

SMOOTH APPROXIMATIONS

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JOINT WORK WITH M. PINSKER

REMINDER OLIGOMORPHIC CLONES

- \mathcal{C}, \mathcal{D} CLONES ON COUNTABLE SET A

- POINTWISE-CONVERGENCE TOPOLOGY

- CONTAIN OLIGOMORPHIC GROUP

- CLOSED

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{Pol}(A) = \left\{ f: A^n \rightarrow A \mid n \geq 1 \text{ } \forall \bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n \in R^A \right. \\ \left. f(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n) \in R^A \right\}$$

A ω -CATEGORICAL

- \mathcal{F} CLONE ON FINITE SET
(\Rightarrow \mathcal{F} DISCRETE SPACE)

- \mathcal{P} CLONE OF PROJECTIONS ON $\{0, 1\}$
 $\forall e: \mathcal{P} \subseteq \mathcal{C}$

DEF $\xi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ ARITY-PRESERVING

MINION HOM.

- $\xi(F \circ (g_1, \dots, g_n))$

||

$$\xi(F) \circ (g_1, \dots, g_n)$$

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{C}^{(n)}$$

$$\forall g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{P}$$

$$f(x, y) = f(y, x)$$

$$\xi(F)(x, y) \approx \xi(F)(y, x)$$

CLONE HOM.

- $\xi(g) = g \quad \forall g \in \mathcal{P}$

- $\xi(F \circ (g_1, \dots, g_n))$

||

$$\xi(F) \circ (\xi(g_1), \dots, \xi(g_n))$$

$$\forall f \in \mathcal{C}^{(n)}$$

$$\forall g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{C}^{(m)}$$

QUESTIONS:

- (UNIFORM) CONTINUITY:

$\mathcal{C} \cap A$

$\mathcal{D} \cap B$

$\xi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ UNIF. CONT.
↓

$\forall n \geq 1 \forall Y \subseteq B$ FINITE $\exists X \subseteq A$ FINITE

$\forall f, g \in \mathcal{C}^{(n)}$ $(f|_X = g|_X \Rightarrow \{f\}|_Y = \{g\}|_Y)$

↳ IS EVERY $\xi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ CONTINUOUS?

↳ $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D} \Rightarrow \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$?

- EQUATIONS/IDENTITIES

$\exists f \in \mathcal{C}^{(2)}: f(x, y) \approx f(y, x)$

$\Rightarrow \exists \xi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$

BY DEFINITION:

- $\nexists \Sigma : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$
- $\exists \Sigma$ FIN. SET OF IDENTITIES SAT. IN \mathcal{C} BUT NOT SAT. IN \mathcal{P} .

CAN ONE SAY MORE ABOUT Σ ?

- COMPLEXITY

$$\mathcal{C} = \text{Pol}(A) \not\rightarrow \mathcal{P}$$

$$\text{CSP}(A) = \left\{ X \text{ finite} \mid X \rightarrow A \right\}$$

THEOREM: (BULATOV, ZHUK)

A FINITE $\text{Pol}(A)$ IDEMPOTENT
 $\text{Pol}(A) \not\rightarrow \mathcal{P}$

THEN $\text{CSP}(A)$ IS IN \mathcal{P} .

CANONICAL

CLONES

$g \cap A \quad f: A^n \rightarrow A \quad m \geq 1$

DEFINITION:

f **m -CANONICAL** IF $f \cap A^m / G =$

$\forall \bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n \in A^m \quad \forall \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \in G \quad \exists \beta \in G$

$$f(\alpha_1 \bar{a}_1, \dots, \alpha_n \bar{a}_n) = \beta f(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n)$$

CANONICAL = $f_m, \quad m$ -CANONICAL

EQUIVALENTLY

$$\bar{a} \underset{\mathcal{G}}{\equiv^m} b : \Leftrightarrow g \cdot \bar{a} = g \cdot b$$

f m -CANONICAL $\Leftrightarrow f \in \text{PI}(A, \underset{\mathcal{G}}{\equiv^m})$.

$\rightsquigarrow \{f: A^n \rightarrow A \mid n \geq 0, f \text{ } \mathcal{G}\text{-CANONICAL}\}$ CLONE.

1) CONTINUITY

THEOREM (BODIRSKY PINSKER PONGRÁCZ)

\mathcal{C} CANONICAL w.r.t $\text{Aut}(A)$
 A FINITELY HOMOGENEOUS

\mathcal{D} IDEMPOTENT

THEN EVERY $\{ : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{D}$ IS CONT.

PROOF m LARGE (\geq ARITY RELATIONS OF A)

$$f \cap A^m / \bar{G} = g \cap A^m / \bar{G}$$
$$\Rightarrow \exists e \in \bar{G}: f = e \cdot g.$$

$$\{(f) = \{(e \cdot g) = \{(e)\}(g) = \{g\}.$$

□

2) IDENTITIES

THEOREM: (BODIRSKY-PINSKER-PONGRÁCZ + BARTO-KOZÍK
+ SIGEERS ...)

\mathcal{E} CANONICAL WRT $\text{Aut}(A)$

A FIN. HOMOGENEOUS

$$\widehat{\text{Aut}(A)} = \mathcal{C}^{(\sim)}$$

• $\mathcal{E} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{P}$

• $\exists f \in \mathcal{C}^{(n)} \quad u, v \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}$

$$u \cdot f(x_1, \dots, x_n) = v \cdot f(x_2, \dots, x_n, x_1)$$

• $\exists f \in \mathcal{C}^{(n)} \quad \exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}$

$$u_1 f(y, x, \dots, x) \approx \dots \approx u_n f(x, \dots, x, y)$$

• $\exists f \in \mathcal{C}^{(6)} \exists u, v \in \mathcal{C}^{(1)}$:

$$u \cdot f(x \ y \ x \ z \ y \ z) \approx v \cdot f(y \ x \ z \ x \ z \ y)$$

FALSE IN GENERAL

OPEN

TRUE (BANITO-PINSKER)

3) COMPLEXITY

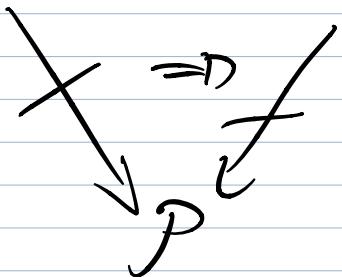
THEOREM

$\mathcal{C} = \text{Pol}(A)$ \mathcal{C} CANONICAL wrt $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{B})$

\mathbb{B} FIN. HOMOGENEOUS
FIN. BOUNDED
 $\widehat{\text{Aut}(\mathbb{B})} = \mathcal{C}^m$.

IF $\mathcal{C} \not\rightarrow P$ THEN $\text{CSP}(A)$ IN P .

PROOF: $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{C} \cap A^m / \text{Aut}(\mathbb{B}) =: \mathcal{C}^m / \text{Aut}(\mathbb{B})$



$\exists \mathbb{C} : \mathcal{C}^m / \text{Aut}(\mathbb{B}) = \text{Pol}(\mathbb{C})$ IDEMPOTENT
AND $\text{CSP}(A) \leq \text{CSP}(\mathbb{C})$.

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CANONICITY EVERYWHERE (?)

THEOREM: BODIRSKY - PINSKER - TSANKOV

LET $\cdot G \wr A$ OLIGOMORPHIC
EXTREMELY AMENABLE
 $\cdot f: A^n \rightarrow A$

THEN \overline{GFG} CONTAINS A G -CANONICAL
FUNCTION.

QUESTION / CONJECTURE :

$\forall G = \text{Aut}(A)$ A FIN. HOMOGENEOUS
 $\exists H \leq G$ OLIGOMORPHIC EXTREMELY AMENABLE

$$G = \text{Inv}(\mathcal{D}) \subseteq \mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$$

↑
 $\{f \in \mathcal{D} \mid f \text{ CANONICAL WRT } G\}$

$$\mathcal{D} = \text{Pol}(A) \rightsquigarrow \mathcal{E} = \text{Pol}\left(A, \{\equiv_G^m\}_{m \in \dots}\right)$$

$$G \text{ EXT. AMENABLE} \Rightarrow \chi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow 2^{\mathcal{E}} \setminus \{\emptyset\}$$

$$F \mapsto \overline{GF\mathcal{G}} \cap \mathcal{E}.$$

QUESTION: (~2014)
 WHEN CAN $\{\cdot\}: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ BE EXTENDED
 TO $\{\cdot\}: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$?

ALMOST NEVER:

G EXTREMELY AMENABLE \Rightarrow INVARIANT
 LINEAR ORDER

" $\neg D$ " $E \rightarrow F \wedge F$

SECOND DILEMMA OF THE INFINITE SHEEP

EXTREME AMENABILITY: CAN'T LIVE WITH IT
CAN'T LIVE WITHOUT IT

APPROXIMATIONS

THEOREM "TOPOLOGICAL BIRKHOFF"
(BODIRSKY-PINSKER)

TFAC:

$$\cdot \exists \pi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

$$\cdot \exists n \geq 1, S_n \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{D}) :$$

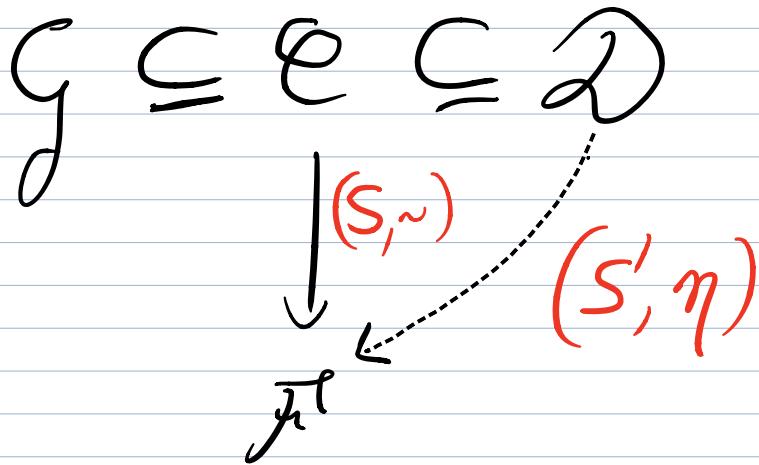
$$\mathcal{D} \cap S_n \subseteq \mathcal{F}.$$

\sim EQUIV. REL. ON $S =: \text{supp}(\sim)$.

SPECIAL CASE: $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{P}$

$$\mathcal{D} \cap S_\sim = \mathcal{P}$$

(S, \sim) "NAKED SET" \sim -BLOCKS ARE
 $\text{INV}(\mathcal{D})$ -INVARIANT



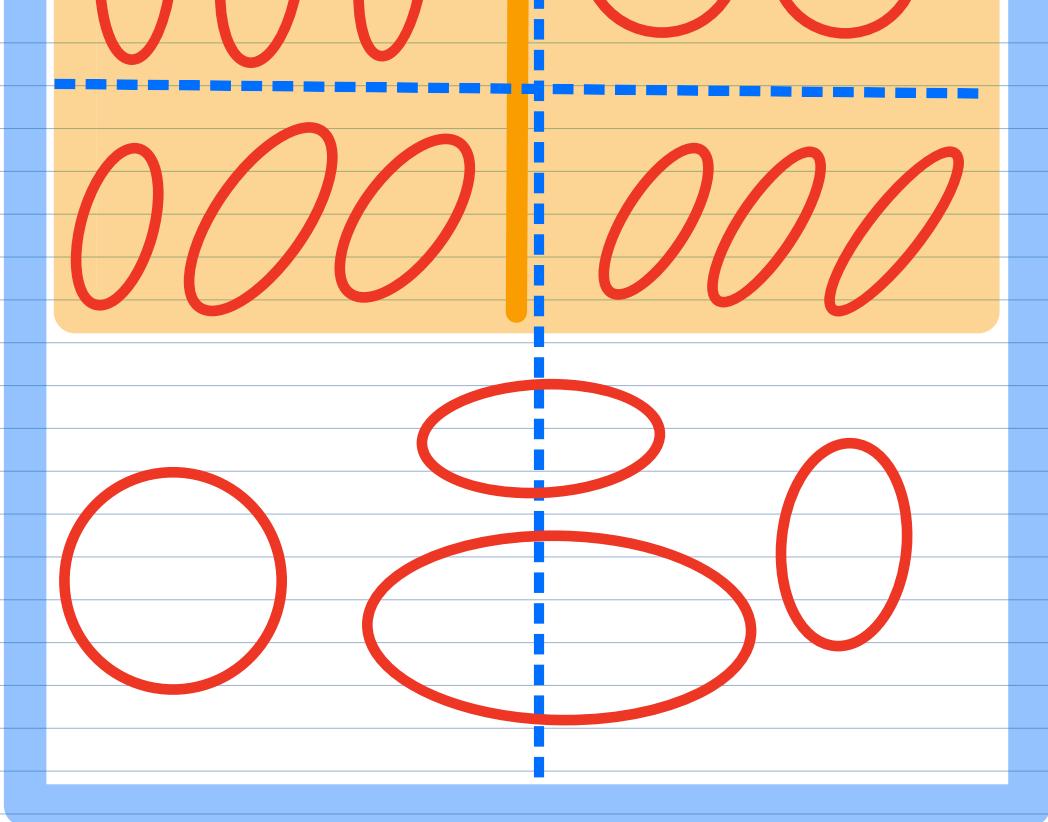
DEF: η APPROXIMATES \sim IF

- $S \subseteq S'$
- $\eta|_S \subseteq \sim$.

QUALITY OF η :

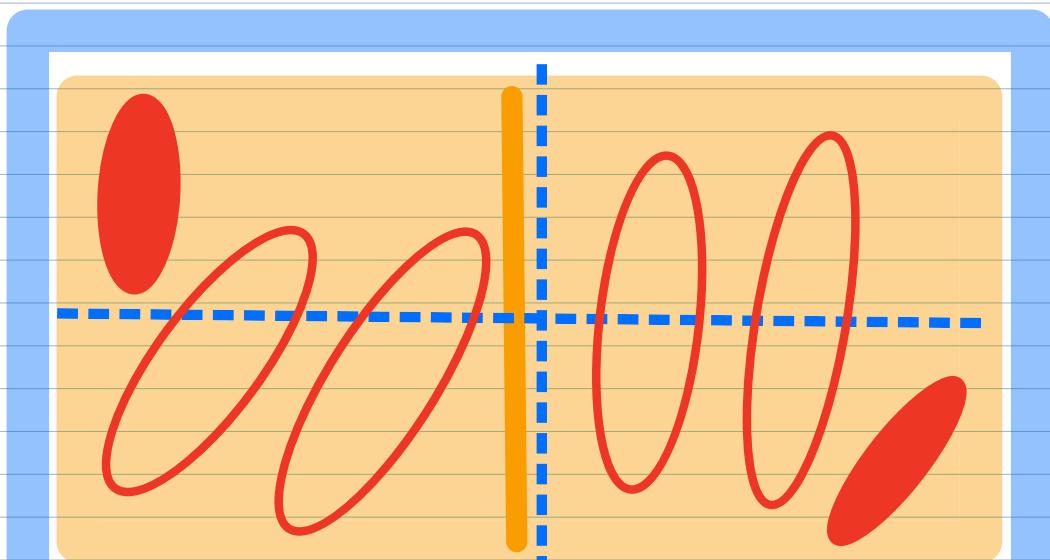
VERY SMOOTH: η -BLOCKS IN S
ARE G -INVARIANT

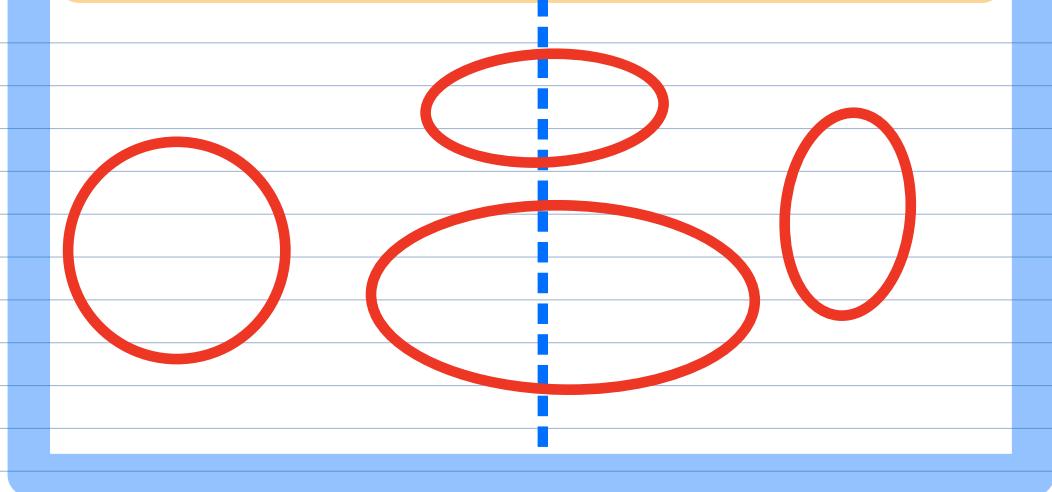




$\square \sim$ $\blacksquare \gamma$ $\textcircled{G}\text{-orbits}$

SMOOTH: $\forall \sim\text{-BLOCK } C \exists \gamma\text{-BLOCK } C'$:
 $C \cap C'$ CONTAINS $G\text{-ORBIT}$



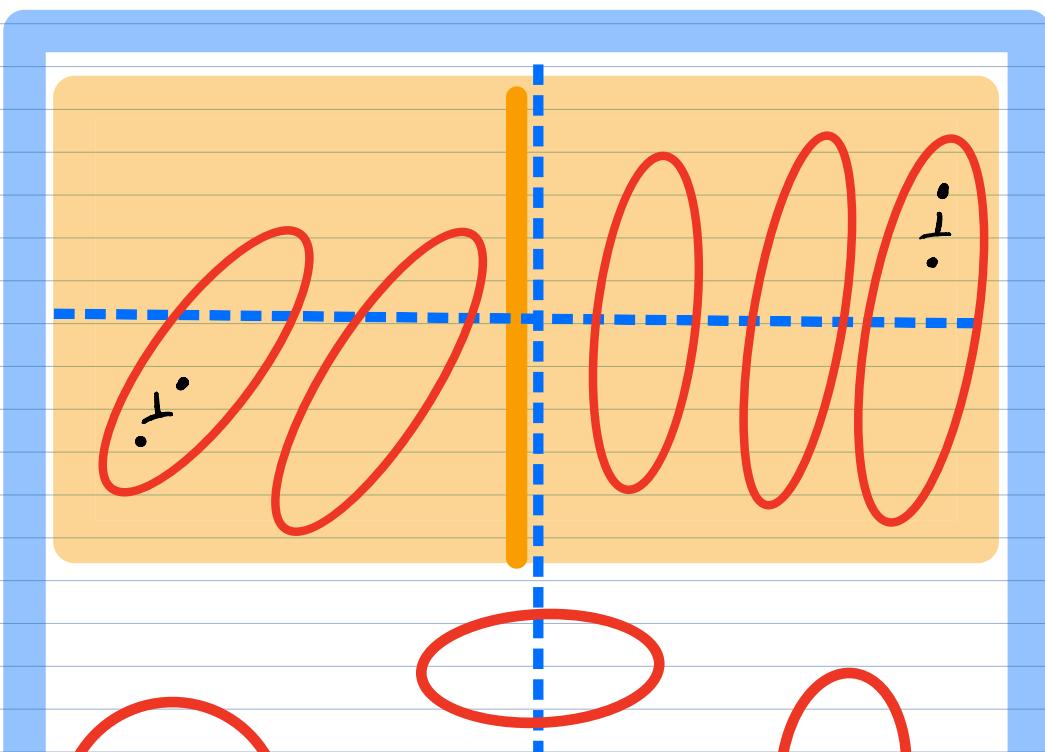


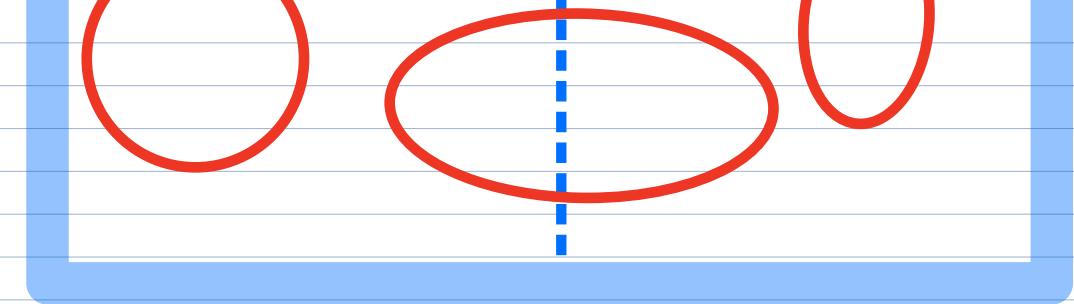
$\square \sim \boxed{\gamma} \circ G\text{-orbits}$

TASTELESS: $\forall \sim\text{-BLOCK } \exists \gamma\text{-BLOCK } C' :$

$C \cap C'$ CONTAINS DISJOINT

$$\bar{a} =_{\gamma} b$$





$\square \sim \boxed{\gamma} \text{ } G\text{-orbits}$

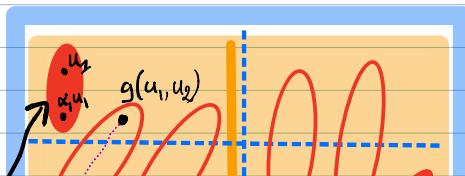
THEOREM (M.-PINSKER)

- $\mathcal{D} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ • $\chi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{Z}_{f \in \frac{\mathcal{D}}{GfG} \cap \mathcal{D}}$
- $(S, \sim) \downarrow_{\mathcal{F}}$ • $\gamma \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{D})$ SMOOTH APP. OF \sim .

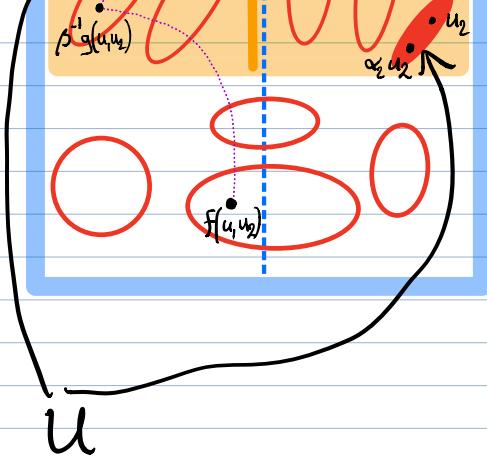
THEN $\exists \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow[H^1]{\dots} \mathcal{F}$

IF γ VERY SMOOTH THEN $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$.

PROOF: $\forall g \in \chi(f): g(u_1, \dots, u_n)(\sim \circ \gamma) f(u_1, \dots, u_n)$



$$\beta f(\alpha_1, u_1, \dots, \alpha_n, u_n)$$



$$\begin{array}{ccc} u_1 & \cdots & u_n \rightarrow f(u_1, \dots, u_n) \\ \eta & \cdots & \eta \\ \alpha, u_1 & \cdots & \alpha u_n \rightarrow \beta^{-1} g(u_1, \dots, u_n) \\ & & ? \\ & & g(u_1, \dots, u_n) \end{array}$$

$$g, g' \in \chi(f) : g(u_1, \dots, u_n) \xrightarrow{\sim \circ \gamma} \gamma \circ \sim g'(u_1, \dots, u_n)$$

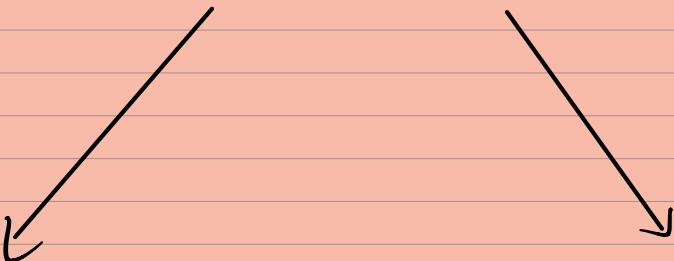
$$\Rightarrow g(u_1, \dots, u_n) \sim \underline{g}'(u_1, \dots, u_n).$$

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THEOREM: (M. - PINSKER) $\mathcal{G} \subseteq \mathcal{E} \subseteq \mathcal{D}$ \mathcal{G} WITHOUT ALGEBRAICITY

$$\mathcal{E} \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{E} \cap \mathcal{S}_n \subseteq \mathcal{F}$$



\exists TASTELESS APPROXIMATION

OR

SOME SPECIFIC RELS $R \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{D})$ HAVE PSEUDO LOOPS

$$(\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3, \alpha_4, \dots) \in R$$

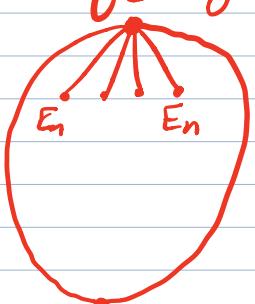
"UPGRADE" TO (VERY) SMOOTH

EXISTENCE OF $f \in \mathcal{D}$ SATISFYING DESIRABLE PROPERTIES

NO ALGEBRAICITY \Rightarrow TASTELESS
TASTELESS \Rightarrow "PRIMITIVE"
"PRIMITIVE" \Rightarrow SMOOTH
SMOOTH \Leftrightarrow VERY SMOOTH

\exists TASTELESS $\Rightarrow \exists$ VERY SMOOTH
 $\neq \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{E})$

NO ORBIT OF $\mathcal{G} \cap A^n$



THEOREM : (M.-PINSKER)

LET \mathcal{D} CONTAIN $\text{Aut}(\text{COUNTABLE UNIVERSAL HOMOGENEOUS})$
TOURNAMENT

$$\text{s.t. } \overline{\text{Inv}(\mathcal{D})} = \mathcal{D}^{(n)}.$$

TFAE:

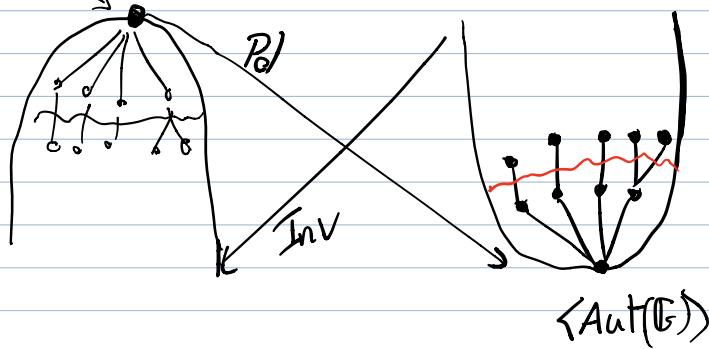
- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow P$
- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow P$
- $\exists f \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} \ u, v \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} : u \circ f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \approx v \circ f(x_2, \dots, x_n, x_1)$
- ... f CANONICAL W.R.T. $\text{Aut}(\Pi)$.

SAME STATEMENTS HOLD OVER

HOMOGENEOUS GRAPHS, RANDOM POSET, UNARY STRUCTURES, ...

1st GEN. PROOF:

- all definable sets over G • ONE CASE FOR EACH REDUCT (NEED TO KNOW THEM FIRST...)
 • FROM THE GROUND UP

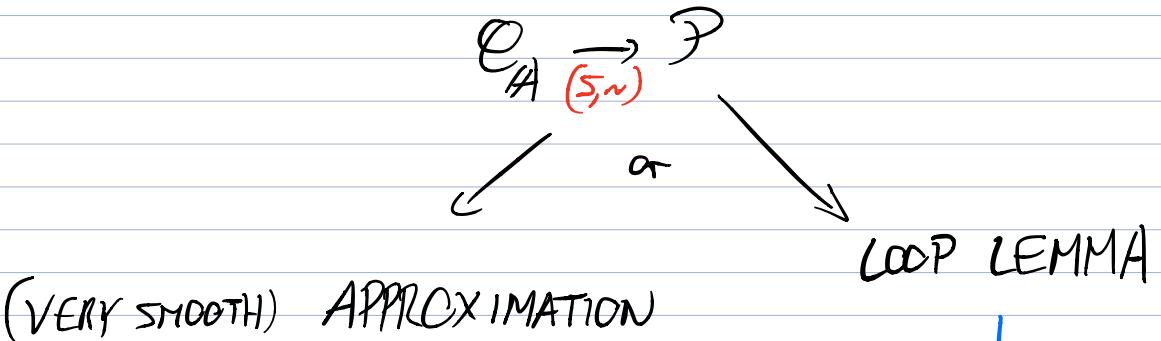


2nd GEN. PROOF: $\mathcal{D} = P_G(A)$

$$E_{\Pi} \longrightarrow P \iff \nexists f \text{ CYCLIC CAN. W.R.T. } \text{Aut}(\Pi)$$



$$E_{G(\Pi)} \subseteq E_{\Pi} \subseteq E_A$$



(VERY SMOOTH) APPROXIMATION

$$\mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{\parallel} P$$

$$\exists f \in \mathcal{C}_{\pi}^{(3)} : e_1 f(xxy) \approx e_2 f(xyx) \\ \approx e_3 f(yxx) \\ \approx e_4 f(x)$$



THEOREM : (M.-PINSKER)

LET \mathcal{D} CONTAIN $\text{Aut}(\text{COUNTABLE UNIVERSAL HOMOGENEOUS})$
TOURNAMENT

S.T. $\overline{\text{Inv}(\mathcal{D})} = \mathcal{D}^{(n)}$.

TFAE:

- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{A}$

- $\forall n \geq 3 \exists f \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} u_1 \dots u_n \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} : u_1 f(yx\dots x) \approx \dots \approx u_n f(x\dots xy)$

\mathcal{A} = ANY CLONE OF AFFINE MAPS OVER

A FINITE MODULE

- SAME STATEMENT HOLDS OVER STRUCTURES AS ABOVE.
- NO "1ST GEN. PROOF".
- ESSENTIALLY NOTHING TO ADD TO PROVE IT
(REPLACE \mathcal{P} BY \mathcal{A})