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Abstract. It is a well known problem of Von Neumann whether the countable chain condition and weak distributivity of a complete Boolean algebra imply that it carries a strictly positive probability measure. It was shown recently by Balcar–Jech–Pazák and Velickovic that it is consistent with ZFC, modulo the consistency of a supercompact cardinal, that every ccc weakly distributive complete Boolean algebra carries a continuous strictly positive submeasure, i.e., is a Maharam algebra. We use some ideas of Gitik and Shelah to show that some large cardinal assumptions are necessary for this result.

In 1937 von Neumann asked whether every ccc weakly distributive complete Boolean algebra is a measure algebra (\cite{10}). We show that a positive answer to von Neumann’s problem, if consistent at all, requires a large cardinal assumption. A complete Boolean algebra is a Maharam algebra if it carries a strictly positive continuous submeasure (\cite{13}). Every measure algebra is a Maharam algebra, and every Maharam algebra has ccc and is weakly distributive (see e.g., \cite{3}).

**Theorem 1.** Assume every ccc weakly distributive complete Boolean algebra is a Maharam algebra. Then there is an inner model with a measurable cardinal $\kappa$ such that $\omega(\kappa) = \kappa^{++}$.

By results of \cite{13} and \cite{1}, a consequence of the Proper Forcing Axiom implies that every ccc, weakly distributive, complete Boolean algebra is a Maharam algebra. Our result gives a lower bound for the consistency strength of this statement and completes the answer to \cite[Problem AU(d)]{4}. The remaining part of von Neumann’s problem, whether every Maharam algebra is a measure algebra, is known under the names of Maharam’s Problem and Control Measure Problem (see \cite{9}, \cite{7}, \cite[§393]{2}).

**Theorem 2.** Assume every weakly distributive complete Boolean algebra $\mathcal{B}$ such that every completely countably generated subalgebra is a measure algebra and $\mathcal{B}$ has property K is a Maharam algebra. Then there is an inner model with a measurable cardinal $\kappa$ such that $\omega(\kappa) = \kappa^{++}$.

**Terminology.** A subset of a Boolean algebra is an antichain if it consists of nonzero elements but the meet of any two of its members is zero. A Boolean algebra is ccc if it does not have uncountable antichains. A complete Boolean algebra is weakly distributive if for every sequence $\mathcal{A}_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) of maximal antichains there is a maximal antichain $\mathcal{A}$ such that for every $a \in \mathcal{A}$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$ the set


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\{b \in A_\alpha : b \wedge a \neq 0\} is finite. A complete Boolean algebra is a measure algebra if it carries a σ-additive measure \(\mu: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0,1]\) that is strictly positive: \(\mu(a) = 0\) implies \(a = 0\). A \(\phi: \mathcal{B} \rightarrow [0,1]\) is subadditive if 2 implies a and monotonic and subadditive \((\phi(a \cup b) \leq \phi(a) + \phi(b))\). It is continuous if \(\phi(\bigwedge n a_n) = \inf_n \phi(a_n)\). This holds whenever \(\{a_n\}\) is a decreasing sequence in \(\mathcal{B}\).

1. Main Theorem

Recall that \(\square_\kappa\) is the statement that there exists a family \(C_\alpha (\alpha < \kappa^+)\) such that (i) \(C_\alpha\) is closed and unbounded subset of \(\alpha\), (ii) \(\text{otp}(C_\alpha) \leq \kappa\) for all \(\alpha\) and (iii) if \(\beta \in C_\alpha\) is a limit point then \(C_\beta = C_\alpha \cap \beta\). A cardinal \(\kappa\) is strong limit if \(2^\lambda < \kappa\) for all \(\lambda < \kappa\).

**Theorem 3.** Assume there is a singular strong limit cardinal \(\kappa\) of uncountable cofinality such that \(2^\kappa = \kappa^+\) and \(\square_\kappa\) holds. Then there is a complete Boolean algebra \(\mathcal{B}\) of size \(\kappa^+\) such that \(\mathcal{B}\) is not a Maharam algebra but every subalgebra of size \(\leq \kappa\) is a measure algebra.

**Lemma 4.** Assume there is no inner model with a measurable cardinal \(\kappa\) of Mitchell order \(o(\kappa) \geq \kappa^{++}\). Then the assumptions of Theorem 3 hold for every singular strong limit cardinal \(\lambda\) of uncountable cofinality.

**Proof.** If \(\square_\lambda\) fails for a strong limit singular \(\lambda\), then AD holds in \(L(\mathbb{R})\) ([12]), hence there are inner models with Woodin cardinals. If SCH fails at \(\kappa\), then there is an inner model with a measurable of Mitchell order \(o(\kappa) = \kappa^{++}\) ([5]). The lower bound given in Theorem 3 is not optimal; for example, by [5] one can improve it to ‘for every ordinal \(\alpha\) there exists an inner model with \(\kappa\) such that \(o(\kappa) \geq \kappa^{++} + \alpha\).’ On the other hand, starting from \(\kappa\) such that \(o(\kappa) = \kappa^{+++}\), Merinovich forced a model in which SCH fails everywhere ([11]). We do not know whether \(\square_\kappa\) is a sufficient assumption for Theorem 3.

**Proof of Theorem 1 from Theorem 3.** Immediate from Lemma 4.

**Proof of Theorem 2 from Theorem 3.** If the large cardinal assumption fails, then by Lemma 4 the assumptions of Theorem 3 are satisfied. Let \(\mathcal{B}\) be a Boolean algebra as in Theorem 3. We first check that \(\mathcal{B}\) has property K. Every subset \(\mathcal{A}\) of \(\mathcal{B}\) of size \(\aleph_1\) is contained in a subalgebra of size \(\aleph_1\). This subalgebra is a measure algebra, and it therefore has the property K. Therefore \(\mathcal{A}\) has a linked subset of size \(\aleph_1\). Now we check that \(\mathcal{B}\) is weakly distributive. Since \(\mathcal{B}\) has the countable chain condition, every countable family of maximal antichains is contained in a countably completely generated subalgebra; it is a measure algebra. The weak distributivity of \(\mathcal{B}\) follows.

2. Proof of Theorem 3

Every Maharam algebra that is not a measure algebra contains a countably completely generated subalgebra that is not a measure algebra ([2, p. 584]). It will therefore suffice to assure that \(\mathcal{B}\) is not a measure algebra.

Recall that if \(S \subseteq \kappa^+\) is stationary then \(\diamond^*(S)\) is the statement: There are sets \(\mathcal{A}_\xi \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\xi) (\xi \in S)\) such that \(|\mathcal{A}_\xi| \leq \kappa\) for all \(\xi\) and for every \(X \subseteq \kappa^+\) the set \(\{\xi < \kappa^+ : X \cap \xi \in \mathcal{A}_\xi\}\) contains a club.
Lemma 5. Assume $\kappa$ is a strong limit singular cardinal of uncountable cofinality such that $2^\kappa = \kappa^+$. Then

1. $\diamondsuit^*(\text{cof } \omega)$ holds at $\kappa^+$.
2. $\diamondsuit(S)$ holds at every $S \subseteq \kappa^+$ stationary in cofinality $\omega$.

Proof. (1) This is just an obvious modification of Gregory’s proof of $\diamondsuit^*$ from GCH. Since $\kappa^c = \kappa$ and $\text{cof}(\kappa) < \kappa$, we have $\kappa^+ \cdot 2^\kappa = \kappa^+$ hence can fix an enumeration $A_\xi (\xi < \kappa^+)$ of all bounded subsets of $\kappa^+$. For each $\alpha < \kappa^+$ of cofinality $\omega$ let

$$A_\alpha = \{B \subseteq \alpha : (\exists \eta < \alpha) B \cap \xi = A_\eta\}$$

Then $|A_\alpha| \leq \kappa^{\text{cof}} = \kappa$, since $\text{cof}(\kappa)$ is uncountable. If $X \subseteq \kappa^+$ define $f_X : \kappa^+ \rightarrow \kappa^+$ so that $f_X(\xi) = \eta$ for the index $\eta$ such that $X \cap \xi = A_\eta$. Then if $\alpha$ is closed under $f_X$ we have $X \subseteq A_\alpha$, hence we have constructed a $\diamondsuit^*(\text{cof } \omega)$ sequence.

(2) This follows from (1) by standard Kunen’s argument. Fix $S \subseteq \kappa^+$ stationary in cofinality $\omega$ and let $A_\alpha$ be a sequence as in (1); we may assume that $A_\alpha$ captures subsets of $\kappa^+ \times \kappa$, so that $A_\alpha \subseteq P(\alpha \times \kappa)$ and for $X \subseteq \kappa^+ \times \kappa$ we have $X \cap (\alpha \times \kappa) \in A_\alpha$ for club many $\alpha < \kappa^+$. Let $A_\alpha = \{C^\alpha_{\eta} : \eta < \kappa\}$. If there is $\eta < \kappa$ such that $B^\alpha_{\eta} = \{\xi : (\exists \gamma < \kappa) (\xi, \eta) \in C^\alpha_{\gamma}\} (\alpha \in S)$ is a $\diamondsuit$-sequence, then we are done. Let us assume there is no such $\eta$. Then for each $\eta < \kappa$ there is $X^\eta \subseteq \kappa^+$ such that for each $\alpha \in S$ we have $X^\eta \cap \alpha \neq B^\alpha_{\eta}$. Let $X = \{(\xi, \eta) : \xi \in X^\eta \eta < \kappa\}$. Since $X \cap (\alpha \times \kappa) \in A_\alpha$ for club many $\alpha$, we can find $\alpha \in S$ such that $X \cap (\alpha \times \kappa) \in A_\alpha$. If $\eta$ is such that $X \cap (\alpha \times \kappa) = C^\alpha_{\eta}$, then $X^\eta = B^\alpha_{\eta}$, contradicting our choice.

A stationary subset $S$ of $\lambda$ is nonreflecting if for every limit $\alpha < \lambda$ there is a club $C \subseteq \lambda$ such that $C \cap S = \emptyset$.

Lemma 6. Assume $\square_\kappa$ holds. Then there is a $\square_\kappa$ sequence $D_\alpha (\alpha < \kappa^+)$ and a nonreflecting stationary $S \subseteq \kappa$ in cofinality $\omega$ such that $D_\alpha \cap S = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha$.

Proof. Fix a $\square_\kappa$-sequence $C_\xi (\xi < \kappa^+)$. Let $S_0 = \{\xi < \kappa^+ : \text{cof}(\xi) = \omega\}$, and let $f : S_0 \rightarrow \kappa$ be $f(\xi) = \text{otp}(C_\xi)$. Thus $f(C_\xi) \leq \kappa$ for all $\xi$ and there is a stationary $S \subseteq S_0$ such that $f$ is constant on $S$. Let $\gamma$ be the constant value of $f$ on $S$. In order to see that $S$ is nonreflecting, note that if $\xi < \kappa^+$, then $\text{otp}(C_\xi \cap \alpha) = \gamma$ for at most one $\alpha \in C_\xi$. Hence the end-segment of $C_\xi$ is a club disjoint from $S$.

Now modify each $C_\xi$ as follows. If $\text{otp}(C_\xi) > \gamma$ then remove its first $\gamma + 1$ elements. If $\text{otp}(C_\xi) \leq \gamma$ then leave $C_\xi$ unchanged. We need to check that thus obtained $D_\xi (\xi < \kappa^+)$ is a $\square_\kappa$-sequence. Fix $\alpha$ and a limit $\beta \in D_\alpha$. Since $\beta \in D_\alpha$, $\text{otp}(C_\beta) = \text{otp}(C_\alpha \cap \beta) > \gamma$. If $\eta \in C_\beta$ is such that $\text{otp}(C_\beta \cap \eta) = \gamma + 1$, then $D_\beta = C_\beta \setminus \eta$ and $D_\alpha = C_\alpha \setminus \eta$, hence $D_\beta = D_\alpha \cap \beta$.

Proof of Theorem 3. The argument follows a construction from [6, §2]. We recursively construct Boolean algebras $B_\alpha (\alpha < \kappa^+)$ so that $B_\alpha$ is a complete subalgebra of $B_\beta$ whenever $\alpha < \beta$. Each $B_\alpha (\alpha < \kappa^+)$ will be a homogeneous probability measure algebra of Maharam character $|\alpha|$.

These algebras will be represented as follows. Let $A_\alpha$ be the Baire algebra: $\sigma$-algebra generated by clopen sets in $\{0,1\}^\alpha$. Then $\mu_\alpha$ will be a measure on $A_\alpha$ and $B_\alpha$ will be the quotient $A_\alpha / \text{Null}(\mu_\alpha)$. Via identifying elements of $\{0,1\}^\alpha$ with eventually zero sequences in $\{0,1\}^{\kappa^+}$ we will identify $A_\alpha$ with a subalgebra of $A_{\kappa^+}$. We will assure that for all $\beta < \alpha$

1. $\text{Null}(\mu_\alpha) \cap A_\beta = \text{Null}(\mu_\beta)$. 

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Condition (1) will assure that $B_\alpha$ is a (complete) subalgebra of $B_\beta$ for $\alpha < \beta$. For $\alpha < \beta$ we also let $\mu_{[\alpha, \beta]}$ be the restriction of $\mu_\beta$ to $\{0, 1\}^{[\alpha, \beta]}$ (identified with the subalgebra of $A_\beta$ consisting of all functions whose restriction to $\{0, 1\}^\alpha$ is identically 0) and $B_{[\alpha, \beta]}$ be the corresponding measure algebra.

By Lemma 6 there is a nonreflecting stationary set $S \subseteq \kappa^+$ in cofinality $\omega$ and a $\square_\omega$-sequence $\{C_\xi\}$ such that $C_\xi \cap S = \emptyset$ for all $\alpha$. By Lemma 5 we can fix a $\Diamond(S)$-sequence $D_\alpha$ ($\alpha \in S$). Since $\kappa^+ = \kappa$, by a standard coding argument we can assume that for every measure $\nu$ on $A_{<\kappa^+}$ there are stationary many $\alpha < \kappa^+$ such that $D_\alpha$ codes $\nu \upharpoonright \bigcup_{\xi < \alpha} A_\xi$.

Now we describe the construction. Assume $B_\xi$ and $\mu_\xi$ ($\xi < \alpha$) have been defined. If $\alpha = \beta + 1$ for some $\beta$, let $\mu_\alpha$ be the product of $\mu_\beta$ and the uniform probability measure on $\{0, 1\}$ at the $\beta$th coordinate. This assures that each $B_\alpha$ that is a measure algebra will be a homogeneous measure algebra.

At limit stages $\alpha$ of our recursive construction we shall do as follows. We shall require

1. If $\alpha \notin S$ is a limit ordinal, then $\mu_\alpha$ is the product measure of $\mu_{[d_\xi, d_{\xi+1})}$ ($\xi < \delta$) for $C_\delta = \{d_\xi : \xi < \delta\}$.
2. If $\alpha \in S$ then $\mu_\alpha$ is the product measure of $\nu_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) for some sequence $d_\alpha \to \alpha$ ($d_0 = 0$) disjoint from $S$ and measures $\nu_n$ on $A_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$ such that
   \[ \text{Null}(\nu_n) = \text{Null}(\mu_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}) \text{ for all } n. \]

Before describing the construction, let us verify that $\mu_\alpha$ defined in this way satisfies (1) for every $\beta < \alpha$. This is not immediate since the values that different measures give to the same set can be different. The proof proceeds by induction on $\alpha$.

Assume $\alpha \notin S$. Fix $\gamma < \alpha$ such that (1) holds for all $\beta < \gamma$. Let $\beta = \min(C_\alpha \setminus \gamma)$. It suffices to prove (1) for the pair $\alpha, \beta$. If $\beta = \min C_\alpha$ then $\mu_\beta$ is a factor of $\mu_\alpha$, and (1) follows. If $\beta$ is a limit in $C_\alpha$, then by the definition of measures and the coherence of $\square_\omega$-sequence $\mu_\beta$ is a factor of $\mu_\alpha$, and (1) follows. Now assume $\beta$ is a successor in $C_\alpha$. Let $\eta = \sup(C_\alpha \cap \beta)$. Then $\mu_\eta \times \mu_{[\eta, \beta)}$ is a factor of $\mu_\alpha$ and the conclusion follows since (1) holds for $\beta, \eta$.

Now assume $\alpha \in S$. Let $\beta < \alpha$ and $d_\alpha, \nu_n$ ($n \in \mathbb{N}$) be sequences used in the definition of $\mu_\alpha$. By induction, the null ideal of $\prod_{n=1}^{n+1} \nu_i$ coincides with the null ideal of $\mu_{d_{n+1}}$ for all $n$, even though the values of these measures may differ.

If $\bar{n}$ is the minimal such that $\beta < d_{\bar{n}}$, then (1) for $\mu_\beta$ and $\mu_{d_{\bar{n}}}$ holds by the inductive hypothesis, and the conclusion follows.

We proceed to define $\mu_\alpha$ ($\alpha < \kappa^+$). The successor case was defined above, and the case $\alpha \notin S$ is determined by (2). It remains to define $\mu_\alpha$ and $B_\alpha$ in the case when $\alpha \in S$. Let $A_\alpha^*$ be the algebra of all sets in $A_\alpha$ with supports bounded in $\alpha$.

Consider the following query regarding the element $D_\alpha$ of the diamond sequence.

$D_\alpha$ codes a $\sigma$-additive measure $\nu$ on $A_\alpha^*$ such that its null ideal coincides with the union of null ideals of $\mu_\beta$ ($\beta < \alpha$) and such that there are a strictly increasing sequence $\{d_\alpha\}$ of ordinals converging to $\alpha$ and a sequence $X_n \in A_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$ ($n < \omega$) stochastically independent with respect to $\nu$.

If this fails, we construct $\mu_\alpha$ and $B_\alpha$ by picking any strictly increasing sequence $d_\alpha \to \alpha$ (with $d_0 = 0$) that avoids $S$, letting $\nu_n = \mu_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$, and using (3).
Otherwise, by (the proof of) Maharam’s theorem ([2, 331I]) in each $B_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$ find an independent family that includes $X_n$ and completely generates this algebra. Modify the restriction of $\nu$ to $A_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$ via

$$\nu_n(X_n) = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^2 n^2}$$

and $\nu_n(Y) = \nu(Y) = 1/2$ for all other $Y$ in this stochastically independent family. Then $\nu_0$ extends to a measure on $A_\alpha$ with the same null ideal as the restriction of $\nu$ (and therefore the same null ideal as $\mu_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$). We denote this extension by $\nu_n$. Now use $\nu_n$ and $\{d_n\}$ to define $\mu_\alpha$ as in (3).

This describes the construction of $B_{\alpha} \in \mathcal{B}_\alpha (\alpha < \kappa^+)$. The null ideals of measures $\mu_\alpha$ cohere by (1). Let $\mathcal{I} = \bigcup_{\alpha < \kappa^+} \text{Null}(\mu_\alpha)$ and $B_{\kappa^+} = A_{\kappa^+} / \mathcal{I}$. We claim this algebra satisfies the requirements of the theorem. Every complete subalgebra of smaller size is contained in some measure algebra $B_\alpha (\alpha < \kappa^+)$ and is therefore a measure algebra itself. We need to check $B_{\kappa^+}$ is not a measure algebra. Assume it is; then its strictly positive measure lifts to a strictly positive measure $\nu$ on $A_{\kappa^+}$. Let $f: \kappa^+ \to \kappa^+$ be a function such that $\mathcal{B}_{[\beta, f(\beta)]}$ contains a set stochastically independent from $\mathcal{B}_\beta$. Such a function exists since $B_{\kappa^+}$ is a homogeneous measure algebra of character greater than the character of $B_\beta$ (see [2, §331]). Let $\alpha \in S$ be an ordinal closed under $f$ and such that $D_\alpha$ codes the restriction of $\nu$ to $A_{\kappa^+}$. Then there exists a sequence $d_{n+1} \geq f(d_n)$ converging to $\alpha$ and stochastically independent $X_n \in A_{[d_n, d_{n+1})}$ ($n \in \omega$); fix the ones used to define $\mu_\alpha$. Then $\mu_\alpha(X_n) = 1 - \frac{1}{\pi^2 n^2}$ and $\mu_\alpha(\bigwedge_{X_n} X_n) = \prod_{n=1}^\infty (1 - \frac{1}{\pi^2 n^2}) = \sin(1) > 0$, but $\nu(\bigwedge_{X_n} X_n) = \prod_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{2} = 0$. Therefore $\nu$ is not a strictly positive measure on $B_{\kappa^+}$.

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