Contents

§9 Extender origins

Atomic (i.e. un-inflated) extenders. Every extender in the system has a unique atomic origin. If E and F are used on the same branch of some $\mathcal{W}_i^*$ or $\mathcal{V}_i^*$, then they have distinct atomic origins.

§10 The general limit step.

Definition of $\hat{\mathcal{W}}_\lambda$ and $\hat{\mathcal{V}}_\lambda$ for λ a limit, via the completion stages $\hat{\mathcal{W}}_{\lambda,\eta}$ and $\hat{\mathcal{V}}_{\lambda,\eta}$. Lemma 10.6: if $\lambda < \omega_1$, then $lh(\hat{\mathcal{W}}_\lambda)$ and $lh(\hat{\mathcal{V}}_\lambda)$ are $< \omega_1$.

§11. The termination proof.

Proof that there is an $\alpha < \omega_1$ such that $(\mathcal{W}_\alpha^*, \mathcal{V}_\alpha^*)$ is a successful slow comparison.