

Continuity of homomorphisms to the clone of projections



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joint work with Manuel Bodirsky and Michael Pinsker

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item (2) \Rightarrow $\text{CSP}(\Delta) \in \text{P}$

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- countable vector spaces over $GF(q)$, countable atomless Boolean algebra

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Question 2: What can we say in the two cases about the complexity?

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Bodirsky, Pinsker

TFAE for an ω -categorical Δ .

- $\exists \Phi : \text{Pol}(\Delta) \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ **continuous** homomorphism.
- All finite structures have a primitive positive interpretation in Δ (and in particular, $\text{CSP}(\Delta)$ is NP-hard).

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Remark. In that case, there exist continuous ones, too.

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An n -ary $f \in \text{Pol}(\Delta)$ acts on the equivalence classes of R_k for all k . This action is an essentially unary function: $\forall k \in \mathbb{N} \exists 1 \leq i \leq n$ such that it depends on the i -th coordinate. \mathcal{U} is a non-principal ultrafilter on \mathbb{N} . Let $\Phi(f) = \pi_i^n$ for the unique i that is the essential coordinate for many k .

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A unary function $f : \Delta \rightarrow \Delta$ is *canonical* if whenever $\underline{a}, \underline{b} \in \Delta^k$ have the same type, then $f(\underline{a})$ and $f(\underline{b})$ have the same type (for all k).

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Proof. The Φ^{typ} -image of an n -ary f depends only on the restriction of f to a big enough finite set.

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Theorem. Let Δ be a homogeneous structure in a finite relational language, and let \mathcal{C} be a closed canonical clone. If $\exists \Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ homomorphism, then there is also a continuous $\mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ homomorphism.

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Corollary 1. The clone dichotomy holds for closed canonical clones.

Corollary 2. Let Δ be homogeneous in a finite relational language. Assume that $\mathcal{C} = \text{Pol}(\Delta)$ is a closed canonical clone, and that $\exists \Phi : \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{1}$ homomorphism. Then $\text{CSP}(\Delta)$ is NP-hard.

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If Δ has a first-order definition in a homogeneous relational structure Γ that is *ordered* and has the *Ramsey property*, then every function generates a canonical one.

Moreover, $\text{Pol}(\Delta) = \overline{\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathcal{C}_i}$, where each \mathcal{C}_i is a closed canonical clone.

Temporal constraints and GRAPH-SAT

Bodirsky, Kára

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Let Δ be first-order definable in the random graph. Then $\text{CSP}(\Delta)$ is either in P or NP – *complete*.

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- Let \mathfrak{A} be an algebra with a countable base set. Is it true that whenever $\mathbf{2} \in \text{HSP}(\mathfrak{A})$, then $\mathbf{2} \in \text{HSP}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{A})$?

Some open problems

- Is there a closed clone \mathcal{C} with a homomorphism to $\mathbf{1}$ but no continuous one?
- Let \mathfrak{A} be an algebra with a countable base set. Is it true that whenever $\mathbf{2} \in \text{HSP}(\mathfrak{A})$, then $\mathbf{2} \in \text{HSP}^{\text{fin}}(\mathfrak{A})$?
- Is there a model of ZF in which every homomorphism from a closed clone to $\mathbf{1}$ is continuous?