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**Generic embeddings associated to an indestructibly weakly compact cardinal. (English summary)**

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A weakly compact cardinal is indestructible iff it remains weakly compact after any  $< \kappa$ -closed forcing. This notion was first studied by A. W. Apter and J. D. Hamkins in [MLQ Math. Log. Q. **47** (2001), no. 4, 563–571; [MR1865776 \(2003h:03078\)](#)], where they proved that if the indestructibility of  $\kappa$  is forced by a poset with a closure point below  $\kappa$ , then  $\kappa$  was originally supercompact. (Recall that  $\delta$  is a closure point of  $\mathbb{P}$  iff we can factor  $\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{Q} * \dot{\mathbb{R}}$  where  $|\mathbb{Q}| \leq \delta$  and  $\Vdash_{\mathbb{Q}} \dot{\mathbb{R}}$  is  $\leq \delta$ -strategically closed.) They conjectured that indestructible weak compactness is indeed equiconsistent with supercompactness.

In the current paper, the author shows that the indestructible weak compactness of  $\kappa$  implies that “external” supercompactness measures on several  $\mathcal{P}_\kappa(\lambda)$  can be added by forcing (see Theorem 2.7). This ensures that if  $\mu < \kappa$  is regular and uncountable, then the forcing axiom  $MA^{++}(< \mu\text{-closed})$  holds after forcing with  $\text{Col}(\mu, < \kappa)$  (see Theorems 3.8 and 3.11).

These forcing axioms are shown to have significant consequences. For example, Corollary 3.14 shows that  $MA^+(\sigma\text{-closed})$  implies, among others, the Singular Cardinal Hypothesis (SCH), the pre-saturation of the non-stationary ideal on  $\omega_1$ , and reflection of stationary subsets of  $\mathcal{P}_{\aleph_1}(X)$  to sets of size  $\aleph_1$ , for any uncountable  $X$ . In particular, SCH holds above an indestructible weakly compact  $\kappa$ . Moreover, Corollary 3.23 and Theorem 3.24 show that  $\kappa$  is countably completely  $\omega_1$ -Jónsson, and that after forcing with  $\text{Col}(\omega_1, < \kappa)$ , the Strong Chang Conjecture holds. Recall that this principle (due to S. Shelah; see Theorem 2.5 in Chapter XII of [*Proper and improper forcing*, second edition, Perspect. Math. Logic, Springer, Berlin, 1998; [MR1623206 \(98m:03002\)](#)]) states that for any structure  $\mathfrak{A} = (A, \omega_1, \dots)$  of type  $(\omega_2, \omega_1)$  there is a club  $C \subseteq \omega_1$  such that for any  $\alpha \in C$  there is an elementary substructure  $\mathfrak{B} \prec \mathfrak{A}$  of type  $(\omega_1, \omega)$  with  $\mathfrak{B} \cap \omega_1 = \alpha$ .

The notion of a countably completely  $\omega_1$ -Jónsson cardinal  $\kappa$  is a weakening of Woodin’s notion of completely Jónsson cardinals [see P. B. Larson, *The stationary tower*, Univ. Lecture Ser., 32, Amer. Math. Soc., Providence, RI, 2004; [MR2069032 \(2005e:03001\)](#)]. This variant states that  $\kappa$  is inaccessible and that whenever  $a \in V_\kappa$  is stationary and consists of countable sets, then there is a stationary set of  $X \in V_\kappa$  such that  $X \cap (\bigcup a) \in a$  and  $X \cap \kappa$  is uncountable. This suffices to establish enough properties of the countable tower  $\mathbb{Q}_{< \kappa}$  to prove Theorem 4.15: If  $\kappa$  is indestructibly weakly compact, then the Chang model  $L(\text{ORD}^\omega)$  elementary embeds in the Chang model of the extension by  $\text{Col}(\omega, < \kappa)$ . In particular, all sets of reals in the model are Lebesgue measurable, have the Baire property, etc.

This substantial paper is very nicely written and suggests a promising line of research on this topic.

Reviewed by [Andrés Eduardo Caicedo](#)

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