

IS $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ A SUBALGEBRA?

ALAN DOW AND ILIJAS FARAH

ABSTRACT. We consider the question of whether $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a subalgebra whenever it is a quotient of a Boolean algebra by a countably generated ideal. This question was raised privately by Murray Bell. We obtain two partial answers under the open coloring axiom. Topologically our first result is that if a zero-dimensional compact space has a zero-set mapping onto βN , then it has a regular closed zero-set mapping onto βN . The second result is that if the compact space has density at most ω_1 , then it will map onto βN if it contains a zero-set that maps onto βN .

1. INTRODUCTION

As mentioned in the abstract, Murray Bell raised the following question: if a compact zero-dimensional space has a zero-set which maps onto βN , must the space map onto βN ? It was proved in [Dow97] that a negative answer follows from the Continuum Hypothesis (see also [vM01] for a simpler proof of a stronger result). In this paper, we obtain partial positive answers under the Open Coloring Axiom.

The question can be cast in Boolean algebraic language as follows. If I is a countably generated ideal of a Boolean algebra B , and if B/I contains $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$, must B itself contain $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$? The following definition will be useful in formulating our partial result and was introduced in [Dow97].

Definition 1.1. Let B be a Boolean algebra. Say that a family $A \subset B$ is *separated* from a family C if there is a $b \in B$ such that $a \leq b$ for all $a \in A$ and $b \wedge c = 0$ for all $c \in C$. We will say that a family A is *completely separated* if for each $C \subset A$, $A \setminus C$ is separated from C .

We will prove that if OCA holds, then a Boolean algebra B will have an infinite completely separated family if it has a countably generated ideal I such that B/I contains $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$. The examples constructed in [Dow97, vM01] show that this is not true if CH is assumed. Another question suggests itself here: does it suffice to just assume that B/I has an infinite completely separated family? In the third section we prove that OCA provides a positive answer to Bell's question if the space we start with has a dense subset of cardinality at most ω_1 .

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Dedicated to the memory of Murray Bell.

2. EXTENDING TO REGULAR CLOSED UNDER OCA

Recall that OCA is the Open Coloring Axiom as formulated in [Tod89]. By $[X]^2$ we denote the *reduced square* of X , which is the set of all unordered pairs of elements of X . To every $Y \subseteq [X]^2$ naturally corresponds a symmetric subset of X^2 disjoint from the diagonal. If X is a topological space then on the reduced square we consider the topology consisting of all sets that correspond to open subsets (in the product topology) of X^2 . The statement OCA says:

if X is separable and metrizable and if $[X]^2 = K_0 \cup K_1$, where K_0 is open, then *either* X has an uncountable K_0 -homogeneous subset Y or X is the union of countably many K_1 -homogeneous subsets.

In Theorem 3.6 we will show that if \mathcal{B} is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$ and \mathcal{I} is a countably generated ideal on \mathcal{B} such that \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{I} contains $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$, then \mathcal{B} contains $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ in a very strong sense. Our next result applies to Boolean algebras which are not necessarily subalgebras of $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$.

Theorem 2.1 (OCA). *If B is a Boolean algebra and $I \subset B$ is a countably generated ideal such that $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ embeds into the quotient algebra B/I , then B has an infinite completely separated family.*

Proof. Since I is countably generated, we may choose an increasing sequence $\{c_n : n \in \omega\}$ of members of I which generates I . Since $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ embeds into B/I , there is an embedding of $\mathcal{P}(2^{<\omega})$ into B/I as well. For each $a \subset 2^{<\omega}$, let \tilde{a} be a member of B , so that $a \mapsto \tilde{a}/I$ is an embedding of $\mathcal{P}(2^{<\omega})$ into B/I . Enumerate $2^{<\omega}$ as s_n ($n \in \omega$). By recursively replacing $\{s_n\}$ with $\{s_n\} \setminus \bigvee_{i < n} \{s_i\}$, we may assume that for $s, t \in 2^{<\omega}$

$$\widetilde{\{s\}} \wedge \widetilde{\{t\}} \neq 0_B \text{ if and only if } s = t.$$

Assume for a moment there are infinitely many s for which there is n_s satisfying $\widetilde{\{s\}} \wedge (c_m \setminus c_{n_s}) = 0_B$ for all $m \geq n_s$. Then for $b \leq \widetilde{\{s\}} \setminus c_{n_s}$ we have $b \in I$ if and only if $b = 0_B$. And therefore $\widetilde{\{s\}} \setminus c_{n_s}$ form an infinite completely separated family, as witnessed by \tilde{a} ($a \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$).

We can therefore assume that for each s and every n there is $m \geq n$ such that $\widetilde{\{s\}} \wedge (c_m \setminus c_n)$ is nonzero. Find an increasing sequence $\{n_i : i \in \omega\} \subset \omega$ such that for every s and all $i \geq |s|$ the element

$$x(s, i) = \widetilde{\{s\}} \wedge (c_{n_{i+1}} \setminus c_{n_i})$$

is nonzero. By replacing c_i with c_{n_i} we may assume for simplicity that $n_i = i$ for all i , and therefore

$$x(s, n) = \widetilde{\{s\}} \wedge (c_{n+|s|+1} \setminus c_{n+|s|}).$$

Then we have

- (1) $x(s, n) \wedge x(t, m) \neq 0_B$ if and only if $(s, n) = (t, m)$.
- (2) $x(s, n) \wedge c_m = 0_B$ if $m \leq |s|$.

For each $f \in 2^\omega$, let

$$a_f = \{f \upharpoonright n : n \in \omega\}.$$

Note that for each $s = f \upharpoonright n$, there is an m so that $x(s, k) \leq \tilde{a}_f$ for all $k \geq m$. In addition, for each $b \subset a_f$ and each $s \in a_f$, there is an m so that

- (3) if $s \in b$ then $x(s, k) \leq \tilde{b}$ for all $k \geq m$

(4) if $s \notin b$ then $x(s, k) \wedge \tilde{b} = 0_B$ for all $k \geq m$.

Now we will try to show that there is an $f \in 2^\omega$, an infinite $a \subset a_f$, and an $h \in \omega^\omega$ such that $\{x(s, h(n)) : n \in a, \text{ and } s = f \upharpoonright n\}$ is completely separated. In actual fact, it could be proved that

$$\{\widetilde{\{s\}} \setminus c_{h(n)} : n \in a \text{ and } s = f \upharpoonright n\}$$

is completely separated, but this fact will not be used.

We will use Velickovic's OCA approach (as in [Vel93]). Let \mathfrak{X} denote the family of all pairs (a, b) of infinite sets $b \subset a \subset 2^{<\omega}$ such that there is an f with $a \subset a_f$. Clearly then f is unique and we will use the notation f_a and f_b to denote it. We will put a pair $\{(a, b), (c, d)\} \subset \mathfrak{X}$ into a set K_0 just in case the following three conditions hold:

- (1) $f_a \neq f_c$;
- (2) $b \cap c = d \cap a$;
- (3) there is a pair (s, n) such that
 - (a) $x(s, n) \leq \tilde{a} \wedge \tilde{c}$
 - (b) exactly one of $\tilde{b} \wedge x(s, n)$ and $\tilde{d} \wedge x(s, n)$ is 0_B .

Claim 1. There is no uncountable $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ such that $[\mathcal{Y}]^2 \subseteq K_0$.

Proof of Claim. Suppose that $\mathcal{Y} \subseteq \mathfrak{X}$ is uncountable and K_0 -homogeneous. Set

$$Y = \bigcup \{b : (\exists a) (a, b) \in \mathcal{Y}\}.$$

From the fact that \mathcal{Y} is K_0 -homogeneous it follows that for each $(a, b) \in \mathcal{Y}$ we have $Y \cap a = b$. Let us consider the element \tilde{Y} of B . For each $(a, b) \in \mathcal{Y}$, there is an $n_{(a,b)}$ such that $(\tilde{Y} \cap \tilde{a}) \Delta \tilde{b}$ is contained in $c_{n_{(a,b)}}$. Fix any n so that $n = n_{(a,b)}$ for an uncountable subset \mathcal{Y}' of \mathcal{Y} . There are only finitely many (s, m) such that $x(s, m) \wedge c_n$ is not zero. We may assume that for each such (s, m) , either \tilde{b} meets $x(s, m)$ for each $(a, b) \in \mathcal{Y}'$ or \tilde{b} is disjoint from $x(s, m)$ for each $(a, b) \in \mathcal{Y}'$. Now select distinct (a, b) and (c, d) from \mathcal{Y}' . Since $\{(a, b), (c, d)\} \in K_0$, there is a pair (s, m) such that $x(s, m) \leq \tilde{a} \wedge \tilde{c}$ and exactly one of \tilde{b} and \tilde{d} meets $x(s, m)$. By our second reduction of \mathcal{Y}' it follows that $x(s, m)$ is disjoint from c_n . Since $(\tilde{Y} \wedge \tilde{a}) \setminus c_n = \tilde{b} \setminus c_n$, we have $\tilde{Y} \wedge x(s, m) = \tilde{b} \wedge x(s, m)$, and since $(\tilde{Y} \wedge \tilde{c}) \setminus c_n = \tilde{d} \setminus c_n$, we have $\tilde{Y} \wedge x(s, m) = \tilde{d} \wedge x(s, m)$, a contradiction. \square

Consider the following topology on \mathfrak{X} . An open set $[\varphi]$ is obtained by specifying a function, φ , from a finite set $F \subset 2 \times 2^{<\omega} \times \omega$ into 2. Given such a φ with domain F , a pair (a, b) is a member of $[\varphi]$ if the following hold:

- (i) for each $(0, s, 0) \in F$, $s \in a$ if and only if $\varphi(0, s, 0) = 1$,
- (ii) for each $(1, s, 0) \in F$, $s \in b$ if and only if $\varphi(1, s, 0) = 1$,
- (iii) for each $(0, s, n) \in F$, with $n \geq 1$, $x(s, n) \leq \tilde{a}$ if and only if $\varphi(0, s, n) = 1$.
- (iv) for each $(1, s, n) \in F$, with $n \geq 1$, $0 \neq \tilde{b} \wedge x(s, n)$ if and only if $\varphi(1, s, n) = 1$.

This results in a separable metric topology on \mathfrak{X} and we may note that K_0 is an open subset of the square.

Claim 2. If there are \mathcal{Y}_n ($n \in \omega$) such that $\mathfrak{X} = \bigcup_n \mathcal{Y}_n$ and $[\mathcal{Y}_n]^2 \cap K_0 = \emptyset$ for all n , then there is an infinite completely separated subset of B .

Proof of Claim. Assume the contrary, that B contains no infinite completely separated sequence. For each k , let Y_k be a countable dense subset of \mathcal{Y}_k with respect to the above mentioned topology. Fix any $g \in 2^\omega$ such that $g \neq f_a$ for all $(a, b) \in \bigcup_k Y_k$. For each $n \in \omega$, let $s_n = g \upharpoonright n$.

Recursively construct an increasing sequence $\langle n_i : i \in \omega \rangle$. Let $n_0 = 0$ and suppose that $\langle n_i : i \leq k \rangle$ has been defined. For each $i \leq k$ and each $b' \subset a' \subset \{s_j : j < n_k\}$, fix, if possible, a pair $(a, b) \in Y_i$ such that $a' = a \cap \{s_j : j < n_k\}$ and $b' = b \cap \{s_j : j < n_k\}$. Thus, we have chosen some finite set of pairs from $\bigcup\{Y_i : i \leq k\}$. Fix n_{k+1} large enough so that $g \upharpoonright n_{k+1} \neq f_a \upharpoonright n_{k+1}$ for each a from one of these finitely many pairs.

Set $A = \bigcup\{[n_k, n_{k+1}) : k \text{ is even}\}$ and $a = \{s_j : j \in A\}$. Fix any function $h_0 \in \omega^\omega$ such that for each $n \in A$ and each $m > h_0(n)$ we have $x(s_n, m) \leq \tilde{a}$.

For each $h \geq h_0$, fix an infinite $J_h \subset A$ such that $A_h = \{x(s_n, h(n)) : n \in J_h\}$ is not separated from $C_h = \{x(s_n, h(n)) : n \in A \setminus J_h\}$. Now temporarily set $b_h = \{s_n : n \in J_h\}$ and consider \tilde{b}_h . It follows that at least one of \tilde{b}_h and $\tilde{a} \setminus \tilde{b}_h$ meets an infinite subset of each of A_h and C_h . If it is the former, then leave b_h as it is, if the latter, then reassign b_h to $a \setminus b_h$. In either case, it follows that the set

$$z_h = \{s \in a \setminus b_h : \tilde{b}_h \wedge x(s, h(|s|)) \neq 0_B\}$$

is infinite.

For each h , there is an i such that (a, b_h) is a member of \mathcal{Y}_i . Therefore there is an i , such that the family of strictly increasing h for which $(a, b_h) \in \mathcal{Y}_i$ is dominating mod finite in ω^ω .

Claim 3. There is an m such that for each ℓ , there is an h such that $(a, b_h) \in \mathcal{Y}_i$, $h(m) \geq \ell$, and such that $s_m \in z_h$.

Proof of Claim. Otherwise, we can define, for each m , $f(m)$ so that for h with $(a, b_h) \in \mathcal{Y}_i$, either $s_m \notin z_h$ or $h(m) < f(m)$. Having defined such an f , choose h with $(a, b_h) \in \mathcal{Y}_i$ so that there is an m' such that $f(m) < h(m)$ for all $m \geq m'$. Since z_h is infinite, there is an $m \geq m'$ such that $s_m \in z_h$. Obviously this contradicts the choice of f . \square

Fix any m as in the Claim. Choose a family $\{h_\ell : \ell \in \omega\}$ such that, for each ℓ , $s_m \in z_{h_\ell}$, $h_\ell(m) \geq \ell$, and $(a, b_{h_\ell}) \in \mathcal{Y}_i$. (We shall write b_ℓ for b_{h_ℓ} from now on.) By passing to a subsequence and re-enumerating, we can assume that $b_k \cap \{s_j : j \leq \ell\} = b_\ell \cap \{s_j : j \leq \ell\}$ for each $k \geq \ell$.

Fix the minimal odd k such that $m < n_k$. By the density of Y_i and the choice of the n_k s, there is a pair $(c, d) \in Y_i$ such that $c \cap \{s_j : j < n_k\} = a \cap \{s_j : j < n_k\}$, $d \cap \{s_j : j < n_k\} = b_{n_k} \cap \{s_j : j < n_k\}$ and $f_c \upharpoonright n_{k+1} \neq g \upharpoonright n_{k+1}$. Of course, since k is odd, $A \cap [n_k, n_{k+1})$ is empty and, since $c \subset a_{f_c}$, $c \cap \{s_j : n_{k+1} \leq j\}$ is empty. Therefore,

$$(*) \quad a \cap d = c \cap b_\ell \text{ for all } \ell \geq n_k.$$

Finally, note that $s_m \in c \setminus d$ since $s_m \in z_{h_{n_k}} \subset a \setminus b_{n_k}$. Therefore, there is an ℓ such that

$$(**) \quad x(s_m, j) \leq \tilde{c} \setminus \tilde{d} \text{ and } x(s_m, j) \leq \tilde{a} \text{ for all } j \geq \ell.$$

So we have $x(s_m, h_\ell(m)) \wedge \tilde{b}_\ell \neq 0_B$ and $x(s_m, h_\ell(m)) \wedge \tilde{d} = 0_B$. By this, (*), (**), and $f_a \neq f_c$, we have $\{(a, b_\ell), (c, d)\} \in K_0$, a contradiction. \square

This completes the proof. \square

3. COMPLETELY ADDITIVE ALMOST LIFTINGS

If $h: Y \rightarrow X$ is any partial function, then define $\Phi_h: \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ by

$$\Phi_h(A) = h^{-1}(A).$$

A mapping $F: \mathcal{P}(X) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(Y)$ is *completely additive* if there is an $h: Y \rightarrow X$ such that $F = \Phi_h$.

If θ is a cardinal then an ideal \mathcal{J} on ω is θ -cc over fin if every family of \mathcal{J} -positive subsets of ω that are pairwise almost disjoint modulo finite has size less than θ . If $\theta = \aleph_1$ then we say that \mathcal{J} is *ccc over fin* (see [Far00, §3.3]).

If X is a set, \mathcal{J} is an ideal on ω , \mathcal{I} is an ideal on X , and $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)/\mathcal{I}$ is a Boolean algebra homomorphism, then a map $\Phi_*: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ is a *lifting* of Φ if the diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{P}(\omega) & \xrightarrow{\Phi_*} & \mathcal{P}(X) \\ \pi_{\mathcal{J}} \downarrow & & \downarrow \pi_{\mathcal{I}} \\ \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{J} & \xrightarrow{\Phi} & \mathcal{P}(X)/\mathcal{I} \end{array}$$

commutes. In other words, if the formula $[\Phi_*(A)]_{\mathcal{I}} = \Phi([A]_{\mathcal{J}})$ is true for all $A \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)$. In the case that $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)/\mathcal{I}$ is a homomorphism, then a lifting of Φ is a function $\Phi_*: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ such that $[\Phi_*(A)]_{\mathcal{I}} = \Phi(A)$ is true for all $A \in \mathcal{P}(\omega)$. Since we are not requiring the lifting to have any algebraic properties, the Axiom of Choice implies that every homomorphism has a lifting. The symbol Φ_* will always stand for a lifting of Φ . A map $F: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$ is an *almost lifting* if the family

$$\{A : [F(A)]_{\mathcal{I}} = \Phi([A]_{\mathcal{J}})\}$$

includes an ideal that is ccc over fin. Again, in the case that there is no \mathcal{J} involved, F is an almost lifting if the family $\{A : [F(A)]_{\mathcal{I}} = \Phi(A)\}$ includes an ideal that is ccc over fin.

If $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)/\mathcal{I}$ is a homomorphism and $B \subseteq X$ then let

$$\Phi^B: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(B)/\mathcal{I}$$

be the homomorphism whose lifting is $C \mapsto \Phi_*(C) \cap B$, which we denote as Φ_*^B .

Lemma 3.1. *Assume \mathcal{I} is an analytic ideal and $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ is a homomorphism. The following are equivalent*

- (1) Φ has a continuous almost lifting.
- (2) There is $B \subseteq \omega$ such that Φ^B has a continuous lifting and $\ker(\Phi^{\omega \setminus B})$ is ccc over fin.

Proof. This is [Far00, Lemma 3.3.4], using the fact that a homomorphism has a Baire-measurable lifting if and only if it has a continuous lifting, see [Far00, Lemma 1.3.2]. \square

Theorem 3.2. *Assume OCA and MA and let \mathcal{I} be a countably generated ideal on ω . Then every homomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ has a completely additive almost lifting.*

Proof. By [Far00, Theorem 3.3.6], Φ has a continuous almost lifting. By the second part of the same result, there is $A \subseteq \omega$ such that Φ^A has a continuous lifting and $\ker(\Phi^{\omega \setminus A})$ is ccc over fin. Since the restriction of \mathcal{I} to A is countably generated,

it is Rudin–Keisler isomorphic (see [Far00]) to either fin or $\text{fin} \times \emptyset$. By [Far00, Theorem 1.6.1 and Theorem 1.6.2], Φ^A has a completely additive lifting Φ_h , and this is a completely additive almost lifting for Φ . \square

We will need the following improvement of Theorem 3.2 (or rather its consequence, Corollary 3.4) that does not require $\ker(\Phi) \supseteq \text{fin}$. The proof of Theorem 3.2 can be modified to a proof of Corollary 3.4 by making only minor changes. For the convenience of the reader, we will give another proof, using only those results that were both stated and proved in [Far00], instead of their proofs.

Theorem 3.3. *Assume that for every countably generated ideal \mathcal{I} on ω every homomorphism from $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$ into $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ has a completely additive almost lifting. Then for every countably generated ideal \mathcal{I} on ω every homomorphism of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ into $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ has a completely additive almost lifting.*

Proof. Let $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ be a homomorphism, and let Φ_* be its lifting. For $n \in \omega$ let

$$A_n = \Phi_*(\{n\}).$$

We first show that we may assume that no A_n is in \mathcal{I} and that $\text{fin} \subset \mathcal{I}$. Let $S_0 = \{n : \{n\} \in \ker(\Phi)\}$ and $S_1 = \omega \setminus S_0$.

We can define $\Phi_0: \mathcal{P}(S_0) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Phi_*(S_0))/\mathcal{I}$ and $\Phi_1: \mathcal{P}(S_1) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\Phi_*(S_1))/\mathcal{I}$ as the restrictions of Φ . By our assumption, Φ_0 has a completely additive almost lifting, given by say h_0 and if we are able to find h_1 for Φ_1 , then we can define h to simply be $h_0 \cup h_1$ and Φ_h is easily seen to be a completely additive almost lifting of Φ . Therefore we may assume that $\ker(\Phi)$ is $\{\emptyset\}$.

Now let $D = \omega \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{I}$. For each $d \in D$, since Φ is a homomorphism and Φ_* is a lifting

$$\mathcal{U}_d = \{C : d \in \Phi_*(C)\}$$

is an ultrafilter on ω . For each $d \in D$ such that \mathcal{U}_d is a fixed ultrafilter, d will be in the domain of h_D and define $h_D(d)$ to be that integer. Therefore, for $C \subset \omega$, $\Phi_{h_D}(C)$ will equal $\Phi_*(C) \cap \text{dom}(h_D)$. For any $C \subset \omega$ such that $C \notin \mathcal{U}_d$ for all $d \in D \setminus \text{dom}(h_D)$ we have $\Phi_{h_D}(C) = \Phi_*(C) \cap D$. The ideal generated by such C is ccc over fin . That is, Φ^D has a completely additive almost lifting, hence it suffice to prove that $\Phi^{\omega \setminus D}$ also has such a lifting.

Therefore, we may also assume that $\bigcup \mathcal{I} = \omega$. We now let \mathcal{I}_1 be the ideal generated by \mathcal{I} and $\{A_n : n \in \omega\}$. By replacing A_n with $(\{n\} \cup A_n) \setminus (\bigcup_{i < n} A_i \cup n)$, we may assume that ω is a disjoint union of A_n ($n \in \omega$). Then Φ_* is a lifting of a homomorphism Ψ of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ into $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}_1$ such that $\ker(\Psi) \supseteq \text{fin}$. Since \mathcal{I}_1 is countably generated, by our assumption there is a partial function $h: \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that Φ_h is a completely additive almost lifting of Ψ . Let \mathcal{J} be a ccc over fin ideal such that Φ_h is a lifting of Ψ on \mathcal{J} .

Case 1. Assume there is \bar{m} such that for all $n \geq \bar{m}$ we have (writing $A =_{\mathcal{I}} B$ for $A \Delta B \in \mathcal{I}$)

$$A_n =_{\mathcal{I}} h^{-1}(\{n\}).$$

Define a partial function $h_1: \omega \rightarrow \omega$ so that

$$\begin{aligned} h_1 &\text{ agrees with } h \text{ on } \omega \setminus \bigcup_{i < \bar{m}} A_i, \text{ and} \\ h_1(k) &= i \text{ if } k \in A_i \text{ and } i < \bar{m}. \end{aligned}$$

We claim that Φ_{h_1} is an almost lifting for Φ . It will suffice to check that for $X \in \mathcal{J}$ we have

$$D_X = \Phi_{h_1}(X) \Delta \Phi_*(X) \in \mathcal{I}.$$

Since $\Phi_h(X) =_{\mathcal{I}_1} \Phi_*(X)$, there is $n \geq \bar{m}$ such that $\Phi_h(X) =_{\mathcal{I}} \Phi_*(X) \setminus \bigcup_{i < n} A_i$. Write $\bar{A} = \bigcup_{i < n} A_i$. We have $\Phi_{h_1}(X) \Delta \Phi_h(X) \subseteq \bar{A}$, therefore $D_X \setminus \bar{A} \in \mathcal{I}$. But $\Phi_{h_1}(X) \cap \bar{A}$ is equal to $\bigcup_{i \in X \cap n} A_i$ modulo \mathcal{I} which is equal to $\Phi_*(X) \cap \bar{A}$ modulo \mathcal{I} . Therefore $D_X \cap \bar{A} \in \mathcal{I}$, and this concludes the proof.

Case 2. The set $X_0 = \{n : A_n \Delta h^{-1}(\{n\}) \notin \mathcal{I}\}$ is infinite. Note that for every $Y \subseteq \omega$ and all i we have

$$\begin{aligned} i \in Y & \text{ if and only if } A_i \setminus \Phi_*(Y) \in \mathcal{I} \text{ and} \\ i \notin Y & \text{ if and only if } A_i \cap \Phi_*(Y) \in \mathcal{I}. \end{aligned}$$

If moreover $Y \in \mathcal{J}$ then we have $\Phi_h(Y) =_{\mathcal{I}_1} \Phi_*(Y)$ and therefore

$$\begin{aligned} (*) & \text{ for all but finitely many } i \text{ we have } i \in Y \text{ if and only if } A_i \setminus \Phi_h(Y) \in \mathcal{I} \text{ and} \\ (**) & \text{ for all but finitely many } i \text{ we have } i \notin Y \text{ if and only if } A_i \cap \Phi_h(Y) \in \mathcal{I}. \end{aligned}$$

We will find $Y \in \mathcal{J}$ that contradicts (*) or (**), therefore proving that Case 2 leads to contradiction.

Let us first consider the subcase when

$$X_1 = \{i \in X_0 : (\exists n_i \neq i) h^{-1}(\{n_i\}) \cap A_i \notin \mathcal{I}\}$$

is infinite. First find an infinite $X_2 \subseteq X_1$ such that

$$X_2 \cap \{n_i : i \in X_2\} = \emptyset.$$

Then find $Y \subseteq \{n_i : i \in X_2\}$ such that $Y \in \mathcal{J}$ and $\{i \in X_2 : n_i \in Y\}$ is infinite (we are allowing Y itself to be finite). But there are infinitely many $i \in X_2$ such that $n_i \in Y$. Therefore $\Phi_h(Y) \cap A_i \notin \mathcal{I}$ for all such i , contradicting (**).

So it only remains to check the case when for all but finitely many $i \in X_0$ we have

$$h^{-1}(\{n\}) \cap A_i \in \mathcal{I}$$

for all $n \neq i$. Let X_1 be the set of such i . Since \mathcal{I} is countably generated, for each $i \in X_1$ we can find an infinite $J_i \subseteq \omega$ such that

$$\text{for every infinite } C \subseteq J_i \text{ we have } \Phi_h(C) \cap A_i \notin \mathcal{I}.$$

Find an infinite $Y \subseteq X_1$ such that $Y \in \mathcal{J}$ and $J_i \setminus Y$ is infinite for all $i \in X_1$. Then for every $i \in Y$ we have $A_i \setminus \Phi_h(Y) \notin \mathcal{I}$, contradicting (*).

This exhausts all possibilities and concludes the proof. \square

The following is an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.2 and Theorem 3.3.

Corollary 3.4. *Assume OCA and MA and let \mathcal{I} be a countably generated ideal on ω . Then every homomorphism of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ into $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ has a completely additive almost lifting.* \square

Definition 3.5. *If θ is a cardinal, λ is any set, and $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\lambda)/\mathcal{I}$ is a homomorphism, then $F: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\lambda)$ is a θ -almost lifting of Φ if the set*

$$\{A \in \mathcal{P}(\omega) : \Phi_*(A) =_{\mathcal{I}} F(A)\}$$

includes an ideal that is θ -cc over fin.

In particular, an \aleph_1 -almost lifting is an almost lifting in the usual sense. The main result of this section is the following.

Theorem 3.6. *Assume OCA and MA and let \mathcal{I} be a countably generated ideal on ω_1 . Then every homomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)/\mathcal{I}$ has a completely additive \aleph_2 -almost lifting.*

Proof. Let Φ be as above and let Φ_* be a lifting for Φ . Fix an increasing sequence A_n ($n \in \omega$) of subsets of ω_1 which generate \mathcal{I} . Let $D = \omega_1 \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \omega} A_n$. Then, analogous to what we saw in Theorem 3.3, Φ^D has a completely additive lifting. Also, if $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} A_n$ is countable, then Φ has a completely additive almost lifting by Theorem 3.2. Hence we may assume

$$\omega_1 = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} A_n.$$

Let \mathcal{J} be the ideal *orthogonal* to \mathcal{I} :

$$\mathcal{J} = \{B : A_n \cap B \text{ is finite for all } n\}.$$

By our convention that ω_1 is covered by the union of A_n s, every set in \mathcal{J} is countable. An easy diagonalization argument shows that if $B_n \in \mathcal{J}$ for $n \in \omega$, then there is $B \in \mathcal{J}$ such that $B_n \setminus B$ is finite for all n . (Such a family \mathcal{J} is usually called a *P-ideal of countable sets*, or just a P-ideal if $\mathcal{J} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$.)

By Corollary 3.4, for every $B \in [\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$ we can fix $\bar{B} \subseteq B$ and $h_B: \bar{B} \rightarrow \omega$ such that the mapping Φ_{h_B} is an almost lifting of Φ^B . Define partitions $[[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}]^2 = K_0 \cup K_1$, $[[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}]^2 = K_0^n \cup K_1^n$ ($n \in \omega$), for $n \in \omega$ as follows:

- (1) $\{A, B\} \in K_0$ if and only if $h_A(\xi) \neq h_B(\xi)$ for some $\xi \in A \cap B$.
- (2) $\{A, B\} \in K_0^n$ if and only if $h_A(\xi) \neq h_B(\xi)$ for some $\xi \in (A \cap B) \setminus A_n$.

The following is almost identical to [Far00, Lemma 3.8.4], but we will reproduce the proof for the reader's convenience.

Lemma 3.7. *For all A, B in $[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$ there is a large enough n such that $\{A, B\} \in K_1^n$.*

Proof. Assume there is no such n . For every n find $\xi_n \in (A \cap B) \setminus A_n$ such that $h_A(\xi_n) \neq h_B(\xi_n)$. By applying Ramsey's theorem, we may find an infinite $D \subseteq \omega$ such that $h_A(\xi_m) \neq h_B(\xi_n)$ for all $\{m, n\} \subseteq D$. The family $((\Phi^A)_*$ and $(\Phi^B)_*$ are arbitrary liftings of Φ^A, Φ^B , respectively)

$$\{C \subseteq \omega : (\Phi^A)_*(C) =_{\mathcal{I}} \Phi_{h_A}(C) \ \& \ (\Phi^B)_*(C) =_{\mathcal{I}} \Phi_{h_B}(C)\}$$

includes an ideal that is ccc over fin, and therefore nonmeager ([Far00, Lema 3.3.2]). So we can find an infinite $C \subseteq \omega$ such that the set

$$\bigcup_{n \in C} \{h_A(\xi_n), h_B(\xi_n)\}$$

belongs to this ideal (by a well-known result of Jalali-Naini and Talagrand, see e.g., [Far00, Lemma 3.10.2]). The sets

$$\begin{aligned} X_A &= \{h_A(\xi_n) : n \in C\} \\ X_B &= \{h_B(\xi_n) : n \in C\} \end{aligned}$$

are disjoint. Hence $\Phi_*(X_A) \cap \Phi_*(X_B) \in \mathcal{I}$. But $\Phi_*(X_A) \cap A$ is equal to $h_A^{-1}(X_A)$, modulo \mathcal{I} , and $\Phi_*(X_B) \cap B$ is equal to $h_B^{-1}(X_B)$, modulo \mathcal{I} . Since $h_A^{-1}(X_A) \cap h_B^{-1}(X_B)$ is not included in any A_n (as it contains ξ_m for some $m > n$), we have a contradiction. \square

Consider $[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$ and \mathcal{J} as posets under the ordering \subseteq^* of inclusion modulo finite: $A \subseteq^* B$ if and only if $A \setminus B$ is finite. Since $[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$ and \mathcal{J} are P-ideals of countable sets, posets $([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}, \subseteq^*)$ and $(\mathcal{J}, \subseteq^*)$ are σ -directed.

Lemma 3.8. *If for some \bar{m} there is $\mathcal{X}_1 \subseteq [\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$ that is $K_1^{\bar{m}}$ -homogeneous and cofinal in $([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}, \subseteq^*)$, then Φ has a completely additive \aleph_2 -almost lifting.*

Proof. The homogeneity of \mathcal{X}_1 implies that

$$h = \bigcup_{B \in \mathcal{X}_1} h_B \upharpoonright (B \setminus A_{\bar{m}})$$

is a function. Assume Φ_h is not an \aleph_2 -almost lifting of Φ , and let B_ξ ($\xi < \omega_2$) be an almost disjoint family of subsets of ω such that the set

$$Y_\xi = \Phi_*(B_\xi) \Delta \Phi_h(B_\xi)$$

is not in \mathcal{I} for all ξ .

Since \mathcal{I} is countably generated, for every $X \in \mathcal{I}^+$ there is a $\delta < \omega_1$ such that $X \cap \delta \in \mathcal{I}^+$. Find a countable ordinal δ such that $Y_\xi \cap \delta$ is not in \mathcal{I} for \aleph_2 many ξ . There is $B \in \mathcal{X}_1$ such that $\delta \subseteq^* B$. Since $\Phi_{h_B}(B_\xi) \setminus A_{\bar{m}} = \Phi_h(B_\xi) \cap (B \setminus A_{\bar{m}})$ and

$$\begin{aligned} [(\Phi_*(B_\xi) \cap B) \Delta \Phi_{h_B}(B_\xi)] \setminus A_{\bar{m}} &= [(\Phi_*(B_\xi) \cap B) \Delta \Phi_h(B_\xi) \cap B] \setminus A_{\bar{m}} = \\ &= [\Phi_*(B_\xi) \Delta \Phi_h(B_\xi)] \cap [B \setminus A_{\bar{m}}] = Y_\xi \cap [B \setminus A_{\bar{m}}], \end{aligned}$$

we have $(\Phi_*(B_\xi) \cap B) \Delta \Phi_{h_B}(B_\xi) \notin \mathcal{I}$ for uncountably many ξ , contradicting the fact that Φ_{h_B} is an almost lifting of Φ^B . \square

In order to prove the assumption of Lemma 3.8 we will define partitions $[[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}]^2 = L_0(C) \cup L_1(C)$ ($C \subseteq \omega$) and $[[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}]^2 = L_0^n(C) \cup L_1^n(C)$ ($n \in \omega$, $C \subseteq \omega$) as follows:

- (3) $\{A, B\} \in L_1(C)$ if and only if $h_A(\xi) \in C \Leftrightarrow h_B(\xi) \in C$, for all $\xi \in A \cap B$.
- (4) $\{A, B\} \in L_1^n(C)$ if and only if $h_A(\xi) \in C \Leftrightarrow h_B(\xi) \in C$, for all $\xi \in (A \cap B) \setminus A_n$.

Lemma 3.9. *For every $C \subseteq \omega$ the following hold:*

- (a) *There are \mathcal{H}_n ($n \in \omega$) such that each \mathcal{H}_n is $L_1^n(C)$ -homogeneous and $[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0} = \bigcup_n \mathcal{H}_n$.*
- (b) *There are \mathcal{H}'_n ($n \in \omega$) such that each \mathcal{H}'_n is $L_1^n(C)$ -homogeneous and $\mathcal{J} = \bigcup_n \mathcal{H}'_n$.*
- (c) *\mathcal{J} has no uncountable $L_0^k(C)$ -homogeneous subsets for any k .*

Proof. (a) For each $B \in [\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$, since B is countable it follows from [Far00, Lemma 3.3.4] that there is a $\bar{B} \subseteq B$ such that Φ_{h_B} is a lifting of $\Phi^{\bar{B}}$ and $\ker(\Phi^{B \setminus \bar{B}})$ is ccc over fin. We may assume that $\bar{B} = \text{dom}(h_B)$. There is also an $n = n(B)$ such that

$$\Phi_{h_B}(C) \Delta (\Phi_*(C) \cap \bar{B}) \subseteq A_n.$$

Let

$$\mathcal{H}_n = \{B \in [\omega_1]^{\aleph_0} : n(B) = n\}.$$

It will suffice to show that each \mathcal{H}_n is $L_1^n(C)$ -homogeneous. Fix A and B in \mathcal{H}_n . Pick $\xi \in (\text{dom}(h_A) \cap \text{dom}(h_B)) \setminus A_n$. To check that $\{A, B\} \in L_1^n(C)$, note that $h_B(\xi) \in C$ if and only if $\xi \in \Phi_*(C)$ if and only if $h_A(\xi) \in C$. Hence $\{A, B\} \in L_1^n(C)$.

Clause (b) follows from (a) since $\mathcal{J} \subset [\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$.

In order to prove (c), we may assume $k = 0$ since $L_0^k(C) \subseteq L_0^0(C) = L_0(C)$ for all k . Fix $\mathcal{Y} = \{B_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\}$ included in \mathcal{J} . By part (b), it has an uncountable intersection with some \mathcal{H}'_n , so we may assume \mathcal{Y} is $L_1^n(C)$ -homogeneous. By refining, we may assume that the sets

$$F_\alpha = B_\alpha \cap A_n$$

form a Δ -system with root R , and that the functions $\chi_C \circ h_{B_\alpha}$ agree on R (χ_C is the characteristic function of C). For $\alpha < \beta$ pick $\xi \in B_\alpha \cap B_\beta = \bar{B}_\alpha \cap \bar{B}_\beta$. We claim that

$$\chi_C \circ h_{B_\alpha}(\xi) = \chi_C \circ h_{B_\beta}(\xi).$$

If $\xi \notin A_n$, this follows by the $L_1^n(C)$ -homogeneity. If $\xi \in A_n$, then $\xi \in R$, hence the conclusion follows.

We have shown that every uncountable subset of $[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$ contains an uncountable $L_1(C)$ -homogeneous subset, and this implies (c). \square

Let \mathcal{C} be the forcing for adding a single Cohen subset of ω , and let \dot{C} be the canonical \mathcal{C} -name for it. Since \mathcal{C} has the countable chain condition, it forces that $(\mathcal{J}^V, \subseteq^*)$ and $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0})^V, \subseteq^*)$ are still σ -directed in the extension. For $B \in ([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0})^V$ let $h_B^{\dot{C}} = \chi_{\dot{C}} \circ h_B$ ($\chi_{\dot{C}}$ is the characteristic function of \dot{C}).

Assume for a moment that some condition $p \in \mathcal{C}$ forces that there is \bar{n} for which some $L_1^{\bar{n}}(\dot{C})$ -homogeneous set $\dot{\mathcal{H}}$ is cofinal in $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0})^V, \subseteq^*)$. (It should be noted that this does not follow by Lemma 3.9, in particular because $\Phi_*(\dot{C})$ is not defined.) Since \mathcal{C} is countable, there is a single condition $q \leq p$ such that

$$\mathcal{X} = \{B : q \Vdash \dot{B} \in \dot{\mathcal{H}}\}$$

is cofinal in $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}), \subseteq^*)$. For $B \in \mathcal{X}$, fix m_B such that

- (1) $B \cap (\Phi_{h_B}(s) \Delta \Phi_*(s)) \subseteq A_{m_B}$ for all $s \subseteq \text{dom}(q)$,
- (2) $\Phi_*(\{i\}) \cap \Phi_*(\{j\}) \subseteq A_{m_B}$ for all distinct i and j contained in $\text{dom}(q)$.

To see that we can assure (1), note that since Φ_{h_B} is an almost lifting of Φ^B , $B \cap \Phi_{h_B}(s) =_{\mathcal{I}} \Phi_*(s)$ for all finite s .

Since $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}), \subseteq^*)$ is σ -directed, there is an $\bar{m} \geq \bar{n}$ such that $\mathcal{X}_1 = \{B \in \mathcal{X} : \bar{m} = m_B\}$ is cofinal in $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}), \subseteq^*)$ (see e.g., [Far00, Lemma 2.2.2]).

Claim 4. The set \mathcal{X}_1 is $K_1^{\bar{m}}$ -homogeneous.

Proof. We need to prove that the functions $h_B \upharpoonright (B \setminus A_{\bar{m}})$ for $B \in \mathcal{X}_1$ are pairwise compatible. (We say that two functions are *compatible* if they agree on the intersection of their domains.) Assume not, and fix A, B in \mathcal{X}_1 and $\xi \in (A \cap B) \setminus A_{\bar{m}}$ such that $i = h_A(\xi) \neq h_B(\xi) = j$.

Assume for a moment that $\{i, j\} \subseteq \text{dom}(q)$. By (1), we have $\xi \in \Phi_*(\{i\})$ and $\xi \in \Phi_*(\{j\})$, so $\Phi_*(\{i\}) \cap \Phi_*(\{j\}) \not\subseteq A_{\bar{m}}$, contradicting (2).

Therefore we must have $i \notin \text{dom}(q)$ or $j \notin \text{dom}(q)$, and in either case we can find $r \leq q$ such that

$$r \Vdash |\dot{C} \cap \{i, j\}| = 1.$$

But then r forces that $\chi_{\dot{C}} \circ h_B(\xi) \neq \chi_{\dot{C}} \circ h_A(\xi)$, and therefore that $\{A, B\} \in L_0^{\bar{m}}(\dot{C})$, a contradiction. \square

By Claim 4 and Lemma 3.8, this concludes the proof modulo the assumption that some condition $p \in \mathcal{C}$ forces that there is \bar{n} for which some $L_1^{\bar{n}}(\dot{C})$ -homogeneous set $\dot{\mathcal{H}}$ is cofinal in $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0})^V, \subseteq^*)$. So assume that this fails, and \mathcal{C} forces that a

cofinal $L_1^n(\dot{C})$ -homogeneous subset of $(([\omega_1]^{\aleph_0})^V, \subseteq^*)$ does not exist for any $n \in \omega$. The proof of Theorem 3.6 will be completed once we prove that this assumption leads to a contradiction.

Recall that for every $\delta < \omega_1$ there is a partial map

$$h_\delta: \delta \rightarrow \omega$$

such that Φ_{h_δ} is a completely additive almost lifting of Φ^δ .

Let C be a Cohen-generic subset of ω over V . In $V[C]$ we will define a ccc poset \mathcal{P} that forces an uncountable $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \omega_1$ and for each $\xi \in \mathcal{Z}$ a $B_\xi \subseteq \xi$ such that $B_\xi \cap A_n$ is finite for all n and the functions in $\{h_\xi \upharpoonright B_\xi : \xi \in \mathcal{Z}\}$ are pairwise incompatible.

A typical condition p of \mathcal{P} is a triple $(F, n, \langle s_\xi : \xi \in F \rangle)$ such that

- (P0) F is a finite set of countable ordinals,
- (P1) $n \in \omega$,
- (P2) s_ξ is a finite subset of $A_n \cap \xi$,
- (P3) The functions $\chi_C \circ h_\xi \upharpoonright s_\xi$ ($\xi \in F$) are pairwise incompatible.

The ordering on \mathcal{P} is defined by letting $p \leq q$ if $F^p \supseteq F^q$, $n^p \geq n^q$, and

- (P4) $s_\xi^p \cap A_{n^q} = s_\xi^q$ for all $\xi \in F^q$.

If G is a sufficiently generic filter of \mathcal{P} , then for $\xi \in \mathcal{Z} = \bigcup_{q \in G} F^q$ the set $B_\xi = \bigcup_{p \in G} s_\xi^p$ is orthogonal to \mathcal{I} , and the family of $g_\xi = h_\xi \upharpoonright B_\xi$ ($\xi \in \bigcup_{p \in G} F^p$) are such that $\chi_C \circ g_\xi$ are pairwise incompatible. Since $B_\xi \subseteq \xi$, Φ_{g_ξ} is an almost lifting of Φ^{B_ξ} .

Claim 5. The poset \mathcal{P} is ccc.

Proof. Let p_α ($\alpha < \omega_1$) be an uncountable subset of \mathcal{P} . By going to an uncountable subset, we can assume that the sets $F^\alpha = F^{p_\alpha}$ form a Δ -system with root \bar{F} , that all $n^\alpha = n^{p_\alpha}$ are equal to some fixed \bar{n} , and that for some \bar{s}_ξ ($\xi \in \bar{F}$) and all α we have $s_\xi^\alpha = \bar{s}_\xi$. By Lemma 3.7, for each α there is an $m^\alpha \geq \bar{n}$ large enough so that $\{\xi, \eta\} \in K_1^{m^\alpha}$ for all $\xi, \eta \in F^\alpha$. Find \bar{m} such that $m^\alpha = \bar{m}$ for uncountably many α . For each of these α let

$$\xi(\alpha) = \min(F^\alpha \setminus \bar{F}).$$

The set of all $\xi(\alpha)$ is cofinal in $[\omega_1]^{\aleph_0}$, and it is therefore not $L_1^{\bar{m}}(C)$ -homogeneous, by our assumption. Therefore there are $\alpha \neq \beta$ and $\gamma \in (\xi(\alpha) \cap \xi(\beta)) \setminus A_{\bar{m}}$ such that $h_{\xi(\alpha)}(\gamma) \in C$ and $h_{\xi(\beta)}(\gamma) \notin C$. Let $i > \bar{m}$ be such that $\gamma \in A_i$. Define a condition q as follows: Let $F^q = F^\alpha \cup F^\beta$, $n^q = i + 1$, $s_\xi^q = \bar{s}_\xi$ for $\xi \in \bar{F}$, and $s_\xi^q = s_\xi^\delta \cup \{\gamma\}$ for $\xi \in F^\delta \setminus \bar{F}$ (if $\delta \in \{\alpha, \beta\}$).

For all $\eta \in F^\alpha \setminus \bar{F}$ we have

$$h_\eta(\gamma) = h_{\xi(\alpha)}(\gamma) \in C$$

and for all $\eta \in F^\beta \setminus \bar{F}$ we have

$$h_\eta(\gamma) = h_{\xi(\beta)}(\gamma) \notin C,$$

so the functions $\chi_C \circ h_\eta \upharpoonright s_\eta^q$ ($\eta \in F^q$) are pairwise incompatible.

Therefore q extends both p^α and p^β . This proves that \mathcal{P} is ccc. \square

Since \mathcal{P} is ccc, some $p \in \mathcal{P}$ forces that $\mathcal{Z} = \bigcup_{q \in G} F^q$ is uncountable. By applying MA to $\mathcal{C} * \mathcal{P}$ and an appropriate family of dense sets, we get $C \subseteq \omega$, an uncountable $\mathcal{Z} \subseteq \omega_1$, and pairs (B_ξ, g_ξ) ($\xi \in \mathcal{Z}$) such that $B_\xi \in \mathcal{J}$, $g_\xi: B_\xi \rightarrow \omega$, and Φ_{g_ξ} is an almost lifting of Φ^{B_ξ} for all $\xi \in \mathcal{Z}$, and moreover the functions $\chi_C \circ g_\xi$ ($\xi < \omega_1$) are

pairwise incompatible. If the partition $L_0^0(C)$ is re-evaluated using functions g_ξ in place of h_{B_ξ} , the set $\{B_\xi : \xi \in \mathcal{Z}\}$ is $L_0^0(C)$ -homogeneous. But this contradicts (c) of Lemma 3.9. This concludes the proof of Theorem 3.6 \square

The Cohen poset was used in a similar context of liftings by Christensen–Kanovei–Reeken ([CKR]), Kanovei–Reeken ([Far04, §8]), and Velickovic ([Vel93, Theorem 4.1]). The first two references apply forcing to Borel liftings, while Velickovic proved that under MA and OCA all automorphisms of $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1)/\text{fin}$ are trivial using, instead, the forcing for adding \aleph_1 side-by-side Cohen reals.

Corollary 3.10. *Assume OCA and MA. If \mathcal{B} is a subalgebra of $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$ such that $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a subalgebra of \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{I} for some countably generated ideal \mathcal{I} , then $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a subalgebra of \mathcal{B} .*

Proof. If $\Psi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{I}$ is a monomorphism, then it is also a lifting of a homomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)/\mathcal{I}_0$, where \mathcal{I}_0 is an ideal on ω_1 generated by \mathcal{I} . Let $\{I_n : n \in \omega\}$ be an increasing chain of members of \mathcal{I} which generates \mathcal{I}_0 . Let $h: \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega$ be such that Φ_h is an \aleph_2 -almost lifting of Φ . Thus, if A_ξ ($\xi < \mathfrak{c}$) is any almost disjoint family of infinite subsets of ω , then there is a member of the family, say A_0 , such that $\Psi(B) =_{\mathcal{I}_0} \Phi_h(B)$ for all $B \subseteq A_0$. For each such B , we may let $n_B \in \omega$ be minimal such that $\Phi_h(B) \setminus I_{n_B} \in \mathcal{B}$. We will now prove there is an infinite subset A of A_0 and an integer m such that $n_B \leq m$ for all $B \subset A$. Fix any pairwise disjoint family of infinite subsets of A_0 , say $\{C_k : k \in \omega\}$ and assume that for each k , there is a $B_k \subset C_k$ such that $n_{B_k} > n_k = \max\{k, n_{C_k}\}$. Fix any $B \subset A_0$ such that $B \cap C_k$ is almost equal to B_k for each k and note that $\Phi_h(B) \setminus I_{n_k} \cap \Phi_h(C_k) \setminus I_{n_k}$ is not in \mathcal{B} for each k . For $k \geq n_B$, this contradicts the fact that $\Phi_h(B) \setminus I_{n_B} \in \mathcal{B}$.

The proof is completed then by observing that the following is an embedding of $\mathcal{P}(A)$ into \mathcal{B} . For each $B \subset A$, define $f(B)$ to be $\Phi_h(B) \setminus I_m$ if $\min A \notin B$ and to be $\Phi_h(B) \cup I_m$ if $\min A \in B$. \square

The following is a topological restatement of Corollary 3.10.

Corollary 3.11. *Assume OCA and MA. If a compact zero-dimensional space X has density at most ω_1 , and has a closed G_δ -set which maps onto βN , then X itself maps onto βN .* \square

The *weak Extension Principle* was studied in [Far00, Chapter 4]. The dual of Theorem 3.2 is its special case. The following corollary has a similar flavor.

Corollary 3.12. *If G is a closed G_δ subset of $\beta\omega_1$ and $f: G \rightarrow \beta\omega$ is continuous, then there is a clopen $U \subseteq G$ such that $f \upharpoonright U$ continuously extends to $\beta\omega_1$ and $f''(G \setminus U)$ is nowhere dense.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{I} be the countably generated ideal on ω_1 such that $G = \{p \in \beta\omega_1 : p \cap \mathcal{I} = \emptyset\}$. Apply Theorem 3.6 to the homomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)/\mathcal{I}$ dual to f to obtain h . Let $C = \text{dom}(h)$ and $U = \beta C \cap G$. Then the continuous extension of $h: C \rightarrow \omega$ to a map from $\beta C \rightarrow \beta\omega$ extends $f \upharpoonright U$. The image of $G \setminus U$ is included in the set

$$X = \{p \in \beta\omega : p \cap \ker(\Phi^{\omega_1 \setminus C}) = \emptyset\}.$$

This set has the property that every family of pairwise disjoint open subsets of ω^* each of which intersects X has size at most $\aleph_1 < \mathfrak{c}$, and it is therefore nowhere dense. \square

In [Far00] it was conjectured that the statement ‘every continuous $f: \omega^* \rightarrow \beta\omega$ continuously extends to $\beta\omega$ ’ is consistent with ZFC.

Question 3.13. *Is the following consistent with ZFC: If G is a closed G_δ subset of some $\beta\kappa$ then every continuous $f: G \rightarrow \beta\omega$ continuously extends to $\beta\kappa$.*

It may be worth mentioning that Velickovic has proved that under PFA every automorphism of any κ^* continuously extends to a function from $\beta\kappa$ to $\beta\kappa$ ([Vel93]). A survey of some related extension principles and conjectures (or rather their algebraic duals) for quotients $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\mathcal{I}$ can be found in [Far∞].

4. LIMITATIONS

We shall now see that Theorem 3.6 cannot be further improved by replacing ω_1 with \mathfrak{c} . Let us say that \mathcal{A} is *completely embeddable into* \mathcal{B} if there is a completely additive monomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{A} \rightarrow \mathcal{B}$, namely such that $\Phi(\bigvee \mathcal{X}) = \bigvee_{a \in \mathcal{X}} \Phi(a)$ for every $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{A}$. Let us state a slight strengthening of Corollary 3.10.

Corollary 4.1. *Assume OCA and MA. If \mathcal{B} can be embedded into $\mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$, then the following are equivalent:*

- (1) $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ embeds into \mathcal{B}
- (2) $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ completely embeds into \mathcal{B} .
- (3) $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ embeds into \mathcal{B}/\mathcal{I} for some countably generated ideal \mathcal{I} on \mathcal{B} .

Proof. The only nontrivial implication is (3) implies (2), and it is an immediate consequence of Theorem 3.6 and the embedding as defined in Corollary 3.10. \square

Proposition 4.2. *There is a subalgebra \mathcal{B} of $\mathcal{P}(\mathfrak{c})$ such that $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is embeddable, but not completely embeddable, into \mathcal{B} .*

Proof. Let X be any countably compact dense subset of $\beta\omega$ such that X has cardinality \mathfrak{c} (see [Nov53]). It is easy to see that every infinite closed subset of X has cardinality \mathfrak{c} .

We let B denote the algebra generated by the clopen subsets of X together with the singletons. Equivalently, B is the algebra of all sets of the form (\overline{A}) (\overline{A} is the closure of A in $\beta\omega$ intersected with X)

$$H_0 \cup (\overline{A} \setminus H_1)$$

for $A \subset \omega$ and finite subsets H_0, H_1 of X . To see this, note that all sets of the above form are in B and that such sets form a Boolean algebra.

Mapping $\Phi(A) = \overline{A}$ is an embedding of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ into B . Assume there is a complete embedding $\Psi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow B$. Let $\Psi(\{n\}) = b_n$. We can fix the sets $A_n \subset \omega$ and the finite sets H_0^n, H_1^n such that $b_n = H_0^n \cup (\overline{A_n} \setminus H_1^n)$. We may of course assume that H_1^n is disjoint from ω . Note that the sets A_m ($m \in \omega$) are pairwise disjoint.

For now we can consider $c_n = H_0^n \cup \overline{A_n}$ and points $x \in X$ which are limits of the family $\{c_n : n \in \omega\}$ and which are not in $\bigcup_n b_n$ or in $\bigcup_n H_0^n$. Since there are \mathfrak{c} such limits, such x exists.

Then $\Psi(\omega) = X = \bigvee_n b_n$. But $\{x\} \wedge \bigvee_n b_n = 0_B$, a contradiction. \square

Let us note that Theorem 3.6 cannot be improved by replacing \aleph_2 -cc with ccc.

Proposition 4.3. *There is a homomorphism $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$ with no completely additive almost lifting.*

Proof. Let A_ξ ($\xi < \omega_1$) be an almost disjoint family of infinite subsets of ω and let, for each $\xi \in \omega_1$, $\mathcal{U}_\xi \ni A_\xi$ be a nonprincipal ultrafilter. Define $\Phi: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$ by

$$\Phi(C) = \{\xi : C \in \mathcal{U}_\xi\}.$$

Then $\ker(\Phi) \supseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega) \setminus \bigcup_\xi \mathcal{U}_\xi$. The mapping $F: \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega_1)$ defined by $F(C) = \emptyset$ is a lifting of Φ on the ideal $\ker(\Phi)$, but this ideal is not ccc over fin (as the sets A_ξ witness). However if $h: \omega_1 \rightarrow \omega$ is any partial function with non-empty domain, then it is easy to see that Φ_h is also not an almost lifting of Φ . Indeed, fix any $\alpha \in \text{dom}(h)$ and almost disjoint subsets of ω , $\{B_\xi : \xi \in \omega_1\}$, such that $h(\alpha) \in B_\xi$ for each ξ and $B_\xi \notin \mathcal{U}_\eta$ for all η . By construction $\Phi(B_\xi)$ is \emptyset for all ξ , and yet $\alpha \in h^{-1}(B_\xi) = \Phi_h(B_\xi)$ for all ξ . \square

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DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS, UNC-CHARLOTTE, 9201 UNIVERSITY CITY BLVD., CHARLOTTE, NC 28223-0001

E-mail address: adow@uncc.edu

URL: <http://www.math.uncc.edu/~adow>

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS AND STATISTICS, YORK UNIVERSITY, 4700 KEELE STREET, NORTH YORK, ONTARIO, CANADA, M3J 1P3, AND MATEMATICKI INSTITUT, KNEZA MIHAILA 35, BEOGRAD, SERBIA AND MONTENEGRO

E-mail address: ifarah@mathstat.yorku.ca

URL: <http://www.math.yorku.ca/~ifarah>