

Some partition properties for measurable colourings of ω_1^2

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Abstract

We construct a measure on ω_1^2 over the ground model in the forcing extension of a measure algebra, and investigate when measure theoretic properties of some measurable colouring of ω_1^2 imply the existence of an uncountable subset of ω_1 whose square is homogeneous. This gives a new proof of the fact that, under a suitable axiomatic assumption, there are no Souslin (ω_1, ω_1) gaps in the Boolean algebra $L^0(\mu) / \text{Fin}$ when μ is a separable measure.

1 Introduction

The purpose of this note—the title notwithstanding—is to begin the task of extending the classical notion of a measure to the notion of a measure over some model of (some fragment of) set theory. We demonstrate an application of this generalization of measure theory.

Let $\mathcal{R}$ denote a measure algebra. In $W^{\mathcal{R}}$ (the forcing extension of W by $\mathcal{R}$), where W is a certain transitive extension of the ground model universe V , we construct a measure over $V^{\mathcal{R}}$ on subsets of $\omega_1^V \times \omega_1^V$. We then investigate some properties of subsets K of $\omega_1^V \times \omega_1^V$, with respect to this measure, which imply the existence of an uncountable subset $X \subseteq \omega_1$ in $V^{\mathcal{R}}$ homogeneous for K . This gives a new proof of the fact that $\mathfrak{m} > \aleph_1$ implies the nonexistence of Souslin (ω_1, ω_1) gaps in $L^0(\mu) / \text{Fin}$ for μ separable; in other words, the nonexistence of a destructible (ω_1, ω_1) gap in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) / \text{Fin}$ after adding one random real.

1.1 Credits/Disclaimer

The author wishes to declare that Stevo Todorćević of University of Toronto, University of Paris VII (and anyone else besides the author) made no contribution whatsoever to this research. In particular, this research was never

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discussed with him in person, by e-mail, or by any other means, and any new ideas presented here are due entirely to the author.

2 Measure Theory

The reader may wish to consult [Fre02] as an additional reference for measure theory. Let us recall the classical notion of a measure. We follow the convention that a *measure* on a set X is a partial function μ from a nonempty Boolean subalgebra $\mathcal{A}$ of $\mathcal{P}(X)$ into $[0, \infty]$ satisfying

- (a) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$,
- (b) for every sequence $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ of pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}$, if $\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{A}$ then $\mu(\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu(E_n)$,

while a *measure space* is a triple $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ where $\mathcal{B}$ is a σ -algebra of subsets of X and $\mu : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a measure on X .

Generalizing beyond algebras of subsets, a function μ from some Boolean algebra $\mathcal{B}$ into $[0, \infty]$ is a *measure* if

- (a) $\mu(0) = 0$,
- (b) for every sequence $(a_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ of pairwise incompatible members of $\mathcal{B}$ (i.e. $a_m \cdot a_n = 0$ for $m \neq n$), if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \in \mathcal{B}$ then $\mu(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu(a_n)$.

Such a measure is *strictly positive* if $a = 0$ whenever $\mu(a) = 0$, while a pair $(\mathcal{B}, \mu)$ is a *measure algebra* if $\mathcal{B}$ is σ -complete and μ is strictly positive. A measure is *totally finite* if $\mu(1) < \infty$.

And $\mu : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a *finitely additive measure* if

- (a) $\mu(0) = 0$,
- (b) $\mu(\sum_{i=0}^{n-1} a_i) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \mu(a_i)$ whenever $a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}$ are pairwise incompatible.

2.1 Measuring over a model

To the author's knowledge, the following is a new notion. However, the special case of a two-valued measure (i.e. the range of μ is $\{0, 1\}$) on an algebra of subsets of X is well-known for constructing elementary embeddings (e.g. [Lar04]).

Definition 2.1. Let M be a class containing a set $X \in M$, and let $\mathcal{A} \subseteq M$ be a nonempty Boolean algebra of subsets of X . A function $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a *measure on X over M* if

- (a) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$,

- (b) for every sequence $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ of pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}$, where $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$, if $\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{A}$ then $\mu(\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu(E_n)$.

And a *measure space over M* is a triple $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu)$ where $\mathcal{B}$ is a σ -algebra of subsets of X over M , i.e. if $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ is a sequence of members of $\mathcal{B}$ then $\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{B}$, and $\mu : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a measure on X over M .

As with the classical case, we generalize beyond algebras of subsets. Thus for a Boolean algebra $\mathcal{B} \subseteq M$, $\mu : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a *measure over M* if

- (a) $\mu(0) = 0$,
- (b) for every sequence $(a_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ forming an antichain, if $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n \in \mathcal{B}$ then $\mu(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu(a_n)$.

We will generally require the model M to satisfy some small fragment of ZFC, and we write ZFC^* to denote enough as needed. In particular, we do not bother to generalize to a finitely additive measure over M , as we arrive at the classical notion of finitely additive measures for these models. We do not attempt any reverse mathematical analysis, but do take note that in all of the results here neither the power set axiom nor axiom of choice, beyond countable choice, is necessary.

Henceforth, we will focus exclusively on totally finite measures which form the most important class.

Lemma 2.2. *Suppose M is a model of ZFC^* containing a set $X \in M$, and $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is finitely additive. If*

- (P) for every sequence $E_0 \supseteq E_1 \supseteq \dots$ in M , $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_n) = 0$ whenever $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n = \emptyset$,

then μ is a measure over M .

Proof. Let $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ be a sequence in M of pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}$, with $E = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{A}$. First note that by finite additivity,

$$(1) \quad \mu(E) \geq \mu\left(\bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i\right) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \mu(E_i)$$

for all n . For the other inequality, suppose towards a contradiction that $\mu(E) > \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu(E_n)$. For each n , put $F_n = E \setminus \bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i$. Then $F_0 \supseteq F_1 \supseteq \dots$ and $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n = \emptyset$. Since moreover the sequence $(F_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ is in M , $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(F_n) = 0$. And since $\mu(E) = \mu(F_n) + \mu(\bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i)$ for all n , we have

$$(2) \quad \mu(E) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(F_n) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \mu(E_i) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \mu(E_n). \quad \square$$

We state without out proof the continuity property for measures over a model.

Lemma 2.3. *Let M be a model of ZFC^* , and let $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be a measure on X over M . Then*

- (a) for every sequence $E_0 \subseteq E_1 \subseteq \dots$ in M , of members of $\mathcal{A}$ where $\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{A}$, $\mu(\bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_n)$,
- (b) for every sequence $E_0 \supseteq E_1 \supseteq \dots$ in M , of members of $\mathcal{A}$ where $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \in \mathcal{A}$, $\mu(\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_n)$.

The usual notion of an inner measure generalizes as follows. While outer measures seem to be more popular, the (equivalent) use of inner measure merely reflects the author's taste.

Definition 2.4. Let M be a class containing a set $X \in M$. A function $\mu : \mathcal{P}(X) \cap M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is an *inner measure* on X over M if

- (a) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$,
- (b) $\mu(A \cup B) \geq \mu(A) + \mu(B)$ for all disjoint $A, B \in \mathcal{P}(X) \cap M$,
- (c) for every decreasing sequence $A_0 \supseteq A_1 \supseteq \dots$ of members of $\mathcal{P}(X) \cap M$, where $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$, $\mu(\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(A_n)$.

Carathéodory's method for constructing a measure space from an inner measure on some set does generalize to measuring over a model, as shown below. However, it is of dubious value here, because nontrivial inner measures seem to be rather difficult to construct. Thus while a given measure (in the classical sense) on an algebra of sets can always be extended to a measure space, we conjecture that, in general, this is not true of measures over a model.

We recall this basic fact without giving proof.

Lemma 2.5. *Suppose that $\mathcal{A}$ is an algebra of subsets of X and $\rho : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ is a function with $\rho(\emptyset) = 0$. Then*

$$\mathcal{E} = \{E \in \mathcal{A} : \rho(A) = \rho(A \cap E) + \rho(A \setminus E) \text{ for all } A \in \mathcal{A}\}$$

is an algebra of subsets of X , and ρ is finitely additive on $\mathcal{E}$.

Theorem 2.6. *Let $\mu : \mathcal{P}(X) \cap M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be an inner measure over M , and set*

$$\mathcal{B} = \{A \in \mathcal{P}(X) \cap M : \mu(E) = \mu(E \cap A) + \mu(E \setminus A) \text{ for all } E \in \mathcal{P}(X) \cap M\}.$$

Then $(X, \mathcal{B}, \mu \upharpoonright \mathcal{B})$ is a measure space over M .

Proof. By Lemma 2.5, $\mathcal{B}$ is an algebra of subsets of X and $\mu \upharpoonright \mathcal{B}$ is finitely additive. Therefore, since μ is an inner measure over M , it follows from Lemma 2.2 that $\mu \upharpoonright \mathcal{B}$ is a measure over M .

Now suppose that $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ is a sequence of sets in $\mathcal{B}$. We need to show that $A = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} A_n \in \mathcal{B}$, so assume without loss of generality that the sequence is increasing. Take $E \in \mathcal{P}(X) \cap M$. Since $E \setminus A_0 \supseteq E \setminus A_1 \supseteq \cdots$, $\mu(E \setminus A) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E \setminus A_n)$. Also note since μ is an inner measure, $\mu(B) \leq \mu(C)$ for all $B \subseteq C$ in $\mathcal{P}(X) \cap M$. Thus

$$(3) \quad \mu(E) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E \cap A_n) + \mu(E \setminus A_n) \leq \mu(E \cap A) + \mu(E \setminus A).$$

And the opposite inequality is immediate from the definition of an inner measure, proving that $A \in \mathcal{B}$. $\square$

For any algebra $\mathcal{A}$ we let $\mathcal{A}_\delta$ denote the collection of sets of the form $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n$ where $E_n \in \mathcal{A}$ for all n . Let $\mathcal{A}_\sigma$ denote those sets whose complement is in $\mathcal{A}_\delta$, and $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$ denote all sets of the form $A \cap B$ where $A \in \mathcal{A}_\delta$ and $B \in \mathcal{A}_\sigma$.

Next we obtain a very slight extension for measures on some algebra $\mathcal{A} \subseteq M$ over M . Namely we extend, say $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$, to a finitely additive measure on an algebra which includes $\mathcal{A}_\delta \cap M$, and which satisfies the natural requirement

$$(4) \quad \mu \left(\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \right) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_n)$$

whenever $E_0 \supseteq E_1 \supseteq \cdots$ is a sequence in M of members of $\mathcal{A}$. Notice that, even if we are only interested in finitely additive measures, by Lemma 2.2, we must begin with a measure over M to satisfy this requirement.

The following lemma gives a standard representation of members of the algebra generated by $\mathcal{A}_\delta$. The equivalent topological statement is: *every set in the algebra generated by the open sets can be written as a finite disjoint union of sets of the form $F \cap U$ where F is closed and U is open.*

Lemma 2.7. *Every set in the algebra generated by $\mathcal{A}_\delta$ is a finite disjoint union of members of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$.*

Proof. First note that $\mathcal{A}_\delta$ is obviously closed under finite (or even countable) intersections. And $\mathcal{A}_\delta$ is closed under finite unions because $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \cup \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n = \bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \cup F_n$ whenever the sequences $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ and $(F_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ are decreasing, which we may assume for members of $\mathcal{A}_\delta$ as $\mathcal{A}$ is an algebra. Thus $\mathcal{A}_\sigma$ is also closed under finite intersections and unions.

To prove the lemma it suffices to show that the collection of finite disjoint unions of members of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$ is closed under finite intersections and complements. But $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$ is closed under finite intersections by prior considerations.

And clearly the complement of an $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$ set $A \cap B$, where $A \in \mathcal{A}_\delta$ and $B \in \mathcal{A}_\sigma$, can be written as the disjoint union of $A \cap B \in \mathcal{A}_\sigma$, $A \cap B \in \mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$ and $A \cap B \in \mathcal{A}_\delta$. $\square$

Suppose $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a measure over M . Define $\bar{\mu} : \mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma} \cap M \rightarrow [0, 1)$ by

$$(5) \quad \bar{\mu} \left(\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \cap \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n \right) = \sup_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_n \cap F_m)$$

where $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}), (F_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ are sequences of members of $\mathcal{A}$ such that $E_0 \supseteq E_1 \supseteq \dots$ and $F_0 \subseteq F_1 \subseteq \dots$. Two sequences with these properties are called a *representation* of a member of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma} \cap M$.

Notation. For a collection $\mathcal{X}$ of subsets of some base set X , let $\text{alg}(\mathcal{X})$ denote the algebra of sets generated by $\mathcal{X}$.

We extend $\bar{\mu}$ to $\text{alg}(\mathcal{A}_\delta)$ by letting

$$(6) \quad \bar{\mu}(E_0 \cup \dots \cup E_{n-1}) = \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \bar{\mu}(E_i)$$

where the E_i 's are pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma} \cap M$.

Lemma 2.8. *The mapping $\bar{\mu} : \text{alg}(\mathcal{A}_\delta) \cap M \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a well-defined finitely additive measure extending μ .*

Proof. First of all we would like to be able to switch the order of sup and inf.

Claim 2.9. *Suppose that $(E_n, F_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ is a representation of a member of $\mathcal{A}_{\sigma \cap \delta}$. Then $\inf_{m \in \mathbb{N}} \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_m \cap F_n) = 0$ whenever $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n \cap \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n = \emptyset$.*

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ be arbitrary. Find k so that

$$(7) \quad \mu(F_k) > \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(F_n) - \varepsilon.$$

Then

$$(8) \quad \begin{aligned} \inf_m \sup_n \mu(E_m \cap F_n) &= \inf_m \sup_n \mu(E_m \cap F_n \setminus F_k) + \mu(E_m \cap F_n \cap F_k) \\ &\leq \sup_n \mu(F_n \setminus F_k) + \inf_m \mu(E_m \cap F_k) \\ &= \sup_n \mu(F_n) - \mu(F_k) + 0 \\ &< \varepsilon. \end{aligned} \quad \square$$

Claim 2.10. Suppose that $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} E_n^i \cap \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} F_n^i$ ($i = 0, \dots, j-1$) are pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma} \cap M$ whose union $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n \cap \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} H_n$ is a member of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$. Then

$$\sum_{i < j} \inf_{m \in} \sup_{n \in} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) = \inf_{m \in} \sup_{n \in} \mu(G_m \cap H_n).$$

Proof. Let us begin by noting that monotonicity implies

$$(9) \quad \inf_{m \in} \sup_{n \in} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i).$$

For each m, n , for each $a \subseteq \{0, \dots, j-1\}$ set $J_{mn}^a = \bigcap_{i \in a} E_m^i \cap F_n^i$. It follows from Claim 2.9 and pairwise disjointness, that for all $|a| \geq 2$,

$$(10) \quad \inf_m \sup_n \mu(J_{mn}^a) = 0.$$

Therefore, as

$$(11) \quad \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_m^i \cap F_n^i\right) = \sum_{i < j} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) + \sum_{i=2}^{j-1} (-1)^{i-1} \cdot \sum_{a \in [j]^i} \mu(J_{mn}^a),$$

we have

$$(12) \quad \inf_m \sup_n \sum_{i < j} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) = \inf_m \sup_n \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_m^i \cap F_n^i\right).$$

And for each k, l, m , the sequence $\bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i \setminus (G_m \cap H_0) \supseteq \bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i \setminus (G_m \cap H_1) \supseteq \dots$ is in M and clearly has an empty intersection. Thus

$$(13) \quad \inf_{n \in} \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i \setminus (G_m \cap H_n)\right) = 0.$$

Now using (9), (12) and (13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \sum_{i < j} \inf_m \sup_n \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) - \inf_m \sup_n \mu(G_m \cap H_n) \\
&= \inf_m \sup_n \sum_{i < j} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) - \inf_m \sup_n \mu(G_m \cap H_n) \\
&= \inf_m \sup_n \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_m^i \cap F_n^i\right) - \inf_m \sup_n \mu(G_m \cap H_n) \\
&= \inf_k \sup_l \left[\mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i\right) - \inf_m \sup_n \mu(G_m \cap H_n) \right] \\
(14) \quad &= \inf_k \sup_l \left[\sup_m \left(\mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i\right) - \sup_n \mu(G_m \cap H_n) \right) \right] \\
&= \inf_k \sup_l \left[\sup_m \inf_n \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i\right) - \mu(G_m \cap H_n) \right] \\
&\leq \inf_k \sup_l \left[\sup_m \inf_n \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_k^i \cap F_l^i \setminus (G_m \cap H_n)\right) \right] \\
&= 0
\end{aligned}$$

The other inequality is similar but easier. Using (9) and the appropriate variation of (13), we obtain

$$\begin{aligned}
& \inf_m \sup_n \mu(G_m \cap H_n) - \sum_{i < j} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) \\
&= \inf_k \sup_l \left[\sup_m \inf_n \mu(G_k \cap H_l) - \sum_{i < j} \mu(E_m^i \cap F_n^i) \right] \\
(15) \quad &\leq \inf_k \sup_l \left[\sup_m \inf_n \mu(G_k \cap H_l) - \mu\left(\bigcup_{i < j} E_m^i \cap F_n^i\right) \right] \\
&\leq \inf_k \sup_l \left[\sup_m \inf_n \mu\left(G_k \cap H_l \setminus \bigcup_{i < j} E_m^i \cap F_n^i\right) \right] \\
&= 0. \quad \square
\end{aligned}$$

Claim 2.10 with $j = 1$ states that $\bar{\mu}$ is well-defined on $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma} \cap M$. And since any two ‘representations’ of a set in $\text{alg}(\mathcal{A}_\delta)$ as a finite disjoint union of members of $\mathcal{A}_{\delta \cap \sigma}$ has a common refinement, it follows from Claim 2.10 that $\bar{\mu}$ is well-defined. Finite additivity is an immediate consequence of the definition. $\square$

2.2 Product measures

The assumption that μ and ν are both measures over M does not seem strong enough to guarantee the existence of a product measure over M . For this reason we consider the notion of a measure over two models $M \subseteq N$ which is intermediate between a measure over M and a measure over N .

Definition 2.11. For two models $M \subseteq N$, $X \in M$ and an algebra $\mathcal{A} \subseteq M$ of subsets of X , a function $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a *measure over M, N* if

- (a) $\mu(\emptyset) = 0$,
- (b) for every sequence $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ of pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}$, for every subsequence $(E_{n_k} : k \in \mathbb{N}) \in N$ with $\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{n_k} \in \mathcal{A}$, $\mu(\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{n_k}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu(E_{n_k})$.

We say that μ is a *measure allover M* if μ is a measure over M, N for all $N \supseteq M$ satisfying ZFC*.

Lemma 2.12. If $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is finitely additive, then μ is a measure over M, N iff

- (Q) for every sequence $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$, for every subsequence $E_{n_0} \supseteq E_{n_1} \supseteq \dots$ in N , $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(E_{n_k}) = 0$ whenever $\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{n_k} = \emptyset$.

Proof. Take a sequence $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ of pairwise disjoint members of $\mathcal{A}$, and suppose $E_{n_0} \supseteq E_{n_1} \supseteq \dots$ is a subsequence in N with $E = \bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{n_k} \in \mathcal{A}$. First note that by finite additivity,

$$(16) \quad \mu(E) = \mu\left(E \setminus \bigcup_{i=0}^{k-1} E_i\right) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mu(E_{n_i})$$

for all k . Define for each n , $F_n = E \setminus \bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i$. Since the sequence $(F_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ is in M , by property (Q), $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(F_{n_k}) = 0$. Thus

$$(17) \quad \mu(E) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \mu(F_{n_k}) + \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mu(E_{n_i}) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \mu(E_{n_k}). \quad \square$$

In what follows we take two algebras $\mathcal{A}$ and $\mathcal{B}$ of subsets of X and Y , respectively, and let $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ denote the algebra of subsets of $X \times Y$ consisting of all finite unions of sets of the form $A \times B$ where $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $B \in \mathcal{B}$. For a subset $G \subseteq X \times Y$ and $x \in X$, we denote the projection of G at x by

$$(18) \quad G_x = \{y \in Y : (x, y) \in G\}.$$

If $G \in \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$, say $G = \bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} E_i \times F_i$, then for all $x \in X$, $G_x = \bigcup \{F_i : i < n, x \in E_i\}$, and therefore the set $\{G_x : x \in X\}$ has size at most 2^n and in particular is finite. The *standard representation* of G is the finite collection

$$(19) \quad \mathfrak{R}(G) = \{\{x \in X : G_x = F\} \times F : F \in \{G_x : x \in X\}\}.$$

Note that $G = \bigcup \mathfrak{R}(G)$.

For extended nonnegative real-valued functions μ on $\mathcal{A}$ and ν on $\mathcal{B}$, define $\mu \otimes \nu : \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty]$ by

$$(20) \quad \mu \otimes \nu(G) = \sum_{(E,F) \in \mathfrak{R}(G)} \mu(E)\nu(F)$$

where $0 \cdot \infty = 0$.

Lemma 2.13. *Let $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ and $\nu : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ be functions, where μ is a finitely additive measure on X . Then for all $G \in \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ and all $0 \leq \sigma < \mu(X)$,*

$$\mu(\{x \in X : \nu(G_x) > \sigma\}) \geq \frac{\mu \otimes \nu(G) - \sigma}{\mu(X) - \sigma}.$$

Proof. Put

$$(21) \quad E = \{x \in X : \mu(G_x) > \sigma\}.$$

It is clear that $E \in \mathcal{A}$, and by the finite additivity of μ , $\mu \otimes \nu(G) \leq (\mu(X) - \mu(E)) \cdot \sigma + \mu(E)$. By rearranging terms, the result follows. $\square$

Lemma 2.13 is often applied with $\sigma = 1 - \sqrt{1 - \mu \otimes \nu(G)}$, in which case the right hand side of (2.13) equals σ when $\mu(X) = 1$.

Theorem 2.14. *Let $M \subseteq N$ be models of ZFC* with M transitive. Suppose that $\mathcal{A}, \mathcal{B} \subseteq M$ are algebras of subsets of $X, Y \in M$, respectively. Suppose further that $\mu : \mathcal{A} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a measure over M, N , and that $\nu : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0, \infty)$ is a measure over M with $\nu \in N$. Then $\mu \otimes \nu$ is a measure on $X \times Y$ over M .*

Proof. First we show that $\mu \otimes \nu$ is finitely additive. Note that if $\mathfrak{R}'(G)$ is a finite refinement of $\mathfrak{R}(G)$ into pieces in $\mathcal{A} \times \mathcal{B}$, then $\sum_{(E,F) \in \mathfrak{R}'(G)} \mu(E)\nu(F) = \mu \otimes \nu(G)$ by the finite additivity of μ and ν . Suppose $G, H \in \mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ and $G \cap H = \emptyset$. Then since $\mathfrak{R}(G) \cup \mathfrak{R}(H)$ is a refinement of $\mathfrak{R}(G \cup H)$, we must have $\mu \otimes \nu(G \cup H) = \mu \otimes \nu(G) + \mu \otimes \nu(H)$.

Assume without loss of generality that $\mu(X) = 1$. Now by Lemma 2.2 it suffices to show that $\mu \otimes \nu$ satisfies property (P). Suppose that $G_0 \supseteq G_1 \supseteq \dots$ is a sequence in M of members of $\mathcal{A} \otimes \mathcal{B}$ where $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \mu \otimes \nu(G_n) = \delta > 0$. By Lemma 2.13, for each n ,

$$(22) \quad \mu(E_n) \geq 1 - \sqrt{1 - \delta},$$

where $E_n = \{x \in X : \nu((G_n)_x) > 1 - \sqrt{1 - \delta}\}$. In M , choose a sequence $(A_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ which enumerates the set

$$(23) \quad \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \left\{ \bigcup \mathcal{E} : \mathcal{E} \subseteq \{E \in \mathcal{A} : (E, F) \in G_n \text{ for some } F \in \mathcal{B}\} \right\}.$$

Then, in N , $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ can be written as a subsequence $(A_{n_k} : k \in \mathbb{N})$ because $\nu \in N$. Moreover, since the E_n 's are decreasing and since $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \mu(A_{n_k}) > 0$, by the property (Q), $\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} A_{n_k} \neq \emptyset$. By the transitivity of M , $\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} A_{n_k} \subseteq M$; hence, there is an $x \in X \cap M$ in the intersection. Then $(G_0)_x \supseteq (G_1)_x \supseteq \dots$ is in M and $\inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu((G_n)_x) \geq 1 - \sqrt{1 - \delta} > 0$, and therefore there is a y in $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} (G_n)_x$ because ν is a measure over M . Now (x, y) witnesses that $\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n \neq \emptyset$ as needed. $\square$

3 The Measure

In this section we construct a measure over a certain model, which is of particular interest to us.

3.1 The forcing notion CT^+

For a set S , we let CT_S denote the ideal of all countable subsets of S . Then CT_S^+ is the coideal of all uncountable subsets of S ; it is considered as a forcing notion under the inclusion ordering. We will primarily be interested in $S = \omega_1$ in which case we just write CT^+ .

Definition 3.1. For a class M and an index set $I \in M$, a filter $\mathcal{F}$ on I is an *ultrafilter over M* if either $X \in \mathcal{F}$ or $I \setminus X \in \mathcal{F}$, for all $X \subseteq I$ in M . In the case $M = V$, we sometimes just say that $\mathcal{F}$ is an ultrafilter. A filter over M is *uniform* if all of its members have the same cardinality in M .

For example, if $\mathcal{U}$ is a generic filter over M of the poset $(CT^+, \subseteq)$, then $\mathcal{U}$ generates a uniform ultrafilter on ω_1^M over M .

Lemma 3.2. Let $\mathcal{U}$ be an ultrafilter on a set $S \in M$ over M . Then $f[\mathcal{U}]$ generates an ultrafilter over M for every $f : S \rightarrow S$ in M .

Proof. Note that $f[\mathcal{U}]$ is a filter, because if $X, Y \in \mathcal{U}$ then $f[\mathcal{U}] \ni f(X \cap Y) \subseteq f(X) \cap f(Y)$. Take $X \subseteq S$ in M . Then since $f^{-1}[X] \in M$, either $f^{-1}[X] \in \mathcal{U}$ or $f^{-1}[S \setminus X] \in \mathcal{U}$. Thus either $f[f^{-1}[X]] \in f[\mathcal{U}]$ or $f[f^{-1}[S \setminus X]] \in f[\mathcal{U}]$. We conclude that either $X \in \langle f[\mathcal{U}] \rangle$ or $S \setminus X \in \langle f[\mathcal{U}] \rangle$. $\square$

Lemma 3.3. Let $\mathcal{U}$ be CT^+ -generic over M . If $f : \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$ is a countable-to-one function in M , then $f[\mathcal{U}]$ is CT^+ generic over M .

Proof. Let $\mathcal{D} \subseteq CT^+$ be a dense open subset in M . It suffices to show that the downwards closure of $f^{-1}[\mathcal{D}]$ is dense, because if $X \in \mathcal{U} \cap f^{-1}[\mathcal{D}]$, then $f[X] \in f[\mathcal{U}] \cap \mathcal{D}$ since f is countable-to-one and $\mathcal{D}$ is open. And for all $X \in CT^+$, there is a $Y \subseteq f[X]$ in $\mathcal{D}$, and then $f^{-1}[Y] \cap X$ is in the downwards closure of $f^{-1}[\mathcal{D}]$. $\square$

The following fact is well-known.

Lemma 3.4. *Suppose that $\mathcal{F}$ is an ultrafilter on I over M and $f : I \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$ is a function in M . Then the limit of f at $\mathcal{F}$ exists, i.e. there is an $x \in [-\infty, \infty]$ such that $\lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}} f(i) = x$. Also for two extended real-valued functions $f, g \in M$ on I , $\lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}} f(i) + g(i) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}} f(i) + \lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{F}} g(i)$.*

3.2 One dimensional measure

A probability algebra $(\mathcal{R}, \nu)$, i.e. a measure algebra with $\mu(1) = 1$, is of interest to us as a forcing notion. Thus, by Maharam's Theorem, we may assume that for some cardinal λ , $\mathcal{R}$ is the measure algebra of the measure space 2^λ where μ is the Haar product measure. We view $\mathcal{R}$ as a defined notion. Thus, for example, if $W \supseteq V$, we may have $W \models \mathcal{R} \neq \mathcal{R}^V$. For $a \in \mathcal{R}$ it makes sense to define $\hat{a}$ as a coding of a member of $\mathcal{R}$ since every member of $\mathcal{R}$ has a representative which is a Baire subset of 2^λ . The reader is warned that the ' $\hat{}$ ' is often suppressed. We write $\mathcal{C}_\lambda \subseteq \mathcal{R}_\lambda$ for those elements which can be represented as a clopen subset of 2^λ . Recall that it forms a dense subset in the metric topology on $\mathcal{R}_\lambda$: for all $a \in \mathcal{R}_\lambda$ and $\varepsilon > 0$ there exists $c \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$ such that $\mu(a \Delta c) < \varepsilon$.

The first Boolean algebra we consider is $(\mathcal{R}^I; \cup, \cap, \setminus)$, where I is some index set, with the operations inherited coordinatewise from $\mathcal{R}$, i.e. $(\dot{E} \cup \dot{F})(i) = \dot{E}(i) + \dot{F}(i)$, $(\dot{E} \cap \dot{F})(i) = \dot{E}(i) \cdot \dot{F}(i)$ and $(\dot{E} \setminus \dot{F})(i) = \dot{E}(i) - \dot{F}(i)$ for all $i \in I$. Members of $\mathcal{R}^I$ may be viewed as $\mathcal{R}$ -names for subsets of I , and of course the choice of operation symbols reflects the fact that

$$(24) \quad \|\dot{E} \cup \dot{F} = (\dot{E} \cup \dot{F})\| = \|\dot{E} \cap \dot{F} = (\dot{E} \cap \dot{F})\| = \|\dot{E} \setminus \dot{F} = (\dot{E} \setminus \dot{F})\| = 1$$

where the set operation is intended on the left side of the equalities, and the Boolean operation on the right. It is well-known that for an ultrafilter $\mathcal{U}$ on I , $\lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} (\dot{E})$ defines a finitely additive measure on $\mathcal{R}^I$. More familiarly, it defines a finitely additive measure (still not necessarily strictly positive) on the ultrapower $\mathcal{R}^I / \mathcal{U}$. The coding of members of $\mathcal{R}$ naturally extends to members of $\mathcal{R}^I$, and we write $\hat{\dot{E}}$ to denote a coding of a member of $\mathcal{R}^I$, although we more often suppress it.

For the purpose of stating the results, we fix two transitive models $M \subseteq N$ of ZFC* and $\mathcal{R} = \mathcal{R}_\lambda$ for some $\lambda \in M$, but in usage, we will take $M = V$ and N some forcing extension of V . Let $I \in M$ be an index set, and let $\mathcal{U}$ generate an ultrafilter on I over M . In N , define

$$(25) \quad \nu_{\mathcal{U}} : \mathcal{R} \times (\mathcal{R}^I)^M \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

by

$$(26) \quad \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E}) = \lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \mu(a \cdot \|i \in \hat{\dot{E}}\|).$$

Lemma 3.5. *The limit defining $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}$ always exists.*

Proof. Given $a \in \mathcal{R}$, let $(c_n : n \in \mathbb{N})$ be a sequence in $\mathcal{C}_\lambda$ which converges to a . Since each $c_n \in M$, by Lemma 3.4, the limit defining $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(\hat{c}_n, \dot{E})$ exists. And since clearly $|\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c, \dot{E}) - \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(d, \dot{E})| \leq \mu(c \triangle d)$, $(\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c_n, \dot{E}) : n \in \mathbb{N})$ is a Cauchy sequence, and therefore has a convergent subsequence, say indexed by $(n_k : k \in \mathbb{N})$. It suffices to prove that

$$(27) \quad \lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \mu(a \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|) = \lim_{k \rightarrow \infty} \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c_{n_k}, \dot{E}).$$

Take $\varepsilon > 0$. Then choosing k large enough, we have that $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c_{n_k}, \dot{E})$ is within $\varepsilon/3$ of the limit on the right and $\mu(c_{n_k} \triangle a) < \varepsilon/3$. Choose $X \in \mathcal{U}$ so that $\mu(c_{n_k} \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|)$ is within $\varepsilon/3$ of $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c_{n_k}, \dot{E})$ for all $i \in X$. Then $\mu(a \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|)$ is within ε of the right hand limit for all $i \in X$, as needed. $\square$

Lemma 3.6. *The mapping $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(\cdot, \dot{E}) : \mathcal{R} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a measure.*

Proof. Since it is a finite additive measure bounded by μ . $\square$

For $a \in \mathcal{R}^M$, the meaning of $(\mathcal{R}_a^I)^M$ is perfectly clear, but we would rather consider $a \in \mathcal{R}$. Thus we associate an equivalence relation on $(\mathcal{R}^I)^M$ with each $a \in \mathcal{R}$ in the natural manner:

$$(28) \quad \dot{E} \text{ is } a\text{-equivalent to } \dot{F} \quad \text{iff} \quad a \leq \|\dot{E} = \dot{F}\|.$$

Then clearly the quotient map

$$(29) \quad \bar{\nu}_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) : (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

(where $\bar{\nu}_{\mathcal{U}}(a, [\dot{E}]_a) = \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E})$) on the quotient Boolean algebra $(\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a$ is well-defined.

For the remainder of this section, we are assuming that $M \models \ulcorner I \text{ is uncountable} \urcorner$.

Lemma 3.7. *Suppose $\mathcal{U}$ is (CT_I^+) -generic over M . Then for all $a \in \mathcal{R}$, the mapping $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) : (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a measure all over M .*

Proof. It should be obvious that $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \emptyset) = 0$. Finite additivity is immediate, because $\dot{E} \cap \dot{F} = 0$ means that $\|\dot{E} \cap \dot{F}\| = 0$.

Now we use Lemma 2.12. Assume then that $W \supseteq M$ is a model of ZFC^* , $(\dot{E}_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ is a sequence in $(\mathcal{R}^I)^M$, and there is a subsequence $E_{n_0} \supseteq E_{n_1} \supseteq \dots$ in W for which $\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{n_k} = \emptyset$.

Take an arbitrary $\varepsilon > 0$ in M . Choose $c \in \mathcal{C}_\lambda$ with $\mu(a \triangle c) < \varepsilon/2$. In M : We show that the set $\mathcal{D}$ of all conditions of CT_I^+ forcing that $\nu(\hat{c}, \dot{E}_{n_k}) < \varepsilon/2$ for some k is dense. Take $X \in CT_I^+$, and suppose towards a contradiction that it has no extension in $\mathcal{D}$. Define $A \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ to consist of all integers n such that

$$(30) \quad Z_n = \{i \in X : \mu(c \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}_n\|) < \varepsilon/2\} \text{ is countable.}$$

In W : By supposition, $\{n_k : k \in \mathbb{N}\} \subseteq A$. On the other hand, for each $i \in I$, $c \cdot \prod_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=j}^{\infty} \|i \in \dot{E}_{n_k}\| = 0$, and hence there is a k_i such that

$$(31) \quad \mu(c \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}_{n_{k_i}}\|) < \varepsilon.$$

Therefore $\bigcup_{k=0}^{\infty} Z_{n_k} = X$. But this means that, in M , $\bigcup_{n \in A} Z_n = X$, and we arrive at the absurdity that $M \models \ulcorner X \text{ is countable} \urcorner$.

Having proved that $\mathcal{D}$ is dense, by genericity, $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(\hat{c}, \dot{E}_{n_k}) < \varepsilon / 2$ for some k , and thus $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E}_{n_k}) < \varepsilon$. This proves that the infimum is zero. $\square$

Definition 3.8. If $\mathcal{D}$ is a directed partial ordering and $f : \mathcal{D} \rightarrow [-\infty, \infty]$, then for $x \in [-\infty, \infty]$,

$$\lim_{p \rightarrow \mathcal{D}} f(p) = x$$

if for every open $U \ni x$ there exists $p \in \mathcal{D}$ such that $f[\mathcal{D}_p] \subseteq U$. Note that there is at most one such x .

Continuing from (26), suppose that $\mathcal{H}$ is $\mathcal{R}$ -generic over N . In $N[\mathcal{H}]$: Since $\mathcal{R}^M$ embeds into $\mathcal{R}$, there is a filter $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{R}^M$ generic over M . Define

$$(32) \quad m_{\mathcal{U}} : \mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]} \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

by

$$(33) \quad m_{\mathcal{U}}(E) = \lim_{a \rightarrow \mathcal{H}} \frac{\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E})}{\mu(a)},$$

where $\dot{E} \in (\mathcal{R}^I)^M$ and $\dot{E}[\mathcal{G}] = E$. For the case of an ordinary ultrafilter and $M = N$ and $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{H}$ this is a familiar construction due to Solovay [Sol71].

Lemma 3.9. (In N) for all $\delta \in [0, 1]$, if $\{b \leq a : \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \geq \delta \cdot \mu(b)\}$ is dense below a , then $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E}) \geq \delta$.

Proof. Given $\rho < 1$, find a finite antichain $b_0, \dots, b_{k-1}$ below a such that $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b_i, \dot{E}) \geq \delta \cdot \mu(b_i)$ for all $i = 0, \dots, k-1$ and

$$(34) \quad \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mu(b_i) > \sqrt{\rho} \cdot \mu(a).$$

For each i choose $X_i \in \mathcal{U}$ where $\mu(b_i \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|) \geq \sqrt{\rho} \delta \cdot \mu(b_i)$ for all $i \in X_i$. Put $X = \bigcap_{i=0}^{k-1} X_i \in \mathcal{U}$. Then for all $i \in X$,

$$(35) \quad \begin{aligned} \mu(a \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|) &\geq \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \mu(b_i \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|) \geq \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \sqrt{\rho} \delta \cdot \mu(b_i) \\ &\geq \rho \delta \cdot \mu(a). \end{aligned}$$

The other inequality is symmetrical. $\square$

The following lemma is an immediate consequence.

Lemma 3.10. For all $\dot{E} \in (\mathcal{R}^I)^M$, $\delta \in [0, 1]$ and $a \in \mathcal{R}^+$,

$$a \leq \|m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E})\| \geq \delta \quad \text{iff} \quad \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \geq \delta \cdot \mu(b) \text{ for all } b \leq a.$$

Lemma 3.11. $m_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a well-defined finitely additive measure on I .

Proof. First we check that the limit indeed exists. For each $\delta \in [0, 1]$, put

$$(36) \quad b_{\delta} = \sum \{a \in \mathcal{R} : \{b \leq a : \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \geq \delta \cdot \mu(b)\} \text{ is dense below } a\}.$$

Since $\{b \leq b_{\delta} : \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \geq \delta \cdot \mu(b)\}$ is dense below b_{δ} , from Lemma 3.9 we conclude that $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c, \dot{E}) \geq \delta \cdot \mu(c)$ for all $c \leq b_{\delta}$. Similarly, $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c, \dot{E}) \leq \delta \cdot \mu(c)$ for all $c \leq -b_{\delta}$. Thus, by Lemma 3.10,

$$(37) \quad m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E}) = \sup\{\delta : b_{\delta} \in \mathcal{H}\}.$$

Now the fact that $m_{\mathcal{U}}$ is well-defined and finitely additive follows from Lemma 3.7. $\square$

Lemma 3.12. For all $0 \leq \sigma < 1$,

$$\mu(a \cdot \|m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E})\| > \sigma) \geq \frac{\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E}) - \sigma \cdot \mu(a)}{1 - \sigma}.$$

Proof. Put

$$(38) \quad b = a \cdot \|m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E})\| \leq \sigma.$$

Then by Lemma 3.10, $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \leq \sigma \cdot \mu(b)$. Hence by the finite additivity of $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}$ (Lemma 3.6), $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E}) = \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a - b, \dot{E}) + \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \leq \mu(a) - \mu(b) + \sigma \cdot \mu(b)$. $\square$

Lemma 3.13. If $\mathcal{U}$ is CT_I^+ -generic over M , then $m_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a measure over $M[\mathcal{G}]$, $N[\mathcal{H}]$.

Proof. Since $m_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a finitely additive measure, by Lemma 2.12 it suffices to take a sequence $(E_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M[\mathcal{G}]$ of sets in $\mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]}$, and a subsequence $E_{n_0} \supseteq E_{n_1} \supseteq \dots$ in $N[\mathcal{H}]$ where $\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} E_{n_k} = \emptyset$, and prove that $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} m_{\mathcal{U}}(E_{n_k}) = 0$. There is a sequence $(\dot{E}_n : n \in \mathbb{N}) \in M$ of members of $(\mathcal{R}^I)^M$ such that

$$(39) \quad \dot{E}_n[\mathcal{G}] = E_n \quad \text{for all } n.$$

In $N[\mathcal{H}]$: There is an $a \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $a \leq \|\bigcap_{k=0}^{\infty} \dot{E}_{n_k} = \emptyset\|$, or equivalently $\prod_{k \in \mathbb{N}} [\dot{E}_{n_k}]_a = 0$ in $(\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a$. Hence by Lemma 3.7, $\inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \dot{E}_{n_k}) = 0$. This clearly implies that $a \leq \inf_{k \in \mathbb{N}} m_{\mathcal{U}}(E_{n_k}) = 0$, completing the proof. $\square$

Lemma 3.14. *Let $f : \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$ be a function. Then for every $\dot{E} \in (\mathcal{R}^{\omega_1})^M$, $m_{f[[\mathcal{U}]]}(\dot{E}) = m_{\mathcal{U}}(f^{-1}[\dot{E}])$.*

Proof. For all $a \in \mathcal{R}$,

$$(40) \quad \begin{aligned} \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow f[[\mathcal{U}]]} \mu(a \cdot \|\alpha \in \dot{E}\|) &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \mu(a \cdot \|f(\alpha) \in \dot{E}\|) \\ &= \lim_{\alpha \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \mu(a \cdot \|\alpha \in f^{-1}[\dot{E}]\|), \end{aligned}$$

and thus $\nu_{f[[\mathcal{U}]]}(a, \dot{E}) = \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, f^{-1}[\dot{E}])$. $\square$

3.3 Product measure

Now we arrive at the construction of the primary and secondary measures (m and ν , resp.). Let $\mathcal{U}$ be $\mathcal{CT}_I^+$ -generic over M , let $\mathcal{V}$ be $(\mathcal{CT}_I^+)^M$ -generic over $M[\mathcal{U}]$ and let $\mathcal{H}$ be $\mathcal{R}^{M[\mathcal{U}][\mathcal{V}]}$ -generic over $M[\mathcal{U}][\mathcal{V}]$. In other words $M[\mathcal{U}][\mathcal{V}][\mathcal{H}]$ is a generic extension of V by the poset

$$(41) \quad (\mathcal{CT}_I^+ \times \mathcal{CT}_I^+) \star \mathcal{R}.$$

By Lemma 3.7, for all $a \in \mathcal{R}$, the restriction $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) : (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a measure over $M, M[\mathcal{U}][\mathcal{V}]$; and also, $\nu_{\mathcal{V}}(a, \cdot) : (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a measure over M . Therefore, by Theorem 2.14,

$$(42) \quad \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) \otimes \nu_{\mathcal{V}}(b, \cdot) : (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \otimes (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / b \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

is a measure over M , for each $a, b \in \mathcal{R}$. And by Lemma 2.8, it has an extension

$$(43) \quad \overline{\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) \otimes \nu_{\mathcal{V}}(b, \cdot)} : \text{alg}((\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \otimes (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / b)_{\delta} \cap M \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

to a finitely additive measure such that

$$(44) \quad \overline{\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) \otimes \nu_{\mathcal{V}}(b, \cdot)} \left(\bigcap_{n=0}^{\infty} G_n \right) = \inf_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(a, \cdot) \otimes \nu_{\mathcal{V}}(b, \cdot)(G_n)$$

for every sequence $G_0 \supseteq G_1 \supseteq \dots$ in M of members of $(\mathcal{R}^I)^M / a \otimes (\mathcal{R}^I)^M / b$. In the case $a = b$, we denote the function in (43) by $\nu(a, \cdot)$.

By Lemma 3.13, $m_{\mathcal{U}} : \mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ defined by

$$(45) \quad m_{\mathcal{U}}(E) = \lim_{a \rightarrow \mathcal{H}} \lim_{i \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \frac{\mu(a \cdot \|i \in \dot{E}\|)}{\mu(a)} \quad \text{where } \dot{E}[\mathcal{G}] = E$$

is a measure over $M[\mathcal{G}], M[\mathcal{U}][\mathcal{V}][\mathcal{H}]$; and $m_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a measure over $M[\mathcal{G}]$. Thus $m_{\mathcal{U}} \otimes m_{\mathcal{V}} : \mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]} \otimes \mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]} \rightarrow [0, 1]$ is a measure over $M[\mathcal{G}]$, and it has an extension, which we denote by m , to

$$(46) \quad m : \text{alg}(\mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]} \otimes \mathcal{P}(I)^{M[\mathcal{G}]})_{\delta} \cap M \rightarrow [0, 1]$$

satisfying the continuity condition (4).

Henceforth, we will be working in V , except where otherwise noted, and thus the M symbols above vanish.

The following Lemma should be able to be improved to a more informative estimate. Nonetheless, even this is nontrivial to prove, because it requires Fubini's Theorem to be generalized to our context; and, due to time constraints, this will not be done in the present note.

Lemma 3.15. *Let $\dot{K} \in \text{alg}(\mathcal{R}_a^{\omega_1} \otimes \mathcal{R}_a^{\omega_1})_\delta$ for some $a \in \mathcal{R}$. For all $(X, Y) \in \mathcal{CT}^+$, if*

$$(X, Y) \Vdash \hat{a} \leq \|\nu(\dot{K}) = 1\|,$$

then for all $\rho < 1$ there exists $\alpha \in X$ and $\beta > \alpha$ in Y such that

$$\mu(a \cdot \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\|) > \rho \cdot \mu(a).$$

Proof. Omitted. □

3.4 Separable measure algebra

Theorem 3.16. *If $\mathcal{U}$ is $\mathcal{CT}^+$ generic over V , and $\mathcal{R}$ is a separable measure algebra, then $m_{\mathcal{U}}$ is a two-valued measure, i.e. it has range $\{0, 1\}$.*

Proof. Let $\dot{E} \in V$ be an $\mathcal{R}$ -name for a member of $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$. In $V[\mathcal{U}]$: Supposing $a \in \mathcal{R}^+$ forces that $m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E}) > 0$, we find an extension of a forcing $m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E}) = 1$. Now there is a $b \leq a$ and a rational $\varepsilon > 0$ such that

$$(47) \quad b \leq \|m_{\mathcal{U}}(\dot{E})\| \geq \varepsilon,$$

and there is a rational $\sigma > 0$ such that $\mu(b) \geq \sigma$. Hence by Lemma 3.10, $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b, \dot{E}) \geq \varepsilon$ and thus there is an $X \in \mathcal{U}$ such that

$$(48) \quad \mu(b \cdot \|\alpha \in \dot{E}\|) > \frac{3\varepsilon\sigma}{4} \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in X.$$

Take $c \in \mathcal{C}$ such that

$$(49) \quad \mu(b \triangle c) < \frac{(1-\rho)\varepsilon\sigma}{4}.$$

Then in particular,

$$(50) \quad \mu(c \cdot \|\alpha \in \dot{E}\|) > \frac{\varepsilon\sigma}{2} \quad \text{for all } \alpha \in X.$$

Therefore, for each $\alpha \in X$, there exists $d_\alpha \leq c$ in $\mathcal{C}$ such that

$$(51) \quad \mu(d_\alpha) \geq \frac{\varepsilon\sigma}{2},$$

$$(52) \quad \mu(d_\alpha \triangle (c \cdot \|\alpha \in \dot{E}\|)) < \frac{(1-\rho)\varepsilon\sigma}{4}.$$

A computation with (49), (51) and (52) yields

$$(53) \quad \mu(b \cdot d_\alpha \cdot \|\alpha \in \dot{E}\|) > \mu(d_\alpha) - \frac{(1-\rho)\varepsilon\sigma}{2} \geq \rho \cdot \mu(b \cdot d_\alpha).$$

Since $(d_\alpha : \alpha \in X) \in V$, by genericity, there exists $X_0 \subseteq X$ in $\mathcal{U}$ such that d_α equals some fixed d for all $\alpha \in X_0$. This proves that $\nu_{\mathcal{U}}(b \cdot d, \dot{E}) \geq \rho \cdot \mu(b \cdot d)$, as required. $\square$

Lemma 3.17. *Let $\dot{K} \in \text{alg}((\otimes_{i=0}^{n-1} \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1})_\delta)$ for some $n = 1, 2, \dots$. Then*

$$(54) \quad \bigcap_{\varepsilon > 0} \{a \in \mathcal{R} : \vec{X} \Vdash \nu(\hat{a}, \dot{K}) < \varepsilon \text{ for some } \vec{X} \in (\mathcal{CT}^+)^n\}$$

is dense below

$$(55) \quad - \sum \{a \in \mathcal{R} : (\mathcal{CT}^+)^n \Vdash \hat{a} \leq \|m(\dot{K}) = 1\|\}.$$

Proof. Let $\dot{a}$ be a $\mathcal{CT}^+$ -name for $\|m(\dot{K}) = 0\|$. Take a nonzero c beneath the Boolean value in (55). Then for some $\vec{X} \in \mathcal{CT}^+$,

$$(56) \quad \vec{X} \Vdash \dot{a} \cdot \hat{c} \neq 0.$$

Find $\vec{X}_0 \leq \vec{X}$ and $\delta > 0$ where

$$(57) \quad \vec{X}_0 \Vdash \mu(\dot{a} \cdot c) > \delta.$$

Choose a sequence $\vec{X}_0 \geq \vec{X}_1 \geq \dots$ of conditions and $d_i \in \mathcal{R}$ such that

$$(58) \quad \vec{X}_i \Vdash \mu((\dot{a} \cdot c) \triangle d_i) < \frac{\delta}{2^i} \quad \text{for all } i = 1, 2, \dots$$

Put $d = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \prod_{i=k}^{\infty} c \cdot d_i$. Since $\vec{X}_i \Vdash \mu(c \cdot d_i) > \mu(\dot{a} \cdot c) - \delta / 2^i$, by (57),

$$(59) \quad \mu(c \cdot d_i) > (1 - 2^{-i})\delta \quad \text{for all } i,$$

and thus $\mu(d) \geq \delta$. And since $\mathcal{CT}^+ \Vdash \nu(\dot{a}, \dot{K}) = 0$, $\vec{X}_i \Vdash \nu(\hat{d}, \dot{E}) < \delta / 2^i$, completing the proof that d is a nonzero member of the set (54) below c . $\square$

3.5 Measure homogeneity

Definition 3.18. Given a subfamily $\mathcal{F} \subseteq [\omega_1]^n$ for some $n = 1, 2, \dots$, let $f_i : \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$ ($i = 0, \dots, n-1$) be the nondecreasing functions where $\mathcal{F} = \{\{f_0(\alpha) < \dots < f_{n-1}(\alpha)\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$. Then element $\dot{K} \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1^2}$ of the

random power determines a colouring $\dot{K}_{\mathcal{F}} \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1^2}$ via

$$(60) \quad \|\dot{K}_{\mathcal{F}}(\alpha, \beta)\| = \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} -\|\dot{K}(f_i(\alpha), f_j(\alpha))\| \\ \cdot \prod_{i=0}^{n-1} \prod_{j=0}^{n-1} -\|\dot{K}(f_i(\beta), f_j(\beta))\| \\ \cdot \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \|K(f_i(\alpha), f_j(\beta))\|.$$

The following notion, while not particularly natural, will serve for the purposes of this note.

Definition 3.19. An $\text{alg}(\mathcal{R}^{\omega_1} \otimes \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1})_{\delta}$ set $\dot{K} \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1}$ random colouring $\dot{K} \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1^2}$ is called *CT⁺ × CT⁺-measure zero homogeneous at $a \in \mathcal{R}$* if there exists a dense set of elements $b \leq a$ such that: for every $n = 1, 2, \dots$, for every uncountable pairwise disjoint subfamily $\mathcal{F} \subseteq [\omega_1]^n$, for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $(X, Y) \in \text{CT}^+ \times \text{CT}^+$ forcing that

$$\nu(\widehat{b}, \dot{K}_{\mathcal{F}}) < \varepsilon.$$

4 Forcing with a measure algebra

Recall that for a given subset $K \subseteq S^2$, a subset $X \subseteq S$ is called *K-homogeneous* if $(\alpha, \beta) \in K$ for all $\alpha < \beta$ in X .

The following Theorem is the main result for applying the measure constructed in Section 3 to the analysis of measure algebraic forcing.

Theorem 4.1 ($\mathfrak{m} > \aleph_1$). *Let $\mathcal{R}$ be any measure algebra. Suppose that $\dot{K}$ is an $\mathcal{R}$ -name for a subset of ω_1^2 in $\text{alg}(\mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\omega_1))_{\delta}$, and $a \in \mathcal{R}$. If*

$$\text{CT}^+ \times \text{CT}^+ \Vdash \widehat{a} \leq \|m(\dot{K}) = 1\|,$$

then a forces the existence of a countable decomposition of ω_1 into $\dot{K}$ -homogeneous pieces.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $\dot{K}$ be an $\mathcal{R}$ -name for a member of $\text{alg}(\mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\omega_1))_{\delta}$ and $a \in \mathcal{R}$, and suppose $(\text{CT}^+ \times \text{CT}^+) \Vdash \widehat{a} \leq \|m(\dot{K}) = 1\|$. If $\mathcal{F}$ is an uncountable pairwise disjoint family of finite subsets of ω_1 , then for every $\rho < 1$ there are $\Gamma < \Lambda$ in $\mathcal{F}$ such that*

$$\mu\left(a \cdot \prod_{\alpha \in \Gamma} \prod_{\beta \in \Lambda} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\|\right) > \rho \cdot \mu(a).$$

Proof. Without loss of generality assume $a = 1$. Given $\mathcal{F}$ we may as well assume that for some $n \geq 1$, $|\Gamma| = n$ for all $\Gamma \in \mathcal{F}$. Let $f_i : \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$ for $i = 0, \dots, n-1$ be functions where $\mathcal{F} = \{\{f_0(\alpha), \dots, f_{n-1}(\alpha)\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$. For each $i, j = 0, \dots, n-1$, define an $\mathcal{R}$ -name $\dot{K}_{ij}$ for a relation on ω_1 by

$$(61) \quad \|\dot{K}_{ij}(\alpha, \beta)\| = \|\dot{K}(f_i(\alpha), f_j(\beta))\|.$$

As follows from Lemmas 3.3 and 3.14, $(\mathcal{I}^+ \times \mathcal{I}^+) \star \mathcal{R}$ forces $m(\bigcap_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \dot{K}_{ij}) = 1$. And Lemma 3.17 gives $\alpha < \beta$ such that $\mu(\|(\alpha, \beta) \in \bigcap_{i,j=0}^{n-1} \dot{K}_{ij}\|) > \rho$ as required. $\square$

Proof of Theorem 4.1. For $\varepsilon > 0$, let $\mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^1$ be the poset of all finite $\Gamma \subseteq \omega_1$ such that

$$(62) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma \cap \beta} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \varepsilon \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \Gamma,$$

ordered by set containment.

Claim 4.3. $\mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^1$ has the ccc.

Proof. Supposing $\mathcal{S}_0$ is an uncountable subset of $\mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^1$, by going to an uncountable subset we can assume that $\mathcal{S}_0$ is a Δ -system, say with root Λ , and that for some integer n , $|\Gamma \setminus \Lambda| = n$ for every $\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}_0$. Find an uncountable $\mathcal{S}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{S}_0$ and $\tau < \varepsilon$ such that

$$(63) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma \cap \beta} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \tau \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \Gamma \setminus \Lambda,$$

for all $\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}_1$. By Lemma 4.2, there are Γ_0, Γ_1 in $\mathcal{S}_1$ such that $(\Gamma_0 \setminus \Lambda) < (\Gamma_1 \setminus \Lambda)$ and $\prod_{\alpha \in \Gamma_0 \setminus \Lambda} \prod_{\beta \in \Gamma_1 \setminus \Lambda} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\|$ has measure greater than $1 - (\varepsilon - \tau)$. This implies in particular that

$$(64) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma_0 \setminus \Lambda} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \varepsilon - \tau \quad \text{for all } \beta \in \Gamma_1 \setminus \Lambda.$$

Hence for every $\beta \in \Gamma_1 \setminus \Lambda$,

$$(65) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\alpha \in (\Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1) \cap \beta} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) \leq \tau + \mu \left(\sum_{\alpha \in \Gamma_0 \setminus \Lambda} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \varepsilon,$$

proving that $\Gamma_0 \cup \Gamma_1 \in \mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^1$. $\square$

Suppose that $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^1$ is centered, and put $X = \bigcup \mathcal{C}$. Then define an $\mathcal{R}$ -name $\dot{Y}$ for a subset of ω_1 by

$$(66) \quad \|\beta \in \dot{Y}\| = \prod_{\alpha \in X \cap \beta} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\|$$

for all $\beta \in X$. It is clear that $\dot{Y}$ is $\dot{K}$ -homogeneous with probability one, and that $\mu(\|\beta \in \dot{Y}\|) \geq 1 - \varepsilon$ for all $\beta \in X$. Thus a straightforward density argument applied to the finite support iteration of the sequence of posets $(\mathcal{Q}_{(n+1)-1}^1 : n \in \mathbb{N})$ gives the desired $\mathcal{R}$ -name for a countable decomposition of ω_1 . $\square$

Theorem 4.4 ($\mathfrak{m} > \aleph_1$). *Suppose $\mathcal{R}$ is a separable measure algebra. If $\dot{K} \in (\mathcal{R}^{\omega_1} \otimes \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1})_\delta$ is measure zero homogeneous at $a \in \mathcal{R}$, then a forces that ω_1 has a countable decomposition into $\omega_1^2 \setminus \dot{K}$ -homogeneous pieces.*

Proof. We may assume $a = 1$ without loss of generality. The poset $\mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^0$ consists of all finite $\Gamma \subseteq \omega_1$ such that

$$(67) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha < \beta}} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \varepsilon.$$

Claim 4.5. $\mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^0$ has the ccc.

Proof. Given an uncountable subsets $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \mathcal{Q}_\varepsilon^0$ we can assume that $\mathcal{S}$ is a Δ -system, say with root A , such that $|\Gamma \setminus A| = n$ for all $\Gamma \in \mathcal{S}$. By further refinement, assume that

$$(68) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma \\ \alpha < \beta}} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \tau_0 \quad \text{for all } \Gamma \in \mathcal{S}$$

for some $\tau_0 < \varepsilon$. Then by separability there exists an uncountable $\mathcal{S}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ such that

$$(69) \quad \mu \left(\sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_0 \\ \alpha < \beta}} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| + \sum_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in \Gamma_1 \\ \alpha < \beta}} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \tau_1 \quad \text{for all } \Gamma_0, \Gamma_1 \in \mathcal{S}_0$$

for some $\tau_1 < \varepsilon$. Therefore, it suffices to find $I_0 < I_1$ in $\mathcal{S}_0$ such that

$$(70) \quad \mu \left(\prod_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in I_0 \\ \alpha < \beta}} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \cdot \prod_{\substack{\alpha, \beta \in I_1 \\ \alpha < \beta}} -\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right. \\ \left. \cdot \sum_{\alpha \in I_0 \setminus \Lambda} \sum_{\beta \in I_1 \setminus \Lambda} \|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| \right) < \varepsilon - \tau_1.$$

And their existence follows from the hypothesis that some (X, Y) forces $\nu(1, \dot{K}_{\mathcal{F}}) < \varepsilon - \tau_1$ where $\mathcal{F} = \{I \setminus \Lambda : I \in \mathcal{S}_0\}$. $\square$

Now precisely the same argument as in the proof of Theorem 4.1 yields the desired countable decomposition. $\square$

5 The measure of an (ω_1, ω_1) gap.

The reader is referred to [Hir03a] for the notion of a (Souslin) pregap in $L^0(\nu) / \text{Fin}$. Let $(\dot{x}_\alpha, \dot{y}_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1)$ be sequences of representatives of an (ω_1, ω_1) -pregap in $L^0(\nu) / \text{Fin}$; in other words, the $\dot{x}_\alpha$'s and $\dot{y}_\alpha$'s are $\mathcal{R}$ -names for subsets of $\mathbb{N}$, such that the pair of sequences name a pregap in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) / \text{Fin}$. Then for each $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $\dot{E}_n \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1}$ and $\dot{F}_n \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1}$ are determined by

$$(71) \quad \dot{E}_n = \{\alpha < \omega_1 : n \in \dot{x}_\alpha\} \quad \text{and} \quad \dot{F}_n = \{\beta < \omega_1 : n \in \dot{y}_\beta\}.$$

This associates with the pregap an $\mathcal{R}$ -name for a subset of ω_1^2

$$(72) \quad \dot{K} \in (\mathcal{P}(\omega_1) \otimes \mathcal{P}(\omega_1))_\sigma$$

via

$$(73) \quad \dot{K} = \bigcup_{n=0}^{\infty} \dot{E}_n \times \dot{F}_n.$$

Thus

$$\|\dot{K}(\alpha, \beta)\| = \|\dot{x}_\alpha \cap \dot{y}_\beta \neq \emptyset\| \quad \text{for all } \alpha, \beta.$$

The random colouring $\dot{K}$ in turn determines a member of $\mathcal{R}$ by

$$(74) \quad b = \sum \{a \in \mathcal{R} : \mathcal{CT}^+ \times \mathcal{CT}^+ \Vdash \hat{a} \leq \|m(\dot{K}) = 1\|\}.$$

Lemma 5.1. *If $\mathcal{R}$ is separable, then for every (ω_1, ω_1) pregap the associated colouring $\dot{K}$ is measure zero homogeneous at $-b$ as specified in (74).*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq [\omega_1]^n$ be a given uncountable pairwise disjoint family, and let $f_i : \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega_1$ ($i = 0, \dots, n-1$) be the nondecreasing functions where $\mathcal{F} = \{\{f_0(\alpha) < \dots < f_{n-1}(\alpha)\} : \alpha < \omega_1\}$. Take $a \leq -b$. By Lemma 3.17 there exists $c \leq a$ such that

$$(75) \quad (X, Y) \Vdash \nu(\hat{c}, \dot{K}) < \varepsilon \quad \text{for some } (X, Y) \in (CT^+)^2$$

for all $\varepsilon > 0$. Now fix $\varepsilon > 0$. Then choose (X, Y) forcing that

$$(76) \quad \nu(\hat{c}, \dot{K}) < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Choose functions $g : \omega_1 \rightarrow X$ and $h : \omega_1 \rightarrow Y$ such that

$$(77) \quad g(\alpha) \geq f_{n-1}(\alpha) \quad \text{for all } \alpha < \omega_1,$$

$$(78) \quad h(\beta) \geq f_{n-1}(\beta) \quad \text{for all } \beta < \omega_1.$$

Claim 5.2. $(Z, Z) \Vdash \nu(\hat{c}, \dot{K} \circ (f, g)) < \varepsilon / 2$, i.e. $\dot{K} \circ (f, g)(\alpha, \beta) = \dot{K}(f(\alpha), g(\beta))$.

Proof. Let $(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V})$ be $CT^+ \times CT^+$ -generic with $Z \in \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}$. Then by Lemma 3.3, $(f[[\mathcal{U}]], g[[\mathcal{V}]])$ is $CT^+ \times CT^+$ -generic. In $V[\mathcal{U}][\mathcal{V}]$: And since $(f[Z], g[Z]) \leq (X, Y)$, by (76) and Lemma 3.14,

$$(79) \quad \begin{aligned} \nu(c, (E_n \times F_n) \circ (f, g)) &= \nu_{\mathcal{U}}(c, f^{-1}[\dot{E}_n]) \nu_{\mathcal{V}}(c, g^{-1}[\dot{F}_n]) \\ &= \nu_{f[[\mathcal{U}]]}(c, \dot{E}_n) \nu_{g[[\mathcal{V}]]}(c, \dot{F}_n) \\ &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} \end{aligned}$$

for all n . Since $\nu(c, \dot{K} \circ (f, g)) = \sup_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \nu(c, (E_n \times F_n) \circ (f, g))$ the proof is complete. $\square$

Choose k large enough so that

$$(80) \quad \|\dot{x}_{f_i(\alpha)} \setminus k \subseteq \dot{x}_{g(\alpha)}\| > 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}{2n} \quad \text{for all } i, \text{ for all } \alpha \in Z,$$

$$(81) \quad \|\dot{y}_{f_i(\beta)} \setminus k \subseteq \dot{y}_{h(\beta)}\| > 1 - \frac{\sqrt{2\varepsilon}}{2n} \quad \text{for all } i, \text{ for all } \beta \in Z,$$

where Z is uncountable. Define $\dot{C}_i, \dot{D}_i \in \mathcal{R}^{\omega_1}$ ($i = 0, \dots, n-1$) by $\|\dot{C}_i(\alpha)\| = -\|\dot{x}_{f_i(\alpha)} \setminus k \subseteq \dot{x}_{g(\alpha)}\|$ and $\|\dot{D}_i(\beta)\| = -\|\dot{y}_{f_i(\beta)} \setminus k \subseteq \dot{y}_{h(\beta)}\|$. Then by continuity and separability, there exists an uncountable $Z_0 \subseteq Z$ such that

$$(82) \quad \|n \in \dot{x}_{f_i(\alpha)}\| = \|n \in \dot{x}_{f_i(\beta)}\| \quad \text{for all } n < k, \text{ for all } \alpha, \beta \in Z_0,$$

$$(83) \quad \|n \in \dot{y}_{f_i(\alpha)}\| = \|n \in \dot{y}_{f_i(\beta)}\| \quad \text{for all } n < k, \text{ for all } \alpha, \beta \in Z_0.$$

Let $\dot{G}, \dot{H}$ be given by $\|\dot{G}(\alpha, \beta)\| = \|\dot{x}_\alpha \cap \dot{y}_\beta \cap k \neq \emptyset\|$ and $\|\dot{H}(\alpha, \beta)\| = \|\dot{x}_\alpha \cap \dot{y}_\beta \setminus k \neq \emptyset\|$. Thus $\dot{K} = \dot{G} \cup \dot{H}$, and we have

$$\begin{aligned}
 \dot{K}_{\mathcal{F}} &= \dot{G}_{\mathcal{F}} \cup \dot{H}_{\mathcal{F}} \\
 &\subseteq \dot{G}_{\mathcal{F}} \cup \bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \dot{K} \circ (f_i, f_j) \\
 &\subseteq \dot{G}_{\mathcal{F}} \cup \bigcup_{i=0}^{n-1} \bigcup_{j=0}^{n-1} \dot{K} \circ (g, h) \cup C_i \times D_j.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{84}$$

By (82) and (83) (see (60)), $(Z_0, Z_0) \Vdash \nu(1, \dot{G}_{\mathcal{F}}) = 0$. In conclusion,

$$\begin{aligned}
 (Z_0, Z_0) \Vdash \nu(c, \dot{K}_{\mathcal{F}}) &\leq \nu(c, \dot{K} \circ (g, h)) + \sum_{i=0}^{n-1} \sum_{j=0}^{n-1} \nu(c, C_i \times D_j) \\
 &< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + n^2 \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2n^2} \\
 &= \varepsilon.
 \end{aligned}
 \tag{85}$$

□

The following is proved in [Hir03b].

Theorem 5.3 (Hirschorn). *$m > \aleph_1$ implies that there are no (ω_1, ω_1) Souslin gaps in $L^0(\nu) / \text{Fin}$ for a separable measure ν .*

Let us prove it here. Noting that $\mathcal{CT}^+ \times \mathcal{CT}^+ \Vdash b \leq \|m(\dot{K}) = 1\|$ (see (74)), by Theorem 4.1,

$$(86) \quad b \leq \|\omega_1 \text{ can be decomposed into countably many } \dot{K}\text{-homogeneous pieces}\|.$$

And by Lemma 5.1 and Theorem 4.4,

$$(87) \quad -b \leq \|\omega_1 \text{ can be decomposed into countably many } \omega_1^2 \setminus \dot{K}\text{-homogeneous pieces}\|.$$

If we make the additional assumption, as we could have, that

$$(88) \quad \|\dot{x}_\alpha \cap \dot{y}_\alpha \neq \emptyset\| = 1,$$

then, as shown in [Hir03a], by (86), $b \neq 0$ implies that the pregap $(\dot{x}_\alpha, \dot{y}_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1)$ is not Souslin; while if $b = 0$ then (87) implies that the pregap in $L^0(\nu) / \text{Fin}$ is a nongap, completing the proof. For the reader who is at least familiar with gaps in $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) / \text{Fin}$, this simply says that b forces $(\dot{x}_\alpha, \dot{y}_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1)$ is indestructible, and $-b$ forces that it is not a gap.

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