<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>CANJAR FILTERS II: PROOFS OF $\mathfrak{b} &lt; \mathfrak{s}$ AND $\mathfrak{b} &lt; \mathfrak{a}$ REVISITED (Reflection principles and set theory of large cardinals)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author(s)</td>
<td>GUZMAN, OSVALDO; HRUSAK, MICHAEL; MARTINEZ-CELIS, ARTURO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citation</td>
<td>数理解析研究所講究録 (2014), 1895: 59-67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Issue Date</td>
<td>2014-05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>URL</td>
<td><a href="http://hdl.handle.net/2433/195851">http://hdl.handle.net/2433/195851</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Departmental Bulletin Paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textversion</td>
<td>publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textversion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CANJAR FILTERS II:
PROOFS OF $b < s$ AND $b < a$ REVISITED

OSVALDO GUZMÁN, MICHAEL HRUŠÁK, AND ARTURO MARTÍNEZ-CELIS

ABSTRACT. It is a result of Shelah that both $b < s$ and $b < a$ are consistent. Using ideas of Brendle and Raghavan, we give alternative proofs of these results.

1. INTRODUCTION

For any filter $\mathcal{F}$ on the natural numbers, we can define two forcing notions that diagonalize it (i.e. adds a pseudointersection to it) the Laver forcing relative to $\mathcal{F}$, denoted by $L(\mathcal{F})$, which consists of all trees of height $\omega$ that have a stem and above it the set of successors of every node is a member of $\mathcal{F}$, and there is also the Mathias forcing relative to $\mathcal{F}$, which is defined as $M(\mathcal{F}) = \{ (s, A) \mid s \in [\omega]^{<\omega} \land A \in \mathcal{F} \}$, the order is given by $(s, A) \leq (z, B)$ whenever $z$ is an initial segment of $s$, $s - z \subseteq B$ and $A \subseteq B$. These two partial orders have many properties in common; however, in general these partial orders are not equivalent as forcing notions. For every filter $\mathcal{F}$, the Laver forcing associated with it adds a dominating real, but this may not be case for its Mathias forcing. A trivial example is when $\mathcal{F}$ is the filters of all cofinite subsets of $\omega$, in this case $M(\mathcal{F})$ is forcing equivalent to Cohen forcing, so it does not add a dominating real. A more interesting example was provided by Canjar in [8] (see also [9]) where under $\mathfrak{d} = \mathfrak{c}$, he constructed an ultrafilter which Mathias forcing does not add a dominating real. For this reason, we call such type of filters Canjar filters. We say that an ideal $\mathcal{I}$ is a Canjar ideal if its dual filter $\mathcal{I}^* = \{ \omega - X \mid X \in \mathcal{I} \}$ is a Canjar filter. Canjar filters have been previously investigated in [10], [4] and [9] this paper can be seen as a continuation of that line of research (in fact this article was the last chapter of [9], but the referee of the paper suggested to publish this last chapter independently). No previous knowledge of the previous articles is needed here.

It is a result of Shelah that the unboundedness number $b$ can be smaller than the splitting number $s$. He achieved this result by using a countable support iteration of a creature forcing (see [1], [7] or [13]). Using a modification of the previous forcing, he also constructed a model where the unboundedness number is smaller than the almost disjointness number $a$. Brendle and Raghavan in [7] showed that the partial

2000 Mathematics Subject Classification. Primary 03E05, 03E17, 03E35.

Key words and phrases. $b < a$, $b < s$, Canjar filters, Mathias forcing, dominating reals, MAD families.

The first-listed author was supported by CONACyT scholarship 420090.

The second-listed author was supported by a PAPIIT grant IN 102311 and CONACyT grant 177758.

The third-listed author was supported by CONACyT scholarship 332652.
orders of Shelah can be decomposed as an iteration of two simpler forcings. In this note, we will show how to use this decomposition to give alternative proofs of Shelah’s results. The consistency of \( \mathfrak{b} < \mathfrak{s} \) and \( \mathfrak{b} < \mathfrak{a} \) may also be achieved using finite support iteration, as was proved by Brendle [5], and Brendle and Fischer [6].

If \( \mathcal{I} \) is an ideal we will denote by \( \mathcal{I}^+ \) the set of subsets of \( \omega \) that are not in \( \mathcal{I} \) and are called the positive sets with respect to \( \mathcal{I} \) or \( \mathcal{I} \)-positive sets. Whenever \( a, b \) are two sets, \( a - b \) will denote the set theoretic difference of \( a \) and \( b \) (and never the arithmetic difference, even if \( a, b \in \omega \)). If \( \mathcal{A} \) is an almost disjoint family, we denote by \( \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A}) \) the ideal generated by \( \mathcal{A} \). If \( W \) is a countable set, we denote by \( fin(W) \) the set of all non empty finite subsets of \( W \). If \( \mathcal{I} \) is an ideal on \( W \), we define the ideal \( \mathcal{I}^{\leq \omega} \) as the set of all \( A \subseteq fin(W) \) such that there is \( Y \in \mathcal{I} \) with the property that \( a \cap Y \neq \emptyset \) for all \( a \in A \). We will write \( fin \) instead of \( fin(W) \) when it is clear from the context. Recall that \( \mathcal{I} \) is a \( P^+ \)-ideal if every decreasing sequence of positive sets has a positive pseudointersection. If \( f, g \in \omega^\omega \) and \( n \in \omega \) then \( f <_n g \) means that \( f(m) < g(m) \) for every \( m \geq n \). If \( A \) is a set, we denote by \( \wp(A) \) the collection of all subsets of \( A \). We may identify \( \wp(\omega) \) with \( 2^\omega \), which is homeomorphic to the Cantor set if we give it the product topology. In this way, we can talk about the topological properties (like being compact, \( F_\sigma \) or Borel) of families of subsets of \( \omega \). The rest of our notation is mostly standard and follows [3], where the definitions of \( \mathfrak{a}, \mathfrak{b} \) and \( \mathfrak{s} \) can be consulted as well as their basic properties.

2. Preliminaries

Let \( \mathcal{B} \) be an unbounded \( \leq^* \) well-ordered family of increasing functions. We call a filter \( \mathcal{F} \) a \( \mathcal{B} \)-Canjar filter if \( \mathbb{M}(\mathcal{F}) \) preserves the unboundedness of \( \mathcal{B} \). We will give a combinatorial characterization of this property. Given a decreasing sequence \( \overline{X} = \{ X_n \mid n \in \omega \} \subseteq fin \) and \( f \in \mathcal{B} \), we define the set \( \overline{X}_f = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} (X_n \cap \wp(f(n))) \).

Observe that \( \overline{X}_f \) is a pseudointersection of \( \overline{X} \). We say \( \overline{X} \) has a pseudointersection according to \( \mathcal{B} \) if there is \( f \in \mathcal{B} \) such that \( \overline{X}_f \) is positive. We call \( \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \) a \( P^+ \)-filter according to \( \mathcal{B} \) if every decreasing sequence \( \overline{X} \) of positive sets has a pseudointersection according to \( \mathcal{B} \). The following is a variant of the characterization of Canjar filters by Hrušák and Minami (see [10]).

**Proposition 1.** A filter \( \mathcal{F} \) is a \( \mathcal{B} \)-Canjar filter if and only if \( \mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{B} \) is a \( P^+ \)-filter according to \( \mathcal{B} \).

**Proof.** Assume that \( \mathcal{F} \) is not \( \mathcal{B} \)-Canjar, in other words, there is a name \( \dot{g} \) for an increasing function such that \( 1_{\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{F})} \models \" \dot{g} \) is an upper bound for \( \mathcal{B}^\sigma \). \" For every function \( f \in \mathcal{B} \) let \( s_f \in [\omega]^\omega \), \( n_f \in \omega \) and \( F_f \in \mathcal{F} \) such that \( (s_f, F_f) \models \" f <_{n_f} \dot{g} \" \).

Since \( \mathcal{B} \) is an unbounded increasing chain there are \( s \in [\omega]^\omega \), \( n \in \omega \) and a cofinal family \( \mathcal{B}' \subseteq \mathcal{B} \) such that \( s_f = s \) and \( n_f = n \) for every \( f \in \mathcal{B}' \).

For every \( m \in \omega \) let \( X_m \) be the set of all \( t \in [\omega - s \cup s]^\omega \) such that there is \( F \in \mathcal{F} \) with the property that \( s \cup t, F \) decides \( (\dot{g}(0), \ldots, \dot{g}(m)) \) and \( (s \cup t, F) \models \" \dot{g}(m) < \max(t) \" \). It is easy to see that every \( \overline{X} = \{ X_m \mid m \in \omega \} \) is a decreasing sequence of positive sets. We will see that it has no pseudointersection according
to \(B\). Since \(B'\) is cofinal in \(B\), it is enough to show that \(\overline{X}\) has no pseudointersection according to \(B'\).

Aiming for a contradiction, assume that there is \(f \in B'\) such that \(\overline{X}_f\) is positive.

Since \(\overline{X}_f \cap [F_f]^{<\omega}\) is infinite, pick \(t \in \overline{X}_f \cap [F_f]^{<\omega}\) such that \(t \in X_k \cap \wp(f(k))\) with \(k > n\). Since \(t \in X_k\) there is \(F \in \mathcal{F}\) such that \((s \cup t, F) \models \neg \dot{g}(k) \leq \max(t)\)

and note that \((s \cup t, F) \models \neg \dot{g}(k) \leq f(k)\). In this way, \((s \cup t, F_h \cap F)\) forces both \(f(k) < \dot{g}(k)\) and \(\dot{g}(k) \leq f(k)\), which is a contradiction.

Now assume that that \(\mathcal{F}\) is \(B\)-Canjar, we will see that \(\mathcal{F}^{<\omega}\) is \(P^+\) according to \(B\). Let \(\overline{X} = \langle X_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle\) be a decreasing sequence of positives. Let \(M\) be the Mathias real, observe that \([M]^{<\omega}\) intersect infinitely every member of \((\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+\). In this way, in \(V[M]\) we may define an increasing function \(g : \omega \to \omega\) such that \((M - n) \cap g(n)\) contains a member of \(X_n\). Since \(\mathcal{F}\) preserves \(\mathcal{B}\), then there is \(f \in B\) such that \(f \not\leq^{*} g\), we will see that \(\overline{X}_f\) is positive. Let \(F \in \mathcal{F}\) we must prove that \(\overline{X}_f \cap [F]^{<\omega}\) is not empty. Since \(F \in \mathcal{F}\) then \(M \subseteq^{*} F\) so there is \(k \in \omega\) such that \(g(k) < f(k)\) and \(M - k \subseteq F\) and hence \(\overline{X}_f \cap [F]^{<\omega} \neq \emptyset\).

Given \(A \subseteq \text{fin}\), we denote by \(C(A)\) the set of all \(X \subseteq \omega\) such that \(a \cap X \neq \emptyset\)

for all \(a \in A\). It is easy to see that \(C(A)\) is a compact set and if \(A \in (\mathcal{I}^{<\omega})^+\) then \(C(A) \subseteq \mathcal{I}^+\) for any ideal \(\mathcal{I}\). The following lemma is well known and easy to prove.

**Lemma 2.** If \(C\) is a compact set and \(A \in [\omega]^{\omega}\) intersects every element of \(C\), then there is \(s \in [A]^{<\omega}\) such that \(s\) intersects every element of \(C\).

The following lemma appears in [9]. We prove it here for the convenience of the reader.

**Lemma 3.** Let \(\mathcal{F}\) be a filter, let \(X \subseteq \text{fin}\) be such that \(C(X) \subseteq \mathcal{F}\) and let \(\mathcal{D}\) compact with \(\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{F}\). Then, for every \(n \in \omega\) there is \(S \in [X]^{<\omega}\) such that if \(A_0, \ldots, A_n \in C(S)\) and \(F \in \mathcal{D}\) then \(A_0 \cap \ldots \cap A_n \cap F \neq \emptyset\).

**Proof.** Given \(s \in X\) define \(K(s)\) as the set of all \((A_0, \ldots, A_n) \in C(s)^{n+1}\) with the property that there is \(F \in \mathcal{D}\) such that \(A_0 \cap \ldots \cap A_n \cap F = \emptyset\). This is a compact set by the previous lemma. Note that if \((A_0, \ldots, A_n) \in \bigcap_{s \in X} K(s)\) then \(A_0, \ldots, A_n \in C(X) \subseteq \mathcal{F}\) and there would be \(F \in \mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{F}\) such that \(A_0 \cap \ldots \cap A_n \cap F = \emptyset\) which is clearly a contradiction. Since the \(K(s)\) are compact, then there must be \(S \in [F]^{<\omega}\) such that \(\bigcap_{s \in S} K(s) = \emptyset\). It is easy to see that this is the \(S\) we are looking for.

We say \(\mathcal{F}\) is strongly Canjar if \(\mathcal{F}\) is \(B\)-Canjar for every well-ordered and unbounded \(B\). We will show that all \(F_{\sigma}\) ideals are strongly Canjar.

**Lemma 4.** Let \(\mathcal{F}\) be a filter, \(\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{F}\) a compact set and \(X \in (\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+\). Then there is \(n \in \omega\) such that if \(F \in \mathcal{D}\) then \((X \cap \wp(n)) \cap [F]^{<\omega} \neq \emptyset\).

**Proof.** For every \(m \in \omega\) define \(U_m\) as the set of all \(A \subseteq \omega\) such that \((X \cap \wp(m)) \cap [A]^{<\omega} \neq \emptyset\), clearly this is an open set. Since \(\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{F}\) and \(X \in (\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+\) we conclude
that $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \bigcup_{m \in \omega} U_m$. Finally, $\mathcal{D}$ is a compact set and $(U_m)_{m \in \omega}$ is an increasing chain of open sets, so there must be an $m$ such that $\mathcal{D} \subseteq U_m$.

Now we can prove the following

**Proposition 5.** Every $F_\sigma$ ideal is strongly Canjar.

*Proof.* Let $I = \bigcup C_n$ be an $F_\sigma$ ideal with $(C_n \mid n \in \omega)$ an increasing sequence of compact sets and $B$ be a well-ordered family of increasing functions. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{X_n \mid n \in \omega\} \subseteq (I^{<\omega})^+$ be a decreasing sequence. By the previous lemma, we can construct $f : \omega \to \omega$ such that if $m \in \omega$ then every element of $C_m$ contains an element of $X_m \cap \wp(f(m))$. Since $B$ is unbounded, there is $g \in B$ that is not dominated by $B$. It is easy to see that $\mathcal{X}_g$ is positive.

3. A MODEL OF $b < s$

Shelah was the first to construct a model where $b$ is less than $s$ (see [1] or [13]). He achieved this by constructing a weakly $\omega^\omega$-bounding proper forcing\(^1\) that adds a real not split by any ground model reals. Later Brendle and Raghavan in [7] showed that Shelah forcing is equivalent to a two step iteration of simpler forcings, we will work with this decomposition.

**Definition 6.** Define $F_\sigma$ as the set of all $F_\sigma$ filters and consider it as a forcing notion ordered by inclusion.

It is easy to see that $F_\sigma$ is $\sigma$-closed and if $G \subseteq F_\sigma$ is a generic filter, then $\bigcup G$ is an ultrafilter. We denote the canonical name of this ultrafilter by $\dot{U}_{gen}$. In [12] Laflamme showed that this is a Canjar ultrafilter, we will reprove this below. The following lemma is easy to verify.

**Lemma 7.** If $\mathcal{U}$ is an ultrafilter and $X \subseteq \text{fin}$, then $X \in (\mathcal{U}^{<\omega})^+$ if and only if $\mathcal{C}(X) \subseteq \mathcal{U}$. It follows that if $F$ is an $F_\sigma$ filter then $F \forces \text{"}X \in (\mathcal{U}_{gen}^{<\omega})^+\text{"}$ if and only if $\mathcal{C}(X) \subseteq F$.

With the aid of the previous lemmas, we can prove the following,

**Proposition 8.** Let $B \in V$ be an unbounded well-ordered family. Then $\mathcal{F}_\sigma$ forces that $\dot{U}_{gen}$ is $B$-Canjar.

*Proof.* By the previous observation and since $F_\sigma$ is $\sigma$-closed, it is enough to show that if $\mathcal{F} \forces \text{"}X = (X_n)_{n \in \omega} \subseteq \dot{U}_{gen}^{<\omega+}\text{"}$ then there is $G \leq F$ and $f \in B$ such that $\mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}_f) \subseteq G$.

Let $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup C_n$ where each $C_n$ is compact and they form an increasing chain. By lemma 3 there is $g : \omega \to \omega$ such that if $n \in \omega$, $F \in C_n$ and $A_0, \ldots, A_n \in \mathcal{C}(X_n \cap \wp(g(n)))$ then $A_0 \cap \ldots \cap A_n \cap F \neq \emptyset$. Since $B$ is unbounded, then there is $f \in B$ such that $f \not\in^* g$. We claim that $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{C}(\mathcal{X}_f)$ generates a filter. Let $F \in C_n$

\(^1\)Recall that a forcing notion $P$ is weakly $\omega^\omega$-bounding if $P$ does not add dominating reals.
and \( A_0, \ldots, A_m \in \mathcal{C}(X_f) \). We must show that \( A_0 \cap \ldots \cap A_m \cap F \neq \emptyset \). Since \( f \) is not bounded by \( g \), we may find \( r > n, m \) such that \( f(r) > g(r) \). In this way, \( A_0, \ldots, A_n \in \mathcal{C}(X_n \cap p(g(n))) \) and then \( A_0 \cap \ldots \cap A_m \cap F \neq \emptyset \). Finally, we can define \( \mathcal{G} \) as the filter generated by \( \mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{C}(X_f) \).

Unlike the \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding property, the weakly \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding property is not preserved under iteration. However, Shelah proved the following preservation result.

**Proposition 9** (Shelah, see [1]). If \( \gamma \leq \omega_2 \) is limit and \( \langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha \mid \alpha \leq \gamma \rangle \) is a countable support iteration of proper forcings and each \( \mathbb{P}_\alpha \) is weakly \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding (over \( V \) then \( \mathbb{P}_\gamma \) is weakly \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding.

Note that \( \mathbb{P} \) is weakly \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding if and only if it preserves the unboundedness of every dominating family. By applying the result of Shelah we can easily conclude the following result.

**Corollary 10.** If \( V \) satisfies \( CH \) (it is enough to assume that \( V \) has a well ordered dominating family) and \( \langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha \mid \alpha \leq \omega_2 \rangle \) is a countable support iteration of proper forcings such that \( \mathbb{P}_\alpha \) forces that \( \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha \) preserves the unboundedness of all well-ordered unbounded families, then \( \mathbb{P}_{\omega_2} \) is weakly \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding.

We are now in position to build a model where the unboundedness number is smaller than the splitting number.

**Theorem 11** (Shelah). There is a model where \( b < s \).

*Proof.* Assume that \( V \) satisfies \( CH \) and let \( \langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha, \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha \mid \alpha \leq \omega_2 \rangle \) be the countable support iteration, where \( \mathbb{P}_\alpha \models \langle \dot{\mathbb{Q}}_\alpha = \mathbb{F}_\alpha \ast M(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{gen}) \rangle \). By the previous results, it follows that \( \mathbb{P}_{\omega_2} \) is weakly \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding and then \( b = \omega_1 \) in the final model. On the other hand, since \( \mathbb{F}_\alpha \ast M(\dot{\mathcal{U}}_{gen}) \) adds an ultrafilter and then diagonalicale it, it follows that it destroys all splitting families of the ground model. Therefore \( s = \omega_2 \) in the extension.

Before constructing the model of \( b < a \) we would like to make some remarks. Recall the definition of almost \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding forcings,

**Definition 12.** We say that a forcing notion \( \mathbb{P} \) is almost \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding if for every name \( \dot{f} \) for a real and \( p \in \mathbb{P} \), there is an increasing \( g : \omega \rightarrow \omega \) such that for all \( A \in [\omega]^\omega \) there is \( p_A \leq p \) with the property that \( p_A \models \langle g \upharpoonright A \leq^* \dot{f} \upharpoonright A \rangle \).

The following is well known.

**Lemma 13.** If \( \mathbb{P} \) is almost \( \omega^\omega \)-bounding then \( \mathbb{P} \) preserves all unbounded families of the ground model.

*Proof.* Let \( B \) be unbounded, let \( \dot{f} \) a name for a real and let \( p \in \mathbb{P} \). Find \( g : \omega \rightarrow \omega \) as above. Since \( B \) is unbounded, there is \( h \in B \) and \( A \in [\omega]^\omega \) such that \( g \upharpoonright A \leq h \upharpoonright A \). It then clearly follows that \( p_A \) forces that \( \dot{f} \) does not dominate \( B \).
Given $A \in [\omega]^\omega$ denote by $e_A : \omega \to A$ its enumerating function. It is a well known result of Talagrand (see [2]) that a filter $\mathcal{F}$ is non-meager if and only if $\{e_A \mid A \in \mathcal{F}\}$ is unbounded. It follows that no almost $\omega^\omega$-bounding forcing can diagonalize a non-meager filter. Since ultrafilters are non-meager, we conclude the following.

**Corollary 14.** If $\mathcal{U}$ is an ultrafilter, then $\mathbb{M}(\mathcal{U})$ is not almost $\omega^\omega$-bounding.

It follows by the theorems of Shelah, Brendle and Raghavan (see [1] and [7]) that $F_{\sigma} \ast \mathbb{M}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{gen})$ is almost $\omega^\omega$-bounding, in spite the fact that $\mathbb{M}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{gen})$ is not.

4. A model of $b < a$

The first model where $b < a$ was constructed by Shelah using countable support iteration of proper forcings. Later, Brendle in [5] constructed a model of this result using finite support iteration. Although we will also use countable support iteration, the following proof was inspired by the work of Brendle.\(^2\)

Given an AD family $\mathcal{A}$ define $F_{\sigma}(\mathcal{A}) = \{\mathcal{F} \in F_{\sigma} \mid \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A}) \cap \mathcal{F} = \emptyset\}$ and order it by inclusion. As before, it is easy to see that $F_{\sigma}(\mathcal{A})$ is a $\sigma$-closed filter and it adds an ultrafilter, which we will denote by $\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{\mathcal{A}}$. The **Brendle game** $\mathcal{B}\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A})$ is defined as follows,

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
1 & Y_0 & Y_1 & Y_2 & \cdots \\
2 & \mathcal{F}, X & s_0 & s_1 & s_2 & \cdots \\
\end{array}
\]

Where

1. $\mathcal{F} \in F_{\sigma}(\mathcal{A})$, $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup C_n$, where the $C_n$ are compact and increasing, $X \subseteq fin$ and $C(X) \subseteq \langle \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A})^* \cup \mathcal{F} \rangle$,

2. $Y_m \in \mathcal{I}(\mathcal{A})^*$, $s_m \in [Y_m]^{< \omega}$ intersects all the elements of $C_m$ and $\max(s_m) < \min(s_{m+1})$.

The player 1 wins the game if $\bigcup_n s_n$ contains an element of $X$.

Note that this is an open game for 1, i.e., if she wins, then she wins already in a finite number of steps. In the following, $V[C_{\omega_1}]$ denotes an extension of $V$ by adding $\omega_1$ Cohen reals.

**Lemma 15.** If $\mathcal{A}$ is an AD family in $V$, then in $V[C_{\omega_1}]$ the player 1 has a winning strategy for $\mathcal{B}\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A})$.

**Proof.** Assume this is not the case. Since $\mathcal{B}\mathcal{R}(\mathcal{A})$ is an open game it follows from the Gale-Stewart theorem (see [11]) that II has a winning strategy, call it $\pi$. Let $\mathcal{F}, X$, $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup C_n \in F_{\sigma}(\mathcal{A})$ and $X \subseteq fin$ be the first play of II according to

\(^2\)A similar but different approach has also been found recently by Andrew Brooke-Taylor and Joerg Brendle.
\( \pi \) (so \( C(X) \subseteq \langle I(A)^* \cup \mathcal{F} \rangle \)). By standard Cohen forcing arguments, we may as well assume that \( \mathcal{F}, X \) and \( \pi \) are ground model sets. Call \( P \) the set of all \( p = \langle s_0, \ldots, s_n \rangle \) such that there are \( Y_0, \ldots, Y_n \in I(A)^* \) with the property that \( (\mathcal{F}, Y_0, s_0, \ldots, Y_n, s_n) \) is a partial play and the \( s_n \) are chosen using \( \pi \). We order \( P \) by extension, note that \( P \) is countable, therefore it is isomorphic to Cohen forcing and if \( p = \langle s_0, \ldots, s_n \rangle \in P \) then \( \bigcup_{i<n} s_i \) does not contain an element of \( X \).

Given \( Y \in I(A)^* \) and \( m \in \omega \) the set \( D_{Ym} \) of all conditions \( p \) such that \( p \) contains a response to \( Y \) and \( \|p\| > m \) is open dense. Let \( G \in V[C_{\omega_1}] \) be a \((P, V)\) generic filter. By the above observation, we conclude that \( D = \bigcup G \) is a legal play of the game, and it is a winning run for \( II \), so \( D \) does not contain any element of \( X \). By genericity \( D \in I(A)^* \cup \mathcal{F}^+ \) however, \( \omega - D \in C(X) \subseteq \langle I(A)^* \cup \mathcal{F} \rangle \) which is obviously a contradiction.

We will need the following important definition.

**Definition 16.** We say a MAD family \( A \) is a Laflamme family if \( I(A) \) can not be extended to an \( F_\sigma \) ideal.

Given \( X \subseteq fin \) and \( A \in [\omega]^\omega \) let \( Catch(X, A) = \{s \in X \mid s \subseteq A \} \). With the previous lemma we can prove the following dichotomy.

**Lemma 17.** Let \( A \in V \) be an AD family, then in \( V[C_{\omega_1}] \) one of the following holds,

1. \( A \) is not a Laflamme family or,
2. For every \( \mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{F}(A) \) and \( \{X_n \mid n \in \omega \} \subseteq fin \) with the property that \( C(X_n) \subseteq \langle I(A)^* \cup \mathcal{F} \rangle \) for all \( n \in \omega \), there is \( A \in A \cap \mathcal{F}^+ \) such that if \( B \in \wp(A) \cap \mathcal{F}^+ \) then \( \text{Catch}(X_n, B) \in (\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+ \) for every \( n \in \omega \).

**Proof.** Assume that \( A \) is a Laflamme family and let \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( X_n \) as above. By the previous lemma, let \( \pi \) be a winning strategy for player I. Consider the games where \( II \) began by playing \( \mathcal{F}, X_n \) and call \( W \) the countable set of elements of \( I(A)^* \) that were played by I following \( \pi \) in any of these games. Note that if \( W \in W \) then \( W \) almost contains every element of \( A \) except for finitely many. Let \( A' \subseteq A \) be the countable set of all those elements of \( A \) that are not almost contained in every element of \( W \). Since \( I(A)^* \) can not be extended to an \( F_\sigma \) filter it is not contained in \( \langle \mathcal{F} \cup \{\omega - B \mid B \in A' \} \rangle \) so there is \( A \in A \) such that \( \omega - A \notin \langle \mathcal{F} \cup \{\omega - B \mid B \in A' \} \rangle \). This implies that \( A \in \mathcal{F}^+ \) and \( A \) is almost contain in every member of \( W \). Let \( B \in \wp(A) \cap \mathcal{F}^+ \) we will now show that \( \text{Catch}(X_n, B) \) is positive for each \( n \in \omega \). Let \( F \in \mathcal{F} \) and consider the following play,

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>( F, X_n )</th>
<th>( W_0 )</th>
<th>( W_1 )</th>
<th>( W_2 )</th>
<th>( \ldots )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>( F, X_n )</td>
<td>( s_0 )</td>
<td>( s_1 )</td>
<td>( s_2 )</td>
<td>( \ldots )</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where the \( W_n \) are played by I according to \( \pi \) and \( s_i \in [B \cap F]^{<\omega} \) and intersects every element of \( C_i \). This is possible since \( B \cap F \) is positive and is almost contained in every \( W_n \). Since \( \pi \) is a winning strategy, this means that I wins the game, which entails that \( \bigcup_{n} s_n \subseteq B \cap F \) contains an element of \( X_n \). \( \square \)
Given $A \in [\omega]^\omega$ and $l \in \omega$ define $\text{Part}_l(A)$ as the set of all sequences $(B_1, \ldots, B_l)$ such that $A = \bigcup_{i \leq l} B_i$ and $B_i \cap B_j = \emptyset$ whenever $i \neq j$. Note that $\text{Part}_l(A)$ is a compact space with the natural topology. Also it is clear that if $A \in \mathcal{F}^+$ and $(B_1, \ldots, B_l) \in \text{Part}_l(A)$ then there is $j \leq l$ such that $B_j \in \mathcal{F}^+$.

**Lemma 18.** Let $\mathcal{F}$ be a filter, let $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ be compact and let $X \in (\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+$. Assume that $A$ is such that if $B \in \wp(A) \cap \mathcal{F}^+$ then $\text{Catch}(X, B) \in (\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+$ and let $l \in \omega$. Then there is $n \in \omega$ with the property that for all $(B_1, \ldots, B_l) \in \text{Part}_l(A)$ there is $i \leq l$ such that if $F \in \mathcal{C}$ then $X \cap \wp(B_i \cap n)$ contains a subset of $F$.

**Proof.** Let $U_n$ be the set of all $(B_1, \ldots, B_l) \in \text{Part}_l(A)$ such that there is $i \leq l$ with the property that if $F \in \mathcal{C}$ then $X \cap \wp(B_i \cap n)$ contains a subset of $F$. Note that $\{U_n \mid n \in \omega\}$ is an open set cover by lemma 4 and the result follows since $\text{Part}_l(A)$ is compact.

It is easy to see that if $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{F}_\sigma(A)$ and $X \subseteq \text{fin}$, then $\mathcal{F} \vdash \langle X \in \dot{\mathcal{U}}^{<\omega^+}_A \rangle$ if and only if $\mathcal{C}(X) \subseteq (\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{I}(A)^*)$.

**Proposition 19.** Let $\mathcal{B} \in V$ be a well-ordered unbounded family and let $A$ an AD family, then in $V[\mathcal{C}_{\omega_1}]$ either $A$ is not Laflamme or $\mathbb{F}_\sigma(A) \vdash \langle \dot{\mathcal{U}}_A \text{ is B-Canjar} \rangle$.

**Proof.** Assume that $A$ is Laflamme after adding $\omega_1$ Cohen reals. In $V[\mathcal{C}_{\omega_1}]$ let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathbb{F}_\sigma(A)$ and let a sequence $\overline{X} = \langle X_n \mid n \in \omega \rangle$ be such that $\mathcal{F}$ forces that each $X_n$ is in $\dot{\mathcal{U}}^{<\omega^+}_A$, so all the $\mathcal{C}(X_n)$ are contained $\langle \mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{I}(A)^* \rangle$. We will find an extension of $\mathcal{F}$ that forces that the $\overline{X}$ has a positive pseudointersection. Applying the previous lemma $\omega$ times, we may find distinct $A_0, A_1, A_2, \ldots \in A$ such that $\text{Catch}(X_m, B) \in (\mathcal{F}^{<\omega})^+$ for every $B \in \wp(A_n) \cap \mathcal{F}^+$ and $n, m \in \omega$.

Let $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{m \in \omega} \mathcal{C}_m$, where $\langle \mathcal{C}_m \rangle_{m \in \omega}$ is an increasing sequence of compact sets. Define an increasing function $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that if $n \in \omega$ then for all $(B_1, \ldots, B_{2^n}) \in \text{Part}_{2^n}(A_n)$ there is $j \leq 2^n$ such that if $F \in \mathcal{C}_n$ then $X_n \cap \wp(B_j \cap (g(n) - n))$ contains a subset of $F$. Since $\mathcal{B}$ is unbounded, we can find $f \in B$ that is not dominated by $g$.

We will now show that $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{C}(\overline{X}_f) \cup \mathcal{I}^+(A)$ generates a filter. Let $F \in \mathcal{F}$, $C_0, \ldots, C_n \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{X}_f)$ and $D_0, \ldots, D_n \in \mathcal{A}$, we must show $F \cap C_0 \cap \ldots \cap C_n \cap (\omega - D_0) \cap \ldots \cap (\omega - D_n) \neq \emptyset$. We first find $m \in \omega$ such that,

1. $n \leq m$,
2. $F \in \mathcal{C}_m$,
3. $A_m \cap (D_0 \cup \ldots \cup D_n) \subseteq m$,
4. $g(m) < f(m)$.

For every $s : m \rightarrow 2$ define $B_s$ as the set of all $a \in A_m$ such that $a \in C_i$ if and only if $s(i) = 1$. Clearly $(B_s)_{s \in 2^m} \in \text{Part}_{2^m}(A_m)$ and then we conclude that there is $s$ such that $X_m \cap \wp(\bigcup_s (g(m) - m))$ contains an element of $F$ and then so does $X_m \cap \wp(B_s \cap (f(m) - m))$. Since $C_0, \ldots, C_n \in \mathcal{C}(\overline{X}_f)$ we conclude that $s$ must be the constant 1 function and this entails that $F \cap C_0 \cap \ldots \cap C_n \cap (\omega - D_0) \cap \ldots \cap (\omega - D_n) \neq \emptyset$. 
Finally, if we define $\mathcal{G}$ as the filter generated by $\mathcal{F} \cup C(\overline{X}_f)$ then $\mathcal{G} \in \mathbb{F}_\sigma(\mathcal{A})$ and it forces that $\overline{X}$ has a positive pseudointersection.

\[\square\]

We are now in position to prove the result of Shelah.

**Theorem 20** (Shelah). \textit{There is a model where $b < a$.}

**Proof.** Assume that $V$ satisfies CH, define the countable support iteration $\langle P_\alpha, Q_\alpha \mid \alpha \in \omega_2 \rangle$ such that (with a suitable bookkeeping device) we destroy every MAD $A$ family either by adding Cohen reals, by forcing with the Mathias forcing of an $F_\sigma$ filter or with $F_\sigma(A) \ast M(\mathcal{U}_A)$. It is clear that this construction works. \[\square\]

**Acknowledgement 21.** The authors would like to thank Jonathan Cancino for many helpful suggestions and hours of stimulating conversations.

**REFERENCES**


$^1$\textsc{Centro de Ciencias Matemáticas, UNAM, A.P. 61-3, Xangari, Morelia, Michoacán, 58089, México}
\textit{E-mail address: oguzman@matmor.unam.mx}

$^2$\textsc{Centro de Ciencias Matemáticas, UNAM, A.P. 61-3, Xangari, Morelia, Michoacán, 58089, México}
\textit{E-mail address: michael@matmor.unam.mx}

$^3$\textsc{Centro de Ciencias Matemáticas, UNAM, A.P. 61-3, Xangari, Morelia, Michoacán, 58089, México}
\textit{E-mail address: arturo@matmor.unam.mx}