

THE CONDENSATION ORDER ON $\text{Rel}(X)$

Miloš Kurilić and Nenad Morača

Department of Mathematics and Informatics, Faculty of Natural Sciences,
University of Novi Sad, Serbia

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Plan of the presentation

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- Preliminaries

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- The condensation equivalence on $\text{Rel}(X)$

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- The condensation order on the quotient $\text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c$

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- The complexity of the equivalence classes in $\text{Rel}(\omega)$
- The size of the equivalence classes in $\text{Rel}(\omega)$
- A partition of the quotient $\text{Rel}(X)/\sim_c$
- Suborders $D_\rho = \{[\rho \cup \Delta_A]_{\sim_c} : A \subset X\}$ for irreflexive ρ , and the properties of $\text{Aut}\langle X, \rho \rangle$

Preliminaries

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- a homomorphism iff $\rho_f \subset \sigma$
- an isomorphism iff $\rho_f = \sigma$

And also

- $[\rho]_{\cong} = \{\rho_f : f \in \text{Bij}(X)\}$

The condensation equivalence

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Definition

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- $\rho \preccurlyeq_c \sigma$ iff there exists a bijective homomorphism $f : \langle X, \rho \rangle \rightarrow \langle X, \sigma \rangle$

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- $[\rho]_{\sim_c} = \text{Conv}_{\langle \text{Rel}(X), \subset \rangle}([\rho]_{\cong})$
- if ρ is finite, then $[\rho]_{\sim_c} = [\rho]_{\cong}$

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- the relation \leq on $\text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c$ is a partial order (**the condensation order**)

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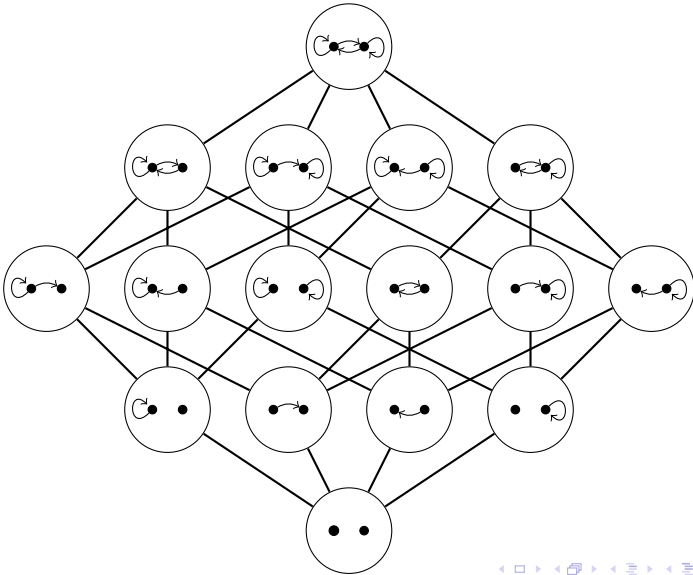
Theorem

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Without loss of generality we can speak only about the structures $\langle \text{Rel}(\kappa), \subset \rangle$, $\langle \text{Rel}(\kappa), \preceq_c \rangle$ and $\langle \text{Rel}(\kappa) / \sim_c, \leq \rangle$ where $\kappa > 0$ is a cardinal

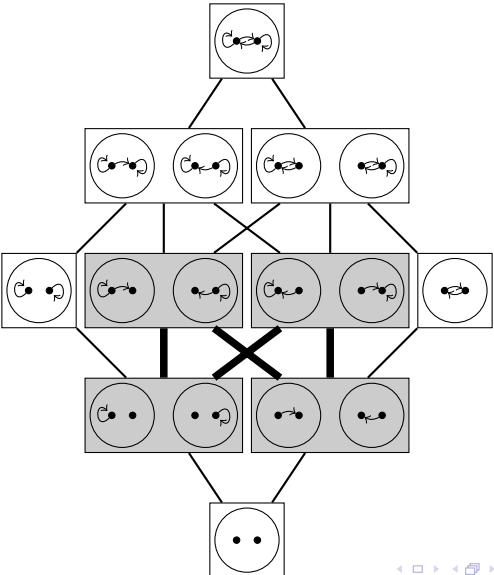
$\langle \mathbf{Rel}(2), \subset \rangle$ is a Boolean lattice

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We have

ρ is strongly reversible \Rightarrow ρ is reversible \Rightarrow ρ is weakly reversible

Strongly reversible relations

Strongly reversible relations

Theorem

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- ρ is strongly reversible

Strongly reversible relations

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For each $\rho \in \text{Rel}(X)$ the following conditions are equivalent:

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- $f \in \text{Aut}\langle X, \rho \rangle$ for each bijection $f : X \rightarrow X$

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The only strongly reversible relations are the following:

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- $X \times X$ (the full relation)

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Some reversible relations are the following:

- (Strict) linear orders

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Example

Some reversible relations are the following:

- (Strict) linear orders
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- Finite unions of complete oriented graphs
- Finite unions of tournaments (oriented complete graphs)

Reversible relations

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Example

Some reversible relations are the following:

- (Strict) linear orders
- Finite relations
- Finite unions of complete oriented graphs
- Finite unions of tournaments (oriented complete graphs)
- Equivalence relations corresponding to finite partitions

Weakly reversible relations

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Weakly reversible relations

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For each $\rho \in \text{Rel}(X)$ the following conditions are equivalent:

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- $[\rho]_{\sim_c} = [\rho]_{\cong}$
- $[\rho]_{\cong}$ is a ρ -star in $\langle \text{Rel}(X), \subset \rangle$, that is $\forall \rho_1 \in [\rho]_{\cong} \quad [\rho, \rho_1] \subset [\rho]_{\cong}$

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If $\rho \in \text{Rel}(X)$ is symmetric and weakly reversible then it is reversible

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We have the examples of

- a weakly reversible relation $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ which is not reversible

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We have the examples of

- a weakly reversible relation $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ which is not reversible
- a relation $\sigma \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ which is not weakly reversible

The complexity of the equivalence classes

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We shall identify $\text{Rel}(\omega) = P(\omega \times \omega)$ with the Cantor cube $2^{\omega \times \omega} \cong 2^\omega$ by identifying each set $A \subset \omega$ with its characteristic function χ_A

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The following theorem is a known result.

Theorem

For each $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ the isomorphism class $[\rho]_{\cong}$ is an analytic set

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We have the similar result.

Theorem

For each $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ the condensation class $[\rho]_{\sim_c}$ is an analytic set

The size of the equivalence classes

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Theorem

For each $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ we have $|\llbracket \rho \rrbracket_{\cong}| = |\llbracket \rho \rrbracket_{\sim_c}| \in \{1, \omega, \mathfrak{c}\}$

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For each $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ we have $|\llbracket \rho \rrbracket_{\cong}| = |\llbracket \rho \rrbracket_{\sim_c}| \in \{1, \omega, \mathfrak{c}\}$

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If for some $\rho \in \text{Rel}(\omega)$ we have $|\llbracket \rho \rrbracket_{\cong}| = \omega$ (or $|\llbracket \rho \rrbracket_{\sim_c}| = \omega$) then ρ is reversible.

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Theorem

$|\text{Rel}(\omega)/_{\cong}| = |\text{Rel}(\omega)/_{\sim_c}| = \mathfrak{c}$

Nice partition of $\text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c$

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Convex properties (and thus also condensation properties):

- Reflexivity

Nice partition of $\text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c$

Convex properties (and thus also condensation properties):

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Theorem

- $\{q_{\sim_c}[\text{Refl}_X], q_{\sim_c}[\text{Irrefl}_X], q_{\sim_c}[\neg \text{Refl}_X \cap \neg \text{Irrefl}_X]\}$ is a partition of the poset $\langle \text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c, \leq \rangle$ into convex sets

Nice partition of $\text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c$

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- $\{q_{\sim_c}[\text{Refl}_X], q_{\sim_c}[\text{Irrefl}_X], q_{\sim_c}[\neg \text{Refl}_X \cap \neg \text{Irrefl}_X]\}$ is a partition of the poset $\langle \text{Rel}(X) / \sim_c, \leq \rangle$ into convex sets
- The mapping $F : \langle q_{\sim_c}[\text{Irrefl}_X], \leq \rangle \rightarrow \langle q_{\sim_c}[\text{Refl}_X], \leq \rangle$ defined by $F([\rho]_{\sim_c}) = [\rho \cup \Delta_X]_{\sim_c}$ is an isomorphism

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Let $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$ and let $G : P(X) \rightarrow D_\rho$, where $G(A) = [\rho \cup \Delta_A]_{\sim_c}$. Then G is injective iff $\langle X, \rho \rangle$ is a rigid structure. And then $\langle P(X), \subset \rangle \cong_G \langle D_\rho, \leq \rangle$

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For a finite cardinal κ , let θ_κ denote the order type of $\kappa + 1$. For infinite κ let

$$\theta_\kappa = \text{type} \left(\left\langle \{ \mu \in \text{Card} : \mu \leq \kappa \}, \leq \right\rangle + \left\langle \{ \mu \in \text{Card} : \mu < \kappa \}, \leq \right\rangle^* \right)$$

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Theorem

For $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$ the poset $\langle D_\rho, \leq \rangle$ contains a chain of the type $\theta_{|X|}$. If ρ is strongly reversible, then $\langle D_\rho, \leq \rangle \cong \theta_{|X|}$

The sets D_ρ^n

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Definition

For $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$ and $n < \min\{\omega, |X| + 1\}$ let $D_\rho^n = \{[\rho \cup \Delta_A]_{\sim_c} : A \in [X]^n\}$

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Theorem

For each $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$, where $|X| \leq \omega$, the following conditions are equivalent:

- $|D_\rho^n| = 1$ for some $n \geq 3$

The sets D_ρ^n

Definition

For $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$ and $n < \min\{\omega, |X| + 1\}$ let $D_\rho^n = \{[\rho \cup \Delta_A]_{\sim_c} : A \in [X]^n\}$

Theorem

For each $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$, where $|X| \leq \omega$, the following conditions are equivalent:

- $|D_\rho^n| = 1$ for some $n \geq 3$
- ρ is strongly reversible or a linear order, and $\text{Aut}\langle X, \rho \rangle$ is m -set transitive for each $m \in \omega$

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If $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_X$ is a linear order and $|X| \geq \omega$, then $|D_\rho^\omega| > 1$

The sets $\mathcal{D}_{[\rho] \sim c}$

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We have the example of a relation $\rho \in \text{Irrefl}_\omega$ such that $\mathcal{D}_{[\rho] \sim_c} \neq D_\rho$

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