Σ^1_1 -definability at uncountable regular cardinals

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We call a subset of $({}^{\kappa}\kappa)^n$ a Σ_1^1 -subset if it is the projection of a closed subset of $({}^{\kappa}\kappa)^{n+1}$. Given $0 < 1 < \omega$, we define Σ_n^1 -, Π_n^1 - and Δ_n^1 -subsets in the usual way.

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- A is definable in the structure $\langle H(\kappa^+), \epsilon \rangle$ by a Σ_1 -formula with parameters.

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We order $\ensuremath{\mathbb{P}}$ by end-extensions of trees and extensions of branches and functions.






























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$$s_{\beta} \subseteq x \iff F(x)(\langle H(x), \beta \rangle) = 1$$

This yields the following Σ_1^1 -definition of A in V[G][H]:

$$x \in A \iff (\exists y \in [T])(\exists \gamma < \kappa)(\forall \beta < \kappa) [s_{\beta} \subseteq x \longleftrightarrow y(\prec \gamma, \beta \succ) = 1].$$

This result has several applications.

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- There is a <κ-closed partial order P satisfying the κ⁺-chain condition such that forcing with P preserves the value of 2^κ and adds a Δ¹₂-definable well-ordering of ^κκ.

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- If α is an inaccessible cardinal and G is \mathbb{P} generic over V, then $(2^{\alpha})^{V} = (2^{\alpha})^{V[G]}$.
- If κ is an inaccessible cardinal and A is a subset of ^κκ, then there is a condition p in P with the property that A is a Σ₁¹-subset of ^κκ in V[G] whenever G is P-generic over V with p ∈ G.
Thank you for listening!