

SMOOTH APPROXIMATIONS

ANTOINE MOTTET
CHARLES UNIVERSITY

JOINT WORK WITH M. PINSKER

REMINDER

OLIGOMORPHIC CLONES

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

- POINTWISE-CONVERGENCE TOPOLOGY

- CONTAIN OLIGOMORPHIC GROUP

- CLOSED

$$\rightsquigarrow \text{Pol}(A) = \left\{ f: A^n \rightarrow A \mid n \geq 1 \ \forall \bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n \in \mathcal{R}^A \right. \\ \left. \begin{array}{l} A \text{ } \omega\text{-CATEGORICAL} \\ f(\bar{a}_1, \dots, \bar{a}_n) \in \mathcal{R}^A \end{array} \right\}$$

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

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

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

MINION HOM.

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

"

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

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

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

$$F(x, y) = F(y, x)$$

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

CLONE HOM.

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

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

"

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

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

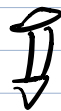
$$\forall g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{C}^{(m)}$$

QUESTIONS:

• (UNIFORM) CONTINUITY:

$$\mathcal{C} \cap A \quad \supset \supset B$$

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



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

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

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

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

• EQUATIONS/IDENTITIES

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

$$\Rightarrow \nexists \xi: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

BY DEFINITION:

- $\nexists \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{C} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$

- $\exists \Sigma$ FIN. SET OF IDENTITIES
SAT. IN \mathcal{C} BUT NOT
SAT. IN \mathcal{F} .

CAN ONE SAY MORE ABOUT Σ ?

• COMPLEXITY

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

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

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

$$G \triangleleft A \quad f: A^n \rightarrow A \quad m \geq 1$$

DEFINITION:

f **m -CANONICAL** IF $f \triangleleft A^m / G$:

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

CANONICAL = $\forall m, m$ -CANONICAL

EQUIVALENTLY

$$\bar{a} \equiv_g^m b : \Leftrightarrow g \cdot \bar{a} = g \cdot b$$

$$f \text{ } m\text{-CANONICAL} \Leftrightarrow f \in \text{Pol}(A, \equiv_g^m).$$

$\leadsto \{f: A^n \rightarrow A \mid n \geq 0, f \text{ } g\text{-CANONICAL}\}$ CLONE.

1) CONTINUITY

THEOREM (BODIRSKY PINSKER PONGRÁČ)

\mathcal{C} CANONICAL WRT $\text{Aut}(A)$
 A FINITELY HOMOGENEOUS

\mathcal{D} IDEMPOTENT

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

PROOF m LARGE (\geq ARITY RELATIONS OF A)

$$f \in A^m / \bar{g} = g \in A^m / \bar{g}$$

$$\Rightarrow \exists e \in \bar{g} : f = e \cdot g.$$

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

□

2) IDENTITIES

THEOREM: (BODIRSKY-PINSKER-PONGRÁCZ + BARTO-KOZIK)
+ JIGGERS ...

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

A FIN. HOMOGENEOUS

$$\overline{\text{Aut}(A)} = \mathcal{C}^{(-)}$$

- $\mathcal{Q} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{P}$

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

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

- $\exists f \in \mathcal{P}^{(n)} \exists u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathcal{P}^{(1)}$

$$u_1 f(y, x_1, \dots, x_n) \approx \dots \approx u_n f(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1}, y)$$

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

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

FALSE IN GENERAL

OPEN

TRUE (BARTO-PINSKER)

3) COMPLEXITY

THEOREM

$\mathcal{C} = \text{POL}(A)$ \mathcal{C} CANONICAL WRT $\text{Aut}(B)$

B FIN. HOMOGENEOUS
FIN. BOUNDED
 $\overline{\text{Aut}(B)} = \mathcal{C}^{(1)}$.

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

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

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

□

CANONICITY EVERYWHERE (?)

THEOREM: BODIRSKY-PINSKER-TSANKOV

LET $G \curvearrowright A$ OLIGOMORPHIC
EXTREMELY AMENABLE

$f: A^n \rightarrow A$

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

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

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

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

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

$$F \mapsto \overline{GFG} \cap \mathcal{E}.$$

QUESTION: (~2014)

WHEN CAN $\xi: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ BE EXTENDED
TO $\xi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$?

ALMOST NEVER:

G EXTREMELY AMENABLE \rightarrow INVARIANT
LINEAR ORDER

" \rightarrow " $\mathbb{Q} \rightarrow \mathbb{F}$ $\forall \mathbb{F}$

SECOND DILEMMA OF THE INFINITE SHEEP

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

APPROXIMATIONS

THEOREM "TOPOLOGICAL BIRKHOFF"
(BODIRSKY-PINSKER)

TFAE:

$$\bullet \exists \mathcal{F}: \mathcal{Q} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$$

$$\bullet \exists n \geq 1, \quad S, \sim \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{Q}):$$

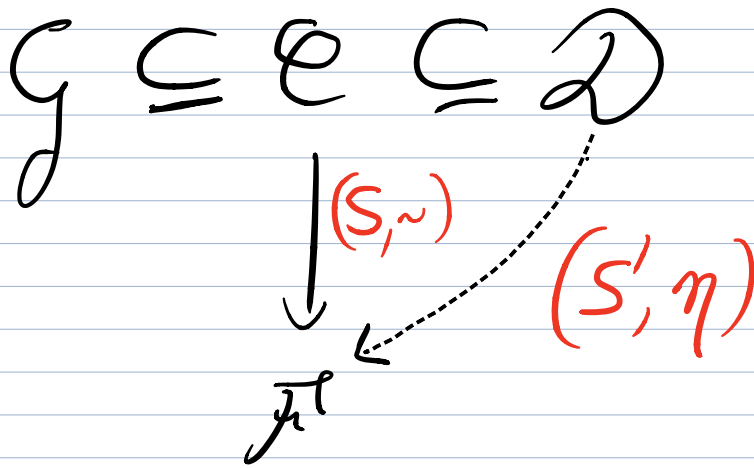
$$\mathcal{Q} \cap S/\sim \subseteq \mathcal{F}$$

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

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

$$\mathcal{Q} \cap S/\sim = \mathcal{P}$$

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

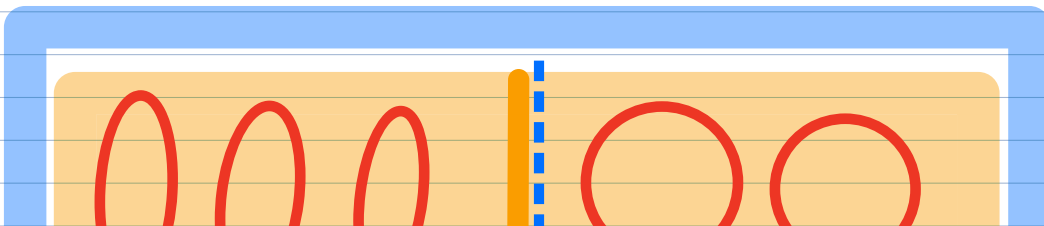


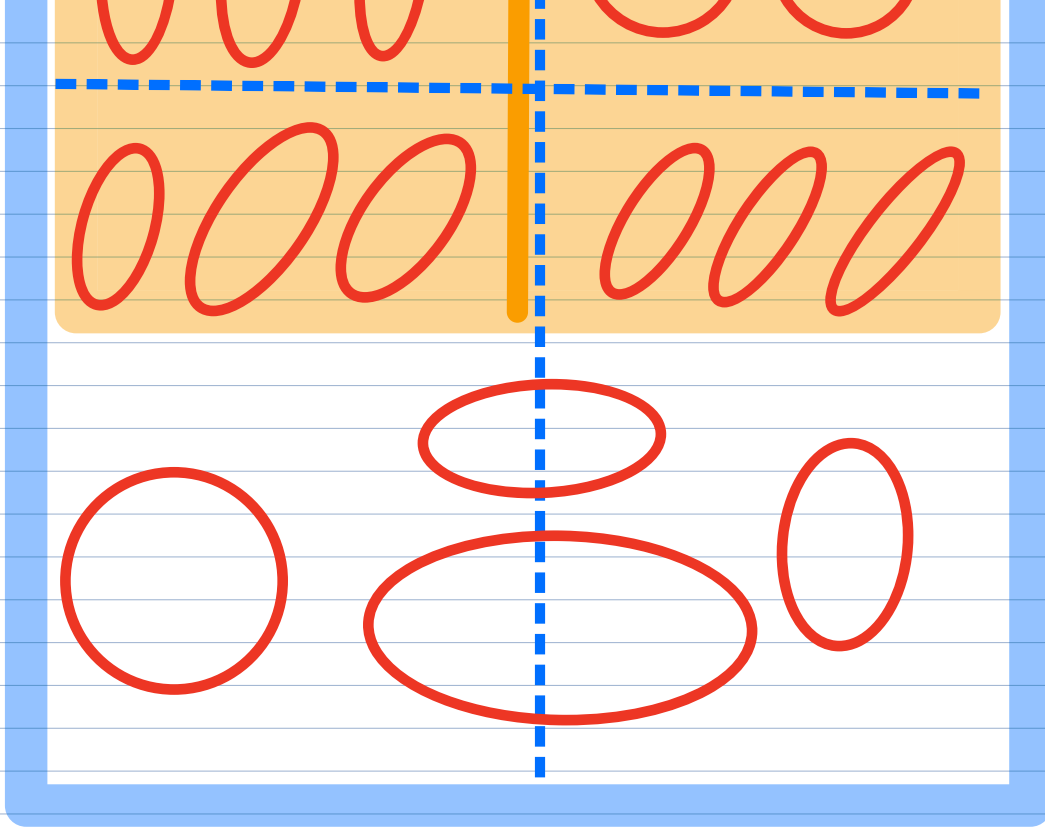
DEF: η APPROXIMATES \sim IF

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

QUALITY OF η :

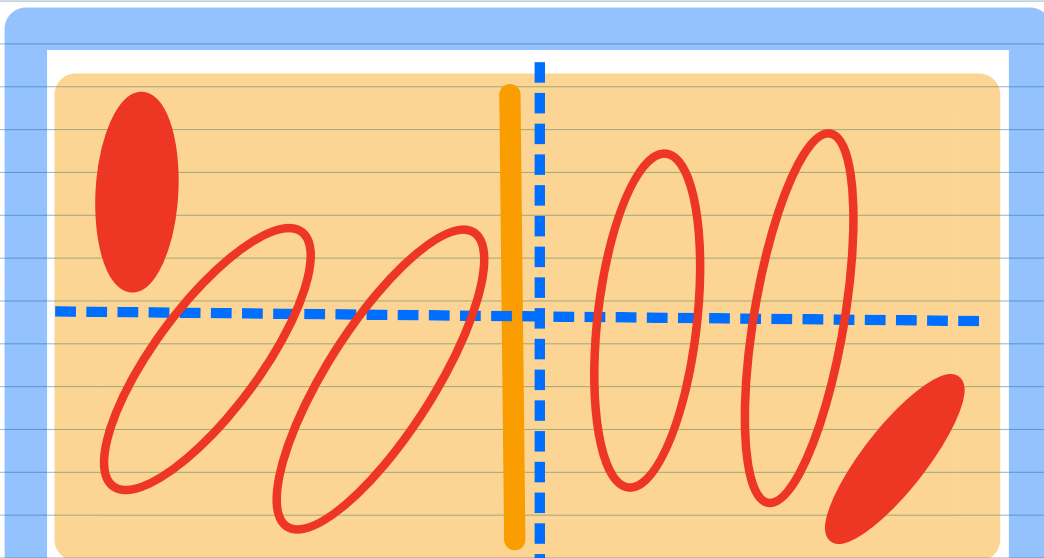
VERY SMOOTH: η -BLOCKS IN S
ARE G -INVARIANT

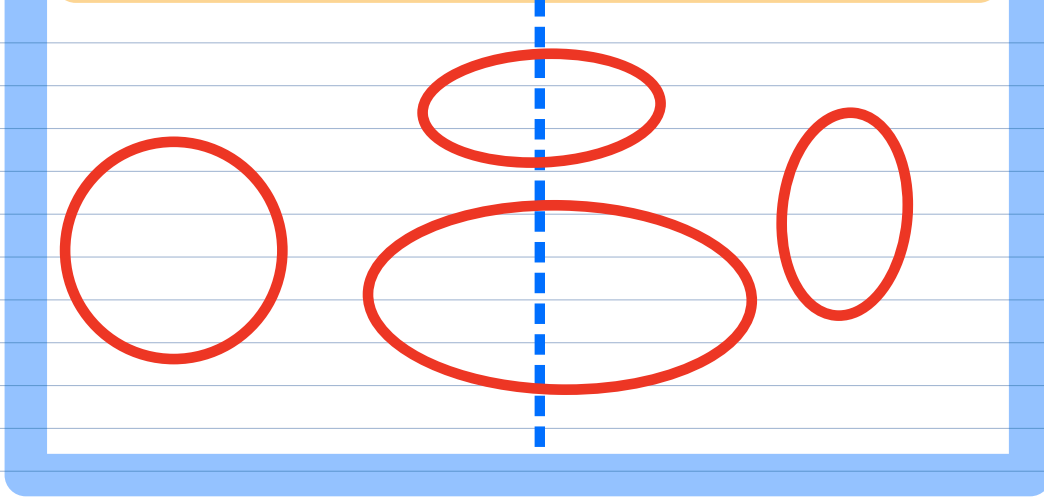




$\square \sim \square \eta \quad \bigcirc \text{ } \mathcal{G}\text{-orbits}$

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



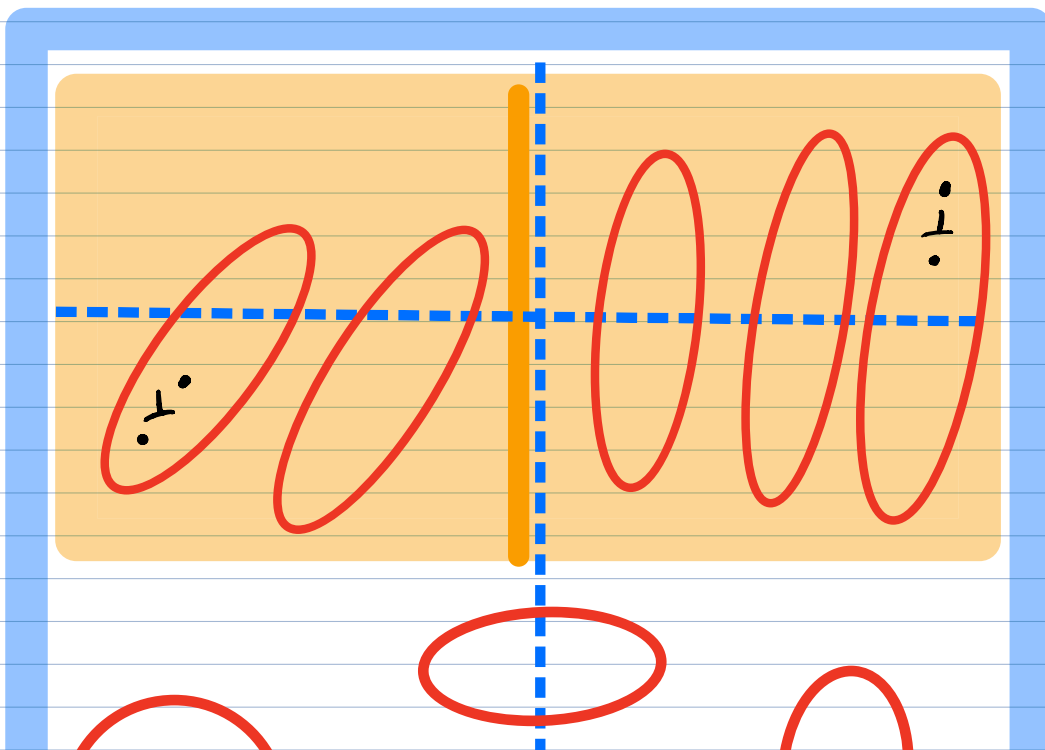


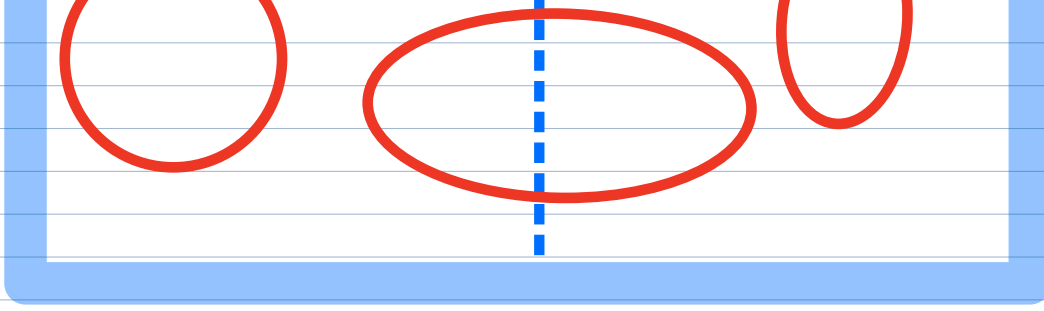
$\square \sim$ $\square \eta$ \bigcirc η -orbits

TASTELESS: $\forall \eta$ -BLOCK $\exists \eta$ -BLOCK C' :

$C \cap C'$ CONTAINS DISJOINT

$$\bar{a} \equiv_{\eta} \bar{b}$$





$\square \sim \square \eta \bigcirc g\text{-orbits}$

THEOREM (M.-PINSKER)

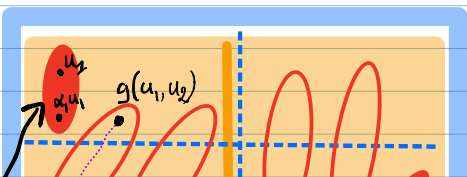
- $\emptyset \subseteq \mathcal{D}$
- $\chi: \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^e \setminus \{\emptyset\}$
 $f \mapsto \frac{e}{gfg} ne$
- $(S, \sim) \downarrow \mathcal{F}$
- $\eta \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{D})$ SMOOTH APP. OF \sim .

THEN $\exists \mathcal{D} \xrightarrow{H1} \mathcal{F}^T$

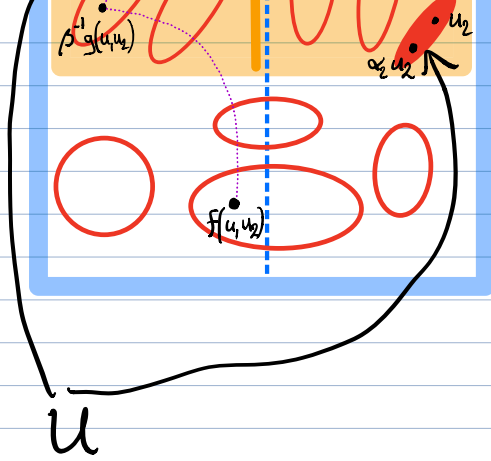
IF η VERY SMOOTH THEN $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \mathcal{F}^T$.

PROOF:

$$\forall g \in \chi(\mathcal{F}): g(u_1, \dots, u_n) (\sim \cdot \eta) f(u_1, \dots, u_n)$$



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



$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 u_1 & & u_n \rightarrow f(u_1, \dots, u_n) \\
 \eta & \dots & \eta \\
 \alpha_1 u_1 & & \alpha u_n \rightarrow \beta^{-1} g(u_1, \dots, u_n) \\
 & & \quad ? \\
 & & g(u_1, \dots, u_n)
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 g, g' \in \mathcal{X}(F) : g(u_1, \dots, u_n) & \stackrel{(\sim \circ \eta) \cdot (\eta \circ \sim)}{=} g'(u_1, \dots, u_n) \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \parallel \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \sim \circ \eta \circ \sim \\
 \Rightarrow g(u_1, \dots, u_n) & \sim g'(u_1, \dots, u_n).
 \end{aligned}$$

□

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

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

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

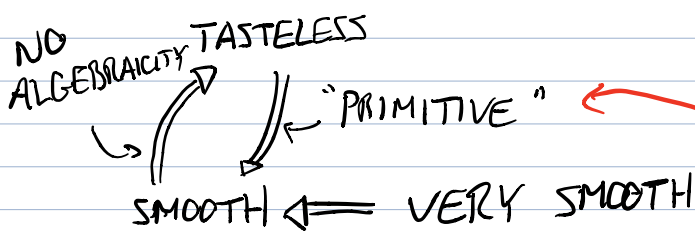
\exists TASTELESS APPROXIMATION

OR

SOME SPECIFIC
RELS $R \in \text{Inv}(\mathcal{D})$
HAVE PSEUDO LOOPS
 $(\alpha_1 a, \alpha_2 a, \alpha_3 a, \dots) \in R$

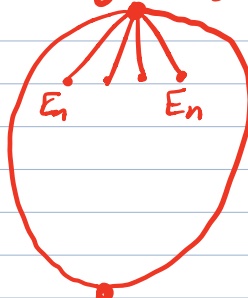
"UPGRADE" TO (VERY) SMOOTH

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



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

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



THEOREM: (M. PINSKER)

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

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

TFAE:

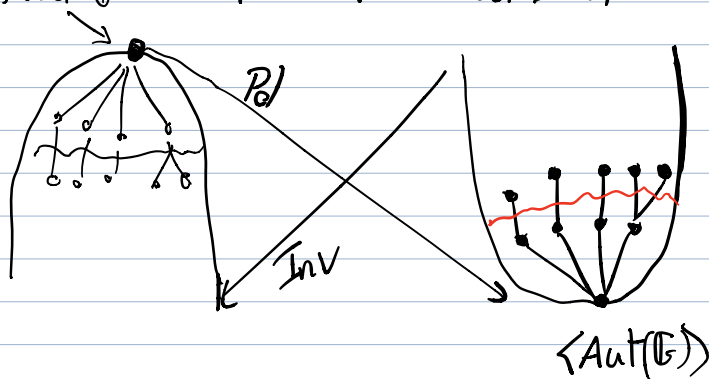
- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{P}$
- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{P}$
- $\exists f \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} \quad u, v \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} : u \circ f(x_1, \dots, x_n) \approx v \circ f(x_2, \dots, x_n, x_1)$
- ... f CANONICAL W.R.T. $\text{Aut}(\Pi)$.

SAME STATEMENTS HOLD OVER

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

1st GEN. PROOF:

- all \emptyset definable sets over \mathbb{Q}
- ONE CASE FOR EACH REDUCT (NEED TO KNOW THEM FIRST...)
- FROM THE GROUND UP

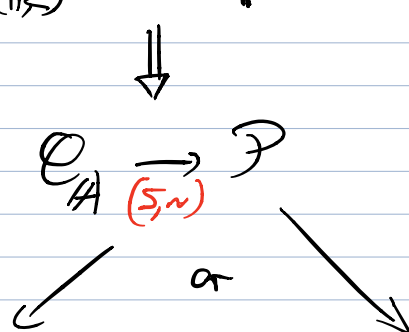


2nd GEN. PROOF: $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{P}(A)$

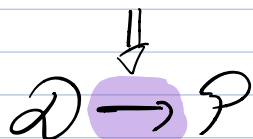
$\mathcal{E}_\Pi \rightarrow \mathcal{P} \iff \nexists f \text{ CYCLIC CAN. WRT. } \text{Aut}(\Pi)$



$\mathcal{E}_{\langle \Pi \rangle} \subseteq \mathcal{E}_\Pi \subseteq \mathcal{E}_A$



(VERY SMOOTH) APPROXIMATION



LOOP LEMMA

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

⚡

THEOREM: (M. PINSKER)

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

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

TFAE:

- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{A}$
- $\mathcal{D} \not\rightarrow \mathcal{A}$
- $\forall n \geq 3 \exists f \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} \quad u_1, \dots, u_n \in \mathcal{D}^{(n)} : u_1 f(yx \dots x) \approx \dots \approx u_n f(x \dots xy)$

\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})