

## Which maximal clones can be maximal C-clones?

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joint work with

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Conference on Universal Algebra and Lattice Theory

## Outline

### Clausal relations

### C-clones

Maximal C-clones.

Let  $p, q \in \mathbb{N}_+$  and  $D = \{0, 1, \dots, n - 1\}$ .

## Definition (Clausal relations)

$(D, \leq)$  poset. Let  $\mathbf{a} = (a_1, \dots, a_p) \in D^p$ ,  $\mathbf{b} = (b_1, \dots, b_q) \in D^q$ . The clausal relation  $R_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{a}}$  of arity  $p + q$  is

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$$R_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{a}} := \{(x_1, \dots, x_p, y_1, \dots, y_q) \in D^{p+q} \mid (x_1 \geq a_1) \vee \dots \vee (x_p \geq a_p) \vee (y_1 \leq b_1) \vee \dots \vee (y_q \leq b_q)\}.$$

$$\mathcal{R}_q^p := \{\mathcal{R}_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{a}} \mid \mathbf{a} \in D^p, \mathbf{b} \in D^q\}$$

the set of all clausal relations of arity  $p + q$

$$\text{CR}_{(D, \leq)} := \bigcup_{(p,q) \in \mathbb{N}_+^2} \mathcal{R}_q^p$$

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Here only:  $(D, \leq)$  **linear**; w.l.o.g.  $0 < 1 < 2 < \dots < n - 1$ , then  $CR_D$  for  $CR_{(D, \leq)}$

## Trivial clausal relations

### Fact

If  $(D, \leq)$  has a bottom element  $\perp$

$$(\exists i \in \{1, \dots, p\} : a_i = \perp) \implies R_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{a}} = D^{p+q}.$$

If  $(D, \leq)$  has a top element  $\top$

$$(\exists j \in \{1, \dots, q\} : b_j = \top) \implies R_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{a}} = D^{p+q}.$$

## (Non)Trivial clausal relations

### Lemma

$(D, \leq)$  linear (canonical).

$$CR_D \cap \text{diag}(D) = \{D^{p+q} \mid p, q \in \mathbb{N}_+\}.$$

$$CR_D^* := CR_D \setminus \text{diag}(D)$$

$$= \{R_{\mathbf{b}}^{\mathbf{a}} \mid \mathbf{a} \in (D \setminus \{0\})^p, \mathbf{b} \in (D \setminus \{n-1\})^q; p, q \in \mathbb{N}_+\}$$



Let  $k, m \in \mathbb{N}_+$ ,  $O_D^{(k)} := \{f \mid f : D^k \rightarrow D\}$

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Problem:

Characterisation of the Galois closed sets of operations and relations of the Galois connection  $\text{Pol} - \text{CInv}$ , i.e.

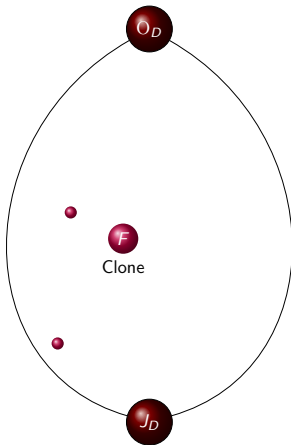
- For  $F \subseteq O_D$

$$\langle F \rangle_C := \text{Pol CInv } F \text{ ??}$$

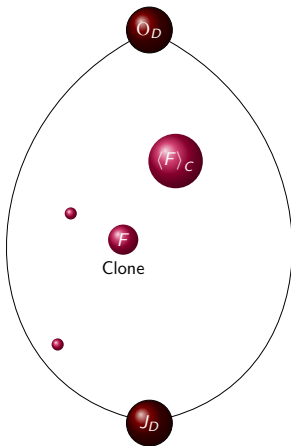
- For  $Q \subseteq CR_D$

$$[Q]_C := \text{CInv Pol } Q \text{ ??}$$

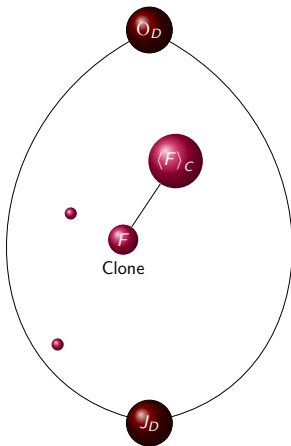
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$$\begin{aligned} \text{Inv } F &\supseteq CR_D \cap \text{Inv } F = C\text{Inv } F \\ \Rightarrow \langle F \rangle_{O_D} &= \text{Pol } \text{Inv } F \subseteq \text{Pol } C\text{Inv } F = \langle F \rangle_C \end{aligned}$$

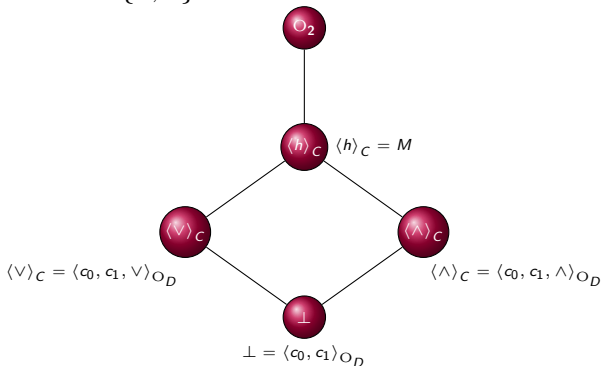
## How many $C$ -clones do exist for an arbitrary finite set $D$ ?

- For  $D = \{0, 1\}$ , there are five different  $C$ -clones.



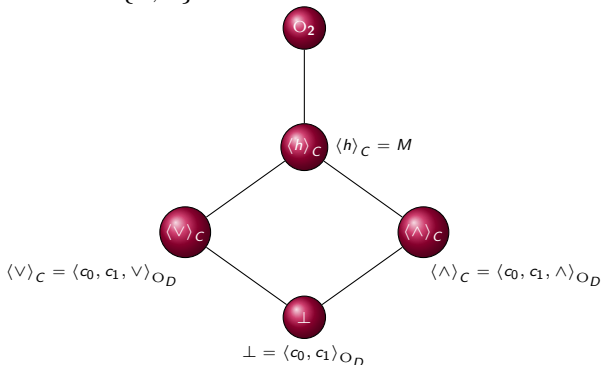
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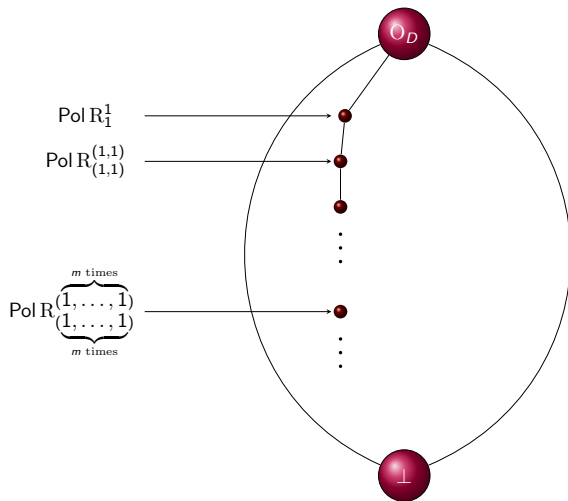


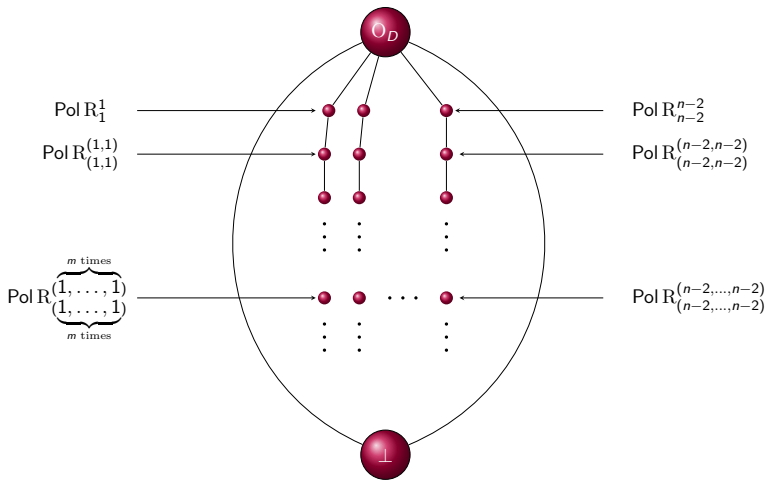
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- For  $|D| \geq 3$ , there exist infinitely many  $C$ -clones.





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## Maximal $C$ -clones

### Theorem (Vargas, 2011)

Let  $M \subseteq O_D$  be a  $C$ -clone .  $M$  is maximal if and only if there are elements  $a \in D \setminus \{0\}$  and  $b \in D \setminus \{n - 1\}$  such that

$$M = \text{Pol}_D R_{(b)}^{(a)}.$$

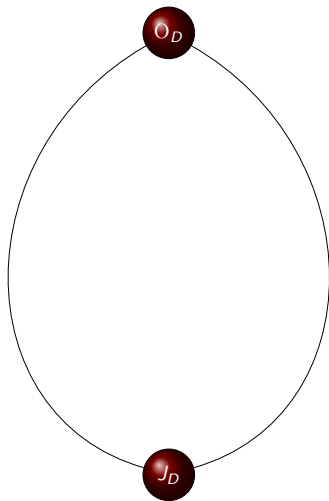


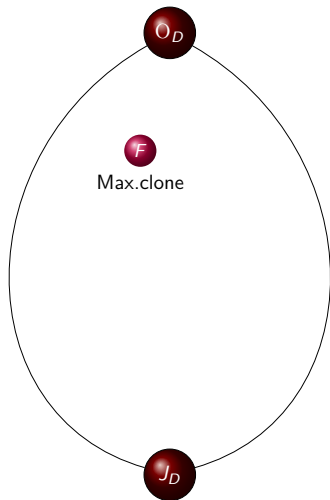
## Connections

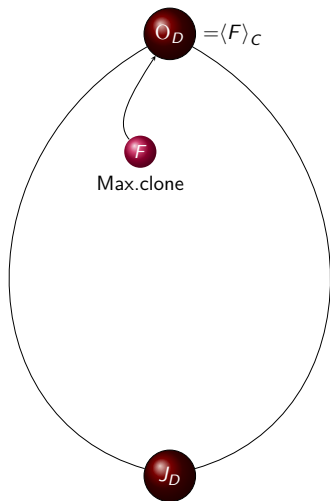
- $D = \{0, 1\} \Rightarrow \text{Pol } \mathbb{R}_{(0)}^{(1)} = \text{Pol } \leq_2$  monotone functions.
- $|D| > 2$ ? Which maximal clones are maximal  $C$ -clones?

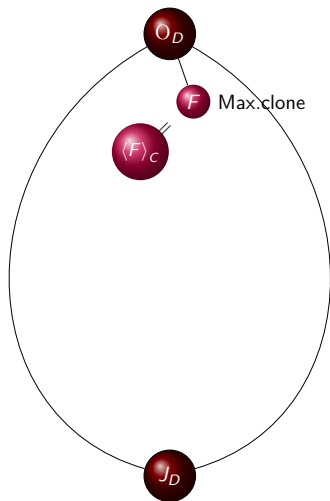
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- $F \leq O_D$  **maximal** clone.  $\Rightarrow$  two possibilities:









## Theorem (Behrisch-Vargas, 2012)

*If  $D = \{0, 1\}$ , then the only maximal  $C$ -clone  $\text{Pol}_D R_{(0)}^{(1)}$  on this set is the maximal clone  $\text{Pol}_D \leq_2$  of monotone functions w.r.t. the linear order  $0 \leq_2 1$ . Any other maximal  $C$ -clone (that is on any finite domain  $D$  with  $|D| > 2$ ) fails to be a maximal clone, hence it is properly contained in some maximal clone.*

## Idea for the proof

Show for (almost) every maximal clone  $F$ :

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 & \text{Pol ClInv Pol } \varrho = O_D \\
 \iff & \text{ClInv Pol } \varrho \subseteq \text{diag}(D) \\
 \iff & CR_D^* \cap \text{Inv Pol } \varrho = \emptyset \\
 \iff & \forall \mathbf{R}_b^a \in CR_D^* \exists f \in \text{Pol } \varrho : f \not\triangleright \mathbf{R}_b^a
 \end{aligned}$$

# Thank you for your attention!