

1. Show that, given an acceptable structure $M = \langle \mathbb{R}_d^B, D \rangle$, p_M^2 computed in the classical way is the same as p_M^2 computed using the Σ^* -approach. Also do the same for p_M^1, R_M^2 .

2. Write p_M^m = the \leq^* -least element of P_M^m .
 Let $q = p_M^m \cap [p_M^1, \omega)$. Is $q = p_M^1$?
 Is this true if we assume $P_M^1 = P_M^2$?

3. Let $\sigma: \mathbb{I}_\tau \xrightarrow{\cong} \mathbb{I}_\tau$ cofinally where κ is the largest cardinal in \mathbb{I}_τ . Assume $e(\tau) > \omega$. Let τ be a cardinal in \mathbb{I}_σ . Show that $\text{Ult}(\mathbb{I}_\sigma, \sigma)$ is well-founded.

4. More generally (?): In (3) drop the assumption that $\tau = \text{ht } \mathbb{I}_\sigma$, just assume $\tau \cup a$ cardinal in \mathbb{I}_σ . Add the assumption $p_{\mathbb{I}_\sigma}^1 \leq \tau$.

Hint for (3)+(4): Let $\langle \alpha_i : i \in \omega \rangle$ be a descending sequence in the ultrapower. Form a countable elementary substructure X of H_θ (θ large) s.t. \mathbb{I}_σ and all β_i and in X , and apply the interpolation lemma to the inverse of the collapsing isomorphism.