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Recall that for an inaccessible cardinal weak compactness is equivalent to having the tree property. In his thesis Magidor defined a strengthening called ITP and showed that for an inaccessible cardinal, ITP is equivalent to supercompactness. As such, ITP captures the combinatorial nature of a supercompact cardinal. And just like in the case of the tree property, it can hold at successor cardinals. For example, back in the 70ies Magidor showed that ITP can be Mitchell-forced at \aleph_2 . Also, in 2010 Christoph Weiss proved that PFA implies ITP at \aleph_2 . Since then there has been a number of results about this principle, but the situation at the successor of a singular had remained open.

We will show that ITP holds at the successor of the limit of ω many supercompact cardinals, and also that it can be forced at $\aleph_{\omega+1}$. This is joint work with Sherwood Hachtman. (Received August 19, 2018)