

lemma II

proof: for $x \in PA$, define $f(x) = y$

such $(x, y) \in A$ and

(**) $(\varphi_0(x, y), y^{(0)}, \varphi_1(x, y), y^{(1)}, \dots)$ is
lex-least.

such a y exists: for $n < \omega$, choose

y_n s.t. $(x, y_n) \in A$ and

$(\varphi_0(x, y_n), y_n^{(0)}, \dots, \varphi_{n-1}(x, y_n), y_n^{(n-1)})$

is lex-least.

then $\exists y (x, y_n) \rightarrow (x, y) \text{ mod } \vec{\varphi}$

so $(x, y) \in A$ by semi-scale property.

+ y makes (**) lex-least.

thm. (Martin-Skell) if $\sum_{\alpha} (\mathbb{R}) \models AD$, then

scale $(\sum_1 \mathbb{R})$

(\sum_1 means $\sum_1(\mathbb{R})$, i.e. \aleph_1 -iteration on reals with \aleph_1 bounded.)

complexity of scales on $\prod_1 \mathbb{J}_\alpha(\mathbb{R})$ sets
 is described using an "envelope"
 obtained by the following operation:

defn. (markin) for $\mathcal{O} \subset \mathcal{P}(W)$,

defn $\bar{\mathcal{O}} = \{ A \in \mathcal{P}(W) :$

f.a. cth. $\sigma \subset W$ then is

$A' \in \mathcal{O} \quad A' \cap \sigma = A \cap \sigma \}$.

note: $\mathcal{O} \subset \bar{\mathcal{O}} = \overline{\bar{\mathcal{O}}}$. so it's a
 closure operation.

defn $OD^\alpha =$ set of all ~~points~~
 points \leq order α definable
 on $(\mathbb{J}_\alpha(\mathbb{R}), \epsilon)$ for a
 finite seq. of ordinals.

$$OD^{<\kappa} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} OD^\alpha.$$

lem. let $k \in \mathbb{O}R$.

① $\overline{OD^{<k}}$ is closed wrt rec. subsh, \exists^w , \forall^w , and all boolean operations.

② if $\varphi(k) > \omega$, $\sum_1^{J_k(\mathbb{R})} \subset \overline{OD^{<k}}$

proof: ① e.g. for closure wrt rec.

subsh: let $A \in \overline{OD^{<k}}$, $f: W \rightarrow W$

recursive, we clai $f^{-1}A \in \overline{OD^{<k}}$.

let $\sigma \subset W$ be ctn.

take $A' \in OD^{<k}$ in $A' \cap f''\sigma = A \cap f''\sigma$.

then $f^{-1}A' \in OD^{<k}$ and

$$f^{-1}A' \cap \sigma = f^{-1}A \cap \sigma.$$

so $f^{-1}A' \in \overline{OD^{<k}}$.

② say $A \subset W$ is dy. th. on

$J_k(\mathbb{R})$ by a \sum_1 fcn φ .

take $\sigma \subset W$ be ctm.

because $\epsilon(\kappa) > \omega$, can take $\alpha < \kappa$

s.t. $A \cap \sigma = A_\alpha \cap \sigma$, where

$$A_\alpha = \{x : \bigcup_\alpha (\mathbb{R}) \neq \varphi(x)\} \in OD^{<\kappa}$$

so $A \in \overline{OD^{<\kappa}}$.

Cor. $\bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \overline{OD_x^{<\kappa}}$ is closed under

cont. preimages

$$[\text{N.B. } \bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \overline{OD_x^{<\kappa}} \neq \overline{\bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} OD_x^{<\kappa}} = \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{R})]$$

Remark. $\overline{OD^{<\kappa}}$ is called the

envelope of $\sum_1^{\mathbb{J}_\kappa(\mathbb{R})}$, $\text{Env}(\sum_1^{\mathbb{J}_\kappa(\mathbb{R})})$.

$\bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \overline{OD_x^{<\kappa}}$ is called $\text{Env}(\sum_1^{\mathbb{J}_\kappa(\mathbb{R})})$,

or $\widetilde{\text{Env}}(\sum_1^{\mathbb{J}_\kappa(\mathbb{R})})$.

check out trevor's "the envelope of point classes" by a local determinacy hypothesis.

lem. (anti-uniformized)

let $\kappa \in \text{OR}$ and $A = \{(x, y) : y \notin \text{OD}_x^{<\kappa}\}$.

(A is $\prod_1^{\mathcal{J}_\kappa(\mathbb{R})}$.)

ask $\forall x \exists y (x, y) \in A$.

[e.g., if $\mathcal{J}_\kappa(\mathbb{R}) = \text{KP} + \text{AD}$.]

let $f: W \rightarrow W$ uniformize A .

then $R = \{(x, m, n) \in W \times W \times W : f(x)(n) = m\}$

is not $\overline{\text{OD}_x^{<\kappa}}$ for any $x \in R = W$.

proof: let $x \in W$.

WTS: $R \not\subseteq \overline{\text{OD}_x^{<\kappa}}$. Consider

$\sigma = \{x\} \times W \times W$.

Let $R' \in OD_x^{< \kappa}$, s.t. $R' \cap \sigma = R \cap \sigma$.

$R' \cap \sigma \in OD_x^{< \kappa}$.

but $R \cap \sigma = \{ (x, m, n) : f(x)(m) = n \}$

$\notin OD_x^{< \kappa}$.

So $R' \cap \sigma \neq R \cap \sigma$. \square

remark. this is optimal: if there is a scale on A , whose norms are

$\bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \overline{OD_x^{< \kappa}}$ - norms, we can get,

using $J_\kappa(\mathbb{R}) \models KP + AD$, a uniformization of

A s.t. for all $n < \omega$,

$R_n = \{ (x, m) \in V \times \omega : \cancel{f(x)(n)} \}$
 $f(x)(n) = m \}$

$\in \bigcup_{x \in \mathbb{R}} \overline{OD_x^{< \kappa}}$.

Theorem. $(ZF + DC_{\mathbb{R}})$ if $\mathcal{J}_2(\mathbb{R}) \models KP + AD$
 then

① $\text{Det}(\overline{OD^{< \kappa}})$

② $\overline{OD^{< \kappa}}$ is
 closed under $\exists^{\mathbb{R}}, \forall^{\mathbb{R}}$.

Σ_1 collect +
 Δ_1 comprehension +
 things which hold
 in all $\mathcal{J}_2(\mathbb{R})$ agree.

(relativizes: also holds for $\overline{OD_x^{< \kappa}}, x \in \mathcal{N}$)

Remark. proved similarly to the Kechnis-
 wood's transfer thm. for "the equivalence
 of partition properties + determinacy."

also similar to mark, "the largest
 cth. this, that, and the other."

combining this with scale constructions of
 moschovakis ("scales on coinductive sets")
 + steel ("scales in $L(\mathbb{R})$ ")

con. $(ZF + DC_{\mathbb{R}})$ if $J_{\kappa}(\mathbb{R}) \neq \kappa P + AD$,
 and κ begins a Σ_1 -gap in $L(\mathbb{R})$
 that ends in $L(\mathbb{R})$ (i.e., new
 gaps later).

then every $\prod_1^{J_{\kappa}(\mathbb{R})}$ set $A \subset \mathcal{N}$ has
 a scale $\vec{\varphi}$ with

$$R_n = \{ (x, y) \in A^2 : \varphi_n(x) \leq \varphi_n(y) \}$$

$$\in \bigcup_{z \in \mathbb{R}} \overline{OD_z^{<\kappa}},$$

for all $n < \omega$.

[question: are they in ~~$OD_z^{<\kappa}$~~ $\overline{OD_z^{<\kappa}}$?]