

Superfilters, Ramsey theory, and van der Waerden's Theorem

Boaz Tsaban

Bar-Ilan University
and
Weizmann Institute of Science

Joint work with Nadav Samet (WIS \rightarrow Google, Inc.)

Ultramath 2008

The Ramsey Phenomenon

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

Pigeonhole principle. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

Pigeonhole principle. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

Pigeonhole principle. 1 4 5 7 9 11 14 ...

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

Pigeonhole principle. 1 4 5 7 9 11 14 ...

van der Waerden Theorem. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

Pigeonhole principle. 1 4 5 7 9 11 14 ...

van der Waerden Theorem. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 ...

The Ramsey Phenomenon

If a rich object is partitioned into few pieces,
at least one piece must be rich.

Pigeonhole principle. 1 4 5 7 9 11 14 ...

van der Waerden Theorem. 1 4 5 7 9 11 14 ...

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S}$ or $B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

Every uf is suf.

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

Every uf is suf.

Pigeon-hole principle. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is suf

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

Every uf is suf.

Pigeon-hole principle. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is suf (not uf).

Superfilters

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

Every uf is suf.

Pigeon-hole principle. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is suf (not uf).

AP: Sets containing arbitrarily long arithmetic progressions.

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

Every uf is suf.

Pigeon-hole principle. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is suf (not uf).

AP: Sets containing arbitrarily long arithmetic progressions.

van der Waerden Theorem. AP is suf

\mathcal{S} is **superfilter (suf)** if:

- 1 Infinite members: $\emptyset \neq \mathcal{S} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^\infty$;
- 2 Closed upwards: $B \supseteq A \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow B \in \mathcal{S}$;
- 3 Accepts: $A \cup B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{S} \text{ or } B \in \mathcal{S}$.

\mathcal{S} is **ultrafilter (uf)** if in addition:

- 4 Closed under finite intersections: $A, B \in \mathcal{S} \Rightarrow A \cap B \in \mathcal{S}$.

Every uf is suf.

Pigeon-hole principle. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is suf (not uf).

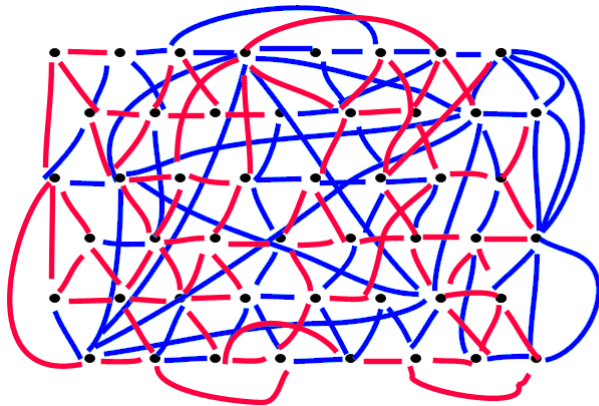
AP: Sets containing arbitrarily long arithmetic progressions.

van der Waerden Theorem. AP is suf (not uf).

Ramsey's Theorem

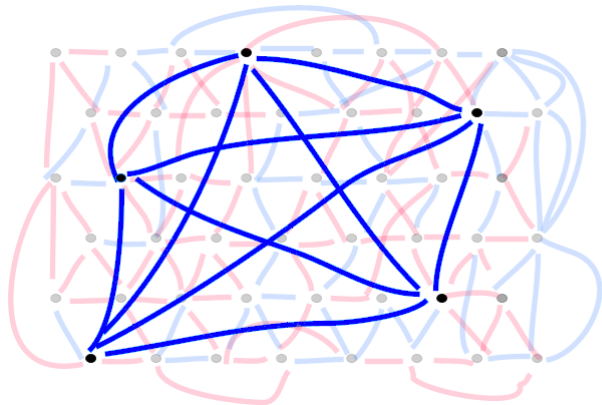
Ramsey's Theorem

If the edges of an infinite complete graph have two colors



Ramsey's Theorem

If the edges of an infinite complete graph have two colors



Then \exists infinite complete monochromatic subgraph.

Ramsey superfilters

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n: \forall A \in \mathcal{S} \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \exists M \subseteq A, M \in \mathcal{S},$
 $c \upharpoonright [M]^n \equiv \text{const.}$

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$: $\forall A \in \mathcal{S} \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \exists M \subseteq A, M \in \mathcal{S},$
 $c \upharpoonright [M]^n \equiv \text{const.}$

Ramsey Theorem. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty \rightarrow ([\mathbb{N}]^\infty)_k^n.$

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$: $\forall A \in \mathcal{S} \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \exists M \subseteq A, M \in \mathcal{S},$
 $c \upharpoonright [M]^n \equiv \text{const.}$

Ramsey Theorem. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty \rightarrow ([\mathbb{N}]^\infty)_k^n.$

\mathcal{S} weakly Ramsey:

\forall disjoint $A_1, A_2, \dots \notin \mathcal{S}$ with $\bigcup_n A_n \in \mathcal{S},$
 $\exists A \subseteq \bigcup_n A_n, A \in \mathcal{S}, |A \cap A_n| \leq 1$ for all $n.$

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$: $\forall A \in \mathcal{S} \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \exists M \subseteq A, M \in \mathcal{S},$
 $c \upharpoonright [M]^n \equiv \text{const.}$

Ramsey Theorem. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty \rightarrow ([\mathbb{N}]^\infty)_k^n.$

\mathcal{S} weakly Ramsey:

\forall disjoint $A_1, A_2, \dots \notin \mathcal{S}$ with $\bigcup_n A_n \in \mathcal{S},$
 $\exists A \subseteq \bigcup_n A_n, A \in \mathcal{S}, |A \cap A_n| \leq 1$ for all $n.$

Booth-Kunen Theorem. For uf's \mathcal{U} : weakly Ramsey $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U} \rightarrow (\mathcal{U})_k^n.$

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$: $\forall A \in \mathcal{S} \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\} \exists M \subseteq A, M \in \mathcal{S},$
 $c \upharpoonright_{[M]^n} \equiv \text{const.}$

Ramsey Theorem. $[\mathbb{N}]^\infty \rightarrow ([\mathbb{N}]^\infty)_k^n.$

\mathcal{S} weakly Ramsey:

\forall disjoint $A_1, A_2, \dots \notin \mathcal{S}$ with $\bigcup_n A_n \in \mathcal{S},$
 $\exists A \subseteq \bigcup_n A_n, A \in \mathcal{S}, |A \cap A_n| \leq 1$ for all $n.$

Booth-Kunen Theorem. For uf's \mathcal{U} : weakly Ramsey $\Leftrightarrow \mathcal{U} \rightarrow (\mathcal{U})_k^n.$

\mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey:

\forall disjoint A_1, A_2, \dots with $\bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \in \mathcal{S} (\forall m),$
 $\exists A \subseteq \bigcup_n A_n, A \in \mathcal{S}, |A \cap A_n| \leq 1$ for all $n.$

Characterization of Ramsey superfilters

Characterization of Ramsey superfilters

\mathcal{S} shrinkable: \forall disjoint A_1, A_2, \dots with $\bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \in \mathcal{S}$ ($\forall m$),
 $\exists B_n \subseteq A_n, B_n \notin \mathcal{S}, \bigcup_n B_n \in \mathcal{S}$.

Characterization of Ramsey superfilters

\mathcal{S} *shrinkable*: \forall disjoint A_1, A_2, \dots with $\bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \in \mathcal{S}$ ($\forall m$),
 $\exists B_n \subseteq A_n$, $B_n \notin \mathcal{S}$, $\bigcup_n B_n \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's \mathcal{S} , TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is strongly Ramsey.
- 2 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$ and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.
- 3 \mathcal{S} is weakly Ramsey and shrinkable.

Characterization of Ramsey superfilters

\mathcal{S} shrinkable: \forall disjoint A_1, A_2, \dots with $\bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \in \mathcal{S}$ ($\forall m$),
 $\exists B_n \subseteq A_n$, $B_n \notin \mathcal{S}$, $\bigcup_n B_n \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's \mathcal{S} , TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is strongly Ramsey.
- 2 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$ and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.
- 3 \mathcal{S} is weakly Ramsey and shrinkable.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) is the hardest.

Characterization of Ramsey superfilters

\mathcal{S} shrinkable: \forall disjoint A_1, A_2, \dots with $\bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \in \mathcal{S}$ ($\forall m$),
 $\exists B_n \subseteq A_n$, $B_n \notin \mathcal{S}$, $\bigcup_n B_n \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's \mathcal{S} , TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is strongly Ramsey.
- 2 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$ and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.
- 3 \mathcal{S} is weakly Ramsey and shrinkable.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) is the hardest.

Corollary.

- 1 Ramsey Theorem. ($[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is strongly Ramsey.)

Characterization of Ramsey superfilters

\mathcal{S} shrinkable: \forall disjoint A_1, A_2, \dots with $\bigcup_{n \geq m} A_n \in \mathcal{S}$ ($\forall m$),
 $\exists B_n \subseteq A_n, B_n \notin \mathcal{S}, \bigcup_n B_n \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's \mathcal{S} , TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is strongly Ramsey.
- 2 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow (\mathcal{S})_k^n$ and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.
- 3 \mathcal{S} is weakly Ramsey and shrinkable.

(1) \Rightarrow (2) is the hardest.

Corollary.

- 1 Ramsey Theorem. ($[\mathbb{N}]^\infty$ is strongly Ramsey.)
- 2 Booth-Kunen Theorem. (uf's are shrinkable.)

Scheepers Theorem

Scheepers Theorem

$$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}): \forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Scheepers Theorem

$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$: $\forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

Scheepers Theorem

$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$: $\forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

Scheepers Theorem

$$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}): \forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}. \quad C(X) = \{\text{continuous } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^X.$$

Scheepers Theorem

$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$: $\forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. $C(X) = \{\text{continuous } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^X$. Nonmetrizable.

Scheepers Theorem

$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$: $\forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}$.

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. $C(X) = \{\text{continuous } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^X$. Nonmetrizable.

Closure in $C(X)$ leads to ...

$\mathcal{U} \in \Omega$: \forall finite $F \subseteq X, \exists U \in \mathcal{U}, F \subseteq U$.

Scheepers Theorem

$$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}): \forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. $C(X) = \{\text{continuous } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^X$. Nonmetrizable.

Closure in $C(X)$ leads to ...

$\mathcal{U} \in \Omega: \forall \text{ finite } F \subseteq X, \exists U \in \mathcal{U}, F \subseteq U$.

Scheepers Theorem. TFAE:

- 1 $S_1(\Omega, \Omega)$.
- 2 $\Omega \rightarrow (\Omega)_k^n$.

Scheepers Theorem

$$S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}): \forall S_1, S_2, \dots \in \mathcal{S}, \exists s_n \in S_n, \{s_n : n \in \mathbb{N}\} \in \mathcal{S}.$$

Theorem

For suf's: \mathcal{S} strongly Ramsey $\Rightarrow S_1(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S}) \Rightarrow \mathcal{S}$ is shrinkable.

$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. $C(X) = \{\text{continuous } f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^X$. Nonmetrizable.

Closure in $C(X)$ leads to ...

$\mathcal{U} \in \Omega: \forall \text{ finite } F \subseteq X, \exists U \in \mathcal{U}, F \subseteq U$.

Scheepers Theorem. TFAE:

- 1 $S_1(\Omega, \Omega)$.
- 2 $\Omega \rightarrow (\Omega)_k^n$.

$\mathcal{U}_1 \cup \mathcal{U}_2 \in \Omega \Rightarrow \mathcal{U}_1 \in \Omega$ or $\mathcal{U}_2 \in \Omega$.

$\therefore \mathcal{U}$ countable $\Rightarrow \{\mathcal{V} \subseteq \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{V} \in \Omega\}$ suf on \mathcal{U} !

Di Maio-Kočinac-Meccariello Conjecture (generalized)

Di Maio-Kočinac-Meccariello Conjecture (generalized)

$\mathcal{I} \subseteq P(X)$ ideal:

- 1 $X \notin \mathcal{I}$;
- 2 $A \subseteq B \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{I}$;
- 3 $A, B \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{I}$;
- 4 $\{x\} \in \mathcal{I} (\forall x \in X)$.

Di Maio-Kočinac-Meccariello Conjecture (generalized)

$\mathcal{I} \subseteq P(X)$ ideal:

- 1 $X \notin \mathcal{I}$;
- 2 $A \subseteq B \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{I}$;
- 3 $A, B \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{I}$;
- 4 $\{x\} \in \mathcal{I} (\forall x \in X)$.

$\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}: \forall B \in \mathcal{I}, \exists U \in \mathcal{U}, B \subseteq U$.

Di Maio-Kočinac-Meccariello Conjecture (generalized)

$\mathcal{I} \subseteq P(X)$ ideal:

- 1 $X \notin \mathcal{I}$;
- 2 $A \subseteq B \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A \in \mathcal{I}$;
- 3 $A, B \in \mathcal{I} \Rightarrow A \cup B \in \mathcal{I}$;
- 4 $\{x\} \in \mathcal{I} (\forall x \in X)$.

$\mathcal{U} \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}$: $\forall B \in \mathcal{I}, \exists U \in \mathcal{U}, B \subseteq U$.

Generalization of Sch. Theorem and DM-K-M Conjecture:

Theorem

TFAE:

- 1 $S_1(\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}})$.
- 2 \forall disjoint $\mathcal{U}_1, \mathcal{U}_2, \dots \notin \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}$ with $\bigcup_n \mathcal{U}_n \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}, \exists \mathcal{V} \subseteq \bigcup_n \mathcal{U}_n, \mathcal{V} \in \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}}, |\mathcal{V} \cap \mathcal{U}_n| \leq 1$ for all n .
- 3 $\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}} \rightarrow (\mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{I}})_k^n$.

Back to van der Waerden

Back to van der Waerden

Furstenberg-Weiss: $AP \not\leftrightarrow (AP)_2^2$.

Back to van der Waerden

Furstenberg-Weiss: $AP \not\leftrightarrow (AP)_2^2$.

AP is not even weakly Ramsey!

Back to van der Waerden

Furstenberg-Weiss: $AP \not\leftrightarrow (AP)_2^2$.

AP is not even weakly Ramsey!

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ (Baumgartner-Taylor):

$\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\},$

$\exists \bigcup_n F_n \subseteq A$ (F_n finite), $\bigcup_n F_n \in \mathcal{S}$, c constant on selectors.

Back to van der Waerden

Furstenberg-Weiss: $AP \not\leftrightarrow (AP)_2^2$.

AP is not even weakly Ramsey!

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ (Baumgartner-Taylor):

$\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\},$

$\exists \bigcup_n F_n \subseteq A$ (F_n finite), $\bigcup_n F_n \in \mathcal{S}$, c constant on selectors.

Theorem

For suf's, TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is a P -point (chains have lower bounds).
- 2 $S_{\text{fin}}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$.
- 3 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ for all n, k , and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.

Back to van der Waerden

Furstenberg-Weiss: $AP \not\rightarrow (AP)_2^2$.

AP is not even weakly Ramsey!

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ (Baumgartner-Taylor):

$\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\},$

$\exists \bigcup_n F_n \subseteq A$ (F_n finite), $\bigcup_n F_n \in \mathcal{S}$, c constant on selectors.

Theorem

For suf's, TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is a P -point (chains have lower bounds).
- 2 $S_{\text{fin}}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$.
- 3 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ for all n, k , and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.

Corollary

$AP \rightarrow [AP]_k^n$.

Back to van der Waerden

Furstenberg-Weiss: $AP \not\rightarrow (AP)_2^2$.

AP is not even weakly Ramsey!

$\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ (Baumgartner-Taylor):

$\forall A \in \mathcal{S}, \forall c : [A]^n \rightarrow \{1, 2, \dots, k\},$

$\exists \bigcup_n F_n \subseteq A$ (F_n finite), $\bigcup_n F_n \in \mathcal{S}$, c constant on selectors.

Theorem

For suf's, TFAE:

- 1 \mathcal{S} is a P -point (chains have lower bounds).
- 2 $S_{\text{fin}}(\mathcal{S}, \mathcal{S})$.
- 3 $\mathcal{S} \rightarrow [\mathcal{S}]_k^n$ for all n, k , and \mathcal{S} is shrinkable.

Corollary

$AP \rightarrow [AP]_k^n$. Implies Ramsey *and* van der Waerden!

Future plans

Study the space $\sigma(\mathbb{N})$ of all suf's.
Much $\beta(\mathbb{N})$ stuff holds here too.

Study the space $\sigma(\mathbb{N})$ of all suf's.

Much $\beta(\mathbb{N})$ stuff holds here too.

suf = union of uf's. Moreover:

$C \subseteq \beta(\mathbb{N})$ closed $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ suf \mathcal{S} , $C = \{\text{uf } \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{S}\}$.

Study the space $\sigma(\mathbb{N})$ of all suf's.

Much $\beta(\mathbb{N})$ stuff holds here too.

suf = union of uf's. Moreover:

$C \subseteq \beta(\mathbb{N})$ closed $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ suf \mathcal{S} , $C = \{\text{uf } \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{S}\}$.

\therefore suf's describe the topology of $\beta(\mathbb{N})$.

Study the space $\sigma(\mathbb{N})$ of all suf's.

Much $\beta(\mathbb{N})$ stuff holds here too.

suf = union of uf's. Moreover:

$C \subseteq \beta(\mathbb{N})$ closed $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ suf \mathcal{S} , $C = \{\text{uf } \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{S}\}$.

\therefore suf's describe the topology of $\beta(\mathbb{N})$.

Use this to establish connections with ergodic theory.

Study the space $\sigma(\mathbb{N})$ of all suf's.

Much $\beta(\mathbb{N})$ stuff holds here too.

suf = union of uf's. Moreover:

$C \subseteq \beta(\mathbb{N})$ closed $\Leftrightarrow \exists$ suf \mathcal{S} , $C = \{\text{uf } \mathcal{U} : \mathcal{U} \subseteq \mathcal{S}\}$.

\therefore suf's describe the topology of $\beta(\mathbb{N})$.

Use this to establish connections with ergodic theory.

I'm working on this...