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1/7, or possibly 7/1<sup>1</sup> Problem Session, Oberwolfach

¹— BW ☺

# Concrete classification problems for ternary languages

! Homogeneous hypertournaments

? Homogeneous families of linear orders Some examples and some questions.

(Slightly fuller version in "TernaryProblems")

-Hypertournaments

## 1 Hypertournaments

2 Families of Linear Orderings

-Hypertournaments

## t-hypertournaments

### Definition

*t*-ary, antisymmetric (exactly Alt<sub>t</sub>-symmetric).

Hypertournaments

# The classification problem

#### Problem

Finitely many (boundedly many?) homogeneous t-hypertournaments for each t?

Known for t = 2 and possible only because there is a unique *t*-type up to symmetry (no Henson construction).

#### Problem

For  $t \ge 3$ , are there any infinite ones which are not (t + 1)-constrained?

(One for t = 2.)

Hypertournaments

# Even hypertournaments

### Definition

t odd:

Parity of a *t*-hypertournament on a (t + 1)-set: well-defined (take a linear order and count increasing *t*-tuples which are hyperarcs).

Even: All parities on (t + 1)-sets are even.

#### Proposition

An even homogeneous t-hypertournament (so, t odd) restricts to a homogeneous (t - 1)-hypertournament, and is determined by the latter.

Hypertournaments

## The case t = 3: Catalog

There is a unique homogeneous *t*-hypertournament  $H_{t+1}$  of order t + 1,  $Aut(H_{t+1}) = Alt_{t+1}$ . Three 4-types:  $H_4$ ,  $C_4$  (circular order),  $O_4$  (odd).

#### Proposition

A homogeneous 3-hypertournament has one of the following forms.

- Finite, order 1, 2, 4, 8 (trivial; H<sub>4</sub>; A(1, 𝔽<sub>8</sub>) (W. Kantor, 1972).
- Generic cyclic order, realizes only type C<sub>4</sub>.
- Generic even 3-hypertournament, omits O<sub>4</sub>.
- Realizes C<sub>4</sub>, O<sub>4</sub>, omits H<sub>4</sub>. [Generic exists—any others?]
- Realizes all 4-types [Generic exists—any others?]

- Families of Linear Orderings



### 2 Families of Linear Orderings

Families of Linear Orderings

# Homogeneous FLO

#### Definition

**FLO:** (A, R(x, y, z)): *R* irreflexive relation;  $R(a, x, y) = <_a$  linear on  $A \setminus \{a\}$  and not derived from a constant order on *A*.

This seems like a class worth working out the Ramsey theory for, for any examples one can come up with, whether or not one has chances for a real classification. In any case the first step is to work out the "natural" examples and even this is not done systematically.

#### **Unfortunate Proposition**

There are  $2^{\aleph_0}$  homogeneous *FLO*.

Families of Linear Orderings

# Construction of 2<sup>№0</sup> homogeneous FLOs

Control the cyclic part of the relation.

- Build an infinite antichain of irreducible cyclic structures contained in FLOs
- Amalgamate without introducing new irreducible cyclic structures.

Antichain: derived from cyclic orders on at least 5 points by replacing triples x < y < z with x, y, z consecutive by x, z, y. Amalgamation:  $A_0 \subseteq A_0 \cup \{a_1\}, A_0 \cup \{a_2\}$ : make  $A_0 <_{a_1} a_2$  and  $A_0 <_{a_2} a_1$ .

Families of Linear Orderings

#### Problem

How many homogeneous FLOs are there with trivial cyclic part?

#### Problem

What exactly are the 4-constrained homogeneous FLO's?