

A NEW CLASS OF RAMSEY-CLASSIFICATION THEOREMS AND THEIR APPLICATION IN THE TUKEY THEORY OF ULTRAFILTERS, PART 1

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ABSTRACT. Motivated by a Tukey classification problem we develop here a new topological Ramsey space \mathcal{R}_1 that in its complexity comes immediately after the classical Ellentuck space [8]. Associated with \mathcal{R}_1 is an ultrafilter \mathcal{U}_1 which is weakly Ramsey but not Ramsey. We prove a canonization theorem for equivalence relations on fronts on \mathcal{R}_1 . This extends the Pudlak-Rödl Theorem canonizing equivalence relations on barriers on the Ellentuck space. We then apply our canonization theorem to completely classify all Rudin-Keisler equivalence classes of ultrafilters which are Tukey reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 : Every ultrafilter which is Tukey reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 is isomorphic to a countable iteration of Fubini products of ultrafilters from among a fixed countable collection of ultrafilters. Moreover, we show that there is exactly one Tukey type of non-principal ultrafilters strictly below that of \mathcal{U}_1 , namely the Tukey type of a Ramsey ultrafilter.

1. OVERVIEW

This paper forms Part 1 of a two-part series. The Ramsey-classification theorem proved here provides the basis for the subsequent work in Part 2, [7]. In Part 2, we construct a new hierarchy of topological Ramsey spaces \mathcal{R}_α , $\alpha < \omega_1$, and their associated ultrafilters \mathcal{U}_α , prove Ramsey-classification theorems for fronts on the spaces \mathcal{R}_α and apply them to precisely analyze the structure of the Rudin-Keisler types within the Tukey types of the ultrafilters \mathcal{U}_α . We begin by giving an overview of the motivation for this line of work, particularly for the work in Part 1.

Motivated by a Tukey classification problem and inspired by work of Laflamme in [14] and the second author in [18], we build a new topological Ramsey space \mathcal{R}_1 . This space, \mathcal{R}_1 , is minimal in complexity above the classical Ellentuck space, the Ellentuck space being obtained as the projection of \mathcal{R}_1 via a fixed finite-to-one map. Every topological Ramsey space has notions of finite approximations, fronts, and barriers. In Theorem 4.3, we prove that for each n , there is a finite collection of canonical equivalence relations for uniform barriers on \mathcal{R}_1 of rank n . That is, we show that given n , for any uniform barrier \mathcal{B} on \mathcal{R}_1 of finite rank and any equivalence relation E on \mathcal{B} , there is an $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$ such that E restricted to the members of \mathcal{B} coming from within X is exactly one of the canonical equivalence relations. The

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canonical equivalence relations are represented by a certain collection of finite trees. This generalizes the Erdős-Rado Theorem for barriers of the form $[\mathbb{N}]^n$. In the main theorem of this paper, Theorem 4.14, we prove a new Ramsey-classification theorem for all barriers on the topological Ramsey space \mathcal{R}_1 : We prove that for any barrier \mathcal{B} on \mathcal{R}_1 and any equivalence relation on \mathcal{B} , there is an inner Sperner map which canonizes the equivalence relation. This generalizes the Pudlak-Rödl Theorem for barriers on the Ellentuck space. These classification theorems were motivated by the following.

Recently the second author (see Theorem 24 in [18]) made a connection between the Ramsey-classification theory (also known as the canonical Ramsey theory) and the Tukey classification theory of ultrafilters on ω . More precisely, he showed that selective ultrafilters realize minimal Tukey types in the class of all ultrafilters on ω by applying the Pudlak-Rödl Ramsey classification result to a given cofinal map from a selective ultrafilter into any other ultrafilter on ω , a map which, on the basis of our previous paper [5], he could assume to be continuous. Recall that the notion of a selective ultrafilter is closely tied to the Ellentuck space on the family of all infinite subsets of ω , or rather the one-dimensional version of the pigeon-hole principle on which the Ellentuck space is based, the principle stating that an arbitrary $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ is either constant or is one-to-one on an infinite subset of ω . Thus an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} on ω is *selective* if for every map $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ there is an $X \in \mathcal{U}$ such that f is either constant or one-to-one on X . Since essentially any other topological Ramsey space has its own notion of a selective ultrafilter living on the set of its 1-approximations (see [15]), the argument for Theorem 24 in [18] is so general that it will give analogous Tukey-classification results for all ultrafilters of this sort provided, of course, that we have the analogues of the Pudlak-Rödl Ramsey-classification result for the corresponding topological Ramsey spaces.

Inspired by work of Laflamme [14], we build a topological Ramsey space \mathcal{R}_1 , so that the ultrafilter associated with \mathcal{R}_1 is isomorphic to the ultrafilter \mathcal{U}_1 forced by Laflamme. In [14], Laflamme forced an ultrafilter, \mathcal{U}_1 , which is weakly Ramsey but not Ramsey, and satisfies additional partition properties. Moreover, he showed that \mathcal{U}_1 has complete combinatorics over the Solovay model. By work of Blass in [2], \mathcal{U}_1 has only one non-trivial Rudin-Keisler equivalence class of ultrafilters strictly below it, namely that of the projection of \mathcal{U}_1 to a Ramsey ultrafilter denoted \mathcal{U}_0 . Thus, the Rudin-Keisler classes of nonprincipal ultrafilters which are Rudin-Keisler reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 forms a chain of length 2. At this point it is instructive to recall another result of the second author (see Theorem 4.4 in [10]) stating that assuming sufficiently strong large cardinal axioms *every* selective ultrafilter is generic over $L(\mathbb{R})$ for the partial order of infinite subsets of ω , and the same argument applies for any other ultrafilter that is selective relative any other topological Ramsey space (see [15]). Since, as it is well-known, assuming large cardinals, the theory of $L(\mathbb{R})$ cannot be changed by forcing, this gives another perspective to the notion of ‘complete combinatorics’ of Blass and Laflamme.

One line of motivation for the work in this paper was to find the structure of the Tukey types of nonprincipal ultrafilters Tukey reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 . We show in Theorem 5.18 that, in fact, the only Tukey type of nonprincipal ultrafilters strictly below that of \mathcal{U}_1 is the Tukey type of \mathcal{U}_0 . Thus, the structure of the Tukey types below \mathcal{U}_1 is the same as the structure of the Rudin-Keisler equivalence classes below \mathcal{U}_1 . The second and stronger motivation for this work was to find a canonization

theorem for equivalence relations on fronts on \mathcal{R}_1 , and to apply it to obtain a finer result than Theorem 5.18. Applying Theorem 4.14, we completely classify all Rudin-Keisler classes of ultrafilters which are contained in the Tukey types of \mathcal{U}_1 and \mathcal{U}_0 in Theorem 5.10. This extends the second author's Theorem 24 in [18], classifying the Rudin-Keisler classes within the Tukey type of a Ramsey ultrafilter. We remark that the fact that \mathcal{R}_1 is a topological Ramsey space is essential to the proof of Theorem 5.10, and that forcing alone is not sufficient to obtain our result.

2. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

We now introduce this work including the necessary background and notions. Let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter on a countable base set. A subset \mathcal{B} of an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} is called *cofinal* if it is a base for the ultrafilter \mathcal{U} ; that is, if for each $U \in \mathcal{U}$ there is an $X \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $X \subseteq U$. Given ultrafilters \mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V} , we say that a function $g : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is *cofinal* if the image of each cofinal subset of \mathcal{U} is cofinal in \mathcal{V} . We say that \mathcal{V} is *Tukey reducible* to \mathcal{U} , and write $\mathcal{V} \leq_T \mathcal{U}$, if there is a cofinal map from \mathcal{U} into \mathcal{V} . If both $\mathcal{V} \leq_T \mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{U} \leq_T \mathcal{V}$, then we write $\mathcal{U} \equiv_T \mathcal{V}$ and say that \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are Tukey equivalent. \equiv_T is an equivalence relation, and \leq_T on the equivalence classes forms a partial ordering. The equivalence classes are called *Tukey types*.

A cofinal map $g : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is called *monotone* if whenever $U \supseteq U'$ are elements of \mathcal{U} , we have $g(U) \supseteq g(U')$. It is a fact that $\mathcal{U} \geq_T \mathcal{V}$ if and only if there is a monotone cofinal map witnessing this. (See Fact 6 in [5].) Thus, we need only consider monotone cofinal maps. We point out that $\mathcal{U} \geq_T \mathcal{V}$ if and only if there are cofinal subsets $\mathcal{B} \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ and $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$ and a map $g : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ which is a cofinal map from \mathcal{B} into \mathcal{C} . This fact will be used throughout this section.

We remind the reader of the Rudin-Keisler reducibility relation. Given two ultrafilters \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} , we say that $\mathcal{U} \leq_{RK} \mathcal{V}$ if and only if there is a function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ such that $\mathcal{U} = f(\mathcal{V})$, where

$$(2.1) \quad f(\mathcal{V}) = \{f(U) : U \in \mathcal{V}\}.$$

Recall that $\mathcal{U} \equiv_{RK} \mathcal{V}$ if and only if \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are isomorphic.

Tukey reducibility on ultrafilters generalizes Rudin-Keisler reducibility in that $\mathcal{U} \geq_{RK} \mathcal{V}$ implies that $\mathcal{U} \geq_T \mathcal{V}$. The converse does not hold. There are $2^{\mathfrak{c}}$ many ultrafilters in the top Tukey type (see Juhász[13] and Isbell [12]), whereas every Rudin-Keisler equivalence class has cardinality \mathfrak{c} .

However, it is consistent that there are ultrafilters with Tukey type of cardinality \mathfrak{c} . We remind the reader of the following special kinds of ultrafilters.

Definition 2.1 ([1]). Let \mathcal{U} be an ultrafilter on ω .

- (1) \mathcal{U} is *Ramsey* if for each coloring $c : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow 2$, there is a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that U is homogeneous, meaning $|c''[U]^2| = 1$.
- (2) \mathcal{U} is *weakly Ramsey* if for each coloring $c : [\omega]^2 \rightarrow 3$, there is a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $|c''[U]^2| \leq 2$.
- (3) \mathcal{U} is a *p-point* if for each decreasing sequence $U_0 \supseteq U_1 \supseteq \dots$ of elements of \mathcal{U} , there is an $X \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $|X \setminus U_n| < \omega$, for each $n < \omega$.
- (4) \mathcal{U} is *rapid* if for each function $f : \omega \rightarrow \omega$, there is an $X \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $|X \cap f(n)| \leq n$ for each $n < \omega$.

Every Ramsey ultrafilter is weakly Ramsey, which is in turn both a p-point and rapid. These sorts of ultrafilters exist in every model of CH or MA, or under some

weaker cardinal invariant hypotheses (see [1]). Ramsey ultrafilters are also called *selective*, and the property of being Ramsey is equivalent to the following property: For each decreasing sequence $U_0 \supseteq U_1 \supseteq \dots$ of members of \mathcal{U} , there is an $X \in \mathcal{U}$ such that for each $n < \omega$, $X \subseteq^* U_n$ and moreover $|X \cap (U_{n+1} \setminus U_n)| \leq 1$.

Any subset of $\mathcal{P}(\omega)$ is a topological space, with the subspace topology inherited from the Cantor space. Thus, given any $\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(\omega)$, a function $g : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is continuous if it is continuous with respect to the subspace topologies on \mathcal{B} and \mathcal{C} . Equivalently, a function $g : \mathcal{B} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ is continuous if for each sequence $(X_n)_{n < \omega} \subseteq \mathcal{B}$ which converges to some $X \in \mathcal{B}$, the sequence $(g(X_n))_{n < \omega}$ converges to $g(X)$, meaning that for all k there is an n_k such that for all $n \geq n_k$, $g(X_n) \cap k = g(X) \cap k$. For any ultrafilter \mathcal{V} , cofinal $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{V}$, and $X \in \mathcal{V}$, we use $\mathcal{C} \upharpoonright X$ to denote $\{Y \in \mathcal{C} : Y \subseteq X\}$. Note that $\mathcal{C} \upharpoonright X$ is a cofinal subset of \mathcal{V} and hence is a filter base for \mathcal{V} . Thus, $(\mathcal{U}, \supseteq) \equiv_T (\mathcal{C} \upharpoonright X, \supseteq)$.

The authors proved in Theorem 20 of [5] that if \mathcal{U} is a p-point and $\mathcal{U} \geq_T \mathcal{W}$, then there is a continuous monotone cofinal map witnessing this.

Theorem 2.2 (Dobrinen-Todorcevic [5]). *Suppose \mathcal{U} is a p-point on ω and \mathcal{V} is an arbitrary ultrafilter on ω such that $\mathcal{U} \geq_T \mathcal{V}$. For each monotone cofinal map $f : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$, there is an $\tilde{X} \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $f \upharpoonright (\mathcal{U} \upharpoonright \tilde{X})$ is continuous. Moreover, there is a continuous monotone map $f^* : \mathcal{P}(\omega) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ such that $f^* \upharpoonright (\mathcal{U} \upharpoonright \tilde{X}) = f \upharpoonright (\mathcal{U} \upharpoonright \tilde{X})$. Hence, there is a continuous monotone cofinal map $f^* \upharpoonright \mathcal{U}$ from \mathcal{U} into \mathcal{V} which extends $f \upharpoonright (\mathcal{U} \upharpoonright \tilde{X})$.*

Theorem 2.2 provided the key to study Tukey types of p-points. For further background and results on continuous cofinal maps in relation to Tukey types of ultrafilters, the reader is referred to [5] and [4].

Tukey types of p-points has been the subject of work in [5], [18], [4], and [6], and is a sub-theme of this paper and Part 2. From Theorem 2.2, it follows that every p-point has Tukey type of cardinality continuum. However, the Tukey type of a p-point can be quite different from its Rudin-Keisler isomorphism class. It is at this point useful to remind the reader of the definition of the Fubini product of a collection of ultrafilters.

Definition 2.3. Let $\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{V}_n$, $n < \omega$, be ultrafilters. The *Fubini product* of \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V}_n , $n < \omega$, is the ultrafilter, denoted $\lim_{n \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{V}_n$, on base set $\omega \times \omega$ consisting of the sets $A \subseteq \omega \times \omega$ such that

$$(2.2) \quad \{n \in \omega : \{j \in \omega : (n, j) \in A\} \in \mathcal{V}_n\} \in \mathcal{U}.$$

That is, for \mathcal{U} -many $n \in \omega$, the section $(A)_n$ is in \mathcal{V}_n . If all $\mathcal{V}_n = \mathcal{U}$, then we let $\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U}$ denote $\lim_{n \rightarrow \mathcal{U}} \mathcal{U}$.

It is well-known that the Fubini product of two or more p-points is not a p-point, hence for any p-point, $\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} >_{RK} \mathcal{U}$. In Corollary 37 of [5], it was shown that every Ramsey ultrafilter \mathcal{V} has Tukey type equal to the Tukey type of $\mathcal{V} \cdot \mathcal{V}$, and moreover that this is the case for any rapid p-point. Thus, for each rapid p-point \mathcal{U} , it is the case that $\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} \equiv_T \mathcal{U}$ but $\mathcal{U} \cdot \mathcal{U} >_{RK} \mathcal{U}$. In Example 5.17, we will construct the first known examples of ultrafilters which are Tukey equivalent but Rudin-Keisler incomparable, and are not in the top Tukey type. It is unknown whether there is a (non-rapid) p-point whose Tukey type coincides with its Rudin-Keisler class.

In Theorem 25 of [18], Raghavan and the second author showed that, assuming CH, there are p-points $\mathcal{U} \equiv_T \mathcal{V}$ such that $\mathcal{V} <_{RK} \mathcal{U}$. In Part 2, we will construct

the first known examples of p-points which are Tukey equivalent but Rudin-Keisler incomparable. By these results, we see that, although the Tukey type of any p-point has size continuum, it may contain interesting Rudin-Keisler types within it. One may reasonably ask what the structure of the isomorphism classes within the Tukey type of a p-point is.

For Ramsey ultrafilters, the picture has been made clear.

Theorem 2.4 (Todorcevic, Theorem 24, [18]). *If \mathcal{U} is a Ramsey ultrafilter and $\mathcal{V} \leq_T \mathcal{U}$, then \mathcal{V} is isomorphic to a countable iterated Fubini product of \mathcal{U} .*

As discussed in the Section 1, the proof of Theorem 2.4 uses the Pudlak-Rödl Theorem 2.10 which we review below.

Given Theorem 2.4, one may reasonably ask whether a similar situation holds for ultrafilters which are not Ramsey but are low in the Rudin-Keisler hierarchy. The most natural place to start is with an ultrafilter which is weakly Ramsey but not Ramsey. Laflamme forced such an ultrafilter which has extra partition properties which allow for complete combinatorics. Recall from [14] that an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} is said to satisfy the (n, k) Ramsey partition property if for all functions $f : [\omega]^k \rightarrow n^{k-1} + 1$, and all partitions $\langle A_m : m \in \omega \rangle$ of ω with each $A_m \notin \mathcal{U}$, there is a set $X \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $|X \cap A_m| < \omega$ for each $m < \omega$, and $|f''[A_m \cap X]^2| \leq n^{k-1}$ for each $m < \omega$.

Theorem 2.5 (Laflamme). *One can force an ultrafilter \mathcal{U}_1 , by a σ -complete forcing \mathbb{P}_1 , with the following properties.*

- (1) [Proposition 1.6, [14]] \mathcal{U}_1 satisfies $(1, k)$ Ramsey partition property for all $k \geq 1$, hence \mathcal{U}_1 is weakly Ramsey.
- (2) [Proposition 1.7, [14]] \mathcal{U}_1 is not Ramsey.
- (3) [Theorem 1.15, [14]] \mathcal{U}_1 has complete combinatorics: Let κ be Mahlo and G be Levy(κ)-generic over V . If $\mathcal{U} \in V[G]$ is a rapid ultrafilter satisfying RP(k) for all k but is not Ramsey, then \mathcal{U} is \mathbb{P}_1 -generic over $\text{HOD}(\mathbb{R})^{V[G]}$.

The following theorem of Blass implies that there is only one isomorphism class Rudin-Keisler below \mathcal{U}_1 .

Theorem 2.6 (Blass, Theorem 5 [2]). *Every weakly Ramsey ultrafilter has up to isomorphism only one nonprincipal Rudin-Keisler predecessor, which is a Ramsey ultrafilter.*

In Theorem 5.10 of Section 5, we extend Theorem 2.4. The ultrafilter associated with \mathcal{R}_1 is isomorphic to \mathcal{U}_1 , so we use the same notation to denote it. The projection of \mathcal{U}_1 via a particular finite-to-one mapping produces a Ramsey ultrafilter \mathcal{U}_0 . In addition, there are ultrafilters which we denote \mathcal{Y}_n , $n \geq 2$, which are rapid p-points and are Tukey equivalent to \mathcal{U}_1 , but are not isomorphic to \mathcal{U}_1 . We show in Theorem 5.10 that this collection of ultrafilters $\{\mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{U}_1\} \cup \{\mathcal{Y}_n : 2 \leq n < \omega\}$ generates, up to isomorphism, via iterated Fubini products all ultrafilters which are Tukey reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 . Our proof involves an application of Theorem 4.14, which recovers the Pudlak-Rödl Theorem as a corollary.

At this point, we provide the context for Theorem 4.14. We remind the reader that $[M]^k$ denotes the collection of all subsets of the given set M with cardinality k . Recall the following well-known theorem of Ramsey.

Theorem 2.7 (Ramsey [19]). *For every positive integer k and every finite coloring of the family $[\mathbb{N}]^k$, there is an infinite subset M of \mathbb{N} such that the set $[M]^k$ of all k -element subsets of M is monochromatic.*

When one is interested in equivalence relations on $[\mathbb{N}]^k$, the canonical equivalence relations are determined by subsets $I \subseteq \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ as follows:

$$(2.3) \quad \{x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}\} E_I \{y_0, \dots, y_{k-1}\} \text{ iff } (\forall i \in I) x_i = y_i,$$

where the k -element sets $\{x_0, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$ and $\{y_0, \dots, y_{k-1}\}$ are taken to be in increasing order.

Theorem 2.8 (Erdős-Rado [9]). *For every $k \geq 1$ and every equivalence relation E on $[\mathbb{N}]^k$, there is an infinite subset M of \mathbb{N} and an index set $I \subseteq \{0, \dots, k-1\}$ such that $E \upharpoonright [M]^k = E_I \upharpoonright [M]^k$.*

Theorem 2.8 is a strengthening of Theorem 2.7 as it allows the coloring of $[\mathbb{N}]^k$ to take on infinitely many colors: To any equivalence relation E on $[\mathbb{N}]^k$, there is a function $f : [\mathbb{N}]^k \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $a, b \in [\mathbb{N}]^k$, $a E b$ iff $f(a) = f(b)$. Conversely, each function $f : [\mathbb{N}]^k \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ partitions $[\mathbb{N}]^k$ into equivalence classes via the relation E defined by $a E b$ iff $f(a) = f(b)$.

For each $k < \omega$, the set $[\mathbb{N}]^k$ is an example of the more general notions of fronts and barriers.

Definition 2.9 ([20]). Let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq [\mathbb{N}]^{<\omega}$ and $M \in [\mathbb{N}]^\omega$. \mathcal{F} is a *front* on M if

- (1) For each $X \in [M]^\omega$, there is an $a \in \mathcal{F}$ for which $a \sqsubset X$; and
- (2) For all $a, b \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $a \neq b$, we have $a \not\sqsubseteq b$.

\mathcal{F} is a *barrier* on M if (1) and (2') hold, where

- (2') For all $a, b \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $a \neq b$, we have $a \not\subseteq b$.

Thus, every barrier is a front. Moreover, by a theorem of Galvin in [11], for every front \mathcal{F} , there is an infinite $M \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ for which $\mathcal{F}|M$ is a barrier. The Pudlak-Rödl Theorem extends the Erdős-Rado Theorem to general barriers. If \mathcal{F} is a front, a mapping $\varphi : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is called *irreducible* if it is (a) *inner*, meaning that $\varphi(a) \subseteq a$ for all $a \in \mathcal{F}$, and (b) *Nash-Williams*, meaning that for each $a, b \in \mathcal{F}$, $\varphi(a) \not\subseteq \varphi(b)$.

Theorem 2.10 (Pudlak-Rödl, [17]). *For every barrier \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{N} and every equivalence relation E on \mathcal{F} , there is an infinite $M \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ such that the restriction of E to $\mathcal{F}|M$ is represented by an irreducible mapping defined on $\mathcal{F}|M$.*

Our Theorem 4.14 generalizes the Pudlak-Rödl Theorem to general barriers on the topological Ramsey space \mathcal{R}_1 . As a corollary, we obtain Theorem 4.3, a generalization of the Erdős-Rado Theorem to barriers on \mathcal{R}_1 which are the analogues of $[\mathbb{N}]^n$.

The paper is organized as follows. The space \mathcal{R}_1 is introduced in Section 3 and is proved to be a topological Ramsey space. Section 4 contains the Ramsey-classification Theorems 4.3 and 4.14 for barriers on \mathcal{R}_1 . Then Theorem 4.14 is applied in Section 5 to classify the Rudin-Keisler types within the Tukey types of ultrafilters Tukey reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 .

3. THE TOPOLOGICAL RAMSEY SPACE \mathcal{R}_1

Recall that the Ellentuck space consists of $[\mathbb{N}]^\omega$, the collection of all infinite subsets of \mathbb{N} enumerated in strictly increasing order, along with the topology given by the basic open sets $[a, B] := \{A \in [\mathbb{N}]^\omega : a \sqsubseteq A \text{ and } A \subseteq B\}$, where a is a finite subset of \mathbb{N} and $B \in [\mathbb{N}]^\omega$. This topology is a refinement of the usual metric topology on $[\mathbb{N}]^\omega$ produced by the clopen sets $[a, \mathbb{N}]$, for a a finite subset of \mathbb{N} .

The Ellentuck space is the fundamental example of the more general notion of a topological Ramsey space.

For the convenience of the reader, we include the following definitions and theorems from Chapter 5, Section 1 [20]. The axioms **A.1** - **A.4** are defined for triples (\mathcal{R}, \leq, r) of objects with the following properties. \mathcal{R} is a nonempty set, \leq is a quasi-ordering on \mathcal{R} , and $r : \mathcal{R} \times \omega \rightarrow \mathcal{AR}$ is a mapping giving us the sequence $(r_n(\cdot) = r(\cdot, n))$ of approximation mappings, where \mathcal{AR} is the collection of all finite approximations to members of \mathcal{R} . For $a \in \mathcal{AR}$ and $A, B \in \mathcal{R}$,

$$(3.1) \quad [a, B] = \{A \in \mathcal{R} : A \leq B \text{ and } (\exists n) r_n(A) = a\}.$$

For $a \in \mathcal{AR}$, let $|a|$ denote the length of the sequence a . Thus, $|a|$ equals the integer k for which $a = r_k(a)$. For $a, b \in \mathcal{AR}$, $a \sqsubseteq b$ if and only if $a = r_m(b)$ for some $m \leq |b|$. $a \sqsubset b$ if and only if $a = r_m(b)$ for some $m < |b|$. For each $n < \omega$, $\mathcal{AR}_n = \{r_n(A) : A \in \mathcal{R}\}$.

- A.1** (a) $r_0(A) = \emptyset$ for all $A \in \mathcal{R}$.
 (b) $A \neq B$ implies $r_n(A) \neq r_n(B)$ for some n .
 (c) $r_n(A) = r_m(B)$ implies $n = m$ and $r_k(A) = r_k(B)$ for all $k < n$.

A.2 There is a quasi-ordering \leq_{fin} on \mathcal{AR} such that

- (a) $\{a \in \mathcal{AR} : a \leq_{\text{fin}} b\}$ is finite for all $b \in \mathcal{AR}$,
 (b) $A \leq B$ iff $(\forall n)(\exists m) r_n(A) \leq_{\text{fin}} r_m(B)$,
 (c) $\forall a, b, c \in \mathcal{AR}[a \sqsubset b \wedge b \leq_{\text{fin}} c \rightarrow \exists d \sqsubset c \ a \leq_{\text{fin}} d]$.

$\text{depth}_B(a)$ is the least n , if it exists, such that $a \leq_{\text{fin}} r_n(B)$. If such an n does not exist, then we write $\text{depth}_B(a) = \infty$. If $\text{depth}_B(a) = n < \infty$, then $[\text{depth}_B(a), B]$ denotes $[r_n(B), B]$.

- A.3** (a) If $\text{depth}_B(a) < \infty$ then $[a, A] \neq \emptyset$ for all $A \in [\text{depth}_B(a), B]$.
 (b) $A \leq B$ and $[a, A] \neq \emptyset$ imply that there is $A' \in [\text{depth}_B(a), B]$ such that $\emptyset \neq [a, A'] \subseteq [a, A]$.

If $n > |a|$, then $r_n[a, A]$ is the collection of all $b \in \mathcal{AR}_n$ such that $a \sqsubset b$ and $b \leq_{\text{fin}} A$.

- A.4** If $\text{depth}_B(a) < \infty$ and if $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}_{|a|+1}$, then there is $A \in [\text{depth}_B(a), B]$ such that $r_{|a|+1}[a, A] \subseteq \mathcal{O}$ or $r_{|a|+1}[a, A] \subseteq \mathcal{O}^c$.

The topology on \mathcal{R} is given by the basic open sets $[a, B]$. This topology is called the *natural* or *Ellentuck* topology on \mathcal{R} ; it extends the usual metrizable topology on \mathcal{R} when we consider \mathcal{R} as a subspace of the Tychonoff cube $\mathcal{AR}^{\mathbb{N}}$. Given the Ellentuck topology on \mathcal{R} , the notions of nowhere dense, and hence of meager are defined in the natural way. Thus, we may say that a subset \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{R} has the *property of Baire* iff $\mathcal{X} = \mathcal{O} \cap \mathcal{M}$ for some Ellentuck open set $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ and Ellentuck meager set $\mathcal{M} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$.

Definition 3.1 ([20]). A subset \mathcal{X} of \mathcal{R} is *Ramsey* if for every $\emptyset \neq [a, A]$, there is a $B \in [a, A]$ such that $[a, B] \subseteq \mathcal{X}$ or $[a, B] \cap \mathcal{X} = \emptyset$. $\mathcal{X} \subseteq \mathcal{R}$ is *Ramsey null* if for every $\emptyset \neq [a, A]$, there is a $B \in [a, A]$ such that $[a, B] \cap \mathcal{X} = \emptyset$.

A triple (\mathcal{R}, \leq, r) is a *topological Ramsey space* if every property of Baire subset of \mathcal{R} is Ramsey and if every meager subset of \mathcal{R} is Ramsey null.

We shall need the following result which can be found as Theorem 5.4 in [20].

Theorem 3.2 (Abstract Ellentuck Theorem). *If (\mathcal{R}, \leq, r) is closed (as a subspace of $\mathcal{AR}^{\mathbb{N}}$) and satisfies axioms **A.1**, **A.2**, **A.3**, and **A.4**, then every property of Baire subset of \mathcal{R} is Ramsey, and every meager subset is Ramsey null; in other words, the triple (\mathcal{R}, \leq, r) forms a topological Ramsey space.*

Extensions of the Silver and Galvin-Prikry Theorems to topological Ramsey spaces have been proved in [20]. In particular, every topological Ramsey space has the property that every Souslin-measurable set is Ramsey. See Chapter 5 of [20] for further information.

Certain types of subsets of the collection of approximations \mathcal{AR} of a given topological Ramsey space have the Ramsey property.

Definition 3.3 ([20]). A family $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}$ of finite approximations is

- (1) *Nash-Williams* if $a \not\sqsubseteq b$ for all $a \neq b \in \mathcal{F}$;
- (2) *Sperner* if $a \not\leq_{\text{fin}} b$ for all $a \neq b \in \mathcal{F}$;
- (3) *Ramsey* if for every partition $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}_0 \cup \mathcal{F}_1$ and every $X \in \mathcal{R}$, there are $Y \leq X$ and $i \in \{0, 1\}$ such that $\mathcal{F}_i|Y = \emptyset$.

The next theorem appears as Theorem 5.17 in [20].

Theorem 3.4 (Abstract Nash-Williams Theorem). *Suppose (\mathcal{R}, \leq, r) is a closed triple that satisfies **A.1** - **A.4**. Then every Nash-Williams family of finite approximations is Ramsey.*

Definition 3.5. Suppose (\mathcal{R}, \leq, r) is a closed triple that satisfies **A.1** - **A.4**. Let $X \in \mathcal{R}$. A family $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}$ is a *front* on $[0, X]$ if

- (1) For each $Y \in [0, X]$, there is an $a \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $a \sqsubset Y$; and
- (2) \mathcal{F} is Nash-Williams.

\mathcal{F} is a *barrier* if (1) and (2') hold, where

- (2') \mathcal{F} is Sperner.

Remark 3.6. (1) Any front on a topological Ramsey space is Nash-Williams; hence is Ramsey, by Theorem 3.4.

- (2) The first version of the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem appeared in the paper [3], using a slightly different axiomatization from **A.1** - **A.4**.

Now we introduce the topological Ramsey space $(\mathcal{R}_1, \leq_1, r)$. This space was inspired by Laffamme's forcing \mathbb{P}_1 which adds an ultrafilter \mathcal{U}_1 which is not Ramsey, but is weakly Ramsey in a strong sense. \mathcal{R}_1 forms a dense subset of \mathbb{P}_1 . Much more will be said about this in Section 5.

Definition 3.7 $((\mathcal{R}_1, \leq_1, r))$. Let \mathbb{T} denote the following infinite tree of height 2.

$$(3.2) \quad \mathbb{T} = \{\langle \rangle\} \cup \{\langle n \rangle : n < \omega\} \cup \bigcup_{n < \omega} \{\langle n, i \rangle : i \leq n\}.$$

\mathbb{T} is to be thought of as an infinite sequence of finite trees of height 2, where the n -th subtree of \mathbb{T} is

$$(3.3) \quad \mathbb{T}(n) = \{\langle \rangle, \langle n \rangle, \langle n, i \rangle : i \leq n\}.$$

The members X of \mathcal{R}_1 are infinite subtrees of \mathbb{T} which have the same structure as \mathbb{T} . That is, a tree $X \subseteq \mathbb{T}$ is in \mathcal{R}_1 if and only if there is a strictly increasing sequence $(k_n)_{n < \omega}$ such that

- (1) $X \cap \mathbb{T}(k_n) \cong \mathbb{T}(n)$ for each $n < \omega$; and
- (2) whenever $X \cap \mathbb{T}(j) \neq \emptyset$, then $j = k_n$ for some $n < \omega$.

We let $X(n)$ denote $X \cap \mathbb{T}(k_n)$. We shall call $X(n)$ the n -th tree of X . For $n < \omega$, $r_n(X)$ denotes $\bigcup_{i < n} X(i)$. $\mathcal{AR}_n = \{r_n(X) : X \in \mathcal{R}_1\}$, and $\mathcal{AR} = \bigcup_{n < \omega} \mathcal{AR}_n$.

For $X, Y \in \mathcal{R}_1$, define $Y \leq_1 X$ if and only if there is a strictly increasing sequence $(k_n)_{n < \omega}$ such that for each n , $Y(n)$ is a subtree of $X(k_n)$. Let $a, b \in \mathcal{AR}$ and $A, B \in \mathcal{R}_1$. The quasi-ordering \leq_{fin} on \mathcal{AR} is defined as follows: $b \leq_{\text{fin}} a$ if and only if there are $n \leq m$ and a strictly increasing sequence $(k_i)_{i < n}$ with $k_{n-1} < m$ such that $a \in \mathcal{AR}_m$, $b \in \mathcal{AR}_n$, and for each $i < n$, $b(i)$ is a subtree of $a(k_i)$. We write $a \leq_{\text{fin}} B$ if and only if there is an n such that $a \leq_{\text{fin}} r_n(B)$. The basic open sets are given by $[a, B] = \{X \in \mathcal{R}_1 : a \sqsubseteq X \text{ and } X \leq_1 B\}$.

Remark 3.8. Because of the structure of \mathbb{T} and the definition of \mathcal{R}_1 , it turns out that for any two $X, Y \in \mathcal{R}_1$, $Y \leq_1 X$ if and only if $Y \subseteq X$. Likewise, for any $a, b \in \mathcal{AR}$, $a \leq_{\text{fin}} b$ if and only if $a \subseteq b$.

We now present some notation which will be quite useful in the next section. A/b denotes $A \setminus r_n(A)$, where n is least such that $\text{depth}_{\mathbb{T}}(r_n(A)) \geq \text{depth}_{\mathbb{T}}(b)$. $\mathcal{R}_1(k) = \{X(k) : X \in \mathcal{R}_1\}$; $\mathcal{R}_1(k)|A = \{X(k) : X \in \mathcal{R}_1 \text{ and } X(k) \subseteq A\}$; and $\mathcal{R}_1(k)|A/b = \{X(k) : X \in \mathcal{R}_1, X(k) \subseteq A/b\}$.

We now arrive at the main fact about \mathcal{R}_1 of this section.

Theorem 3.9. (\mathcal{R}_1, \leq, r) is a topological Ramsey space.

Proof. By the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem, it suffices to show that $(\mathcal{R}_1, \leq_1, r)$ is a closed subspace of the Tychonov power $\mathcal{AR}^{\mathbb{N}}$ of \mathcal{AR} with its discrete topology, and that $(\mathcal{R}_1, \leq_1, r)$ satisfies axioms **A.1** - **A.4**.

\mathcal{R}_1 is identified with the subspace of $\mathcal{AR}^{\mathbb{N}}$ consisting of all sequences $\langle a_n : n < \omega \rangle$ such that there is an $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$ such that for each $n < \omega$, $a_n = r_n(A)$. That \mathcal{R}_1 is a closed subspace of $\mathcal{AR}^{\mathbb{N}}$ follows from the fact that given any sequence $\langle a_n : n < \omega \rangle$ such that each $a_n \in \mathcal{AR}_n$ and $r_n(a_k) = a_n$ for each $k \geq n$, the union $A = \bigcup_{n < \omega} a_n$ is a member of \mathcal{R}_1 .

A.1. (1) By definition, $r_0(A) = \emptyset$ for all $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$. (2) $A \neq B$ implies that for some n , $r_n(A) \neq r_n(B)$. (3) If $r_n(A) = r_m(B)$, then it must be the case that $n = m$ and $r_k(A) = r_k(B)$ for all $k < n$.

A.2. (1) For each $b \in \mathcal{AR}$, there is a unique n such that $b \in \mathcal{AR}_n$. So,

$$(3.4) \quad \{a \in \mathcal{AR} : a \leq_{\text{fin}} b\} = \bigcup_{k \leq n} \{a \in \mathcal{AR}_k : \forall i \leq k \exists m_i \leq n (a(i) \subseteq b(m_i))\}.$$

This set is finite. (2) $A \leq_1 B$ if and only if for each n there is an m such that $r_n(A) \leq_{\text{fin}} r_m(B)$. This is clear from the definition. (3) For each $a, b \in \mathcal{AR}$, if $a \sqsubseteq b$ and $b \leq_{\text{fin}} c$, then in fact $a \leq_{\text{fin}} c$.

A.3. (1) If $\text{depth}_B(a) = n < \infty$, then $a \leq_{\text{fin}} r_n(B)$. If $A \in [\text{depth}_B(a), B]$, then $r_n(A) = r_n(B)$ and for each $k > n$, there is an m_k such that $A(k) \subseteq B(m_k)$. Letting l be such that $a \in \mathcal{AR}_l$, for each $i \geq 1$, let $w(l+i)$ be any subtree of $A(n+i)$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(l+i)$. Let $A' = a \cup \bigcup \{w(l+i) : i \geq 1\}$. Then $A' \in [a, A]$, so $[a, A] \neq \emptyset$.

(2) Suppose $A \leq_1 B$ and $[a, A] \neq \emptyset$. Then $\text{depth}_B(a) < \infty$ since $A \leq_1 B$. Let $n = \text{depth}_B(a)$ and $k = \text{depth}_A(a)$. Note that $k \leq n$ and for each $j \geq k$, $A(j) \subseteq B(l)$ for some $l \geq n$. Let $A' = r_n(B) \cup \bigcup \{A(n+i) : i < \omega\}$. Then $A' \in [\text{depth}_B(a), B]$ and $\emptyset \neq [a, A'] \subseteq [a, A]$.

A.4. Suppose that $\text{depth}_B(a) = n < \infty$ and $\mathcal{O} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}_{|a|+1}$. Let $k = |a|$. Recall that $r_{k+1}[a, B]$ is defined to be the collection of $c \in \mathcal{AR}_{k+1}$ such that $r_k(c) = r_k(a)$ and $c(k)$ is a subtree of $B(m)$ for some $m \geq n$. So we may think of \mathcal{O} as a 2-coloring on the collection of subtrees $u \subseteq B(m)$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(k)$ for some $m \geq n$.

Say a set $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|B/r_n(B)$ has color 0 if $a \cup u$ is in \mathcal{O} and has color 1 if $a \cup u$ is in \mathcal{O}^c . Identifying each tree isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(m)$ with its leaves, the Finite Ramsey Theorem may be applied. By the Finite Ramsey Theorem, taking N_0 large enough, there is a subtree $w(n) \subseteq B(N_0)$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(n)$ such that the collection of all subtrees of $w(n)$ which are isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(k)$ is monochromatic. Take $N_1 > N_0$ large enough that there is a subtree $w(n+1) \subseteq B(N_1)$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(n+1)$ such that the collection of all subtrees of $w(n+1)$ which are isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(k)$ is monochromatic. In general, given N_i and $w(n+i)$, take $N_{i+1} > N_i$ large enough that there is a subtree $w(n+i+1) \subseteq B(N_{i+1})$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(n+i+1)$ such that the collection of all subtrees of $w(n+i+1)$ which are isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(k)$ is monochromatic. Now the colors on the subtrees of $w(n+i)$ may be different for different i , so take a subsequence $(m_l)_{l < \omega}$ of $(n+i)_{i < \omega}$ such that all the subtrees of $w(m_l)$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(k)$ have the same color for all $l < \omega$. Then thin down, by taking any subtree $u(n+l) \subseteq w(m_l)$ isomorphic to $\mathbb{T}(n+l)$, for each $l < \omega$. Finally, let $A = r_n(B) \cup \bigcup \{u(n+l) : l < \omega\}$. Then $A \in [\text{depth}_B(a), B]$ and either $r_{k+1}[a, A] \subseteq \mathcal{O}$, or else $r_{k+1}[a, A] \subseteq \mathcal{O}^c$. \square

Remark 3.10. Since for \mathcal{R}_1 , the quasi-ordering \leq_{fin} on \mathcal{AR} is actually a partial ordering, it follows from Corollary 5.19 in [20] that for any front \mathcal{F} on $[0, X]$, $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq_1 X$ such that $\mathcal{F}|Y$ is a barrier.

4. CANONIZATION THEOREMS FOR \mathcal{R}_1

This section contains the canonization theorems for equivalence relations on fronts on the topological Ramsey space \mathcal{R}_1 . Theorem 4.3 generalizes the Erdős-Rado Theorem for barriers of the Ellentuck space the form $[\mathbb{N}]^n$ to barriers of \mathcal{R}_1 of the form \mathcal{AR}_n for $n < \omega$. Theorem 4.14 is the main theorem of this section, which provides canonical forms for equivalence relations on general fronts on \mathcal{R}_1 . This yields the Pudlak-Rödl Theorem for equivalence relations for barriers on the Ellentuck space.

Recall Definition 3.5 of front and barrier. Given a front \mathcal{F} on some $[\emptyset, A]$ and an $X \leq_1 A$, recall $\mathcal{F}|X$ denotes the collection of all $t \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $t \leq_{\text{fin}} X$. Note that $\mathcal{F}|X$ forms a front on $[\emptyset, X]$. More generally, if \mathcal{H} is any subset of \mathcal{AR} and $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, we write $\mathcal{H}|X$ to denote the collection of all $t \in \mathcal{H}$ such that $t \leq_{\text{fin}} X$. Henceforth, we drop the subscript on \leq_1 and just write \leq .

We begin by setting up notation regarding equivalence relations.

Definition 4.1. For each $n < \omega$, let $\tilde{T}(n)$ denote the tree $\{\langle \rangle, \langle 0 \rangle, \langle 0, i \rangle : i \leq n\}$. Let $T_{\langle \rangle} = \{\langle \rangle\}$ and let $T_{\langle 0 \rangle} = \{\langle \rangle, \langle 0 \rangle\}$. For $\emptyset \neq I \subseteq n+1$, let $T_I = \{\langle \rangle, \langle 0 \rangle, \langle 0, i \rangle : i \in I\}$. Let $\mathcal{T}(n)$ denote the collection of all (downwards closed) subtrees of $\tilde{T}(n)$ of any height. Thus, $\mathcal{T}(n)$ consists of the trees $T_{\langle \rangle}$, $T_{\langle 0 \rangle}$, and T_I where I is a nonempty subset of $n+1$.

Given a tree $T \in \mathcal{T}(n)$ and $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, let $\pi_T(X(n))$ denote the T -projection of $X(n)$; that is, the subtree of $X(n)$ consisting of the nodes in those positions occurring in T . Thus, if $X(n) = \{\langle \rangle, \langle k \rangle, \langle k, l \rangle : l \in L\}$, where $L = \{l_0, \dots, l_n\}$,

then, (i) $\pi_{T_\emptyset}(X(n)) = \{\langle \rangle\}$, (ii) $\pi_{T_{\langle \rangle}}(X(n)) = \{\langle \rangle, \langle k \rangle\}$, and (iii) for $\emptyset \neq I = \{i_0, \dots, i_m\} \subseteq n+1$, $\pi_{T_I}(X(n)) = \{\langle \rangle, \langle k \rangle, \langle k, l_{i_0} \rangle, \dots, \langle k, l_{i_m} \rangle\}$.

Each $T \in \mathcal{T}(n)$ induces an equivalence relation E_T on $\mathcal{R}_1(n)$ in the following way:

$$(4.1) \quad X(n) E_T Y(n) \Leftrightarrow \pi_T(X(n)) = \pi_T(Y(n)).$$

Let $\mathcal{E}(n)$ denote the collection of equivalence relations E_T , for $T \in \mathcal{T}(n)$.

Definition 4.2. Let $1 \leq n < \omega$ be fixed. An equivalence relation R on \mathcal{AR}_n is *canonical* if and only if there are trees $T(0) \in \mathcal{T}(0)$, \dots , $T(n-1) \in \mathcal{T}(n-1)$ such that for all $a, b \in \mathcal{AR}_n$,

$$(4.2) \quad a R b \Leftrightarrow \forall i < n (\pi_{T(i)}(a(i)) = \pi_{T(i)}(b(i))).$$

We now are ready to state our first canonization theorem. We remark that for each $n < \omega$, \mathcal{AR}_n is a barrier.

Theorem 4.3. *Let $1 \leq n < \omega$. Given any $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$ and any equivalence relation R on $\mathcal{AR}_n|A$, there is a $D \leq A$ such that R is canonical on $\mathcal{AR}_n|D$.*

Remark 4.4. For each $1 \leq n < \omega$, there are $\prod_{i=1}^n (2^i + 1)$ canonical equivalence relations on \mathcal{AR}_n . Each i -th component of the product is exactly the number of Erdős-Rado canonical equivalence relations on $[\mathbb{N}]^i$ plus one.

Though Theorem 4.3 can be proved directly, in order to avoid unnecessary length in this paper, we shall prove it at the end of this section by a short application of Theorem 4.14. We begin with some general facts and lemmas which provide tools for the proof of the main theorem of this section. In what follows, $X/(s, t)$ denotes $X/s \cap X/t$.

Fact 4.5. *Suppose $n < \omega$, $a \in \mathcal{AR}_n$, and $B \in \mathcal{R}_1$ such that $B(n) \subseteq \mathbb{T}(k')$ and $a(n-1) \subseteq \mathbb{T}(k)$ for some $k < k'$. Then $a \cup (B/r_n(B))$ is a member of \mathcal{R}_1 .*

Lemma 4.6. (1) *Suppose $P(\cdot, \cdot)$ is a property such that for each $s \in \mathcal{AR}$ and each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Z \leq X$ such that $P(s, Z)$ holds. Then for each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that for each $s \in \mathcal{AR}|Y$ and each $Z \leq Y$, $P(s, Z/s)$ holds.*

(2) *Suppose $P(\cdot, \cdot, \cdot)$ is a property such that for all $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}$ and each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Z \leq X$ such that $P(s, t, Z)$ holds. Then for each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that for all $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}|Y$ and all $Z \leq Y$, $P(s, t, Z/(s, t))$ holds.*

Proof. The proofs are by straightforward fusion arguments. Let X be given. By the hypothesis, there is an $X_1 \leq X$ for which $P(\emptyset, X_1)$ holds. Fix $y_1 = r_1(X_1)$. For $n \geq 1$, given X_n and y_n , enumerate $\mathcal{AR}|y_n$ as s_i , $i < |\mathcal{AR}|y_n|$. Applying the hypothesis finitely many times, we obtain an $X_{n+1} \leq X_n$ such that $P(s_i, X_{n+1}/s_i)$ holds for all i . Let $y_{n+1} = y_n \cup X_{n+1}(n)$. Continuing in this manner, we obtain $Y = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} y_n$ which satisfies (1).

Let X be given. Fix $s = r_0(X) = \emptyset$ and $t = r_1(X)$, and let $y_1 = r_1(X)$. By the hypothesis, there is an $X_2 \leq X$ such that $P(s, t, X_2)$. Let $y_2 = y_1 \cup X_2(1)$. Let $n \geq 2$ be given, and suppose X_n and y_n have been constructed. Enumerate the pairs of distinct elements $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}|y_n$ as (s_i, t_i) , for all $i < |[\mathcal{AR}|y_n]|^2$. By finitely many applications of the hypothesis, we obtain an $X_{n+1} \leq X_n$ such that for each i , $P(s_i, t_i, X_{n+1})$ holds. Let $y_{n+1} = y_n \cup X_{n+1}(n)$. In this way we obtain $Y = \bigcup_{n \geq 1} y_n$ which satisfies (2). \square

Given a front \mathcal{F} on $[\emptyset, A]$ for some $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$ and $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, we adhere to the following convention: If we write $f(b)$ or $f(s \cup u)$, it is assumed that $b, s \cup u$ are in \mathcal{F} . Define

$$(4.3) \quad \hat{\mathcal{F}} = \{r_m(b) : b \in \mathcal{F}, m \leq n < \omega, \text{ where } b \in \mathcal{AR}_n\}.$$

Note that $\emptyset \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$, since $\emptyset = r_0(b)$ for any $b \in \mathcal{F}$. For any $X \leq A$, define

$$(4.4) \quad \text{Ext}(X) = \{s \setminus r_m(s) : m < \omega, \exists n \geq m (s \in \mathcal{AR}_n, \text{ and } s \setminus r_m(s) \subseteq X)\}.$$

$\text{Ext}(X)$ is the collection of all possible legal extensions into X . For any $s \in \mathcal{AR}$, let $\text{Ext}(X/s)$ denote the collection of those $y \in \text{Ext}(X)$ such that $y \subseteq X/s$. For $u \in \mathcal{AR}$, we write $v \in \text{Ext}(u)$ to mean that $v \in \text{Ext}(\mathbb{T})$ and $v \subseteq u$.

The next notions of separating and mixing have their roots in the paper [16], where Pröml and Voigt canonized Borel mappings from $[\omega]^\omega$ into the real numbers. We introduce notions of separating and mixing for our context.

Definition 4.7. Fix $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$ and $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$. X *separates* s and t if and only for all $x \in \text{Ext}(X/s)$ and $y \in \text{Ext}(X/t)$ such that $s \cup x$ and $t \cup y$ are in \mathcal{F} , $f(s \cup x) \neq f(t \cup y)$. X *mixes* s and t if and only if there is no $Y \leq X$ which separates s and t . X *decides for* s and t if and only if either X separates s and t or else X mixes s and t .

Thus, X *mixes* s and t if and only if for each $Y \leq X$, there are $x, y \in \text{Ext}(Y)$ such that $f(s \cup x) = f(t \cup y)$. Note that if X mixes s and t , then for all $Y \leq X$, Y mixes s and t . Likewise, if X separates s and t , then for all $Y \leq X$, Y separates s and t .

The following modifications of the previous definitions will be used in essential ways in the proof of the main theorem of this section.

Definition 4.8. Fix $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$ and $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$. Let $\text{Ext}(X/(s, t))$ denote $\text{Ext}(X/s) \cap \text{Ext}(X/t)$. $X/(s, t)$ *separates* s and t if and only for all $x, y \in \text{Ext}(X/(s, t))$ such that $s \cup x$ and $t \cup y$ are in \mathcal{F} , $f(s \cup x) \neq f(t \cup y)$. $X/(s, t)$ *mixes* s and t if and only if there is no $Y \leq X/(s, t)$ which separates s and t . We say that $X/(s, t)$ *decides for* s and t if and only if either $X/(s, t)$ separates s and t ; or else $X/(s, t)$ mixes s and t . Thus, $X/(s, t)$ *decides for* s and t if and only if either for all $x, y \in \text{Ext}(X/(s, t))$, $f(s \cup x) \neq f(t \cup y)$, or else there is no $Y \leq X/(s, t)$ which has this property.

We point out that $X/(s, t)$ mixes s and t if and only if X mixes s and t . However, if $X/(s, t)$ separates s and t it does not necessarily follow that X separates s and t .

Lemma 4.9 (Transitivity of Mixing). *For any $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$ and any $s, t, u \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$, if X mixes s and t and X mixes t and u , then X mixes s and u .*

Proof. Suppose to the contrary that X does not mix s and u . Then there is a $Y \leq X$ such that Y separates s and u . Let $k = |s|$, $l = |t|$, and $m = |u|$. Shrinking Y if necessary, we may assume that $\text{depth}_{\mathbb{T}}(Y(1)) > \max(\text{depth}_{\mathbb{T}}(s), \text{depth}_{\mathbb{T}}(t))$. Let $Y_s = s \cup (Y \setminus r_k(Y))$ and $Y_t = t \cup (Y \setminus r_l(Y))$. Then Y_s and Y_t are both members of \mathcal{R}_1 . Let

$$(4.5) \quad \mathcal{G} = \{v \in \mathcal{F}_t|Y_t : \exists w \in \mathcal{F}_s|Y_s (f(v) = f(w))\}.$$

By the Abstract Nash-Williams Theorem relativized to \mathcal{F}_t , there is a $Z \in [t, Y_t]$ such that either $\mathcal{F}_t|Z \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ or else $\mathcal{F}_t|Z \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$.

Suppose $\mathcal{F}_t|Z \subseteq \mathcal{G}$. Then for each $v \in \mathcal{F}_t|Z$, there is a $w \in \mathcal{F}_s|Y_s$ such that $f(v) = f(w)$. Since Y separates s and u , for each $y \in \text{Ext}(Z/u)$ such that $u \cup y \in \mathcal{F}$,

we have that $f(w) \neq f(u \cup y)$. Therefore, $f(u \cup y) \neq f(v)$. Hence, Z separates t and u , contradicting our assumption.

Suppose $\mathcal{F}_t|Z \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$. Then for each $v \in \mathcal{F}_t|Z$, for each $w \in \mathcal{F}_s|Y_s$, $f(v) \neq f(w)$. Thus, Z separates s and t , contradicting our assumption. Therefore, X must mix s and u . \square

Thus, the mixing relation is an equivalence relation, since mixing is trivially reflexive and symmetric.

Lemma 4.10. *For each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that for each $s, t \leq_{\text{fin}} Y$ in $\hat{\mathcal{F}}$, $Y/(s, t)$ decides for s and t .*

Proof. For $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}$ and $Y \in \mathcal{R}_1$, let $P(s, t, Y)$ be the following property: If $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$, then $Y/(s, t)$ decides for s and t . We will show that for each $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$ and each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq X$ which decides for s and t . The claim will then follow from Lemma 4.6 (2).

Fix $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$ and $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$. Let

$$(4.6) \quad \mathcal{X}_{s,t} = \{Y \leq X : \exists v, w \in \text{Ext}(Y) (f(s \cup v) = f(t \cup w))\}.$$

Since $\mathcal{X}_{s,t}$ is open, by the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem there is a $Y \leq X$ such that either $[\emptyset, Y] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{s,t}$ or else $[\emptyset, Y] \cap \mathcal{X}_{s,t} = \emptyset$. If $[\emptyset, Y] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{s,t}$, then for each $Z \leq Y$, there are $v, w \in \text{Ext}(Z)$ such that $f(s \cup v) = f(t \cup w)$. Hence, Y mixes s and t . Suppose now that $[\emptyset, Y] \cap \mathcal{X}_{s,t} = \emptyset$. For each $v, w \in \text{Ext}(Y)$ such that $s \cup v, t \cup w \in \mathcal{F}$, $f(s \cup v) \neq f(t \cup w)$. Thus, Y separates s and t . In both cases, Y decides for s and t . \square

Definition 4.11. Let \mathcal{F} be a front on $[\emptyset, X]$ for some $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, and let φ be a function on \mathcal{F} .

- (1) φ is *inner* if $\varphi(a)$ is a subtree of a , for all $a \in \mathcal{F}$.
- (2) φ is *Nash-Williams* if $\varphi(a) \not\sqsupseteq \varphi(b)$, for all $a \neq b \in \mathcal{F}$.
- (3) φ is *Sperner* if $\varphi(a) \not\sqsupseteq \varphi(b)$ for all $a \neq b \in \mathcal{F}$.

Definition 4.12. Let $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, \mathcal{F} be a front on $[\emptyset, X]$, and R an equivalence relation on \mathcal{F} . We say that R is *canonical* if and only if there is an inner Sperner function φ on \mathcal{F} such that

- (1) for all $a, b \in \mathcal{F}$, $a R b$ if and only if $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b)$; and
- (2) φ is maximal among all inner Sperner functions satisfying (1). That is, for any other inner Sperner function φ' on \mathcal{F} satisfying (1), there is a $Y \leq X$ such that $\varphi'(a) \subseteq \varphi(a)$ for all $a \in \mathcal{F}|Y$.

Remark 4.13. The map φ constructed in the proof of Theorem 4.14 is the only such inner Sperner map with the additional property (*) that there is a $Z \leq C$ such that for each $s \in \mathcal{F}|Z$ there is a $t \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t) = s \cap t$. This will be discussed after the proof of the following main canonization theorem.

Recall that by Remark 3.10, for each front \mathcal{F} on some $[0, A]$, there is an $A' \leq A$ such that $\mathcal{F}|A'$ is a barrier. Hence, we obtain a slightly stronger result by proving the following main theorem for fronts.

Theorem 4.14. *Suppose $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$, \mathcal{F} is a front on $[\emptyset, A]$, and R is an equivalence relation on \mathcal{F} . Then there is a $C \leq A$ such that R is canonical on $\mathcal{F}|C$.*

Proof. Let $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$, let \mathcal{F} be a given front on $[\emptyset, A]$, and let R be an equivalence relation on \mathcal{F} . Let $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be any mapping which induces R . By thinning if necessary, we may assume that A satisfies Lemma 4.10. Let $(\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|X$ denote the collection of those $t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F}$ such that $t \leq_{\text{fin}} X$.

Claim 4.15. *There is a $B \leq A$ such that for all $s \in (\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|B$, letting n denote $|s|$, there is an equivalence relation $E_s \in \mathcal{E}(n)$ such that, for all $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|B/s$, B mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$ if and only if $u E_s v$.*

Proof. For any $X \leq A$ and $s \in \mathcal{AR}|A$, let $P(s, X)$ denote the following statement: “If $s \in \hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F}$, then there is an equivalence relation $E_s \in \mathcal{E}(|s|)$ such that for all $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(|s|)|X/s$, X mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$ if and only if $u E_s v$.” We shall show that for each $X \leq A$ and $s \in \mathcal{AR}|A$, there is a $Z \leq X$ for which $P(s, Z)$ holds. The claim then follows from Lemma 4.6.

Let $X \leq A$ and $s \in \hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F}$ be given, and let $n = |s|$. Let R denote the following equivalence relation on $\mathcal{R}_1(n)|A/s$: $u R v$ if and only if A mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$. Let

$$(4.7) \quad \mathcal{X} = \{X' \leq X : A \text{ mixes } s \cup X'(n) \text{ and } s \cup \pi_{T_n}(X'(n+1))\},$$

where T_n denotes $\{\langle \rangle, \langle 0 \rangle, \langle 0, i \rangle : i \in n\}$. That is, $\pi_{T_n}(X'(n+1))$ is the subtree of $X'(n+1)$ consisting of all but the rightmost branch of $X'(n+1)$. By the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem, there is an $X' \leq X$ such that either $[\emptyset, X'] \subseteq \mathcal{X}$, or $[\emptyset, X'] \cap \mathcal{X} = \emptyset$. Thinning again, leaving off the rightmost branch of each $X'(i)$, we obtain a $Y \leq X'$ such that either (i) for all $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|Y/s$, $u R v$; or (ii) for all $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|Y/s$, if $u R v$ then $\pi_{T_{\langle 0 \rangle}}(u) = \pi_{T_{\langle 0 \rangle}}(v)$. If case (i) holds, let $Z = Y$ and $E_s = E_{T_{\langle 0 \rangle}}$.

Otherwise, case (ii) holds. For each $I \subseteq n+1$, define

$$(4.8) \quad \mathcal{Y}_I = \{Y' \leq Y : \forall u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|Y'(2n+2) \\ (A \text{ mixes } s \cup u \text{ and } s \cup v \text{ iff } \pi_{T_I}(u) = \pi_{T_I}(v))\}.$$

Here, we are allowing I to be empty. Let $\mathcal{Y}' = [\emptyset, Y] \setminus \bigcup_{I \subseteq n+1} \mathcal{Y}_I$. Then the \mathcal{Y}_I , $I \subseteq n+1$, along with \mathcal{Y}' form an open cover of $[\emptyset, Y]$. By the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem, there is a $Z \leq Y$ such that either $[\emptyset, Z] \subseteq \mathcal{Y}_I$ for some $I \subseteq n+1$, or else $[\emptyset, Z] \subseteq \mathcal{Y}'$. By the Finite Erdős-Rado Theorem, it cannot be the case that $[\emptyset, Z] \subseteq \mathcal{Y}'$. So there is an $I \subseteq n+1$ for which $[\emptyset, Z] \subseteq \mathcal{Y}_I$. If I is nonempty, let E_s denote the equivalence relation E_{T_I} ; if I is empty, let E_s denote the equivalence relation $E_{T_{\langle 0 \rangle}}$. \square

Fix B be as in Claim 4.15. For $s \in (\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|B$ and $n = |s|$, let E_s be the equivalence relation for s from Claim 4.15. We say that s is E_s -mixed by B , meaning that for all $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|B/s$, B mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$ if and only if $u E_s v$. Let T_s denote the subtree of $\hat{T}(n)$ such that $E_s = E_{T_s}$.

Definition 4.16. For $s \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}|B$, $n = |s|$, and $i < n$, define

$$(4.9) \quad \varphi_{r_i(s)}(s(i)) = \pi_{T_{r_i(s)}}(s(i)).$$

For $s \in \mathcal{F}|B$, define

$$(4.10) \quad \varphi(s) = \bigcup_{i < |s|} \varphi_{r_i(s)}(s(i)).$$

Claim 4.17. *The following are true for all $X \leq B$ and all $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}|B$.*

- (A1) Suppose $s \notin \mathcal{F}$ and $n = |s|$. Then X mixes $s \cup u$ and t for at most one E_s equivalence class of u 's in $\mathcal{R}_1(n)|B/s$.
- (A2) If $X/(s, t)$ separates s and t , then $X/(s, t)$ separates $s \cup x$ and $t \cup y$ for all $x, y \in \text{Ext}(X/(s, t))$ such that $s \cup x, t \cup y \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$.
- (A3) Suppose $s \notin \mathcal{F}$ and $n = |s|$. Then $T_s = T_\emptyset$ if and only if X mixes s and $s \cup u$ for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|B/s$.
- (A4) If $s \sqsubset t$ and $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t)$, then X mixes s and t .

Proof. (A1) Suppose that there are $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|B/s$ such that $s \cup u, s \cup v \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$, $u \notin E_s v$, X mixes $s \cup u$ and t , and X mixes $s \cup v$ and t . Then by transitivity of mixing, X mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$. But this contradicts the fact that X E_s -mixes s .

(A2) Suppose that $X/(s, t)$ separates s and t . Let $x, y \in \text{Ext}(X/(s, t))$ be such that $s \cup x, t \cup y \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$. Then for any $x', y' \in \text{Ext}(X/(s, t))$ such that $s \cup x \cup x', t \cup y \cup y' \in \mathcal{F}$, it must be the case that $f(s \cup x \cup x') \neq f(t \cup y \cup y')$.

(A3) Suppose $n = |s|$ and $T_s = T_\emptyset$. Suppose toward a contradiction that then $X/(s \cup u)$ separates s and $s \cup u$ for some $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|X/s$. By (A2), $X/(s \cup u)$ separates $s \cup v$ and $s \cup u \cup u'$, for all $v, u' \in \text{Ext}(X/(s \cup u))$ such that $s \cup v, s \cup u \cup u' \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}$. But taking $u' = \emptyset$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|X/(s \cup u)$, $X/(s \cup u)$ mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$, by Claim 4.15; contradiction. Hence, $X/(s \cup u)$ mixes s and $s \cup u$ for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|B/s$. Conversely, if X mixes s and $s \cup u$ for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|X/s$, then, for all $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|X/s$, X mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup v$, by transitivity of mixing. Hence, T_s must be T_\emptyset .

(A4) By the definition of φ , it is clear that for all $|s| \leq i < |t|$, $T_{t \upharpoonright i} = T_\emptyset$. By induction on $|s| \leq i < |t|$ using (A3) and transitivity of mixing, it follows that X mixes s and t . \square

Claim 4.18. *If $s, t \in (\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|B$ are mixed by $B/(s, t)$, then T_s and T_t are isomorphic. Moreover, there is a $C \leq B$ such that for all $s, t \in (\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|C$, for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(|s|)|C/(s, t)$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(|t|)|C/(s, t)$, C mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$ if and only if $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v)$.*

Proof. Suppose $s, t \in (\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|B$ are mixed by $B/(s, t)$, and let $X \leq B$. Let $i = |s|$ and $j = |t|$.

Suppose that $T_s = T_\emptyset$ and $T_t \neq T_\emptyset$. By (A1), B mixes s and $t \cup v$ for at most one E_t equivalence class of v 's in $\mathcal{R}_1(j)|B/t$. Since $T_t \neq T_\emptyset$, there is a $Y \leq X/(s, t)$ such that for each $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Y$, Y separates s and $t \cup v$. Since $T_s = T_\emptyset$, it follows from (A4) that for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Y$, Y mixes s and $s \cup u$. If there are $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Y$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Y$ such that Y mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$, then Y mixes s and $t \cup v$, by transitivity of mixing. This contradicts that for each $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Y$, Y separates s and $t \cup v$. Therefore, all extensions of s and t into Y are separated. But then s and t are separated, contradiction. Hence, T_t must also be T_\emptyset . By a similar argument, we conclude that $T_s = T_\emptyset$ if and only if $T_t = T_\emptyset$. In this case, $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v) = \{\emptyset\}$ for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|B$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|B$.

Suppose now that both T_s and T_t are not T_\emptyset . Let $X \leq B$, $m = \max(i, j) + 1$, and $k = m^m$. Let

$$(4.11) \quad \begin{aligned} \mathcal{Z}_< &= \{Y \leq X : B \text{ separates } s \cup Y(i) \text{ and } t \cup \pi_{\hat{T}(j)}(Y(k))\} \\ \mathcal{Z}_> &= \{Y \leq X : B \text{ separates } s \cup \pi_{\hat{T}(i)}(Y(k)) \text{ and } t \cup Y(j)\}. \end{aligned}$$

Applying the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem to the sets $\mathcal{Z}_<$ and $\mathcal{Z}_>$, we obtain an $X' \leq X$ such that, for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|X'$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X'$, $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$ may be

mixed by B only if u and v are subtrees of the same $X'(l)$ for some l . For each pair of trees $S, T \in \mathcal{T}(k)$ such that $\pi_S(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)$ and $\pi_T(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)$, let

$$(4.12) \quad \mathcal{X}_{S,T} = \{Y \leq X' : B \text{ mixes } s \cup \pi_S(Y(k)) \text{ and } t \cup \pi_T(Y(k))\}.$$

By finitely many applications of the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem, we may thin to a $Y \leq X'$ which is homogeneous for $\mathcal{X}_{S,T}$ for each such pair S, T .

Subclaim. There is a $Y' \leq Y$ such that for each pair $S, T \in \mathcal{T}(k)$ such that $\pi_S(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)$ and $\pi_T(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)$, and each $Z \leq Y'$, if $\varphi_s(\pi_S(Z(k))) \neq \varphi_t(\pi_T(Z(k)))$, then $[\emptyset, Z] \cap \mathcal{X}_{S,T} = \emptyset$.

Suppose not. Then there is such a pair S, T such that for each $Y' \leq Y$, there is a $Z \leq Y'$ such that $\varphi_s(\pi_S(Z(k))) \neq \varphi_t(\pi_T(Z(k)))$, but $[\emptyset, Z] \cap \mathcal{X}_{S,T} \neq \emptyset$. Recall that $\varphi_s(\pi_S(Z(k))) = \pi_{T_s} \circ \pi_S(Z(k))$ and $\varphi_t(\pi_T(Z(k))) = \pi_{T_t} \circ \pi_T(Z(k))$. We may apply the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem to thin to some $Y' \leq Y$ so that for each $Z \leq Y'$, $\pi_{T_s} \circ \pi_S(Z(k)) \neq \pi_{T_t} \circ \pi_T(Z(k))$, but $[\emptyset, Y'] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{S,T}$. Suppose there is some $q \in \pi_{T_s} \circ \pi_S(\tilde{T}(k)) \setminus \pi_{T_t} \circ \pi_T(\tilde{T}(k))$. Take $w, w' \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|Y(l)$ for some l such that w and w' differ exactly on their elements in the place q and any extensions of q . (That is, for each $q' \in \tilde{T}(k)$, $\pi_{\{q'\}}(w) \neq \pi_{\{q'\}}(w')$ if and only if $q' \supseteq q$.) Let $u = \pi_{T_s} \circ \pi_S(w)$, $u' = \pi_{T_s} \circ \pi_S(w')$, $v = \pi_{T_t} \circ \pi_T(w)$, and $v' = \pi_{T_t} \circ \pi_T(w')$. Then $u \mathbb{E}_s u'$ but $v \mathbb{E}_t v'$. Since $[\emptyset, Y'] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{S,T}$, B mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$, and B mixes $s \cup u'$ and $t \cup v'$. B mixes $t \cup v$ and $t \cup v'$, since $v \mathbb{E}_t v'$. Hence, by transitivity of mixing, B mixes $s \cup u$ and $s \cup u'$, contradicting that $u \mathbb{E}_s u'$. Likewise, we obtain a contradiction if there is some $q \in \pi_{T_t} \circ \pi_T(\tilde{T}(k)) \setminus \pi_{T_s} \circ \pi_S(\tilde{T}(k))$. Therefore, the Subclaim holds.

Since S, T range over all possible such pairs, possibly thinning again, there is a $Z \leq Y'/(s, t)$ such that the following holds. For all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Z$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Z$, if $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$ are mixed by B , then $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v)$. It follows that T_s and T_t must be isomorphic.

Thus, we have shown that there is a $Z \leq X$ such that for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Z$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Z$, if Z mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$, then $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v)$. It remains to show that there is a $C \leq Z$ such that for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Z$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Z$, if $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v)$, then Z mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$.

Suppose $S, T \in \mathcal{T}(k)$ is a pair such that $\pi_S(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)$ and $\pi_T(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)$, and for all $w \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|Z$, $\varphi_s(\pi_S(w)) = \varphi_t(\pi_T(w))$. Assume towards a contradiction that $[\emptyset, Z] \cap \mathcal{X}_{S,T} = \emptyset$. Then for all $w \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|Z$, Z separates $s \cup \pi_S(w)$ and $t \cup \pi_T(w)$. Let S', T' be any pair in $\mathcal{T}(k)$ such that $\pi_{S'}(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)$ and $\pi_{T'}(\tilde{T}(k)) \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)$, and moreover such that $\varphi_s(\pi_{S'}(x)) = \varphi_t(\pi_{T'}(x))$ for any (all) $x \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|Z$. Then there are $x, y \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|Z$ such that $\pi_S(x) \mathbb{E}_s \pi_S(y)$ and $\pi_T(x) \mathbb{E}_t \pi_T(y)$. Z mixes $s \cup \pi_S(x)$ and $s \cup \pi_S(y)$, and Z mixes $t \cup \pi_T(x)$ and $t \cup \pi_T(y)$. Thus, Z must separate $s \cup \pi_{S'}(w)$ and $t \cup \pi_{T'}(w)$ for all $w \in \mathcal{R}_1(k)|Z$.

Given any S', T' for which $\varphi_s(\pi_{S'}(x)) \neq \varphi_t(\pi_{T'}(x))$, Z separates $s \cup \pi_{S'}(x)$ and $t \cup \pi_{T'}(x)$. Thinning again, we obtain a $Z' \leq Z$ which separates s and t , contradiction. Therefore, $[\emptyset, Z] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{S,T}$, and thus Z mixes $s \cup \pi_S(W(k))$ and $t \cup \pi_T(W(k))$ for all $W \leq_2 Z$.

Hence, for all pairs S, T , we have that $\varphi_s(\pi_S(w)) = \varphi_t(\pi_T(w))$ if and only if $[\emptyset, Z] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{S,T}$. Thus, for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Z$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Z$, Z mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$ if and only if $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v)$.

Finally, we have shown that for all $s, t \in (\hat{\mathcal{F}} \setminus \mathcal{F})|B$ and each $X \leq B$, there is a $Z \leq X$ such that for all $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Z$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Z$, Z mixes $s \cup u$ and $t \cup v$ if

and only if $\varphi_s(u) = \varphi_t(v)$. By Lemma 4.6, there is a $C \leq B$ for which the Claim holds. \square

Claim 4.19. *For all $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}|C$, if $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t)$, then s and t are mixed by C . Hence, for all $s, t \in \mathcal{F}|C$, if $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t)$, then $f(s) = f(t)$.*

Proof. Let $s, t \in \hat{\mathcal{F}}|C$, and suppose that $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t)$. It follows that for each l , $\varphi(s \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_l(C))$.

The proof is by induction on $l \leq \max(\text{depth}_C(s), \text{depth}_C(t))$. For $l = 0$, $s \cap r_0(C) = t \cap r_0(C) = \emptyset$, so C mixes $s \cap r_0(C)$ and $t \cap r_0(C)$. Suppose that C mixes $s \cap r_l(C)$ and $t \cap r_l(C)$. If $s \cap C(l) = t \cap C(l) = \emptyset$, then $s \cap r_{l+1}(C) = s \cap r_l(C)$ and $t \cap r_{l+1}(C) = t \cap r_l(C)$; hence $s \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ and $t \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ are mixed by C . If $s \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$ and $t \cap C(l) = \emptyset$ then $\varphi(s \cap r_{l+1}(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_{l+1}(C))$ implies that $T_{r_i(s)} = T_{\emptyset}$, where i is such that $s(i) \subseteq C(l)$. By (A4), $r_i(s) = s \cap r_l(C)$ and $r_{i+1}(s) = s \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ are mixed by C . Thus, $s \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ and $t \cap r_{l+1}(C) = t \cap r_l(C)$ are mixed by C . Similarly, if $s \cap C(l) = \emptyset$ and $t \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$, mixing of $s \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ and $t \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ again follows from (A4). If both $s \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$ and $t \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$, then by Claim 4.18, $s \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ and $t \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ are mixed by C .

By induction, s and t are mixed by C . In particular, if $s, t \in \mathcal{F}|C$, then $f(s) = f(t)$. \square

Claim 4.20. *For all $s, t \in \mathcal{F}|C$, $\varphi(s) \not\sqsubseteq \varphi(t)$.*

Proof. Suppose $\varphi(s) \sqsubseteq \varphi(t)$. Let j be maximal such that $\varphi(s) = \varphi(r_j(t))$. Then $T_{r_j(t)} \neq T_{\emptyset}$. Let l be such that $t(j) \subseteq C(l)$. Then $r_j(t) = t \cap r_l(C)$, and $\varphi(s \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(s) = \varphi(r_j(t)) = \varphi(t \cap r_l(C))$. C mixes $s \cap r_l(C)$ and $t \cap r_l(C)$, by Claim 4.19. By (A1), C mixes $s \cap r_l(C)$ and $(t \cap r_l(C)) \cup v$ for at most one $E_{r_j(t)}$ equivalence class of v 's in $\mathcal{R}_1(j)|C/r_l(C)$. So there is an $X \leq C$ such that X separates $s \cap r_l(C)$ and $t \cap r_l(C)$, contradicting that $s \cap r_l(C)$ and $t \cap r_l(C)$ are mixed by C . \square

Claim 4.21. *For all $s, t \in \mathcal{F}|C$, if $f(s) = f(t)$, then $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t)$.*

Proof. Let $s, t \in \mathcal{F}|C$ with $f(s) = f(t)$, and let $m = \max(\text{depth}_C(s), \text{depth}_C(t))$. $f(s) = f(t)$ implies that for all $l \leq m$, C mixes $s \cap r_l(C)$ and $t \cap r_l(C)$. We shall show by induction that for all $l \leq m$, $\varphi(s \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_l(C))$. For $l = 0$, this is clear, so now suppose $l < m$ and $\varphi(s \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_l(C))$. If $s \cap C(l) = t \cap C(l) = \emptyset$, then $\varphi(s \cap r_{l+1}(C)) = \varphi(s \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_{l+1}(C))$. If both $s \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$ and $t \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$, then by Claim 4.18, $\varphi(s \cap r_{l+1}(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_{l+1}(C))$.

Finally, suppose that $s \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$ and $t \cap C(l) = \emptyset$. Let i be such that $s(i) \subseteq C(l)$. If $T_{r_i(s)} \neq T_{\emptyset}$, then $t \cap r_{l+1}(C)$ must be a proper initial segment of t ; otherwise, we would have $\varphi(t) = \varphi(t \cap r_{l+1}(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_l(C)) = \varphi(s \cap r_l(C)) \sqsubseteq \varphi(s)$, contradicting Claim 4.20. Let j be such that $r_j(t) = t \cap r_{l+1}(C)$. Then $j < |t|$. C mixes $r_{j+1}(s) = (s \cap r_l(C)) \cup s(i)$ and $r_{j+1}(t) = (t \cap r_l(C)) \cup t(j)$; so $\varphi_{r_i(s)}(s(i)) = \varphi_{r_j(t)}(t(j))$, by Claim 4.18. But this contradicts the facts that $T_{r_i(s)} \neq T_{\emptyset}$, $s(i) \subseteq C(l)$, and $t(j) \cap C(l) = \emptyset$. It follows that $T_{r_i(s)}$ must be T_{\emptyset} ; hence, $\varphi(s \cap r_{l+1}(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_{l+1}(C))$. Likewise, if $s \cap C(l) = \emptyset$ and $t \cap C(l) \neq \emptyset$, we find that $\varphi(s \cap r_{l+1}(C)) = \varphi(t \cap r_{l+1}(C))$. \square

It remains to show that φ witnesses that R is canonical. By definition, φ is inner, and by Claim 4.20, φ is Nash-Williams. By Claims 4.19 and 4.21, we have that for each $a, b \in \mathcal{F}|C$, $a R b$ if and only if $\varphi(a) = \varphi(b)$. It then follows from Claim 4.18 that φ is Sperner. Thus, it only remains to show that φ is maximal among all

inner Nash-Williams maps φ' on $\mathcal{F}|C$ which also represent the equivalence relation R . Toward this end, we prove the following Lemma.

Lemma 4.22. *Suppose $X \leq C$ and φ' is an inner function on $\mathcal{F}|X$ which represents R . Then there is a $Y \leq X$ such that for each $t \in \mathcal{F}|Y$, for each $i < |t|$, there is a tree $S_{r_i(t)} \subseteq T_{r_i(t)}$ such that the following hold.*

- (1) For each $s \in \mathcal{F}|Y$ for which $s \sqsupset r_i(t)$, $\varphi'(s) \cap s(i) = \pi_{S_{r_i(t)}}(s(i))$.
- (2) $\varphi'(t) = \bigcup \{\pi_{S_{r_i(t)}}(t(i)) : i < |t|\} \subseteq \varphi(t)$.

Thus, φ is \subseteq -maximal among all inner functions φ' on $\mathcal{F}|C$ which represent R .

Proof. Let $X \leq C$ and φ' satisfy the hypotheses. Note that φ' is inner and also represents the equivalence relation R . For each $t \in \mathcal{F}$, $i < |t|$, and $X' \leq X$, since φ' is inner, by the Abstract Nash-Williams Theorem there is an $X'' \leq X'$ such that the following holds: There is a tree $S_{r_i(t)} \in \mathcal{T}(i)$ such that for each $s \in \mathcal{F}$ extending $r_i(t)$ with $s \setminus r_i(t) \in \text{Ext}(X'')$, $\varphi'(s) \cap s(i) = \pi_{S_{r_i(t)}}(s(i))$. By Lemma 4.6, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that for each $t \in \mathcal{F}|Y$ and each $i < |t|$, there is a tree $S_{r_i(t)}$ satisfying (1). Thus, for each $t \in \mathcal{F}|Y$,

$$(4.13) \quad \varphi'(t) = \bigcup \{\pi_{S_{r_i(t)}}(t(i)) : i < |t|\}.$$

Note that each $S_{r_i(t)}$ must be contained within $T_{r_i(t)}$, the tree from Theorem 4.14 associated with $E_{r_i(t)}$ -mixing of immediate extensions of $r_i(t)$. Otherwise, there would be $u, v \in \mathcal{R}_1(i)|Y/r_i(t)$ such that $r_i(t) \cup u$ and $r_i(t) \cup v$ are mixed, yet all extensions of them have different φ' values, which would contradict that φ' induces the same equivalence relation as f . Thus, for each $t \in \mathcal{F}|Y$, $\varphi'(t) \subseteq \varphi(t)$. \square

By Lemma 4.22, R is canonical on $\mathcal{F}|C$, which finishes the proof of the theorem. \square

Remark 4.23. The map φ from Theorem 4.14 has the following property. One can thin to a Z such that

- (*) for each $s \in \mathcal{F}|Z$, there is a $t \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $\varphi(s) = \varphi(t) = s \cap t$.

This is not the case for any smaller inner map φ' , by Lemma 4.22. For suppose φ' is an inner map representing R , φ' satisfies the conclusions of Lemma 4.22 on $\mathcal{F}|Y$, and there is an $s \in \mathcal{F}|Y$ for which $\varphi'(s) \subsetneq \varphi(s)$. Then there is some $i < |s|$ for which the tree $S_{r_i(s)} \subsetneq T_{r_i(s)}$. This implies that $\varphi'(t) \subsetneq \varphi(t)$ for every $t \in \mathcal{F}|Y$ such that $t \sqsupset r_i(s)$. Recall that $\varphi'(t) = \varphi'(s)$ if and only if $\varphi(t) = \varphi(s)$; and in this case, $\varphi(t) \cap \varphi(s) \subseteq t \cap s$. It follows that for any t for which $\varphi'(t) = \varphi'(s)$, $\varphi'(t) \cap \varphi'(s)$ will always be a proper subset of $t \cap s$. Thus, φ is the minimal inner map for which property (*) holds.

It may also be of interest to note that for φ' inner and $s \in \mathcal{F}|Z$ from Lemma 4.22, if $i < |s|$ is maximal such that $T_{r_i(s)} \neq T_{\langle \rangle}$, then i is also maximal such that $S_{r_i(s)} \neq T_{\langle \rangle}$, and moreover, $S_{r_i(s)} = T_{r_i(s)}$.

Example 4.24. Let \mathcal{F} be the analogue of the Shreier barrier for \mathcal{R}_1 . That is, enumerating the elements of $\mathcal{R}_1(0)$ as $\{a_n : n < \omega\}$, \mathcal{F}_{a_n} , the collection of all $t \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $t(0) = a_n$, is isomorphic to \mathcal{AR}_n . Let R be the equivalence relation on \mathcal{F} , where $s R t$ if and only if $|t| = |s|$ and $t(|t| - 1) = s(|s| - 1)$. Then the map φ from Theorem 4.14 for R has the property that $\varphi(t) \cap t(0) = t(0)$ for all $t \in \mathcal{F}$.

The following map φ' is inner Nash-Williams and also represents the equivalence relation R. Let $\varphi'(t) = t(|t| - 1)$, for each t in \mathcal{F} . Then $\varphi'(t) \subsetneq \varphi(t)$ for all $t \in \mathcal{F}$. However, φ' does not satisfy the property (*).

We now prove Theorem 4.3.

Proof. (Theorem 4.3). Let $1 \leq n < \omega$ and R be an equivalence relation on \mathcal{AR}_n . Let $f : \mathcal{AR}_n \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be any function which induces the equivalence relation R. Let $C \leq A$ be obtained from Theorem 4.14. Then for each $s \in \mathcal{AR}_n|C$, there is a sequence $\langle T_{r_i(s)} : i < n \rangle$ of trees, where each $T_{r_i(s)} \in \mathcal{T}(i)$, satisfying the following. For each $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}_n|C$, $f(s) = f(t)$ if and only if $\bigcup_{i < n} \pi_{T_{r_i(s)}}(s(i)) = \bigcup_{i < n} \pi_{T_{r_i(t)}}(t(i))$. We shall apply the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem to obtain a $D \leq C$ such that for all $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}_n|D$ and all $i < n$, $T_{r_i(s)} = T_{r_i(t)}$. By Theorem 4.14, for all $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}_n|C$, $T_{r_0(s)} = T_{r_0(t)}$, so let $X_0 = C$ and $T(0) = T_{r_0(s)}$ for any (all) $s \in \mathcal{AR}_n|C$. Given $i < n - 1$, X_i , and $T(i)$, then for each $T \in \mathcal{T}(i + 1)$, define

$$(4.14) \quad \mathcal{X}_T = \{X \leq C : T_{r_{i+1}(X)} = T\}.$$

The open sets \mathcal{X}_T , $T \in \mathcal{T}(i + 1)$, cover $[\emptyset, C]$, so there is some $T(i + 1) \in \mathcal{T}(i + 1)$ and some $X_{i+1} \leq X_i$ such that $[\emptyset, X_{i+1}] \subseteq \mathcal{X}_{T(i+1)}$.

Let $D = X_{n-1}$. Then for all $s, t \in \mathcal{AR}_n|D$,

$$(4.15) \quad \begin{aligned} f(s) = f(t) &\Leftrightarrow \varphi(s) = \varphi(t) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall i < n, \pi_{T_{r_i(s)}}(s(i)) = \pi_{T_{r_i(t)}}(t(i)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall i < n, \pi_{T(i)}(s(i)) = \pi_{T(i)}(t(i)) \\ &\Leftrightarrow \forall i < n, s(i) E_{T(i)} t(i). \end{aligned}$$

Thus, the equivalence relation induced by f is canonical on $\mathcal{AR}_n|D$. \square

Corollary 4.25. *Let $A \in \mathcal{R}_1$, $1 \leq n < \omega$, and E be an equivalence relation on $\mathcal{R}_1(n)|A$. Then there is a $C \leq A$ and a tree $T \in \mathcal{T}(n)$ such that for all $a, b \in \mathcal{R}_1(n)|C$,*

$$(4.16) \quad a E b \Leftrightarrow \pi_T(a) = \pi_T(b).$$

5. THE TUKEY ORDERING BELOW \mathcal{U}_1 IN TERMS OF THE RUDIN-KEISLER ORDERING

The canonization theorem from the previous section will now be applied to characterize all ultrafilters which are Tukey reducible to \mathcal{U}_1 . Every topological Ramsey space has its own notion of Ramsey and selective ultrafilters (see [15]). We strengthen the definition of Ramsey ultrafilter from [15] to (2) below.

Definition 5.1. (1) We shall say that a subset $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1$ satisfies the *Abstract Nash-Williams Theorem* if and only if for each family $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}$ and partition $\mathcal{G} = \mathcal{G}_0 \cup \mathcal{G}_1$, there is a $C \in \mathcal{C}$ and an $i \in 2$ such that $\mathcal{G}_i|C = \emptyset$.

(2) For each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, $[X]$ denotes the collection of maximal nodes in X .

(3) We say that a set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1$ generates an ultrafilter \mathcal{U} if and only if the base set for \mathcal{U} is $[\mathbb{T}]$ and \mathcal{U} is generated by $\{[X] : X \in \mathcal{C}\}$.

(4) An ultrafilter on the base set $[\mathbb{T}]$ is called *Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1* if and only if it is generated by some set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1$ satisfying the Abstract Nash-Williams Theorem.

- (5) An ultrafilter on base set $[\mathbb{T}]$ is *selective for \mathcal{R}_1* if and only if it is generated by a set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1$ such that for each decreasing sequence $X_0 \geq X_1 \geq \dots$ of members of \mathcal{C} , there is another $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that for each $n < \omega$, $X \leq X_n/r_n(X_n)$.

Ultrafilters which are Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 exist, assuming CH or MA, or forcing with (\mathcal{R}_1, \leq^*) . Since \mathcal{R}_1 is isomorphic to a dense subset of Laflamme's forcing \mathbb{P}_1 in [14], any ultrafilter \mathcal{U}_1 forced by (\mathcal{R}_1, \leq^*) is isomorphic to an ultrafilter under the same name forced by $(\mathbb{P}_1, \leq_{\mathbb{P}_1}^*)$.

The following facts are straightforward. (2) is a consequence of Lemma 3.8 in [15]. We shall say that $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}$ is a *front on a set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1$* if \mathcal{F} is Nash-Williams, and for each $X \in \mathcal{C}$, there is an $a \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $a \sqsubset X$.

Fact 5.2. (1) *If \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 generated by a set $\mathcal{C} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1$, then for each front \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{C} and each $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$, there is a $U \in \mathcal{C}$ such that either $\mathcal{F}|U \subseteq \mathcal{G}$, or else $\mathcal{F}|U \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$.*

- (2) *Any ultrafilter Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 is also selective for \mathcal{R}_1 .*

We now fix the following notation for the rest of this section.

Notation. Let \mathcal{U}_1 denote any ultrafilter on base set $[\mathbb{T}]$ generated by a set \mathcal{C} which is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 and such that for any front \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{R}_1 and any equivalence relation R on \mathcal{F} , there is a $U \in \mathcal{C}$ such that R is canonical on $\mathcal{F}|U$.

Henceforth, we identify X and $[X]$ for each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$. Since this bijective correspondence is unambiguous, we shall refer to \mathcal{U}_1 as an ultrafilter on \mathcal{R}_1 . Let \mathcal{C} denote $\mathcal{U}_1 \cap \mathcal{R}_1$; (technically, $\mathcal{C} = \{X \in \mathcal{R}_1 : [X] \in \mathcal{U}_1\}$). Then \mathcal{C} is cofinal in \mathcal{U}_1 . For any front \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{C} and any $X \in \mathcal{C}$, recall that $\mathcal{F}|X$ denotes $\{a \in \mathcal{F} : a \leq_{\text{fin}} X\}$. Let

$$(5.1) \quad \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} = \{\mathcal{F}|X : X \in \mathcal{C}\}.$$

Fact 5.3. *Let \mathcal{B} be any cofinal subset of \mathcal{C} , and let $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}$ be any front on \mathcal{B} . Then $\mathcal{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$ generates an ultrafilter on \mathcal{F} .*

Proof. For every pair $X, Y \in \mathcal{B}$, there is a $Z \in \mathcal{B}$ such that $Z \leq X, Y$. Thus, $\mathcal{F}|Z \subseteq \mathcal{F}|X \cap \mathcal{F}|Y$. Hence, $\mathcal{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$ has the finite intersection property.

Let $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{F}$ and $X \in \mathcal{B}$. Since \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is a $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $Y \leq X$ and either $\mathcal{F}|Y \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ or else $\mathcal{F}|Y \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$. Since \mathcal{B} is cofinal in \mathcal{C} , there is a $Z \in \mathcal{B}$ with $Z \leq Y$ such that either $\mathcal{F}|Z \subseteq \mathcal{G}$ or else $\mathcal{F}|Z \cap \mathcal{G} = \emptyset$. In the first case, $\mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$, and in the second case, $\mathcal{F} \setminus \mathcal{G} \in \mathcal{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$. Hence, $\mathcal{B} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$ generates an ultrafilter on \mathcal{F} . \square

Fact 5.4. *Suppose \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} are proper ultrafilters on the same countable base set, and for each $V \in \mathcal{V}$ there is a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $U \subseteq V$. Then $\mathcal{U} = \mathcal{V}$.*

Proof. Without loss of generality, suppose the base set of \mathcal{U} and \mathcal{V} is ω . Suppose that there is a $U \in \mathcal{U} \setminus \mathcal{V}$. Then $\omega \setminus U \in \mathcal{V}$. By hypothesis, there is a $U' \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $U' \subseteq \omega \setminus U$; contradiction to \mathcal{U} being a proper filter. If there is a $V \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \mathcal{U}$, then by hypothesis, there is a $U \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $U \subseteq V$. But $\omega \setminus V \in \mathcal{U}$, contradicting that \mathcal{U} is a proper filter. Thus, the fact holds. \square

Recall that by Theorem 2.2, every Tukey reduction from a p-point to another ultrafilter is witnessed by a continuous cofinal map. The proof of Theorem 2.2 actually gives more. The continuous monotone cofinal map $g : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ has

the additional properties: There is a function $\hat{g} : 2^{<\omega} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ such that, for any $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, identifying $X \cap k$ with its characteristic function with domain k , we have

- (1) For each $k \in \mathbb{N}$ and each $s \in 2^k$, $\hat{g}(s) \subseteq k$;
- (2) $s \sqsubseteq t \in 2^{<\omega}$ implies $\hat{g}(s) \sqsubseteq \hat{g}(t)$;
- (3) For each $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, $g(X) = \bigcup_{k < \omega} \hat{g}(X \cap k)$; and
- (4) For each $X \subseteq \mathbb{N}$ and $k \in \mathbb{N}$, $g(X) \cap k = \hat{g}(X \cap k)$;
- (5) \hat{g} is monotonic; that is, if $k \leq m \in \mathbb{N}$, $s \in 2^k$, and $t \in 2^m$ are such that s and t are characteristic functions for sets $x, y \subseteq \mathbb{N}$, respectively, with $x \subseteq y$, then, $\hat{g}(s) \subseteq \hat{g}(t)$.

Proposition 5.5. *Suppose \mathcal{V} is a nonprincipal ultrafilter (without loss of generality on \mathbb{N}) such that $\mathcal{U}_1 \geq_T \mathcal{V}$. Then there is a front \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{C} and a function $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ such that $\mathcal{V} = f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$.*

Proof. By Theorem 2.2, there is a continuous monotone cofinal map $g : \mathcal{U}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ which is given by a monotone function $\hat{g} : 2^{<\omega} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$. Define $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{AR}$ to consist of all $r_n(X)$ such that $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and n is minimal such that $\hat{g}(r_n(X)) \neq \emptyset$. Then \mathcal{F} forms a front on \mathcal{C} . By Fact 5.3, $\mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$ generates an ultrafilter on the front \mathcal{F} as a base set. Define $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ by $f(a) = \min(\hat{g}(a))$, for $a \in \mathcal{F}$. Note that $f(a) = \min(g(X))$ for any $X \in \mathcal{C}$ for which $a \sqsubset X$. For each $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $f(\mathcal{F}|X) = \{f(a) : a \in \mathcal{F}|X\}$. Since $\mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F}$ generates an ultrafilter, its Rudin-Keisler image under f , $f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$, is an ultrafilter on \mathbb{N} .

Claim 5.6. *If \mathcal{V} is nonprincipal, then $f(\mathcal{F}|X)$ is infinite, for each $X \in \mathcal{C}$. Hence, $f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$ is a nonprincipal ultrafilter.*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{V} is non-principle. Since \mathcal{C} is a cofinal subset of \mathcal{U}_1 and the g -image of \mathcal{C} is cofinal in \mathcal{V} , we have that \mathcal{V} equals the filter generated by the g -image of \mathcal{C} . It follows that for all $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and k , $g(X) \setminus k$ is also in \mathcal{V} . Therefore, there is a $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $g(Y) \subseteq g(X) \setminus k$. Hence, for n such that $r_n(Y) \in \mathcal{F}$, we have that $f(r_n(Y)) = \min(g(Y)) \geq k$. Since $\mathcal{F}|X$ contains $r_n(Y)$ for each $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $Y \leq X$, it follows that f takes on infinitely many values on $\mathcal{F}|X$, so $f(\mathcal{F}|X)$ must be infinite. Moreover, for each k , there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $k \leq \min(g(X))$; so $k \cap f(\mathcal{F}|X) = \emptyset$. Therefore, the ultrafilter generated by $f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$ contains the Fréchet filter. Thus, $f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$ is a nonprincipal ultrafilter. \square

If \mathcal{V} is nonprincipal, then by Claim 5.6, $f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$ is a nonprincipal ultrafilter. Note that for each $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $f(\mathcal{F}|X) \subseteq g(X)$. Since both \mathcal{V} and $f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$ are nonprincipal ultrafilters, they must be equal, by Fact 5.4. In fact, the upwards closure of $\{f(\mathcal{F}|X) : X \in \mathcal{C}\}$ is exactly \mathcal{V} . \square

There is a Rudin-Keisler increasing chain of ultrafilters associated with the space \mathcal{R}_1 , for which we now fix some notation.

Notation. Recall that $\mathcal{R}_1(n)|X$ denotes the collection $\{Y(n) : Y \leq X\}$.

- (1) For each $n < \omega$, define $\mathcal{U}_1|\mathcal{R}_1(n)$ to be the filter on the base $\mathcal{R}_1(n)$ generated by the sets $\mathcal{R}_1(n)|X$, $X \in \mathcal{C}$. To make notation more concise, let \mathcal{Y}_{n+1} denote $\mathcal{U}_1|\mathcal{R}_1(n)$.
- (2) Define $\mathcal{U}_0 = \pi_{T_{(0)}}(\mathcal{U}_1)$, and let $\mathcal{Y}_0 = \pi_{T_{(0)}}(\mathcal{Y}_1)$.

The subtle difference between \mathcal{U}_0 and \mathcal{Y}_0 is that \mathcal{U}_0 has as its base the set $\{\langle n \rangle : n < \omega\}$, whereas the base for \mathcal{Y}_0 is $\{\{\langle \rangle, \langle n \rangle\} : n < \omega\}$. Likewise, the base

for \mathcal{U}_1 is $[\mathbb{T}]$, whereas the base for \mathcal{Y}_1 is $\mathcal{R}_1(0)$. We point out the following fact, as it clarifies the relationships between the ultrafilters $\mathcal{U}_0, \mathcal{U}_1$, and the $\mathcal{Y}_n, n < \omega$.

- Fact 5.7.** (1) \mathcal{U}_0 is the ultrafilter generated by the sets $\{\langle j \rangle : \langle j \rangle \in X\}, X \in \mathcal{C}$.
(2) $\mathcal{U}_0 \cong \mathcal{Y}_0$. Moreover, $\pi_{T_{(0)}}(\mathcal{Y}_n) = \mathcal{Y}_0$, for any $n < \omega$.
(3) $\mathcal{U}_1 \cong \mathcal{Y}_1$.
(4) For any $m < n$ and $T \in \mathcal{T}(n)$ such that $T \cong \tilde{T}(m)$, $\pi_T(\mathcal{Y}_n) = \mathcal{Y}_m$.

- Proposition 5.8.** (1) \mathcal{U}_0 is a Ramsey ultrafilter.
(2) \mathcal{U}_1 is a weakly Ramsey ultrafilter which is not Ramsey, and which satisfies the $(1, k)$ Ramsey partition property for each $k \geq 1$.
(3) For each $n \geq 2$, \mathcal{Y}_n is an ultrafilter, and moreover is a rapid p -point.
(4) $\mathcal{U}_0 <_{RK} \mathcal{U}_1 <_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_2 <_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_3 <_{RK} \dots$.
(5) For each $n \geq 1$, $\mathcal{Y}_n \equiv_T \mathcal{U}_1$.

Proof. Since \mathcal{R}_1 is dense in Laflamme's forcing \mathbb{P}_1 , (1) and (2) follow from Theorem 2.5.

(3) Let $n \geq 2$. It is clear that \mathcal{Y}_n is a filter. Let V be any subset of $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)$, and let $\mathcal{H} = \{a \in \mathcal{AR}_n : a(n-1) \in V\}$. Since \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that either $\mathcal{AR}_n|X \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ or else $\mathcal{AR}_n|X \cap \mathcal{H} = \emptyset$. In the first case, $V \in \mathcal{Y}_n$ and in the second case, $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1) \setminus V \in \mathcal{Y}_n$. Thus, \mathcal{Y}_n is an ultrafilter.

Suppose $U_0 \supseteq U_1 \supseteq \dots$ is a decreasing sequence of elements of \mathcal{Y}_n . For each $k < \omega$, there is some $X_k \in \mathcal{R}_1$ for which $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|X_k \subseteq U_k$. We may take $(X_k)_{k < \omega}$ to be a \leq -decreasing sequence. Since \mathcal{U}_1 is selective for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $X/r_k(X) \leq X_k$, for each $k < \omega$. Then $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|X \subseteq^* \mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|X_k$, for each $k < \omega$. Thus, \mathcal{Y}_n is a p -point.

To show that \mathcal{Y}_n is rapid, let $h : \omega \rightarrow \omega$ be a strictly increasing function. Linearly order $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)$ so that all members of $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|\mathbb{T}(k)$ appear before all members of $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|\mathbb{T}(k+1)$ for all $k \geq n-1$. For any tree u , let $\min(\pi_{T_{(0)}}(u))$ denote the smallest l such that $\langle l \rangle \in \pi_{T_{(0)}}(u)$. For each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that $\min(\pi_{T_{(0)}}(Y(n-1))) > h(1)$, $\min(\pi_{T_{(0)}}(Y(n))) > h(1 + |\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|\mathbb{T}(n)|)$, and in general, for $k > n$,

$$(5.2) \quad \min(\pi_{T_{(0)}}(Y(k))) > h(\sum_{n \leq i \leq k} |\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|\mathbb{T}(i)|).$$

Since \mathcal{U}_1 is selective for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is a $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ with this property, which yields that \mathcal{Y}_n is rapid.

(4) First, $\mathcal{Y}_0 \cong \mathcal{U}_0 \leq_{RK} \mathcal{U}_1 \cong \mathcal{Y}_1$. Now suppose $1 \leq n < \omega$. $\mathcal{Y}_n \leq_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_{n+1}$ is witnessed by the map $\pi_{\tilde{T}(n-1)} : \mathcal{R}_1(n) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1(n-1)$, since $\pi_{\tilde{T}(n-1)}(\mathcal{Y}_{n+1}) = \mathcal{Y}_n$. Next we show that the only Rudin-Keisler predecessors of \mathcal{Y}_n are isomorphic to \mathcal{Y}_k for some $k \leq n$, and that $\mathcal{Y}_{n+1} \not\leq_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_n$. Let $\theta : \mathcal{R}_1(n-1) \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ be any function. By the Corollary 4.25 to the Canonization Theorem and \mathcal{U}_1 being Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and a subtree $T \subseteq \tilde{T}(n-1)$ such that for all $Y, Z \in \mathcal{C}|X$, $\theta(Y(n-1)) = \theta(Z(n-1))$ iff $Y(n-1) E_T Z(n-1)$. It follows that $\theta(\mathcal{Y}_n)$ is isomorphic to \mathcal{Y}_k for some $k \leq n$.

Similarly, if we let $\theta : \mathcal{R}_1(n-1) \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1(n)$ be any function, by the Canonization Theorem and \mathcal{U}_1 being Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and a subtree $T \subseteq \tilde{T}(n-1)$ such that for all $Y, Z \in \mathcal{C}|X$, $\theta(Y(n-1)) = \theta(Z(n-1))$ iff $Y(n-1) E_T Z(n-1)$. It follows that $\theta(\mathcal{Y}_n) \neq \mathcal{Y}_{n+1}$.

(5) Let $n > 1$. Define a map $g : \mathcal{Y}_n|\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ by $g(\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|X) = X$, for each $X \in \mathcal{C}$. g is well-defined, since from the set $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|X$ one can unambiguously

reconstruct X . Thus, g is a monotone cofinal map from a cofinal subset of \mathcal{Y}_n into a cofinal subset of \mathcal{U}_1 , so g witnesses that $\mathcal{U}_1 \leq_T \mathcal{Y}_n$. On the other hand, \mathcal{Y}_n is generated by the image of the monotone cofinal map $g : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|\mathcal{C}$ defined by $g(X) = \mathcal{R}_1(n-1)|X$. Thus, $\mathcal{Y}_n \leq_T \mathcal{U}_1$. Therefore, $\mathcal{Y}_n \equiv_T \mathcal{U}_1$. \square

Remark 5.9. In fact, (4) in the above theorem will be strengthened: It will follow from Theorem 5.10 that, for each $n < \omega$, the only nonprincipal ultrafilters Rudin-Keisler reducible to \mathcal{Y}_n are those which are isomorphic to \mathcal{Y}_k for some $k \leq n$. Thus, the ultrafilters $\mathcal{U}_0 <_{RK} \mathcal{U}_1 <_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_2 <_{RK} \dots$ form a maximal chain of isomorphism types among all nonprincipal ultrafilters with Tukey type less than or equal to the Tukey type of \mathcal{U}_1 .

Theorem 5.10. *Suppose \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 and \mathcal{V} is a nonprincipal ultrafilter and $\mathcal{U}_1 \geq_T \mathcal{V}$. Then \mathcal{V} is isomorphic to an ultrafilter of $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -trees, where $\hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$ is a well-founded tree, $\vec{\mathcal{W}} = (\mathcal{W}_s : s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S})$, and each \mathcal{W}_s is exactly one of the \mathcal{Y}_n , $n < \omega$.*

Proof. The proof is structured as follows. We will show there is a front \mathcal{F} on \mathcal{C} , a function $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$, and a $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that, letting $\mathcal{S} = \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|C\}$, the following hold.

- (1) The equivalence relation induced by f on $\mathcal{F}|C$ is canonical.
- (2) $\mathcal{V} = f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$.
- (3) \mathcal{W} , the filter on base set \mathcal{S} generated by $\varphi(\mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F})$, is an ultrafilter, and $\mathcal{W} \cong \mathcal{V}$.
- (4) $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$, the set of all initial segments of elements of \mathcal{S} , forms a tree with no infinite branches.
- (5) \mathcal{W} is the ultrafilter on \mathcal{S} generated by the $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -trees, where $\vec{\mathcal{W}} = (\mathcal{W}_s : s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S})$, and for each $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, the ultrafilter \mathcal{W}_s equals \mathcal{Y}_n for some $n < \omega$.

Since \mathcal{U}_1 is a p-point, by Theorem 2.2 there is a continuous monotone cofinal map $g : \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{T}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\mathbb{N})$ such that $g : \mathcal{U}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{V}$ is a cofinal map. Moreover, $g \upharpoonright \mathcal{R}_1$ is produced by a map $\hat{g} : \mathcal{AR} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(\omega)$ of the sort discussed just below Theorem 2.2. Let \mathcal{F} consist of all $r_n(Y)$ such that $Y \in \mathcal{R}_1$ and n is minimal such that $\hat{g}(r_n(Y)) \neq \emptyset$. By the properties of \hat{g} , $\min(\hat{g}(r_n(Y))) = \min(g(Y))$. By its definition, \mathcal{F} is a front on \mathcal{R}_1 , hence is a front on \mathcal{C} . Define a new function $f : \mathcal{F} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ by $f(b) = \min(\hat{g}(b))$, for each $b \in \mathcal{F}$. By Theorem 4.14, for each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that the map $f \upharpoonright (\mathcal{F}|Y)$ is canonical.

There is a $C \in \mathcal{C}$ such that the equivalence relation induced by $f \upharpoonright (\mathcal{F}|C)$ is canonical. For by the construction of \mathcal{U}_1 , given any front \mathcal{F}' and any equivalence relation R' on \mathcal{F}' , there is a $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ such that R' is canonical on $\mathcal{F}'|Z$. By Proposition 5.5, $\mathcal{V} = f(\langle \mathcal{C} \upharpoonright \mathcal{F} \rangle)$. If $\mathcal{F} = \{\emptyset\}$, then \mathcal{V} is a principal ultrafilter, so we may assume that $\mathcal{F} \neq \{\emptyset\}$.

From now on we abuse notation and let \mathcal{F} denote $\mathcal{F}|C$ and \mathcal{C} denote $\mathcal{C}|C$. Let $\mathcal{S} = \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}\}$. Define \mathcal{W} to be the filter on base set \mathcal{S} generated by the sets $\{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|X\}$, $X \in \mathcal{C}$. For $X \in \mathcal{C}$, let $\mathcal{S}|X$ denote $\{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|X\}$.

Claim 5.11. *\mathcal{W} is an ultrafilter.*

Proof. Given $X, Y \in \mathcal{C}$, there is a $Z \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $Z \leq X, Y$; so $\{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|Z\} \subseteq \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|X\} \cap \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|Y\}$. Thus, \mathcal{W} is a filter.

Let $S \subseteq \mathcal{S}$ and $X \in \mathcal{C}$ be given. Let $\mathcal{H} = \{t \in \mathcal{F} : \varphi(t) \in S\}$. Since \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , \mathcal{C} contains a Y such that either $\mathcal{F}|Y \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ or else $\mathcal{F}|Y \cap \mathcal{H} = \emptyset$. In the first

case, $\mathcal{S}|Y := \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|Y\} \subseteq S$; so $S \in \mathcal{W}$. In the second case, $\mathcal{S}|Y \cap S = \emptyset$; hence $S \setminus \mathcal{S}$ is in \mathcal{W} . Therefore, \mathcal{W} is an ultrafilter. \square

Claim 5.12. \mathcal{W} is isomorphic to \mathcal{V} .

Proof. Define $\theta : \mathcal{S} \rightarrow \omega$ by $\theta(\varphi(t)) = f(t)$, for each $t \in \mathcal{F}$. Since f is canonical on \mathcal{F} , for all $t, t' \in \mathcal{F}$, $\varphi(t) = \varphi(t')$ if and only if $f(t) = f(t')$. Thus, θ is well-defined. Moreover, whenever $\theta(\varphi(t)) = \theta(\varphi(t'))$, then $f(t) = f(t')$, which implies $\varphi(t) = \varphi(t')$; so θ is 1-1.

For each $W \in \mathcal{W}$, there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $\mathcal{S}|X \subseteq W$. Then $\theta(W) \supseteq \theta(\mathcal{S}|X) = f(\mathcal{F}|X) \in \mathcal{V}$. So the image of \mathcal{W} under θ is contained in \mathcal{V} . Further, the image of \mathcal{W} under θ is cofinal in \mathcal{V} . For letting $V \in \mathcal{V}$, there is an $X \in \mathcal{C}$ such that $f(\mathcal{F}|X) \subseteq V$. Then $\mathcal{S}|X = \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|X\} \subseteq V \in \mathcal{V}$, and moreover, $\mathcal{S}|X \subseteq V$. Thus, $\theta(\mathcal{W}) = \mathcal{V}$. \square

Let $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ denote the collection of all initial segments of elements of \mathcal{S} . Precisely, let $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ be the collection of all $\varphi(t) \cap r_i(t)$ such that $t \in \mathcal{F}$, $i \leq |t|$, and if $i < |t|$ then $T_{r_i(t)} \neq T_\emptyset$. $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$ forms a tree under the end-extension ordering.

Recall that for $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, for all $t, t' \in \mathcal{F}$, if $j < |t|$ is maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = s$ and j' is maximal such that $\varphi(r_{j'}(t')) = s$, then $T_{r_j(t)}$ is isomorphic to $T_{r_{j'}(t')}$, and these are both not T_\emptyset . Define \mathcal{W}_s to be the filter generated by the sets $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X/t\}$, for all $t \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $s \sqsubseteq \varphi(t)$ and $j < |t|$ maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = s$, and all $X \in \mathcal{C}$. Note that if $T_{r_j(t)} = T_\emptyset$, then the base set for \mathcal{W}_s is $\{\langle \cdot \rangle, \langle k \rangle : k < \omega\}$; and if $T_{r_j(t)} = T_I$, where $0 < |I| = n$, then the base set for \mathcal{W}_s is $\mathcal{R}_1(n-1)$.

Claim 5.13. For each $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, \mathcal{W}_s is an ultrafilter which is generated by the collection of $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X\}$, $X \in \mathcal{C}$, for any (all) $t \in \mathcal{F}$ and $j < |t|$ maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = s$.

Proof. Let $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$. First we check that \mathcal{W}_s is a nonprincipal filter. Suppose $t, t' \in \mathcal{F}$ and j, j' are maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = \varphi(r_{j'}(t')) = s$. Let $X \in \mathcal{C}$ and let $S = \{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X/t\}$ and $S' = \{\varphi_{r_{j'}(t')}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j')|X/t'\}$. We claim that $S \cap S' \neq \emptyset$. Let

$$(5.3) \quad \mathcal{H} = \{a \in \mathcal{AR}_{j+1} : \exists v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j')|X/(t, t') (\varphi_{r_j(t)}(a(j)) = \varphi_{r_{j'}(t')}(v))\}.$$

Since \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is a $Y \leq X$ in \mathcal{C} for which either $\mathcal{AR}_{j+1}|Y \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ or else $\mathcal{AR}_{j+1}|Y \cap \mathcal{H} = \emptyset$. The second case cannot happen, since for any $Y \leq X$, there are $u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Y$ and $v \in \mathcal{R}_1(j')|Y$ for which $\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) = \varphi_{r_{j'}(t')}(v)$. Thus, $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Y/t\} \subseteq S'$. Therefore, \mathcal{W}_s is a nonprincipal filter. Moreover, for any $t \in \mathcal{F}$ and $j < |t|$ with j maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = s$, the collection of sets $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X/t\}$, $X \in \mathcal{C}$ generates \mathcal{W}_s . Fix one such $r_j(t)$.

Toward showing that \mathcal{W}_s is an ultrafilter, let W be any subset of the base for \mathcal{W} . Let $\mathcal{H} = \{a \in \mathcal{AR}_{j+1} : \varphi_{r_j(t)}(a(j)) \in W\}$. Since \mathcal{U}_1 is Ramsey for \mathcal{R}_1 , there is a $Y \in \mathcal{C}$ such that either $\mathcal{AR}_{j+1}|Y \subseteq \mathcal{H}$ or else $\mathcal{AR}_{j+1}|Y \cap \mathcal{H} = \emptyset$. In the first case, $\{\varphi_{t \upharpoonright j}(Z(j)) : Z \leq Y\} \subseteq W$. In the second case, $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(Z(j)) : Z \leq Y\} \cap W = \emptyset$. Since $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|Y\} = \{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(Z(j)) : Z \leq Y\}$, \mathcal{W}_s is an ultrafilter. \square

Claim 5.14. Let $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$. Then \mathcal{W}_s is isomorphic to \mathcal{Y}_n for some $n < \omega$.

Proof. Fix $t \in \mathcal{F}$ and $j < |t|$ with j maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = s$. Suppose $T_{r_j(t)} = T_{(0)}$. Then for each $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X\} = \pi_{T_{(0)}}(\mathcal{R}_1(j)|X) \in \mathcal{Y}_0$. Since \mathcal{W}_s is a nonprincipal ultrafilter, \mathcal{W}_s must equal \mathcal{Y}_0 , by Fact 5.4. If $T_{r_j(t)} = T_I$ and $n = |I| \geq 1$, then for each $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $\{\varphi_{r_j(t)}(u) : u \in \mathcal{R}_1(j)|X\} \subseteq \mathcal{R}_1(n)|X \in \mathcal{Y}_n$. Thus, by Fact 5.4, \mathcal{W}_s must equal \mathcal{Y}_n . \square

Claim 5.15. \mathcal{W} is the ultrafilter of $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -trees, where $\vec{\mathcal{W}} = (\mathcal{W}_s : s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S})$.

Proof. Given a tree $\hat{S} \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{S}}$, let $[\hat{S}]$ denote the set of cofinal branches through \hat{S} . Let

$$(5.4) \quad [\vec{\mathcal{W}}] = \{[\hat{S}] : \hat{S} \subseteq \hat{\mathcal{S}} \text{ is a } \vec{\mathcal{W}}\text{-tree}\}.$$

We shall show that $\mathcal{W} = [\vec{\mathcal{W}}]$.

Let $X \in \mathcal{C}$, $S = \{\varphi(t) : t \in \mathcal{F}|X\}$, and \hat{S} denote the collection of all initial segments of elements of S . Then $S = [\hat{S}]$. \hat{S} is a $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -tree: For each $s \in \hat{S} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, the set of immediate extensions of s in \hat{S} is the set of all $\varphi_{r_j(t)}(t(j))$ such that $t \in \mathcal{F}|X$, $s \sqsubset \varphi(t)$, and $j < |t|$ is maximal such that $\varphi(r_j(t)) = s$. This set is an element of \mathcal{W}_s . Further, the set of $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -trees forms a filter on $\hat{\mathcal{S}}$. Hence, $[\vec{\mathcal{W}}]$ is a nonprincipal filter which contains a cofinal subset of \mathcal{W} ; thus they are equal. \square

Thus, by Claims 5.12 - 5.15, \mathcal{V} is isomorphic to the ultrafilter \mathcal{W} on base set \mathcal{S} generated by the $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -trees, where for each $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, \mathcal{W}_s is exactly \mathcal{Y}_n for some $n < \omega$. \square

Remark 5.16. Like every topological Ramsey space, there is the usual notion of a uniform front on \mathcal{R}_1 . It is routine to show, by induction on rank, that for each $X \in \mathcal{R}_1$ and each front \mathcal{F} on $[\emptyset, X]$, there is a $Y \leq X$ such that $\mathcal{F}|Y$ is uniform. Thus, Theorem 5.10 in fact yields that every ultrafilter $\mathcal{V} \leq_T \mathcal{U}_1$ is isomorphic to some countable iteration of Fubini products of ultrafilters from among \mathcal{Y}_n , $n < \omega$.

Example 5.17 (Rudin-Keisler Structure within the Tukey Type of \mathcal{U}_1). By Theorem 5.10, the Tukey type of \mathcal{U}_1 consists exactly of all isomorphism types of ultrafilters \mathcal{V} Tukey equivalent to \mathcal{U}_1 which are countable iterations of Fubini products of

the rapid p-points \mathcal{Y}_n , $n < \omega$. In particular, $[\mathcal{U}_1]_T$ contains a Rudin-Keisler strictly increasing chain of order type ω_1 , as evidenced by the countably iterated Fubini powers of \mathcal{U}_1 . It also contains the Rudin-Keisler strictly increasing chain of rapid p-points of order type ω : $\mathcal{U}_1 <_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_2 <_{RK} \mathcal{Y}_3 <_{RK} \dots$. In fact, the classes $[\mathcal{Y}_n]_{RK}$, $1 \leq n < \omega$, are exactly the collection of all the Rudin-Keisler types of p-points within $[\mathcal{U}_1]_T$.

Perhaps more surprising is that the Tukey type of \mathcal{U}_1 contains ultrafilters which are Rudin-Keisler incomparable. For example, it follows by arguments using the Abstract Ellentuck Theorem that $\mathcal{U}_1 \cdot \mathcal{U}_1$ and \mathcal{Y}_2 are Rudin-Keisler incomparable. Furthermore, for any $k < l < m < n$, the ultrafilters $\mathcal{Y}_k \cdot \mathcal{Y}_n$ and $\mathcal{Y}_l \cdot \mathcal{Y}_m$ are Rudin-Keisler incomparable.

From Theorem 5.10, we obtain the analogue of Laflamme's result for the Rudin-Keisler ordering now in the context of Tukey types.

Theorem 5.18. *If $\mathcal{V} \leq_T \mathcal{U}_1$, then one of the following must hold:*

- (1) $\mathcal{V} \equiv_T \mathcal{U}_1$; or

- (2) $\mathcal{V} \equiv_T \mathcal{U}_0$; or
 (3) \mathcal{V} is a principal ultrafilter.

Proof. Let \mathcal{V} be a nonprincipal ultrafilter such that $\mathcal{V} \leq_T \mathcal{U}_1$. Theorem 5.10 implies that \mathcal{V} is isomorphic, and hence Tukey equivalent, to the ultrafilter on \mathcal{S} generated by the $\vec{\mathcal{W}}$ -trees, where for each $s \in \hat{\mathcal{S}} \setminus \mathcal{S}$, the ultrafilter \mathcal{W}_s is $\mathcal{Y}_{n(s)}$ for some $n(s) < \omega$. If all $n(s) = 0$, then \mathcal{V} is Tukey equivalent to \mathcal{U}_0 . Otherwise, for some s , $n(s) > 0$. In this case, Proposition 5.8 and induction on the lexicographical rank of \mathcal{F} imply that \mathcal{V} is Tukey equivalent to \mathcal{U}_1 . \square

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