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7.2 Open graph axiom 8 Ideal Dichotomies; 8.1 Small ideal dichotomy; 8.2 Sparse set-mapping principle; 8.3 P-ideal dichotomy; 9 Coherent and Lipschitz Trees; 9.1 The Lipschitz condition; 9.2 Filters and trees; 9.3 Model rejecting a finite set of nodes; 9.4 Coloring axiom for coherent trees; 10 Applications to the S-space Problem and the von Neumann Problem; 10.1 The S-space problem and its relatives; 10.2 The P-ideal dichotomy and a problem of von Neumann; 11 Biorthogonal Systems; 11.1 The quotient problem; 11.2 A topological property of the dual ball; 11.3 A problem of Rolewicz
16 Cardinal Arithmetic and \mathfrak{m} 16.1 \mathfrak{m} and the continuum; 16.2 \mathfrak{m} and cardinal arithmetic above the continuum; 17 Reflection Principles; 17.1 Strong reflection of stationary sets; 17.2 Weak reflection of stationary sets; 17.3 Open stationary set-mapping reflection; Appendix A Basic Notions; A.1 Set theoretic notions; A.2 κ -systems and free sets; A.3 Topological notions; A.4 Boolean algebras; Appendix B Preserving Stationary Sets; B.1 Stationary sets; B.2 Partial orders, Boolean algebras and topological spaces; B.3 A topological translation of stationary set preserving
Appendix C Historical and Other Comments

Sommario/riassunto

In the mathematical practice, the Baire category method is a tool for establishing the existence of a rich array of generic structures. However, in mathematics, the Baire category method is also behind a number of fundamental results such as the Open Mapping Theorem or the Banach-Steinhaus Boundedness Principle. This volume brings the Baire category method to another level of sophistication via the internal version of the set-theoretic forcing technique. It is the first systematic account of applications of the higher forcing axioms with the stress on the technique of building forcing notions
