COMPLETE EMBEDDINGS OF THE COHEN ALGEBRA INTO THREE FAMILIES OF C.C.C., NON-MEASURABLE BOOLEAN ALGEBRAS

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The Cohen algebra embeds as a complete subalgebra into three classic families of complete, atomless, c.c.c., non-measurable Boolean algebras; namely, the families of Argyros algebras and Galvin-Hajnal algebras, and the atomless part of each Gaifman algebra. It immediately follows that the weak $(\omega, \omega)$-distributive law fails everywhere in each of these Boolean algebras.

1. Introduction.

Von Neumann conjectured that the countable chain condition and the weak $(\omega, \omega)$-distributive law characterize measurable algebras among Boolean $\sigma$-algebras [Mau]. Consistent counter-examples have been obtained by Maharam [Mah], Jensen [J], Główczyński [Gl], and Veličković [V]. However, whether von Neumann’s proposed characterization of measurable algebras fails within ZFC remains an open problem.

In searching for possible counter-examples to von Neumann’s proposed characterization of measurable algebras within ZFC, we investigated three families of complete, c.c.c., non-measurable Boolean algebras, namely, the Argyros, Galvin-Hajnal, and Gaifman algebras, to find out whether these Boolean algebras sustain any weak form of distributivity. By the Cohen algebra we mean the completion of any countable, atomless Boolean algebra. By the $\kappa$-Cohen algebra we mean the completion of the free Boolean algebra on $\kappa$-many generators. We found the following:

Theorem 1.1.

1) It is possible to construct both atomless Gaifman algebras and Gaifman algebras with atoms.
2) The $\text{cf}(2^\omega)$-Cohen algebra embeds as a complete subalgebra into each Galvin-Hajnal algebra.
3) The Cohen algebra embeds as a complete subalgebra into each Argyros algebra and related variants, and into the atomless part of each Gaifman algebra.

We show 1) in §4, 2) in §2, and 3) in §§3 and 5.
Throughout this paper, let $B$ denote a Boolean algebra and $P$ denote a partial ordering. Let $B^+ \triangleq B \setminus \{0\}$. Galvin and Hajnal, and Argyros constructed families of partial orderings and Gaifman constructed a family of Boolean algebras to establish strict implications between various chain conditions, including the c.c.c., the $\sigma$-bounded c.c., and $\text{CUP}(B^+)$. Recall the following definitions:

**Definition 1.2 ([Ko]).** $P$ satisfies the countable chain condition (c.c.c.) if for each pairwise incompatible subset $X \subseteq P$, $|X| \leq \omega$.

**Definition 1.3 ([F]).** $P$ satisfies the $\sigma$-bounded chain condition ($\sigma$-bounded c.c.) if there exist subsets $X_n \subseteq P$, $n < \omega$, such that $P = \bigcup_{n<\omega} X_n$, where $\forall n < \omega$ each pairwise incompatible subset of $X_n$ has cardinality $\leq n + 1$.

**Definition 1.4 ([GP]).** Let $S \subseteq P$ be a nonempty set. For $s_0, \ldots, s_n \in S$, not necessarily distinct, let

$$\alpha^*(s_0, \ldots, s_n) = \frac{1}{n+1} \max \{|I| : I \subseteq n+1, \exists p \in P \forall i \in I s_i \geq p\}.$$

The intersection number of $S$ is

$$\alpha(S) = \inf \{\alpha^*(s_0, \ldots, s_n) : n \in \omega, s_0, \ldots, s_n \in S\}.$$

We say that $\text{CUP}(P)$ holds if $P$ is a countable union of subsets of $P$, each of which has positive intersection number; i.e., there exist subsets $X_n \subseteq P$, $n < \omega$, such that $P = \bigcup_{n<\omega} X_n$ and $\forall n < \omega$, $\alpha(X_n) > 0$.

The above three notions are defined for a Boolean algebra $B$ by replacing $P$ with $B^+$ in Definitions 1.2-1.4. Note that for a partial ordering $P$, the above three notions are preserved under completions. That is, $P$ satisfies the c.c.c. ($\sigma$-bounded c.c.) iff $\text{r.o.}(P)$ satisfies the c.c.c. ($\sigma$-bounded c.c.), respectively, and $\text{CUP}(P)$ holds iff $\text{CUP}(\text{r.o.}(P)^+)$ holds.

It is easy to see that $\text{CUP}(P)$ implies the $\sigma$-bounded c.c., which in turn implies the c.c.c. Gaifman showed that $\text{CUP}(P)$ is strictly stronger than the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. [Ga]. Galvin and Hajnal showed that the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. is strictly stronger than the c.c.c. [CN].

**Definition 1.5 ([Ko]).** $B$ satisfies the weak $(\omega, \omega)$-distributive law (weak $(\omega, \omega)$-d.l.) if for each family $(b_{ij})_{i<\omega,j<\omega}$ of elements of $B$,

$$\bigwedge_{i<\omega} \bigvee_{j<\omega} b_{ij} = \bigvee_{f: \omega \to \omega} \bigwedge_{i<\omega} \bigvee_{j\leq f(i)} b_{ij},$$

provided that $\bigvee_{j<\omega} b_{ij}$ for each $i < \omega$, $\bigwedge_{i<\omega} \bigvee_{j<\omega} b_{ij}$, and $\bigwedge_{i<\omega} \bigvee_{j\leq f(i)} b_{ij}$ for each $f : \omega \to \omega$ exist in $B$. We say that the weak $(\omega, \omega)$-d.l. fails everywhere in $B$ if there exist $(b_{ij})_{i<\omega,j<\omega} \subseteq B$ such that $\bigwedge_{i<\omega} \bigvee_{j<\omega} b_{ij} = 1$ and $\bigvee_{f: \omega \to \omega} \bigwedge_{i<\omega} \bigvee_{j\leq f(i)} b_{ij} = 0$. 
Definition 1.6 ([Ko]). A Boolean $\sigma$-algebra $B$ is measurable if there exists a function $\mu : B \to [0, \infty)$ which is strictly positive ($\mu(b) = 0 \iff b = 0$) and $\sigma$-additive ($\mu(\bigvee_{i<\omega} b_i) = \Sigma_{i<\omega} \mu(b_i)$ for all pairwise disjoint $\{b_i : i < \omega\} \subseteq B$).

Theorem 1.7 ([Ko]). Every measurable Boolean algebra $B$ satisfies the weak $(\omega, \omega)$-d.l. and the c.c.c.

Theorem 1.8 (Kelley, [Ke]). $\text{CUP}(B^+)$ holds iff $B$ carries a strictly positive, finitely-additive measure $\mu : B \to [0, \infty)$.

The following Theorem 1.9 of Kelley completely characterizes measurable algebras among Boolean $\sigma$-algebras in ZFC by strengthening the c.c.c. to $\text{CUP}(B^+)$. 

Theorem 1.9 (Kelley, [Ke]). If $B$ is a $\sigma$-algebra, then $B$ is measurable iff $B$ satisfies the weak $(\omega, \omega)$-d.l. and $\text{CUP}(B^+)$ holds.

Theorem 1.10 (Folklore). The weak $(\omega, \omega)$-d.l. fails everywhere in the Cohen algebra.

Each of our complete embeddings of the Cohen algebra will involve the following notions and lemmas:

Definition 1.11 ([Ko]). A subalgebra $A$ of a Boolean algebra $B$ is a regular subalgebra of $B$ if for each $M \subseteq A$ such that $\bigvee^A M$ exists in $A$, $\bigvee^B M$ exists in $B$ and $\bigvee^A M = \bigvee^B M$.

Lemma 1.12. Let $B$ be a Boolean algebra, $P$ a dense subset of $B^+$, and $A$ a subalgebra of $B$. $A$ is a regular subalgebra of $B$ iff $\forall p \in P \exists a_p \in A^+$ such that whenever $a \in A$ and $a_p \land a \neq 0$, then $p \land a \neq 0$.

Definition 1.13 ([Ko]). A subalgebra $A$ of a Boolean algebra $B$ is a complete subalgebra of $B$ if for each subset $M \subseteq A$ such that $\bigvee^B M$ exists, $\bigvee^A M$ exists and $\bigvee^B M = \bigvee^A M$.

Definition 1.14 ([Ko]). A monomorphism $f : A \to B$ is complete if for each $M \subseteq A$ for which $\bigvee^A M$ exists, $f(\bigvee^A M) = \bigvee^B \{f(b) : b \in M\}$.

The following lemma is a natural consequence of the Sikorski Extension Theorem:

Lemma 1.15 ([Ko]). If $B$ is a complete Boolean algebra and $A$ is a regular subalgebra of $B$, then there is a complete monomorphism from $\text{r.o.}(A^+)$ into $B$.

Throughout this paper, let $P_{GH}$, $P_A$, and $B_G$ denote members of the families of Galvin-Hajnal partial orderings, Argyros partial orderings, and Gaifman algebras, respectively. Galvin and Hajnal, Argyros, and Gaifman
showed that in r.o.(\(P_{GH}\)), r.o.(\(P_A\)), and \(B_G\), respectively, \(\text{CUP}(B^+)\) fails; thus, by Kelley’s Theorem 1.9, these three Boolean algebras are not measurable. However, this is not the only reason measurability fails in these algebras. By Theorem 1.10, completely embedding the Cohen algebra into r.o.(\(P_{GH}\)), r.o.(\(P_A\)), and the atomless part of r.o.(\(B_G^+\)) shows that no weak form of distributivity holds in these Boolean algebras.

**Remark 1.16.** We thank the referee for pointing out the following: By a result of Shelah, in c.c.c. Suslin forcings, adding a Cohen real is equivalent to the weak \((\omega, \omega)\)-d.l. failing everywhere [S]. Hence, to prove 3) of Theorem 1.1, it would suffice to show that the weak \((\omega, \omega)\)-d.l. fails everywhere in the Argyros and Gaifman algebras. However, Shelah’s result does not apply to the Galvin-Hajnal algebra, since \(P_{GH}\) is not Suslin.

For \(\kappa = \text{cf}(2^\omega)\) in the case of Galvin-Hajnal algebras, and for \(\kappa = \omega\) in the case of Argyros algebras and the atomless part of Gaifman algebras, the method we employ for completely embedding the \(\kappa\)-Cohen algebra is the following: Choose \(\kappa\) many independent elements \(\{c_i : i < \kappa\} \subseteq B\) in such a way that the subalgebra \(C_\kappa\) generated by \(\{c_i : i < \kappa\}\) satisfies the conditions of Lemma 1.12. Then \(C_\kappa\) is isomorphic to the free Boolean algebra on \(\kappa\)-many generators and is a regular subalgebra of \(B\). Since \(B\) is complete, Lemma 1.15 implies that the completion of \(C_\kappa\), the \(\kappa\)-Cohen algebra, embeds into \(B\) as a complete subalgebra.

### 2. A complete embedding of the Cohen algebra into the Galvin-Hajnal algebra.

Galvin and Hajnal constructed a separative, atomless partial ordering \(P_{GH}\) which satisfies the c.c.c. but not the \(\sigma\)-bounded c.c. [CN]. To do this, they used the following family of sets:

Recall that for a set \(S\), \(|S|^2 = \{|\beta, \gamma| : \beta, \gamma \in S\text{ and }\beta \neq \gamma\}\), the collection of all two-element subsets of \(S\). In this section, we fix a well-ordering on \(2^\omega\).

**Lemma 2.1** (Galvin-Hajnal, [CN]). There is a family of sets \(\{S_\alpha : \alpha < 2^\omega\}\) with the following four properties:

\[
\begin{align*}
(S1) \quad & \forall \alpha < 2^\omega \ S_\alpha \subseteq \alpha; \\
(S2) \quad & \forall \alpha < 2^\omega \ |S_\alpha|^2 \subseteq \bigcup_{\gamma < 2^\omega} \{|\beta, \gamma| : \beta \in S_\gamma\}; \\
(S3) \quad & \forall \alpha < 2^\omega \ \text{o.t.}(S_\alpha) \leq \omega; \\
(S4) \quad & \text{If } S \subseteq 2^\omega, \ |S|^2 \subseteq \bigcup_{\gamma < 2^\omega} \{|\beta, \gamma| : \beta \in S_\gamma\}, \text{ and o.t.}(S) \leq \omega, \text{ then } \exists \alpha < 2^\omega \text{ such that } S = S_\alpha.
\end{align*}
\]

The following properties of the collection of sets \(\{S_\alpha : \alpha < 2^\omega\}\) will be used extensively:
Lemma 2.2. Suppose $\eta, \zeta$ are ordinals with $\eta, \zeta < 2^\omega$ and $|S_\eta| = \omega$. Then there exist $\zeta < \alpha < \beta < 2^\omega$ such that $S_\alpha \cup S_\beta = S_\eta$.

Proof. Let $\mathcal{X} = \{S_\alpha : \alpha \leq \zeta, S_\alpha \subseteq S_\eta\} \cup \{S_\eta \setminus S_\alpha : \alpha \leq \zeta\}$. $|\mathcal{X}| < 2^\omega$, so choose some $S \subseteq S_\eta$ such that $S \not\in \mathcal{X}$ and $S_\eta \setminus S \not\in \mathcal{X}$. $[S]^2 \subseteq [S_\eta]^2 \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha < 2^\omega} \{\beta, \alpha : \beta \in S_\alpha\}$, by (S2). (S4) implies $\exists \alpha, \beta < 2^\omega$ such that $S_\alpha = S$ and $S_\beta = S_\eta \setminus S$. $\alpha, \beta > \zeta$, since $S \not\in \mathcal{X}$. □

Lemma 2.3. Given $\alpha_0 < 2^\omega$, there is a sequence $\alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < \alpha_2 < \cdots < \lambda < 2^\omega$ of order type $\omega + 1$ such that for each $i < \omega$,

$$S_{\alpha_{i+1}} = \{\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_i\};$$
$$S_\lambda = \{\alpha_i : 0 < i < \omega\}.$$  

Proof. Let $\alpha_0 < 2^\omega$. $[\{\alpha_0\}]^2 = \emptyset$, so $\exists \alpha_1 < 2^\omega$ for which $S_{\alpha_1} = \{\alpha_0\}$, by (S4). (S1) implies $\alpha_1 > \alpha_0$. Given $\alpha_0 < \cdots < \alpha_n$ where for each $0 < j \leq n$ $S_{\alpha_j} = \{\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_{j-1}\}$, the set $[\{\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_n\}]^2 \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha < 2^\omega} \{\beta, \alpha : \beta \in S_\alpha\}$. By (S1) and (S4), there is some $\alpha_{n+1} > \alpha_n$ such that $S_{\alpha_{n+1}} = \{\alpha_0, \ldots, \alpha_n\}$.

By our choice of the $\alpha_n$, $[\{\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \ldots\}]^2 \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha < 2^\omega} \{\beta, \alpha : \beta \in S_\alpha\}$. By (S1) and (S4), there is a $\lambda < 2^\omega$ such that $S_\lambda = \{\alpha_i : 0 < i < \omega\}$ and $\lambda > \alpha_j$ for all $j < \omega$. □

Galvin and Hajnal constructed the following partial ordering $P_{GH}$: $\forall \alpha < 2^\omega$, let

$$V_\alpha = \{f : 2^\omega \rightarrow 2 : \forall \beta \in S_\alpha (f(\beta) = 0), \text{ and } f(\alpha) = 1\}.$$  

That is, $V_\alpha$ is the collection of all functions from $2^\omega$ into 2 which send each element of $S_\alpha$ to 0 and send $\alpha$ to 1. Let

$$P_{GH} = \left\{ \bigcap_{\alpha \in F} V_\alpha : F \subseteq 2^{<\omega} \text{ and } \bigcap_{\alpha \in F} V_\alpha \neq \emptyset \right\}.$$  

$P_{GH}$ is the collection of nonempty intersections of finitely many of the $V_\alpha$’s, partially ordered by inclusion.

Theorem 2.4 (Galvin-Hajnal, [CN]). $\langle P_{GH}, \subseteq \rangle$ is a separative, atomless partial ordering which satisfies the c.c.c., but not the $\sigma$-bounded c.c.

Let $e : P_{GH} \rightarrow r.o.(P_{GH})$ denote the canonical embedding of $P_{GH}$ into its completion $r.o.(P_{GH})$. We shall call $r.o.(P_{GH})$ the $Galvin-Hajnal$ algebra. Since the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. fails in $P_{GH}$, $\text{CUP}(r.o.(P_{GH})^+) \text{ fails}$. By Kelley’s Theorem 1.9, $r.o.(P_{GH})$ is not measurable.

Theorem 2.5. The $\text{cf}(2^\omega)$-Cohen algebra embeds as a complete subalgebra into $r.o.(P_{GH})$. 

Proof. Let $\kappa$ denote $\text{cf}(2^\omega)$. We construct a subalgebra $C_\kappa$ of $\text{r.o.}(\mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}})$ and show that $C_\kappa$ is isomorphic to the free Boolean algebra on $\kappa$-many generators, and is a regular subalgebra of $\text{r.o.}(\mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}})$.

**Construction of $C_\kappa$:** By Lemma 2.3, there exist $\kappa$-many sequences, each of order type $\omega + 1$, of the form $\alpha(i,0) < \alpha(i,1) < \alpha(i,2) < \cdots < \alpha(i,j) < \alpha(i,j+1) < \cdots < \lambda(i)$, $i < \kappa$, such that the following hold: \( \forall i < \kappa, \forall j < j', \alpha(i,j) < \alpha(i,j') < \lambda(i); \forall i < i', \lambda(i) < \alpha(i',0); \) and $\forall i < \kappa$, $\forall 0 < j < \omega$,

\[
\begin{align*}
S_{\alpha(i,j)} &= \{ \alpha(i,k) : k < j \}; \\
S_{\lambda(i)} &= \{ \alpha(i,j) : 0 < j < \omega \}.
\end{align*}
\]

Note that the sets $\{ \alpha(i,j) : j < \omega \} \cup \{ \lambda(i) \}$, $i < \kappa$, are pairwise disjoint. For each $i < \kappa$, let

\[
c_i = \bigvee_{0 < j < \omega} e(V_{\alpha(i,j)})
\]

in $\text{r.o.}(\mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}})$. Let

\[
C_\kappa = \{ c_i : i < \kappa \},
\]

the subalgebra of $\text{r.o.}(\mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}})$ generated by $\{ c_i : i < \kappa \}$. The elements $V_{\lambda(i)}$, $i < \kappa$, will be used in Proposition 2.11 to ensure that the generators of $C_\kappa$ are independent. The following simple facts will be useful:

**Fact 2.6.** $\forall p,q \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}}, e(p) \land e(q) = e(p \cap q)$.

**Fact 2.7.** For each finite $F \subseteq 2^\omega$, $\bigcap_{a \in F} V_a \neq \emptyset$ iff $(\bigcup_{a \in F} S_a) \cap F = \emptyset$.

**Fact 2.8.** If $\{ p_i : i < \omega \} \subseteq \mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}}$ is infinite, then $\bigcap_{i < \omega} e(p_i) = \emptyset$.

If $\{ p_i : i < \omega \}$ is infinite and $q \in \bigcap_{i < \omega} e(p_i)$, then every $f \in q$ must take infinitely many elements of $2^\omega$ to 1. There are no such $q \in \mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}}$.

**Fact 2.9.** Given $i < \kappa$, if $F$ is a finite subset of $2^\omega$ and $\bigcup_{a \in F} S_a \supseteq S_{\lambda(i)}$, then $e(\bigcap_{a \in F} V_a) \leq -c_i$. In particular, $\forall i < \kappa$, $e(V_{\lambda(i)}) \leq -c_i$.

Suppose $\bigcup_{a \in F} S_a \supseteq S_{\lambda(i)}$. Then $\forall p \in e(\bigcap_{a \in F} V_a), \forall f \in p, \forall 0 < j < \omega, f(\alpha(i,j)) = 0$. However, $\forall q \in c_i$, $\exists f \in q$ and $\exists 0 < j < \omega$ such that $f(\alpha(i,j)) = 1$. So $e(\bigcap_{a \in F} V_a) \cap c_i = \emptyset$.

**Fact 2.10.** $\forall i < \kappa$, $c_i = \bigcup_{0 < j < \omega} e(V_{\alpha(i,j)})$.

**Proof.** Clearly, $c_i \supseteq \bigcup_{0 < j < \omega} e(V_{\alpha(i,j)})$. Suppose $p \not\in \bigcup_{0 < j < \omega} e(V_{\alpha(i,j)})$. Let $F$ be the finite subset of $2^\omega$ such that $p = \bigcap_{a \in F} V_a, \forall 0 < j < \omega, p \not\subseteq V_{\alpha(i,j)}$, so $S_{\lambda(i)} \cap F = \emptyset$. By Lemma 2.2, $\exists \gamma < \beta < 2^\omega$ with $\gamma > \text{sup}(F \cup \{ \lambda(i) \})$ such that $S_\gamma \cup S_\beta = S_{\lambda(i)}$. By Fact 2.7, $V_\gamma \cap V_\beta \cap p \neq \emptyset$. By Fact 2.9, $e(V_\gamma \cap V_\beta \cap p) \subseteq -c_i$, so $e(p) \not\subseteq c_i$. Since $c_i$ is an open subset of $\mathbf{P}_{\text{GH}}$, $e(p) \not\subseteq c_i$ implies $p \not\in c_i$. Thus, $c_i \subseteq \bigcup_{0 < j < \omega} e(V_{\alpha(i,j)})$. \( \square \)
Next we show that the generators of $C_\kappa$ are independent.

**Proposition 2.11.** For finite sets $I, J \subseteq \kappa$, $\bigwedge_{i \in I} c_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in J} -c_j = 0$ iff $I \cap J \neq \emptyset$.

**Proof.** Let $I, J \subseteq \kappa$ be disjoint, finite sets, and let $r = \bigcap_{i \in I} V_{\alpha(i,1)} \cap \bigcap_{j \in J} V_{\lambda(j)}$. Fact 2.7 implies $r \neq \emptyset$. By Fact 2.9, $\bigwedge_{i \in I} c_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in J} -c_j \geq \bigwedge_{i \in I} e(V_{\alpha(i,1)}) \land \bigwedge_{j \in J} e(V_{\lambda(j)}) = e(r) > 0$. □

Since $C_\kappa$ is generated by $\text{cf}(2^\omega)$-many independent elements, $C_\kappa$ is isomorphic to the free Boolean algebra on $\text{cf}(2^\omega)$-many generators.

The next proposition will aid us in constructing elements $c_p$ satisfying the conditions of Lemma 1.12.

**Proposition 2.12.** Given $p \in \mathbf{P}_{GH}$, there are at most finitely many $i < \kappa$ for which either $e(p) \land c_i = 0$ or $e(p) \land -c_i = 0$.

**Proof.** Suppose $p \in \mathbf{P}_{GH}$ and let $J \subseteq \kappa$ be defined by $j \in J \iff e(p) \land c_j = 0$. Let $F$ be the finite subset of $2^\omega$ such that $p = \bigcap_{\alpha \in F} V_{\alpha}$. The following can be shown by an easy induction argument using Fact 2.7: If $e(p) \land c_j = 0$, then either $\alpha(j,0) \in F$ or $S_{\lambda(j)} \subseteq \bigcup_{\alpha \in F} S_{\alpha}$.

Let $J \subseteq \kappa$ be defined by $i \in I \iff e(p) \land -c_i = 0$. Then

\begin{equation}
\forall j \in J, \forall 0 < k < \omega, p \cap V_{\alpha(j,k)} = \emptyset.
\end{equation}

The second equality following from Fact 2.10. Thus, $\forall j \in J, \forall 0 < k < \omega, p \cap V_{\alpha(j,k)} = \emptyset$.

Hence, $e(p) \land c_j = 0$ for at most finitely many $j < \kappa$. Thus, $|J| < \omega$.

Now we use Proposition 2.12 to show that $C_\kappa$ satisfies the conditions of Lemma 1.12.

**Proposition 2.13.** $\forall p \in \mathbf{P}_{GH}$ exists $c_p \in C_\kappa^+$ such that $\forall c \in C_\kappa$, if $c_p \land c \neq 0$, then $e(p) \land c \neq 0$. 
Let $\{T_F\}$ denote the minimal cover for $e$. Agyros constructed a separative, atomless partial ordering $\mathbb{A}$ in which the \(\sigma\)-bounded c.c. holds but CUP($\mathbb{A}$) fails, and, assuming CH, property $K_3$ also fails $[A]$. He constructed $\mathbb{A}$ using three basic types of elements. In this section, let $2^\omega$ denote the set of functions from $\omega$ to 2. For $X, Y \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$, let

\[
B_X = \{f \in 2^\omega : \forall x \in X \ f(x) = 1\}, \\
\overline{B}_Y = \{f \in 2^\omega : \forall y \in Y \ f(y) = 0\}.
\]

For the third type of element, Agyros constructed a tree $T \subseteq [\omega]^2$ as follows: Let $\{S_{nm} : n < \omega, \ 1 \leq m \leq 3^n\}$ be a family of sets such that $\forall n, m < \omega$.

**Proof.** Fix $p \in \mathbb{P}_{GH}$ and let $F$ be the finite subset of $2^\omega$ such that $p = \bigcap_{\alpha \in F} V_\alpha$. Let $I, J \subseteq \kappa$ be the finite disjoint sets of Proposition 2.12. Let $c_p = (\bigwedge_{i \in I} c_i) \wedge (\bigwedge_{j \in J} -c_j)$. $c_p \in \mathbb{C}_\kappa^+$, by Proposition 2.11. ($c_p$ is actually the minimal cover for $e(p)$ in $\mathbb{C}$.)

Suppose $c = (\bigwedge_{k \in K} c_k) \wedge (\bigwedge_{l \in L} -c_l) \in \mathbb{C}_\kappa$ and $c_p \wedge c \neq 0$. Then $I \cap L = J \cap K = \emptyset$. $J \cap K = \emptyset$ implies $\forall k \in K, \exists 0 < m_k < \omega$ such that $p \cap V_{\alpha(k,m_k)} \neq \emptyset$. By Fact 2.7,

\[
(2.9) \quad (F \cup \{\alpha(k,m_k) : k \in K\}) \cap \left(\bigcup_{\alpha \in F} S_\alpha \cup \{\alpha(k,m) : k \in K, \ m < m_k\}\right) = \emptyset.
\]

$\forall l \in L$ choose $\beta_l, \alpha_l > \sup(F \cup \{\lambda(n) : n \in K \cup L\})$ such that $S_{\alpha_l} \cup S_{\beta_l} = S_{\lambda(l)}$. Let

\[
(2.10) \quad F \cap \left(\bigcup_{l \in L} S_{\lambda(l)}\right) = \emptyset.
\]

Using Lemma 2.2, $\forall l \in L$ choose $\beta_l, \alpha_l > \sup(F \cup \{\lambda(n) : n \in K \cup L\})$ such that $S_{\alpha_l} \cup S_{\beta_l} = S_{\lambda(l)}$. Let

\[
(2.11) \quad r = \bigcap_{k \in K} V_{\alpha(k,m_k)} \cap \bigcap_{l \in L} (V_{\alpha_l} \cap V_{\beta_l}).
\]

$r \neq \emptyset$, by Fact 2.7. $e(r) \leq c$, by Fact 2.9. Furthermore, $r \cap p \neq \emptyset$, by Fact 2.7, (2.9), (2.10), and the fact that $\forall l \in L, \alpha_l, \beta_l$ are larger than $\sup(F \cup \{\lambda(n) : n \in K \cup L\})$. Hence, $0 < e(r \cap p) \leq c$, so $e(p) \wedge c \neq 0$. \qed

It follows from Lemma 1.12 and Proposition 2.13 that $\mathbb{C}_\kappa$ is a regular subalgebra of r.o.($\mathbb{P}_{GH}$). Thus, by Lemma 1.15, r.o.($\mathbb{C}_\kappa^+$), the $\kappa$-Cohen algebra, embeds into r.o.($\mathbb{P}_{GH}$) as a complete subalgebra. That is, $\mathbb{P}_{GH}$ adds $\text{cf}(2^\omega)$-many side-by-side Cohen reals.

### 3. A complete embedding of the Cohen algebra into the Argyros algebra.

Agyros constructed a separative, atomless partial ordering $\mathbb{A}$ in which the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. holds but CUP($\mathbb{A}$) fails, and, assuming CH, property $K_3$ also fails $[A]$. He constructed $\mathbb{A}$ using three basic types of elements. In this section, let $2^\omega$ denote the set of functions from $\omega$ to 2. For $X, Y \subseteq [\omega]^{<\omega}$, let

\[
B_X = \{f \in 2^\omega : \forall x \in X \ f(x) = 1\}, \\
\overline{B}_Y = \{f \in 2^\omega : \forall y \in Y \ f(y) = 0\}.
\]

For the third type of element, Agyros constructed a tree $T \subseteq [\omega]^2$ as follows: Let $\{S_{nm} : n < \omega, \ 1 \leq m \leq 3^n\}$ be a family of sets such that $\forall n, m < \omega,$
$S_{nm} \in [\omega]^3$ and $S_{nm} \cap S_{n'm'} = \emptyset$ whenever $(n, m) \neq (n', m')$. For each $n < \omega$, let $\text{Lev}(n) = \bigcup_{1 \leq m \leq 3^n} [S_{nm}]^2$. For each $n < \omega$, index the elements of $\text{Lev}(n)$ as $s_{nj}$, $1 \leq j \leq 3^n + 1$. The partial ordering on $T$ is defined at level $n + 1$ as follows: For $s = s_{nj} \in \text{Lev}(n)$ and $t \in \text{Lev}(n + 1)$, $s \triangleleft t \iff t \in [S_{n+1,j}]^2$. Let $T = \bigcup_{n<\omega} \text{Lev}(n)$. $(T, \triangleleft)$ is the Argyros tree.

For $s = \{k, l\} \in T$, let

$$K_s = (B_{\{k\}} \cap \overline{B}_{\{l\}}) \cup (B_{\{l\}} \cap \overline{B}_{\{k\}}).$$

$K_s$ is the set of all functions in $2^\omega$ which are nonconstant on $s$. Let $Br$ be the set of all branches (finite and infinite) of $T$. For $\sigma \in Br$, let

$$A_\sigma = \bigcap_{s \in \sigma} K_s.$$

$A_\sigma$ is the set of all functions in $2^\omega$ which are nonconstant on every node $s \in \sigma$. Let

$$P_A = \left\{ B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_\sigma : X, Y \in [\omega]^{<\omega} \text{ and } \Sigma \in [Br]^{<\omega} \right\} \setminus \{\emptyset\},$$

the collection of all nonempty intersections of finitely many elements of the three forms $B_X, B_Y,$ and $A_\sigma$, partially ordered by inclusion. We call $(P_A, \subseteq)$ the Argyros partial ordering.

**Theorem 3.1** (Argyros, [A]). $(P_A, \subseteq)$ is a separative, atomless partial ordering which satisfies the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. but not CUP $(P_A)$, and, assuming CH, does not satisfy property $K_3$.

Let $e : P_A \to \text{r.o.}(P_A)$ be the canonical embedding of $P_A$ into its completion. We shall call $\text{r.o.}(P_A)$ the Argyros algebra. By Argyros’ Theorem 3.1, $\text{r.o.}(P_A)$ is a complete, atomless Boolean algebra which satisfies the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. but not CUP($\text{r.o.}(P_A)^+$), and hence, by Kelley’s Theorem 1.9, is not measurable.

**Definition 3.2.** We will say that $s, t \in T$ are siblings if $s \neq t$ and $\exists v \in T$ such that $s$ and $t$ are both immediate successors of $v$. $s, t, u \in T$ are triplets if they are pairwise siblings.

**Note:** If $s$ and $t$ are siblings, then there exist unique $m, n < \omega$ such that $s, t \in [S_{mn}]^2$, and $K_s \cap K_t \neq \emptyset$. If $s, t, u$ are triplets, then $s = t \triangleleft u$ (the set-theoretic difference of $t$ and $u$ in $\omega$), and $K_s \cap K_t \cap K_u = \emptyset$.

**Remark 3.3.** The elements of $P_A$ are not uniquely represented by the form $B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_\sigma$. For instance, if $s = \{k, l\} \in \sigma \in Br$, then $B_{\{k\}} \cap A_\sigma = B_{\{k\}} \cap \overline{B}_{\{l\}} \cap A_\sigma = \overline{B}_{\{l\}} \cap A_\sigma$. We shall hold to the following convention: Given $S \subseteq T$ and $X, Y \in [\omega]^{<\omega}$, the representation $B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s$ of a subset of $2^\omega$ is said to be in the normal form if and only if $X \cap Y = \emptyset$. 
Theorem 3.5. The Cohen algebra embeds into r.o.(\(P_A\)) as a complete subalgebra.

Proof. We construct a countable, atomless, regular subalgebra \(C\) of r.o.(\(P_A\)).

\(\forall s \in S(s \cap (X \cup Y) = \emptyset)\), and \(S\) contains no triplets. If \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\) is the normal form representation of some \(B_U \cap B_V \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_\sigma \in \mathcal{P}_A\), then \(X \supseteq U, Y \supseteq V, X \cap Y = \emptyset\), and \(S \subseteq \cup\{\sigma : \sigma \in \Sigma\}\). It is not hard to see that for each element \(p \in \mathcal{P}_A\) there is a unique normal form representation of \(p\). The normal form is not necessary for the proceeding proofs, but rather serves to simplify notation.

Lemma 3.4. Let \(p = B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\) be a subset of \(2^\omega\), (not necessarily in the normal form, and not necessarily in \(P_A\)). Then \(p \neq \emptyset\) iff the following four conditions hold:

\begin{enumerate}
  \item[(L1)] \(X \cap Y = \emptyset\);
  \item[(L2)] \(\forall s \in S, s \not\subseteq X\) and \(s \not\subseteq Y\);
  \item[(L3)] \(S\) does not contain any triplets;
  \item[(L4)] If \(s, t \in S\) are siblings, then either \((s \triangle t) \cap X = \emptyset\) or \((s \triangle t) \cap Y = \emptyset\).
\end{enumerate}

In particular, if \(p = B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\) is in the normal form, then \(p \neq \emptyset\).

Proof. The forward direction is trivial. Assume (L1)-(L4) hold. We show there is a partial function \(f_p\) with domain \(X \cup Y \cup \bigcup S\) such that every total extension of \(f_p\) is in \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\).

By (L1), \(B_X \cap B_Y \neq \emptyset\). By (L3), we can divide \(S\) into two disjoint sets: \(\Gamma = \{s \in S : s\) has no sibling in \(S\}\) and \(\Theta = \{s \in S : s\) has exactly one sibling in \(S\}\). \(\forall s \in \Gamma\), by (L2) \(s \not\subseteq X\) and \(s \not\subseteq Y\). Hence, there is a partial function \(f_s\) such that \(\text{dom}(f_s) = X \cup Y \cup s, f_s \upharpoonright X \equiv 1, f_s \upharpoonright Y \equiv 0,\) and \(f_s \upharpoonright s\) is nonconstant. Every extension of \(f_s\) to a total function is in \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap K_s\).

For each pair of siblings \(t, u \in \Theta\), there is a partial function \(f_{t,u}\) such that \(\text{dom}(f_{t,u}) = X \cup Y \cup t \cup u, f_{t,u} \upharpoonright X \equiv 1, f_{t,u} \upharpoonright Y \equiv 0,\) and every extension of \(f_{t,u}\) to a total function is in \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap K_t \cap K_u\). To define such an \(f_{t,u}\) on \(t \cup u\) while preserving \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright X \equiv 1\) and \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright Y \equiv 0\), we consider 3 cases. If \((t \triangle u) \cap X \neq \emptyset\), then \((t \cap u) \cap X = \emptyset\) by (L2), and \((t \triangle u) \cap Y = \emptyset\) by (L4); so let \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright (t \triangle u) \equiv 1\) and \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright (t \cap u) \equiv 0\). If \((t \cap u) \cap Y \neq \emptyset\), then by (L2) \((t \triangle u) \cap Y = \emptyset\); so let \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright (t \triangle u) \equiv 1\) and \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright (t \cap u) \equiv 0\). If \((t \triangle u) \cap X \cap (t \cap u) = \emptyset\), let \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright (t \triangle u) \equiv 0\) and \(f_{t,u} \upharpoonright (t \cap u) \equiv 1\).

Since two elements of \(S\) have nonempty intersection only if they are siblings, the partial function \(f_p = \bigcup\{f_s : s \in \Gamma\} \cup \bigcup\{f_{t,u} : t, u\) are siblings in \(\Theta\}\) is well-defined. Every total extension of \(f_p\) is in \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\). \(\square\)
Construction of $C$. Choose an infinite branch of $T$ and call it $\beta_0$. $\forall n < \omega$, let $t_n$ be the unique element in $\beta_0 \cap \text{Lev}(n)$, and choose one $s_{n+1} \in T \setminus \beta_0$ such that $s_{n+1}$ and $t_{n+1}$ are siblings. $\forall 0 < n < \omega$, let $\beta_n$ be an infinite branch in $T$ which contains $s_n$. For $0 < m < n$, $\beta_m \cap \beta_n = \{t_0, \ldots, t_{m-1}\}$. Define the following sets:

$$T_C = \{ t \in T : t \in \bigcup_{n < \omega} \beta_n \text{ or } t \text{ is a sibling of some } s \in \bigcup_{n < \omega} \beta_n \}$$

(3.5) $$N_C = \bigcup_{T_C} = \{ k < \omega : \exists l < \omega \text{ such that } \{k, l\} \in T_C \}.$$ (3.6)

$T_C \subseteq T$ and $N_C \subseteq \omega$. Let $B_{rC}$ denote the set of all branches (finite and infinite) of $T_C$. $B_{rC}$ is countable, since $T_C$ has only countably many infinite branches. Let

$$C = \left\{ B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_{\sigma} \in P_A : X, Y \in [N_C]^{<\omega} \text{ and } \Sigma \in [B_{rC}]^{<\omega} \right\}.$$ (3.7)

Let

$$C = \langle \{ e(p) : p \in C \} \rangle,$$

(3.8) the subalgebra of r.o.($P_A$) generated by the set $\{ e(p) : p \in C \}$. Note that $|C| = \omega$, since $N_C$ and $B_{rC}$ are countable.

**Remark 3.6.** The idea behind the choice of $T_C$ and $N_C$ is as follows: $T_C$ was chosen so that for any finite set of branches $\Sigma \subseteq B_{rC}$: $\bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_{\sigma} \neq \emptyset$. However, the subalgebra generated by $\{ e(\bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_{\sigma}) : \Sigma \in [B_{rC}]^{<\omega} \}$ is not a regular subalgebra of r.o.($P_A$). To enlarge it to a regular subalgebra, we chose $N_C$ so that we can tell exactly how elements of the form $\bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_{\sigma}$, $\Sigma \in [B_{rC}]^{<\omega}$, interact with members of $P_A$. This allows us to find for each $p \in P_A$ a minimal cover for $e(p)$ in $C$, and thus ensure that $C$ is a regular subalgebra of r.o.($P_A$).

The following are two simple facts which we shall use without mention in subsequent proofs:

**Fact 3.7.** $\forall x \in \omega$, $-e(B_{\{x\}}) = e(\overline{B}_{\{x\}})$.

**Fact 3.8.** $\forall p, q \in P_A$, $e(p) \land e(q) = e(p \cap q)$.

**Proposition 3.9.** $\{ e(p) : p \in C \}$ is dense in $C^+$.

**Proof.** Every element of $C$ is a finite disjunction of elements of the form

$$e \left( B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_{\sigma} \right) \land \bigwedge_{\gamma \in \Gamma} -e(A_{\gamma}),$$

(3.9)
where \(X, Y \in [\mathcal{N}_C]^< \omega\) and \(\Sigma, \Gamma \in [\mathcal{B}_r C]^< \omega\). Let \(c \in \mathbb{C}^+\) be of the form (3.9), and let \(p \in \mathbb{P}_A\) be such that \(e(p) \leq c\). For each \(\gamma \in \Gamma\), \(e(p) \land e(A_\gamma) = 0 \implies p \subseteq \bigcup_{s \in \gamma}(B_s \cup B_s^c)\). Fix \(f \in p\). For each \(\gamma \in \Gamma\), choose an \(s_\gamma \in \Gamma\) for which \(f \in (B_{s_\gamma} \cup B_{s_\gamma}^c)\). Define \(\Gamma' = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : f \in B_{s_\gamma}\}\) and \(\Gamma'' = \{\gamma \in \Gamma : f \in B_{s_\gamma}^c\}\). Let

\[
q = B_X \cup \left(\bigcup_{s \in \gamma} \bigcap_{r \in \Sigma} A_r\right) \cap B_Y \cup \left(\bigcup_{s \in \gamma'} \bigcap_{r \in \Sigma} A_r\right).
\]

\(f \in q,\) so \(q \neq \emptyset\). By its construction, \(q \in \mathcal{C}\). Furthermore, \(\forall \gamma \in \Gamma', e(B_{s_\gamma}) \leq -e(A_\gamma)\); \(\forall \gamma \in \Gamma'', e(B_{s_\gamma}^c) \leq -e(A_\gamma)\); and \(q \subseteq B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{r \in \Sigma} A_r\). Hence, \(e(q) \leq c\).

**Proposition 3.10.** \(\mathcal{C}\) is atomless.

**Proof.** It suffices to show that \(\{e(p) : p \in \mathcal{C}\}\) is atomless. Suppose \(p \in \mathcal{C}\) and \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\) is the normal form of \(p\). Choose some \(z \in \mathcal{N}_C \setminus (X \cap Y)\) such that \(z\) is neither in any member of \(S\) nor in any sibling of any member of \(S\). Then \(B_X \cup \{z\} \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\) is the normal form of \(p \cap B_{\{z\}}\); so by Lemma 3.4, \(p \cap B_{\{z\}} \neq \emptyset\). Hence, \(p \cap B_{\{z\}} \in \mathcal{C}\).

To see that \(e(p \cap B_{\{z\}}) < e(p)\), note that \(-e(B_{\{z\}}) \land e(p) = e(B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s)\). This is strictly greater than \(0\), by Lemma 3.4, since \(B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\) is in the normal form. \(\square\)

We now show that \(\mathcal{C}\) satisfies the conditions of Lemma 1.12.

**Proposition 3.11.** \(\forall p \in \mathbb{P}_A, \exists c_p \in \mathbb{C}^+\) such that \(\forall c \in \mathbb{C}\), if \(c_p \land c \neq 0\),
\(\text{then } e(p) \land c \neq 0.\)

**Proof.** Let \(p = B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s \in \mathbb{P}_A\). \(p \neq \emptyset\), so by Lemma 3.4, (L1 p)-(L4 p) hold. Let \(X' = X \cap N_C, Y' = Y \cap N_C, S' = S \cap T_C,\) and \(q = B_X \cap B_Y \cap \bigcap_{s \in S} K_s\). \(q \supseteq p\), and \(q \in \mathcal{C}\) since \(S'\) is a finite union of branches in \(T_C\). Let \(c_p = e(q)\). \(c_p \in \mathbb{C}^+\) and \(c_p \geq e(p) > 0\). (\(c_p\) is actually the minimal cover for \(e(p)\) in \(\mathcal{C}\).) It suffices to show that \(\forall r \in \mathcal{C},\) if \(c_p \land e(r) > 0\), then \(e(p) \land e(r) > 0\).

Suppose \(r = B_U \cap B_V \cap \bigcap_{w \in W} K_w \in \mathcal{C}\) and \(c_p \land e(r) > 0\). Then

\[
q \cap r = B_{(X' \cup U)} \cap B_{(Y' \cup V)} \cap \bigcap_{t \in S'} K_t \neq \emptyset.
\]

Thus, Lemma 3.4 implies

(L1 \(q \cap r\)) \(X' \cup U) \cap (Y' \cup V) = \emptyset;\)
(L2 \(q \cap r\)) \(\forall s \in S' \cup U, s \not\subseteq X' \cup U\) and \(s \not\subseteq Y' \cup V;\)
(L3 \(q \cap r\)) \(S' \cup W\) has no triplets;
(L4 \(q \cap r\)) \(s, t\) are siblings in \(S' \cup W\) \(\implies ((s \triangle t) \cap (X' \cup U) = \emptyset\) or \((s \triangle t) \cap (Y' \cup V) = \emptyset)\).
It suffices to show that $p \cap r \neq \emptyset$. First, note that

\[ p \cap r = B_{(X\setminus Y')\cup Y'\cup U}) \cap \bigcap_{s \in (S\setminus S')\cup S''\cup W} K_s, \]

where $(X\setminus Y')\cap N_C = (Y\setminus Y')\cap N_C = \emptyset$; $X'\cup U$, $Y'\cup V \subseteq N_C$; $(S\setminus S')\cap T_C = \emptyset$; and $S'\cup W \subseteq T_C$.

**Claim.** (L1 $p \cap r$)-(L4 $p \cap r$) hold.

(L1 $p \cap r$) and (L2 $p \cap r$) follow naturally from (L1 $p$), (L1 $q \cap r$), (L2 $q \cap r$), (L2 $q \cap r$), $S'\cup W$ and $S\setminus S'$ each contain no triplets, by (L3 $q \cap r$) and (L3 $p$), respectively. $S\setminus S' \subseteq T\setminus T_C$ and $S'\cup W \subseteq T_C$ imply $S\setminus S'$ and $S'\cup W$ have no common siblings. Hence, $S\cup W$ contains no triplets, so (L3 $p \cap r$) holds.

Suppose $s, t$ are siblings in $S \cup W$. Then either $s, t \in S\setminus S'$ or else $s, t \in S'\cup W$. Suppose $s, t \in S\setminus S'$. Then $(s \cup t) \cap N_C = \emptyset$, so $(s \cup t) \cap (X\setminus Y' \cup Y' \cup U \cup V) = \emptyset$. Further, (L4 $p$) implies either $(s \cup t) \cap X = \emptyset$ or else $(s \cup t) \cap Y = \emptyset$. On the other hand, if $s, t \in S'\cup W$, then $s \cup t \subseteq N_C$, so $(s \cup t) \cap ((X\setminus Y') \cup (Y\setminus Y')) = \emptyset$. By (L4 $q \cap r$), either $(s \cup t) \cap (X\setminus Y' \cup U) = \emptyset$ or else $(s \cup t) \cap (Y' \cup V) = \emptyset$. Thus, in both cases, either $(s \cup t) \cap (X \cup U) = \emptyset$ or else $(s \cup t) \cap (Y \cup V) = \emptyset$. Hence, (L4 $p \cap r$) holds.

By Lemma 3.4, $p \cap r \neq \emptyset$. Thus, $e(p) \wedge e(r) > 0$.  

By Proposition 3.11 and Lemmas 1.12 and 1.15, r.o.$(C^+) \subseteq r.o.(P_A)$. This completes our construction of a complete embedding of the Cohen algebra into the Argyros algebra.

**Remark 3.12.** We are very grateful to the referee for suggesting that we investigate Argyros’ other variants of this example in which stronger chain conditions hold, to see whether the Cohen algebra completely embeds in these. We have found that it does.

**Theorem 3.13** (Argyros, [CN], p. 156.). For each $2 \leq m < \omega$, there is a family of atomless, separative partial orderings $P_m$ such that each $P_m$ satisfies the $\sigma$-bounded c.c. and property $K_m$, CUP$(P_m)$ fails, and, assuming CH, property $K_{m+1}$ fails.

Our preceding construction can be easily modified to completely embed the Cohen algebra into each r.o.$(P_m)$.

**Theorem 3.14.** For each $2 \leq m < \omega$, the Cohen algebra embeds as a complete subalgebra into r.o.$(P_m)$.

The modification is as follows: Let $m$ be given. Argyros constructed a family of trees $T$ such that each $T$ is an $(m+1)$-branching tree of height $\omega$ with the following properties: For each node $\sigma \in T$, there is a finite subset, dom($\sigma$) $\subseteq \omega$, such that $\sigma$ is a set of functions from dom($\sigma$) to 2. All
siblings have the same domain, and any two nodes which are not siblings have disjoint domains. Any m siblings have nonempty intersection, but the intersection of (m + 1)-many siblings is empty. (See [CN] p. 156 for the precise definition of $T_m$.) For $\sigma \in T$, let $A_\sigma = \{ f \in 2^{\omega} : f \upharpoonright \text{dom}(\sigma) \in \sigma \}$. $P_m = \{ B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_\sigma : X, Y \in [\omega]^{<\omega} \text{ and } \Sigma \text{ is a finite set of branches in } T \} \setminus \{ \emptyset \}$, partially ordered by inclusion.

To construct a countable, atomless, regular subalgebra of $r.o.(P_m)$, take, as before, $\omega$-many infinite branches $\beta_i$ in $T$ such that for each node $\sigma \in \bigcup_{i<\omega} \beta_i$, $\sigma$ has at most one sibling in $\bigcup_{i<\omega} \beta_i$. Let $T_C$ be the subtree of $T$ consisting of $\bigcup_{i<\omega} \beta_i$ and all siblings of nodes in $\bigcup_{i<\omega} \beta_i$. Let $N_C = \bigcup \{ \text{dom}(\sigma) : \sigma \in T_C \}$. Let $C$ be the subalgebra of $r.o.(P_m)$ generated by the elements of the form $B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y \cap \bigcap_{\sigma \in \Sigma} A_\sigma$ such that $X, Y$ are finite subsets of $N_C$ and $\Sigma$ is a finite set of branches in $T_C$. The proof that this subalgebra is atomless and regular proceeds as before.


Gaifman constructed a family of Boolean algebras $B_G$ as follows [Ga]: Let $\text{Clop}(2^{(0,1)})$ denote the clopen subsets of $2^{(0,1)}$. For $X, Y \in [(0,1)]^{<\omega}$, let

\begin{align*}
B_X &= \left\{ f \in 2^{(0,1)} : \forall x \in X, \ f(x) = 1 \right\}, \\
\overline{B}_Y &= \left\{ f \in 2^{(0,1)} : \forall y \in Y, \ f(y) = 0 \right\}.
\end{align*}

Let $\{ T_i : 2 \leq i < \omega \}$ be an enumeration of the open subintervals of $(0,1)$ with rational endpoints. For each $2 \leq i < \omega$, choose $i^2$-many disjoint, open subintervals of $T_i$ and label them $T_{i1}, T_{i2}, \ldots, T_{i^2}$. We let $T_0 = (0,1) \setminus \bigcup_{1 \leq j \leq i^2} T_{ij}$, so that $\{ T_{ij} : 0 \leq j \leq i^2 \}$ is a partition of $(0,1)$. Let $I$ be the set of those elements of $\text{Clop}(2^{(0,1)})$ of the form $B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y$ such that for some $2 \leq i < \omega$, $X$ intersects at least $i$-many of the open intervals $T_{i1}, \ldots, T_{i^2}$. Let $I$ be the ideal generated by $I$ in $\text{Clop}(2^{(0,1)})$. The *Gaifman algebra* is the quotient algebra

\begin{equation}
B_G = \text{Clop}(2^{(0,1)})/I.
\end{equation}

For $c \in \text{Clop}(2^{(0,1)})$ we shall denote the equivalence class of $c$ in $B_G$ by $[c]$.

Notice that the set $\{ [B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] : X, Y \in [(0,1)]^{<\omega} \text{ and } B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y \not\in I \}$ is dense in $B_G^+$. We will use this fact implicitly in this and the next section.

**Theorem 4.1** (Gaifman, [Ga]). $B_G$ satisfies the $\sigma$-bounded c.c., but does not satisfy CUP($B_G^+$).

By Kelley’s Theorem 1.9, $B_G$ is not measurable. Depending on how the $T_i$’s and $T_{ij}$’s are chosen, $B_G$ may or may not have atoms. To show this, we will use Lemmas 4.2 and 4.4 and Fact 4.3.
Lemma 4.2 (Gaifman, [Ga]). For each $B_X \cap B_Y \in \text{Clop}(2^{0,1})$ with $X \cap Y = \emptyset$, $B_X \cap B_Y \in \mathcal{I}$ iff $B_X \in \mathcal{I}$.

The next fact follows easily from Lemma 4.2.

Fact 4.3. Suppose $[B_U \cap B_Y] \leq [B_X \cap B_Y]$ in $\mathcal{B}_G^+$. Then $X \subseteq U$ and $(V \cup Y) \cap U = \emptyset$. If in addition $U \setminus X \neq \emptyset$, then $[B_U \cap B_Y] < [B_X \cap B_Y]$.

The following lemma gives necessary and sufficient conditions for an element of $\mathcal{B}_G^+$ to be an atom:

Lemma 4.4. $b \in \mathcal{B}_G^+$ is an atom $\iff$ for some $X, Y \in [(0,1)]^{<\omega}$, $b = [B_X \cap B_Y] > [0]$ and for each $x \in (0,1) \setminus (X \cup Y)$, $B_X \cap B_{\{x\}} \in \mathcal{I}$.

Proof. Suppose $b$ is an atom. Then there must exist $X, Y \in [(0,1)]^{<\omega}$ such that $b = [B_X \cap B_Y]$. If $\exists x \in (0,1) \setminus (X \cup Y)$ such that $B_X \cap B_{\{x\}} \notin \mathcal{I}$, then by Lemma 4.2 and Fact 4.3, $[0] < [B_X \cap B_{\{x\}} \cap B_Y] < [B_X \cap B_Y]$. Contradiction.

Conversely, suppose $b = [B_X \cap B_Y] > [0]$ and $\forall x \in (0,1) \setminus (X \cup Y)$, $B_X \cap B_{\{x\}} \in \mathcal{I}$. Suppose also that $[B_U \cap B_Y]$ is such that $[B_U \cap B_Y] \wedge [B_X \cap B_Y] > [0]$. Then $X \cap V = \emptyset$, so $\forall v \in V \setminus Y$, $B_X \cap B_{\{v\}} \in \mathcal{I}$. Thus, $[\overline{B}_V \setminus Y] \geq [B_X]$. Furthermore, $B_U \cap B_X \notin \mathcal{I}$, so $U$ must be contained in $X$. Therefore, $[B_U \cap B_Y] \geq [B_X \cap B_Y]$. Hence, $b$ is an atom.

Depending on the intervals $T_i, T_{ij}$ used in the construction, a Gaifman algebra may have atoms. The following is an atom in many Gaifman algebras:

Example 4.5 (Some Gaifman algebras have atoms). Let $T_2 = (0,1)$, $T_3 = (0, \frac{31}{32})$, and $T_4 = (0, \frac{59}{64})$, and choose the following $T_{ij}$’s in these $T_i$’s:

$$
\{T_{2,1}, \ldots, T_{2,4}\} = \left\{(0, \frac{3}{4}), \left(\frac{3}{4}, \frac{9}{16}\right), \left(\frac{7}{16}, \frac{15}{32}\right), \left(\frac{15}{32}, 1\right)\right\}
$$

$$
\{T_{3,1}, \ldots, T_{3,9}\} = \left\{(0, \frac{1}{16}), \left(\frac{1}{16}, \frac{3}{16}\right), \left(\frac{3}{16}, \frac{5}{16}\right), \left(\frac{5}{16}, \frac{7}{16}\right), \left(\frac{7}{16}, \frac{9}{16}\right), \left(\frac{9}{16}, \frac{11}{16}\right), \left(\frac{11}{16}, \frac{13}{16}\right), \left(\frac{13}{16}, \frac{31}{32}\right), \left(\frac{31}{32}, \frac{31}{32}\right)\right\}
$$

$$
\{T_{4,1}, \ldots, T_{4,16}\} = \left\{(0, \frac{1}{32}), \left(\frac{1}{32}, \frac{3}{32}\right), \left(\frac{3}{32}, \frac{5}{32}\right), \left(\frac{5}{32}, \frac{7}{32}\right), \left(\frac{7}{32}, \frac{9}{32}\right), \left(\frac{9}{32}, \frac{11}{32}\right), \left(\frac{11}{32}, \frac{13}{32}\right), \left(\frac{13}{32}, \frac{15}{32}\right), \left(\frac{15}{32}, \frac{17}{32}\right), \left(\frac{17}{32}, \frac{19}{32}\right), \left(\frac{19}{32}, \frac{21}{32}\right), \left(\frac{21}{32}, \frac{23}{32}\right), \left(\frac{23}{32}, \frac{25}{32}\right), \left(\frac{25}{32}, \frac{27}{32}\right), \left(\frac{27}{32}, \frac{29}{32}\right), \left(\frac{29}{32}, \frac{31}{32}\right)\right\}.
$$

Let

$$
(4.3)\ X = \left\{\frac{1}{32}, \frac{3}{32}, \frac{5}{32}, \frac{10}{32}, \frac{14}{32}, \frac{18}{32}\right\}.
$$
Remark 4.8. Hence, \([B_X] \) is an atom in the corresponding Gaifman algebra. For instance, if \( T_5, T_6, T_7 \)’s, \([B_X] \) is an atom in the corresponding Gaifman algebra. For instance, if \( T_5, T_6, T_7 \subseteq (\frac{31}{32}, 1) \), then no matter how the \( T_i \) for \( i \geq 8 \) and \( T_{ij} \) for \( i \geq 5 \) are chosen, \([B_X] > [0] \). Furthermore, for any \( x \in (0, 1) \setminus X, B_{X \cup \{x\}} \in \mathcal{I} \), since \( x \) must lie in at least one of the \( T_{2,j} \)’s, \( T_{3,j} \)’s, or \( T_{4,j} \)’s \((j \geq 1)\) which \( X \) does not intersect. Thus, by Lemma 4.4, \([B_X] \) is an atom.

\[ \square \]

Remark 4.6. Every Gaifman algebra has at most countably many atoms, since the c.c.c. holds.

Every Gaifman algebra has a large atomless part. Let

\[ E = \bigcup_{2 \leq i < \omega} (T_{i0} \setminus \text{int}(T_{i0})). \]

\( E \) is the set of all endpoints of the intervals \( T_{ij}, 2 \leq i < \omega, 1 \leq j \leq i^2 \).

Lemma 4.7. If \( z \in (0, 1) \setminus E \) and \([0] < [B_U \cap \overline{B}_V] \leq [B_{ij}] \). Then \( z \in U \), by Fact 4.3. For each \( i \geq 2 \) let \( j(i) \leq i^2 \) be such that \( z \in \text{int}(T_{ij(i)}) \), and let \( N = |U| + 2 \). Then \( \text{int}(\bigcap_{2 \leq i \leq N} T_{ij(i)}) \neq \emptyset \). So choose a \( z' \in \text{int}(\bigcap_{2 \leq i \leq N} T_{ij(i)}) \setminus (U \cup V) \). \( \forall 2 \leq i \leq N, z, z' \in T_{ij(i)} \), so \( U \cup \{z'\} \) has nonempty intersection with at most \((i - 1)\)-many \( T_{ij} \)’s. Thus, \([0] < [B_{U \cup \{z'\}} \cap \overline{B}_V] \). Fact 4.3 implies \([B_{U \cup \{z'\}} \cap \overline{B}_V] < [B_U \cap \overline{B}_V] \), since \( z' \notin U \). Hence, \([B_U \cap \overline{B}_V] \) is not an atom.

\[ \square \]

Remark 4.8.

1. By Lemma 4.7, \([B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \) is an atom only if \( X \subseteq E \). Moreover, if \([B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \) is an atom, then \( X \subseteq \bigcup_{2 \leq i \leq |X| + 1} (T_{i0} \setminus \text{int}(T_{i0})) \).

2. Atomless Gaifman algebras do exist. For example, if the \( T_{ij} \)’s are nested so that \((i < k, 0 \leq j \leq i^2, 1 \leq l \leq k^2, \) and \( T_{ij} \cap T_{kl} \neq \emptyset) \implies T_{kl} \subseteq T_{ij} \), then the resulting Gaifman algebra is atomless.

5. The Cohen algebra completely embeds into the atomless part of each Gaifman algebra.

In this section, we work in the atomless part of Gaifman algebras. Let \( B_G \) be a Gaifman algebra. We identify \( B_{G^+} \) with its image under the canonical dense embedding of \( B_{G^+} \) into \( \text{r.o.}(B_{G^+}) \) and work in \( \text{r.o.}(B_{G^+}) \). Let

\[ a = [1] \setminus \left( \bigvee \{b \in \text{r.o.}(B_{G^+}) : b \text{ is an atom} \} \right) \]

in \( \text{r.o.}(B_{G^+}) \), and define

\[ A_G = \text{r.o.}(B_{G^+}) \upharpoonright a. \]
\(A_G\) is the atomless part of \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\). Since \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\) satisfies the \(\sigma\)-bounded c.c., \(A_G\) also satisfies the \(\sigma\)-bounded c.c. Since \(\text{CUP}(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+))\) fails and \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\) has at most countably many atoms, \(\text{CUP}(A_G^+)\) must fail. Thus, by Kelley’s Theorem 1.9, \(A_G\) is non-measurable.

To avoid confusing notation between elements of \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\) and \(A_G\), we will hold to the convention that \([B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \leq a\) always refers to an element of \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\). We will often use \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\) to denote the set of all endpoints of the intervals \([B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \leq a\).

**Lemma 5.1.** If \(F \subseteq (0,1)\) is finite and \([B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \in A_G^+\), then \(\exists z \in (0,1)\backslash(F \cup X \cup Y)\) such that \([0] < [B_X \cup \{z\} \cap \overline{B}_Y]\).

**Proof.**

**Claim.** \(\forall [B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \in A_G^+, \exists z \in (0,1)\backslash(X \cup Y)\) for which \([0] < [B_X \cup \{z\} \cap \overline{B}_Y]\). Suppose \([B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \in A_G^+.\) Since \(A_G\) is atomless, \(\exists [B_U \cap \overline{B}_V] \in A_G^+\) such that \([B_U \cap \overline{B}_V] < [B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y]\). By Fact 4.3, \(U \supseteq X\), so \([B_U \cap \overline{B}_V] = [B_U \cap \overline{B}_{U \cup Y}]\). Since \(A_G\) is atomless, Lemma 4.4 implies \(\exists z \in (0,1)\backslash(U \cup V \cup Y)\) such that \([B_U \cup \{z\}] < [B_U \cup \{z\} \cap \overline{B}_V]\). Hence, the Claim holds.

Let \(n = |F|\). By the Claim, we can inductively choose a sequence of distinct elements \(z_0, \ldots, z_n \in (0,1)\backslash(X \cup Y)\) such that \([0] < [B_X \cup \{z_0, \ldots, z_n\} \cap \overline{B}_Y]\). Thus, there is some \(0 < i < n\) such that \(z_i \not\in F \cup X \cup Y\) and \([0] < [B_X \cup \{z_i\} \cap \overline{B}_Y]\).

**Theorem 5.2.** The Cohen algebra embeds as a complete subalgebra into \(A_G\).

**Proof.** We construct a countable, atomless, regular subalgebra \(C\) of \(A_G\). Recall that \(E\) denotes the set of all endpoints of the intervals \(T_{ij}, 2 \leq i < \omega, 1 \leq j \leq i^2\) (see (4.4)). Our construction uses two types of sets: \(F_i\)’s which keep track of elements of \(E\), and \(X_i\)’s which keep track of elements of \((0,1)\backslash E\). We start by constructing the \(F_i\)’s recursively.

**Construction of \(C\).** Let \(E_2 = T_{20} \backslash \text{int}(T_{20})\), the endpoints of the open intervals \(T_{21}, T_{22}, T_{23}, T_{24}\). Let

\[(5.3) \quad F_2 = E_2.\]

Let \(E_3 = T_{30} \backslash (\text{int}(T_{30}) \cup F_2)\). Recall that \(a\) is the complement of the supremum of the atoms in \(\text{r.o.}(B_G^+)\) (see (5.1)). \(\forall F \subseteq F_2\) for which \([B_F \backslash a > [0]\), choose one \(x_F \in (0,1)\backslash F_2\) such that \([B_{F \cup \{x_F\}}] \cap a > [0]\). This is possible by Lemma 5.1 and the fact that \(\{[B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \in \text{r.o.}(B_G^+) : [B_X \cap \overline{B}_Y] \leq a\}\) is dense in \(A_G^+.\) Let

\[(5.4) \quad F_3 = E_3 \cup \{x_F : F \subseteq F_2, [B_F] \wedge a > [0]\}.\]
Given $F_2, \ldots, F_n$, let $E_{n+1} = T_{n+1,0} \setminus (\text{int}(T_{n+1,0}) \cup \bigcup_{2 \leq i \leq n} F_i)$. Again, $\forall F \subseteq \bigcup_{2 \leq i \leq n} F_i$ for which $[B_F] \cap a \succ [0]$, choose one $x_F \in (0,1) \setminus (\bigcup_{2 \leq i \leq n} F_i)$ such that $[B_{F \cup \{x_F\}}] \cap a \succ [0]$. Let

$$F_{n+1} = E_{n+1} \cup \left\{ x_F : F \subseteq \bigcup_{2 \leq i \leq n} F_i, [B_F] \cap a \succ [0] \right\}.$$  

(5.5)

The sets $F_i$ are finite and have the following properties:

(F1) $E \subseteq \bigcup_{2 \leq i < \omega} F_i$;  
(F2) $\forall 2 \leq i < j < \omega, F_i \cap F_j = \emptyset$;  
(F3) $\forall 2 \leq j < \omega, \forall F \subseteq \bigcup_{2 \leq k < j} F_k$ such that $[B_F] \cap a \succ [0]$, there is an $x_F \in F_j$ for which $[B_{F \cup \{x_F\}}] \cap a \succ [0]$.

Taking the $F_i$'s into consideration, we construct finite sets $X_i$ recursively. For $i \geq 2$, let

$$J_i = \left\{ s = \langle s(2), \ldots, s(i+1) \rangle \in \prod_{k=2}^{i+1} \left( k^2 + 1 \right) : \text{int} \left( \bigcap_{k=2}^{i+1} T_{k,s(k)} \right) \neq \emptyset \right\}. \quad (6.6)$$

$J_i \neq \emptyset$, since $\forall 2 \leq k \leq i^2 + 1, \{T_{kj} : j \leq k^2\}$ is a partition of $(0,1)$ into finitely many open intervals and a finite union of closed intervals. For each $s \in J_i$, choose one $x_s \in \text{int}(\bigcap_{2 \leq k \leq i+1} T_{k,s(k)}) \setminus (\bigcup_{2 \leq k < \omega} F_k \cup \bigcup_{2 \leq k < i} X_k)$. Let

$$X_i = \{ x_s : s \in J_i \}. \quad (5.7)$$

The sets $X_i, F_i$ have the following properties:

(XF1) $(\bigcup_{2 \leq i < \omega} X_i) \cap (\bigcup_{2 \leq j < \omega} F_j) = \emptyset$;  
(XF2) $\forall 2 \leq i < j < \omega, (X_i \cup F_i) \cap (X_j \cup F_j) = \emptyset$.

For each $2 \leq i < \omega$, define (in r.o.$(B_G^+)$)

$$c_i = \left( \bigvee_{x \in X_i} [B_{\{x\}}] \vee \bigvee_{f \in F_i} [B_{\{f\}}] \right) \cap a. \quad (5.8)$$

Note that by Lemma 4.7, for each $x \in \bigcup_{2 \leq i < \omega} X_i$, $[B_{\{x\}}] \in A_G$, since $x \notin E$. Hence, $c_i = \bigvee_{x \in X_i} [B_{\{x\}}] \vee (\bigvee_{f \in F_i} [B_{\{f\}}] \cap a)$. Let

$$C = \{ c_i : 2 \leq i < \omega \}. \quad (5.9)$$

the subalgebra of $A_G$ generated by $\{ c_i : 2 \leq i < \omega \}$. By our notational convention, the complement of $c_i$ in $A_G$ will be written as $-c_i \land a$, where $-c_i$ denotes the complement of $c_i$ in r.o.$(B_G^+)$.  

**Proposition 5.3.** The generators of $C$ are independent.
Proof. Suppose $K, L$ are finite, disjoint subsets of $\{2, 3, 4, \ldots \}$.

\begin{equation}
\bigwedge_{k \in K} c_k \land \bigwedge_{l \in L} (-c_l \land a) = \bigwedge_{k \in K} \left( \bigvee_{u \in X_k \cup F_k} [B_{\{u\}}] \right) \land \left[ \bigbar{B}_{U \in L} (X_i \cup F_i) \right] \land a.
\end{equation}

If $K = \emptyset$, the right-hand side of (5.10) becomes $\bigbar{B}_{U \in L} (X_i \cup F_i) \land a$, which is greater than $[0]$. Suppose $K \neq \emptyset$. It suffices to find a sequence $\langle x_k : k \in K \rangle \in \prod_{k \in K} X_k$ for which $[B_{\{x_k : k \in K\}} \cap \bigbar{B}_{U \in L} (X_i \cup F_i)] > [0]$. Let $n = |K| + 1$. Order the elements of $K$ as $k_2 < k_3 < \cdots < k_n$. Fix an $x_2 \in X_{k_2}$, $\forall 2 \leq i \leq k_n + 1$, let $s(i) = i^2$ be such that $x_2 \in T_{i,s(i)}$. By (F1) and (XF1), $x_2 \not\in E$, so $x_2 \in \text{int}(\bigcap_{2 \leq j \leq k_n + 1} T_{j,s(j)})$. Thus, $\forall 3 \leq m \leq n$, $(s(2), s(3), \ldots, s(k_m + 1)) \in J_{k_m}$, so choose $x_m \in X_{k_m} \cap \text{int}(\bigcap_{2 \leq j \leq k_m + 1} T_{j,s(j)})$. Let $X = \{x_m : 2 \leq m \leq n\}$. For each $2 \leq i \leq n - 1$, $k_i \geq i$, so $\{x_2, x_{i-1}, \ldots, x_n\}$ all lie in $T_{i,s(i)}$. Therefore, $X$ intersects at most $(i - 3)$-many $T_{ij}$'s. Since $|X| \leq |K| < n$, $B_X \not\in I$. By (XF2) and Lemmas 4.2 and 4.7, $a \geq [B_X \cap \bigbar{B}_{U \in L} (X_i \cup F_i)] > [0]$. 

By Proposition 5.3, $C$ is atomless.

**Proposition 5.4.** For each $d \in A_G^+$, there exists a $c_d \in C^+$ such that whenever $c \in C$ and $c \land c_d \neq [0]$, then $c \land d \neq [0]$.

**Proof.** It suffices to show the proposition for all $d \in A_G^+$ of the form $[B_X \cap B_Y]$. Let $d = [B_X \cap B_Y] \in A_G^+$. By (XF2), we can fix an $N \geq |X \cup Y| + 1$ such that $(X \cup Y) \cap \bigcup_{1 \leq i \leq c_d} (X_i \cup F_i) = \emptyset$. Define $I = \{2 \leq i \leq N : X \cap (X_i \cup F_i) \neq \emptyset\}$ and $J = \{2 \leq i \leq N : X \cap (X_i \cup F_i) = \emptyset\}$. Let

\begin{equation}
c_d = \bigwedge_{i \in I} c_i \land \bigwedge_{j \in J} (-c_j \land a).
\end{equation}

$c_d > [0]$ by Proposition 5.3. (Unlike in our constructions of complete embeddings of the Cohen algebra into the families of Galvin-Hajnal and Argyros algebras, $c_d$ is not necessarily a minimal cover for $d$ in $C$.)

Suppose $c = \bigwedge_{k \in K} c_k \land \bigwedge_{l \in L} (-c_l \land a) \in C^+$, where $K, L$ are finite subsets of $\{2, 3, \ldots \}$, and $c_d \land c > [0]$. Then by Proposition 5.3, $(I \cup K) \cap (J \cup L) = \emptyset$. Let $K' = K \cap \{2, \ldots, N\}$ and $K'' = K \setminus K'$. $K \cap J = \emptyset$ implies $K' \subseteq I$. Since $d \leq a$,

\begin{equation}
c \land d = \bigwedge_{k \in K} \left( \bigvee_{u \in X_k \cup F_k} [B_{\{u\}}] \right) \land [B_X \cap \bigbar{B}_{Y \cup U \in L} (X_i \cup F_i)].
\end{equation}

$\forall k \in K'$, $(X_k \cup F_k) \cap X \neq \emptyset$, since $K' \subseteq I$. Thus, by Lemma 4.2, to show that $c \land d > [0]$, it suffices to find a sequence $\langle u_k : k \in K'' \rangle \in \prod_{k \in K''} (X_k \cup F_k)$ for which:
Hence, for the sequences $r$ of the three Boolean algebras in an unpublished paper \cite{Ka} to our attention that A. Kamburelis has done some similar work on these algebras.

After the completion of the work in this paper, it was brought to our attention that A. Kamburelis has done some similar work on these algebras. Specifically, Kamburelis used forcing methods (in contrast to our constructive, purely Boolean-algebraic methods) to show that the weak ($\omega, \omega$)-d.l. fails in the Galvin-Hajnal, Agryros, and Gaifman algebras.

Remark 6.1. After the completion of the work in this paper, it was brought to our attention that A. Kamburelis has done some similar work on these three Boolean algebras in an unpublished paper \cite{Ka}. Our work extends some and gives a new perspective on some of his results in that paper. Specifically, Kamburelis used forcing methods (in contrast to our constructive, purely Boolean-algebraic methods) to show that the weak ($\omega, \omega$)-d.l. fails in the Galvin-Hajnal, Agryros, and Gaifman algebras.

In this paper, Kamburelis mentions K. Skandalis’ remark that his proof of the failure everywhere of the weak ($\omega, \omega$)-d.l. in the Argyros algebra can be easily modified to produce a Cohen real. By the result of Shelah \cite{Sh}, mentioned in Remark 1.16, we now know that Kamburelis’ proof of the failure everywhere of the weak ($\omega, \omega$)-d.l. actually implies the Argyros algebra...
adds a Cohen real. In addition, Kamburelis showed that the Gaifman algebra adds a Cohen real, although to do this, he assumed that the Gaifman algebra contains no atoms, which, as we showed, is not always the case.

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