (b), and $(***)'_n$ gives (c). (d) is trivial.

Let E , κ^* , ξ^* , and y^* be given by the One-Step Lemma. (b^{*}) of the One-Step Lemma implies that $y^* = \emptyset$. (b^{*}) of the One-Step Lemma implies that ξ^* is a successor ordinal.

Let τ call for II to play $E_{2n+1} = E$, $\rho_{2n+1} = \kappa^*$, $\beta_{n+1} + 1 = \xi^*$, and $\kappa_{2n+2} = \kappa^*$. By $(*)'_n$, (a^{*}) of the One-Step Lemma, and Lemma 3.1, R1 is obeyed. The definitions of κ_{2n+2} and ρ_{2n+1} and (b^{*}) and (c^{*}) of the One-Step Lemma give $(*)_{n+1}$, $(**)'_{n+1}$, and $(***)'_{n+1}$. R2 is obeyed, since $\kappa_{2n+1} = \kappa^* = \text{crit}(E) = \text{crit}(E_{2n+1})$. Since $\beta_{n+1} < \xi^* < i_{2n,2n+2}(\beta') = i_{2n,2n+2}(\beta_n)$, R5 is obeyed. Thus all rules are obeyed. \square

Theorem 5.5. *If T is a δ^+ -homogeneous tree on $\omega \times \lambda$ and δ is Woodin, then $\neg p[T]$ has embedding normal form.*

Proof. By Lemma 5.4 let $\kappa_0 < \delta$ be such that II has a winning strategy τ for the game $\mathcal{G}_{\kappa_0}^T$. For each $\langle s, t \rangle \in T$, let $\langle M_k(s, t) \mid k \leq 2\ell h(s) \rangle$, $\langle E_k(s, t) \mid k < 2\ell h(s) \rangle$, $\langle \rho_k(s, t) \mid k < 2\ell h(s) \rangle$, $\langle u_k(s, t) \mid k \leq \ell h(s) \rangle$, and $\langle \beta_k(s, t) \mid k \leq \ell h(s) \rangle$ result from play consistent with τ in which I plays $m_k = s(k)$, $\eta_k = (i_{0,2k}(s, t))(t(k))$, and $\alpha_k = \kappa_{2k}$ (already played by II) for $k < \ell h(s)$.

Let $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle$ witness that T is δ^+ -homogeneous. Since each $E_k(s, t) \in V_\delta$, R8 implies that all $u_k(s, t)$ are definable in V_{c_2} from elements of $V_\delta \cup \{\delta, c_0, T\}$. Since the μ_s are δ^+ complete, it follows that the $E_k(s, t)$, $\rho_k(s, t)$, and $u_k(s, t)$ are, for each s , constant on a set of measure 1 with respect to μ_s and, consequently, that the $M_k(s, t)$ are also constant. Let $M_k(s)$, $E_k(s)$, $\rho_k(s)$, and $u_k(s)$ be these constant values, and let $\mu_s(X_s) = 1$ with these constant values attained whenever $t \in X_s$. Note that $s_1 \subseteq s_2$ implies that $M_k(s_1) = M_k(s_2)$ for $k \leq 2\ell h(s_1)$, $E_k(s_1) = E_k(s_2)$ and $\rho_k(s_1) = \rho_k(s_2)$ for $k < 2\ell h(s_1)$, and $u_k(s_1) = u_k(s_2)$ for $k \leq \ell h(s_1)$. Let $i_{k_1, k_2}(s)$, for

$k_2 \leq 2\ell h(s)$, $k_1 \leq k_2$, and $k_1 = 0$ or else $k_2 - k_1$ even, be the canonical elementary embeddings associated with

$$(\langle M_k(s) \mid k \leq 2\ell h(s) \rangle, \langle E_k(s) \mid k < 2\ell h(s) \rangle, \langle \rho_k(s) \mid k < 2\ell h(s) \rangle).$$

Let us show that the system

$$(\langle M_{2\ell h(s)} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle, \langle i_{2\ell h(s_1), 2\ell h(s_2)} \mid s_1 \subseteq s_2 \ \& \ s_1, s_2 \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle)$$

gives embedding normal form for $\neg p[T]$.

We must check property (c) in the definition of embedding normal form. Let $x \in {}^\omega\omega$. Let $M_k = M_k(x \upharpoonright n)$, $E_k = E_k(x \upharpoonright n)$, and $\rho_k = \rho_k(x \upharpoonright n)$, where n is large enough that these are defined. Let \mathcal{E} be the alternating chain $(\langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle)$. Recall that $\text{Even} = \{2n \mid n \in \omega\}$. We must show that

$$\begin{aligned} x \in p[T] &\Rightarrow M_{\text{Even}} \text{ is illfounded;} \\ x \notin p[T] &\Rightarrow M_{\text{Even}} \text{ is wellfounded.} \end{aligned}$$

Assume first that $x \in p[T]$. By Lemma 1.1, there is an $f : \omega \rightarrow \lambda$ such that $(\forall k)(f \upharpoonright k \in X_{x \upharpoonright k})$. For each $k \in \omega$, let $\beta_k = \beta_k(x \upharpoonright k, f \upharpoonright k)$. R5 implies that

$$\beta_{k+1} < i_{2k, 2k+2}(\beta_k),$$

where the $i_{m,n}$ are the canonical elementary embeddings associated with \mathcal{E} . Thus $\langle i_{2k, \text{Even}}(\beta_k) \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ is an infinite descending sequence of ordinals of M_{Even} .

Assume now that $x \notin p[T]$. Let $u_k = u_k(x \upharpoonright k)$. By R7, $u_{k+1} \in i_{0, 2k+1}(T(x))$. Since $x \notin p[T]$, $T(x)$ is wellfounded. Let

$$\gamma_k = \text{rank}_{i_{0, 2k+1}(T(x))}(u_{k+1}).$$

Since $i_{2k+1, 2k+3}(u_{k+1}) \subsetneq u_{k+2}$, we have that $i_{2k+1, 2k+3}(\gamma_k) > \gamma_{k+1}$. For each k let $\xi_{2k+1} = \gamma_k$. The ξ_n , $n \in \omega - \text{Even}$, satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 3.2. Hence M_{Even} is wellfounded. \square

Theorem 5.6. *If T is a δ^+ -homogeneous tree on $\omega \times \lambda$, T^* is defined from T as in §2, and δ is Woodin, then $(\forall \alpha < \delta)(T^*$ is α -homogeneous).*

Proof. Let $\langle \mu_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle$ witness that T is δ^+ -homogeneous. Let $\alpha < \kappa_0 < \delta$ so that Π has a winning strategy τ for $\mathcal{E}_{\kappa_0}^T$. Let $M_k(s)$, $E_k(s)$, $\rho_\kappa(s)$, and $\beta_\kappa(s, t)$ be defined as in the proof of Theorem 5.5. Let $i_{m,n}(s)$ be the canonical elementary embedding associated with

$$(\langle M_k(s) \mid k \leq 2\ell h(s) \rangle, \langle E_k(s) \mid k < 2\ell h(s) \rangle, \langle \rho_k(s) \mid k < 2\ell h(s) \rangle),$$

for $m \leq n \leq 2\ell h(s)$ and either $m = 0$ or else $n - m$ is even.

For $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$ and $k < \ell h(s)$ define $f_k^s : T_{s \upharpoonright k} \rightarrow \text{ON}$ by

$$f_k^s(t) = \beta_k(s \upharpoonright k, t).$$

Let $e_k(s) = \llbracket f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k}}$. Define measures ν_s for $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$ by

$$\nu_s(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle (i_{2k, 2\ell h(s)}(s))(e_k(s)) \mid k < \ell h(s) \rangle \in (i_{0, 2\ell h(s)}(s))(X).$$

R4 implies that $\kappa_{2k+2} > \kappa_{2k+1} > \alpha_k = \kappa_{2k}$. Hence the critical points of the $E_k(s)$ are $\geq \kappa_0$, and the ν_s are all κ_0 -complete and so are α -complete. If $s_1 \subseteq s_2$, then

$$\begin{aligned} \nu_{s_1}(X) = 1 &\Leftrightarrow \langle (i_{2k, 2\ell h(s_1)}(s_1))(e_k(s_1)) \mid k < \ell h(s_1) \rangle \in (i_{0, 2\ell h(s_1)}(s_1))(X) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle (i_{2k, 2\ell h(s_1)}(s_2))(e_k(s_2)) \mid k < \ell h(s_1) \rangle \in (i_{0, 2\ell h(s_1)}(s_2))(X) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \langle (i_{2k, 2\ell h(s_2)}(s_2))(e_k(s_2)) \mid k < \ell h(s_1) \rangle \in (i_{0, 2\ell h(s_2)}(s_2))(X) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \nu_{s_2}(\{z \mid z \upharpoonright \ell h(s_1) \in X\}) = 1. \end{aligned}$$

Furthermore, if $x \notin p[T]$, then the proof of Theorem 5.5 shows that $M_{\text{Even}}(x)$, the direct limit of $(\langle M_{2k}(x \upharpoonright k) \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle i_{2m, 2n}(x \upharpoonright n+1) \mid m \leq n \in \omega \rangle)$, is wellfounded. By Lemma 1.2.(b), it follows that

$$x \in p[T^*] \Rightarrow x \notin p[T] \Rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \langle \nu_{x \upharpoonright n} \mid n \in \omega \rangle) \text{ is wellfounded.}$$

The theorem will be proved if we show that, for all $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$, $\nu_s(T_s^*) = 1$. Fix then $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$. We must show that

$$\nu_s(\{z \mid (\forall k)(k+1 < \ell h(s) \Rightarrow z(k+1) < j_{k, k+1}(z(k)))\}) = 1,$$

where $j_{m, n}$, $m \leq n$, are the canonical elementary embeddings of $\text{Ult}(V; \mu_{s \uparrow m})$ into $\text{Ult}(V; \mu_{s \uparrow n})$. By the definition of ν_s , this is equivalent to

$$(\forall k)(k+1 < \ell h(s) \Rightarrow (i_{2k+2, 2\ell h(s)}(e_{k+1})) < (i_{0, 2\ell h(s)}(j_{k, k+1}))(i_{2k, 2\ell h(s)}(e_k))),$$

where we abbreviate $e_n(s)$ by e_n and $i_{m, n}(s)$ by $i_{m, n}$. Fix then k with $k+1 < \ell h(s)$. We must show that

$$i_{2k+2, 2\ell h(s)}(e_{k+1}) < (i_{0, 2\ell h(s)}(j_{k, k+1}))(i_{2k, 2\ell h(s)}(e_k)).$$

By the elementarity of $i_{2k+2, 2\ell h(s)}$, this is equivalent to

$$e_{k+1} < (i_{0, 2k+2}(j_{k, k+1}))(i_{2k, 2k+2}(e_k)).$$

Since $\mu_{s \uparrow k}$ and $\mu_{s \uparrow k+1}$ are δ^+ -complete, Lemma 3.3 gives that $(i_{0, 2k+2}(j_{k, k+1})) \upharpoonright \text{ON} = j_{k, k+1} \upharpoonright \text{ON}$. What we must show is thus finally reduced to

$$e_{k+1} < j_{k, k+1}(i_{2k, 2k+2}(e_k)).$$

On the other hand, R5 implies that $\beta_{k+1}(s, t) < i_{2k, 2k+2}(\beta_k(s, t))$ for all $t \in T_s$, and so $\beta_{k+1}(s \upharpoonright k+1, t) < i_{2k, 2k+2}(\beta_k(s \upharpoonright k, t \upharpoonright k))$ for all $t \in T_{s \upharpoonright k+1}$. By the definition of f_{k+1}^s and f_k^s ,

$$f_{k+1}^s(t) < i_{2k, 2k+2}(f_k^s(t \upharpoonright k))$$

for all $t \in T_{s \upharpoonright k+1}$. Thus $\llbracket f_{k+1}^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k+1}} < j_{k, k+1}(\llbracket i_{2k, 2k+2} \circ f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k}})$. Since $\llbracket i_{2k, 2k+2} \circ f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k}} = (j_{0, k}(i_{2k, 2k+2}))(\llbracket f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k}})$, we get

$$\llbracket f_{k+1}^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k+1}} < j_{k, k+1}((j_{0, k}(i_{2k, 2k+2}))(\llbracket f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{s \uparrow k}})).$$

By the definitions of e_k and e_{k+1} , this means that

$$e_{k+1} < j_{k,k+1}((j_{0,k}(i_{2k,2k+2}))(e_k)).$$

Applying Lemma 3.3 again, we get

$$e_{k+1} < j_{k,k+1}(i_{2k,2k+2}(e_k)).$$

Since this is exactly what we are trying to show, the proof is complete. \square

Our remaining task is to extend the results obtained thus far in this section for the operation $T \mapsto T^*$ to corresponding results for the operation $T \mapsto \tilde{T}$. For this we need to build iteration trees which have, instead of a single infinite branch in addition to Even, branches b_y for each $y \in {}^\omega \omega$. To do this we have to amalgamate a tree of alternating chain constructions of the sort already done. For this we require a modification of the game $\mathcal{G}_{\kappa_0}^T$. For this in turn we need a slight generalization of the notion of an alternating chain.

A *pseudoalternating chain on V of length $2n + 1$* is a system $((M_k \mid k \leq 2n), (E_k \mid k < 2n), (\rho_k \mid k < 2n), \langle \widehat{M}_{2k} \mid k < n \rangle, \langle \hat{i}_{2k} \mid k < n \rangle)$ such that

- (1) for all $k \leq 2n$, M_k is a transitive proper class model of ZFC; $M_0 = V$; for all $\kappa < n$, $\widehat{M}_{2\kappa}$ is a transitive proper class model of ZFC;
- (2) $\langle \rho_k \mid k < 2n \rangle$ is a nondecreasing sequence of ordinals;
- (3) for all $k < n$, $V_{\rho_{2k+1}} \cap \widehat{M}_{2k} = V_{\rho_{2k+1}} \cap M_{2k+1}$; for all $k < n$ $V_{\rho_{2k+1}+1} \cap M_{2k+1} = V_{\rho_{2k+1}+1} \cap \widehat{M}_{2k+2}$; and, for all k with $k + 1 < n$, $V_{\rho_{2k+1}+1} \cap M_{2k+2} = V_{\rho_{2k+1}+1} \cap \widehat{M}_{2k+2}$;
- (4) for all $k < n$, \widehat{M}_{2k} satisfies “ E_{2k} is an extender”; and, for all $k < n$, M_{2k+1} satisfies “ E_{2k+1} is an extender”;
- (5) for all $k < n$, $\text{support}(E_{2k}) \supseteq V_{\rho_{2k+1}} \cap \widehat{M}_{2k}$; and, for all $k < n$, $\text{support}(E_{2k+1}) \supseteq V_{\rho_{2k+1}+1} \cap M_{2k+1}$;
- (6) for all $k < n$, $\text{crit}(E_{2k}) \leq \rho_{2k-1}$ and $M_{2k+1} = \text{Ult}(M_{2k-1}; E_{2k})$; and, for all $k < n$, $\text{crit}(E_{2k+1}) \leq \rho_{2k}$ and $M_{2k+2} = \text{Ult}(\widehat{M}_{2k}; E_{2k+1})$;
- (7) for all $k < n$, $\hat{i}_{2k} : M_{2k} \rightarrow \widehat{M}_{2k}$ is an elementary embedding (which may be the identity, in which case $\widehat{M}_{2k} = M_{2k}$);
- (8) for all k with $0 < k < n$, $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2k}) > \rho_{2k-1}$. (If \hat{i}_{2k} is the identity then we declare $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2k}) = \infty$, with $\infty >$ any ordinal number.)

Remark. A pseudoalternating chain on V of length $2n + 1$ is just an alternating chain on V of length $2n + 1$ with the extra “links” $M_{2k} \xrightarrow{\hat{i}_{2k}} \widehat{M}_{2k}$ interposed:

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 V = M_0 & \xrightarrow{i_0} & \widehat{M}_0 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_1}^{M_0}} & M_2 & \xrightarrow{i_2} & \widehat{M}_2 \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{i_{E_{2n-1}}^{M_{2n-2}}} & M_{2n} \\
 & & \searrow i_{E_0}^{M_0} & & & & & \\
 & & & & M_1 & \xrightarrow{i_{E_2}^{M_1}} & M_3 \rightarrow \dots \xrightarrow{i_{E_{2n-2}}^{M_{2n-3}}} & M_{2n-1}
 \end{array}$$

when $n > 0$. If all the \hat{i}_{2k} are identities, then we have, in essence, an ordinary alternating chain. Note that condition (8) guarantees that the last clause of (3) holds.

Let us say that a pseudoalternating chain on V of length $2n + 1$ is *countably closed* if each \widehat{M}_{2k} satisfies “support (E_{2k}) is countably closed,” each M_{2k+1} satisfies “support (E_{2k+1}) is countably closed”, and each \widehat{M}_{2k} is countably closed.

We have the following analogue of Lemma 3.1.

Lemma 5.7. *Let $(\langle M_k \mid k \leq 2n \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k < 2n \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k < 2n \rangle, \langle \widehat{M}_{2k} \mid k < n \rangle, \langle \hat{i}_{2k} \mid k < n \rangle)$ be a countably closed pseudoalternating chain on V . Let \widehat{M} be a countably closed proper class model of ZFC and let $\hat{i} : M_{2n} \rightarrow \widehat{M}$ be an elementary embedding such that $\text{crit}(\hat{i}) > \rho_{2n-1}$ if $n > 0$. Let ρ be an ordinal with $\rho \geq \rho_{2n-1}$ if $n > 0$. Let $E \in \widehat{M}$ be such that \widehat{M} satisfies “ E is an extender with countably closed support” and such that $\text{support}(E) \supseteq V_{\rho+1} \cap \widehat{M}$. Assume that $\text{crit}(E) \leq \rho_{2n-1}$ if $n > 0$ and that $\text{crit}(E) \leq \max(\rho, \text{crit}(\hat{i}))$ if $n = 0$. Let ρ^* be an ordinal $\geq \rho$. Let $E^* \in \text{Ult}(M_{2n-1}; E)$ be such that $\text{Ult}(M_{2n-1}; E)$ satisfies “ E^* is an extender with countably closed support” and such that $\text{support}(E^*) \supseteq V_{\rho^*+1} \cap \text{Ult}(M_{2n-1}; E)$. Assume that $\text{crit}(E^*) \leq \rho$.*

There is a unique countably closed pseudoalternating chain $(\langle M'_k \mid k \leq 2n + 2 \rangle, \langle E'_k \mid k < 2n + 2 \rangle, \langle \rho'_k \mid k < 2n + 2 \rangle, \langle \widehat{M}'_{2k} \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle \hat{i}'_{2k} \mid k \leq n \rangle)$ on V of length $2n + 3$ with $M'_k = M_k$ for all $k \leq 2n$, $E'_k = E_k$ and $\rho'_k = \rho_k$ for all $k < 2n$, $\widehat{M}'_{2k} = \widehat{M}_{2k}$ and $\hat{i}'_{2k} = \hat{i}_{2k}$ for all $k < n$, $\widehat{M}'_{2n} = \widehat{M}$, $\hat{i}'_{2n} = \hat{i}$, $E'_{2n} = E$, $\rho'_{2n} = \rho$, $E'_{2n+1} = E^$, and $\rho'_{2n+1} = \rho^*$.*

The proof of Lemma 5.7 is like that of Lemma 3.1. The only new point is that the fact that $\text{crit}(\hat{i}) > \rho_{2n-1}$, which guarantees (8), implies also that $V_{\rho_{2n-1}+1} \cap M_{2n} = V_{\rho_{2n-1}+1} \cap \widehat{M}$ as required by the last clause of (3).

For trees T on $(\omega \times \omega) \times \lambda$ and ordinals $\kappa_0 < \delta$, we consider the following game $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^T_{\kappa_0}$:

- I $\langle m_0, \rho_0, \eta_0, \alpha_0, \widehat{M}_0, \hat{i}_0 \rangle \quad \langle m_1, \rho_1, \eta_1, \alpha_1, \widehat{M}_2, \hat{i}_2 \rangle \quad \dots$
- II $\langle E_0, \rho_0, \eta'_0, \kappa_1, E_1, \rho_1, \beta_1, \kappa_2 \rangle \quad \langle E_2, \rho_2, \eta'_2, \kappa_3, E_3, \rho_3, \beta_2, \kappa_4 \rangle \quad \dots$

The first player to disobey one of the following rules loses a play of $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}^T_{\kappa_0}$. If all rules are obeyed, II wins.

R1. The E_n , ρ_n , \hat{i}_{2n} , and \widehat{M}_{2n} generate a countably closed pseudoalternating chain on V with all $E_n \in V_\delta$ and with $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_0) > \kappa_0$, $\hat{i}_{2n}(\delta) = \delta$, and $(\forall k \leq 2)(\hat{i}_{2n}(c_k) = c_k)$.

As long as R1 is obeyed define M_n and $i_{m,n} : M_m \rightarrow M_n$ in the obvious way. Note that $\tilde{\text{R1}}$ —unlike R1 of $\mathcal{G}^T_{\kappa_0}$ —is a constraint on the moves of I as well as

of II . In particular, I violates $\tilde{R}1$ if he does not choose $\hat{i}_{2n} : M_{2n} \rightarrow \widehat{M}_{2n}$ as an elementary embedding or fails to have $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2n+2}) > \rho_{2n+1}$.

$\tilde{R}2$, $\tilde{R}3$, $\tilde{R}4$, $\tilde{R}5$, and $\tilde{R}8$ are word-for-word repetitions of $R2$, $R3$, $R4$, $R5$, and $R8$ respectively. $\tilde{R}6$ and $\tilde{R}7$ are the natural variants of $R6$ and $R7$ respectively:

$\tilde{R}6$. Let $t_n = \langle i_{2k, 2n-2}(\eta_k) \mid k < n \rangle$.

$$\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle p_k \mid k \leq n \rangle \rangle, t_{n+1} \in i_{0, 2n}(T).$$

$\tilde{R}7$. Let $u_n = \langle i_{2k+1, 2n-1}(\eta'_k) \mid k < n \rangle$.

$$\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle p_k \mid k \leq n \rangle \rangle, u_{n+1} \in i_{0, 2n+1}(T).$$

Here, or rather in the following Lemma 5.8, we are passing beyond the bounds of Kelley-Morse set theory, since a strategy for II has to be of a higher type than a proper class. In the application of Lemma 5.8, each $\hat{i}_{2n} : M_{2n} \rightarrow \widehat{M}_{2n}$ will be $\tilde{i}_{p,q} : \widetilde{M}_p \rightarrow \widetilde{M}_q$ for some iteration tree $\mathcal{T} \in V_\delta$ with models \widetilde{M}_k and canonical embeddings $\tilde{i}_{p,q}$. The careful reader will then want to think of $\tilde{R}1$ as strengthened to demand that \hat{i}_{2n} and \widehat{M}_{2n} are of this sort, so that I 's moves may be thought of as sets.

Lemma 5.8. *If δ is Woodin and T is a tree on $(\omega \times \omega) \times \lambda$, then the set of $\kappa_0 < \delta$ such that II has a winning strategy for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\kappa_0}^T$ is unbounded in δ .*

Proof. As in the proof of Lemma 5.2, we let $\kappa_0 < \delta$ be $(c_0 + 1)$ -reflecting in $\langle T \rangle$, and we construct a winning strategy τ for II for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\kappa_0}^T$.

The construction of τ is almost the same as the construction in the proof of Lemma 5.4. Assume inductively that we have defined τ on all positions of lengths $< 2n$ and that we are given a position of length $2n$ which is consistent with τ and is such that neither player has disobeyed the rules. Assume inductively $(*)_n$, $(**)_n$, and $(***)_n$ —word for word repetitions of the corresponding assertions in the proof of Lemma 5.4. As before, $\beta_0 = c_0$.

Let I play $\langle m_n, p_n, \alpha_n, \widehat{M}_{2n}, \hat{i}_{2n} \rangle$ and assume that this move obeys all relevant rules. Thus $\alpha_n < \delta$ and $t_{n+1} = i_{2n-2, 2n}(t_n) \hat{\ } \langle \eta_n \rangle$ is such that

$$\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle p_k \mid k \leq n \rangle \rangle, t_{n+1} \in i_{0, 2n}(T).$$

Furthermore \widehat{M}_{2n} is a countably closed proper class model of ZFC, $\hat{i}_{2n} : M_{2n} \rightarrow \widehat{M}_{2n}$ is elementary, $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2n}) > \rho_{2n-1}$ if $n > 0$, $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2n}) > \kappa_0$ if $n = 0$, $\hat{i}_{2n}(\delta) = \delta$, and, for all $k \leq 2$, $\hat{i}_{2n}(c_k) = c_k$.

Thus $\langle \langle m_k \mid k \leq n \rangle, \langle p_k \mid k \leq n \rangle \rangle, \hat{i}_{2k}(t_{n+1}) \in \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0, 2n}(T))$. Furthermore we have, since $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2n}) > \rho_{2n-1}$ if $n > 0$ and $\text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2n}) > \kappa_0$ if $n = 0$, that $\kappa_{2n} < \text{crit}(\hat{i}_{2n})$. This gives us the following.

$(**)_n^\wedge$ The $(\kappa_{2n}, \hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n) + 1)$ -type of $\langle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0, 2n}(T)) \hat{\ } \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{2n-2, 2n}(t_n)) \rangle$ in \widehat{M}_{2n} is the same as the $(\kappa_{2n} \cdot c_0 + 1)$ -type of $\langle i_{0, 2n-1}(T) \hat{\ } u_n \rangle$ in M_{2n-1} .

$(***)_n^\wedge$ κ_{2n} is $(\hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n) + 1)$ -reflecting in $\langle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0,2n}(T)) \rangle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{2n-2,2n}(t_n))$ in \widehat{M}_{2n} .

The assumptions of the One-Step Lemma hold with $M = \widehat{M}_{2n}$, $N = M_{2n-1}$, $\kappa = \kappa_{2n}$, $\eta = \alpha_n$, $\beta = \hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n) + 1$, $\beta' = c_0 + 1$, $\xi = \hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n)$, $x = \langle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0,2n}(T)) \rangle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{2n-2,2n}(t_n))$, $x' = \langle i_{0,2n-1}(T) \rangle u_n$, $y = \langle \eta_n \rangle$, and $\varphi(v)$ as “ $\delta + v$ is the largest ordinal.” $(*)_n$ and the fact that $\widetilde{R}1$ has been obeyed give (a), $(**)_n^\wedge$ gives (b), and $(***)_n^\wedge$ gives (c). (d) is obvious.

Let E , x^* , ξ^* , and y^* be given by the One-Step Lemma. y^* is a sequence of length one and $\xi^* = c_0$.

Let τ call for II to play

$$E_{2n} = E, \quad \rho_{2n} = \kappa^*, \quad \langle \eta'_n \rangle = y^*, \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_{2n+1} = \kappa^*.$$

As in the proof of Lemma 5.4, $\widetilde{R}1$ is obeyed. As in that proof we get the following.

- $(*)_n'$ $\kappa_{2n+1} \leq \rho_{2n}$.
- $(**)_n^\wedge$ The (κ_{2n+1}, c_0) -type of $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} is the same as the $(\kappa_{2n+1}, \hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n))$ -type of $\langle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0,2n}(T)) \rangle \hat{i}_{2n}(t_{n+1})$ in \widehat{M}_{2n} .
- $(***)'_n$ κ_{2n+1} is c_0 -reflecting in $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} .

As in the proof of Lemma 5.4, $\widetilde{R}2$, $\widetilde{R}4$, $\widetilde{R}7$, and $\widetilde{R}8$ are obeyed.

As in the proof of Lemma 5.4, we get the following.

- $(**)_n^{\wedge\prime\prime}$ The (κ_{2n+1}, c_1) -type of $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} is the same as the $(\kappa_{2n+1}, \hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n))$ -type of $\langle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0,2n}(T)) \rangle \hat{i}_{2n}(t_{n+1})$ in \widehat{M}_{2n} .
- $(***)_n^{\wedge\prime\prime}$ κ_{2n+1} is c_1 -reflecting in $\langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle u_{n+1}$ in M_{2n+1} .

The assumptions of the One-Step Lemma hold with $M = M_{2n+1}$, $N = \widehat{M}_{2n}$, $\kappa = \kappa_{2n+1}$, $\eta = \kappa_{2n+1}$, $\beta = c_1$, $\beta' = \hat{i}_{2n}(\beta_n)$, $\xi = c_0 + 1$, $x = \langle i_{0,2n+1}(T) \rangle u_{n+1}$, $x' = \langle \hat{i}_{2n}(i_{0,2n}(T)) \rangle \hat{i}_{2n}(t_{n+1})$, $y = \emptyset$, and $\varphi(v)$ the trivial formula $v = v$.

Let E , κ^* , ξ^* , and y^* be given by the One-Step Lemma. $y^* = \emptyset$. ξ^* is a successor ordinal.

Let τ call for II to play $E_{2n+1} = E$, $\rho_{2n+1} = \kappa^*$, $\beta_{n+1} + 1 = \xi^*$, and $\kappa_{2n+2} = \kappa^*$. As in the proof of Lemma 5.4, $\widetilde{R}1$, $\widetilde{R}2$, and $\widetilde{R}5$ are obeyed and $(*)_n$, $(**)_n$, and $(***)_n$ hold. \square

Let $<$ be the following partial ordering.

- (i) $0 < n$ for all $n > 0$.
- (ii) $2m < 2n \Leftrightarrow m < n$.
- (iii) $2m + 1 < 2n + 1 \Leftrightarrow r_{m+1} \subsetneq r_{n+1}$, where $\langle r_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ is the enumeration of ${}^{<\omega}\omega$ in §2.
- (iv) $m < n$ only if (i), (ii), or (iii) require $m < n$.

Note that $(\omega, <)$ is a tree.

Lemma 5.9. *Let T be a tree on $(\omega \times \omega) \times \lambda$, let $\kappa_0 < \lambda$, let τ be a winning strategy for Π for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\kappa_0}^T$, and let $\langle \mu_{\langle s,r \rangle} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(r) \rangle$ witness that T is δ^+ -homogeneous.*

There are $\langle \mathcal{I}_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle$, $\langle X_{\langle s,r \rangle} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(r) \rangle$, and $\langle P_{\langle s,r,t \rangle} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(r) \ \& \ t \in X_{\langle s,r \rangle} \rangle$ such that

$$\mathcal{I}_s = (\langle \uparrow 2lh(s) + 1, \langle \widetilde{M}_k(s) \mid k \leq 2lh(s) \rangle, \langle \widetilde{E}_k(s) \mid k < 2lh(s) \rangle, \langle \tilde{\rho}_k(s) \mid k < 2lh(s) \rangle)$$

is a countably closed iteration tree on V of length $2lh(s) + 1$, \mathcal{I}_{s_1} , extends \mathcal{I}_{s_2} if s_1 extends s_2 , $\mu_{\langle s,r \rangle}(X_{\langle s,r \rangle}) = 1$, $P_{\langle s,r,t \rangle}$ is a position of length $2\theta(r) = 2 \max\{lh(r_q) \mid r_q \subseteq r \ \& \ q \leq lh(r)\}$ in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\kappa_0}^T$ with all rules obeyed, and the following conditions are met.

- (a) *If $\langle s, r, t \rangle$ extends $\langle s', r', t' \rangle$, then $P_{\langle s,r,t \rangle}$ extends $P_{\langle s',r',t' \rangle}$. Moreover if $\theta(r) \geq k$ and $r \upharpoonright k = r' \upharpoonright k$ and $t \upharpoonright k = t' \upharpoonright k$ (and $t \in X_{\langle s,r \rangle}$ and $t' \in X_{\langle s',r' \rangle}$) then the first $2k$ moves of $P_{\langle s,r,t \rangle}$ are the same as those of $P_{\langle s',r',t' \rangle}$.*
- (b) *$m_k(s, r, t) = s(k)$, $p_k(s, r, t) = r(k)$, $\eta_k(s, r, t) = (i_{0,2k}(s, r, t))(t(k))$. (Where $m_k(s, r, t)$, etc., are the appropriate moves in $P_{\langle s,r,t \rangle}$.)*
- (c) *If $r_1 \subseteq r$, then $\alpha_0(s, r, t) = \kappa_0$. If $r_{k+1} \subseteq r$ and $0 < k < lh(r)$, then $\alpha_{lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) = \tilde{\rho}_{2k-1}(s)$.*
- (d) *If $r_{k+1} \subseteq r$ and $k < lh(r)$, then $\widehat{M}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) = \widetilde{M}_{2k}(s)$, $\hat{i}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) = \tilde{i}_{0,2k}(s)$ if $lh(r_{k+1}) = 1$, and $\hat{i}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) = \tilde{i}_{2k'+2,2k}(s)$ if $k' < k$ is maximal such that $r_{k'+1} \subseteq r_{k+1}$. (Here $\tilde{i}_{m,n}(s)$, $m \leq n \leq 2lh(s)$, are the canonical elementary embeddings associated with \mathcal{I}_s .)*
- (e) *$P_{\langle s,r,t \rangle}$ is consistent with τ .*
- (f) *If $r_{k+1} \subseteq r$ and $k < lh(r)$, then*

$$\begin{aligned} E_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) &= \widetilde{E}_{2k}(s); \\ \rho_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) &= \tilde{\rho}_{2k}(s); \\ M_{2lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) &= \widetilde{M}_{2k+1}(s); \\ E_{2lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) &= \widetilde{E}_{2k+1}(s); \\ \rho_{2lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) &= \tilde{\rho}_{2k+1}(s); \\ M_{2lh(r_{k+1})}(s, r, t) &= \widetilde{M}_{2k+2}(s). \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Fix $k \in \omega$. Assume that we have defined all our objects for all s and r whose lengths are $\leq k$ and that all our conditions are satisfied. (In the case $k = 0$ this can be done trivially.)

Now fix s with $lh(s) = k + 1$. Let $\widetilde{M}_n(s) = \widetilde{M}_n(s \upharpoonright k)$ for $n \leq 2k$; let $\widetilde{E}_n(s) = \widetilde{E}_n(s \upharpoonright k)$ and $\widetilde{\rho}_n(s) = \widetilde{\rho}_n(s \upharpoonright k)$ for $n < 2k$ (i.e., let \mathcal{F}_s extend $\mathcal{F}_{s \upharpoonright k}$, as required).

Let us pause to calculate lower bounds for $\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{2n, 2n+2}(s))$ for $n < k$. By definition this is $\text{crit}(\widetilde{E}_{2n+1}(s))$. By (f) and the fact that $\widetilde{E}_{2n+1}(s) = \widetilde{E}_{2n+1}(s \upharpoonright k)$, $\widetilde{E}_{2n+1}(s) = E_{2lh(r_{n+1})-1}(s \upharpoonright k, r, t)$ for $r_{n+1} \subseteq r$ and $t \in X_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \rangle}$. Fix such r and t . $\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{2n, 2n+2}(s)) = \text{crit}(E_{2lh(r_{n+1})-1}(s \upharpoonright k, r, t)) = \kappa_{2lh(r_{n+1})-1}(s \upharpoonright k, r, t)$. $\widetilde{R4}$ gives that

$$\kappa_{2lh(r_{n+1})-1}(s \upharpoonright k, r, t) > \alpha_{lh(r_{n+1})-1}(s \upharpoonright k, r, t).$$

Hence $\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{2n, 2n+2}(s)) > \alpha_{lh(r_{n+1})-1}(s \upharpoonright k, r, t)$. Thus the case $n = 0$ gives

$$\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{0,2}(s)) > \alpha_0(s \upharpoonright k, r, t) = \kappa_0,$$

and, for $n > 0$

$$\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{2n, 2n+2}(s)) > \widetilde{\rho}_{2n-1}(s).$$

(In both cases we have used (c).)

Now fix r with $lh(r) = lh(s) = k + 1$.

If $r_{k+1} \not\subseteq r$ then $\theta(r) = \theta(r \upharpoonright k)$, and so we let $X_{\langle s, r \rangle} = X_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \upharpoonright k \rangle}$ and let $P_{\langle s, r, t \rangle} = P_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \upharpoonright k, t \upharpoonright k \rangle}$ for $t \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$.

Assume then that $r_{k+1} \subseteq r$. $X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$ will project to a subset of $X_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \upharpoonright k \rangle}$ (i.e., $X_{\langle s, r \rangle} \subseteq \{t \mid t \upharpoonright k \in X_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \upharpoonright k \rangle}\}$). We shall actually define $P_{\langle s, r, t \rangle}$ for all t such that $t \upharpoonright k \in X_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \upharpoonright k \rangle}$.

For $t \in X_{\langle s \upharpoonright k, r \upharpoonright k \rangle}$, let $m_{lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t)$, $p_{lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t)$, $\eta_{lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t)$, $\alpha_{lh(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t)$, $\widehat{M}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t)$, and $\widehat{i}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t)$ be given by (b), (c), and (d).

Since $t \in T_{\langle s, r \rangle}$, this move obeys $\widetilde{R6}$. It is easy to see that it obeys all the requirements of $\widetilde{R1}$ except perhaps those that $\text{crit}(\widehat{i}_{2n+2}) > \rho_{2n+1}$ and that $\text{crit}(\widehat{i}_0) > \kappa_0$.

Assume first that $lh(r_{k+1}) = 1$. We must show that $\text{crit}(\widehat{i}_0(s, r, t)) > \kappa_0$. If $k > 0$ then $\text{crit}(\widehat{i}_0(s, r, t)) = \text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{0,2k}(s)) = \inf\{\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{2n, 2n+2}(s)) \mid n < k\} > \inf\{\widetilde{\rho}_{2n-1}(s) \mid 0 < n < k\} \geq \widetilde{\rho}_0(s) \geq \kappa_0$. If $k = 0$ then \widehat{i}_0 is the identity map, so $\text{crit}(\widehat{i}_0) = \infty > \kappa_0$.

Now assume that $lh(r_{k+1}) > 1$. We must show that $\text{crit}(\widehat{i}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t)) > \rho_{2lh(r_{k+1})-3}(s, r, t)$. Now $\widehat{i}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) = \widetilde{i}_{2k'+2, 2k}(s)$, where $k' < k$ is maximal such that $r_{k'+1} \subset r_{k+1}$. So

$$\begin{aligned} \text{crit}(\widehat{i}_{2lh(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t)) &= \inf\{\text{crit}(\widetilde{i}_{2n, 2n+2}(s)) \mid k' < n < k\} \\ &> \inf\{\widetilde{\rho}_{2n-1}(s) \mid k' < n < k\} \\ &\geq \widetilde{\rho}_{2k'+1}(s) \\ &= \rho_{2lh(r_{k'+1})-1}(s, r, t) = \rho_{2lh(r_{k+1})-3}(s, r, t) \end{aligned}$$

as required. (Note $\inf \emptyset = \infty$.)

For $t \in X_{\langle s \uparrow k, r \uparrow k \rangle}$, we complete the definition of $P_{\langle s, r, t \rangle}$ by letting II move as dictated by τ , and hence by (e). Note that condition (a) continues to be satisfied.

Since $\mu_{\langle s, r \rangle}$ is δ^+ -complete, there is a set $X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$ projecting into $X_{\langle s \uparrow k, r \uparrow k \rangle}$ with $\mu_{\langle s, r \rangle}(X_{\langle s, r \rangle}) = 1$ and there are E, ρ, M, E', ρ' , and M' such that, for all $t \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$,

$$\begin{aligned} E_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) &= E, \\ \rho_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) &= \rho, \\ M_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) &= M, \\ E_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) &= E', \\ \rho_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) &= \rho', \end{aligned}$$

and

$$M_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})}(s, r, t) = M'.$$

In accordance with (f), set $\tilde{E}_{2k}(s) = E, \tilde{\rho}_{2k}(s) = \rho, \tilde{M}_{2k+1}(s) = M, \tilde{E}_{2k+1}(s) = E', \tilde{\rho}_{2k+1}(s) = \rho'$, and $\tilde{M}_{2k+2}(s) = M'$.

It remains only to verify that $\langle \cdot \uparrow 2k + 3, \langle \tilde{M}_{k'}(s) \mid k' \leq 2k + 2 \rangle, \langle \tilde{E}_{k'}(s) \mid k' < 2k + 2 \rangle, \langle \tilde{\rho}_{k'}(s) \mid k' < 2k + 2 \rangle \rangle$ is an iteration tree, and our induction step will be complete.

With r as above ($r \supseteq r_{k+1}$ and $\ell h(r) = \ell h(s)$), let $t \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$. Most of the properties of iteration trees are easily verified. Some examples:

$$E_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) \in \tilde{M}_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t),$$

so $\tilde{E}_{2k}(s) \in \tilde{M}_{2k}(s)$. If $\ell h(r_{k+1}) > 1$ then

$$M_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) = \text{Ult}(M_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-3}(s, r, t); E_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t)),$$

so

$$\tilde{M}_{2k+1}(s) = \text{Ult}(\tilde{M}_{2k'+1}(s); \tilde{E}_{2k}(s)),$$

where $k' < k$ is maximal such that $r_{k'+1} \subseteq r_{k+1}$. $2k' + 1$ is the $<$ immediate predecessor of $2k + 1$, so $\tilde{M}_{2k+1}(s) = \text{Ult}(\tilde{M}_{(2k)'}(s); \tilde{E}_{2k}(s))$ as required. We omit the other verifications, except for that of $\tilde{\rho}_{2k-1}(s) \leq \tilde{\rho}_{2k}(s)$ for $k > 0$. We have that $\tilde{\rho}_{2k}(s) = \rho_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t)$. By property (6) of pseudoalternating chains,

$$\rho_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-2}(s, r, t) \geq \text{crit}(E_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t)) = \kappa_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t).$$

By $\tilde{R}4$,

$$\kappa_{2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) > \alpha_{\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t).$$

By (c),

$$\alpha_{\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(s, r, t) = \tilde{\rho}_{2k-1}(s) \quad \text{for } k > 0. \quad \square$$

Theorem 5.10. *If T is a δ^+ -homogeneous tree on $(\omega \times \omega) \times \lambda$ and δ is Woodin, then $\{x \mid (\forall y)(x, y) \notin p[T]\}$ has embedding normal form.*

Proof. Let $\langle \mu_{(s,r)} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(r) \rangle$ witness that T is δ^+ -homogeneous. By Lemma 5.8 let $\kappa_0 < \delta$ be such that II has a winning strategy τ for $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}_{\kappa_0}^T$. Let

$$\langle \mathcal{F}_s \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle, \quad \langle X_{(s,r)} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(r) \rangle,$$

and

$$\langle P_{(s,r,t)} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ lh(s) = lh(r) \ \& \ t \in X_{(s,r)} \rangle$$

be given by Lemma 5.9.

Note that the δ^+ completeness of $\mu_{(s,r)}$ guarantees that there is a set of t of $\mu_{(s,r)}$ measure 1 on which $u_k(s, r, t)$ is constant. Without loss of generality, we may assume that $X_{(s,r)}$ is a subset of this set. Let then $u(s, r) = u(s, r, t)$ for all $t \in X_{(s,r)}$.

Let us show that the system

$$\langle \langle \tilde{M}_{2lh(s)} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle, \langle \tilde{i}_{2lh(s_1), 2lh(s_2)} \mid s_1 \subseteq s_2 \ \& \ s_1 \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ s_2 \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \rangle \rangle$$

gives embedding normal form for $\{x \mid (\forall y)(x, y) \notin p[T]\}$.

Let $x \in {}^\omega\omega$, in order to check property (c) in the definition of embedding normal form. Let $\tilde{M}_k = \tilde{M}_k(x \upharpoonright k)$, $\tilde{E}_k = \tilde{E}_k(x \upharpoonright k+1)$, and $\tilde{\rho}_k = \rho_k(x \upharpoonright k+1)$ for $k \in \omega$. The infinite branches of the iteration tree

$$\mathcal{I} = \langle \prec, \langle M_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle E_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle, \langle \rho_k \mid k \in \omega \rangle \rangle$$

are Even = $\{2n \mid n \in \omega\}$ and, for each $y \in {}^\omega\omega$, $b_y = \{0\} \cup \{2n+1 \mid r_{n+1} \subseteq y\}$. We must show that

$$\begin{aligned} (\exists y)((x, y) \in p[T]) &\Rightarrow M_{\text{Even}} \text{ is illfounded;} \\ (\forall y)((x, y) \notin p[T]) &\Rightarrow M_{\text{Even}} \text{ is wellfounded.} \end{aligned}$$

Assume first that $(\exists y)((x, y) \in p[T])$. Fix y such that $(x, y) \in p[T]$. By Lemma 2.1, there is an $f : \omega \rightarrow \lambda$ such that $(\forall k)(f \upharpoonright k \in X_{(x \upharpoonright k, y \upharpoonright k)})$. For each k , let $q(k)$ be such that $r_{q(k)+1} = y \upharpoonright k+1$. Let

$$\beta_{k+1} = \beta_{k+1}(x \upharpoonright q(k)+1, y \upharpoonright q(k)+1, f \upharpoonright q(k)+1).$$

$\tilde{R}5$ implies that

$$\beta_{k+2} < \tilde{i}_{2q(k)+2, 2q(k+1)+2}(\beta_{k+1})$$

where the $\tilde{i}_{m,n}$, $m < n$, are the canonical elementary embeddings associated with \mathcal{I} . Thus $\langle \tilde{i}_{2q(k)+2, \text{Even}}(\beta_{k+1}) \mid k \in \omega \rangle$ is an infinite descending sequence of ordinals of \tilde{M}_{Even} .

Assume now that $(\forall y)(x, y) \notin p[T]$. $\tilde{R}7$ gives that, for each $k \in \omega$,

$$\langle \langle x \upharpoonright lh(r_{k+1}), r_{k+1} \rangle, u_{lh(r_{k+1})}(x \upharpoonright k+1, r) \rangle \in (i_{0, 2lh(r_{k+1})-1}(x \upharpoonright k+1, r, t))(T)$$

for all $r \supseteq r_{k+1}$ with $\ell h(r) = k + 1$ and all $t \in X_{\langle x \upharpoonright k+1, r \rangle}$. Since

$$i_{0,2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(x \upharpoonright k + 1, r, t) = \tilde{i}_{0,2k+1}$$

for all such r and t (by (d) and (f)), it follows that

$$\langle \langle x \upharpoonright \ell h(r_{k+1}), r_{k+1} \rangle, u_{\ell h(r_{k+1})}(x \upharpoonright k + 1, r) \rangle \in \tilde{i}_{0,2k+1}(T)$$

for all $r \supseteq r_{k+1}$ with $\ell h(r) = k + 1$.

Since $(\forall y)((x, y) \notin p[T])$, the tree $T(x)$ of all $\langle r, t \rangle$ such that $\langle \langle x \upharpoonright \ell h(r), r \rangle, t \rangle \in T$ is wellfounded. Let

$$\gamma_{k+1} = \text{rank}_{i_{0,2k+1}(T(x))}(\langle r_{k+1}, u_{\ell h(r_{k+1})}(x \upharpoonright k + 1, r) \rangle)$$

for $r \supseteq r_{k+1}$ and $\ell h(r) = k + 1$. Since

$$i_{2\ell h(r_{k'+1})-1, 2\ell h(r_{k+1})-1}(x \upharpoonright k + 1, r, t) = \tilde{i}_{2k'+1, 2k+1}$$

for $r_{k'+1} \subseteq r_{k+1} \subseteq r$, $\ell h(r) = k + 1$, and $t \in X_{\langle x \upharpoonright k+1, r \rangle}$, we have that

$$\tilde{i}_{2k'+1, 2k+1}(u_{k'+1}(x \upharpoonright k + 1, r)) \subsetneq u_{k+1}(x \upharpoonright k + 1, r)$$

for $r_{k'+1} \subseteq r_{k+1} \subseteq r$ and $\ell h(r) = k + 1$. Thus $\tilde{i}_{2k'+1, 2k+1}(\gamma_{k'+1}) > \gamma_{k+1}$. If we let $\xi_{2k+1} = \gamma_{k+1}$, then the ξ_n , $n \in \omega\text{-Even}$, satisfy the hypotheses of Lemma 3.2, and therefore M_{Even} is wellfounded. \square

Theorem 5.11 (Main Theorem). *If T is a δ^+ -homogeneous tree on $(\omega \times \omega) \times Z$, δ is Woodin, and \tilde{T} is defined from T as in §2, then $(\forall \alpha < \delta)$ (\tilde{T} is α -homogeneous).*

Proof. We may assume $Z = \lambda$, since λ was an arbitrary cardinal $> \delta$ and replacing Z by a set of ordinals gives a tree isomorphic to the original \tilde{T} . Let $\langle \mu_{\langle s, r \rangle} \mid s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ r \in {}^{<\omega}\omega \ \& \ \ell h(s) = \ell h(r) \rangle$ witness that T is δ^+ -homogeneous. Let $\alpha < \kappa_0 < \delta$ be such that II has a winning strategy for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{\kappa_0}^T$. Let $\tilde{M}_k(s)$, $\tilde{E}_k(s)$, $\tilde{\rho}_k(s)$, and $\tilde{i}_{m,n}(s)$ be as in the proof of Theorem 5.10.

For $k < \ell h(s)$, $r_k \subseteq r$, and $t \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$, consider the ordinal $\beta_{\ell h(r_k)}(s, r, t)$. By the second part of condition (a), this ordinal depends only on s and $t \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k)$ for $t \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$. For $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$ and $k \leq \ell h(s)$, we may thus define $f_k^s : Z_s^k \rightarrow \text{ON}$ with $\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k), r_k \rangle}(Z_s^k) = 1$ by

$$f_k^s(t) = \beta_{\ell h(r_k)}(s, r, t')$$

for all $t \in Z_s^k$, all $r \supseteq r_k$ with $\ell h(r) = \ell h(s)$, and all $t' \supseteq t$ with $t' \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$.

Let $e_k(s) = \llbracket f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k), r_k \rangle}}$. Define measures ν_s for $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$ by

$$\nu_s(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \langle \langle \tilde{i}_{2k, 2\ell h(s)}(s) \rangle \langle e_k(s) \mid k < \ell h(s) \rangle \in \langle \tilde{i}_{0, 2\ell h(s)}(s) \rangle(X) \rangle.$$

Since the critical points of all $E_k(s')$ are $\geq \kappa_0$ the ν_s are all κ_0 -complete and so α -complete. If $s_1 \subseteq s_2$ then $\nu_{s_1}(X) = 1 \Leftrightarrow \nu_{s_2}(\{z \mid z \upharpoonright \ell h(s_1) \in X\}) = 1$, exactly as in the proof of Theorem 5.6. Furthermore, if $x \in p[\tilde{T}]$ then

$(\forall y)((x, y) \notin p[T])$ and so the proof of Theorem 5.6 gives that the model $\widetilde{M}_{\text{Even}}(x)$ which is the direct limit of

$$(\widetilde{M}_{2k}(x \upharpoonright k) \mid k \in \omega), (\tilde{i}_{2m, 2n}(x \upharpoonright n+1) \mid m \leq n \in \omega)$$

is wellfounded. By Lemma 1.2(b) it follows that

$$x \in p[\widetilde{T}] \Rightarrow \text{Ult}(V; \langle \nu_{x \upharpoonright n} \mid n \in \omega \rangle) \text{ is wellfounded.}$$

The theorem will be proved if we can show that, for all $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$, $\nu_s(\widetilde{T}_s) = 1$. Fix then $s \in {}^{<\omega}\omega$. We must show that

$$\nu_s(\{z \mid (\forall k)(\forall k')((r_k \subseteq r_{k'} \ \& \ k' < \ell h(s)) \Rightarrow z(k') < j_{k, k'}(z(k)))\}) = 1,$$

where $j_{k, k'}$ is the canonical elementary embedding of $\text{Ult}(V; \mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k), r_k \rangle})$ into $\text{Ult}(V; \mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_{k'}), r_{k'} \rangle})$. By the definition of ν_s , this is equivalent to

$$(\forall k)(\forall k')((r_k \subseteq r_{k'} \ \& \ k' < \ell h(s)) \Rightarrow \tilde{i}_{2k', 2\ell h(s)}(e_{k'}) < (\tilde{i}_{0, 2\ell h(s)}(j_{k, k'}))(\tilde{i}_{2k, 2\ell h(s)}(e_k)),$$

where we abbreviate $e_n(s)$ by e_n and $\tilde{i}_{m, n}(s)$ by $\tilde{i}_{m, n}$.

Fix then k and k' with $r_k \subseteq r_{k'}$ and $k' < \ell h(s)$. We must show that $\tilde{i}_{2k', 2\ell h(s)}(e_{k'}) < (\tilde{i}_{0, 2\ell h(s)}(j_{k, k'}))(\tilde{i}_{2k, 2\ell h(s)}(e_k))$. By the elementarity of $\tilde{i}_{2k', 2\ell h(s)}$, this is equivalent to

$$e_{k'} < (\tilde{i}_{0, 2k'}(j_{k, k'}))(\tilde{i}_{2k, 2k'}(e_k)).$$

Since $\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k), r_k \rangle}$ and $\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_{k'}), r_{k'} \rangle}$ are δ^+ -complete, Lemma 3.3 applies. Thus $\tilde{i}_{0, 2k'}(j_{k, k'}) \upharpoonright \text{ON} = j_{k, k'} \upharpoonright \text{ON}$. What we must show is thus finally reduced to

$$e_{k'} < j_{k, k'}(\tilde{i}_{2k, 2k'}(e_k)).$$

On the other hand, $\widetilde{R}5$ gives that

$$\beta_{\ell h(r_{k'})}(s, r, t^*) < (i_{2\ell h(r_k), 2\ell h(r_{k'})}(s, r, t^*))(\beta_{\ell h(r_k)}(s, r, t^*))$$

for all $r \supseteq r_{k+1}$ with $\ell h(r) = \ell h(s)$ and all $t^* \in X_{\langle s, r \rangle}$. (d) and (f) thus give that

$$\beta_{\ell h(r_{k'})}(s, r, t^*) < \tilde{i}_{2k, 2k'}(\beta_{\ell h(r_k)}(s, r, t^*))$$

for all such r and t^* . By the definition of f_k^s and $f_{k'}^s$,

$$f_{k'}^s(t') < \tilde{i}_{2k, 2k'}(f_k^s(t))$$

for all $t' \in Z_s^{k'}$ and all $t \in Z_s^k$ with $t \subseteq t'$. Thus

$$\llbracket f_{k'}^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_{k'}), r_{k'} \rangle}} < j_{k, k'}(\llbracket \tilde{i}_{2k, 2k'} \circ f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k), r_k \rangle}}).$$

Hence

$$\llbracket f_{k'}^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_{k'}), r_{k'} \rangle}} < j_{k, k'}((j_{0, k}(\tilde{i}_{2k, 2k'}))(\llbracket f_k^s \rrbracket_{\mu_{\langle s \upharpoonright \ell h(r_k), r_k \rangle}})).$$

By the definitions of e_k and $e_{k'}$, this means that

$$e_{k'} < j_{k,k'}((j_{0,k}(\tilde{i}_{2k,2k'}))(e_k)).$$

Applying Lemma 3.3 again, we get

$$e_{k'} < j_{k,k'}(\tilde{i}_{2k,2k'}(e_k)).$$

Since this is just what we are trying to show, the proof is complete. \square

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