∘ So we will deny this!

For $2i, 2i+1$: if $\ell \in [h(2i), h(2i+2)] \cap \operatorname{split} q_{2i} \cap \operatorname{split} q_{2i+1}$

↳ let $\tilde{q}_{2i}$ take 1 at ℓ ; else keep q_{2i}

↳ let $\tilde{q}_{2i+1}$ take 0 at ℓ ; else keep q_{2i+1}

} else = they already disagree

∘ Then $\operatorname{split} \tilde{q}_i = B \setminus h(i+1)$ is still in u ; i.e. $\tilde{q} \in \mathbb{P}(\{\omega\} \otimes u)$.

∘ But now $\tilde{q} \Vdash \left[\bigcap_{i\in\omega} (A_i \cup f(i)) \cap (B \setminus h(0)) = \emptyset \right]$

⌈ ↳ Take $m \in B \setminus h(0)$, i.e. $m > h(0)$.

↳ $\exists i$ minimal $h(2i) \leq m < h(2i+2)$

↳ $\tilde{q}_{2i}$ or $\tilde{q}_{2i+2}$ force $m \notin A_i \cup f(i)$ $\left[\operatorname{split}(q_i) \subseteq B \setminus h(i) \;\&\; f(i) \leq h(i) \text{ by } f \leq h \right]$

↳ i.e. $m \notin \bigcap_{i\in\omega} \dot{A}_i \cup f(i)$

↳ i.e. $\tilde{q} \Vdash \bigcap_{i\in\omega} A_i \cup f(i) \cap B \setminus h(0) = \emptyset$ ⌋

∘ This contradiction concludes the proof – of the simplified case.

∘ What about the "$x_i \in \tilde{u}$ $\forall i$" assumption?

↳ If $\forall^\infty_i$ $x_i \in \tilde{u}$ or $\forall^\infty_i$ $x_i \notin \tilde{u}$, use the same/mirror argument

↳ otherwise $\exists^\infty_i$ $x_i \in \tilde{u}$

↳ Define Intervals I_m such that $\exists j_1 \neq j_2$ in I_m : $x_{j_1}, x_{j_2} \in \tilde{u}$ — used to be $I_m = [2m, 2m+1]$

↳ Without loss, $(I_m)_{m\in\omega} \in V$ [majorize using ω^ω-bounding]

↳ Define $A_m := \underbrace{\bigcap_{i\in I_m} \begin{cases} x_i \\ \omega \setminus x_i \end{cases}}_{\in \tilde{u}}$ (whichever is in $\tilde{u}$) ← used to be $x_{2m} \cap x_{2m+1}$

↳ Proceed as before

↳ Manipulate q_i for $i \in I_m$ (not just $2m, 2m+1$) to disagree on x_{j_1}, x_{j_2} — these j_1, j_2

↳ Get the same contradiction.

□