



# Advanced Topics in Set Theory

2003/2004; 1st Semester  
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Homework Set # 6.

Deadline: November 25th, 2003

**Exercise 20** (“All sets are Borel”) [*Repeated from Homework Set # 5*].

Assume that  $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$  is the countable union of countable sets.

Show that every set of reals is  $\Delta_4^0$ . Why is this not in conflict with the construction of a  $\Pi_4^0$ -universal set?

**Remark.** Note that “For every countable family  $\langle X_i ; i \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$  of countable sets there is a family  $\langle x_{ij} ; i, j \in \mathbb{N} \rangle$  listing all elements of  $\bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$ ” is a particular instance of the Axiom of Choice. If the reals are a countable union of countable sets, this statement must be false. (Thus, our assumption is a very blatant violation of the Axiom of Choice – be extremely careful to avoid any use of the Axiom of Choice in this exercise.)

It is a result of Feferman and Lévy that “ $\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}}$  is the countable union of countable sets” is consistent with ZF.

**Exercise 21.** (Marczewski-Burstin algebras).

Recall that for a set  $\mathcal{A} \subseteq \wp(\mathbb{N}^{\mathbb{N}})$  the **Marczewski-Burstin algebra**  $\mathbf{MB}(\mathcal{A})$  is defined by

$$\mathbf{MB}(\mathcal{A}) := \{S; \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \exists A^* \in \mathcal{A} (A^* \subseteq A \ \& \ (A^* \subseteq S \vee A^* \cap S = \emptyset))\}.$$

Let  $\mathcal{B}$  be the standard basis of the topology of the Baire space. Show that  $\mathbf{MB}(\mathcal{B})$  is not a  $\sigma$ -algebra. In particular, there is a Borel set which is not in  $\mathbf{MB}(\mathcal{B})$ .

**Exercise 22.** (The Marczewski ideal).

Let  $\mathcal{P}$  be the set of perfect subsets of the Baire space. Recall that we say that we defined the Marczewski ideal  $(s^0) = \mathbf{MB}^0(\mathcal{P})$  by

$$\mathbf{MB}^0(\mathcal{P}) := \{S; \forall A \in \mathcal{A} \exists A^* \in \mathcal{A} (A^* \subseteq A \ \& \ (A^* \cap S = \emptyset))\}.$$

Prove that the Marczewski ideal is a  $\sigma$ -ideal, *i.e.*, countable unions of sets in the ideal are again in the ideal.

**Hint.** Think of the perfect sets as trees and construct what is called a **fusion sequence of trees**: keep splittings while thinning out the tree below the splitting nodes.