



# Resurrection principles



Wojciech Aleksander Wołoszyn

 @WAWoloszyn

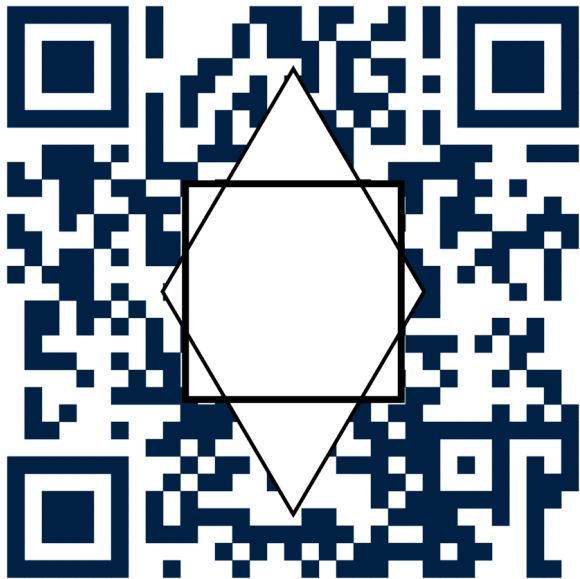
 [www.woloszyn.org](http://www.woloszyn.org)

 Mathematical Institute  
University of Oxford

 St Hilda's College  
Oxford

IMS Graduate Summer School in Logic  
26th June 2023

Follow along!





The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins.

The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins. It is a streamlined axiom scheme in line with the following slogan.

The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins. It is a streamlined axiom scheme in line with the following slogan.

*“Anything forceable and not subsequently unforceable is true.”*

The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins. It is a streamlined axiom scheme in line with the following slogan.

*“Anything forceable and not subsequently unforceable is true.”*

Hamkins observed a particularly natural expression of it in modal logic.

The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins. It is a streamlined axiom scheme in line with the following slogan.

*“Anything forceable and not subsequently unforceable is true.”*

Hamkins observed a particularly natural expression of it in modal logic. Having interpreted the modal operator  $\diamond$  as *forceable*, that is “true in some forcing extension,” and  $\square$  as *necessary*—“true in all forcing extensions”—it says that



The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins. It is a streamlined axiom scheme in line with the following slogan.

*“Anything forceable and not subsequently unforceable is true.”*

Hamkins observed a particularly natural expression of it in modal logic. Having interpreted the modal operator  $\diamond$  as *forceable*, that is “true in some forcing extension,” and  $\square$  as *necessary*—“true in all forcing extensions”—it says that

$$\diamond \square \varphi \rightarrow \varphi,$$

The *Maximality principle* was introduced by Stavi and Väänänen, and independently Hamkins. It is a streamlined axiom scheme in line with the following slogan.

*“Anything forceable and not subsequently unforceable is true.”*

Hamkins observed a particularly natural expression of it in modal logic. Having interpreted the modal operator  $\diamond$  as *forceable*, that is “true in some forcing extension,” and  $\square$  as *necessary*—“true in all forcing extensions”—it says that

$$\diamond \square \varphi \rightarrow \varphi,$$

so anything forceably necessary is already true.



Example

$$V \neq L$$

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary.

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary.



## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$$\omega_1^L = \omega$$

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$\omega_1^L = \omega$  is forceably necessary.

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$\omega_1^L = \omega$  is forceably necessary. Because  $L$  is a set forcing-invariant definable transitive class.

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$\omega_1^L = \omega$  is forceably necessary. Because  $L$  is a set forcing-invariant definable transitive class.

## Example

“ $S \subseteq \omega_1$  is non-stationary”

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$\omega_1^L = \omega$  is forceably necessary. Because  $L$  is a set forcing-invariant definable transitive class.

## Example

“ $S \subseteq \omega_1$  is non-stationary” is forceably necessary,

## Example

$V \neq L$  is forceably necessary. If  $V = L$ , we can easily change that by a non-trivial forcing. Once  $V \neq L$ , it is impossible to change that by forcing.

## Example

CH is not forcibly necessary. Rather, it is a *switch*, since both CH and  $\neg$ CH are necessarily forceable.

## Example

$\omega_1^L = \omega$  is forceably necessary. Because  $L$  is a set forcing-invariant definable transitive class.

## Example

“ $S \subseteq \omega_1$  is non-stationary” is forceably necessary, because we can always shoot a club through its complement.





By contrapositive, the maximality principle might as well be seen as the *resurrection principle*.

By contrapositive, the maximality principle might as well be seen as the *resurrection principle*. It says:

*“Anything that is true is necessarily forceable.”*

By contrapositive, the maximality principle might as well be seen as the *resurrection principle*. It says:

*“Anything that is true is necessarily forceable.”*

I shall adopt the resurrection perspective for my purposes.

By contrapositive, the maximality principle might as well be seen as the *resurrection principle*. It says:

*“Anything that is true is necessarily forceable.”*

I shall adopt the resurrection perspective for my purposes. In modal language:

$$\text{RP} \quad \varphi \rightarrow \Box \Diamond \varphi.$$

By contrapositive, the maximality principle might as well be seen as the *resurrection principle*. It says:

*“Anything that is true is necessarily forceable.”*

I shall adopt the resurrection perspective for my purposes. In modal language:

$$\text{RP} \quad \varphi \rightarrow \Box \Diamond \varphi.$$

## Example

Either CH or  $\neg$ CH realizes an instance of the resurrection principle.



As standard in set theory, we distinguish the boldface and lightface versions of  $\text{RP}$ .

As standard in set theory, we distinguish the boldface and lightface versions of RP.

The lightface variant talks about statements in the language of set theory, with no parameters allowed.



As standard in set theory, we distinguish the boldface and lightface versions of  $\text{RP}$ .

The lightface variant talks about statements in the language of set theory, with no parameters allowed.

The boldface variant, which we denote by  $\mathbf{RP}$ , talks about statements in the language of set theory with arbitrary real parameters (but no other parameters are allowed).

As standard in set theory, we distinguish the boldface and lightface versions of  $\text{RP}$ .

The lightface variant talks about statements in the language of set theory, with no parameters allowed.

The boldface variant, which we denote by  $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$ , talks about statements in the language of set theory with arbitrary real parameters (but no other parameters are allowed).

## Observation

*With real parameters in hand, one can refer to any hereditarily countable set.*

As standard in set theory, we distinguish the boldface and lightface versions of RP.

The lightface variant talks about statements in the language of set theory, with no parameters allowed.

The boldface variant, which we denote by  $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$ , talks about statements in the language of set theory with arbitrary real parameters (but no other parameters are allowed).

## Observation

*With real parameters in hand, one can refer to any hereditarily countable set. Specifically, a real  $x$  HC-codes  $y \in \text{HC}$  if and only if  $(\omega, \{ (n, m) \in \omega \times \omega \mid x(2^n 3^m) = 0 \})$  is isomorphic to  $(\text{TC}(\{y\}), \in)$ .*



The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

$\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$   $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$  holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$

The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

$\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$   $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$  holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$

Observation (Hamkins)

*Consider any cardinal  $\kappa$  and its successor, in  $L$  and  $V$ .*

The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

$\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$   $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$  holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$

Observation (Hamkins)

*Consider any cardinal  $\kappa$  and its successor, in  $L$  and  $V$ . Let  $g$  be a  $V$ -generic real for  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \kappa)$ .*



The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

$\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$   $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$  holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$

Observation (Hamkins)

*Consider any cardinal  $\kappa$  and its successor, in  $L$  and  $V$ . Let  $g$  be a  $V$ -generic real for  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \kappa)$ . By  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$ , “ $\omega_1^{L[g]}$  is countable” is true in  $V[g]$ .*

The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

$\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$   $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$  holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$

## Observation (Hamkins)

*Consider any cardinal  $\kappa$  and its successor, in  $L$  and  $V$ . Let  $g$  be a  $V$ -generic real for  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \kappa)$ . By  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$ , “ $\omega_1^{L[g]}$  is countable” is true in  $V[g]$ . Ultimately,*

$$(\kappa^+)^L = \omega_1^{L[g]} < \omega_1^{V[g]} = \kappa^+.$$

The necessary boldface variant asserts that the full scheme holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$ , taking into account new real parameters.

$\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$   $\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}$  holds in every forcing extension  $V^{\mathbb{P}}$

## Observation (Hamkins)

Consider any cardinal  $\kappa$  and its successor, in  $L$  and  $V$ . Let  $g$  be a  $V$ -generic real for  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \kappa)$ . By  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}}$ , “ $\omega_1^{L[g]}$  is countable” is true in  $V[g]$ . Ultimately,

$$(\kappa^+)^L = \omega_1^{L[g]} < \omega_1^{V[g]} = \kappa^+.$$

In particular,  $0^\#$  exists.



Next, we consider a variant qualified to a class of formulas. For instance,  $\square \mathbf{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is the necessary boldface resurrection principle for  $\Sigma_2$ -assertions with real parameters.

Next, we consider a variant qualified to a class of formulas. For instance,  $\Box \mathbf{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is the necessary boldface resurrection principle for  $\Sigma_2$ -assertions with real parameters.

A subtle point is that full resurrections— $\Box \mathbf{RP}$ ,  $\mathbf{RP}$ , and  $\mathbf{RP}$ —are taken as schemes of assertions, but  $\Box \mathbf{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is a single axiom, since we have a universal  $\Sigma_2$  truth predicate, and can express it as one statement.

Next, we consider a variant qualified to a class of formulas. For instance,  $\Box \mathbf{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is the necessary boldface resurrection principle for  $\Sigma_2$ -assertions with real parameters.

A subtle point is that full resurrections— $\Box \mathbf{RP}$ ,  $\mathbf{RP}$ , and  $\mathbf{RP}$ —are taken as schemes of assertions, but  $\Box \mathbf{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is a single axiom, since we have a universal  $\Sigma_2$  truth predicate, and can express it as one statement.

This is the sense used in the theorem below.

Next, we consider a variant qualified to a class of formulas. For instance,  $\Box \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is the necessary boldface resurrection principle for  $\Sigma_2$ -assertions with real parameters.

A subtle point is that full resurrections— $\Box \mathcal{RP}$ ,  $\mathcal{RP}$ , and  $\mathcal{RP}$ —are taken as schemes of assertions, but  $\Box \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is a single axiom, since we have a universal  $\Sigma_2$  truth predicate, and can express it as one statement.

This is the sense used in the theorem below.

Theorem (Woodin)

*If there is a proper class of Woodin cardinals, then  $\Box \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  holds.*



Next, we consider a variant qualified to a class of formulas. For instance,  $\Box \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is the necessary boldface resurrection principle for  $\Sigma_2$ -assertions with real parameters.

A subtle point is that full resurrections— $\Box \mathcal{RP}$ ,  $\mathcal{RP}$ , and  $\mathcal{RP}$ —are taken as schemes of assertions, but  $\Box \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is a single axiom, since we have a universal  $\Sigma_2$  truth predicate, and can express it as one statement.

This is the sense used in the theorem below.

Theorem (Woodin)

*If there is a proper class of Woodin cardinals, then  $\Box \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  holds.*

A surprising corollary of Woodin's result is that (the existence of)  $I_0$  is resurrectable.



## Definition

If  $M \subseteq N$  are models of set theory, then  $M$  is a ground of  $N$ , if  $N$  is a forcing extension of  $M$  by some set forcing. That is,  $N = M[G]$  for some  $M$ -generic filter  $G \subset P$  in  $M$ .

## Definition

If  $M \subseteq N$  are models of set theory, then  $M$  is a ground of  $N$ , if  $N$  is a forcing extension of  $M$  by some set forcing. That is,  $N = M[G]$  for some  $M$ -generic filter  $G \subset P$  in  $M$ .

## Definition

The mantle  $\mathbb{M}$  is the intersection of all grounds.

## Definition

If  $M \subseteq N$  are models of set theory, then  $M$  is a ground of  $N$ , if  $N$  is a forcing extension of  $M$  by some set forcing. That is,  $N = M[G]$  for some  $M$ -generic filter  $G \subset P$  in  $M$ .

## Definition

The mantle  $\mathbb{M}$  is the intersection of all grounds.

## Theorem (Usuba)

$\mathbb{M} \models \text{ZFC}$ .

## Definition

If  $M \subseteq N$  are models of set theory, then  $M$  is a ground of  $N$ , if  $N$  is a forcing extension of  $M$  by some set forcing. That is,  $N = M[G]$  for some  $M$ -generic filter  $G \subset P$  in  $M$ .

## Definition

The mantle  $\mathbb{M}$  is the intersection of all grounds.

## Theorem (Usuba)

$\mathbb{M} \models \text{ZFC}$ .

The mantle is a transitive, definable, and set forcing invariant.

## Definition

If  $M \subseteq N$  are models of set theory, then  $M$  is a ground of  $N$ , if  $N$  is a forcing extension of  $M$  by some set forcing. That is,  $N = M[G]$  for some  $M$ -generic filter  $G \subset P$  in  $M$ .

## Definition

The mantle  $\mathbb{M}$  is the intersection of all grounds.

## Theorem (Usuba)

$\mathbb{M} \models \text{ZFC}$ .

The mantle is a transitive, definable, and set forcing invariant. It is independent of ZFC whether the mantle is a ground or not.





The following remarkable result was proven independently by Laver, Hamkins, and Woodin.

The following remarkable result was proven independently by Laver, Hamkins, and Woodin.

## The Ground Definability Theorem

Suppose  $M$  is a ground of  $V$  and  $M[G] = V$  for some  $\mathbb{P} \in M$  and  $(M, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$ . Then,  $M$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .

The following remarkable result was proven independently by Laver, Hamkins, and Woodin.

## The Ground Definability Theorem

Suppose  $M$  is a ground of  $V$  and  $M[G] = V$  for some  $\mathbb{P} \in M$  and  $(M, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$ . Then,  $M$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .

The Bedrock Axiom BA states that the mantle is a ground.

The following remarkable result was proven independently by Laver, Hamkins, and Woodin.

## The Ground Definability Theorem

Suppose  $M$  is a ground of  $V$  and  $M[G] = V$  for some  $\mathbb{P} \in M$  and  $(M, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$ . Then,  $M$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .

The Bedrock Axiom BA states that the mantle is a ground.

## Corollary

*If BA holds, then the mantle is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .*



A cardinal  $\kappa$  is *extendible* if for every ordinal  $\lambda$ , there is an ordinal  $\gamma > \lambda$  and an elementary embedding  $j: V_\lambda \rightarrow V_\gamma$  with a critical point equal to  $\kappa$ , which is to say that for any  $x \in V_\lambda$ , the cardinality of  $x$  is invariant under  $j$  just in case its less than  $\kappa$ .

A cardinal  $\kappa$  is *extendible* if for every ordinal  $\lambda$ , there is an ordinal  $\gamma > \lambda$  and an elementary embedding  $j: V_\lambda \rightarrow V_\gamma$  with a critical point equal to  $\kappa$ , which is to say that for any  $x \in V_\lambda$ , the cardinality of  $x$  is invariant under  $j$  just in case its less than  $\kappa$ .

Theorem (Usuba)

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then BA holds.*

A cardinal  $\kappa$  is *extendible* if for every ordinal  $\lambda$ , there is an ordinal  $\gamma > \lambda$  and an elementary embedding  $j: V_\lambda \rightarrow V_\gamma$  with a critical point equal to  $\kappa$ , which is to say that for any  $x \in V_\lambda$ , the cardinality of  $x$  is invariant under  $j$  just in case its less than  $\kappa$ .

Theorem (Usuba)

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then BA holds.*

Theorem (Goldberg)

*It is consistent that Usuba's theorem fails in  $V_\kappa$ , where  $\kappa$  is the least extendible cardinal.*





## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathbb{R}P_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

Proof sketch.

## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Proof sketch.

- ▶ By Usuba's theorem, there is a poset  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{M}$  and an  $(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$  such that  $M[G] = V$ .

## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Proof sketch.

- ▶ By Usuba's theorem, there is a poset  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{M}$  and an  $(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$  such that  $M[G] = V$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{M}$  must be correct about successor cardinals above  $|P|$ .

## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Proof sketch.

- ▶ By Usuba's theorem, there is a poset  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{M}$  and an  $(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$  such that  $M[G] = V$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{M}$  must be correct about successor cardinals above  $|P|$ .
- ▶ By the Ground Definability Theorem,  $\mathbb{M}$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .

## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Proof sketch.

- ▶ By Usuba's theorem, there is a poset  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{M}$  and an  $(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$  such that  $M[G] = V$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{M}$  must be correct about successor cardinals above  $|P|$ .
- ▶ By the Ground Definability Theorem,  $\mathbb{M}$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .
- ▶ Take a sufficiently large  $\lambda$ , so that  $(\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$ .

## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathbb{R}\mathbb{P}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Proof sketch.

- ▶ By Usuba's theorem, there is a poset  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{M}$  and an  $(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$  such that  $M[G] = V$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{M}$  must be correct about successor cardinals above  $|P|$ .
- ▶ By the Ground Definability Theorem,  $\mathbb{M}$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .
- ▶ Take a sufficiently large  $\lambda$ , so that  $(\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$ .
- ▶ Let  $g$  be a  $V$ -generic real for  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \lambda^+)$ .



## Theorem

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Sigma_3}}$  fails.*

## Proof sketch.

- ▶ By Usuba's theorem, there is a poset  $\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{M}$  and an  $(\mathbb{M}, \mathbb{P})$ -generic  $G$  such that  $M[G] = V$ .
- ▶  $\mathbb{M}$  must be correct about successor cardinals above  $|P|$ .
- ▶ By the Ground Definability Theorem,  $\mathbb{M}$  is  $\Sigma_2$ -definable in  $V$ .
- ▶ Take a sufficiently large  $\lambda$ , so that  $(\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$ .
- ▶ Let  $g$  be a  $V$ -generic real for  $\text{Coll}(\omega, \lambda^+)$ .
- ▶ Take any strong limit  $\gamma > \lambda$  with  $V_\gamma \prec_{\Sigma_2} V$ .

- ▶  $V_\gamma$  thinks that  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma$  is a ground. So by  $\Sigma_2$ -elementarity,  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma = \mathbb{M}^{V_\gamma}$ .

- ▶  $V_\gamma$  thinks that  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma$  is a ground. So by  $\Sigma_2$ -elementarity,  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma = \mathbb{M}^{V_\gamma}$ .
- ▶ In the generic extension, the mantle is still the real mantle, so  $\mathbb{M}^{V[g]_\gamma} = \mathbb{M} \cap V[g]_\gamma$ .

- ▶  $V_\gamma$  thinks that  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma$  is a ground. So by  $\Sigma_2$ -elementarity,  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma = \mathbb{M}^{V_\gamma}$ .
- ▶ In the generic extension, the mantle is still the real mantle, so  $\mathbb{M}^{V[g]_\gamma} = \mathbb{M} \cap V[g]_\gamma$ .
- ▶ But then  $(\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} \neq (\lambda^+)^{V[g]}$ .

- ▶  $V_\gamma$  thinks that  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma$  is a ground. So by  $\Sigma_2$ -elementarity,  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma = \mathbb{M}^{V_\gamma}$ .
- ▶ In the generic extension, the mantle is still the real mantle, so  $\mathbb{M}^{V[g]_\gamma} = \mathbb{M} \cap V[g]_\gamma$ .
- ▶ But then  $(\lambda^+)^\mathbb{M} \neq (\lambda^+)^{V[g]}$ .
- ▶ So the assertion expressing that there is a  $\gamma > \lambda$  such that  $V_\gamma \prec_{\Sigma_2} V$  and  $V_\gamma \models (\lambda^+)^\mathbb{M} = \lambda^+$  gives a failure of  $\square_{\mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_3}}$ .

- ▶  $V_\gamma$  thinks that  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma$  is a ground. So by  $\Sigma_2$ -elementarity,  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma = \mathbb{M}^{V_\gamma}$ .
- ▶ In the generic extension, the mantle is still the real mantle, so  $\mathbb{M}^{V[g]_\gamma} = \mathbb{M} \cap V[g]_\gamma$ .
- ▶ But then  $(\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} \neq (\lambda^+)^{V[g]}$ .
- ▶ So the assertion expressing that there is a  $\gamma > \lambda$  such that  $V_\gamma \prec_{\Sigma_2} V$  and  $V_\gamma \models (\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$  gives a failure of  $\square_{\mathcal{RP}\Sigma_3}$ .

### Observation

*The refuting assertion is provably equivalent to the assertion that for all  $\gamma > \lambda$ ,  $V_\gamma \prec_{\Sigma_2} V$  implies that  $V_\gamma \models (\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$ .*

- ▶  $V_\gamma$  thinks that  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma$  is a ground. So by  $\Sigma_2$ -elementarity,  $\mathbb{M} \cap V_\gamma = \mathbb{M}^{V_\gamma}$ .
- ▶ In the generic extension, the mantle is still the real mantle, so  $\mathbb{M}^{V[g]_\gamma} = \mathbb{M} \cap V[g]_\gamma$ .
- ▶ But then  $(\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} \neq (\lambda^+)^{V[g]}$ .
- ▶ So the assertion expressing that there is a  $\gamma > \lambda$  such that  $V_\gamma \prec_{\Sigma_2} V$  and  $V_\gamma \models (\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$  gives a failure of  $\square_{\mathcal{RP}\Sigma_3}$ .

### Observation

*The refuting assertion is provably equivalent to the assertion that for all  $\gamma > \lambda$ ,  $V_\gamma \prec_{\Sigma_2} V$  implies that  $V_\gamma \models (\lambda^+)^{\mathbb{M}} = \lambda^+$ .*

### Corollary

*If there is an extendible cardinal, then  $\square_{\mathcal{RP}\Pi_3}$  fails.*





We know that

We know that

- ▶  $\square \text{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is true, and

We know that

- ▶  $\square \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Sigma_2}$  is true, and
- ▶  $\square \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Sigma_3}$  and  $\square \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Pi_3}$  are false.

We know that

- ▶  $\Box \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Sigma_2}$  is true, and
- ▶  $\Box \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Sigma_3}$  and  $\Box \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Pi_3}$  are false.

What is left is the case of  $\Box \mathcal{R}\mathcal{P}_{\Pi_2}$ .

We know that

- ▶  $\square \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is true, and
- ▶  $\square \mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_3}$  and  $\square \mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_3}$  are false.

What is left is the case of  $\square \mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_2}$ .

Let me end with the following conjecture.

We know that

- ▶  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is true, and
- ▶  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_3}$  and  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_3}$  are false.

What is left is the case of  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_2}$ .

Let me end with the following conjecture.

Conjecture

*The full necessary boldface resurrection principle  $\square\mathcal{RP}$  is consistent with a proper class of I0 cardinals.*

We know that

- ▶  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_2}$  is true, and
- ▶  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Sigma_3}$  and  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_3}$  are false.

What is left is the case of  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_2}$ .

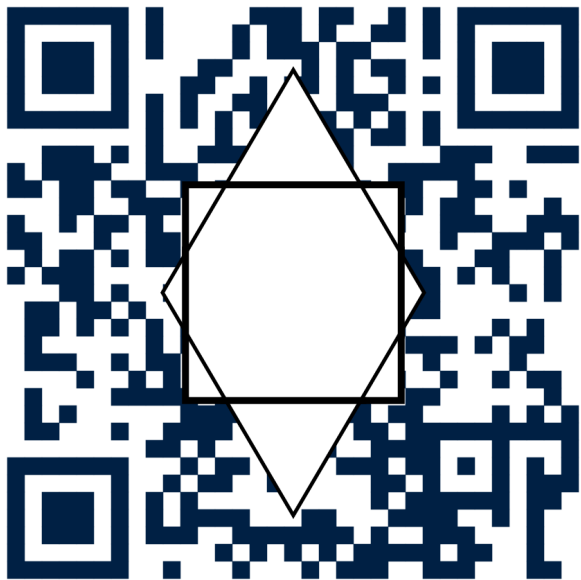
Let me end with the following conjecture.

Conjecture

*The full necessary boldface resurrection principle  $\square\mathcal{RP}$  is consistent with a proper class of I0 cardinals.*

This,  $\square\mathcal{RP}_{\Pi_2}$ , and more, is a work in progress.

Thank you!



 @WAWoloszyn

 [www.woloszyn.org](http://www.woloszyn.org)



- [FHR15] Gunter Fuchs, Joel David Hamkins, and Jonas Reitz. “Set-theoretic geology”. In: *Annals of Pure and Applied Logic* 166.4 (2015), pp. 464–501. ISSN: 0168-0072. DOI: 10.1016/j.apal.2014.11.004. arXiv: 1107.4776 [math.LO]. URL: <http://jdh.hamkins.org/set-theoreticgeology>.
- [Gol21] Gabriel Goldberg. *Usuba’s extendible cardinal*. 2021. URL: <https://arxiv.org/abs/2108.06903>.
- [Ham03] Joel David Hamkins. “A simple maximality principle”. In: *Journal of Symbolic Logic* 68.2 (2003). DOI: 10.2178/jsl1/1052669062.
- [Lar04] Paul B Larson. *The stationary tower : notes on a course given by W. Hugh Woodin*. eng. University lecture series (Providence, R.I.) ; 32. Providence, R.I.: American Mathematical Society, 2004. ISBN: 9780821836040.
- [Usu19] Toshimichi Usuba. “Extendible cardinals and the mantle”. In: *Archive for Mathematical Logic* 58 (February 2019). DOI: 10.1007/s00153-018-0625-4.
- [Woo21] W. Hugh Woodin. Personal communication. June 2021.