# **Topological clones**

#### **Michael Pinsker**

Technische Universität Wien / Univerzita Karlova v Praze Funded by Austrian Science Fund (FWF) grant P27600

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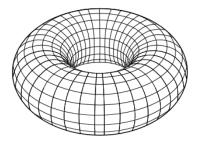
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#### I: Abstract clones

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 $Clo(\mathfrak{A})$  is a function clone:

- closed under composition:  $f(g_1(x_1,...,x_m),...,g_n(x_1,...,x_m));$
- contains projections  $\pi_i^n(x_1,\ldots,x_n) = x_i$ .

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Here: algebras up to "clone equivalence".

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- preserves arities;
- sends each projection  $\pi_i^n$  in  $\mathcal{C}$  to same projection in  $\mathcal{D}$ ;

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 $\xi(f(g_1,\ldots,g_n))=\xi(f)(\xi(g_1),\ldots,\xi(g_n)).$ 

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We write  $\mathfrak{C} \to \mathfrak{D}$  if there exists a clone homomorphism from  $\mathfrak{C}$  to  $\mathfrak{D}$ .

Topological clones

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Similarly for function clone C: it acts on congruence classes, invariant subsets, powers of its domain. Write H(C), S(C), P(C).

#### Theorem (Birkhoff 1935)

Let  $\mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{D}$  be function clones. TFAE:

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Let  $\mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{D}$  be function clones. TFAE:

- D ∈ HSP(C);
- D can be obtained from C applying H, S, P;
- $\blacksquare \ \mathfrak{C} \to \mathfrak{D} \text{ surjectively.}$

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Topological clones

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Theorem (Birkhoff 1935)

Let  $\mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D}$  be function clones on a finite domain. TFAE:

- $\mathcal{D} \in \mathsf{HSP}^{\mathsf{fin}}(\mathfrak{C});$
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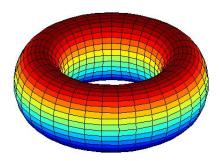
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What about HSP<sup>fin</sup> of infinite function clones?

# Analogy with groups and monoids

Permutation group	Abstract group
Transformation monoid	Abstract monoid
Function clone	Abstract clone



II: Topological clones

# Pointwise convergence

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For finite function clones: topology discrete.

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Theorem (Variant of "Topological Birkhoff", Bodirsky + MP 2011)

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Two closed function clones which are isomorphic, but not topologically. (Bodirsky + Evans + Kompatscher + MP 2015)

С			4		3		2	8			9	1			B
7						A				6			4		
	E		8	D				F		5	2		С	7	
			0		7				B		D		6		E
4				9							E		1		
	6		2							0		5			3
	0	в	1	4		2			9				E		
	9	5			A	в	C	6			7				
	С		в		6		F	A	2		5			0	4
A		2			5	D	0			С	8	3	в		1
		0	F	в								D		2	
5			3		8				1		0	9	F		
3	8			5		6	E	0		F				9	
		С		F		1						в		E	
0							8				6	7			D
		4		A	D		7		E		С	2			5

#### III: pp interpretations, Constraint Satisfaction Problems

Topological clones

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So  $f(x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \text{Pol}(\Gamma)$  iff  $f(r_1, \ldots, r_n) \in R$ for all  $r_1, \ldots, r_n \in R$  and all relations R of  $\Gamma$ .

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Observe: Pol(\Gamma) \supseteq End(\Gamma) \supseteq Aut(\Gamma).
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Let  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Delta$  be relational structures.

What does  $Pol(\Delta) \in HSP^{fin}(Pol(\Gamma))$  imply for  $\Gamma, \Delta$ ?

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 $\blacksquare$   $\triangle$  has a pp interpretation in  $\Gamma$ :

it is a pp-definable homomorphic image of a pp-definable subuniverse of a finite power of a structure which is pp-definable in  $\Gamma$ .

# pp interpretations and topological clones

### Theorem (Bodirsky + MP '11)

Let  $\Gamma$  be countable  $\omega$ -categorical or finite, and  $\Delta$  be finite. TFAE:

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### Corollary (Bodirsky + MP '11)

Let  $\Gamma$  be countable  $\omega$ -categorical or finite. TFAE:

- **Pol**( $\Gamma$ )  $\rightarrow$  **1** continuously;
- All finite structures have a pp interpretation in Γ.

**Topological clones** 

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 $\Gamma$  is called the template of the CSP.

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Irrelevant whether  $\Gamma$  is finite or infinite. But language finite.

Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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### Corollary

Let  $\Gamma$  be finite or countable  $\omega$ -categorical.

If  $Pol(\Gamma) \rightarrow 1$  continuously, then  $CSP(\Gamma)$  is NP-hard.

Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

### Observation (Bulatov + Krokhin + Jeavons 2000)

For every finite structure  $\Gamma$  there is a finite structure  $\mathfrak{C}(\Gamma)$  such that

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**Topological clones** 

For every  $\omega$ -categorical structure  $\Gamma$  there is an  $\omega$ -categorical structure  $\mathfrak{C}(\Gamma)$  ("model-complete core of  $\Gamma$ ") such that

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#### IV: Topological clones revisited

Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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**Topological clones** 

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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#### Proposition

Let  $\Gamma$ ,  $\Delta$  be structures, where  $\Gamma$  is  $\omega$ -categorical. TFAE:

- $\blacksquare$   $\Delta$  is homomorphically equivalent to a pp definable structure of  $\Gamma$
- Pol( $\Delta$ ) contains a double shrink of Pol( $\Gamma$ ).

**Topological clones** 

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#### Theorem (Barto + MP 2015)

Let  $\mathfrak{C}, \mathfrak{D}$  be function clones. TFAE:

■ D ∈ D P(C);

 $\blacksquare \ \mathfrak{D}$  can be obtained from  $\mathfrak{C}$  by  $\mathsf{D},\mathsf{H},\mathsf{S},\mathsf{P}.$ 

 $\blacksquare \ \mathfrak{C} \rightsquigarrow \mathfrak{D} \ surjectively.$ 

Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

#### Theorem (Barto + MP 2015)

Let  $\mathbb{C}, \mathbb{D}$  be function clones,  $\mathbb{D}$  finite. TFAE:

- $\mathcal{D} \in \mathsf{D}\mathsf{P}^{\mathsf{fin}}(\mathfrak{C});$
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#### Theorem (Barto + MP 2015)

Let  $\Gamma$  be finite or  $\omega$ -categorical, let  $\Delta$  be finite. TFAE:

- Δ can be obtained from Γ by homomorphic equivalence, adding of constants to model-complete cores, and pp interpretations.
- $Pol(\Gamma) \rightsquigarrow Pol(\Delta)$  uniformly continously.

#### Old Conjecture (Bodirsky + MP)

Let  $\Gamma$  be definable in a countable finitely bounded homogeneous structure (implies  $\omega$ -categorical). Then:

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#### **Observation:** Old $\implies$ New.

Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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- Variant: preservation of equation of the form  $g = \alpha(f(\beta_1(\pi_{i_1}^m), \dots, \beta_n(\pi_{i_n}^m)))$ , where  $\alpha, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_n$  are (unary) permutations.

Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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Topological clones

#### **Michael Pinsker**

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- Is there a better name than "double shrink"?

#### Reference

L. Barto, J. Opršal, and M. Pinsker *The wonderland of the double shrink* In preparation.



Wayne Ferrebee, Torus with Spearman, Bagpipes and Barnacle