

# On symmetric term operations in finite Taylor algebras

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What algebras have  $(x, y, y, z, z, z, z, \dots, z)$ -symmetric operations?

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  - ▶ CLAP algorithm for (Promise) CSP requires symmetric operations of sufficiently large arities on most tuples.



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- ▶  $\text{Pol} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 \\ 1 & 2 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$  doesn't have a symmetric operation of arity  $3n$ .
- ▶  $\text{Pol} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  doesn't have a symmetric operation of any arity  $n \geq 2$ .

### How to avoid these obstacles?

1. Avoid operations of arity  $n$  if some  $p$  divides  $n$ .
2. Avoid tuples with an equal number of two elements.

A tuple  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$  is **good** if there does not exist  $S_1 \cap S_2 = \emptyset$  s.t.  
 $|\{i | a_i \in S_1\}| = |\{i | a_i \in S_2\}| > 0$ .

$(x, y, z, z, z, z, u, u, u, u, u, u, u, u, u)$  is a bad tuple

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$\text{Pol} \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 3 & 4 & 2 \end{pmatrix}$  has an operation that is symmetric on all good tuples.

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Can we prove something similar for finite Taylor algebras?

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- ▶ singletonBLP+AIP, CLAP, and similar algorithms fail on  $\text{CSP}(\text{Inv}(h))$ .

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Then  $\text{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}; \mathbb{B})$  is solvable by BLP+AIP.



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## Corollary

Suppose

1.  $\mathbb{A} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$
2.  $|\mathbb{A}| = 2$ ,
3.  $|\mathbb{C}| < \infty$ .
4.  $\text{CSP}(\mathbb{C})$  is tractable.

Then  $\text{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}; \mathbb{B})$  is solvable by  $\text{BLP} + \text{AIP}$ .

### Proof:

$\text{CSP}(\mathbb{C})$  is tractable

$\Rightarrow \text{Pol}(\mathbb{C})$  has WNU operations

$\Rightarrow \text{Pol}(\mathbb{C})$  has XY-symmetric operations

$\Rightarrow \text{Pol}(\mathbb{A}; \mathbb{B})$  has XY-symmetric operations

$\Rightarrow \text{Pol}(\mathbb{A}; \mathbb{B})$  has **symmetric** operations

$\Rightarrow \text{BLP} + \text{AIP}$  solves  $\text{PCSP}(\mathbb{A}; \mathbb{B})$ .

This is not true for  $|\mathbb{A}| > 2$  (our counter-example  $\text{Inv}(\{0, 1, 2\}; h)$ ).



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## Claim [Z, Pinsker, 2023]

Every finite Taylor algebra  $\mathbf{A}$  has a  $k$ -WNU term of an arity  $n$  if there are no primes  $p \leq |A|$  dividing  $\binom{n}{k} \cdot k!$ .

### Proof:

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3. Can we characterize all algebras not having symmetric operations on  $(a_1, \dots, a_n)$ ?

Thank you for your attention