

# COMBINATORICS OF DENSE SUBSETS OF THE RATIONALS

B. BALCAR, F. HERNÁNDEZ-HERNÁNDEZ AND M. HRUŠÁK

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ABSTRACT. We study combinatorial properties of the partial order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq)$ . To do so we introduce cardinal invariants  $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}, \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  describing properties of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . These invariants satisfy  $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . We compare these invariants with their analogues in the well studied Boolean algebra  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$ . We show that  $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathfrak{p}$ ,  $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathfrak{t}$  and  $\mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathfrak{i}$ , whereas  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}} > \mathfrak{h}$  and  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} > \mathfrak{r}$  are both shown to be relatively consistent with ZFC. We also investigate combinatorics of the ideal  $\text{nwd}$  of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . In particular, we show that  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \min \{|\mathcal{D}| : \mathcal{D} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{R}) \wedge (\forall I \in \text{nwd}(\mathbb{R})) (\exists D \in \mathcal{D}) (I \cap D = \emptyset)\}$  and  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) = \min \{|\mathcal{D}| : \mathcal{D} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) \wedge (\forall I \in \text{nwd}) (\exists D \in \mathcal{D}) (I \cap D = \emptyset)\}$ . We use these facts to show that  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathfrak{i}$ , which improves a result of S. Shelah.

## 0. INTRODUCTION

The aim of this paper is to point out the similarities and differences between the structure of  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  and the structure of the collection of dense subsets of the rationals. Such research was suggested by A. Blass in [Bl] and initiated by J. Cichoń in [Ci]. The basic object studied here is the set

$$\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) = \{D \subseteq \mathbb{Q} : D \text{ is dense}\}$$

ordered by inclusion, in comparison with the structure  $([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq)$ . Neither one of them is a separative partial order. The separative quotient of  $([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq)$  augmented with the least element 0 is the well known Boolean algebra  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$ . The separative quotient of  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq)$  with added least element is not a Boolean algebra, but just a lattice,

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with two dense sets being in the same equivalence class if and only if their symmetric difference is a nowhere dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . It is convenient not to study the quotients directly but rather to use a pre-order  $\subseteq^*$  in the case of  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  and  $\subseteq_{\text{nwd}}$  in the case of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ , where  $\text{nwd}$  denotes the ideal of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

Whereas the structure of  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  and related cardinal invariants seem to be now fairly well understood and certainly well-studied, the same can hardly be said about the next natural step - the study of combinatorial properties of subsets of rational numbers  $\mathbb{Q}$ . The hope is that having at least a basic theory at hand (which this note humbly presents) new applications will arise.

We consider some cardinal invariants of  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  and compare them with their  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  analogues. Our aim was not to introduce more cardinal invariants, however; introducing them seemed necessary for understanding the similarities and differences between the structural properties of  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  and  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ .<sup>1</sup>

## 1. BASIC FACTS AND DEFINITIONS

The rationals  $\mathbb{Q}$  were characterized by W. Sierpiński (see [Kr]) as the unique (up to homeomorphism) countable first countable regular space without isolated points. Consider the set  $2^{<\omega}$  of all finite sequences of 0's and 1's. The set  $2^{<\omega}$  ordered by extension (reverse inclusion) is a partially ordered set known as Cohen forcing. For our purposes it will be useful to give  $2^{<\omega}$  a structure of  $\mathbb{Q}$  in the following way: For  $s, t \in 2^{<\omega}$  define  $s < t$  if and only if  $(t \subset s \text{ and } s(|t|) = 0)$  or  $(s \subset t \text{ and } t(|s|) = 1)$  or (there is  $k = \min\{n \in \text{dom}(s) \cap \text{dom}(t) : s(n) \neq t(n)\}$  and  $s(k) = 0$ ). This ordering is a linear ordering on  $2^{<\omega}$  which induces a topology on  $2^{<\omega}$  homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$ . We will identify  $\mathbb{Q}$  with the set  $2^{<\omega}$  endowed with this topology. Given  $s \in 2^{<\omega}$  denote by  $B_s$  the set  $\{t \in 2^{<\omega} : s \subseteq t\}$ .

We will compare the topological structure of  $\mathbb{Q} = (2^{<\omega}, <)$  with the usual partial order structure  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$ . Any mention of antichains in  $2^{<\omega}$  refers to antichains in the partial order  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$ .

**Fact 1.1.** (i) *The family  $\{B_s : s \in 2^{<\omega}\}$  forms a  $\pi$ -base in  $\mathbb{Q} = (2^{<\omega}, <)$ .*

(ii)  *$D \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$  if and only if  $D$  is dense in the partial order  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$ , i.e.*

<sup>1</sup>“... People know what they do. They generally know why they do what they do. What they don't know is what what they do does. ...” (M. FOUCAULT: DREYFUSS AND RABINOW)

for every  $s \in 2^{<\omega}$  there is a  $t \in D$ ,  $s \subseteq t$ .

(iii)  $D \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$  if and only if  $D = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} A_n$ , where each  $A_n$  is a maximal antichain in  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$  such that for every  $s \in A_n$   $|\{t \in A_{n+1} : s \subseteq t\}| \geq 2$ .

(iv)  $H \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is open dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$  then  $H$  contains a subset  $H'$  which is open dense in the partial order  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$ , i.e.  $H'$  is dense and for every  $s \in H'$ ,  $B_s \subseteq H'$ . On the other hand, if  $H$  is open dense in  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$  then  $H$  is open dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

(v)  $N \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is nowhere dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$  if and only if  $(\forall s \in 2^{<\omega})(\exists t \supseteq s) B_t \cap N = \emptyset$ .

Note that  $N \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is nowhere dense if and only if there is a maximal antichain  $A \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  such that  $(\forall s \in N)(\exists t \in A) s \subseteq t$ . Moreover, if  $N \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is nowhere dense then the closure of  $N$  under initial segments, i.e. the set  $\{t \in 2^{<\omega} : (\exists s \in N) t \subseteq s\}$ , is a closed nowhere dense set containing  $N$ .

There is a natural correspondence between the structure of  $2^{<\omega}$  and the topology of the Cantor space  $2^\omega$ . For  $s \in 2^{<\omega}$  we denote by  $\langle s \rangle$  the basic clopen set  $\{f \in 2^\omega : s \subseteq f\}$  of  $2^\omega$ . Given a subset  $X$  of  $2^{<\omega}$  let  $\hat{X} = \{f \in 2^\omega : (\exists^\infty n \in \omega) f \upharpoonright n \in X\}$ .  $\hat{X}$  is a  $G_\delta$  subset of  $2^\omega$ . For  $K \subseteq 2^\omega$  let  $\tilde{K} = \{f \upharpoonright n : f \in K \text{ and } n \in \omega\}$ .

**Fact 1.2.** (i)  $X \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is dense if and only if  $\hat{X}$  is dense  $G_\delta$  in  $2^\omega$ .

(ii) If  $X \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is dense open then  $\hat{X}$  is dense open in  $2^\omega$ .

(iii) Let  $X \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  be closed under initial segments. Then, if  $X \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  is nowhere dense then  $\hat{X}$  is closed nowhere dense in  $2^\omega$ . Moreover,  $X$  is an infinite closed nowhere dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  if and only if  $\hat{X}$  is a non-empty closed nowhere dense set.

(iv) If  $Y$  is a dense  $G_\delta$  subset of  $2^\omega$  then there is a (not unique) dense  $X \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  such that  $Y = \hat{X}$ .

(v) If  $K$  is a closed nowhere dense subset of  $2^\omega$  then  $N = \tilde{K}$  is closed nowhere dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$  and  $K = \hat{N}$ .

*Proof.* All but (iv) are completely straightforward. To prove (iv) write  $Y$  as a an intersection of a decreasing sequence of  $V_n$ ,  $n \in \omega$ , where each  $V_n$  is open dense. By zero-dimensionality of  $2^\omega$  each  $V_n$  can be written as a disjoint union of clopen sets, i.e.  $V_n = \bigcup \{\langle s_i \rangle : i \in I_n\}$ , where  $A_n = \{s_i : i \in I_n\}$  is a maximal antichain in  $2^{<\omega}$ . Without loss of generality  $A_{n+1}$  refines  $A_n$ . Put  $X = \bigcup \{A_n : n \in \omega\}$ .  $\square$

Recall the definitions and basic facts about the relevant cardinal invariants of the continuum (see e.g. [BJ]). The symbol  $\mathfrak{b}$  denotes the unbounding number of  $(\omega^\omega, \leq^*)$

and  $\mathfrak{d}$  denotes the dominating number of  $(\omega^\omega, \leq^*)$ .

$\text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$  is the minimal size of a family of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$  that cover  $2^\omega$  and  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  stands for the additivity of the meager ideal, i.e. the minimal size of a family of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$  whose union is not meager.  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$  is the minimal size of non-meager subset of  $2^\omega$  and  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M})$  is the minimal size of a cofinal family of meager subsets of  $2^\omega$ . It is easy to see that  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  and  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M})$  are uncountable regular cardinals. The cardinal invariants  $\mathfrak{p}$ ,  $\mathfrak{t}$  and  $\mathfrak{h}$  are defined later on in the text.

The following proposition sums up provable relationships between these cardinal invariants:

- Proposition 1.3.** (i)  $\mathfrak{p} \leq \mathfrak{t} \leq \mathfrak{h} \leq \mathfrak{b} \leq \mathfrak{d}$  and  $\mathfrak{b} \leq \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ ,  
(ii) (Piotrowski, Szymański)  $\mathfrak{t} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$ ,  
(iii) (Truss, Miller)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) = \min\{\mathfrak{b}, \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})\}$ ,  
(iv) (Fremlin)  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) = \max\{\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M})\}$ .

The invariants  $\mathfrak{h}$  and  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  as well as  $\mathfrak{b}$  and  $\text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$  are in ZFC not provably comparable. For proofs and additional information consult [BJ] and [BS], see also [Va]. The following reformulation of a result of K. Keremedis ([Ke]) is the key to the study of the structure of the rationals. For the sake of completeness and also since the published proofs ([Ke], [BJ]) are quite technical and (at least in our opinion) hard to follow, we present a direct proof here.

- Theorem 1.4.** (Keremedis) (i)  $\text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$  is equal to the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{F}$  of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that for every  $Y \in [\mathbb{Q}]^\omega$  there is an  $F \in \mathcal{F}$  intersecting  $Y$  in an infinite set.  
(ii)  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  is equal to the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{F}$  of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $F \in \mathcal{F}$  intersecting  $D$  in an infinite set.

*Proof.* Ad (i). For the purposes of this proof we denote by  $\mu$  the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{F}$  of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that for every  $Y \in [\mathbb{Q}]^\omega$  there is an  $F \in \mathcal{F}$  intersecting  $Y$  in an infinite set. We divide the proof into three parts:

- (1)  $\text{cov}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mu$ ,
- (2)  $\mu \leq \mathfrak{d}$  and
- (3)  $\mu \leq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ .

For (1) fix  $\kappa < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$  and let  $\{F_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a family of nowhere dense subsets of  $2^{<\omega}$ , closed under initial segments. As  $\kappa < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ , there is an  $r \in 2^\omega \setminus \bigcup\{\hat{F}_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ . Recall that  $\hat{F}_\alpha$  was introduced in section 1. Put  $Y = \{r \upharpoonright n : n \in \omega\}$ . Then  $Y \cap F_\alpha$  is finite for all  $\alpha < \kappa$ .

In order to prove (2), fix  $\mathbb{Q}$ ,  $D_1$ ,  $D_2$  three disjoint countable dense subsets of  $2^\omega$  and a strictly (not mod fin) dominating family  $\{f_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{d}\}$  in  $\omega^\omega$  consisting of functions with non-zero values. Enumerate each  $D_i$  as  $\{d_n^i : n \in \omega\}$ . For  $\alpha < \mathfrak{d}$  put

$$O_\alpha = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} B(d_n^1, 1/f_\alpha(n)) \cap \bigcup_{n \in \omega} B(d_n^2, 1/f_\alpha(n)),$$

where  $B(x, 1/n)$  denotes the ball in  $2^\omega$  of radius  $1/n$  centered around  $x$ . Note that each  $O_\alpha$  is a dense open subset of  $2^\omega$ ; hence  $N_\alpha = \mathbb{Q} \setminus O_\alpha$  is a nowhere dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Aiming toward a contradiction assume that there is  $Y \in [\mathbb{Q}]^\omega$  intersecting each  $N_\alpha$  in a finite set. Then, obviously any infinite subset of  $Y$  has the same property. Pick  $Y_0$ , an infinite subset of  $Y$  converging to some  $r \in 2^\omega$ . Then either  $r \notin D_1$  or  $r \notin D_2$ , say  $r \notin D_1$ . The set  $Y_1 = Y_0 \cup \{r\}$  is then a compact subset of  $2^\omega$  disjoint from  $D_1$ . Consider the distances of points  $d_n^1$  to  $Y_1$ . Obviously all are positive, so there is an  $\alpha < \mathfrak{d}$  such that  $\text{dist}(d_n^1, Y_1) \geq 1/f_\alpha(n)$  for all  $n \in \omega$ . This, however, means that  $Y_0 \subseteq N_\alpha$  which is a contradiction.

For (3), fix  $\kappa < \mu$  and let  $\{F_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a family of closed nowhere dense subsets of  $2^\omega$ . By Fact 1.2,  $\{\tilde{F}_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  is then a family closed nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q} = (2^{<\omega}, <)$ . As  $\kappa < \mu$ , there is a set  $Y \in [2^{<\omega}]^\omega$  having finite intersection with all  $\tilde{F}_\alpha$ . To finish the proof it suffices to prove the following.

**Claim.** *There is a  $Y$  forming a decreasing chain in  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$ .*

If there were such  $Y$ , then the real  $r = \bigcup\{s : s \in Y\} \in 2^\omega$  is not covered by  $\bigcup\{F_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ .

We prove the Claim by contradiction. First notice that if  $Y$  is infinite and does not contain an infinite chain it contains an infinite antichain. Recursively construct an infinite sequence of antichains  $A_n$  in  $2^{<\omega}$  so that:

- a)  $A_n$  intersects each  $\tilde{F}_\alpha$  in a finite set,
- b)  $A_{n+1}$  refines  $A_n$ .
- c) For every  $s \in A_n$  there are infinitely many  $t \in A_{n+1}$  such that  $s \subset t$ .

To start, let  $A_0$  be an arbitrary infinite antichain satisfying a). Having constructed  $A_n$ , look at  $B_s$ , for  $s \in A_n$ .  $B_s$  is an open subset of  $(2^{<\omega}, <)$  homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$ , so by

the hypothesis, there is an infinite antichain  $A^s \subseteq B_s$  intersecting each  $\tilde{F}_\alpha$  in a finite set. Set

$$A_{n+1} = \bigcup \{A^s : s \in A_n\}.$$

Note that, as  $\tilde{F}_\alpha$  is upward closed,  $\tilde{F}_\alpha \cap A_n$  is finite for every  $n \in \omega$ . Enumerate each  $A_n$  as  $\{s_i^n : i \in \omega\}$  and let, for  $\alpha < \kappa$ ,

$$g_\alpha(n) = \min\{k \in \omega : (\forall m \geq k) s_m^n \notin \tilde{F}_\alpha\}.$$

As  $\kappa < \mu \leq \mathfrak{d}$  there is a function  $g$  which is not  $\leq^*$ -dominated by any  $g_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Now, recursively construct a decreasing sequence  $\{t_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  so that:

d)  $t_n \in A_n$ ,

e)  $t_n = s_i^n$  for some  $i > g(n)$ .

Now, for each  $\alpha < \kappa$  there is an  $n \in \omega$  such that  $t_n \notin \tilde{F}_\alpha$ . However, as  $\tilde{F}_\alpha$  is upward closed, this means that  $t_m \notin \tilde{F}_\alpha$  for all  $m \geq n$ . So  $Y = \{t_n : n \in \omega\}$  is a decreasing chain in  $2^{<\omega}$  intersecting each  $\tilde{F}_\alpha$  in a finite set, which is a contradiction and the proof of the Claim is finished.

Ad (ii). Denote by  $\mu_D$  the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{F}$  of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $F \in \mathcal{F}$  intersecting  $D$  in an infinite set.

To see that  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mu_D$ , fix  $\kappa < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  and let  $\{F_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a family of nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Fix also an enumeration  $\{W_n : n \in \omega\}$  of a basis for the topology on  $\mathbb{Q}$ . By part (i) of the theorem and the fact that  $\kappa < \text{add}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$ , for every  $W_n$  there is an infinite set  $Y_n = \{y_i^n : i \in \omega\} \subseteq W_n$  intersecting each  $F_\alpha$  in a finite set. Put

$$g_\alpha(n) = \min\{k \in \omega : (\forall m \geq k) y_m^n \notin F_\alpha\}.$$

As  $\kappa < \text{add}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathfrak{b}$  there is a function  $g$  dominating all  $g_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Set  $D = \{y_m^n : n \in \omega \text{ and } m \geq g(n)\}$ .  $D$  is obviously a dense set for it intersects each  $W_n$  in an infinite set. Moreover, as  $g$  dominates  $g_\alpha$ ,  $\{y_m^n : m \geq g(n)\} \cap F_\alpha = \emptyset$  for all but finitely many  $n$ ; hence  $D \cap F_\alpha$  is finite, being a finite union of finite sets.

For the other direction fix  $\kappa < \mu_D$  and let  $\{N_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a family of closed nowhere dense subsets of  $2^\omega$ . The sets  $\tilde{N}_\alpha$  are then nowhere dense in  $\mathbb{Q} = (2^{<\omega}, <)$ , so there is a dense set  $D \subseteq 2^{<\omega}$  such that  $D \cap \tilde{N}_\alpha$  is finite for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Then  $\hat{D}$  is a dense  $G_\delta$  subset of  $2^\omega$  disjoint from all  $N_\alpha$ . Therefore  $\bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} N_\alpha$  is a meager set, thus  $\kappa < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$ .  $\square$

Now we establish results in some sense dual to Keremedis' Theorem. The equality  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{cof}(\text{nwd})$  was already proven by Fremlin in [Fr]; we are giving a new and simpler proof. Before doing so, we can make a simple observation.

**Fact 1.5.** *If  $X$  is separable metric space without isolated points, then*

$$\text{cof}(\text{nwd}(X)) = \text{cof}(\text{nwd}).$$

Indeed, if  $X$  is a separable metric space without isolated points and  $D$  is a countable dense subset of  $X$ , it is a classical fact that  $D$  is homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Now, it will suffice to show that given any closed  $F \in \text{nwd}(X)$ , there is  $N \in \text{nwd}(D)$  so that  $F \subseteq \overline{N}$ . Write  $F = \bigcap_{n \in \omega} U_n$  so that  $U_n$  is open and  $U_n \supset \overline{U_{n+1}}$ , for each  $n \in \omega$ . Choosing a maximal subset of  $D \cap (U_n \setminus \overline{U_{n+1}})$  such that any two of its elements are at distance at least  $\frac{1}{n+1}$ , for each  $n \in \omega$ , and taking as  $N$  the union of those subsets will do the job.

**Theorem 1.6.** *(i)  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{cof}(\text{nwd})$  and they are equal to the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{D}$  of dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that for every nowhere dense  $I \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$  there is  $D \in \mathcal{D}$  disjoint from  $I$ .*

*(ii)  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M})$  is equal to the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{D}$  of dense subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that for every nowhere dense  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  there is  $D \in \mathcal{D}$  disjoint from  $I$ .*

We will prove both clauses of the theorem almost simultaneously using the following lemmas. For the purpose of the proof let

$$\mu_{\mathbb{Q}} = \min \{ |\mathcal{D}| : \mathcal{D} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) \wedge (\forall I \in \text{nwd}) (\exists D \in \mathcal{D}) (I \cap D = \emptyset) \}.$$

and

$$\mu_{\mathbb{R}} = \min \{ |\mathcal{D}| : \mathcal{D} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{R}) \wedge (\forall I \in \text{nwd}(\mathbb{R})) (\exists D \in \mathcal{D}) (I \cap D = \emptyset) \}.$$

**Lemma 1.7.** *Let  $M$  be a meager set, let  $\kappa < \mathfrak{d}$ , and for each  $\alpha < \kappa$ , let  $D_\alpha$  be a subset of  $\mathbb{R}$  such that  $D_\alpha \cap M$  is dense. Then there exists  $N \subseteq M$  which is nowhere dense and such that  $D_\alpha \cap N \neq \emptyset$ , for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $U_m$ ,  $m \in \omega$  be nonempty pairwise disjoint intervals. Note that  $D_\alpha \cap M$  is dense in  $U_m$  for each  $\alpha < \kappa$  and  $m \in \omega$ . Now, for every  $m \in \omega$ , there are nonempty nowhere dense sets  $\{F_n^m : n \in \omega\}$  such that  $M \cap U_m = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} F_n^m$ . Put  $F_n = \bigcup_{m \in \omega} F_n^m$ .

The sets  $F_n$  are also nowhere dense and, moreover  $F_n \cap U_m \neq \emptyset$  for every  $m, n \in \omega$ . For each  $\alpha < \kappa$  define  $f_\alpha : \omega \rightarrow \omega$  by

$$f_\alpha(n) = \min \{k \in \omega : D_\alpha \cap U_n \cap F_k \neq \emptyset\} + 1.$$

As  $\kappa < \mathfrak{d}$ , there is a  $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$  such that  $g \not\leq^* f_\alpha$ , for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Then define

$$N = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \{F_k \cap U_n : k < g(n)\}.$$

Clearly  $N$  is nowhere dense and given  $\alpha < \kappa$ , there is an  $n \in \omega$  such that  $f_\alpha(n) < g(n)$ . Therefore  $D_\alpha \cap U_n \cap F_{f_\alpha(n)} \neq \emptyset$ , and so  $D_\alpha \cap N \neq \emptyset$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 1.8.** *Let  $M \subseteq 2^\omega$  be a meager set. Then there exists a nowhere dense  $N$  such that  $N^* \supseteq M$ , where  $N^* = \{f \in 2^\omega : (\exists g \in N)(f =^* g)\}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $M = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} F_n$ , where  $F_n$  is nowhere dense subset of  $2^\omega$ . Consider for each  $n \in \omega$ , the sequence  $s_n$  starting with  $n$  zeros followed by one 1. Then define  $F'_n$  by:  $t \in F'_n$  if and only  $s_n \subseteq t \wedge (\exists u \in 2^{n+1})(u \frown t \upharpoonright [n+1, \omega) \in F_n)$ . Then clearly,  $F'_n$  is nowhere dense and if  $N = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} F'_n$ , this  $N$  is nowhere dense and  $M \subseteq N^*$ .  $\square$

**Lemma 1.9.**  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \max\{\mathfrak{d}, \mu_{\mathbb{R}}\}$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\{D_\alpha : \alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}\}$  be a family of dense subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$  witnessing the definition of  $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}$ , and let  $\{f_\beta : \beta < \mathfrak{d}\}$  be a  $\leq$ -dominating family. Without loss of generality we can assume that all  $D_\alpha$  are countable. Denote by  $B(x, \varepsilon)$  the ball with centre at  $x$  and radius  $\varepsilon > 0$ . Fix an enumeration  $\{d_{\alpha, n} : n \in \omega\}$  of  $D_\alpha$ , for each  $\alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$ . Then, for  $\alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$  and  $\beta < \mathfrak{d}$  define nowhere dense sets  $N_{\alpha, \beta}$  by:

$$N_{\alpha, \beta} = \mathbb{R} \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \omega} B\left(d_{\alpha, n}, \frac{1}{f_\beta(n)+1}\right).$$

We claim that the family of all  $N_{\alpha, \beta}$  is cofinal in  $\mathcal{M}$ . Indeed, if  $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  is a meager set, by Lemma 1.8, there exists a nowhere dense subset  $N$  such that  $M \subseteq N^*$ . Thus it suffices to show that  $N \subseteq N_{\alpha, \beta}$ , for some  $\alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$  and some  $\beta < \mathfrak{d}$ , as we will have  $N^* \subseteq N_{\alpha, \beta}^*$ .

As  $N$  is nowhere dense, there is an  $\alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$  such that  $D_\alpha \cap N = \emptyset$ . Define  $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$  by

$$g(n) = \min \left\{ k \in \omega : B\left(d_{\alpha, n}, \frac{1}{k+1}\right) \cap N = \emptyset \right\}.$$

As  $\{f_\beta : \beta < \mathfrak{d}\}$  is dominating, there is  $\beta < \mathfrak{d}$  such that  $(\forall n \in \omega)(g(n) \leq f_\beta(n))$ . Thus  $\mathbb{R} \setminus N_{\alpha, \beta} \subseteq \mathbb{R} \setminus N$ .  $\square$



We can now prove the theorem:

*Proof of Theorem 1.6.* First we prove that  $\mathfrak{d} \leq \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . Fix  $\kappa < \mathfrak{d}$ . Let  $\{D_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a family of dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Take  $M = \mathbb{Q}$  and apply Lemma 1.7 with this family of dense subsets and infer the existence of a nowhere dense  $N \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$  such that  $D_\alpha \cap N \neq \emptyset$ , for each  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Therefore  $\kappa < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

It is trivial that  $\text{cof}(\text{nwd}) \geq \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . To see that  $\text{cof}(\text{nwd}) \leq \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$  proceed as follows. Let  $\{D_\alpha; \alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}\}$  be a family of dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  witnessing the definition of  $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ , each  $D_\alpha$  enumerated as  $\{d_{\alpha,n} : n \in \omega\}$  and consider a  $\leq$ -dominating family  $\{g_\beta : \beta < \mathfrak{d}\}$ ; then define

$$N_{\alpha\beta} = \mathbb{Q} \setminus \bigcup_{n \in \omega} B\left(d_{\alpha,n}, \frac{1}{g_\beta(n)+1}\right).$$

$N_{\alpha\beta}$  is a nowhere dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  and since we already know that  $\mathfrak{d} \leq \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$  we have  $\mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ -many such subsets. Moreover, if  $N$  is any nowhere dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$ , there is some  $\alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$  such that  $D_\alpha \cap \overline{N} = \emptyset$ . Then define  $g : \omega \rightarrow \omega$  by

$$g(n) = \min \left\{ k \in \omega : B\left(d_{\alpha,n}, \frac{1}{k+1}\right) \cap \overline{N} = \emptyset \right\}.$$

There must exist  $\beta < \mathfrak{d}$  such that  $g \leq g_\beta$  and it follows that  $N \subseteq N_{\alpha\beta}$ . Hence,  $\{N_{\alpha\beta} : \alpha < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}} \wedge \beta < \mathfrak{d}\}$  is a cofinal family in  $\text{nwd}$ .

Now, by the fact 1.5 together with Lemma 1.8, it follows that  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \text{cof}(\text{nwd})$ . Likewise, Lemma 1.9 shows that  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$  since trivially  $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} \leq \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . This completes the first part of the theorem.

To see the second part, first notice that

$$\min \{\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M})\} \leq \mu_{\mathbb{R}}.$$

This follows from Lemma 1.7. Indeed, assume  $\kappa < \min \{\mathfrak{d}, \text{non}(\mathcal{M})\}$  and let  $\{D_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a family of countable dense subsets of  $\mathbb{R}$ . Then  $M = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa} D_\alpha$  is meager and by Lemma 1.7 there exists a nowhere dense  $N \subseteq M$  such that  $N \cap D_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ , for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Thus  $\kappa < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$ .

Secondly,  $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} \leq \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$  For suppose  $\kappa < \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$  and consider  $X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$  of cardinality  $\kappa$ . Define  $D_x = x + \mathbb{Q}$ . The family  $\{D_x : x \in X\}$  cannot witness the definition of  $\mu_{\mathbb{R}}$ , therefore there must exist  $F \in \text{nwd}(\mathbb{R})$  such that  $F \cap D_x \neq \emptyset$ , for each  $x \in X$ . Notice that  $F + \mathbb{Q} \supseteq X$ . Thus  $X$  is meager, and hence  $\kappa < \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ .

To finish the proof proceed by two cases. If  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathfrak{d}$ , then it follows that  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mu_{\mathbb{R}} \leq \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$ . If it is not the case that  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathfrak{d}$ , then part (iii) of Proposition 1.3 implies that  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) = \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$  and Lemma 1.9 now reads  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \max\{\mathfrak{d}, \mu_{\mathbb{R}}\}$ , which together with  $\mu_{\mathbb{R}} \leq \text{non}(\mathcal{M})$  gives again that  $\text{non}(\mathcal{M}) = \mu_{\mathbb{R}}$ .  $\square$

## 2. $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ AND $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{FIN}$ SEEM SIMILAR.

In this section we point out the similarities between the structures  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  and  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . In particular we show that some of their natural cardinal characteristics have the same value. First recall the following proposition mentioned in the introduction. For the rest of the paper  $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$  denotes a fixed enumeration of a basis for the topology on  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

**Proposition 2.1.** *The separative modification of the order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq)$  is the pre-order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ .*

*Proof.* Note that  $C, D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  are incompatible in  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq)$  if and only if there is  $n \in \omega$  such that  $C \cap D \cap U_n = \emptyset$ . It suffices to see that  $C \subseteq_{\text{nwd}} D$  if and only if for every  $X \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $X \cap C \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  implies that  $X \cap D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ , as the condition on the right hand side defines the separative modification. Let  $N = C \setminus D$  be nowhere dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Then, if  $X \cap C$  is dense then  $X \cap D \supseteq (X \cap C) \setminus (X \cap N)$  is also dense. On the other hand, if  $C \setminus D$  is not nowhere dense then there is  $n \in \omega$  such that  $(C \setminus D) \cap U_n$  is dense in  $U_n$ . Put  $X = (U_n \cap (C \setminus D)) \cup (C \setminus U_n)$ . Then  $X$  is dense,  $X \subseteq C$  and  $X$  is incompatible to  $D$ .  $\square$

**Proposition 2.2.** *The pre-order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  has the following properties:*

- (i) *It is homogeneous, i.e. for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) \upharpoonright D$  is isomorphic to  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ .*
- (ii)  *$(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  is  $\sigma$ -closed.*
- (iii)  *$(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  satisfies the  $\mathfrak{c}^+$ -c.c and  $\mathfrak{c}$ -cc fails.*

*Proof.* Ad (i) It follows from Sierpiński's characterization that  $D$  is homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$  for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . Moreover, every nowhere dense subset of  $D$  is nowhere dense in  $\mathbb{Q}$ .

For (ii) let  $\langle D_i : i \in \omega \rangle$  be a sequence of elements of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that  $D_{i+1} \subseteq_{\text{nwd}} D_i$  for every  $i \in \omega$ . Recursively pick  $d_n \in (U_n \cap \bigcap_{i \leq n} D_i)$  and let  $D = \{d_i : i \in \omega\}$ . Then  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that  $D \subseteq^* D_i$  for every  $i \in \omega$ .

To prove (iii) choose for every  $s \in 2^{<\omega}$  a set  $D_s \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  so that,  $D_\emptyset = \mathbb{Q}$  and  $D_s$  is a disjoint union of  $D_{s \smallfrown 0}$  and  $D_{s \smallfrown 1}$ . Then use (ii) to find for every  $f \in 2^\omega$  a set  $D_f \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that  $D_f \subseteq^* D_{f \upharpoonright n}$  for every  $n \in \omega$ . Let  $\mathcal{A} = \{D_f : f \in 2^\omega\}$ . Obviously, a family of incompatible elements can not have cardinality larger than  $\mathfrak{c} = |\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})|$ .  $\square$

**Corollary 2.3.** *The partial order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  is, as a forcing notion, equivalent to  $(\text{Dense}(X), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  for any separable metric space without isolated points.*

*Proof.* Every separable metric space without isolated points has exactly  $\mathfrak{c}$  many countable dense sets. There is therefore a maximal antichain  $\mathcal{A}$  in  $(\text{Dense}(X), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  of size  $\mathfrak{c}$  consisting of countable dense subsets of  $X$ . The set  $\mathcal{H} = \{C \in \text{Dense}(X) : (\exists D \in \mathcal{A}) C \subseteq D\}$  is a dense set in the pre-order  $(\text{Dense}(X), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  and by Proposition 2.2 it is isomorphic to a dense subset of the pre-order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ .  $\square$

Given a partial (pre-)order  $\mathbb{P}$  without minimal elements one can be interested in the ‘measure’ of closedness of  $\mathbb{P}$ . The cardinal characteristic  $\mathfrak{t}(\mathbb{P})$  is defined as the minimal  $\kappa$  such that  $\mathbb{P}$  is not  $\kappa$ -closed, i.e. there is a decreasing chain in  $\mathbb{P}$  of size  $\kappa$  without a lower bound in  $\mathbb{P}$ . A related cardinal invariant is  $\mathfrak{p}(\mathbb{P})$  which denotes the minimal size of a downward directed subset of  $\mathbb{P}$  without a lower bound in  $\mathbb{P}$ .  $\mathfrak{t}(\mathbb{P})$  is always a regular infinite cardinal. For the partial order  $([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq^*)$  these cardinal invariants are usually denoted simply by  $\mathfrak{t}$  and  $\mathfrak{p}$ .

It is an open problem whether  $\mathfrak{t}$  and  $\mathfrak{p}$  can be consistently different. As far as we know there is even no known example of a  $\sigma$ -closed separative homogeneous partial order  $\mathbb{P}$  with  $\mathfrak{t}(\mathbb{P})$  and  $\mathfrak{p}(\mathbb{P})$  distinct.

J. Cichoń in [Ci] studied the (non-separative) partial order  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq^*)$  and showed that  $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq^*)$  and  $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq^*)$ . We will show that the same holds for the separative modification  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ . We denote by  $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  the cardinal invariant  $\mathfrak{t}(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  and, similarly,  $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}} = \mathfrak{p}(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ .

There is a natural embedding,  $\phi : [\omega]^\omega \longrightarrow \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ , due to Sierpiński, defined by  $\phi(X) = \{s \in 2^{<\omega} : |s| \in X\}$ . This embedding preserves ordering and orthogonality but it is not a regular embedding since it does not preserve maximality of antichains. It will

be shown that it is useful nonetheless.

**Theorem 2.4.**  $\mathfrak{t} = \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and  $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

*Proof.* The basic fact that  $\mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  follows directly from Theorem 3.2. We apologize for committing the crime of forward referencing.

First we prove that  $\mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{t}$ . Fix  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and let  $\{T_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a  $\subseteq^*$ -decreasing chain in  $[\omega]^\omega$ . Then  $\{\phi(T_\alpha) : \alpha < \kappa\}$  form a  $\subseteq^*$ -decreasing chain in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . As  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ , there is a  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that  $D \subseteq_{\text{nwd}} \phi(T_\alpha)$  for all  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Treat the set  $D$  as the rationals, note that  $\phi(T_\alpha) \cap D$  contains a dense open subset of  $D$  for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ . As  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  an application of Theorem 1.4 (ii), produces a dense set  $D' \subseteq D$  such that  $D' \subseteq^* \phi(T_\alpha)$ . Put  $T = \{|s| : s \in D'\}$ . Then  $T$  is an infinite subset of  $\omega$  and  $T \subseteq^* T_\alpha$  for all  $\alpha < \kappa$ .

To prove that  $\mathfrak{t} \leq \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  fix  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t}$  and let  $\{D_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a  $\subseteq_{\text{nwd}}$ -decreasing chain in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . As, by Proposition 1.3 (ii),  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  there is a dense  $G_\delta$  set  $Y \subseteq 2^\omega$  such that

- (1)  $Y \subseteq \hat{D}_\alpha$  for all  $\alpha < \kappa$  and
- (2)  $Y \cap \hat{N}_{\alpha,\beta} = \emptyset$ , where  $N_{\alpha,\beta} = D_\alpha \setminus D_\beta$ , for all  $\beta < \alpha < \kappa$ .

For  $f \in Y$  and  $\alpha < \kappa$  let  $A_\alpha^f = \{k \in \omega : f \upharpoonright k \in D_\alpha\}$ . Note that the set  $A_\alpha^f$  is infinite for every  $f \in Y$  and  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Also for every  $f$  in  $Y$ , the family  $\{A_\alpha^f : \alpha < \kappa\}$  is a  $\subseteq^*$ -decreasing chain in  $[\omega]^\omega$ . As  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t}$ , there is a set  $L_f$  a  $\subseteq^*$ -lower bound for  $\{A_\alpha^f : \alpha < \kappa\}$ . Let  $C = \{c_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq 2^\omega$  be a countable dense subset of  $Y$  and put  $E_n = \{c_n \upharpoonright m : m \in L_{c_n}\}$ . For  $\alpha < \kappa$  let

$$g_\alpha(n) = \min\{k \in \omega : (\forall m > k) c_n \upharpoonright m \in E_n \Rightarrow c_n \upharpoonright m \in D_\alpha\}.$$

As  $\mathfrak{t} \leq \mathfrak{b}$  there is a function  $g$  dominating all  $g_\alpha$ ,  $\alpha < \kappa$ . Put

$$D = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} \{c_n \upharpoonright m \in E_n : m \geq g(n)\}.$$

Since  $C$  is a dense subset of  $2^\omega$ ,  $D$  is in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . It is clear that  $D \subseteq^* D_\alpha$  for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ . So, we have proved that  $\kappa < \mathfrak{t}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

The proof that  $\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{p}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  is analogous, only simpler.  $\square$

Another cardinal invariant studied by J. Cichoń in [Ci] is defined as follows: Given a family  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  we say that a function  $\psi : \omega \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}$  is a *dense embedding* of  $\mathcal{S}$  if  $\psi$  is

one-to-one and  $\psi[S] \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  for every  $S \in \mathcal{S}$ . The cardinal invariant  $deg$  denotes the minimal cardinality of a family  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  for which there is no dense embedding. Recall that the *reaping number*  $\mathfrak{r}$  denotes the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  such that for every  $A \in [\omega]^\omega$  there is an  $R \in \mathcal{R}$  such that  $R \subseteq^* A$  or  $R \cap A$  is finite. Cichoń showed that  $deg \leq \mathfrak{r}$  and found some lower bounds for  $deg$ . The next proposition shows that the two numbers actually coincide. Let  $A, B$  be infinite subsets of  $\omega$ . We say that  $A$  *splits*  $B$  if both  $A \cap B$  and  $B \setminus A$  are infinite.

**Proposition 2.5.**  $deg = \mathfrak{r}$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  be a reaping family of size  $\mathfrak{r}$ . Aiming for contradiction suppose that  $\psi$  is a dense embedding of  $\mathcal{R}$ . Split  $\mathbb{Q}$  into two disjoint open sets  $U, V$ . Let  $A = \psi^{-1}[U]$ . It is easily seen that  $A$  splits every element of  $\mathcal{R}$ , which contradicts the assumption that  $\mathcal{R}$  was a reaping family.

For the other direction, let  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  be of size strictly less than  $\mathfrak{r}$ . We need to show that there is a dense embedding of  $\mathcal{S}$ . Rather than constructing an embedding we show that there is a topology on  $\omega$  homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$  in which all sets in  $\mathcal{S}$  are dense. Recursively construct sets  $I_n, n \in \omega$  so that

- (1)  $I_0$  splits all elements of  $\mathcal{S}$ ,
- (2)  $I_{n+1}$  splits all infinite intersections of finitely many elements of the family  $\mathcal{S} \cup \{I_m : m \leq n\} \cup \{\omega \setminus I_m : m \leq n\}$ ,
- (3) for every pair  $i \neq j \in \omega$  there is an  $n \in \omega$  such that  $|I_n \cap \{i, j\}| = 1$ , i.e.  $I_n$  separates  $i$  and  $j$ .

To do this is easy, existence of  $I_{n+1}$  follows directly from the fact that the family of all intersections of finitely many elements of the family  $\mathcal{S} \cup \{I_m : m \leq n\}$  has size strictly less than  $\mathfrak{r}$ . Note that pronouncing the family  $\{I_n : n \in \omega\}$  a clopen subbase defines a Hausdorff, regular, zero dimensional second countable topology on  $\omega$  in which all elements of  $\mathcal{S}$  are dense.  $\square$

A family  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  is *independent* provided that  $\bigcap \mathcal{F} \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{G} \neq \emptyset$  for every nonempty and disjoint  $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G} \in [\mathcal{I}]^{<\omega}$ . Similarly a family  $\mathcal{I} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  is said to be *dense-independent* if  $\bigcap \mathcal{F} \setminus \bigcup \mathcal{G} \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  for every disjoint finite subsets  $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{G}$  of  $\mathcal{I}$ . The cardinal invariant  $i$  denotes the minimal cardinality of a maximal independent family. Similarly,  $i_{\mathbb{Q}}$  denotes the minimal cardinality of a maximal dense-independent family. Next we show that these

two cardinal numbers actually coincide.

**Proposition 2.6.**  $\mathfrak{i} = \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

*Proof.* To prove that  $\mathfrak{i} \leq \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ , identify  $\mathbb{Q}$  with the set  $\{q \in 2^\omega : (\forall^\infty i \in \omega) q(i) = 0\}$  with the topology inherited from  $2^\omega$ . Let  $\mathcal{I}$  be a maximal dense-independent family of size  $\mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . For  $n \in \omega$  let  $I_n = \{q \in \mathbb{Q} : q(n) = 1\}$ . Note that the sets  $I_n$  and their complements form a subbase for the topology on  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Moreover, the family  $\mathcal{I}' = \mathcal{I} \cup \{I_n : n \in \omega\}$  is an independent family of subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . We will show that it is in fact maximal. Aiming for a contradiction suppose that  $I$  is a subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  such that  $\mathcal{I}' \cup \{I\}$  is independent. Then  $I \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  because  $\{I\} \cup \{I_n : n \in \omega\}$  is an independent family and the Boolean combinations of the elements of  $\{I_n : n \in \omega\}$  form a base for the topology on  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Similar reasoning shows that the family  $\mathcal{I} \cup \{I\}$  is then dense-independent, contradicting maximality of  $\mathcal{I}$ . As  $|\mathcal{I}| = |\mathcal{I}'|$  we are done.

For the other direction let  $\mathcal{I}$  be a maximal independent family. Let  $\{J_n : n \in \omega\}$  be a sequence of distinct elements of  $\mathcal{I}$ . By changing them by a finite set, if necessary, we can assume that they separate points, i.e. for every pair  $i \neq j \in \omega$  there is an  $n \in \omega$  such that  $|J_n \cap \{i, j\}| = 1$ . The sets  $\{J_n : n \in \omega\}$  then form a clopen subbase of a Hausdorff, regular, zero dimensional second countable topology on  $\omega$  in which all elements of  $\mathcal{I} \setminus \{J_n : n \in \omega\}$  are dense. Identify  $\mathbb{Q}$  with  $\omega$  equipped with this topology. It is again routine to verify that the family  $\mathcal{I} \setminus \{J_n : n \in \omega\}$  is a maximal dense-independent family.  $\square$

### 3. DENSE( $\mathbb{Q}$ ) AS A FORCING NOTION:

$\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{FIN}$  AND  $\text{DENSE}(\mathbb{Q})$  ARE NOT QUITE THE SAME.

A basic fact about  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  is that the partial order  $([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq^*)$  is not isomorphic to its product  $([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq^*) \times ([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq^*)$ , as  $\beta\omega \setminus \omega$  is not homeomorphic to  $\beta\omega \setminus \omega \times \beta\omega \setminus \omega$ . The situation is quite different for  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ .

**Proposition 3.1.**  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  is isomorphic to  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})^\omega$ .

*Proof.* Partition  $\mathbb{Q}$  into pairwise disjoint non-empty open sets  $V_n$ ,  $n \in \omega$ . Note that  $(\text{Dense}(V_n), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  is isomorphic to  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ . Define

$$\Psi : \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) \longrightarrow \prod \{\text{Dense}(V_n) : n \in \omega\}$$

by  $\Psi(D) = \langle D \cap V_n : n \in \omega \rangle$ . It is easily seen that this map induces the desired isomorphism.  $\square$

The *distributivity number* of a separative partial pre-order  $\mathbb{P}$  without minimal elements, denoted by  $\mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{P})$ , is defined as the minimal size of a family of maximal antichains in  $\mathbb{P}$  without common refinement. For homogeneous  $\mathbb{P}$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{P})$  is equal to the minimal size of a collection of dense downward closed subsets of  $\mathbb{P}$  whose intersection is empty. The number  $\mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{P})$  is equal to  $\mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{B})$ , where  $\mathbb{B}$  is the complete Boolean algebra determined by  $\mathbb{P}$ . Note that  $\mathfrak{t}(\mathbb{P}) \leq \mathfrak{h}(\mathbb{P})$  for every separative partial pre-order  $\mathbb{P}$ . Again,  $\mathfrak{h}([\omega]^\omega, \subseteq^*)$  is denoted simply by  $\mathfrak{h}$  and we denote  $\mathfrak{h}(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$  by  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . It was shown in [SS], that the distributivity number of the free product  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin} \otimes \mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  is consistently strictly smaller than  $\mathfrak{h}$ . By Proposition 3.1 this does not happen in the case of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ .

The following theorem shows that unlike in the case of  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  the properties of the partial order  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  depend on topological properties of the real line.

**Theorem 3.2.**  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$ .

*Proof.* Let  $\{V_n : n \in \omega\}$  be an enumeration of all non-empty clopen subsets of the Cantor set  $2^\omega$ . For each  $n \in \omega$  fix a family  $\{K_\alpha^n : \alpha < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})\}$  of meager subsets of  $V_n$  such that  $\bigcup \{K_\alpha^n : \alpha < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})\}$  is not meager in  $V_n$ . Put  $M_\alpha = \bigcup \{K_\beta^n : \beta < \alpha \text{ and } n \in \omega\}$ . Note that each  $M_\alpha$  is meager in  $2^\omega$  and that they form an increasing chain. For  $\alpha < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  put

$$\mathcal{H}_\alpha = \{D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) : \hat{D} \cap M_\alpha \text{ is nowhere dense in } 2^\omega\}.$$

Note that:

- a)  $\mathcal{H}_\alpha$  is downward closed in  $(\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}), \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ , i.e. if  $D \in \mathcal{H}_\alpha$  and  $C \subseteq_{\text{nwd}} D$  then  $C \in \mathcal{H}_\alpha$ .

This follows directly from Fact 1.2.

- b)  $\mathcal{H}_\alpha$  is dense in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ .

To see this, let  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . As  $M_\alpha$  is meager, there is a  $Y \subseteq \hat{D}$  dense  $G_\delta$  set disjoint from  $M_\alpha$ . Write  $Y$  as an intersection of a decreasing sequence of  $W_n$ ,  $n \in \omega$ , where each  $W_n$  is open dense in  $2^\omega$ . For every  $n \in \omega$  let  $A_n$  be a maximal antichain  $A_n \subseteq D$  such that for every  $s \in A_n$   $\langle s \rangle \subseteq W_n$  and such that  $A_{n+1}$  refines  $A_n$ . Note that

$\bigcup\{\langle s \rangle : s \in A_n\} \subseteq W_n$ . Let  $C = \bigcup\{A_n : n \in \omega\}$ . Obviously,  $C \subseteq D$  is dense. It is also easy to see that  $\hat{C} \subseteq Y$ .

To finish the proof it suffices to check that:

$$c) \bigcap\{\mathcal{H}_\alpha : \alpha < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})\} = \emptyset.$$

To that end take  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . As  $\bigcup\{K_\alpha^n : \alpha < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})\}$  is not meager in  $V_n$  and  $\hat{D}$  is dense  $G_\delta$  in  $2^\omega$ , for every  $n \in \omega$  there is an  $\alpha_n < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  such that  $\hat{D} \cap V_n \cap K_{\alpha_n}^n \neq \emptyset$ . Pick  $c_n \in \hat{D} \cap V_n \cap K_{\alpha_n}^n$ . The set  $\{c_n : n \in \omega\}$  is dense in  $2^\omega$ . As  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  is a regular uncountable cardinal, there is an  $\alpha < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$  such that  $\alpha_n < \alpha$  for every  $n \in \omega$ . Then, however,  $\{c_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq M_\alpha \cap \hat{D}$  which means that  $D \notin \mathcal{H}_\alpha$ .  $\square$

Let us remark that the equality in 3.2. is not provable, see 3.5.(i).

**Theorem 3.3.** (*Base tree*) *There is a family  $T \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that*

- (1)  *$T$  is a tree, ordered by  $\supset^*$ , of height  $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q}$ ,*
- (2) *Each level of  $T$  is a maximal antichain in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  and*
- (3) *Each  $D \in T$  has  $\mathfrak{c}$ -many immediate successors.*
- (4) *For every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is a  $C \in T$  such that  $C \subseteq D$ .*

*Proof.* It follows directly from Theorem 1.13 of [BS] that there is a family  $T' \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that

- (1)  $T'$  is a dense subset of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ ,
- (2)  $T'$  is a tree (ordered by  $\supset_{\text{nowd}}$ ) of height  $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q}$ ,
- (3) Each level of  $T'$  is a maximal antichain in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  and
- (4) Each  $D \in T'$  has  $\mathfrak{c}$ -many immediate successors.

Enumerate as  $\{M_\xi : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$  all nowhere dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . We will construct a tree  $T$  by induction on levels. For  $\alpha = \beta + 1$  let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a maximal antichain in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  refining both  $T_\beta$  and  $T'_\alpha$  such that for every  $D \in T_\beta$  there are  $\mathfrak{c}$ -many elements of  $\mathcal{A}$  below  $D$ . For every  $D \in T_\beta$  enumerate as  $\{C_\xi^D : \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$  all immediate successors of  $D$  (in  $\mathcal{A}$ ) and let  $T_\alpha = \{C_\xi^D \setminus M_\xi : D \in T_\beta \text{ and } \xi < \mathfrak{c}\}$ .

For  $\alpha < \mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q}$  limit, let  $\mathcal{A}$  be a maximal antichain in  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  refining all  $T_\beta$ ,  $\beta < \alpha$  and let  $\mathcal{H}$  be the downward closure of  $\mathcal{A}$ . For every  $D \in \mathcal{H}$  and every  $\beta < \alpha$  there is a unique  $C_\beta \in T_\beta$  such that  $N_\beta = D \setminus C_\beta$  is nowhere dense in  $D$ . As  $D$  is homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$  and as  $\alpha < \mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q} \leq \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$ , by Theorem 1.4, there is a dense subset  $C_D \subseteq D$  such



that  $C_D \cap N_\beta$  is finite, or equivalently,  $C_D \subseteq^* C_\beta$  for every  $\beta < \alpha$ . Let  $T_\alpha$  be a maximal antichain contained in  $\{C_D : D \in \mathcal{H}\}$ .

The tree  $T = \bigcup\{T_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q}\}$  is dense as, by the construction,  $T_{\alpha+1}$  refines  $T'_\alpha$  and  $T$  is ordered by  $\supseteq^*$ . To see, that for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is a  $C \in T$  such that  $C \subseteq D$ , fix  $D$ . There is an  $E$  in  $T$  such that  $E \subset_{\text{nwd}} D$ . There is a  $\xi < \mathfrak{c}$  such that  $M_\xi = E \setminus D$ . Then  $C = C_\xi^E \subseteq D$ .  $\square$

Cichoń in [Ci] investigated also a cardinal invariant  $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbb{Q}$  which is defined as the minimal size of a family  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  such that both  $S \cap D$  and  $D \setminus S$  are dense. He showed that  $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbb{Q}$  is less or equal to the cardinal invariant  $\aleph_0 - \mathfrak{s}$  introduced by Malyhin and studied in [KW]. The cardinal invariant  $\aleph_0 - \mathfrak{s}$  is defined as a minimal cardinality of a family  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  such that for any countable  $\mathcal{B} \subseteq [\omega]^\omega$  there is a set  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  which splits all elements of  $\mathcal{B}$ . Obviously,  $\mathfrak{s} \leq \aleph_0 - \mathfrak{s}$  and also  $\aleph_0 - \mathfrak{s} \leq \mathfrak{d}$ . It is an open problem whether  $\mathfrak{s} < \aleph_0 - \mathfrak{s}$  is consistent.

**Proposition 3.4.**  $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q} \leq \mathfrak{s}_\mathbb{Q}$ .

*Proof.* The proof is quite analogous to the proof that  $\mathfrak{h} \leq \mathfrak{s}$ . Fix a family  $\mathcal{S} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  such that for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  such that both  $S \cap D$  and  $D \setminus S$  are dense. For every  $S \in \mathcal{S}$  let

$$\mathcal{H}_S = \{D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) : D \cap S \in \text{nwd} \text{ or } D \setminus S \in \text{nwd}\}.$$

This works.  $\square$

**Theorem 3.5.** *The following are all relatively consistent with ZFC:*

- (i)  $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q} < \text{add}(\mathcal{M})$ ,
- (ii)  $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q} < \mathfrak{h}$ ,
- (iii)  $\mathfrak{t} < \mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q}$ .

*Proof.* (i) holds in the Hechler model, i.e. model obtained from a model of CH by forcing with finite support iteration of length  $\omega_2$  of Hechler forcing. As Hechler forcing adds both a Cohen real and a dominating real,  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) = \omega_2$  in the Hechler model. On the other hand, Hechler forcing preserves splitting families; hence  $\mathfrak{s} = \omega_1$  in the Hechler model (see e.g. [BJ]). In [KW] it is shown that if  $\mathfrak{s} < \text{cov}(\mathcal{M})$  then  $\aleph_0 - \mathfrak{s} = \mathfrak{s}$ . Using Cichoń's result we obtain that  $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbb{Q} = \omega_1$  and by Proposition 3.4,  $\mathfrak{h}_\mathbb{Q} = \omega_1$ .

(ii) holds in the iterated Mathias model. It was probably first observed in [Do], that  $\mathfrak{h} = \mathfrak{c} = \omega_2$  in the Mathias model. The fact that  $\text{add}(\mathcal{M}) = \omega_1$  in the Mathias model (see e.g. [BJ]) follows from the fact that Mathias forcing has the Laver property and hence in the Mathias model there are no reals Cohen generic over the ground model. By Theorem 3.2, the result follows.

(iii) holds for example in a model obtained from a model of CH by forcing with the free product  $\mathbb{B} \otimes Fn(\omega_1, 2, \omega_1)$  where  $\mathbb{B}$  denotes the Solovay-Tennenbaum algebra for forcing Martin's Axiom and failure of CH. The argument is similar to the one in [BPS]).  $\square$

The reaping number  $\mathfrak{r}$  was mentioned before Proposition 2.5. Next we deal with its analogue in the context of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . Call a family  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  *dense-reaping* if no dense set  $D$  splits all elements of  $\mathcal{R}$  into dense pieces, i.e. for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $R \in \mathcal{R}$  such that  $R \setminus D \notin \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  or  $R \cap D \notin \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ , or equivalently, for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $R \in \mathcal{R}$  and  $U \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$  open such that  $D \cap R \cap U = \emptyset$  or  $R \cap U \subseteq D$ . The cardinal invariant  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  denotes the minimal size of a dense-reaping family. In [MHD] it is shown that  $\diamond(\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}})$  implies  $\mathfrak{i} = \omega_1$ .

**Theorem 3.6.**  $\max\{\mathfrak{r}, \text{cof}(\mathcal{M})\} \leq \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{i}$ .

*Proof.* The fact that  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{i}$  follows directly from Proposition 2.6 and the simple observation that  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

To see that  $\mathfrak{r} \leq \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  fix  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}$  and a family  $\mathcal{R} = \{D_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . Consider  $\mathcal{R}' = \{D_\alpha \cap U_n : \alpha < \kappa \text{ and } n \in \omega\}$ .  $\mathcal{R}'$  has also size  $\kappa$  and as  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}$  it is not a reaping family; hence there is a set  $D \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$  which splits all elements of  $\mathcal{R}'$  into infinite pieces. It follows that  $D$  is dense and splits each  $D_\alpha$  into two dense sets and hence  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

We will use Theorem 1.6 and prove that  $\kappa < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}} \Rightarrow \kappa < \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . To that end, assume  $\kappa < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and consider a base  $\{U_n : n \in \omega\}$  for the topology of  $\mathbb{Q}$  and a family  $\mathcal{R} = \{R_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  of dense subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Build sequences of disjoint nwd subsets  $F_n^0, F_n^1 \subseteq \mathbb{Q}$ ,  $n \in \omega$ , such that

- (1)  $(\forall n \in \omega) (F_n^0 \cup F_n^1 \subseteq U_n)$ , and
- (2)  $(\forall m, n \in \omega) (\forall i, j \in \{0, 1\}) (m \neq n \Rightarrow F_m^i \cap F_n^j = \emptyset)$ .

By induction, assume  $F_k^i$  have been chosen for  $i \in \{0, 1\}$  and  $k < n$ . Then  $F = \bigcup_{k < n} F_k^0 \cup F_k^1$  is nowhere dense and hence  $U_n \setminus F$  is non-empty; furthermore, it is homeomorphic to  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Thus, since  $\kappa < \mu_{\mathbb{Q}}$ , there is some  $F_n^0 \subseteq U_n \setminus F$  such that  $F_n^0 \cap R_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ ,

for every  $\alpha < \kappa$ , and repeating the same argument find  $F_n^1 \subseteq U_n \setminus (F \cup F_n^0)$  such that  $F_n^1 \cap R_\alpha \neq \emptyset$ , for every  $\alpha < \kappa$  too. This completes the construction of the sequences.

Now let  $D = \bigcup_{n \in \omega} F_n^0$ . By construction  $D$  is dense and  $D$  does not get reaped by the family  $\mathcal{R}$ . Therefore  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}_\mathbb{Q}$ .  $\square$

Note that it follows that  $\mathfrak{s}_\mathbb{Q} \leq \mathfrak{r}_\mathbb{Q}$  while  $\mathfrak{r}$  and  $\mathfrak{s}$  are not provably comparable.

**Theorem 3.7.** *It is relatively consistent with ZFC that  $\mathfrak{r} < \mathfrak{r}_\mathbb{Q}$ .*

*Proof.* By Theorem 3.6 this holds in any model where  $\mathfrak{r} < \mathfrak{d}$ ; in particular, it holds in the iterated Miller model (see [Mi] or [Bl]).  $\square$

It is worth noting that Theorem 3.6 gives  $\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) \leq \mathfrak{i}$ , which improves the best known result placing  $\mathfrak{i}$  among other cardinal invariants: Shelah's result that  $\mathfrak{d} \leq \mathfrak{i}$  (see [Va]). The analogous claim for measure does not hold.

**Theorem 3.8.** *It is consistent with ZFC that  $\mathfrak{i} < \text{non}(\mathcal{N})$ .*

*Proof.* Start with a model of  $\text{non}(\mathcal{N}) > \omega_1$ . It is shown in [BJ], Lemma 6.5.27 and Theorem 6.5.31, that a finite support iteration of  $\sigma$ -centred forcings does not decrease  $\text{non}(\mathcal{N})$ , thus all we need to do is find a forcing iteration of  $\sigma$ -centred forcings which forces  $\mathfrak{i}$  to be small.

If  $\mathcal{I}$  is a countable independent family, find a maximal filter  $\mathcal{F}$  with the property:

$$(\forall F \in \mathcal{F}) (\forall H \in [\mathcal{I}]^{< \aleph_0}) (\forall \xi : H \rightarrow 2) (|F \cap I_\xi| = \aleph_0),$$

where  $I_\xi = \bigcap \{I : \xi(I) = 1\} \cap \bigcap \{\omega \setminus I : \xi(I) = 0\}$ . Let

$$\mathbb{M}_\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \langle s, F \rangle : s \in [\omega]^{< \aleph_0} \wedge F \in \mathcal{F}_0 \right\}$$

with the ordering  $\langle s, F \rangle \leq \langle t, F' \rangle$  if and only if  $s \subseteq t \cup F' \wedge F \subseteq F'$ . This forcing is sometimes called the *Mathias forcing with respect to  $\mathcal{F}$* . The  $\mathbb{M}_\mathcal{F}$ -generic real  $I$  will be a subset of  $\omega$  which can be added to the countable family  $\mathcal{I}$  preserving that it is an independent family. It is also clear that  $\mathbb{M}_\mathcal{F}$  is a  $\sigma$ -centred forcing.

Consequently, all we need is to iterate the forcings  $\mathbb{M}_\mathcal{F}$  to produce a maximal independent family on  $\omega$ . So, let  $\mathbb{P} = \langle \mathbb{P}_\alpha; \dot{Q}_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1 \rangle$  be the finite support iteration inductively defined as follows: Assuming  $\mathbb{P}_\alpha$  is defined and that  $\dot{I}_\alpha$  is a  $\mathbb{P}_\alpha$ -name for a countable independent family on  $\omega$ , let  $G_\alpha$  any  $\mathbb{P}_\alpha$ -generic filter over  $V$ . In  $V[G_\alpha]$ , take

a maximal filter  $\mathcal{F}$  satisfying the property above mentioned with  $\mathcal{I}_\alpha$  in place of  $\mathcal{I}$ . Then let  $\mathbb{Q}_\alpha$  be the forcing  $\mathbb{M}_{\mathcal{F}}$ , as defined in  $V[G_\alpha]$ . Thus  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha+1}$  is defined;  $\dot{\mathcal{I}}_{\alpha+1}$  will be a  $\mathbb{P}_{\alpha+1}$ -name for  $\mathcal{I}_\alpha$  augmented by the generic subset of  $\omega$  coded by the  $\mathbb{Q}_\alpha$ -generic filter over  $V[G_\alpha]$ , and for limit  $\alpha$ ,  $\mathcal{I}_\alpha = \bigcup_{\beta < \alpha} \mathcal{I}_\beta$ .

Let  $G$  be  $\mathbb{P}$ -generic over the ground model,  $V$ , and let  $I_\alpha$  be the  $\alpha$ -th generic real added with this iteration. A simple reflection argument in  $V[G]$  shows that  $\mathcal{I} = \{I_\alpha : \alpha < \omega_1\}$  is a maximal independent family. Thus  $V[G] \models \mathfrak{i} = \aleph_1$ .  $\square$

The cardinal invariant  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  is a Borel invariant dual to  $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . However, from the point of view of partial order  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  a more natural notion is the following: Call a family  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  *strongly dense-reaping* if for every  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  there is an  $R \in \mathcal{R}$  such that  $R \setminus D$  is nowhere dense or  $R \cap D$  is nowhere dense.

**Theorem 3.9.** *Every strongly dense-reaping family has size  $\mathfrak{c}$ .*

*Proof.* Let  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  be of size less than  $\mathfrak{c}$ . We will show that  $\mathcal{R}$  is not strongly dense-reaping. To that end split  $\mathbb{Q}$  into two open sets  $U, V$ , let  $\{A_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$  be an almost disjoint family of dense subsets of  $U$  and let  $\{B_\alpha : \alpha < \mathfrak{c}\}$  be an almost disjoint family of dense subsets of  $V$ . As  $|\mathcal{R}| < \mathfrak{c}$ , there are  $\alpha, \beta < \mathfrak{c}$  such that  $R \cap U \not\subseteq_{\text{nwd}} A_\alpha$  and  $R \cap V \not\subseteq_{\text{nwd}} B_\alpha$  for every  $R \in \mathcal{R}$ . Set  $D = A_\alpha \cup (V \setminus B_\beta)$ .  $D$  is clearly a dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  which is not strongly reaped by any element of  $\mathcal{R}$ .  $\square$

Next, we mention some elementary properties of the generic extension obtained by forcing with  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . Let  $U$  be a  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ -generic filter over  $V$ . In  $V[U]$ ,  $\mathfrak{c} = \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}^V$  and  $\mathcal{P}(\kappa) = \mathcal{P}(\kappa)^V$  for all  $\kappa < \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ ; in particular  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  does not add any new subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . This follows from homogeneity of  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  and standard reformulation of distributivity. Just as  $\mathcal{P}(\omega)/\text{fin}$  generically adds a selective ultrafilter on  $\omega$ , the forcing  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  adds a free filter on  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Recall that a free filter on a countable set is a *simple  $P_\kappa$ -filter* if it is generated by a  $\subseteq^*$ -decreasing chain of length  $\kappa$ . A filter  $\mathcal{F}$  on  $\omega$  is a  *$Q$ -filter* if for every partition  $\langle I_n : n \in \omega \rangle$  of  $\omega$  into finite sets there is an  $X \in \mathcal{F}$  such that  $|X \cap I_n| \leq 1$  for every  $n \in \omega$ .

**Proposition 3.10.** *In  $V[U]$ ,  $U$  is a simple  $P_{\mathfrak{c}}$ -filter on  $\mathbb{Q}$  which is also a  $Q$ -filter. In particular, it is non-measurable and does not have the Baire property and has the following selection property: Given a partition  $\langle I_n : n \in \omega \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{Q}$  into nowhere dense sets there is an  $X \in U$  such that  $|X \cap I_n| \leq 1$  for every  $n \in \omega$ .*

*Proof.* The generic filter  $U$  introduces a branch through the base tree constructed in Theorem 3.3. Condition (1) of the theorem guarantees that the branch forms a  $\subseteq^*$ -decreasing chain of length  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . As no new subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  are added, genericity of  $U$  and condition (4) of the theorem ensure that this branch forms a base of  $U$ . As,  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}^V = \mathfrak{c}$  in  $V[U]$ , the proof that  $U$  is a simple  $P_{\mathfrak{c}}$ -filter is finished.

Next we prove that  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  has the selection property and in particular is a  $Q$ -filter. As  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  does not add any new reals, all that needs to be shown is that given a partition  $\langle I_n : n \in \omega \rangle$  of  $\mathbb{Q}$  into nowhere dense sets, the set  $\mathcal{D} = \{D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q}) : (\forall n \in \omega) |D \cap I_n| \leq 1\}$  is dense in the partial order  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ . To see this fix  $C \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  and recursively choose  $q_n \in U_n \cap C$  so that no two distinct  $q_n$  are in the same part of the partition. It is easily verified that  $D = \{q_n : n \in \omega\} \subseteq C$  is an element of  $\mathcal{D}$ .  $\square$

We conclude this section with the list of problems which are still open.

**Questions 3.11.** *Are the following relatively consistent with ZFC?*

- (1)  $\mathfrak{h} < \mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ ,
- (2)  $\mathfrak{s} < \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ ,
- (3)  $\mathfrak{s}_{\mathbb{Q}} < \mathfrak{s}$ ,
- (4)  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}} < \mathfrak{s}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ ,
- (5)  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} < \mathfrak{i}$ ,
- (6)  $\max\{\text{cof}(\mathcal{M}), \mathfrak{r}\} < \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

#### 4. THE ALGEBRA $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$ AND ITS RELATION TO $\text{DENSE}(\mathbb{Q})$ .

The Boolean algebra  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  has been recently considered in the literature (see example [St] and [FS]) and fits into the extensive study of analytic quotients by I. Farah [Fa]. We will show that it is closely related to both  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  and the Cohen forcing. Cohen forcing  $\mathbb{C}$  will be viewed as the partial order  $(2^{<\omega}, \supseteq)$ . The algebra  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  is, as a forcing notion, equivalent to the pre-order  $(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q}) \setminus \text{nwd}, \subseteq_{\text{nwd}})$ . Just like  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ , the algebra  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  is homogeneous and has  $\mathfrak{c}^+$ -c.c and not  $\mathfrak{c}$ -cc. Unlike  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$ ,  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  does not contain a dense  $\sigma$ -closed part; in fact, it adds new reals. We will show that all reals added by  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  are Cohen over the ground model.

**Theorem 4.1.** *The forcing  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  is proper and adds only Cohen reals.*

*Proof.* To see that  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  is proper, fix  $M$  a countable elementary submodel of some large enough  $H(\theta)$  and let  $C \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd} \cap M$ . Without loss of generality we can assume that  $M$  is the union of an increasing  $\in$ -chain of elementary submodels  $M_n$ . Fix  $\{\mathcal{A}_n : n \in \omega\}$  an enumeration of all maximal antichains in  $M$  such that  $\mathcal{A}_n \in M_n$ . Recursively construct a sequence  $\{D_n : n \in \omega\}$  of  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q}) \setminus \text{nwd}$  so that

- (1)  $D_0 = C$ ,
- (2)  $D_{n+1}$  is a dense subset of  $D_n$ ,
- (3)  $D_n \in M_n$ ,
- (4)  $\{A \cap D_{n+1} : A \in \mathcal{A}_n \cap M_n \text{ and } A \cap D_{n+1} \text{ is somewhere dense}\}$  is a maximal pairwise disjoint family of subsets of  $D_n$  which differ from an open set by a nowhere dense set.

Having constructed  $D_n$ , construct  $D_{n+1}$  as follows: Enumerate (in  $M_{n+1}$ )  $\mathcal{A}_n \cap M_n$  as  $\{A_i : i \in \omega\}$ . Let

$$D_{n+1} = \bigcup_{k \in \omega} B_k,$$

where

$$B_0 = \text{int}(\overline{D_n \cap A_0}) \cap (D_n \cap A_0)$$

and

$$B_k = \text{int}(\overline{D_n \cap A_k}) \cap D_n \cap A_k \setminus \bigcup_{j < k} \bar{B}_j.$$

Note that  $D_{n+1} \in M_{n+1}$ , as its definition only uses elements of  $M_{n+1}$ . As  $D_n$  and  $\mathcal{A}_n$  are both elements of  $M_n$  and since  $M_n \models$  “ $\mathcal{A}_n$  is a maximal antichain”, for every  $U_n \subseteq \bar{D}_n$  there is an  $A \in \mathcal{A}_n \cap M_n$  such that  $D_n \cap A \cap U_n$  is not nowhere dense in  $U_n$ . So  $D_{n+1}$  is a dense subset of  $D_n$  and  $\{A \cap D_{n+1} : A \in \mathcal{A}_n \cap M_n \text{ and } A \cap D_{n+1} \text{ is somewhere dense}\}$  is a maximal pairwise disjoint family of subsets of  $D_n$  which differ from an open set (in  $D_{n+1}$ ) by a nowhere dense set.

Having constructed the sequence  $\{D_n : n \in \omega\}$  use Proposition 2.2 (ii) to find a set  $D$  dense in  $C$  which is  $\subseteq^*$ -included in all  $D_n$ . The fact that  $D$  (viewed as a condition in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$ ) is  $(C, M)$ -generic follows from condition (4). Much more is actually true. Not only are all antichains  $\mathcal{A}_n \cap M$  pre-dense below  $D$  but also any maximal antichain of elements of  $\bigcup_{n \in \omega} \mathcal{A}_n \cap M$  is “really” a maximal antichain below  $D$ , which translates directly into the fact every real in the extension is contained in a smaller extension by Cohen forcing.  $\square$

One of the cardinal invariants of the Boolean algebra  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  was considered by J. Steprans. In [St] he showed that it is relatively consistent with ZFC that there is an uncountable maximal antichain in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  of cardinality strictly less than  $\mathfrak{b}$ . Other cardinal invariants ( $\mathfrak{p}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$ ,  $\mathfrak{t}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$ ,  $\mathfrak{h}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$  and  $\mathfrak{s}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$ ) are equal to  $\omega$ , due to the fact that the Cohen algebra regularly embeds into  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$ . On the other hand, the cardinal invariants  $\mathfrak{r}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$  and  $\mathfrak{i}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$  are of interest and are, in fact, equal to their  $\text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  analogues. In some sense this justifies calling  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  a reaping number.

**Proposition 4.2.**  $\mathfrak{r}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}) = \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and  $\mathfrak{i}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}) = \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$

*Proof.* To see that  $\mathfrak{r}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}) \leq \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  note that if  $\mathcal{R}$  is a dense-reaping family then  $\{R \cap U_n : R \in \mathcal{R} \text{ and } n \in \omega\}$  is a reaping family in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  for if  $X \in \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q}) \setminus \text{nwd}$  is not dense, then there is an  $n \in \omega$  such that  $U_n \cap X = \emptyset$  and if it is dense then, as  $\mathcal{R}$  was dense-reaping, there is an  $R \in \mathcal{R}$  and  $n \in \omega$  such that  $X \cap R \cap U_n = \emptyset$  or  $R \cap U_n \subseteq D$ .

For the other direction, fix  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and a family  $\mathcal{R} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q}) \setminus \text{nwd}$ . For  $R \in \mathcal{R}$  put  $D_R = R \cup (\mathbb{Q} \setminus \bar{R})$ . As  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ , the family  $\{D_R : R \in \mathcal{R}\}$  is not dense-reaping; hence there is a  $D \in \text{Dense}(\mathbb{Q})$  which splits all  $D_R$  into two dense sets and in particular it splits each  $R$  into two somewhere dense sets. So  $\mathcal{R}$  is not reaping in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  and therefore  $\kappa < \mathfrak{r}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$ .

The proof of  $\mathfrak{i}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}) \leq \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}} (= \mathfrak{i})$  is virtually identical to the proof of Proposition 2.6. Identify  $\mathbb{Q}$  with a countable dense subset of  $2^\omega$  and let  $J_n = \{f \in \mathbb{Q} : f(n) = 1\}$ . The family  $\{J_n : n \in \omega\}$  forms a subbase of the topology of  $\mathbb{Q}$ . Let  $\mathcal{I}$  be a maximal dense-independent family of size  $\mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ . Then  $\mathcal{J} = \mathcal{I} \cup \{J_n : n \in \omega\}$  is an independent family in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$ . Maximality of  $\mathcal{J}$  follows easily from dense-maximality of  $\mathcal{I}$  and the fact that any set independent from all  $J_n$  is dense. So  $\mathfrak{i}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}) \leq \mathfrak{i}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ .

Put  $\kappa = \mathfrak{i}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$ . In order to show that  $\kappa \geq \mathfrak{i}$ , let  $\mathcal{I} = \{I_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  be a maximal independent family in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  and consider a cofinal family in  $\text{nwd}$  indexed as  $\{C_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$ , where each element appears infinitely often. There exists such a cofinal family because  $\text{cof}(\text{nwd}) = \text{cof}(\mathcal{M}) \leq r_{\mathbb{Q}}$  and  $\mathfrak{r}_{\mathbb{Q}} \leq \mathfrak{i}(\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd})$ .

For each  $\alpha < \kappa$ , let  $J_\alpha = I_\alpha \setminus C_\alpha$ . Then  $\mathcal{J} = \{J_\alpha : \alpha < \kappa\}$  is an independent family of subsets of  $\mathbb{Q}$  since  $\mathcal{I}$  is an independent family in  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$ . Moreover, if  $A$  is any subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$ , there exist finite sets  $F, G \subseteq \kappa$  such that  $A \cap (\bigcap \{I_\alpha : \alpha \in F\} \setminus \bigcup \{I_\alpha : \alpha \in G\})$  is a nowhere dense subset of  $\mathbb{Q}$  and therefore is contained in  $C_\beta$ , for some  $\beta \in \kappa \setminus (F \cup G)$

(as each  $C$  appears infinitely often). Thus

$$A \cap \left( \bigcap \{J_\alpha : \alpha \in F \cup \{\beta\}\} \setminus \bigcup \{J_\alpha : \alpha \in G\} \right) = \emptyset,$$

and hence  $\mathcal{J}$  is maximal independent.  $\square$

A natural question concerning  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  is the following:

**Question 4.3.** *Does  $\mathcal{P}(\mathbb{Q})/\text{nwd}$  collapse  $\mathfrak{c}$  to  $\mathfrak{h}_{\mathbb{Q}}$ ?*

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Mathematical Institute of the Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

Žitná 25

115 67 Praha 1

Czech Republic

*balcar@cts.cuni.cz*

Instituto de matemáticas, UNAM Unidad Morelia

A. P. 61-3

Xangari

C. P. 58089, Morelia, Mich., México

*fernando@matmor.unam.mx, michael@matmor.unam.mx*