

Semilattices

Miodrag Sokić

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Semilattice

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Applications

- *meet semilattice* = poset + every two elements have infimum

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- *meet semilattice* = poset + every two elements have infimum
- *join semilattice* = poset + every two elements have supremum.

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- *meet semilattice* = poset + every two elements have infimum
- *join semilattice* = poset + every two elements have supremum.
- Each semilattice (A, \leq) has a binary *operation* \circ with $a \circ b = \inf\{a, b\}$ ($\sup\{a, b\}$) for $a, b \in A$.

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Applications

- *meet semilattice* = poset + every two elements have infimum
- *join semilattice* = poset + every two elements have supremum.
- Each semilattice (A, \leq) has a binary *operation* \circ with $a \circ b = \inf\{a, b\}$ ($\sup\{a, b\}$) for $a, b \in A$.
- if \circ is a binary operation on a set A which satisfies

$$a \circ (b \circ c) = (a \circ b) \circ c, a \circ b = b \circ a, a \circ a = a,$$

then on the set A we may define a partial ordering \leq by

$$a \leq b \Leftrightarrow a \circ b = a \text{ and } \inf\{a, b\} = a \circ b$$

where (A, \leq) is a semilattice.

Classes

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- \mathcal{S} – the class of finite semilattices.

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Applications

- \mathcal{S} – the class of finite semilattices.
- \mathcal{T} – the class of finite treeable semilattices.

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- \mathcal{S} – the class of finite semilattices.
- \mathcal{T} – the class of finite treeable semilattices.
- \mathcal{T}_m – the class of finite trees with branching bounded by m ,
 $(\forall a \in A) |im_{\mathbb{A}}(a)| \leq m$.

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- *Important: We consider semilattices as functional structures.*

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Ordered classes I

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Applications

- $lo(A)$ -collection of linear orderings on the set A .
- $le(\sqsubseteq)$ -collection of linear extensions of a partial order \sqsubseteq .

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$$\mathcal{ES} = \{(A, \circ^A, \preceq^A) : (A, \circ^A) \in \mathcal{S}, \preceq^A \in le(\leq^A)\}.$$

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$$\mathcal{ES} = \{(A, \circ^A, \preceq^A) : (A, \circ^A) \in \mathcal{S}, \preceq^A \in le(\leq^A)\}.$$

- *Convex ordering \preceq^A on $(A, \circ^A) \in \mathcal{T} : (A, \circ^A, \preceq^A) \in \mathcal{ES}$ & for $a, b, c \in A$ with $a \circ^A b = c$, $a \neq c$, $b \neq c$ we have*

$$a \preceq^A b \Leftrightarrow a' \preceq^A b'$$

where $a', b' \in im_{\mathbb{A}}(c)$, $a' \leq^A a$, $b' \leq^A b$.

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- $co(\leq^A)$ -collection of convex orderings with respect to \leq^A .

Ordered classes II

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- *Ordered trees*

$$\mathcal{CT} = \{(A, \circ^A, \preceq^A) : (A, \circ^A) \in \mathcal{T}, \preceq^A \in \text{co}(\leq^A)\}.$$

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$$\mathcal{CT} = \{(A, \circ^A, \preceq^A) : (A, \circ^A) \in \mathcal{T}, \preceq^A \in \text{co}(\leq^A)\}.$$

- \mathcal{BT}_2 contains structures (A, \circ^A, \preceq^A) where $\preceq^A \in \text{lo}(A)$ & for $a \in A$ with $\text{im}_{\mathbb{A}}(a) = \{a_1, a_2\}$ we have that $A_1 = \{a \in A : a_1 \leq^A a\}$ and $A_2 = \{a \in A : a_2 \leq^A a\}$ are intervals with respect to \preceq^A such that

either $A_1 \prec^A a \prec^A A_2$ or $A_2 \prec^A a \prec^A A_1$.

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- No ordering for \mathcal{T}_m , $m > 2$, even we may consider \mathcal{ET}_m and \mathcal{CT}_m in the same way.

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Bounded branching

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Applications

Let $m \geq 1$ be a natural number. We consider a sequence $(R_{m,i})_{i=1}^m$ of binary relational symbols and the class \mathcal{DT}_m which contains structures of the form $(A, \circ^A, \leq^A, (R_{m,i}^A)_{i=1}^m)$ where:

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- $(A, \circ^A, \leq^A) \in \mathcal{T}_m$,
- $R_{m,i}^A(a, b) \Rightarrow a <^A b$,
- $R_{m,i}^A(a, b), b \leq^A c \Rightarrow R_{m,i}^A(a, c)$,
- $R_{m,i}^A(a, b), b \circ^A c = a \Rightarrow \lceil R_{m,i}^A(a, c)$,
- $a <^A b \Rightarrow (\exists i)[R_{m,i}^A(a, b)]$.

Notations

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\mathcal{K} -a class of finite structures in a signature L .

$r, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C} \in \mathcal{K}$.

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\mathcal{K} -a class of finite structures in a signature L .

$r, t \in \mathbb{N}$.

$\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}, \mathbb{C} \in \mathcal{K}$.

If for every coloring $c : \binom{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{A}} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, r\}$ there is $\mathbb{B}' \in \binom{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{B}}$ such that $|c(\binom{\mathbb{B}'}{\mathbb{A}})| \leq t$ then we write

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{B})_{r,t}^{\mathbb{A}}.$$

For $t = 1$ we write $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{B})_r^{\mathbb{A}}$.

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Definitions

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- $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{K}$ has *Ramsey degree* t_0 in \mathcal{K} , $t_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{A})$, if t_0 is the smallest natural number with the property that for any natural number r and any $\mathbb{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ there is $\mathbb{C} \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{B})_{r,t_0}^{\mathbb{A}}$.

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- $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{K}$ is a *Ramsey object* in \mathcal{K} if $t_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{A}) = 1$.

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- $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{K}$ is a *Ramsey object* in \mathcal{K} if $t_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{A}) = 1$.
- \mathcal{K} is a *Ramsey class*, satisfies the *Ramsey property (RP)*, if for all \mathbb{A} in \mathcal{K} we have $t_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{A}) = 1$.

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General case

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Theorem

\mathcal{ES} is a Ramsey class.

General case

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Theorem

$\mathcal{E}\mathcal{S}$ is a Ramsey class.

Theorem

For $\mathbb{A} = (A, \circ^A, \leq^A)$ in \mathcal{S} we have

$$t_{\mathcal{S}}(\mathbb{A}) = \frac{|\{\preceq^A : \preceq^A \in \text{le}(\leq^A)\}|}{|\text{Aut}(\mathbb{A})|}.$$

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Examples

(+) chains

(-) some trees with height at least 2

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Theorem (Leeb 1973)

\mathcal{CT} is a Ramsey class.

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Theorem (Leeb 1973)

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For $\mathbb{A} = (A, \circ^A, \leq^A)$ in \mathcal{T} we have

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(+) regular trees

(-) trees with terminal nodes of different height

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Theorem

For natural number $m \geq 1$, the class \mathcal{DT}_m satisfies RP.

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Theorem

For a natural number $m \geq 1$ and $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{T}_m$ we have

$$t_{\mathcal{T}_m}(\mathbb{A}) = \binom{m}{n} \frac{n!}{n_1! \cdots n_k!} \prod_{i=1}^n t_m(\mathbb{A}(a_i)),$$

where a_1, \dots, a_n are immediate successors of the root, structures $\mathbb{A}(a_1), \dots, \mathbb{A}(a_k)$ are mutually non isomorphic, for every $j > k$ there is $i \leq k$ such that $\mathbb{A}(a_i) \cong \mathbb{A}(a_j)$ and for $i \leq k$ we have

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(+) regular trees

(-) trees with terminal nodes of different height

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Dynamics

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G -topological group.

G -flow is a continuous action $G \curvearrowright X$ on a compact Hausdorff space.

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G -topological group.

G -flow is a continuous action $G \curvearrowright X$ on a compact Hausdorff space.

- G is *extremely amenable* if every G -flow has a fixed point.

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G -flow is a continuous action $G \curvearrowright X$ on a compact Hausdorff space.

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- G is *amenable* if every G -flow has an invariant Borel probability measure.

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- G is *uniquely ergodic* if every minimal G -flow is uniquely ergodic.

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Groups

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Applications

Fraïssé limit produce Fraïssé structure:

- Generic semilattice $\mathbb{S} = F \lim(\mathcal{S})$,
- Generic treeable semilattice $\mathbb{T} = F \lim(\mathcal{T})$,
- Generic treeable semiattice with bounded branching $\mathbb{T}_m = F \lim(\mathcal{T}_m)$.

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Automorphism groups of these structures

- $Aut(\mathbb{S})$
- $Aut(\mathbb{T})$
- $Aut(\mathbb{T}_m)$

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Polish groups with pointwise convergence topology.

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Automorphism groups of these structures

- $Aut(\mathbb{S})$
- $Aut(\mathbb{T})$
- $Aut(\mathbb{T}_m)$

Polish groups with pointwise convergence topology.

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$$\mathcal{L}\text{-the class of finite lattices} \longrightarrow F\text{ lim}(\mathcal{L})\text{-generic lattice}$$
$$\longrightarrow \text{Aut}(\mathbb{L})$$

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Theorem (Malicki 2013)

$\text{Aut}(\mathbb{L})$ is not an amenable group.

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in a signature L .

\mathcal{K} is a *Hrushovski class* if for all $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{K}$ there is $\mathbb{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ such that any isomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{A}_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{A}_2$ between substructures of \mathbb{A} can be extended to an isomorphism $\psi : \mathbb{B} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$.

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Observation: Partial ordering \Rightarrow no Hrushovski

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$Aut(\mathbb{S})$, $Aut(\mathbb{T})$ and $Aut(\mathbb{T}_m)$ are not extremely amenable groups.

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Hrushovski class \rightarrow unique ergodicity

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Hrushovski class \rightarrow unique ergodicity

Theorem

$Aut(\mathbb{T})$ and $Aut(\mathbb{T}_m)$ are uniquely ergodic groups which are not extremely amenable and \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}_m are not Hrushovski classes.

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$Aut(\mathbb{S})$, $Aut(\mathbb{T})$ and $Aut(\mathbb{T}_m)$ are not extremely amenable groups.

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$Aut(\mathbb{T})$ and $Aut(\mathbb{T}_m)$ are uniquely ergodic groups which are not extremely amenable and \mathcal{T} and \mathcal{T}_m are not Hrushovski classes.

Thank you