

MODEL-THEORETIC PROPERTIES OF ULTRAFILTERS BUILT BY INDEPENDENT FAMILIES OF FUNCTIONS

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ABSTRACT. Via two short proofs and three constructions, we show how to increase the model-theoretic precision of a widely used method for building ultrafilters. We begin by showing that any flexible regular ultrafilter makes the product of an unbounded sequence of finite cardinals large, thus saturating any stable theory. We then prove directly that a “bottleneck” in the inductive construction of a regular ultrafilter on λ (i.e. a point after which all antichains of $\mathcal{P}(\lambda)/\mathcal{D}$ have cardinality less than λ) essentially prevents any subsequent ultrafilter from being flexible, thus from saturating any non-low theory. The constructions are as follows. First, we construct a regular filter \mathcal{D} on λ so that any ultrafilter extending \mathcal{D} fails to λ^+ -saturate ultrapowers of the random graph, thus of any unstable theory. The proof constructs the omitted random graph type directly. Second, assuming existence of a measurable cardinal κ , we construct a regular ultrafilter on $\lambda > \kappa$ which is λ -flexible but not κ^{++} -good, improving our previous answer to a question raised in Dow 1975. Third, assuming a weakly compact cardinal κ , we construct an ultrafilter to show that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0)$ may be small while all symmetric cuts of cofinality κ are realized. Thus certain families of pre-cuts may be realized while still failing to saturate any unstable theory. Our methods advance the general problem of constructing ultrafilters whose ultrapowers have a precise degree of saturation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Our work in this paper is framed by the longstanding open problem of Keisler’s order, introduced in Keisler 1967 [8] and defined in 3.3 below. Roughly speaking, this order allows one to compare the complexity of theories in terms of the relative difficulty of producing saturated regular ultrapowers. An obstacle to progress on this order has been the difficulty of building ultrafilters which produce a precise degree of saturation.

Recent work of the authors (Malliaris [12]-[14], Malliaris and Shelah [15]-[16]) has substantially advanced our understanding of the interaction of ultrafilters and theories. Building on this work, in the current paper and its companion [15] we address the problem of building ultrafilters with specific amounts of saturation. [15] focused on constructions of ultrafilters by products of regular and complete ultrafilters, and here we use the method of independent families of functions.

First used by Kunen in his 1972 ZFC proof of the existence of good ultrafilters, the method of independent families of functions has become fundamental for constructing regular ultrafilters. The proofs in this paper leverage various inherent constraints of this method to build filters with specified boolean combinations of model-theoretically meaningful properties, i.e. properties which guarantee or prevent realization of types.

Our main results are as follows. Statements and consequences are given in more detail in §2 below. We prove that any ultrafilter \mathcal{D} which is λ -flexible (thus: λ -o.k.) must have $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 2^\lambda$, where $\mu(\mathcal{D})$ is the minimum size of a product of an unbounded sequence of natural numbers modulo \mathcal{D} . Thus, a fortiori, \mathcal{D} will saturate any stable theory. We prove that if, at any point in a construction by independent functions the cardinality of the range of the remaining independent family is strictly smaller than the index set, then essentially no subsequent ultrafilter can be flexible. We then give our three main constructions. First, we show how to construct a filter so that no subsequent ultrafilter will saturate the random graph, *thus* no subsequent ultrafilter will saturate any unstable theory (see 3.16 for this use of the word “saturate”). The proof explicitly builds an omitted type into the construction. Second, assuming the existence of a measurable cardinal κ , we

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prove that on any $\lambda \geq \kappa^+$ there is a regular ultrafilter which is flexible but not good. This result improves our prior answer, in [15], to a question from Dow 1975 [2] and introduces a perspective which proved significant for [17]. Third, we construct an example proving an a priori surprising nonimplication between realization of symmetric cuts and $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D})$, i.e. the coinitiality of ω in $(\omega, <)^\lambda/\mathcal{D}$. That is, assuming the existence of a weakly compact cardinal κ , we prove that for $\aleph_0 < \theta = \text{cf}(\theta) < \kappa \leq \lambda$ there is a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on λ such that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) = \theta$ but $(\mathbb{N}, <)^\lambda/\mathcal{D}$ has no (κ, κ) -cuts. This appears counter to model-theoretic intuition, since it shows some families of cuts in linear order can be realized without saturating any unstable theory. The proof relies on building long indiscernible sequences in the quotient Boolean algebra.

For the model theoretic reader, we attempt to give a relatively self contained account of independent families and construction of ultrafilters as used here. We define all relevant properties of ultrafilters, many of which correspond naturally to realizing certain kinds of types. For the reader interested primarily in combinatorial set theory, note that while the model-theoretic point of view is fundamental, we deal primarily with ultrapowers of the random graph and of linear order; the arguments mainly require familiarity with saturation, the random graph, and, ideally, the definitions of unstable, finite cover property, order property, independence property and strict order property. [Definitions like “non-simple” and “non-low” may be taken as black boxes in theorems about properties of filters.]

Familiarity with Keisler’s order beyond what is described below is not necessary for reading the present paper. For the interested reader, however, [15] Sections 1-4 are a lengthy expository introduction to Keisler’s order and what is known.

The paper is organized as follows. Our methods, results and some consequences are described in §2 below. Section 3 gives the key definitions and the necessary background on constructing ultrafilters via independent families of functions. Sections §4-§8 contain the proofs.

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2. DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

This section presents the results of the paper in more detail, under italicized headers, along with some consequences. We informally say that a (regular) ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on I saturates a theory T to mean that whenever $M \models T$, M^I/\mathcal{D} is $|I|^+$ -saturated. This phrasing is justified by Theorem A, §3 below. “Minimum,” “maximum” refer to Keisler’s order \preceq , 3.3 below. Theorem B in §3.2 may be a useful glossary for this introduction.

Flexible filters saturate stable theories. Flexibility was introduced in Malliaris [12]-[13] as a property of filters which was detected by non-low theories, i.e. if \mathcal{D} is not flexible and $Th(M)$ is not low then M^λ/\mathcal{D} is not λ^+ -saturated. Flexibility is presented in §3.3 below. Stable theories are low.

The invariant $\mu(\mathcal{D})$, Definition 4.1 below, describes the minimum size, modulo \mathcal{D} , of an unbounded sequence of finite cardinals. In Claim 4.2 we prove that any λ -flexible ultrafilter must have $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = 2^\lambda$. Thus such an ultrafilter will λ^+ -saturate any stable theory, Conclusion 4.3. By a previous paper [15] Theorem 6.4 consistently flexibility does not imply saturation of the minimum unstable theory, the random graph; so this is best possible.

Preventing future flexibility during an ultrafilter construction. In Claim 5.1 we prove directly that if, at any point in a construction by independent functions the cardinality of the range of the remaining independent family is strictly smaller than the index set, then essentially (i.e. after “consuming” one more function) no subsequent ultrafilter can be flexible. This gives a point of leverage for proving non-saturation.

The core of the paper contains three constructions.

Preventing future saturation of any unstable theory. In the first construction, Theorem 6.1, we show how to build a regular filter \mathcal{D} , at the cost of a single independent function g_* , so that no subsequent ultrafilter saturates the theory of the random graph. As the random graph is minimum among the unstable theories in Keisler’s order, this shows that no subsequent ultrafilter will saturate *any* unstable theory.

This is a theorem in the spirit of Claim 5.1 just discussed, that is, a technique which allows one to construct ultrafilters which realize certain types and omit others by ensuring that the “omitting types” half of the construction is already ensured at some bounded point in the construction. Now, it has long been known how to construct an *ultrafilter* on $\lambda > 2^{\aleph_0}$ which saturates precisely the stable theories, essentially by organizing the transfinite construction of the ultrafilter so that $\mu(\mathcal{D})$ is large but $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0)$ is small. [In the language of §3.4, begin with some regular $\delta > \aleph_0$ and a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G})$ where $\mathcal{G} \subseteq {}^I \aleph_0$, $|\mathcal{G}| = 2^\lambda$. Enumerate \mathcal{G} by an ordinal divisible by 2^λ and with cofinality δ , and apply Fact 3.15. See [18] VI.3.12 p. 357 and VI.4.8 p. 379.] However, in such constructions the coinitality of \aleph_0 in the ultrapower mirrors the cofinality of the ultrafilter construction. The construction here, by contrast, ensures failure of saturation in any future ultrapower long before the construction of an ultrafilter is complete.

To prove the theorem, using the language of §3.4, we begin with $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G})$ a (λ, μ) -good triple with $\mu^+ < \lambda$, $M \models T_{\text{rg}}$ where R denotes the edge relation. We unpack the given independent function $g_* \in \mathcal{G}$ so it is a sequence $\langle f_\epsilon^* : \epsilon < \mu^+ \rangle$, such that $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G} \setminus \{g_*\} \cup \{f_\epsilon^* : \epsilon < \mu^+\})$ is good. We then build $\mathcal{D} \supseteq \mathcal{D}_0$ in an inductive construction of length μ^+ , consuming the functions f_ϵ^* . At each inductive step β , we ensure that $f_{2\beta}^*, f_{2\beta+1}^*$ are R -indiscernible to certain distinguished functions $f : I \rightarrow M$, and that $f_{2\beta}^*, f_{2\beta+1}^*$ are unequal to each other and to all f_γ^* , $\gamma < 2\beta$. The structure of the induction ensures that all functions from I to M are equivalent modulo the eventual filter \mathcal{D} to one of the distinguished functions. Thus for any subsequent ultrafilter $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{D}$, M^I/\mathcal{D}_* will omit the type of an element connected to f_γ^* precisely when γ is even, and so fail to be μ^{++} -saturated.

As a corollary, we have in ZFC that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D})$ may be large without saturating the theory of the random graph. This was shown assuming a measurable cardinal in [15] Theorem 4.2 and otherwise not known. This is another advantage of Theorem 6.1, to disentangle the cofinality of the construction from non-saturation of the random graph. This question is of interest as the reverse implication was known: $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D})$ is necessary for saturating some unstable theory. As the random graph is minimum among the unstable theories in Keisler’s order, our result shows it is necessary but not sufficient.

An ultrafilter which is flexible but not good. In the second construction, Theorem 7.11, we prove assuming the existence of a measurable cardinal κ (to obtain an \aleph_1 -complete ultrafilter), that on any $\lambda \geq \kappa^+$ there is a regular ultrafilter which is λ -flexible but not κ^{++} -good.

Specifically, we first use an inductive construction via families of independent functions to produce a “tailor-made” filter \mathcal{D} on $|I| = \lambda$ which, among other things, is λ -regular, λ^+ -good, admits a surjective

homomorphism $h : \mathcal{P}(I) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$ such that $h^{-1}(1) = \mathcal{D}$. Letting E be an \aleph_1 -complete ultrafilter on κ , we define an ultrafilter $\mathcal{D} \supseteq D$ by $\mathcal{D} = \{A \subseteq I : h(A) \in E\}$, and prove it has the properties desired. Two notable features of this construction are first, the utility of working with boolean algebras, and second, the contrast with Claim 5.1 described above. This is discussed in Remark 5.2.

This result addresses a question of Dow 1975 [2], and also improves our previous proof on this subject in [15] Theorem 6.4. There, it is shown by taking a product of ultrafilters that if $\kappa > \aleph_0$ is measurable and $2^\kappa \leq \lambda = \lambda^\kappa$ then there is a regular ultrafilter on I , $|I| = \lambda$ which is λ -flexible but not $(2^\kappa)^+$ -good. See also Dow [2] 3.10 and 4.7, and [15] Observation 10.9 for a translation.

Realizing some symmetric cuts without saturating any unstable theory. In light of the second author's theorem that any theory with the strict order property is maximal in Keisler's order ([18].VI 2.6), it is natural to study saturation of ultrapowers by studying what combinations of cuts may be realized and omitted in ultrapowers of linear order. The significance of symmetric cuts is underlined by the connection to SOP_2 given in the authors' paper [16].

In the third construction, Theorem 8.12, assuming the existence of a weakly compact cardinal κ , we prove that for $\aleph_0 < \theta = \text{cf}(\theta) < \kappa \leq \lambda$ there is a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on I , $|I| = \lambda$ such that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) = \theta$ but $(\mathbb{N}, <)^I/\mathcal{D}$ has no (κ, κ) -cuts. That is, we build an ultrafilter to these specifications using an independent family \mathcal{F} of functions with range \aleph_0 (so note that the ultrafilter will not be flexible). $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) \leq \lambda$ implies that \mathcal{D} will fail to saturate any unstable theory.

We now briefly describe the structure of the proof. The construction will have two constraints. On one hand, we would like the lower cofinality of \aleph_0 to be small, equal to θ . We can control this in the known way, i.e. by enumerating the steps in our construction by an ordinal δ with cofinality θ , and ensuring that we continuously “consume” elements of \mathcal{F} in such a way that at the end of stage η all sets supported by $\mathcal{F}_\eta \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ have been decided, and $\bigcup_{\eta < \delta} \mathcal{F}_\eta = \mathcal{F}$. On the other hand, we would like to ensure that the ultrafilter realizes all (κ, κ) -pre-cuts (recall the convention on “cut” versus “pre-cut” in 3.16). Accomplishing this requires two things.

The first is to ensure that any pre-cut in $(\mathbb{N}, <)^I/\mathcal{D}$ is already a consistent partial D_η -type for some $\eta < \delta$, i.e. it is “already a type” at some bounded stage in the construction and thus we will have enough room to try to realize it. Roughly speaking, we assign each formula $\varphi_\alpha = a_\alpha^1 < x < a_\alpha^2$ in the type to the minimum $\eta < \delta$ such that $X_\alpha = \{t \in I : M \models \exists x \varphi_\alpha(x; a_\alpha^1[t], a_\alpha^2[t])\}$ is supported by \mathcal{F}_η ; without loss of generality the range of this function is $\theta = \text{cf}(\delta)$, and by weak compactness it is constant on a cofinal subset of the cut.

The second, more substantial task is to show, at a given inductive step in the construction, that a given pre-cut can be realized. By the previous paragraph, we may assume that for each formula φ_α in the type, the set X_α belongs to the current filter. Thus we have a distribution for the type in hand and we would like to extend the filter to include a multiplicative refinement. In particular, we are obliged to choose a suitable refinement of each X_α . To do this, we build what are essentially indiscernible sequences (of countable sequences of elements) in the underlying boolean algebra, one for each α . We do this so that row β in indiscernible sequence α is a partition of the boolean algebra on which the set of solutions to $\{t \in I : M \models \exists x (a_\alpha^1[t] < a_\beta^1[t] < x < a_\beta^2[t] < a_\alpha^1[t])\}$ is based. (Here $\alpha < \beta$ and α, β range over some cofinal sequence in κ .) The templates for such sequences are extracted using the strong uniformity we have available on κ . We then show how to obtain a multiplicative refinement by generically extending each such sequence one additional step.

To finish, we indicate how to avoid large cardinal hypotheses for some related results.

3. BACKGROUND: FLEXIBILITY, INDEPENDENT FAMILIES OF FUNCTIONS, BOOLEAN ALGEBRAS

3.1. Basic definitions. We define regular filters, good filters and Keisler's order.

Definition 3.1. (Regular filters) *A filter \mathcal{D} on an index set I of cardinality λ is said to be λ -regular, or simply regular, if there exists a λ -regularizing family $\langle X_i : i < \lambda \rangle$, which means that:*

- for each $i < \lambda$, $X_i \in \mathcal{D}$, and

- for any infinite $\sigma \subset \lambda$, we have $\bigcap_{i \in \sigma} X_i = \emptyset$

Equivalently, for any element $t \in I$, t belongs to only finitely many of the sets X_i .

Definition 3.2. (Good ultrafilters, Keisler [7]) *The filter \mathcal{D} on I is said to be μ^+ -good if every $f : \mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\mu) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ has a multiplicative refinement, where this means that for some $f' : \mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\mu) \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$, $u \in \mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\mu) \implies f'(u) \subseteq f(u)$, and $u, v \in \mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\mu) \implies f'(u) \cap f'(v) = f'(u \cup v)$.*

Note that we may assume the functions f are monotonic.

\mathcal{D} is said to be good if it is $|I|^+$ -good.

Keisler proved the existence of λ^+ -good countably incomplete ultrafilters on λ assuming $2^\lambda = \lambda^+$. Kunen [10] gave a proof in ZFC, which introduced the technique of independent families of functions.

The crucial model-theoretic property of regularity is the following: for a regular ultrafilter on λ and a complete countable theory T , λ^+ -saturation of the ultrapower M^λ/\mathcal{D} does not depend on the choice of base model M .

Theorem A. (Keisler [8] Corollary 2.1 p. 30; see also Shelah [19].VI.1) *Suppose that $M_0 \equiv M_1$, the ambient language is countable (for simplicity), and \mathcal{D} is a regular ultrafilter on λ . Then M_0^λ/\mathcal{D} is λ^+ -saturated iff M_1^λ/\mathcal{D} is λ^+ -saturated.*

Thus Keisler's order is genuinely a statement about the relative complexity of [complete, countable] theories, independent of the choice of base models M_1, M_2 :

Definition 3.3. (Keisler 1967 [8]) *Let T_1, T_2 be complete countable first-order theories.*

- (1) $T_1 \preceq_\lambda T_2$ when for all regular ultrafilters \mathcal{D} on λ , all $M_1 \models T_1$, all $M_2 \models T_2$, if M_2^λ/\mathcal{D} is λ^+ -saturated then M_1^λ/\mathcal{D} is λ^+ -saturated.
- (2) (Keisler's order) $T_1 \preceq T_2$ if for all infinite λ , $T_1 \preceq_\lambda T_2$.

An account of current work on Keisler's order is given in the companion paper [15]. As that history is not needed for reading the current paper, we quote the most relevant theorem in §3.2 below and refer interested readers to [15] sections 1-4.

3.2. A translation between model theory and ultrafilters. The following theorem of known correspondences between properties of regular ultrafilters and properties of first-order theories is quoted from the companion paper [15]. Conditions (1), (2) are defined in §4, (3) in Convention 3.16[6] below, (4) in §3.3, (5) in [13] (not used here) and (6) in §3.1.

Theorem B. (Malliaris and Shelah [15] §4 Theorem F) *In the following table, for rows (1),(3),(5),(6) the regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on λ fails to have the property in the left column if and only if it omits a type in every formula with the property in the right column. For rows (2) and (4), if \mathcal{D} fails to have the property on the left then it omits a type in every formula with the property on the right.*

<i>Set theory: properties of filters</i>	<i>Model theory: properties of formulas</i>
(1) $\mu(\mathcal{D}) \geq \lambda^+$	A. finite cover property
(2) $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) \geq \lambda^+$	** B. order property
(3) good for T_{rg}	C. independence property
(4) flexible, i.e. λ -flexible	** D. non-low
(5) good for equality	E. TP_2
(6) good, i.e. λ^+ -good	F. strict order property

Proof. (1) \leftrightarrow (A) Shelah [19].VI.5. Note that the f.c.p. was defined in Keisler [8].

(2) \leftarrow (B) Shelah [19].VI.4.8.

(3) \leftrightarrow (C) Straightforward by q.e., see [13], and [14] for the more general phenomenon.

(4) \leftarrow (D) Malliaris [12], see §3.3 below.

(5) \leftrightarrow (E) Malliaris [13] §6, which proves the existence of a Keisler-minimum TP_2 -theory, the theory T_{feq}^* of a parametrized family of independent (crosscutting) equivalence relations.

(6) \leftrightarrow (F) Keisler characterized the maximum class by means of good ultrafilters. Shelah proved in [19].VI.2.6 that any theory with the strict order property is maximum in Keisler's order. (In fact, SOP_3 suffices [20]). A model-theoretic characterization of the maximum class is not known. \square

The known arrows between properties (1)-(6) are given in [15] Theorem 4.2. In particular, the arrow (4) \rightarrow (1) is from §4 below.

3.3. Flexible filters. We now give background on flexible filters, a focus of this paper. Flexible filters were introduced in Malliaris [12] and [13]. In the context of investigations into saturation of regular ultrapowers, a natural question is whether and how first-order theories are sensitive to the sizes of regularizing families:

Definition 3.4. (Flexible ultrafilters, Malliaris [12], [13]) *We say that the filter \mathcal{D} is λ -flexible if for any $f \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ with $n \in \mathbb{N} \implies n <_{\mathcal{D}} f$, we can find $X_\alpha \in \mathcal{D}$ for $\alpha < \lambda$ such that for all $t \in I$*

$$f(t) \geq |\{\alpha : t \in X_\alpha\}|$$

Informally, given any nonstandard integer, we can find a λ -regularizing family below it.

Alternatively, one could say that in $(\mathcal{H}(\aleph_0), \epsilon)^\lambda/\mathcal{D}$, any λ elements belong to a pseudofinite set of arbitrarily small size [in the sense of the proof of Claim 5.1]. It is useful to know that flexible is equivalent to the set-theoretic "o.k." (see [15] Appendix and history there).

The importance of flexibility for our construction comes from the following lemma, which gives one of the arrows in Theorem B above.

Lemma 3.5. (Malliaris [13] Lemma 8.7) *Let T be non-low, $M \models T$ and let \mathcal{D} be a λ -regular ultrafilter on I , $|I| = \lambda$ which is not λ -flexible. Then $N := M^\lambda/\mathcal{D}$ is not λ^+ -saturated.*

Corollary 3.6. *Flexibility is a non-trivial hypothesis, i.e.*

- (1) *Not all regular ultrafilters are flexible.*
- (2) *Some regular ultrafilters are flexible. In particular, if \mathcal{D} is a regular ultrafilter on λ and \mathcal{D} is λ^+ -good then \mathcal{D} is λ -flexible.*

Proof. (1) By the fact that there is a minimum class in Keisler's order which does not include the non-low theories.

(2) One can prove this directly, or note that since a λ^+ -good ultrafilter on λ saturates *any* countable theory, in particular any non-low theory, it must be flexible by Lemma 3.5. \square

We conclude by describing the known model-theoretic strength of flexibility.

Fact 3.7. *If \mathcal{D} is not flexible then M^λ/\mathcal{D} is not λ^+ -saturated whenever $Th(M)$ is not simple or simple but not low.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.5 in the case where T is not low; by Malliaris and Shelah [16] in the case where T has TP_1 ; by Malliaris [13] in the case where T has TP_2 . \square

3.4. Independent families of functions and Boolean algebras. We now give some preliminaries, notation and definitions for the construction of ultrafilters. We will follow the notation of [19] Chapter VI, Section 3, and further details may be found there.

We will make extensive use of independent families, which provide a useful gauge of the freedom left when building filters.

Definition 3.8. *Given a filter \mathcal{D} on λ , we say that a family \mathcal{F} of functions from λ into λ is independent mod \mathcal{D} if for every $n < \omega$, distinct f_0, \dots, f_{n-1} from \mathcal{F} and choice of $j_\ell \in \text{Range}(f_\ell)$,*

$$\{\eta < \lambda : \text{for every } i < n, f_i(\eta) = j_i\} \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$$

Theorem C. (Engelking-Karłowicz [5] Theorem 3, Shelah [19] Theorem A1.5 p. 656) *For every $\lambda \geq \aleph_0$ there exists a family \mathcal{F} of size 2^λ with each $f \in \mathcal{F}$ from λ onto λ such that \mathcal{F} is independent modulo the empty filter (alternately, by the filter generated by $\{\lambda\}$).*

Corollary 3.9. *For every $\lambda \geq \aleph_0$ there exists a regular filter \mathcal{D} on λ and a family \mathcal{F} of size 2^λ which is independent modulo \mathcal{D} .*

The following definition describes the basic objects of our ultrafilter construction.

Definition 3.10. (Good triples, [19] Chapter VI) *Let $\lambda \geq \kappa \geq \aleph_0$, $|I| = \lambda$, \mathcal{D} a regular filter on I , and \mathcal{G} a family of functions from I to κ .*

- (1) *Let $\text{FI}(\mathcal{G}) = \{h : h : [\mathcal{G}]^{<\aleph_0} \rightarrow \kappa \text{ and } g \in \text{dom}(g) \implies h(g) \in \text{Range}(g)\}$*
- (2) *For each $h \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$ let*

$$A_h = \{t \in I : g \in \text{dom}(g) \implies g(t) = h(g)\}$$

- (3) *Let $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G}) = \{A_h : h \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})\}$*
- (4) *We say that triple $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is (λ, κ) -pre-good when $I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G}$ are as given, and for every $h \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$ we have that $A_h \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$.*
- (5) *We say that $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is (λ, κ) -good when \mathcal{D} is maximal subject to being pre-good.*

Fact 3.11. *Suppose $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple. Then $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ is dense in $\mathcal{P}(I) \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$.*

Definition 3.12. (for more on Boolean algebras, see [19] Definition 3.7 p. 358)

- (1) *A partition in a Boolean algebra is a maximal set of pairwise disjoint non-zero elements.*
- (2) *For a Boolean algebra B , $CC(B)$ is the first regular cardinal $\lambda \geq \aleph_0$ such that every partition of B has cardinality $< \lambda$.*
- (3) *An element \mathbf{b} of a Boolean algebra is based on a partition \mathbf{P} if $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbf{P}$ implies $\mathbf{a} \subseteq \mathbf{b}$ or $\mathbf{b} \cap \mathbf{a} = 0$.*
- (4) *An element of a Boolean algebra B is supported by a set \mathbf{P} of elements of B if it is based on some partition \mathbf{P} of B with $\mathbf{P} \subseteq P$.*

For completeness, we quote the following fact which will be used in the proof of Claim 5.1. It explains how the range of the independent families available directly reflects the amount of freedom (specifically, the size of a maximal disjoint family of non-small sets) remaining in the construction of the filter.

Fact 3.13. ([19] Claim 3.17(5) p. 359) *Suppose $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple, where for at least one $g \in \mathcal{G}$, $|\text{Range}(g)| \geq \aleph_0$, or alternatively $\{g \in \mathcal{G} : |\text{Range}(g)| > 1\}$ is infinite. Then $CC(B(\mathcal{D}))$ is the first regular $\nu > \aleph_0$ such that $g \in \mathcal{G} \implies |\text{Range}(g)| < \nu$. Moreover, if $\lambda \geq \nu$ is regular, $A_i \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ for $i < \lambda$, then there is $S \subseteq \lambda$, $|S| = \lambda$ such that for $n < \omega$ and distinct $i(\ell) \in S$, we have that $\bigcap_{\ell < n} A_{i(\ell)} \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$.*

Finally, the following lemma gives the necessary scaffolding and guarantees that the end product of our construction will be an ultrafilter.

Fact 3.14. ([19] Lemma 3.18 p. 360) *Suppose that \mathcal{D} is a maximal filter modulo which $\mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{G}$ is independent, \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} are disjoint, the range of each $f \in \mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{G}$ is of cardinality less than $\text{cof}(\alpha)$, $\text{cof}(\alpha) > \aleph_0$, $\mathcal{F} = \bigcup_{\eta < \alpha} \mathcal{F}_\eta$, the sequence $\langle \mathcal{F}_\eta : \eta < \alpha \rangle$ is increasing, and let $\mathcal{F}^\eta = \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{F}_\eta$. Suppose, moreover, that D_η ($\eta < \alpha$) is an increasing sequence of filters which satisfy:*

- (i) *Each D_η is generated by \mathcal{D} and sets supported $\pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ by $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{F}_\eta \cup \mathcal{G})$.*
- (ii) *$\mathcal{F}^\eta \cup \mathcal{G}$ is independent modulo D_η .*
- (iii) *D_η is maximal with respect to (i), (ii).*

Then

- (1) *$D^* := \bigcup_{\eta < \alpha} D_\eta$ is a maximal filter modulo which \mathcal{G} is independent.*
- (2) *If \mathcal{G} is empty, then D^* is an ultrafilter, and for each $\eta < \alpha$, (ii) is satisfied whenever D_η is non-trivial and satisfies (i).*
- (3) *If $\eta < \alpha$ and we are given D'_η satisfying (i), (ii) we can extend it to a filter satisfying (i), (ii), (iii).*

(4) If $f \in \mathcal{F}^\eta$ then $\langle f^{-1}(t)/D_\eta : t \in \text{Range}(f) \rangle$ is a partition in $B(D_\eta)$.

A useful consequence of this machinery is the following general principle. It is rigorously developed in the proof of [19] Theorem VI.3.12 p. 357-366. Specifically, the formal statement is [19] Claim 3.21 p. 363.

Fact 3.15. (Cofinality of the construction and lower-cofinality of \aleph_0 , [19] p. 363) *In the notation of Fact 3.14 [note restrictions on cofinality of α there], suppose that $\mathcal{G} = \emptyset$ and that we are given a sequence of functions $f_\beta \in \mathcal{F}^\eta \setminus \mathcal{F}^{\eta+1}$ such that for every $n < \aleph_0$, $\{t : n < f_\beta(t) < \aleph_0\} \in \mathcal{D}_{\eta+1}$. Then for every ultrafilter $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{D}$, we have that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}_*) = \text{cf}(\alpha)$ and this is exemplified by the sequence f_β/\mathcal{D}_* for $\beta < \alpha$.*

3.5. Conventions.

Convention 3.16. (Conventions)

- (1) When \mathcal{D} is a filter on I and $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(I)$, by $\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{X}$ we will mean the filter generated by $\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{X}$. By $(\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{X})^+$ we mean the sets which are nonzero modulo the filter generated by $\mathcal{D} \cup \mathcal{X}$.
- (2) Throughout, tuples of variables may be written without overlines, that is: when we write $\varphi = \varphi(x; y)$, neither x nor y are necessarily assumed to have length 1, but are finite.
- (3) For transparency, all languages (=vocabularies) are assumed to be countable.
- (4) When M^I/\mathcal{D} is an ultrapower we refer to M as the “base model.”
- (5) By “ \mathcal{D} saturates T ” we will always mean: \mathcal{D} is a regular ultrafilter on the infinite index set I , T is a countable complete first-order theory and for any $M \models T$, we have that M^I/\mathcal{D} is λ^+ -saturated, where $\lambda = |I|$.
- (6) We will also say that the ultrafilter \mathcal{D} is “good” (or: “not good”) for the theory T to mean that \mathcal{D} saturates (or: does not saturate) the theory T .
- (7) A partial type (or quantifier-free complete 1-type) in a model M of the theory of partial order given by some pair of sequences $(\langle a_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa_1 \rangle, \langle b_\beta : \beta < \kappa_2 \rangle)$ with $\alpha < \alpha' < \kappa_1, \beta < \beta' < \kappa_2 \implies M \models a_\alpha < a_{\alpha'} < b_{\beta'} < b_\beta$, which may or may not have a realization in M , is called a pre-cut. Our main case is M^I/\mathcal{D} for M a linear order and \mathcal{D} a filter on I .
- (8) We reserve the word cut in models of linear order for pre-cuts which are omitted types.

This concludes the front matter.

4. \mathcal{D} λ -FLEXIBLE ON I , $f \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ \mathcal{D} -NONSTANDARD IMPLIES $|\prod_{s \in I} 2^{f(s)}/\mathcal{D}| = 2^\lambda$

In this section we prove Claim 4.2. This result established the arrow [15] Theorem 4.2 (4) \rightarrow (1) [note: (1), (4) are in the notation of §3.2 Theorem B above] as well as Conclusion 4.3. We first state a definition and a theorem.

Definition 4.1. ([19] Definition III.3.5) *Let \mathcal{D} be a regular ultrapower on λ .*

$$\mu(\mathcal{D}) := \min \left\{ \prod_{t < \lambda} n[t]/\mathcal{D} : n[t] < \omega, \prod_{t < \lambda} n[t]/\mathcal{D} \geq \aleph_0 \right\}$$

be the minimum value of the product of an unbounded sequence of cardinals modulo \mathcal{D} .

Theorem D. (Shelah, [19].VI.3.12) *Let $\mu(\mathcal{D})$ be as in Definition 4.1. Then for any infinite λ and $\nu = \nu^{\aleph_0} \leq 2^\lambda$ there exists a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on λ with $\mu(\mathcal{D}) = \nu$.*

We show here that flexibility (i.e. regularity below any nonstandard integer) makes μ large.

Claim 4.2. *Let \mathcal{D} be an ultrafilter on I , and $f \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ such that for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, $n <_{\mathcal{D}} f$. If \mathcal{D} is λ -regular below f then $|\prod_{s \in I} 2^{f(s)}/\mathcal{D}| = 2^\lambda$.*

Proof. In one direction, $|\prod_{s \in I} 2^{f(s)}/\mathcal{D}| \leq 2^\lambda$ as $f \leq \aleph_0^I \pmod{\mathcal{D}} = 2^{|I|}$ by regularity of \mathcal{D} , see [15], Fact 5.1.

In the other direction, let $\langle X_i : i < \lambda \rangle$ be a regularizing family below f , so each $X_i \subseteq I$. Now for any $A \subseteq \lambda$, define $g_A \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ by:

$$\text{if } s \in I \text{ let } A_s = \{i < \lambda : s \in X_i\}$$

so for each $s \in I$, $|A_s| \leq f(s)$, and furthermore let

$$g_A(s) = \sum \{2^{|A_s \cap i|} : i \in A \cap A_s\}$$

noting that the range can be thought of as a number in binary representation, thus if $A \cap A_s$ differs from $A' \cap A_s$ we have $g_A(s) \neq g_{A'}(s)$: at least one place the “binary representations” are different.

First notice that:

$$g_A(s) \leq \sum \{2^\ell : \ell < |A_s|\} = \sum \{2^\ell : \ell < f(s)\} < 2^{f(s)}$$

Second, suppose $B_1 \neq B_2$ are subsets of λ . Without loss of generality, $B_1 \not\subseteq B_2$, and let $j \in B_1 \setminus B_2$. If $s \in X_j$, $g_{B_1}(s), g_{B_2}(s)$ differ as noted above, so as $X_j \in \mathcal{D}$ we conclude:

$$\text{if } B_1 \neq B_2 \text{ are subsets of } \lambda \text{ then } g_{B_1} \neq g_{B_2} \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$$

These two observations complete the proof. \square

Conclusion 4.3. *If \mathcal{D} is a flexible ultrafilter on I then $\mu(\mathcal{D}) \geq \lambda^+$, and thus \mathcal{D} saturates any stable theory.*

Proof. It is known that \mathcal{D} saturates all countable stable theories if and only if $\mu(\mathcal{D}) \geq \lambda^+$ (see [15], §4, Theorem F). Now $f \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ is \mathcal{D} -nonstandard if and only if $\prod_{s \in I} 2^{f(s)}/\mathcal{D}$ is nonstandard, since we can exponentiate and take logarithms in an expanded language. Thus, given any nonstandard f , apply Claim 4.2 to $\log f$ to conclude it is large. \square

5. IF $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ IS $(\lambda, \mu)^+$ -GOOD FOR $\mu < \lambda$ THEN NO SUBSEQUENT ULTRAFILTER IS FLEXIBLE

As a warm-up to preventing saturation of the random graph in Section 6, here we show how to ensure directly, at some bounded stage in an ultrafilter construction, that no subsequent ultrafilter will be flexible. Recall Fact 3.13. The idea of building in a failure of saturation via independent functions will be substantially extended in §6. Note that in [17] we show that this statement can be derived, by a different method, from a result in [18] on good filters.

Claim 5.1. (Preventing flexibility)

- (1) *If $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is (λ, μ) -good, $g \in \mathcal{G}$, $|\text{Range}(g)| \geq \aleph_0$ (without loss of generality $\text{Range}(g) \supseteq \mathbb{N}$) then every ultrafilter \mathcal{D}_* on I extending $\mathcal{D} \cup \{\{s \in I : n < g(s) < \omega\} : n < \omega\}$ is not μ^+ -flexible, witnessed by g/\mathcal{D}_* .*
- (2) *More generally, if:*
 - $\mu \leq \lambda$ is regular
 - $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is $(\lambda, < \mu)$ -good, meaning that $g \in \mathcal{G} \implies \text{Range}(g)$ is an ordinal $< \mu$
 - $g \in \mathcal{G}$, $|\text{Range}(g)| \geq \aleph_0$ (without loss of generality $\text{Range}(g) \supseteq \mathbb{N}$)*then every ultrafilter \mathcal{D}_* on I extending $\mathcal{D} \cup \{\{s \in I : n < g(s) < \omega\} : n < \omega\}$ is not μ -flexible, witnessed by g/\mathcal{D}_* .*

Proof. (1) Let g and \mathcal{D} be given. Let $g_* \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ be given by: $g_*(s) = g(s)$ if $g(s) \in \mathbb{N}$, and $g_*(s) = 0$ otherwise. Let \mathcal{E} be the filter generated by

$$\mathcal{D} \cup \{\{s \in I : g_*(s) > n\} : n \in \omega\}$$

Note the definition of “ $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is good” ensures that \mathcal{E} is a non-trivial filter, recalling 3.16(2).

For each $i < \mu^+$, let $\mathbf{f}_i = {}^I\{i\}$ be constantly i . Let $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{E}$ be any ultrafilter on I extending \mathcal{E} . We now ask:

Does $(\mathcal{H}(\lambda^+), \epsilon)^I/\mathcal{D}_* \models$ “there is a set b/\mathcal{D}_* with g/\mathcal{D}_* members s. t. for every $i < \mu^+$, $\mathbf{f}_i/\mathcal{D}_* \in b$ ”?

Assume towards a contradiction that it does, witnessed by b/\mathcal{D}_* for some given $b \in {}^I(\mathcal{H}(\lambda^+))$. Since \mathcal{D}_* is regular, we may assume without loss of generality that the projections to the base model are finite, i.e. that for each $s \in I$, $b[s] \in [\lambda]^{\leq g_*(s)}$.

For each $i < \mu^+$, let $B_{b,i} = \{s \in I : i \in b[s]\}$ be the set on which the constant function \mathbf{f}_i is in the projection of b . For each i , $B_{b,i} \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ as it belongs to an ultrafilter extending \mathcal{D} . Thus, since $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple, there is A_{h_i} for $h_i \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$ such that $A_{h_i} \subseteq B_{b,i}$.

Clearly, any two constant functions $\mathbf{f}_i, \mathbf{f}_j$ are everywhere distinct. For each $n < \omega$, let

$$u_n = \{i < \mu^+ : B_{b,i} \in (\mathcal{D} \cup g_*^{-1}(n))^+\}$$

Note that any such $B_{b,i}$ will contain $A_{h_{n,i}} \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ for some $h_{n,i} \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$ which includes the condition that $g = n$, i.e. the condition that b have exactly n elements.

Suppose first that for some n , $|u_n| \geq \mu^+$. By Fact 3.13, we know that since $CC(B(\mathcal{D})) = \mu^+$ by the assumption on \mathcal{G} , there are $i_1 < \dots < i_{n+1}$ in u_n such that $h := \bigcup \{h_{n,i_\ell} : 1 \leq \ell \leq n+1\} \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$. By choice of the $h_{n,i}$ we have that $A_h \cap g^{-1}(n) \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$, i.e. there is a nonempty set on which $n+1$ everywhere distinct elements each belong to a set of cardinality n , a contradiction.

Thus for each $n < \omega$, we must have $|u_n| \leq \mu$. Hence $u := \bigcup \{u_n : n < \omega\}$ has cardinality $\leq \mu$. On the other hand, if $i \in \mu^+ \setminus u$ then by definition for each $n < \omega$, $B_{b,i} \cap g_*^{-1}(\{n\}) = \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$. Hence for g , $B_{b,i} \cap \{t : g(t) \geq \omega\} = \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$. Since $g \in \mathcal{G}$ and we had assumed \mathcal{D} maximal modulo which \mathcal{G} was independent, this implies that already $B_{b,i} = \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$. Hence for any $i \in \mu^+ \setminus u$, and for any ultrafilter $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{E}$,

$$(\mathcal{H}(\lambda^+), \epsilon)^I / \mathcal{D}_* \models \text{“}\mathbf{f}_i / \mathcal{D}_* \notin b / \mathcal{D}_*\text{”}$$

We have shown that in any such ultrafilter, $g_* / \mathcal{D}_* > \aleph_0$ but there is no μ^+ -regularizing set of size $\leq g_* / \mathcal{D}_*$. This completes the proof.

(2) Same proof, since in this case we can still apply Fact 3.13. □

Remark 5.2. Compare Claim 5.1 to the main theorem of Section 7. Claim 5.1 shows that if in some point in the construction of an ultrafilter via families of independent functions, we reach a point where the CC of the remaining Boolean algebra is small, then after adding one more function, no subsequent ultrafilter can be flexible. However, this is not a fact about $CC(B(D))$ alone. Theorem 7.11 constructs a flexible, not good ultrafilter by means of a quotient: the key step there is to begin with a filter \mathcal{D} on λ such that there is a Boolean algebra homomorphism $h : \mathcal{P}(I) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$ with $h^{-1}(1) = \mathcal{D}$, where $\kappa < \lambda$. We then take the preimage of a complete ultrafilter on κ to complete the construction. This second ultrafilter is flexible, thanks to the completeness.

6. OMITTING TYPES IN ULTRAPOWERS OF THE RANDOM GRAPH

In this section we show how to prevent saturation directly in ultrapowers of the random graph. We write T_{rg} for the theory of the random graph and consider models of T_{rg} , unless otherwise stated.

Step 0. Preliminary Discussion to Theorem 6.1. In this step we assume $\text{cf}(\kappa) > \mu$.

Suppose that $\langle (I, \mathcal{D}_\alpha, \mathcal{G}_\alpha) : \alpha < \kappa \rangle$ is some continuous sequence of (λ, μ) -good triples, where the filters are increasing with α and the families of functions are decreasing with α . Suppose $\mathcal{D}_\kappa = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ is a filter (not an ultrafilter) built by such an induction and $\mathcal{G}_\kappa = \bigcap_{\alpha < \kappa} \mathcal{G}_\alpha \neq \emptyset$. Then by Fact 3.14, as $\text{cf}(\kappa) > \mu$, the limit triple $(I, \mathcal{D}_\kappa, \mathcal{G}_\kappa)$ is also $(\lambda, \leq \mu)$ -good. Write $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_\kappa$ for this set of functions which remains free.

Our strategy will be to build a barrier to saturation into any subsequent construction of an ultrafilter $\mathcal{D} \supseteq \mathcal{D}_\kappa$ by first constructing the filter \mathcal{D}_κ , in κ steps, to have a “blind spot.” We now explain what this means. Let M be any model of the random graph. For any function g from I to M and any element $a \in M$ we may define

$$A_{g,a} = \{t : M \models g(t)Ra\}$$

Then by definition of “good triple,” for each such g and a , $A_{g,a}$ belongs, in $\mathcal{P}(I)/\mathcal{D}_\kappa$. to the minimal completion of the subalgebra generated by

$$\langle f^{-1}(\{\alpha\}) : f \in \mathcal{G}, \alpha \in \text{Range}(f) \rangle$$

Since $\text{cf}(\kappa) > \mu$, for each $A_{g,a}$ this will already be true in $\mathcal{P}(I)/\mathcal{D}_\alpha$ for some $\alpha < \kappa$. Thus at each stage β of our induction we will define

$$\begin{aligned} X_\beta = \{ & g : g \text{ is a function from } I \text{ to } M \text{ and for every } a \in M \\ & \text{the set } A_{g,a} = \{t : M \models g(t)Ra\} \text{ belongs, in } \mathcal{P}(I)/\mathcal{D}_\beta, \\ & \text{to the minimal completion of the subalgebra generated by} \\ & \langle f^{-1}(\{\alpha\}) : f \in \mathcal{G}, \alpha \in \text{Range}(f) \rangle \} \end{aligned}$$

The key point of the construction is then to ensure (6.1 Step 3 item 7) that a distinguished sequence of elements of the ultrapower look alike to all $g \in X_\beta$, and moreover (in 6.1 Step 3 item 1) that the resulting triple at β is good. Since by the end of the induction *all* g belong to some X_β , we will have constructed a sequence of elements of the reduced product which is effectively indiscernible under any completion to an ultrapower. We can then directly find an omitted type in 6.1 Steps 4-5.

Theorem 6.1. *If (A) then (B) where:*

- (A) *We are given $I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G}, g_*, \lambda, \mu$ such that:*
 - (a) \mathcal{D}_0 is a regular filter on I
 - (b) $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G} \cup \{g_*\})$ is (λ, μ) -good
 - (c) $\mu^+ < \lambda$
 - (d) $\text{Range}(g_*) = \mu$
- (B) *Then there is a filter $\mathcal{D} \supseteq \mathcal{D}_0$ such that:*
 - (a) $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is (λ, μ) -good
 - (b) *if \mathcal{D}_* is any ultrafilter on I extending \mathcal{D} and $M \models T_{\mathbf{rg}}$, then M^I/\mathcal{D}_* is not μ^{++} -saturated. In particular, it is not λ^+ -saturated.*

Informally speaking, at the cost of a single function we can prevent future saturation of the theory of the random graph, thus of any unstable theory.

Proof. The proof will have several steps, within the general framework described at the beginning of this section. “Thus of any unstable theory” is immediate from the fact that $T_{\mathbf{rg}}$ is minimum among the unstable theories in Keisler’s order.

1. *Background objects.* We fix $M \models T_{\mathbf{rg}}$ of size μ given with some enumeration, and $\langle h_\epsilon : \epsilon < \mu^+ \rangle$ an independent family of functions from μ onto μ . In a slight abuse of notation, identify $\mu = \text{Range}(g_*)$ with the domain of M under the given enumeration.

2. *The blow-up of g_* .* For $\epsilon < \mu^+$, define $f_\epsilon^* = h_\epsilon \circ g_*$. Then each f_ϵ^* is a function from I to μ . Recall from (B)(b) that $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}' \setminus \{g_*\}$. Then letting $\mathcal{G}_0 = \mathcal{G} \cup \{f_\epsilon^* : \epsilon < \mu^+\}$, we have that $\mathcal{G}_0 \subseteq {}^I\mu$ is an independent family modulo \mathcal{D}_0 . [This is simply a coding trick which allows us to use a single function g_* in the statement of the Theorem.]

3. *Construction of \mathcal{D} .* By induction on $\alpha < \mu^+$ we choose a continuous sequence of triples $(I, \mathcal{D}_\alpha, \mathcal{G}_\alpha)$ so that:

- (1) $(I, \mathcal{D}_\alpha, \mathcal{G}_\alpha)$ is $(\lambda, \leq \mu)$ -good
- (2) $\beta < \alpha \implies \mathcal{D}_\beta \subseteq \mathcal{D}_\alpha$
- (3) α limit implies $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = \bigcup \{\mathcal{D}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$
- (4) $\mathcal{G}_\alpha = \mathcal{G} \cup \{f_\epsilon^* : \epsilon \in [2\alpha, \mu^+)\}$

- (5) α limit implies $\mathcal{G}_\alpha = \bigcap \{\mathcal{G}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ (follows)
(6) if $\alpha = 0$ then \mathcal{D}_α is \mathcal{D}_0
(7) if $\alpha = \beta + 1$ and $g \in X_\beta$ (see Step 0), then $B_{g,\beta} \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ where:

$$B_{g,\beta} = \{g(t)R^M f_{2\beta}^*(t) \equiv g(t)R^M f_{2\beta+1}^*(t) : t \in I \text{ and } f_{2\beta}^*(t), f_{2\beta+1}^*(t) \in M_0\}$$

- (8) if $\alpha = \beta + 1$, then the set

$$N_\beta = \{t : f_{2\beta}^*(t) \neq f_{2\beta+1}^*(t)\}$$

belongs to \mathcal{D}_α , and also for each constant function $c : I \rightarrow \mu$ the set

$$S_\beta = \{t : f_{2\beta}^*(t) > c(t)\} \cap \{t : f_{2\beta+1}^*(t) > c(t)\}$$

belongs to \mathcal{D}_α .

The induction. For $\alpha = 0$, let $\mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G}_0$ be as defined above.

For α limit, use (3) and (5), completing to a good triple, if necessary.

For $\alpha = \beta + 1$, consider the filter \mathcal{D}'_β generated by

$$\mathcal{D}_\beta \cup \{B_{g,\beta} : g \in X_\beta\} \cup N_\beta \cup S_\beta$$

Claim 6.3 ensures that $(I, \mathcal{D}'_\beta, \mathcal{G}_\beta)$ is $(\lambda, \leq \mu)$ -pre-good. Choose \mathcal{D}_β to be any filter extending \mathcal{D}'_β so that the triple $(I, \mathcal{D}_\beta, \mathcal{G}_\beta)$ is $(\lambda, \leq \mu)$ -good. This completes the inductive step.

Finally, let $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_{\mu^+}$, and by construction $\mathcal{G}_{\mu^+} = \mathcal{G}$. As explained at the beginning of the section, it follows from the cofinality of the construction that $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple.

4. Distinct parameters. Here we justify the fact that the elements $\{f_\gamma^*/\mathcal{D}_* : \gamma < \mu^+\}$ are distinct in any ultrapower M^λ/\mathcal{D}_* where $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{D}$. It suffices to show this for any pair f_γ^*, f_ζ^* .

If $\gamma = 2\beta, \zeta = 2\beta + 1$ then this is built in by Step 3, item 8.

Otherwise, γ, ζ were dealt with at different stages and so will be distinct by Fact 6.2 and Step 3, item 9.

5. An omitted type. In this step we prove that if $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{D}$ is an ultrafilter on I then M^I/\mathcal{D}_* omits the type

$$q(x) = \{xR(f_\gamma^*/\mathcal{D}_*) \text{ if } (\gamma \text{ is even}) : \gamma < \mu^+\}$$

By Step 4, the set of parameters is distinct, so q is a consistent partial type. Suppose for a contradiction that $\hat{g} \in {}^I M$ realizes q . As observed at the beginning of the proof, since the cofinality of the construction is large ($\mu^+ > \mu$) we have for free that $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple. Moreover, as $|M| = \mu < \mu^+$, for each element of the reduced product (i.e. each function $g : I \rightarrow M$) there is some $\beta = \beta_g < \mu^+$ such that for each $a \in M$, $A_{g,a}$ belongs already in $\mathcal{P}(I)/\mathcal{D}_\beta$ to the minimal completion of the subalgebra generated by $\langle f^{-1}(\{\alpha\}) : f \in \mathcal{G}, \alpha < \mu \rangle$. Let $\beta = \beta_{\hat{g}}$. By Step 3 item 7,

$$\{t \in I : \hat{g}Rf_{2\beta}^* \iff \hat{g}Rf_{2\beta+1}^*\} \in \mathcal{D}_{\beta+1} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$$

which gives the contradiction. \square

We now give Fact 6.2 and Claim 6.3 which were used in the construction. Fact 6.2 will ensure elements of the distinguished sequence built in 6.1 are distinct. In the language of order rather than equality, it is [19] VI.3.19(1) p. 362.

Fact 6.2. *Let \mathcal{G} be independent mod \mathcal{D} , and $\langle g^{-1}(t)/\mathcal{D} : t \in \mu \rangle$ a partition of $B(\mathcal{D})$ for every $g \in \mathcal{G}$ (which holds if $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple). Suppose that $g' : I \rightarrow \mu$, and $\mu^I/\mathcal{D} \models \epsilon \neq g'/\mathcal{D}$ for every $\epsilon < \mu$, and $g \in \mathcal{G}$. Then for every ultrafilter $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{D}$, $\mu^I/\mathcal{D}_* \models g/\mathcal{D}_* \neq g'/\mathcal{D}_*$.*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that

$$X = \{t \in I : g(t) = g'(t)\} \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$$

As $\{g^{-1}(\epsilon) : \epsilon < \mu\}$ is a partition of I , there would have to be $\epsilon_* < \mu$ such that $X \cap g^{-1}(\epsilon_*) \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$. Thus $\{t \in I : g'(t) = \epsilon_*\} \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$, contradiction. \square

Finally, Claim 6.3 will suffice to show that the filter built in Step 3 does not contain \emptyset . It says, roughly speaking, that if we are given a finite sequence g_0, \dots, g_{n-1} of elements of ${}^I M$ such that the interaction of each g_ℓ with M is supported by $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ in the sense described, and if $\{f_1, f_2\} \cup \mathcal{G}$ form an independent family, then we may extend D to ensure that f_1, f_2 are distinct nonstandard elements which nevertheless look alike to g_0, \dots, g_{n-1} .

Claim 6.3. *Suppose $(I, D, \mathcal{G} \cup \{f_1, f_2\})$ is a (λ, μ) -pre-good triple, $\text{Range}(f_1) = \mu = \text{Range}(f_2)$. Let M be a base model of size μ , $|M| = \{a_i : i < \mu\}$. Fix $n < \omega$ and let $g_0, \dots, g_{n-1} : I \rightarrow M$ be functions such that for every $a \in M$ and $\ell < n$ the set $\{t \in I : g_\ell(t) R^M a\}$ is supported by $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G}) \text{ mod } D$. Then for any $A_h \in \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ and any $\sigma \in [\mu]^{< \aleph_0}$ the set*

$$\begin{aligned} X := A_h \cap \{t \in I : \bigwedge_{\ell < n} g_\ell(t) R^M f_1(t) \equiv g_\ell(t) R^M f_2(t)\} \cap \\ \{t \in I : f_1(t) \neq f_2(t) \wedge (\{f_1(t), f_2(t)\} \cap \{a_i : i \in \sigma\} = \emptyset)\} \\ \neq \emptyset \quad \text{mod } D \end{aligned}$$

Proof. In any ultrapower of the random graph, the assertion

$$\begin{aligned} (\forall y_0 \dots y_{n-1})(\forall z_0, \dots, z_j)(\exists w_1 \neq w_2)(\exists \mathbf{t}_0, \dots, \mathbf{t}_{n-1} \in \{0, 1\}) \\ \left((\{z_0, \dots, z_j\} \cap \{w_1, w_2\} = \emptyset) \wedge \bigwedge_{\ell < n} (y_\ell R w_1 \equiv y_\ell R w_2 \equiv (\mathbf{t}_\ell = 1)) \right) \end{aligned}$$

will be true by Los' theorem. Thus, since $A_h \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$, it must be consistent with the nontrivial filter generated by $\mathcal{D} \cup \{A_h\}$ to choose $a, a' \in M$, $\mathbf{t}_\ell \in \{0, 1\}$ such that a, a' play the role of w_1, w_2 when we replace the y s by g s and the z s by the elements $\{a_i : i \in \sigma\}$ of M .

Now we assumed in the statement of the claim that each of the sets

$$(g_\ell R a)^{\mathbf{t}_\ell}, (g_\ell R a')^{\mathbf{t}_\ell}, \ell < n$$

are supported by $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G}) \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$. Moreover, as just shown, their intersection is nonempty $\text{mod } \langle \mathcal{D} \cup A_h \rangle$. So we may find some nontrivial $A_{h'} \in \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$, with $h \subseteq h'$, contained in that intersection $\text{mod } \mathcal{D}$. By the assumption that $\{f_1, f_2\} \cup \mathcal{G}$ is independent $\text{mod } \mathcal{D}$, we have that

$$A_{h'} \cap A_h \cap f_1^{-1}(a) \cap f_2^{-1}(a') \neq \emptyset \quad \text{mod } \mathcal{D}$$

As this set is clearly contained in the set X from the statement of the Claim, we finish the proof. \square

Remark 6.4. *Much about this argument is not specific to the theory of the random graph.*

Discussion 6.5. *In [15] we gave a result showing “decay of saturation” for non-simple theories using a combinatorial principle from [9]. It would be very useful if the construction just given could be extended to e.g. the Keisler-minimum TP_2 theory, known from Malliaris [13] as the theory T_{feq} of infinitely many equivalence relations each with infinitely many infinite classes which generically intersect. The analysis of “fundamental formulas” in [14] may be relevant.*

We conclude this section by showing:

Corollary 6.6. *If there exists μ s.t. $\mu^{++} \leq \lambda$, i.e. if $\lambda \geq \aleph_2$, then there is a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D}_* on λ such that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}_*) \geq \lambda^+$ but \mathcal{D}_* does not saturate the random graph.*

Proof. First, apply Theorem 6.1 in the case $\mu = \aleph_0$ to build \mathcal{D} as stated there, so $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is (λ, \aleph_0) -good. By Fact 3.15 and the assumption that $|\mathcal{G}| = 2^\lambda$, there is no barrier to constructing $\mathcal{D}_* \supseteq \mathcal{D}$ so that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}_*) \geq \lambda^+$. \square

Remark 6.7. *Corollary 6.6 gives a proof in ZFC of a result which we had previously shown using the existence of a measurable cardinal, see the table of implications in [15] §4.*

7. FOR κ MEASURABLE, $\lambda \geq \kappa^+$ THERE IS \mathcal{D} ON λ FLEXIBLE, NOT GOOD

In this section we prove that for $\lambda \geq \kappa^+$ and $\kappa > \aleph_0$ a measurable cardinal, there is a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on λ which is λ -flexible but not κ^{++} -good. This addresses a problem from Dow 1975 [asking whether, in our language, λ^+ -flexible implies λ^+ -good]. This complements our answer in the companion paper, [15] Theorem 6.4, which showed by taking a product of a regular, good ultrafilter on $\lambda = \lambda^\kappa$ with a κ -complete ultrafilter on κ that there is a regular \mathcal{D} on λ which is flexible but not $(2^\kappa)^+$ -good for any unstable theory. There are some analogies between the proofs, but the method developed here appears more general. We improve the gap between the cardinals, however we can say less about the source of the omitted type.

Our setup for this section will be as follows. We start with \mathfrak{B} , a complete κ^+ -c.c. Boolean algebra, $\kappa \leq \lambda$. By transfinite induction we build a filter \mathcal{D} on an index set I , $|I| = \lambda$ so that there is a surjective homomorphism $h : \mathcal{P}(I) \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ with $h^{-1}(1_{\mathfrak{B}}) = \mathcal{D}$. We can then extend \mathcal{D} to an ultrafilter by choosing some ultrafilter E on \mathfrak{B} and letting $\text{fil} = \{A \subseteq I : h(A) \in E\}$. In the main case of interest, E is θ -complete for some θ , $\aleph_0 < \theta \leq \kappa$ (necessarily measurable). Let us now give such objects a name.

Definition 7.1. Let \mathcal{K} be the class of $\mathbf{x} = (I, \lambda, \kappa, \theta, \mathcal{D}, \mathbf{h}, \mathfrak{B}, E)$ where I is a set of cardinality $\geq \lambda$, and:

- (1) \mathcal{D} is a λ -regular filter on I
- (2) \mathfrak{B} is a complete κ^+ -c.c. Boolean algebra, $\kappa \leq \lambda$.
- (3) \mathbf{h} is a homomorphism from $\mathcal{P}(I)$ onto \mathfrak{B} with $\mathcal{D} = \mathbf{h}^{-1}(1_{\mathfrak{B}})$
- (4) E is an (at least) θ -complete ultrafilter on \mathfrak{B}
- (5) if $\epsilon_* < \theta$ and $\langle a_\epsilon : \epsilon < \epsilon_* \rangle$ is a maximal antichain of \mathfrak{B} then we can find a partition $\langle A_\epsilon : \epsilon < \epsilon_* \rangle$ of I such that $\bigwedge_\epsilon \mathbf{h}(A_\epsilon) = a_\epsilon$

Recall that $\langle a_\epsilon : \epsilon < \epsilon_* \rangle$ is a maximal antichain of \mathfrak{B} when each $a_\epsilon > 0_{\mathfrak{B}}$, and $\epsilon < \zeta \implies a_\epsilon \cap a_\zeta = 0_{\mathfrak{B}}$. We will use $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$, $I_{\mathbf{x}}$, and so on to refer to objects from the tuple \mathbf{x} .

Definition 7.2. For $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}$, we define:

- (1) $\text{fil}_{\mathbf{x}} = \{A \subseteq I : h(A) \in E_{\mathbf{x}}\}$, the ultrafilter induced on I
- (2) Let $\Theta_{\mathbf{x}} =$
 $\{\theta_* : \text{there is a partition } \langle A_i : i < \theta_* \rangle \text{ of } I \text{ s.t. } \langle \mathbf{h}(A_i) : i < \theta_* \rangle \text{ is a maximal antichain of } \mathfrak{B}\}$
- (3) We say \mathbf{x} is σ -good if $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is σ -good; we say it is good if $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is λ^+ -good
- (4) We say \mathbf{x} is flexible when $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is λ -flexible.

Remark 7.3. Note that in \mathbf{x} , Definition 7.1(5), we distinguish one lower-case θ with a related but not identical meaning: if $\theta_{\mathbf{x}} = \aleph_1$, then $\aleph_0 \in \Theta_{\mathbf{x}}$.

In the next definition, we ask about the reverse cofinality of certain sets of $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ -nonstandard elements which are already $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ -nonstandard.

Definition 7.4. (On coinitiality)

- (1) For $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}$ let
 $\mathcal{F}_{\sigma, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}} = \{f \in {}^I \sigma : (i < \sigma \implies i <_{\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})} f) \text{ moreover } (i < \sigma \implies \{t \in I : f(t) > i\} \in \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}})\}$
- (2) If there exists $\delta = \text{cf}(\delta)$ and $f_\alpha \in \mathcal{F}_{\sigma, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}}$ for $\alpha < \delta$ such that:
 - $\alpha < \beta \implies f_\beta <_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}} f_\alpha$
 - if $f \in \mathcal{F}_{\sigma, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}}$ then $\bigvee_{\alpha < \delta} f_\alpha <_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}} f$
then say that $\text{lcf}_\sigma(\mathbf{x}) := \delta$. Here $\text{lcf}_\sigma(\mathbf{x})$ is the true cofinality of $(\mathcal{F}_{\sigma, \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}}, >_{\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}})$, which is not always well defined but is equal to δ if such exists. (This is not the same as $\text{lcf}_\sigma(\text{fil}_{\mathbf{x}}) = \delta$.) Below, “assume $\text{lcf}_\sigma(\mathbf{x})$ is well defined” will mean: suppose there is such a δ .
- (3) For F an ultrafilter on I , $|I| = \lambda$, and $\aleph_0 \leq \sigma \leq \lambda$ the lower cofinality of σ with respect to F , $\text{lcf}(\sigma, F)$ is the cofinality of the set of elements above the diagonal embedding of $(\sigma, <)$ in $(\sigma, <)^\lambda / F$ considered with the reverse order, i.e. the coinitiality of σ in $(\sigma, <)^\lambda / F$.

In the remainder of the section, we work towards a proof of Theorem 7.11.

First, in Claim 7.5 we show existence of a λ^+ -good, λ -regular filter \mathcal{D} with the desired map to \mathfrak{B} .

Claim 7.5. *Assume $\kappa > \aleph_0$ is a measurable cardinal, E a uniform κ -complete ultrafilter on κ , $\lambda \geq \kappa$, $\delta = \text{cf}(\delta) \in [\lambda^+, 2^\lambda]$. Then there is $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}$ such that:*

- (1) $\lambda_{\mathbf{x}} = I_{\mathbf{x}} = \lambda$
- (2) \mathfrak{B} is the Boolean algebra $\mathcal{P}(\kappa)$, $\kappa_{\mathbf{x}} = \kappa$,
- (3) $E_{\mathbf{x}} = E$, $\theta_{\mathbf{x}} = \aleph_1$
- (4) $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is a λ^+ -good, λ -regular filter on I
- (5) $\kappa \in \Theta_{\mathbf{x}}$
- (6) (if desired) $\text{lcf}(\mathbf{x}) = \delta$ (remark: can allow smaller δ but then goodness goes down)

Proof. There are three main steps.

Step 0: Setup. We begin with a $(\lambda, \lambda)^+$ -good triple $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G}_*)$ [here the $+$ means all functions have range λ as opposed to $\leq \lambda$]. That is: $\mathcal{G}_* \subseteq {}^I \lambda$ is an independent family of functions each of which has range λ , $|\mathcal{G}_*| = 2^\lambda$, \mathcal{D}_0 is a λ -regular filter on the index set I , and \mathcal{D}_0 is maximal such that the family \mathcal{G} is independent modulo \mathcal{D}_0 .

$\mathfrak{B} = \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$ is a complete κ^+ -c.c. Boolean algebra, so condition (5) will follow from the fact that \mathbf{h} is a homomorphism with range \mathfrak{B} .

If we want to ensure condition (6), we may for transparency begin with a good triple $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G}_* \cup \mathcal{F}_*)$ where $\mathcal{G}_* \subseteq {}^\lambda \lambda$, $\mathcal{F}_* \subseteq {}^\lambda \aleph_0$ and $|\mathcal{G}_*| = |\mathcal{F}_*| = 2^\lambda$. We then modify the construction below by enumerating the steps by an ordinal divisible by 2^λ and with cofinality δ , e.g. $2^\lambda \times \delta$. Enumerate \mathcal{F}_* as $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < 2^\lambda \times \delta \rangle$. At odd steps in the induction we proceed as stated below, and at even steps 2α we consume the function f_α . Since $\{f_\gamma : \gamma > \alpha\}$ will remain independent modulo \mathcal{D}_α under this modification, the sequence $\langle f_{2^\lambda \times i} : i < \delta \rangle$ will witness the desired lower cofinality. Note that the assumption $\delta \geq \lambda^+$ is important here as we may not otherwise obtain an ultrafilter.

Step 1: Setting up the homomorphism.

Let $\mathcal{G}_* = \mathcal{F} \cup \mathcal{G}$, $\mathcal{F} \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$, $|\mathcal{F}| = 2^\lambda$, and $\mathcal{G} = |\mathfrak{B}|$.

We first define several subalgebras of \mathfrak{B} :

Let $\mathcal{A}_2 = \{A \subseteq I : A \text{ is supported by } \mathcal{G} \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_0\}$. Recall that $A \subseteq I$ is supported by an independent family mod \mathcal{D}_0 if there is a partition $\{X_j : j \in J\}$ of the index set I with $j \in J \implies X_j \in \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ and such that for each $j \in J$, either $X_j \subseteq A \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_0$ or $X_j \cap A = \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_0$. Thus \mathcal{A}_2 is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{P}(I)$ which contains all $X \in \mathcal{D}_0$ as well as $\{g^{-1}(0) : g \in \mathcal{G}\}$.

Let $\langle g_a : a \in \mathfrak{B} \rangle$ enumerate \mathcal{G} .

Let \mathcal{A}_0 be the subalgebra $\{A \subseteq I : A \in \mathcal{D}_0 \text{ or } I \setminus A \in \mathcal{D}_0\}$.

Let \mathcal{A}_1 be the subalgebra generated by $\mathcal{A}_0 \cup \{g_b^{-1}(0) : b \in \mathfrak{B}\}$.

We now define several corresponding homomorphisms:

Let h_0 be the homomorphism from \mathcal{A}_0 into \mathfrak{B} given by $A \in \mathcal{D}_0 \implies h_0(A) = 1_{\mathfrak{B}}$.

Let h_1 be a homomorphism from \mathcal{A}_1 into \mathfrak{B} which extends h_0 such that $h_1(g_a^{-1}(0)) = a$.

Let h_2 be a homomorphism from \mathcal{A}_2 into \mathfrak{B} which extends h_0 ; this is possible since \mathfrak{B} is complete.

Step 2: The inductive construction. Having defined h_2 , we would like to extend \mathcal{D}_0 to a filter \mathcal{D} and h_2 to h as given by the Claim, and we have two main tasks to accomplish: first, that \mathcal{D} is λ^+ -good, and second that $h : \mathcal{P}(I) \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ satisfies $A \in \mathcal{D} \implies h(A) = 1_{\mathfrak{B}}$.

Let $\langle A_i : i < 2^\lambda \rangle$ enumerate $\mathcal{P}(I)$. Let $\langle \bar{A}_j^\times : j < 2^\lambda \rangle$ enumerate all possible multiplicative tasks, each occurring cofinally often. Recall that in order to ensure our eventual filter \mathcal{D} is good we need to ensure that any monotonic function $\pi : \mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(I)$ whose range is included in \mathcal{D} has a refinement f' which is multiplicative, i.e. $\pi(u) \cap \pi(v) = \pi(u \cup v)$. To produce the list $\langle \bar{A}_j^\times : j < 2^\lambda \rangle$, where each \bar{A}_j^\times is a sequence of

elements of $\mathcal{P}(I)$, fix in advance some enumeration of $\mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\lambda)$ and identify each monotonic $\pi : \mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\lambda) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(I)$ with its range.

Interpolating these two lists gives a master list of tasks for the construction: at odd successor stages we will deal with sets $A_i \subseteq I$, at even successor stages we deal with possible multiplicative tasks \overline{A}_j^\times . We choose $(D_\alpha, h_\alpha, \mathcal{A}_\alpha, \mathcal{F}_\alpha)$ by induction on $\alpha \in [2, 2^\lambda)$ such that:

- (1) $\mathcal{D}_2 = \{A \subseteq I : h_2(A) = 1\}$
- (2) $\langle \mathcal{D}_\alpha : \alpha \in [2, 2^\lambda) \rangle$ is increasing continuously with α , and \mathcal{D}_{2^λ} is an ultrafilter
- (3) $\langle \mathcal{F}_\alpha : \alpha \in [2, 2^\lambda) \rangle$ is decreasing continuously with α ; $\mathcal{F}_2 = \mathcal{F}$, $\alpha < \beta \implies \mathcal{F}_\alpha \supseteq \mathcal{F}_\beta$, $|\mathcal{F}_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{F}_{\alpha+1}| \leq \lambda$, $\mathcal{F}_{2^\lambda} = \emptyset$
- (4) $(I, \mathcal{D}_\alpha, \mathcal{F}_\alpha \cup \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple, meaning that the functions $\mathcal{F}_\alpha \cup \mathcal{G}$ remain independent modulo \mathcal{D}_α and \mathcal{D}_α is maximal for this property
- (5) $\mathcal{A}_\alpha = \{A \subseteq I : \text{there is } B \in \text{dom}(h_2) \text{ such that } A = B \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_\alpha\}$
- (6) $h_\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathcal{A}_\alpha, \mathfrak{B})$ and $\langle h_\alpha : \alpha \in [2, 2^\lambda) \rangle$ is increasing continuously with α
- (7) if $\alpha = 2\beta + 1$, then $A_\beta \in \mathcal{A}_\alpha$
- (8) if $\alpha = 2\beta + 2$ and $\overline{A}_\alpha^\times = \langle A_{\beta,u}^\times : u \in [\lambda]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$, and $u \in [\lambda]^{<\aleph_0} \implies A_{\beta,u}^\times \in \mathcal{D}_{2\beta+1}$, then it has a multiplicative refinement in \mathcal{D}_α

For condition (7), $\alpha = \beta + 1$: if neither A nor $I \setminus A$ is empty modulo \mathcal{D}_β (in which case we are done) apply Claim 7.6 which returns a pre-good triple $(I, \mathcal{D}', \mathcal{G} \cup (\mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus \mathcal{F}'))$, where $|\mathcal{F}'| \leq \lambda$. Let $\mathcal{F}_\alpha = \mathcal{F}_\beta \setminus \mathcal{F}'$, and without loss of generality, extend the pre-good triple returned by Claim 7.6 to a good triple $(I, \mathcal{D}_\alpha, \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F}_\alpha)$.

For condition (8), $\alpha = \beta + 2$: choose any $g \in \mathcal{F}_{\beta+1}$ and let $\mathcal{F}_\alpha = \mathcal{F}_{\beta+1} \setminus \{g\}$. Using g , we can produce a multiplicative refinement for $\langle A_{\alpha,u}^\times : u \in [\lambda]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$ while keeping $\mathcal{F}_{\beta+1} \setminus \{g\}$ independent, as in the usual construction of good filters. See for instance [19] Claim 3.4 p. 346.

Finally, we verify that the construction satisfies Definition 7.1(6) for $\theta_{\mathbf{x}} = \aleph_1$: As $\epsilon_* < \theta = \aleph_1$, without loss of generality $\epsilon_* \leq \omega$ so without loss of generality $\epsilon_* = \omega$. We can choose by induction on n , sets $A'_n \subseteq I \setminus \bigcup \{A'_m : m < n\}$ such that $\mathbf{h}(A'_n) = a_n$, and then let A_n be A'_n if $n > 0$, and $I \setminus \{A'_{1+k} : k < \omega\}$ if $n = 0$. \square

We now prove a technical claim for Claim 7.5, used to ensure (7) of the induction.

For “supported,” recall Definition 3.12 above. Note that in Claim 7.6, what is shown is that X is equivalent modulo \mathcal{D}' to a set elements of $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ which are pairwise disjoint (modulo \mathcal{D}). If desired, repeat the proof for $I \setminus X$ in place of X to explicitly obtain a partition.

Claim 7.6. *Let $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F})$ be a (λ, λ) -good triple. Let $X \subseteq I$, $X \in \mathcal{D}^+$. Then there are $\mathcal{F}' \subseteq \mathcal{F}$, $|\mathcal{F}'| \leq \lambda$ and a filter $\mathcal{D}' \supseteq \mathcal{D}$ such that $(I, \mathcal{D}', \mathcal{G} \cup (\mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{F}'))$ is a (λ, λ) -good triple, and moreover X is supported by \mathcal{G} mod \mathcal{D}' .*

Proof. Our strategy is to try to choose $A_{h_i} \in \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F})$, $\mathcal{D}_i \supseteq \mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{F}^i \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ by induction on $i < \lambda^+$, subject to the following conditions.

- (1) For each i , $A_{h_i} \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$, and either $A_{h_i} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$ or else $A_{h_i} \cap X = \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$
- (2) $j < i$ implies $A_{h_j} \cap A_{h_i} = \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$, but

$$f \in (\text{dom}(h_j) \cap \mathcal{F}) \cap (\text{dom}(h_i) \cap \mathcal{F}) \implies h_j(f) = h_i(f)$$

- (3) For each i , $\mathcal{F}^i = \{f \in \mathcal{F} : (\forall j < i)(f \notin \text{dom}(h_j))\}$
- (4) For each i , \mathcal{D}_i extends the filter generated by

$$\mathcal{D} \cup \{\{s \in I : f(s) = h_j(f)\} : j < i, f \in \text{dom}(h_j) \cap \mathcal{F}\}$$

and moreover $(I, \mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F}^i)$ is a (λ, λ) -good triple.

For $i = 0$, let $\mathcal{D}_0 = \mathcal{D}$, $\mathcal{F}^0 = \mathcal{F}$, and choose $A_{h_0} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$ by Fact 3.11.

For $i > 0$, we first describe the choice of \mathcal{D}_i . Let \mathcal{D}_i^* be the filter generated by

$$\mathcal{D} \cup \{\{s \in I : f(s) = h_j(f)\} : j < i, f \in \text{dom}(h_j) \cap \mathcal{F}\}$$

The choice of \mathcal{F}^i is determined by condition (3). Notice that by condition (2) above, it will always be the case that

$$(I, \mathcal{D}_i^*, \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F}^i)$$

is a (λ, λ) -pre-good triple. Without loss of generality, we may extend \mathcal{D}_i^* to \mathcal{D}_i which satisfies condition (4).

For the choice of A_{h_i} , the limit and successor stages are the same, as we now describe.

At stage $i < \lambda^+$, suppose we have defined \mathcal{D}_i .

Let $Y_i = \bigcup \{A_{h_j} : j < i, A_{h_j} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i\}$ and let $\mathcal{F}^i = \{f \in \mathcal{F} : (\forall j < i)(f \notin \text{dom}(h_j))\}$.

When attempting to choose A_{h_i} , one of two things may happen.

Case 1. The “remainder” is already small, meaning that

$$I \setminus Y_i = \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$$

In this case, the internal approximation to X indeed works, i.e.

$$X = \bigcup \{A_{h_j} : j < i, A_{h_j} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i\} \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$$

For each $j < i$ let h'_j be the restriction of h_j to \mathcal{G} . Then from the definition of \mathcal{D}_i ,

$$A_{h_j} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i \iff A_{h'_j} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$$

Moreover for $j < k < i$, by condition (2) above, this remains a partition:

$$A_{h_j} \cap A_{h_k} = \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_k \implies A_{h'_j} \cap A_{h'_k} = \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$$

Thus X is supported by $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G}) \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$, namely

$$X = \bigcup \{A_{h'_j} : j < i, A_{h'_j} \subseteq X \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i\} \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$$

and we set $\mathcal{D}' = \mathcal{D}_i$ and $\mathcal{F}' = \mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{F}^i$ to finish the proof.

Case 2. Not Case 1, in which case

$$I \setminus Y_i \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_i$$

so as $(I, \mathcal{D}_i, \mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F}^i)$ is a good triple we may choose $A_{h_i} \subseteq I \setminus Y_i \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$ with $h_i \in \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G} \cup \mathcal{F}^i)$, by Fact 3.11. Note that compliance with (2) is ensured by the definition of \mathcal{D}_i . This completes the inductive step at i .

Finally, suppose for a contradiction that the induction continues for all $i < \lambda^+$. Then by construction, $(I, \mathcal{D}_{\lambda^+}, \mathcal{F}^{\lambda^+} \cup \mathcal{G})$ is a (λ, λ) -good triple, and by Fact 3.13, $CC(B(\mathcal{D}_{\lambda^+})) \leq \lambda^+$. However, by the “moreover” line in Case 1, $\{A_{h_i} : i < \lambda^+\}$ is a partition of $B(\mathcal{D})$, contradiction.

Thus the induction stops (i.e. we reach Case 1) at some bounded stage $i_* < \lambda^+$. In particular, it will be the case that $|\mathcal{F}'| \leq \lambda$. This completes the proof. \square

We now bring in E , and verify that the induced filter $\text{fil}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is regular and that certain $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ -nonstandard elements are $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ -equivalent to elements which are already $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ -nonstandard.

Claim 7.7. *Assume $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}$ and $\sigma = \text{cf}(\sigma) \in \Theta_{\mathbf{x}}$. (e.g. $\sigma = \aleph_0$ for the \mathbf{x} from Claim 7.5)*

- (1) $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is a regular ultrafilter on I
- (2) If $\sigma = \text{cf}(\sigma) < \theta$
(or just $\sigma = \text{cf}(\sigma) \in \Theta_{\mathbf{x}}$: in our case, $\sigma = \aleph_0$)
then if $g \in I\sigma$ and $\bigwedge_n n <_{\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})} g$ there is $f \in I\sigma$ such that:
 - (a) $f = g \text{ mod } \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$
 - (b) $i < f \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ for every $i < \sigma$

Proof. (1) $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is an ultrafilter by Definition 7.1(3)-(4), and inherits regularity from \mathcal{D} .

(2) Let $\sigma = \aleph_0$, $g \in I\sigma$ be given, and suppose that $n \in \mathbb{N} \implies n <_{\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})} g$. For each $\epsilon < \sigma$, define $A_\epsilon = \{t \in I : g(t) < \epsilon\}$, so $\langle A_\epsilon : \epsilon < \sigma \rangle$ is a \subseteq -increasing sequence of subsets of I whose union is I . Let $a_\epsilon = \mathbf{h}(A_\epsilon)$.

If for some $\epsilon < \sigma$ we have that $a_\epsilon \in E$, then by definition $A_\epsilon \in \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$, and thus $\epsilon \geq g \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$, contradicting our assumption on g . So for all $\epsilon < \sigma$, $a_\epsilon \notin E$. Since E is a θ -complete ultrafilter on \mathfrak{B} , there is $a \in E$ such that for all $\epsilon < \sigma$, $0 <_{\mathfrak{B}} a \leq_{\mathfrak{B}} (1_{\mathfrak{B}} - a_\epsilon)$. Let $A \subseteq I$ be such that $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(A) = a$, so $\epsilon < \sigma \implies A \cap A_\epsilon = \emptyset \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$.

Since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is λ -regular, there is $g_1 \in {}^I\sigma$ such that $i < \sigma \implies i < g_1 \bmod \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ (it suffices to majorize some finite set of elements at each index). Now we can define $f \in {}^I\sigma$ by:

$$f(t) = \begin{cases} g(t) & \text{if } t \in A \\ g_1(t) & \text{if } t \in I \setminus A \end{cases}$$

Clearly f satisfies our requirements. \square

In Claim 7.8 we verify that flexibility, which we were guaranteed only for \mathcal{D} , in fact remains true for the induced ultrafilter $\text{fil}_{\mathbf{x}}$.

Claim 7.8. (1) *Assume $\aleph_0 < \theta_{\mathbf{x}}$ (as holds in Claim 7.5). If $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is a λ -flexible filter, as in Claim 7.5, then also $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is a λ -flexible ultrafilter.*

(2) *Assume that $\aleph_0 < \theta_{\mathbf{x}}$, and $\text{lcf}(\mathbf{x})$ is well defined, see above. Then $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})) = \text{lcf}_{\aleph_0}(\mathbf{x})$. Similarly for $\text{lcf}(\sigma, \text{fil}(\mathbf{x}))$ and $\text{lcf}_{\sigma}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}})$.*

Proof. (1) As in Definition 3.4, let $g \in {}^I\mathbb{N}$ be such that $n \in \mathbb{N} \implies n < g \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$. We would like to find a sequence $\langle U_\alpha : \alpha < \lambda \rangle$ of members of $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ such that $t \in I \implies g(t) \geq |\{a < \lambda : t \in U_\alpha\}|$.

Recalling that $\aleph_0 < \theta$, let f be the function corresponding to g from Claim 7.7(2). Let $A = \{t \in I : f(t) = g(t)\} \in \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$. By assumption, $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is a λ -flexible filter, so there is a sequence $\langle U'_\alpha : \alpha < \lambda \rangle$ of members of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ such that $t \in I \implies (f(t) \geq |\{a < \lambda : t \in U'_\alpha\}|)$. For each $\alpha < \lambda$, define $U_\alpha = U'_\alpha \cap A$, and $U_\alpha \in \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ as filters are closed under intersection. Finally, we verify $\langle U_\alpha : \alpha < \lambda \rangle$ is the desired regularizing set, by cases. If $t \in A$, by choice of the $\langle U'_\alpha : \alpha < \lambda \rangle$ we have that $f(t) \geq |\{a < \lambda : t \in U'_\alpha\}|$, and if $t \notin A$, $|\{\alpha : t \in U_\alpha\}| = 0 \leq g(t)$.

(2) Let σ be given. Let $\mathcal{F}_1 = \{f \in {}^I\sigma : i < \sigma \implies i < f \bmod \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}\}$, and let $\mathcal{F}_2 = \{f \in {}^I\sigma : i < \sigma \implies i < f \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})\}$. Then $\mathcal{F}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{F}_2$, and if $f_1, f_2 \in \mathcal{F}_1$ and $\mathcal{F}_1 \leq \mathcal{F}_2 \bmod \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ then $f_1 \leq f_2 \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$.

Let $\delta = \text{lcf}_{\sigma}(\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}})$ and let $\langle f_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ witness it, as in Definition 7.4. We would like to show that this same sequence witnesses the cointiality of σ modulo $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$, i.e. that the two conditions of Definition 7.4 are satisfied for $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ in place of $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$. First, since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}} \subseteq \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$, $\alpha < \beta < \delta \implies f_\beta <_{\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})} f_\alpha$. Second, for any $g \in \mathcal{F}_2$, by Claim 7.7(2) there is some $f \in \mathcal{F}_1$ such that $g = f \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$, and for some $\alpha < \delta$, $f_\alpha < f \bmod \mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$. Hence $f_\alpha \leq f = g \bmod \text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$. The sequence $\langle f_\alpha / \text{fil}(\mathbf{x}) : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ cannot be eventually constant, as then $\text{lcf}_{\sigma}(\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})) = 1$, so we are done. \square

Definition 7.9. (Goodness for a boolean algebra) *We say that the subset $X \subseteq \mathfrak{B}$, usually a filter or ultrafilter, is μ^+ -good if every monotonic function from $\mathcal{P}_{\aleph_0}(\mu) \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}$ has a multiplicative refinement, i.e. for every sequence $\langle a_u : u \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$ of members of X with $u \subseteq v \implies a_v \subseteq a_u$, there is a refining sequence $\langle b_\alpha : \alpha \in \mu \rangle$ of members of X such that for each $u \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0}$, $\mathfrak{B} \models “(\bigcap_{\alpha \in u} b_\alpha) \leq a_u”$.*

Claim 7.10. *Suppose $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}$ and E is not ρ^+ -good considered as a subset of \mathfrak{B} (e.g. $\mathfrak{B} = \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$ and $\rho = \kappa^+$ so $\rho^+ = \kappa^{++}$). Then $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is not ρ^+ -good.*

Proof. If E is not ρ^+ -good, then as in Definition 7.9 we can find a sequence $\langle a_u : u \in [\rho]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$ of members of E such that there is no refining sequence $\langle b_\alpha : \alpha < \rho \rangle$ of members of E such that for each $u \in [\rho]^{<\aleph_0}$, $y_u \leq_{\mathfrak{B}} a_u$ where $y_u := \bigcap_{\alpha \in u} b_\alpha$. Let $A_u \subseteq I$ be such that $\mathbf{h}_{\mathbf{x}}(A_u) = a_u$. Choosing A_u by induction on $|u|$, we can ensure monotonicity, i.e. that $u \subseteq v \implies A_v \subseteq A_u$. Now if $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ were ρ^+ -good, we could find a sequence $\langle B_\alpha : \alpha < \mu \rangle$ of members of $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ such that for each $u \in [\rho]^{<\aleph_0}$, $\bigcap_{\alpha \in u} B_\alpha \subseteq A_u$. But then letting $b_\alpha = \mathbf{h}(B_\alpha)$ for $\alpha < \mu$ gives a refining sequence which contradicts the choice of $\langle a_u : u \in [\rho]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$. \square

Theorem 7.11. *Assume κ is a measurable cardinal, $\kappa < \lambda$. There is \mathcal{D} such that:*

- (1) \mathcal{D} is a regular ultrafilter on λ
- (2) \mathcal{D} is flexible, i.e. λ -flexible

(3) \mathcal{D} is not κ^{++} -good

Proof. Let E be a uniform κ -complete ultrafilter on κ , which exists as κ is measurable. Let $\mathfrak{B} = \mathcal{P}(\kappa)$. Let \mathbf{x} be as in Claim 7.5. Then:

- (1) $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is an ultrafilter on $\lambda = I_{\mathbf{x}} = \lambda_{\mathbf{x}}$ as $\mathbf{x} \in \mathcal{K}$, by Claim 7.7. Since $\mathcal{D}_{\mathbf{x}}$ is a λ^+ -good λ -regular filter on λ , we have that $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is regular by Claim 7.5(3).
- (2) $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is λ -flexible by Claim 7.8.
- (3) $\text{fil}(\mathbf{x})$ is not κ^{++} -good by Claim 7.10.

This completes the proof. \square

8. FOR κ WEAKLY COMPACT \mathcal{D} MAY HAVE NO (κ, κ) -CUTS WHILE $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D})$ IS SMALL

In this section we prove, using a weakly compact cardinal κ , that it is possible to realize all (κ, κ) -pre-cuts while allowing $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0)$ to be small *thus* failing to saturate any unstable theory. In some sense, we play weak compactness against the cofinality of the construction. Throughout this section κ is weakly compact, but we will mention where we use this.

Definition 8.1. *The cardinal κ is weakly compact if for every $f : \kappa \times \kappa \rightarrow \{0, 1\}$ there is $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \kappa$, $|\mathcal{U}| = \kappa$ and $\mathbf{t} \in \{0, 1\}$ such that for all $\epsilon < \zeta$ from \mathcal{U} , $f(\epsilon, \zeta) = \mathbf{t}$.*

Fact 8.2. (see e.g. Kanamori [6] Theorem 7.8 p. 76) *If $\kappa > \aleph_0$ is weakly compact, $n < \aleph_0$ and $\rho < \kappa$, then for any $\alpha : [\kappa]^n \rightarrow \rho$ there exists $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \kappa$, $|\mathcal{U}| = \kappa$ such that $\langle \alpha(\epsilon_1, \dots, \epsilon_n) : \epsilon_1 < \dots < \epsilon_n \text{ from } \mathcal{U} \rangle$ is constant.*

Recall that $\mathcal{D}^+ = \{X \subseteq I : X \neq \emptyset \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}\}$.

We will use an existence result from our paper [17].

Remark 8.3. *For the purposes of this paper, the reader may simply take \mathcal{D} in Theorem E to be λ^+ -good; then Fact 8.4 holds by the Appendix to [17]. We will only use this quoted consequence of the definition, Fact 8.4, summarized in Remark 8.5.*

Theorem E. (Excellent filters, Malliaris and Shelah [17]) *Let $\lambda \geq \mu \geq \aleph_0$. Then there exists a (λ, μ) -good triple $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ where $|\mathcal{G}| = 2^\lambda$, $\mathcal{G} \subseteq {}^I \mu$, and \mathcal{D} is a regular, λ^+ -excellent filter \mathcal{D} on λ (thus also λ^+ -good).*

Fact 8.4. ([17] Claim 4.9) *Let \mathcal{D} be a regular, λ^+ -excellent filter on λ . Then for any sequence $\bar{A} = \langle A_u : u \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{D}^+$ which is multiplicative mod \mathcal{D} , meaning that*

$$(u, v \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0}) \implies (A_u \cap A_v = A_{u \cup v} \text{ mod } \mathcal{D})$$

there is a sequence $\bar{A}' = \langle A'_u : u \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{D}^+$ such that

- (1) $u \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0} \implies A'_u \subseteq A_u$
- (2) $u \in [\mu]^{<\aleph_0} \implies A'_u = A_u \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$
- (3) \bar{A}' is multiplicative, i.e. multiplicative modulo the trivial filter $\{\lambda\}$.

Remark 8.5. *That is, when \mathcal{D} is excellent we can upgrade “multiplicative modulo \mathcal{D} ” to “multiplicative.”*

Definition 8.6. (On cuts)

- (1) *Let \mathcal{D} be a filter on I , M a model, \mathcal{G} a family of independent functions and suppose $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a pre-good triple. Let $(\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) = (\langle a_\epsilon^1 : \epsilon < \kappa_1 \rangle, \langle a_\epsilon^2 : \epsilon < \kappa_2 \rangle)$ be a pair of sequences of elements of M^I . Say that (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) is a pre-cut mod \mathcal{D} whenever:

 - (a) $\langle a_\epsilon^1 : \epsilon < \kappa_1 \rangle$ is increasing mod \mathcal{D}
 - (b) $\langle a_\zeta^2 : \zeta < \kappa_2 \rangle$ is decreasing mod \mathcal{D}
 - (c) and $a_\epsilon^1 < a_\zeta^2 \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}$ for each $\epsilon < \kappa_1, \zeta < \kappa_2$*

- (2) Say that, moreover, (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) is a pre-cut supported by $\mathcal{G}' \subseteq \mathcal{G} \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ when it is a pre-cut $\pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ and for some $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \kappa$ unbounded in κ , and any $\epsilon < \zeta$ from \mathcal{U} , the set

$$A_{\epsilon, \zeta} = \{s \in I : \exists x(a_\epsilon^1 < a_\zeta^1 < x < a_\zeta^2 < a_\epsilon^2)\} / \mathcal{D}$$

is supported by \mathcal{G}' . That is, we can find a partition $\langle X_i : i < i(*) \rangle$ of I whose members are elements of $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G}')$ and such that for each $i < i(*)$, either $X_i \subseteq A_{\epsilon, \zeta} \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ or $X_i \cap A_{\epsilon, \zeta} = \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$.

- (3) An ultrafilter \mathcal{D}_* on I has no (κ_1, κ_2) -cuts when for some model M of the theory of linear order M^I / \mathcal{D} does, where this means that for any (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) which is a (κ_1, κ_2) -pre-cut $\pmod{\mathcal{D}_*}$, then N realizes the type $\{a_\epsilon^1 < x < a_\zeta^2 : \epsilon < \kappa_1, \zeta < \kappa_2\}$.

Observation 8.7. Let $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ be a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple and let $\langle B_{\epsilon, \zeta} : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa \rangle$ be a sequence of elements of \mathcal{D}^+ , i.e. \mathcal{D} -nonzero subsets of I . Then for each $\epsilon < \zeta < \kappa$, there exist:

- (1) a maximal antichain $\langle A_{h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n}} / \mathcal{D} : n < \omega \rangle$ of $\mathcal{P}(I) / \mathcal{D}$ such that:
- each $h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n} \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$
 - $n < m < \omega \implies A_{h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n}} \cap A_{h_{\epsilon, \zeta, m}} = \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ (hence is really empty, by the assumption on the independence of \mathcal{G})
- (2) and truth values $\langle t_{\epsilon, \zeta, n} : n < \omega \rangle$ such that for each $n < \omega$

$$A_{h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n}} \subseteq (B_{\epsilon, \zeta})^{t_{\epsilon, \zeta, n}} \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$$

In other words, $B_{\epsilon, \zeta} = \bigcup \{A_{h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n}} : n < \omega, t_{\epsilon, \zeta, n} = 1\} \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$.

Proof. Since $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple, the elements of $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ are dense in $\mathcal{P}(I) / \mathcal{D}$. Since $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ is a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple, the boolean algebra $\mathcal{P}(I) / \mathcal{D}$ has the \aleph_1 -c.c. Using these two facts, for any \mathcal{D} -nonzero $B_{\epsilon, \zeta}$, we may choose the sets and their exponents by induction on $n < \omega$. \square

Observation 8.7 can be thought of as giving a pattern on which the set $B_{\epsilon, \zeta}$ is based, so we now give a definition of when two patterns are the same; we will then apply weak compactness to show we can extract a large set \mathcal{U} of κ so that any two $\epsilon < \zeta$ from \mathcal{U} have the same associated pattern.

Definition 8.8. (Equivalent patterns) Let $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ be a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple and let $\langle B_{\epsilon, \zeta} : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa \rangle$ be a sequence of elements of \mathcal{D}^+ . For each $\epsilon < \zeta < \kappa$:

- let $\langle A_{h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n}} / \mathcal{D} : n < \omega \rangle$, $\langle t_{\epsilon, \zeta, n} : n < \omega \rangle$ be as in Observation 8.7
- let $\langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta) : i < i(\epsilon, \zeta) \rangle$ list $\bigcup \{\text{dom}(h_{\epsilon, \zeta, n} : n < \omega)\}$ in increasing order

We define an equivalence relation $E = E(\langle B_{\epsilon, \zeta} : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa \rangle)$ on $\{(\epsilon, \zeta) : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa\}$ by: $(\epsilon_1, \zeta_1) E (\epsilon_2, \zeta_2)$ iff:

- $i(\epsilon_1, \zeta_1) = i(\epsilon_2, \zeta_2)$
- $t_{\epsilon_1, \zeta_1, n} = t_{\epsilon_2, \zeta_2, n}$ for each $n < \omega$
- $\gamma(i, \epsilon_1, \zeta_1) \in \text{dom}(h_{\epsilon_1, \zeta_1, n})$ iff $\gamma(i, \epsilon_2, \zeta_2) \in \text{dom}(h_{\epsilon_2, \zeta_2, n})$
- if $\gamma(i, \epsilon_1, \zeta_1) \in \text{dom}(h_{\epsilon_1, \zeta_1, n})$ then $h_{\epsilon_1, \zeta_1, n}(\gamma(i, \epsilon_1, \zeta_1)) = h_{\epsilon_2, \zeta_2, n}(\gamma(i, \epsilon_2, \zeta_2))$

Remark 8.9. The equivalence relation just defined has at most 2^{\aleph_0} classes, since $i(\epsilon, \zeta) \leq \aleph_0$, the sequence \bar{i} is countable with each member $\{0, 1\}$ -valued, and the sequence \bar{h} is countable with each member a function whose domain and range are each a finite set of natural numbers.

Claim 8.10. Assume κ is weakly compact. Let $(I, \mathcal{D}, \mathcal{G})$ be a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple and let $\langle B_{\epsilon, \zeta} : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa \rangle$ be a sequence of elements of \mathcal{D}^+ . Then there is $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \kappa$, $|\mathcal{U}| = \kappa$ such that:

- (1) all pairs from $\{(\epsilon, \zeta) : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa \text{ are from } \mathcal{U}\}$ are E -equivalent, and moreover
- (2) for any $i < j < i(\epsilon, \zeta)$, and any $\epsilon_1 < \zeta_1, \epsilon_2 < \zeta_2$ from \mathcal{U} , the truth or falsity of “ $\gamma(i, \epsilon_1, \zeta_1) = \gamma(j, \epsilon_2, \zeta_2)$ ” depends only on the order type of $\{\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2, \zeta_1, \zeta_2\}$.

Given \mathcal{U} , we may thus speak of i , $\text{dom}(h_n)$, and $h_n(\gamma(j))$ as these depend only on the equivalence class. Note that the actual identities of the functions $\{\gamma(j, \epsilon, \zeta) : j < i\}$ do depend on ϵ, ζ , though by (2) their pattern of incidence does not.

Proof. For the first clause, by Remark 8.9, enumerate the 2^{\aleph_0} -many possible E -equivalence classes and define $f : [\kappa]^2 \rightarrow 2^{\aleph_0}$ by $(\epsilon, \zeta) \mapsto i$ when (ϵ, ζ) is in the i th class. Note that as κ is weakly compact, therefore inaccessible, the range of this function is less than κ . Thus by Fact 8.2, we have a homogeneous subset $\mathcal{U}_0 \subseteq \kappa$, $|\mathcal{U}| = \kappa$. For the second clause, define $f : [\mathcal{U}_0]^4 \rightarrow {}^{i \times i}\{0, 1\}$ and let $\mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{U}_0$, $|\mathcal{U}| = \kappa$ be a homogeneous subset. \square

The final use of weak compactness will be in the following observation, which will allow us to build the ultrafilter so that the cofinality of the construction is small while still addressing all (κ, κ) -cuts.

Observation 8.11. *Recall that $\aleph_0 < \theta = \text{cf}(\theta) < \kappa \leq \lambda$ and κ is weakly compact. Let δ be an ordinal with cofinality θ . Suppose \mathcal{D}_* is an ultrafilter on I , $|I| = \lambda$ and \mathcal{D}_* is constructed as the union of a continuous increasing chain of filters $\langle \mathcal{D}_\eta : \eta < \delta \rangle$, for δ an ordinal with cofinality θ . If (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) is a (κ, κ) -cut for \mathcal{D}_* , then there is some $\rho < \delta$ such that (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) is already a (κ, κ) -cut for \mathcal{D}_ρ .*

Moreover, if the chain begins with $\mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G}$ where $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G})$ is a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple, then if we write $\mathcal{G} = \bigcup \{\mathcal{G}_\alpha : \alpha < \delta\}$ as a union of increasing sets, then we may additionally conclude that there is $\rho < \delta$ such that (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) is a (κ, κ) -cut supported by $\mathcal{G}_\rho \bmod \mathcal{D}_\rho$. [More precisely, for some $\mathcal{U} \in [\kappa]^\kappa$, $(\bar{a}_1 \upharpoonright \mathcal{U}, \bar{a}_2 \upharpoonright \mathcal{U})$ is a (κ, κ) -cut supported by $\mathcal{G}_\rho \bmod \mathcal{D}_\rho$.]

Proof. For each $\epsilon < \zeta < \kappa$, let $A_{\epsilon, \zeta} = \{s \in I : \exists x(a_\epsilon^1 < a_\zeta^1 < x < a_\epsilon^2 < a_\zeta^2)\} \in \mathcal{D}_*$ be supported by $\mathcal{G}_{\alpha(\epsilon, \zeta)}$ where $\alpha(\epsilon, \zeta) < \delta$. (See the proof of Observation 8.7, which applies to any \mathcal{D}_0 -positive set thus any element of \mathcal{D}_* , and note that the supporting sequence of functions obtained there is countable while $\theta = \text{cf}(\theta) > \aleph_0$.) Let C be a club of δ of order-type θ , and without loss of generality $\alpha(\epsilon, \zeta) \in C$. Since κ is weakly compact and $\theta < \kappa$, there is $\mathcal{U} \in [\kappa]^\kappa$ such that α is constant on $\epsilon < \zeta$ from \mathcal{U} . \square

We now turn to the construction of the ultrafilter.

Theorem 8.12. *Let κ be weakly compact and let θ, λ be such that $\aleph_0 < \theta = \text{cf} \theta < \kappa \leq \lambda$. Then there is a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on I , $|I| = \lambda$ which has no (κ, κ) -cuts but $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) = \theta$.*

Proof. We begin with $\mathcal{G} \subseteq {}^I \mathbb{N}$, $|G| = 2^\lambda$, and \mathcal{D} so that $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G})$ a (λ, \aleph_0) -good triple and \mathcal{D}_0 is a λ^+ -excellent filter, given by Theorem E above. Let δ be an ordinal with cofinality θ divisible by 2^λ (we will use $2^\lambda \times \theta$). Let $\langle g_\alpha : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ list \mathcal{G} with no repetition. Let M be a model of the theory of linear order with universe \mathbb{N} (we will use $(\mathbb{N}, <)$).

Let $\langle (\bar{a}_1^\alpha, \bar{a}_2^\alpha) : \alpha < \delta \rangle$ enumerate all pairs of κ -sequences of elements of M^I (i.e. all potential (κ, κ) -pre-cuts) each occurring cofinally often.

We choose \mathcal{D}_α by induction on $1 \leq \alpha \leq \delta$ such that:

- (a) \mathcal{D}_α is a filter on I extending \mathcal{D}_0
- (b) $\beta < \alpha \implies \mathcal{D}_\beta \subseteq \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ and the chain is continuous, i.e. α limit implies $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = \bigcup \{\mathcal{D}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$
- (c) if $A \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ then A/\mathcal{D}_0 is supported by $\mathcal{G}_\alpha := \{g_\gamma : \gamma < 2^\lambda \alpha\}$
- (d) If $A \subseteq I$ and A/\mathcal{D} is supported by \mathcal{G}_α , then $A \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ or $I \setminus A \in \mathcal{D}_\alpha$
- (e) If $(\bar{a}_1^\alpha, \bar{a}_2^\alpha)$ is a cut $\bmod \mathcal{D}_\alpha$ hence is supported by $\mathcal{G}_\alpha \bmod \mathcal{D}_0$, then for some $b_\alpha \in {}^I M$, for every $\epsilon < \kappa$ we have that the set

$$\{s \in I : a_\epsilon^1[s] < b_\alpha[s] < a_\epsilon^2[s]\} \in \mathcal{D}_{\alpha+1}$$

hence any ultrafilter extending $\mathcal{D}_{\alpha+1}$ realizes this cut.

Before we justify this induction, note that it suffices: letting $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{D}_\delta = \bigcup \{\mathcal{D}_\alpha : \alpha < \delta\}$ be the resulting ultrafilter, we have by Observation 8.11 that \mathcal{D} realizes all (κ, κ) -pre-cuts (since each of them will be addressed at some bounded stage), and we have that $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) = \theta$ by Fact 3.15.

For $\alpha = 0$, let $\mathcal{D}_\alpha = \mathcal{D}_0$.

For α limit, without loss of generality (see §3.4 above) let \mathcal{D}_α be a maximal extension of $\bigcup \{\mathcal{D}_\beta : \beta < \alpha\}$ satisfying (a), (b), (c); it will then necessarily satisfy (d).

So let $\alpha = \beta + 1$. We consider the potential cut $(\bar{a}_1^\beta, \bar{a}_2^\beta)$, henceforth (\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) . If for some $\epsilon, \zeta < \kappa$ the set $A_{\epsilon, \zeta} = \{s \in I : \exists x(a_\epsilon^1 < a_\zeta^1 < x < a_\zeta^2 < a_\epsilon^2)\} \notin \mathcal{D}_\beta$, then proceed as in the limit case.

Otherwise, this stage has several steps.

Step 1: Fixing uniform templates. Working $\text{mod } \mathcal{D}_0$ (which recall is an excellent therefore good filter), each $A_{\epsilon, \zeta} = A_{\epsilon, \zeta}^\beta$ is supported by $\mathcal{G}_\beta \text{ mod } \mathcal{D}_0$, and is in \mathcal{D}_0^+ . Thus applying Claim 8.10 to $\langle A_{\epsilon, \zeta}^\beta : \epsilon < \zeta < \kappa \rangle$, let $\mathcal{U}_\beta \in [\kappa]^\kappa$ be a homogeneous sequence satisfying (1)-(2) of Claim 8.10 and let $i = i(\beta)$, $\text{dom}(h_n^\beta)$, $h_n^\beta(\gamma(i))$, and so forth be the associated data, which we may informally call patterns or “templates”. For clarity, we write each $\gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta)$ [note: recall that these list the functions supporting $A_{\epsilon, \zeta}$ in increasing order] as $\gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta)$ to emphasize the stage in the construction.

Now, these “templates” are given for each of the sets $A_{\epsilon, \zeta}$, for *pairs* $\epsilon < \zeta$ from \mathcal{U} . Stepping back for a moment, we would ultimately like to realize the given cut. We have in hand a distribution of the type in which $\varphi(x; a_\epsilon^1, a_\epsilon^2) = a_\epsilon^1 < x < a_\epsilon^2$ is sent to $A_\epsilon = \{s \in I : \exists x(a_\epsilon^1 < x < a_\epsilon^2)\}$, and so we will eventually want to look for a multiplicative distribution in which each A_ϵ is refined to a smaller set. Roughly speaking, our strategy will be to choose a refinement for A_ϵ by analyzing the limiting behavior of the templates for $A_{\epsilon, \zeta}$ as $\zeta \rightarrow \kappa$. The hypothesis of weak compactness will give us enough leverage to do this, by revealing strongly uniform behavior within any such sequence. Recall that in light of Claim 8.10, what changes with ζ is the actual identity of the sequence of functions $\langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : i < i_\beta \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\beta$.

Step 2: “Limit” sequences from the templates. For each $\epsilon \in \mathcal{U}$, we thus have a κ -sequence of countable sequences

$$\langle \langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : i < i_\beta \rangle : \zeta \in \mathcal{U} \rangle$$

Looking ahead, we will want to choose the κ th row of this sequence, $\langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta) : i < i_\beta \rangle$ in a natural way. [The choice will be justified in Steps 3-4.] We first observe that Claim 8.10(2) has strong consequences:

- (i) Fixing $\epsilon \in \mathcal{U}$, the sequence $\langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : \epsilon < \zeta \text{ from } \mathcal{U} \rangle$ is either constant or else any two of its elements are distinct, and
- (ii) if for some $i_1 \neq i_2$, $\zeta_1 \neq \zeta_2$ we have $\gamma(i_1, \epsilon, \zeta_1, \beta) = \gamma(i_2, \epsilon, \zeta_2, \beta)$ then both sequences $\langle \gamma(i_1, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : \epsilon < \zeta \text{ from } \mathcal{U} \rangle$ and $\langle \gamma(i_2, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : \epsilon < \zeta \text{ from } \mathcal{U} \rangle$ are eventually equal to the same value and thus, by (i), everywhere constant.
- (iii) For for $i_1, i_2, \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ we have that:
there exist $\zeta_1, \zeta_2 > \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ such that

$$\gamma_1(i_1, \epsilon_1, \zeta_1, \beta) = \gamma_1(i_1, \epsilon_1, \zeta_2, \beta) = \gamma_1(i_2, \epsilon_2, \zeta_1, \beta) = \gamma_1(i_2, \epsilon_2, \zeta_2, \beta)$$

if and only if

for all $\zeta > \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$, $\gamma(i_1, \epsilon_1, \zeta, \beta) = \gamma(i_2, \epsilon_2, \zeta, \beta)$.

We may therefore choose ordinals $\langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta) : \epsilon \in \mathcal{U}, i < i(\beta) \rangle$, such that:

- (1) if $i < i(\beta)$, $\epsilon \in \mathcal{U}$ and $\gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta_1, \beta) = \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta_2, \beta)$ whenever $\zeta_2 > \zeta_1 > \epsilon$ are from \mathcal{U} , then $\gamma(i, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta) = \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta)$ whenever $\zeta > \epsilon$ is from \mathcal{U}
- (2) if $i < i(\beta)$, $\epsilon \in \mathcal{U}_\beta$ and $\gamma(i, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta)$ is not defined by clause (1), then $\gamma(i, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta) \in [2^\lambda \beta, 2^\lambda \alpha)$, i.e. in $\mathcal{G}_\alpha \setminus \mathcal{G}_\beta$, subject to:
- (3) if $\epsilon_1, \epsilon_2 \in \mathcal{U}$ and $i_1, i_2 < i(\beta)$ then $\gamma(i_1, \epsilon_1, \kappa, \beta) = \gamma(i_2, \epsilon_2, \kappa, \beta)$ iff $\gamma(i_1, \epsilon_1, \zeta, \beta) = \gamma(i_2, \epsilon_2, \zeta, \beta)$ for all $\zeta > \epsilon_1, \epsilon_2$ from \mathcal{U}_β .

For each $\epsilon \in \mathcal{U}$, let $h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}$ be defined in the obvious way, i.e. as the template functions considered over the countable sequence $\{\gamma(i, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta) : i < i_\beta\}$. Then set

$$A_{\epsilon, \kappa}^\beta = \bigcup \{A_{h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}} : \mathbf{t}_{n, \beta} = 1\}$$

For each finite $u \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ let

$$B_u = \{t \in I : M \models (\exists x) \left(\bigwedge_{\epsilon \in u} a_1^\epsilon[t] < x < a_2^\epsilon[t] \right)\}$$

and let

$$B'_u = \bigcap \{A_{\epsilon, \kappa}^\beta : \epsilon \in u\}$$

With these definitions in hand, we turn to Step 3.

Step 3: $B_u \supseteq B'_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$.

In this step we verify that for each $u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}$, $B_u \supseteq B'_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$. Why? Simply because of the uniformity of the templates, the choice at κ and the independence of \mathcal{G} . Informally, the sequence of sequences in Step 2 was \emptyset -indiscernible in the Boolean algebra $\mathcal{P}(I)/\mathcal{D}_0$, and the generic choice in Step 2 added a κ th element (sequence) to this sequence.

More specifically, it suffices that for $u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}$,

$$(**) \left(B'_u := \bigcap_{\epsilon \in u} A_{\epsilon, \kappa}^\beta \subseteq B_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0} \right) \iff \left(\bigcap_{\epsilon \in u} A_{\epsilon, \zeta}^\beta \subseteq B_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0} \text{ for sufficiently large } \zeta \right)$$

Why does (**) suffice for Step 3? Because the right-hand side will always hold: fix $u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}$, let $\zeta > \max u$ and recall the definition of $A_{\epsilon, \zeta}^\beta$ from the beginning of the inductive proof.

Details: the case $|u| = 1$. Here we justify why “continuing the indiscernible sequence” retains the right relationship to B_u ; all key ideas of the proof appear in this notationally simplest case. Suppose that $u = \{\epsilon\}$ for some $\epsilon \in \mathcal{U}$. By definition of $A_{\epsilon, \kappa}^\beta$, it will suffice to show that $\mathbf{t}_{n, \beta} = 1 \implies A_{h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}}$. Fix some such n .

Let us recall the picture. We have a sequence of countable sequences,

$$\langle \langle \gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : i < i_\beta \rangle : \zeta \in \mathcal{U} \cup \{\kappa\} \rangle$$

or if the reader prefers, an $i_\beta \times \kappa$ -array, whose elements are functions from \mathcal{G} . We know from Step 2 that this array is strongly uniform in various ways: for instance, the elements in each column $\{\gamma(i, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta) : \zeta \in \mathcal{U} \cup \{\kappa\}\}$ are either pairwise equal or pairwise distinct.

The function $h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta} \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$ under consideration assigns finitely many elements of row κ , say the elements with indices $\{i_1, \dots, i_\ell\} \subseteq i_\beta$ [which are, themselves, functions belonging to \mathcal{G}] specific integer values $\{m_1, \dots, m_\ell\} \subseteq \mathbb{N}$. Since the domain of $h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}$ is \mathcal{G} , rather than i_β , it will simplify notation to define a row function $\mathcal{R} : \mathcal{U} \cup \{\kappa\} \rightarrow \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ which, to each row ζ in the array, assigns the set $A_{h_{n, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta}}$.

We make a series of observations.

(1) By construction, for each $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{R}(\zeta) \subseteq B_{\{\epsilon\}} \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$.

Suppose that (1) fails for $\mathcal{R}(\kappa)$, that is,

$$X := \{s \in I : s \in \mathcal{R}(\kappa), s \notin B_{\{\epsilon\}}\} \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$$

As $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple, $\text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$ is dense in $(\mathcal{D}_0)^+$, and there is some $Y \in \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$, $Y \subseteq X \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$. Let $h_Y \in \text{FI}(\mathcal{G})$ be such that $A_{h_Y} = Y$.

(2) Without loss of generality, since $Y \subseteq \mathcal{R}(\kappa) = A_{h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}}$, we may assume that any functions in the domain of $h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}$ are in the domain of h_Y (and that on their common domain, $h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta}$ and h_Y agree). There are two cases.

Case 1: There is some $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $\mathcal{R}(\zeta) \cap Y \neq \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$. This contradicts (1).

Case 2: Not case 1, that is, for every $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{R}(\zeta) \cap Y = \emptyset \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$. Notice that:

(3) As $\{\mathcal{R}(\zeta) : \zeta \in \mathcal{U}\} \cup \{Y\} \subseteq \text{FI}_s(\mathcal{G})$, the only way this can happen is if there is an explicit contradiction in the corresponding functions, i.e if for each $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$ there is $f \in \text{dom}(h_{n, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta}) \cap \text{dom}(h_Y)$ and $h_{n, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta}(f) \neq h_Y(f)$.

The functions in $\text{dom}(h_Y)$ have one of three sources:

- (i) elements of \mathcal{G}_β which already belong to $\text{dom}(h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta})$, and thus also to each $\text{dom}(h_{n, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta})$, by the construction in Step 2
- (ii) elements of \mathcal{G}_β which do not belong to $\text{dom}(h_{n, \epsilon, \kappa, \beta})$, and thus to no more than one $\text{dom}(h_{n, \epsilon, \zeta, \beta})$ by the construction in Step 2
- (iii) elements of $\mathcal{G} \setminus \mathcal{G}_\beta$

By the choice of row κ in Step 2, for all $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$, $h_{n,\epsilon,\kappa,\beta}$ and $h_{n,\epsilon,\zeta,\beta}$ agree on functions from \mathcal{G}_β . Since h_Y is compatible with $h_{n,\epsilon,\kappa,\beta}$ by construction (2), there can be no incompatibility with $h_{n,\epsilon,\zeta,\beta}$ on functions of type (i), and since $\text{dom}(h_{n,\epsilon,\zeta,\beta}) \subseteq \mathcal{G}_\beta$ by inductive hypothesis, neither will there be an incompatibility with (iii). As noted, each conflict of type (ii) rules out at most one $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$. Since $\text{dom}(h_Y)$ is finite, it must be that the instructions $h_{n,\epsilon,\zeta,\beta} \cup h_Y$ are compatible for all but finitely many ζ . Thus for all but finitely many $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{R}(\zeta) \cap Y \neq \emptyset$ by (3).

We have shown that if $\mathcal{R}(\kappa) \not\subseteq B_{\{\epsilon\}}$, then for some (in fact, nearly all) $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{R}(\zeta) \not\subseteq B_{\{\epsilon\}} \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$, contradicting (1).

Conversely, if for more than finitely many $\zeta \in \mathcal{U}$, $\mathcal{R}(\zeta) \not\subseteq B_{\{\epsilon\}} \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$ this will be reflected in the functions of type (i), so inherited by $\mathcal{R}(\kappa)$. This completes the proof.

The case $|u| > 1$. The argument for $|u| > 1$ involves more notation, but no new ideas, since condition (3) of Step 2 guarantees that we have the same level of uniformity across finitely many ϵ -sequences.

Step 4: A multiplicative refinement. In this step we tie up loose ends, realize the type and finish the inductive definition of \mathcal{D}_α . We make a sequence of assertions.

First, the sequence $\langle B'_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle \subseteq (\mathcal{D}_0)^+$ is multiplicative.

Second, for each $u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}$, $B_u \supseteq B'_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$, by Step 3.

Third, by definition of the sets B'_u , recalling the fact that $(I, \mathcal{D}_0, \mathcal{G})$ is a good triple, we have that $\mathcal{D}_\beta \cup \{B'_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}\}$ generates a filter.

However, this is not yet enough: a multiplicative refinement must be genuinely contained inside the original sequence, rather than simply contained $\pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$. So let us define a third sequence

$$\langle B''_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle, \text{ where } u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \implies B''_u = B_u \cap B'_u$$

We have transferred the problem: now, on one hand (1) $B''_u \subseteq B_u$ (without “ $\pmod{\mathcal{D}}$ ”), while on the other hand (2) $\langle B''_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$ is multiplicative $\pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$.

As we chose \mathcal{D}_0 to be λ^+ -excellent, by Fact 8.4, there is $\langle B^*_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle \subseteq \mathcal{D}^+$ refining $\langle B''_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$, which is indeed multiplicative, and which satisfies $B^*_u = B''_u = B'_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}}$. A fortiori this fourth sequence refines the original distribution, $\langle B_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0} \rangle$.

Now we finish. Let \mathcal{D}'_α be the filter generated by $\mathcal{D}_\beta \cup \{B^*_u : u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}\}$. Since for each $u \in [\mathcal{U}]^{<\aleph_0}$, $B^*_u = B'_u \pmod{\mathcal{D}_0}$, this is a (nontrivial) filter. Any ultrafilter extending \mathcal{D}'_α will realize the cut $(\bar{a}_1, \bar{a}_2) = (\bar{a}_1^\beta, \bar{a}_2^\beta)$, since its distribution has a multiplicative refinement. (By transitivity of linear order and the fact that \mathcal{U} is cofinal in κ , there is no loss in realizing the cut restricted to \mathcal{U} .)

Finally, as before, let \mathcal{D}_α be a maximal extension of \mathcal{D}'_α satisfying (a), (b), (c); it will then necessarily satisfy (d). This completes the inductive step, and thus the proof. \square

8.1. Discussion. In the remainder of this section, we discuss some variants of Theorem 8.12.

Remark 8.13. *The hypothesis “ κ is weakly compact” in Theorem 8.12 was used in two key places:*

- (1) *to extract a very uniform subsequence, Claim 8.10*
- (2) *to ensure that each cut was supported at some bounded stage in the construction, Observation 8.11*

We may wish to avoid large cardinal hypotheses, which we can do using the following polarized partition relation (of course, the result will no longer be about symmetric cuts).

Definition 8.14. [4] *The polarized partition relation*

$$\left(\begin{array}{c} \kappa_1 \\ \kappa_2 \end{array} \right) \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} \kappa_1 \\ \kappa_2 \end{array} \right)_{2^{\aleph_0}}^{(1,1)}$$

holds when for every coloring of $\{(\alpha, \beta) : \alpha < \kappa_1, \beta < \kappa_2\}$ by at most 2^{\aleph_0} -many colors, there exist $X \in [\kappa_1]^{\kappa_1}, Y \in [\kappa_2]^{\kappa_2}$ such that $\{(\alpha, \beta) : \alpha \in X, \beta \in Y\}$ is monochromatic.

Fact 8.15. [4] *Suppose κ_1, κ_2 are regular and that $2^{\aleph_0} < 2^{\kappa_1} < \kappa_2$. Then*

$$\begin{pmatrix} \kappa_1 \\ \kappa_2 \end{pmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \kappa_1 \\ \kappa_2 \end{pmatrix}_{2^{\aleph_0}}^{(1,1)}$$

Conclusion 8.16. *Suppose $\kappa_1, \kappa_2 \leq \lambda$ satisfy the hypotheses of Fact 8.15 and that $\theta = \text{cf}(\theta) \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$. Then there is a regular ultrafilter \mathcal{D} on I , $|I| = \lambda$ which has no (κ_1, κ_2) -cuts but $\text{lcf}(\aleph_0, \mathcal{D}) = \theta$.*

Proof. Suppose we want to ensure realization of all (κ_1, κ_2) -cuts. We proceed just as in the proof of Theorem 8.12, with the following two changes corresponding to the two parts of Remark 8.13. The polarized partition relation will allow us to extract a cofinal sub-cut in accordance with condition (1), as by Remark 8.9 there are only continuum many equivalence classes. It will likewise allow us to carry out the argument of Observation 8.11 whenever the given $\theta \leq 2^{\aleph_0}$; note that without the stronger assumption of weak compactness, it is no longer sufficient to assume $\theta < \kappa$. \square

In a paper in preparation [16], we investigate further the set of possible cofinalities of cuts in ultrapowers of linear order.

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