

Model-theoretic Challenges in Constraint Satisfaction

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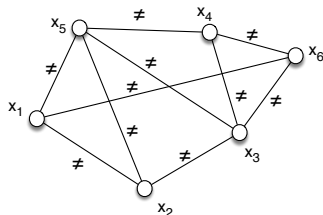
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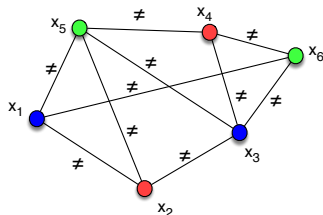
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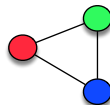
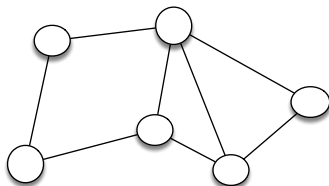
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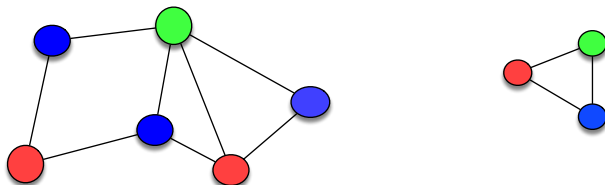
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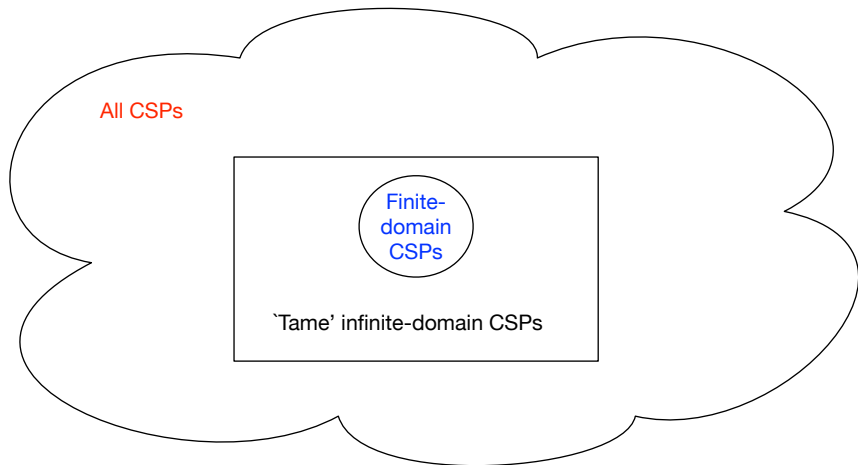
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Theorem. B.+Grohe'08: Every decision problem is equivalent to a CSP
(under polynomial-time Turing reductions)

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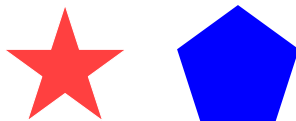
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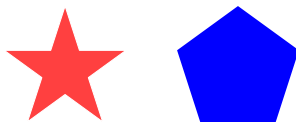


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Equivalently:

Then there are finitely many **closed** supergroups of $\text{Aut}(\mathfrak{C})$.

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(2) Reconstruction Conjecture. Let \mathfrak{A} and \mathfrak{B} be reducts of structures that are **homogeneous with finite relational signature**. Then

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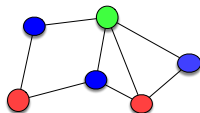
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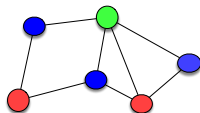
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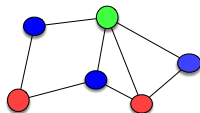
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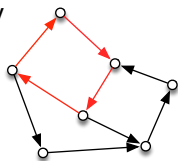
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- Result can be generalised to GSO (guarded second-order logic, see Grädel+Hirsch+Otto'02)

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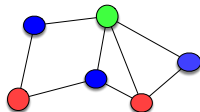
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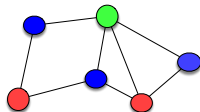
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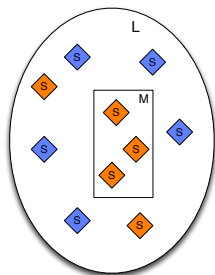
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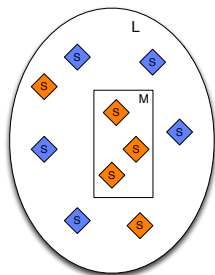
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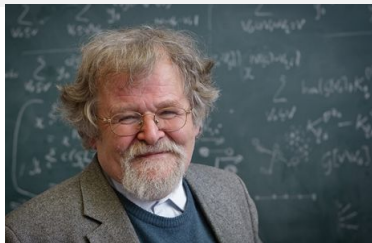
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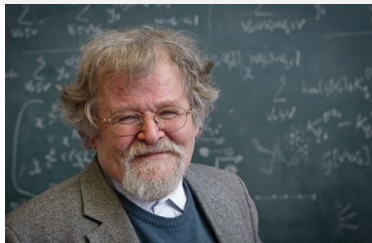
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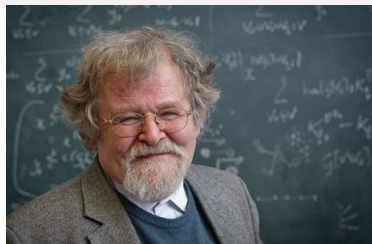
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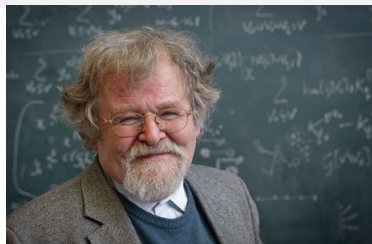
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Theorem (Kechris, Pestov, Todorčević'05).

A homogeneous structure \mathfrak{B} is Ramsey
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The Theorem of Hubička+Nešetřil

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(3) Ramsey Expansion Conjecture. Every homogeneous structure **with finite relational signature** has a finite homogeneous Ramsey expansion.

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How to attack?

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- Additionally assume that \mathcal{C} is NIP and has binary signature.