

A RIGID KUREPA TREE FROM A FREE SUSLIN TREE

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ABSTRACT. We analyze a countable support product of a free Suslin tree which turns it into a highly rigid Kurepa tree with no Aronszajn subtree.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this article we introduce a method of turning a free Suslin tree into a Kurepa tree by a countable support product forcing. The standard way to add a cofinal branch to a Suslin tree is by forcing with the tree itself (with the order reversed). There are a variety of possible outcomes after forcing with a Suslin tree, ranging from adding exactly one cofinal branch, as is the case with a free Suslin tree, to adding more than ω_1 many cofinal branches. In particular, a Suslin tree which becomes a Kurepa tree after forcing with it is sometimes called an almost Kurepa Suslin tree in the literature, and some recent examples can be found in [3] and [8].

A more direct albeit naive way to try to turn a Suslin tree into a Kurepa tree would be to force with the tree repeatedly enough times to produce the desired number of branches. However, in some cases even adding two cofinal branches to a Suslin tree will collapse ω_1 . This happens, for example, when the tree is self-specializing, which means that adding a cofinal branch specializes the rest of the tree outside of the branch. On the other hand, if a Suslin tree S is 2-free, then after forcing with it there exists a dense set of $x \in S$ for which S_x (the part of the tree above x) is still Suslin. More broadly, for any $n < \omega$, a normal Suslin tree S is $(n+1)$ -free iff after forcing with S n -many times, there are densely many x in S such that S_x is Suslin.

These facts suggest considering free Suslin trees as candidates for a type of Suslin tree which could turn into a Kurepa tree after repeatedly forcing with it via a product forcing. As a first attempt, one could consider a finite support product of a free Suslin tree, with the idea that the product might be c.c.c. However, by a result of Jensen and Schlechta [5], after Lévy collapsing a Mahlo cardinal to become ω_2 , there does not exist any c.c.c. forcing which adds a Kurepa tree, and free Suslin trees can exist in such a model.

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It turns out that a countable support product of a free Suslin tree is a reasonable and effective forcing for turning a Suslin tree into a Kurepa tree. Such a product forcing is proper, countably distributive, and $(2^\omega)^+$ -c.c. In particular, assuming CH, it preserves all cardinals (and in fact, in the absence of CH it collapses 2^ω to become ω_1). In addition, the Kurepa tree thus obtained has nice properties. For example, it has no Aronszajn subtree, and the cofinal branches of the tree are exactly the generics for the factors of the product forcing.

But the standout feature of this Kurepa tree is a very strong rigidity property which in particular implies the non-existence of injective strictly increasing and level preserving maps from the tree into itself other than the identity function. More specifically, after forcing with a countable support product of a free Suslin tree R , any strictly increasing map from a dense subset of R_x into R_y , where x and y are incomparable, collapses into a branch above densely many elements of its domain.

2. PRELIMINARIES

All of the trees in this article are assumed to have height ω_1 . The reader should be familiar with Aronszajn and Suslin trees, as well as the basics of forcing. We describe some of the notation and terminology which we will use, and prove two known lemmas which we will need later.

An ω_1 -tree is a tree of height ω_1 whose levels are countable. A *Kurepa tree* is an ω_1 -tree with at least ω_2 many cofinal branches. If b is a cofinal branch of a tree T , we will write $b(\alpha)$ for the unique element of b of height α . Let $\text{ht}_T(x)$ denote the height of x in the tree T , and for any $\gamma \leq \text{ht}_T(x)$, $x \restriction \gamma$ is the unique element of T below x of height γ . Let T_α denote level α of T , which is the set of elements of T with height α , and let $T \restriction \beta := \bigcup_{\alpha < \beta} T_\alpha$.

A tree is *normal* if it has a root, every element has at least two immediate successors, any distinct elements of the same limit height have different sets of elements below them, and every element has elements above it at any higher level. A *subtree* of a tree T is any subset of T considered as a tree with the order induced by $<_T$ (we note that this differs from the terminology of some authors who require a subtree to be downwards closed). The *downward closure* of a set $U \subseteq T$ is the set of x such that for some $y \in U$, $x \leq_T y$. For any $x \in T$, T_x is the subtree $\{y \in T : x \leq_T y\}$.

For trees T_0, \dots, T_{n-1} , $T_0 \otimes \dots \otimes T_{n-1}$ is the tree consisting of all n -tuples $(a_0, \dots, a_{n-1}) \in T_0 \times \dots \times T_{n-1}$ such that a_0, \dots, a_{n-1} have the same heights in their respective trees, ordered componentwise. An *n -derived tree* of a tree T is a tree of the form $T_{x_0} \otimes \dots \otimes T_{x_{n-1}}$, where x_0, \dots, x_{n-1} are distinct elements of T of the same height. A tree T is *n -free* if all of its n -derived trees are Suslin, and is *free* if it is n -free for all $0 < n < \omega$.

When we consider a Suslin tree as a forcing notion, we implicitly mean the forcing with the tree order reversed, and use standard forcing terminology such as “dense” or “dense open” with the reverse order. If T is a Suslin tree

and $D \subseteq T$ is dense open, then there exists some $\gamma < \omega_1$ such that $T_\gamma \subseteq D$. When we refer to a cardinal θ being “large enough”, we mean that it is large enough so that $H(\theta)$ contains all parameters under discussion.

Lemma 2.1. *Assume that S is a Suslin tree. Let θ be a large enough regular cardinal and let M be a countable elementary substructure of $H(\theta)$ with $S \in M$. Suppose that $X \in M$ is a subset of S , $x \in S_{M \cap \omega_1}$, and there exists some $z \in X$ with $x \leq_S z$. Then there exists some $y <_S x$ with $y \in X$.*

Proof. Define D as the set of $a \in S$ such that either there exists some $y \in X$ with $y \leq_S a$, or else a is incomparable with every member of X . It is easy to check that D is dense open in S . So there exists a least $\gamma < \omega_1$ such that $S_\gamma \subseteq D$. Note that by elementarity $D \in M$, so $\gamma < M \cap \omega_1$, and $x \restriction \gamma$ is in D . Since $x \restriction \gamma <_S x \leq_S z \in X$, by the definition of D there exists some $y \in X$ such that $y \leq_S x \restriction \gamma$, and so $y <_S x$. \square

Lemma 2.2. *Let T be an ω_1 -tree. If T has an Aronszajn subtree, then T has a downwards closed Aronszajn subtree.*

Proof. Assume that U is an uncountable subtree of T with countable levels, and let W be the downward closure of U . We claim that if U is Aronszajn, then so is W , or equivalently, if W has a cofinal branch, then so does U . Suppose that b is a cofinal branch of W . We will prove that $b \cap U$ is uncountable, which implies that U contains a cofinal branch.

Suppose for a contradiction that $b \cap U$ is countable. Then there exists some $\alpha < \omega_1$ such that $b \cap U \subseteq T \restriction \alpha$. As U has countable levels, we can find some $\beta < \omega_1$ greater than α such that $U \restriction (\alpha + 1) \subseteq T \restriction \beta$.

Since b is uncountable, fix some $x \in b$ with $\text{ht}_T(x) > \beta$. Then $x \in W$, so let y be of least height such that $y \in U$ and $x \leq_T y$. Then the height of y in T is greater than β , which implies that y is not in $U \restriction (\alpha + 1)$.

Let z^* be the α -th member (according to the tree ordering) of the set $\{z \in U : z <_U y\}$. Then obviously the height of z^* in T is at least α . As $b \cap U \subseteq T \restriction \alpha$ and $z^* \in U$, it follows that $z^* \notin b$. Now $x \leq_T y$ and $z^* <_T y$, so x and z^* are comparable in T . By the minimal height of y , $z^* <_T x$. But $x \in b$, so $z^* \in b$ and we have a contradiction. \square

3. TURNING A FREE TREE INTO A KUREPA TREE

For the remainder of the article we assume that R is a normal free Suslin tree and κ is a non-zero ordinal number. The existence of such a tree follows from \diamond (see [2, Chapter V]). We will define a forcing poset which adds no new countable sets of ordinals, is $(2^\omega)^+$ -c.c., forces CH , and adds distinct cofinal branches b_i to R for each $i < \kappa$ (and those are all of the cofinal branches). In particular, when $\kappa \geq \omega_2$, then R is forced to become a Kurepa tree. We will also show that in the forcing extension, R has no Aronszajn subtree and satisfies a strong rigidity property. In fact, the forcing is just a countable support product of κ -many copies of R .

Definition 3.1. Let $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ be the forcing poset consisting of all functions $p : \text{dom}(p) \rightarrow R$ such that $\text{dom}(p)$ is a countable subset of κ and for each $i \in \text{dom}(p)$, $p(i) \in R$. Define $q \leq p$ if $\text{dom}(p) \subseteq \text{dom}(q)$ and for all $i \in \text{dom}(p)$, $p(i) \leq_R q(i)$.

The following lemmas are straightforward to check.

Lemma 3.2. For any $i < \kappa$ and $\gamma < \omega_1$, the set of $p \in \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ such that $i \in \text{dom}(p)$ and the height of $p(i)$ in R is greater than γ is dense open in $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$.

Lemma 3.3. For all distinct i and j in κ , the set of $p \in \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ such that i and j are in $\text{dom}(p)$ and $p(i)$ and $p(j)$ are incomparable in R is dense open.

Lemma 3.4. If $\kappa \geq \omega_1$, then for all $x \in R$, the set of $p \in \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ such that for some $i \in \text{dom}(p)$, $x <_R p(i)$, is dense open.

Suppose that G is a generic filter on $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$. In $V[G]$, define for each $i < \kappa$

$$b_i := \{y \in R : \exists p \in G, i \in \text{dom}(p) \wedge y \leq_R p(i)\}.$$

A straightforward argument using the previous lemmas shows that in $V[G]$, each b_i is a cofinal branch of R , and for any distinct i and j in κ , $b_i \neq b_j$. Consequently, in $V[G]$ the tree R has at least $|\kappa|$ many cofinal branches. Moreover, if $\kappa \geq \omega_1$, then $\bigcup_{i < \kappa} b_i = R$. Let \dot{b}_i be a name for the branch b_i described above, and conversely, whenever G is a generic filter on $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$, b_i will denote \dot{b}_i^G .

Proposition 3.5. The forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ is $(2^\omega)^+$ -Knaster.

Proof. Let $\{p_i : i < (2^\omega)^+\}$ be a family of conditions. Applying the Δ -system lemma to the domains of the conditions, we can find an unbounded set $X \subseteq (2^\omega)^+$ and a countable set r such that for all $i < j$ in X , $\text{dom}(p_i) \cap \text{dom}(p_j) = r$ (see [7, Lemma III.6.15], namely, the case when $\lambda = \omega_1$ and $\kappa = (2^\omega)^+$). Now each $p_i \restriction r$ is a function from a countable set into a set of size ω_1 , so there are at most $\omega_1^\omega = 2^\omega$ many possibilities for such a function. So find a set $Y \subseteq X$ of size $(2^\omega)^+$ such that for all $i < j$ in Y , $p_i \restriction r = p_j \restriction r$. It is easy to see that for all $i < j$ in Y , $p_i \cup p_j$ is a condition below both p_i and p_j . \square

Now we start working toward showing that $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ is proper and countably distributive. The following lemma is easy.

Lemma 3.6. Let θ be a large enough regular cardinal, $M \prec H(\theta)$ countable, and assume that $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R \in M$. Let $\delta := M \cap \omega_1$. Suppose that $\langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$ is a descending sequence of conditions in $M \cap \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ and $\langle z_n : n < \omega \rangle$ is a sequence of elements of R_δ satisfying:

$$\forall i \in \bigcup_n \text{dom}(p_n) \exists k_i < \omega \exists n_i < \omega \forall m \geq n_i \ p_m(i) <_R z_{k_i}.$$

Define q to be the function with domain equal to $\bigcup_n \text{dom}(p_n)$ satisfying that for all $i \in \text{dom}(q)$, $q(i) := z_{k_i}$. Then $q \in \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ and $q \leq p_n$ for all n .

Lemma 3.7. *Let θ be a large enough regular cardinal, $M \prec H(\theta)$ countable, and assume that $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R \in M$. Let $\delta := M \cap \omega_1$. Suppose that $D \in M$ is a dense open subset of $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$, $p \in M \cap \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$, $i_0, \dots, i_{n-1} \in \text{dom}(p)$, and z_0, \dots, z_{n-1} are distinct elements of R_δ such that $p(i_k) <_R z_k$ for all $k < n$. Then there exists some $r \leq p$ in $M \cap D$ such that for all $k < n$, $r(i_k) <_R z_k$.*

Proof. Since R is normal, we can find some $\gamma < \delta$ so that for all $k < m < n$, $z_k \restriction \gamma \neq z_m \restriction \gamma$, and γ is greater than the height of $p(i_k)$ for all $k < n$. Define q with the same domain as p by letting $q(i_k) := z_k \restriction \gamma$ for all $k < n$, and $q(j) := p(j)$ for any other j in $\text{dom}(p)$. Clearly $q \leq p$ and $q \in M$.

Define s as follows. The domain of s equals the domain of q , $s(i_k) := z_k$ for all $k < n$, and $s(j) := q(j)$ for all other j in $\text{dom}(q)$. Now fix $t \leq s$ in D . By extending further if necessary, we may assume without loss of generality that the elements $t(i_0), \dots, t(i_k)$ all have the same height.

Since R is free, the tree $S := R_{z_0 \restriction \gamma} \otimes \dots \otimes R_{z_{n-1} \restriction \gamma}$ is Suslin. Define X to be the set of all n -tuples $(y_k : k < n)$ in S for which there exists some $r \in D$ such that $r \leq q$ and $r(i_k) = y_k$ for all $k < n$. Note that $X \in M$ by elementarity. Also observe that t is a witness to the fact that $(t(i_k) : k < n)$ is in X , and this n -tuple is greater than or equal to $(z_k : k < n)$ in S .

By Lemma 2.1 applied to the Suslin tree S , there exists some $(y_k : k < n)$ in $X \cap M$ which is below $(z_k : k < n)$ in S . Fix a witness $r \in D \cap M$ with $r \leq q$ such that $r(i_k) = y_k$ for all $k < n$. Then r is as required. \square

Theorem 3.8. *The forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ is proper and countably distributive.*

Proof. Let θ be a large enough regular cardinal and consider a countable elementary substructure $M \prec H(\theta)$ with $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R \in M$. Let $\delta := M \cap \omega_1$. We will show that for all $p \in M \cap \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$, there exists some $q \leq p$ such that for every dense open subset D of $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ in M , there exists some $s \in M \cap D$ with $q \leq s$. By standard arguments, it follows that $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ is proper and countably distributive.

Let $\langle D_n : n < \omega \rangle$ enumerate all dense open subsets of $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ in M and let $\langle i_k : k < \omega \rangle$ enumerate $M \cap \kappa$. Consider $p \in M \cap \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$. By induction we define:

- (1) a descending sequence of conditions $\langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$;
- (2) a sequence $\langle z_n : n < \omega \rangle$ of elements of R_δ .

The following inductive hypotheses will be satisfied for all n :

- (a) $p_{n+1} \in D_n$;
- (b) $i_n \in \text{dom}(p_{n+1})$;
- (c) for all $m \geq n+1$, $p_m(i_n) <_R z_n$.

Let $p_0 := p$. Now consider $n < \omega$ and assume that p_n is defined together with z_k for all $k < n$. Let p'_n be equal to p_n if $i_n \in \text{dom}(p_n)$, and otherwise

let $p'_n := p_n \cup \{(i_n, x_{\text{root}})\}$ where x_{root} is the root of R . Note that for all $k < n$, $p'_n(i_k) = p_n(i_k) <_R z_k$. Since R is normal, we can fix some $z_n \in R_\delta$ such that $p'_n(i_n) <_R z_n$ and z_n is different from z_k for all $k < n$. Applying Lemma 3.7, fix $p_{n+1} \leq p'_n$ in $M \cap D_n$ such that for all $k \leq n$, $p_{n+1}(i_k) <_R z_k$.

This completes the construction. Define q as follows. Let the domain of q be equal to $M \cap \kappa$, and for each $n < \omega$ define $q(i_n) := z_n$. By Lemma 3.6, q is a condition and $q \leq p_n$ for all $n < \omega$. Clearly, q is as required. \square

Corollary 3.9. *Assuming CH, $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ is proper and ω_2 -c.c., and hence preserves all cardinals.*

If CH does not hold, then $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ will collapse 2^ω to become ω_1 , provided that $\kappa \geq \omega_1$.

Proposition 3.10. *Assuming $\kappa \geq \omega_1$, the forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ forces CH.*

Proof. For each ordinal $\omega \leq \alpha < \omega_1$, fix a bijection $g_\alpha : \omega \rightarrow R_\alpha$. For each $x \in R$, let h_x be a bijection from ω onto the set of elements of $R_{\text{ht}_R(x)+\omega}$ which are above x .

For each ordinal $\omega \leq \alpha < \omega_1$, define a $(\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R)$ -name \dot{f}_α for a function from ω to ω as follows. Consider $n < \omega$, and let $x := g_\alpha(n)$. Let i be a name for the least ordinal in κ such that $x \in \dot{b}_i$, which exists by Lemma 3.4. Define $\dot{f}_\alpha(n) := m$, where $\dot{b}_i(\alpha + \omega) = h_x(m)$.

We claim that $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ forces that the sequence $\langle \dot{f}_\alpha : \omega \leq \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle$ includes every function from ω to ω . So let $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ and $p \in \prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ be given. Fix $\omega \leq \alpha < \omega_1$ greater than the height of every member of the range of p . Let $\langle i_n : n < \omega \rangle$ enumerate the first ω -many elements of $\omega_1 \setminus \text{dom}(p)$ (which is possible since $\kappa \geq \omega_1$). Define q so that $q \restriction \text{dom}(p) := p$ and for all n , $q(i_n) := x_{\text{root}}$ where x_{root} is the root of R . Now define $r \leq q$ with the same domain as q so that $r(i_n) := g_\alpha(n)$ for all n , and $r(j)$ is some element of R_α above $q(j)$ for all other j in the domain of q .

For each n , let j_n be the least member of $\text{dom}(r)$ such that $r(j_n) = g_\alpha(n)$ (which exists because of the choice of $r(i_n)$). It is easy to see that r forces that j_n is the minimal $j \in \kappa$ such that $g_\alpha(n) \in \dot{b}_j$. Now define s with the same domain as r by letting $s(j_n) := h_{g_\alpha(n)}(f(n))$ for all n , and $s(j) := r(j)$ for all other $j \in \text{dom}(r)$. Then easily s forces that $\dot{f}_\alpha = f$. \square

Proposition 3.11. *Assuming that $\kappa \geq \omega_1$, the forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ forces that for every uncountable downwards closed subset $W \subseteq R$, there exists some $i < \kappa$ such that $\dot{b}_i \subseteq W$.*

Proof. Suppose for a contradiction that p is a condition which forces that \dot{W} is an uncountable downwards closed subset of R which does not contain the cofinal branch \dot{b}_i for all $i < \kappa$. Since \dot{W} is forced to be downwards closed, it easily follows that p forces that for all $i < \kappa$, there exists an ordinal $\delta_i < \omega_1$ such that every member of \dot{W} with height at least δ_i is not in \dot{b}_i .

Fix a large enough regular cardinal θ , and let M be a countable elementary substructure of $H(\theta)$ which contains as members the objects $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$, p , \dot{W} ,

and $\langle \dot{\delta}_i : i < \kappa \rangle$. Let $\delta := M \cap \omega_1$. Enumerate R_δ as $\langle y_n : n < \omega \rangle$ and enumerate $M \cap \kappa$ as $\langle j_n : n < \omega \rangle$.

We will define by induction sequences $\langle p_n : n < \omega \rangle$, $\langle m_n : n < \omega \rangle$, $\langle i_n : n < \omega \rangle$, $\langle z_n : n < \omega \rangle$, and $\langle \delta_n : n < \omega \rangle$ as follows. Let $p_0 := p$ and $m_0 := 0$.

Let n be given and assume that p_n and m_n are defined, as well as i_k , z_k , and δ_k for all $k < m_n$. We assume as an inductive hypothesis that $p_n(i_k) <_R z_k$ for all $k < m_n$.

The next step of the construction will consist of two stages. In the first stage, we consider y_n .

Case 1: $y_n \notin \{z_k : k < m_n\}$. Choose some ordinal $i_{m_n} \in M \cap \kappa$ which is not in $\text{dom}(p_n)$ (which is possible since $\kappa \geq \omega_1$) and define $p'_n := p_n \cup \{(i_{m_n}, x_{\text{root}})\}$, where x_{root} is the root of R . Define $z_{m_n} := y_n$. Define $m'_n := m_n + 1$.

Case 2: $y_n = z_k$ for some $k < m_n$. Define $p'_n := p_n$ and $m'_n := m_n$.

Note that in either case, for all $k < m'_n$, $i_k \in \text{dom}(p'_n)$ and $p'_n(i_k) <_R z_k$. In the second stage, we consider j_n .

Case a: $j_n \in \{i_k : k < m'_n\}$. Define $m_{n+1} := m'_n$ and $p_n^* := p'_n$.

Case b: $j_n \in \text{dom}(p'_n) \setminus \{i_k : k < m'_n\}$. Define $i_{m'_n} := j_n$. Let $z_{m'_n}$ be some element of R_δ such that $p'_n(j_n) <_R z_{m'_n}$ and which is not equal to z_k for all $k < m'_n$ (which is possible since R is normal). Define $m_{n+1} := m'_n + 1$ and $p_n^* := p'_n$.

Case c: $j_n \notin \text{dom}(p'_n)$. Define $i_{m'_n} := j_n$. Let $z_{m'_n}$ be some element of R_δ which is not equal to z_k for all $k < m'_n$. Define $p_n^* := p'_n \cup \{(j_n, x_{\text{root}})\}$, where x_{root} is the root of R . Define $m_{n+1} := m'_n + 1$.

Note that for all $k < m_{n+1}$, $i_k \in \text{dom}(p_n^*)$ and $p_n^*(i_k) <_R z_k$.

Now apply Lemma 3.7 to fix $p_{n+1} \leq p_n^*$ in M which decides $\dot{\delta}_{i_k}$ as some ordinal $\delta_k \in M$, for each $m_n \leq k < m_{n+1}$, and satisfying that for all $k < m_{n+1}$, $p_{n+1}(i_k) <_R z_k$.

This completes the definition of the sequences. It is easy to check by cases that every j_n is equal to i_k for some k , that is, $\{i_k : k < \omega\} = \{j_n : n < \omega\} = M \cap \kappa$, and whenever $i_k \in \text{dom}(p_m)$, then $p_m(i_k) <_R z_k$. Moreover, every y_n equals z_k for some k , that is, $\{z_k : k < \omega\} = \{y_n : n < \omega\} = R_\delta$. Define q with domain equal to $M \cap \kappa$ such that for all n , $q(i_n) := z_n$. By Lemma 3.6, q is a condition and $q \leq p_n$ for all n .

Now for all n , q forces that $z_n \in \dot{b}_{i_n}$ and $\dot{\delta}_{i_n} = \delta_n < \delta$. Extend q to r which decides for some n that $z_n \in \dot{W}$, which is possible since \dot{W} is forced to be uncountable and downwards closed. Now we have a contradiction since

r forces that every member of \dot{W} with height at least $\dot{\delta}_{i_n} = \delta_n$ is not in \dot{b}_{i_n} , but on the other hand r forces that $z_n \in \dot{b}_{i_n} \cap \dot{W} \cap R_\delta$. \square

Corollary 3.12. *Assuming that $\kappa \geq \omega_1$, the forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ forces that R contains no Aronszajn subtree.*

Proof. Immediate from Lemma 2.2 and Proposition 3.11. \square

Corollary 3.13. *Assuming that $\kappa \geq \omega_1$, the forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ forces that every cofinal branch of R is equal to \dot{b}_i for some $i < \kappa$.*

Proof. Immediate from Proposition 3.11 and the fact that any cofinal branch of R is a downwards closed subset of R . \square

Recall that a tree T is *rigid* if it has no automorphism other than the identity function, and is *totally rigid* if for all distinct x and y of T , T_x and T_y are not isomorphic. We will show that after forcing with $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ the tree R is totally rigid, and in fact, has an even stronger rigidity property.

A map $f : S \rightarrow T$ between trees is *strictly increasing* if $x <_S y$ implies $f(x) <_T f(y)$. In general, this property is strictly weaker than the property when “implies” is replaced with “iff”. Suppose that T has a cofinal branch b . Then there always exists a (trivial) strictly increasing map $f : S \rightarrow T$, namely, the map $f(x) := b(\text{ht}_T(x))$ for all $x \in S$. Let us say that a strictly increasing map $f : S \rightarrow T$ *maps S into a branch* if $f(x)$ and $f(y)$ are comparable for all $x, y \in S$. In this case, $f[S]$ is an uncountable chain of T .

Theorem 3.14. *The forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$ forces that for all incomparable elements x and y of R and any dense subset U of R_x , if $f : U \rightarrow R_y$ is strictly increasing, then there are densely many $z \in U$ such that f maps $R_z \cap U$ into a branch of R_y .*

Proof. Let x and y be incomparable elements of R . Fix a generic filter G on $\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R$. In $V[G]$, let U be a dense subset of R_x and let $f : U \rightarrow R_y$ be strictly increasing. Suppose for a contradiction that there exists some $x^* \in U$ such that for all $z >_R x^*$ in U , f does not map $R_z \cap U$ into a branch, which means that there exist distinct elements a and b of $R_z \cap U$ such that $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ are incomparable.

Consider the forcing poset $\prod_{\omega, \kappa+1} R$, which is isomorphic to the two-step product $(\prod_{\omega, \kappa} R) \times R$. Fix a $V[G]$ -generic filter H on R with $x^* \in H$. Then H is a cofinal branch of R_x , and in $V[G][H]$, $H = b_\kappa$. Since $U \in V[G]$ is dense in R_x and H is $V[G]$ -generic, $U \cap H$ is uncountable. Let b be the downward closure of $f[H \cap U]$, which is a cofinal branch of R_y . By Corollary 3.13 applied to the forcing $\prod_{\omega, \kappa+1} R$, b is equal to b_i for some $i \leq \kappa$. But b contains y , and hence cannot contain x since x and y are incomparable. So $b \neq b_\kappa$. Therefore, b is equal to b_i for some $i < \kappa$.

In the model $V[G]$, define D as the set of all $c \in R_x \cap U$ such that $f(c) \notin b_i$. We claim that D is dense below x^* . Consider $z >_R x^*$. Since U is dense in R_x , we may assume without loss of generality that $z \in U$. By the choice

of x^* , there exist distinct elements a and b of $R_z \cap U$ such that $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ are incomparable. Then $f(a)$ and $f(b)$ cannot both be in the branch b_i . Let $c \in \{a, b\}$ be such that $f(c) \notin b_i$. This completes the argument that D is dense below x^* . Since $x^* \in H$ and H is $V[G]$ -generic, there exists some $c \in H \cap D$. Then $f(c) \notin b_i$ and $f(c) \in f[H \cap U] \subseteq b_i$, which is a contradiction. \square

In [6] we proved that if R is a free Suslin tree, then for any $n < \omega$, there exists a c.c.c. forcing which forces that R is n -free but for all $m > n$, every m -derived tree is special. Combined with the results of this article, we see that free Suslin trees can acquire a wide variety of properties by forcing.

As mentioned in the introduction, there are limitations to turning a free Suslin tree into a Kurepa tree via c.c.c. forcing. So the best we can ask for is a consistency result.

Question 3.15. *Is it consistent that there exists a free Suslin tree and for any normal free Suslin tree R , there exists a c.c.c. forcing poset which forces that R is a Kurepa tree?*

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