

Graph of walks in universal algebra

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General question

Under what circumstances a graph compatible with an algebra has to contain a loop?

- Graph = set of ordered pairs (directed edges)
- Compatible an algebra \mathbf{A} = subuniverse of \mathbf{A}^2
- Loop = Edge on one node, i.e. pair (x,x)
- Historically motivated by Constraint Satisfaction Problem

Approaches

- 1) Compare loop conditions in varieties
- 2) Use idempotency

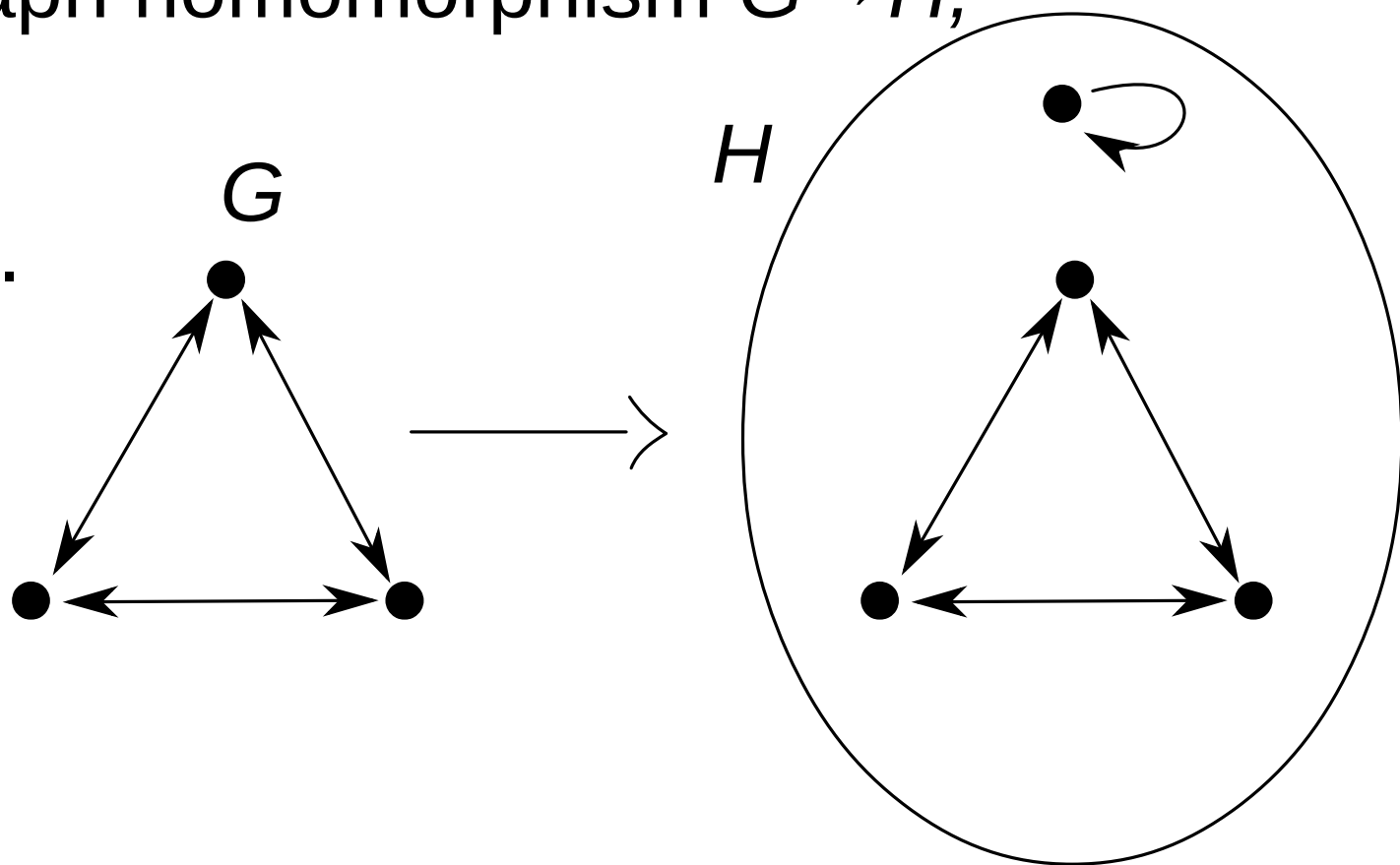
The G loop condition for a variety V

If

- H is a graph compatible with an algebra in V ,
- there is a graph homomorphism $G \rightarrow H$,

then

- H has a loop.



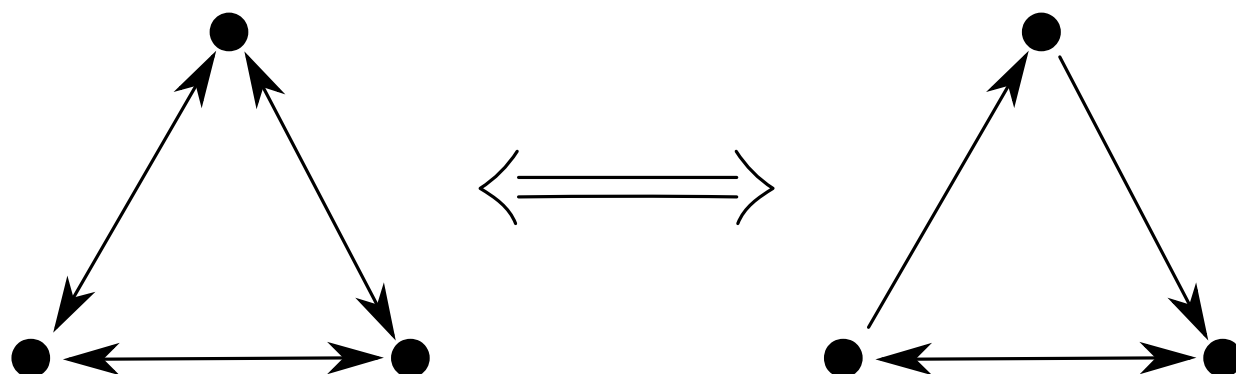
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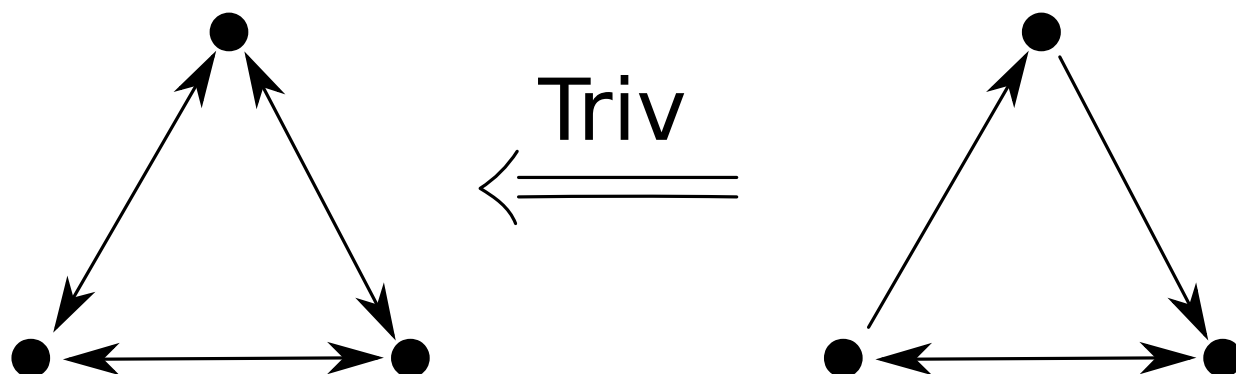
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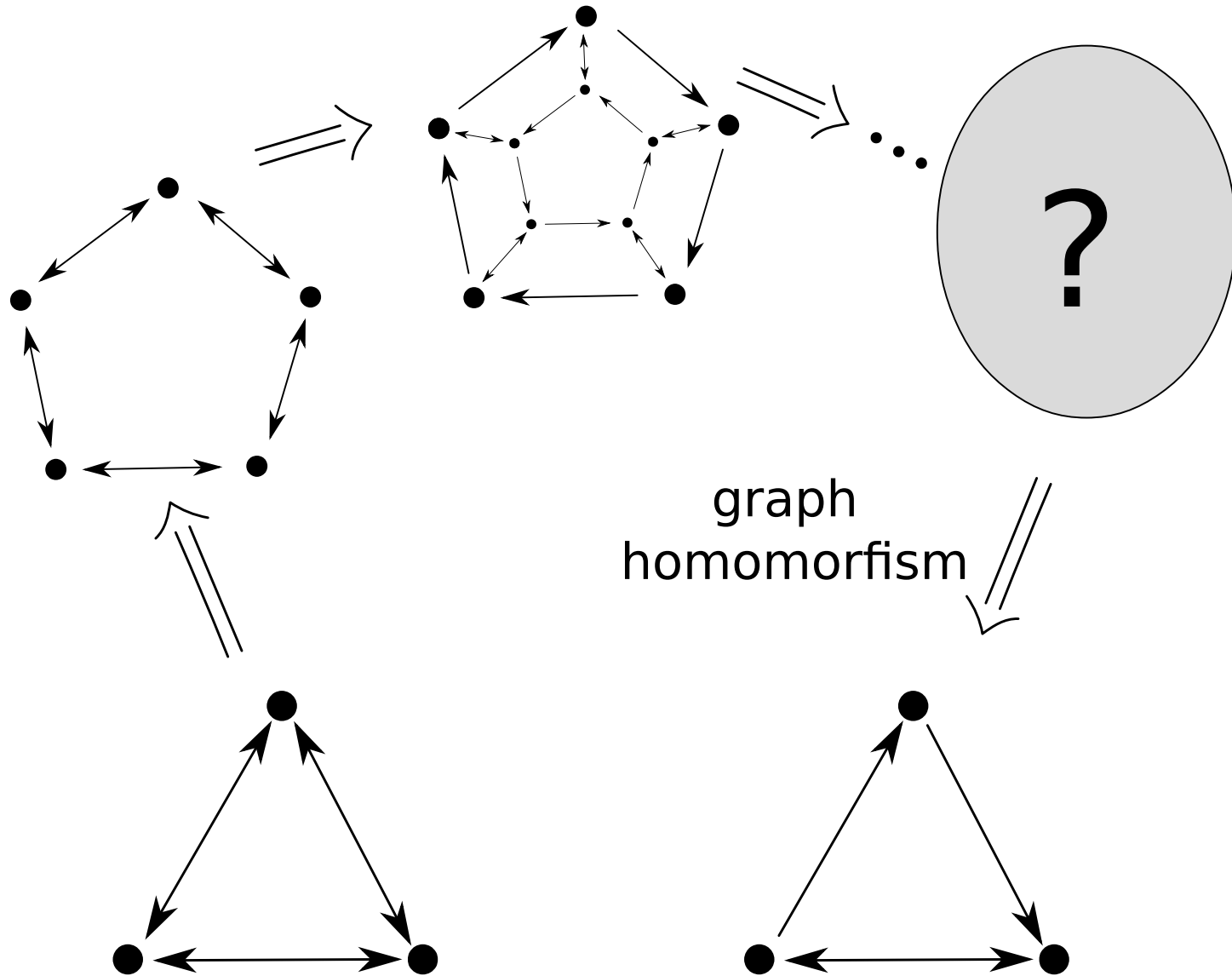
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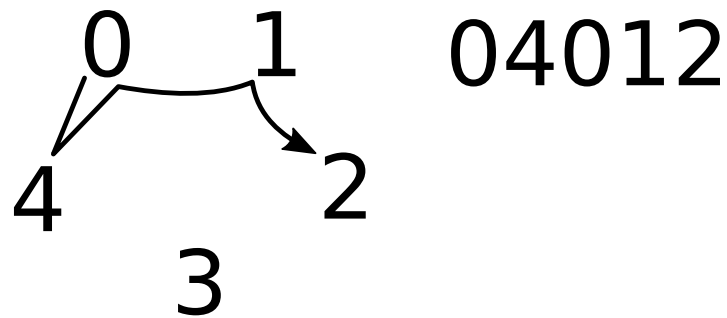
Hard implication idea



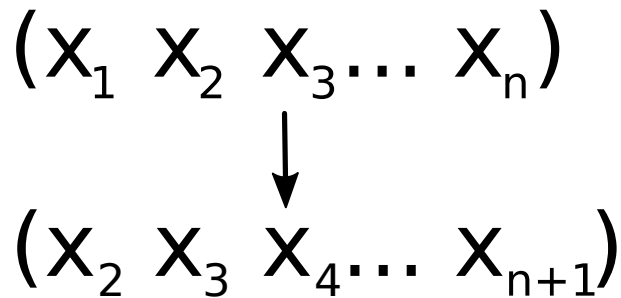
The graph of cycle walks

Parameters: cycle size (odd), walk length

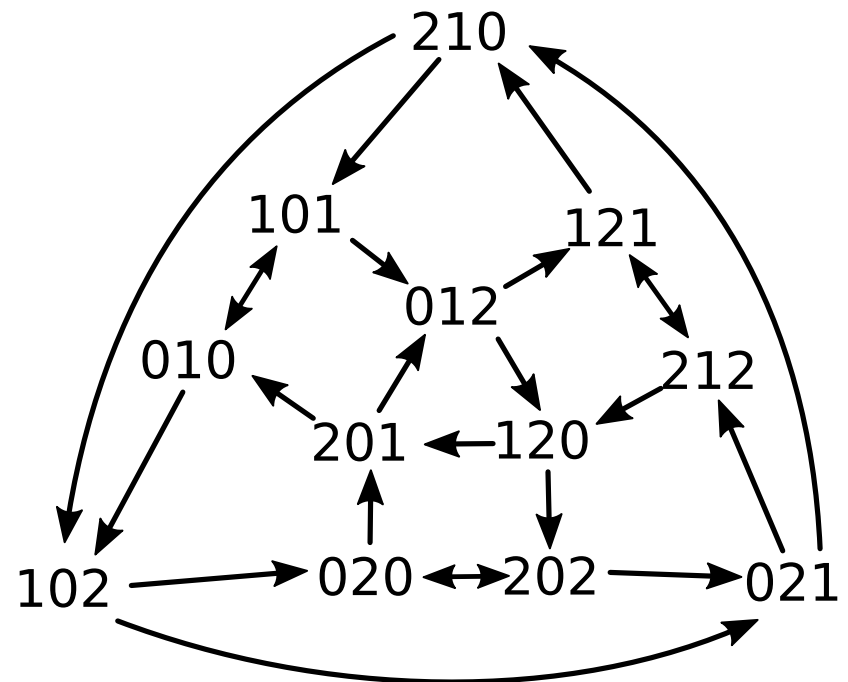
Nodes = walks



Edges

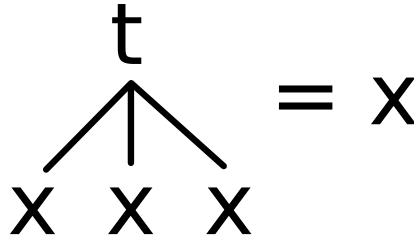


Example (3,3)



Idempotency

- $t(x,x,x) = x$

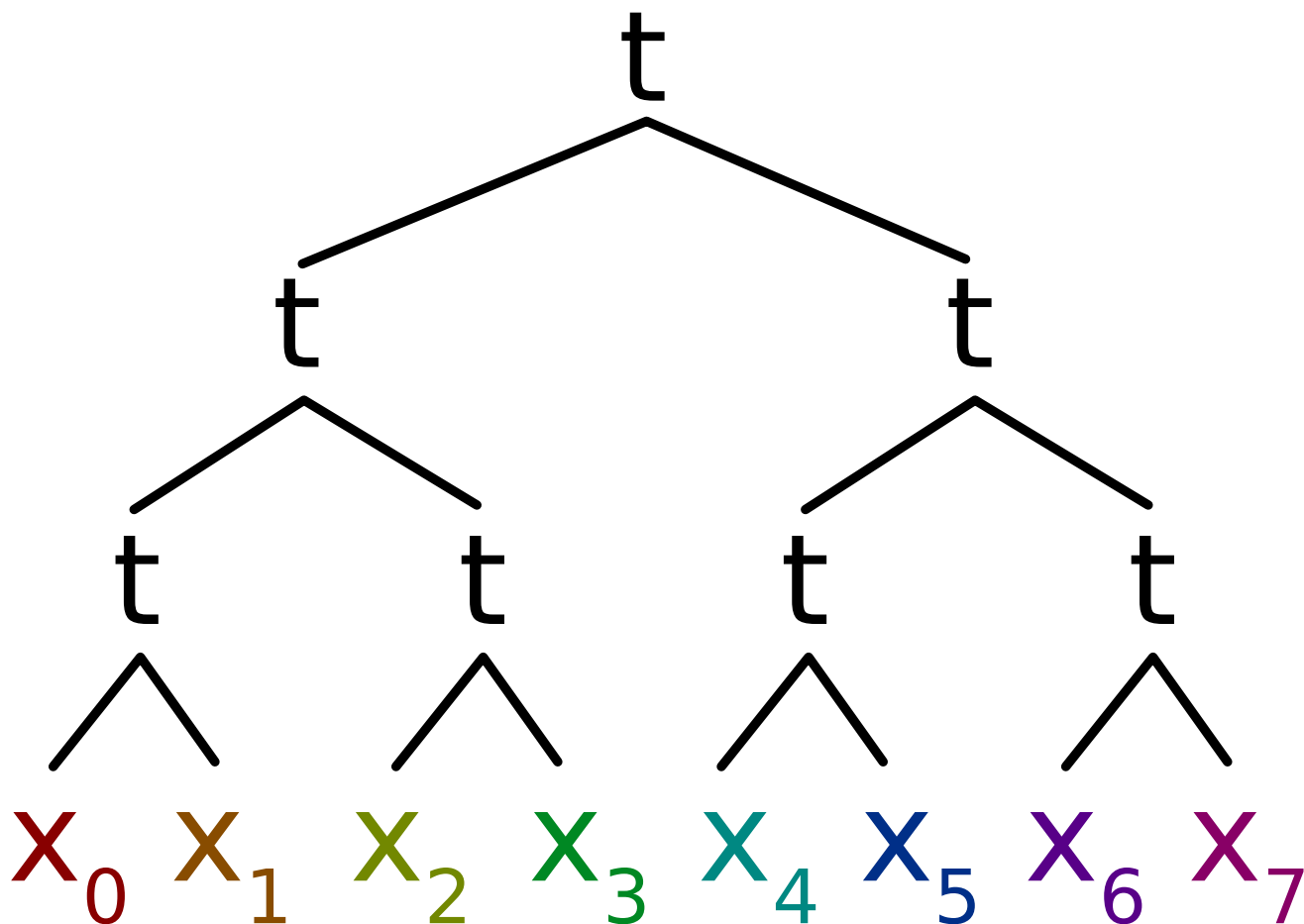


Consider a graph

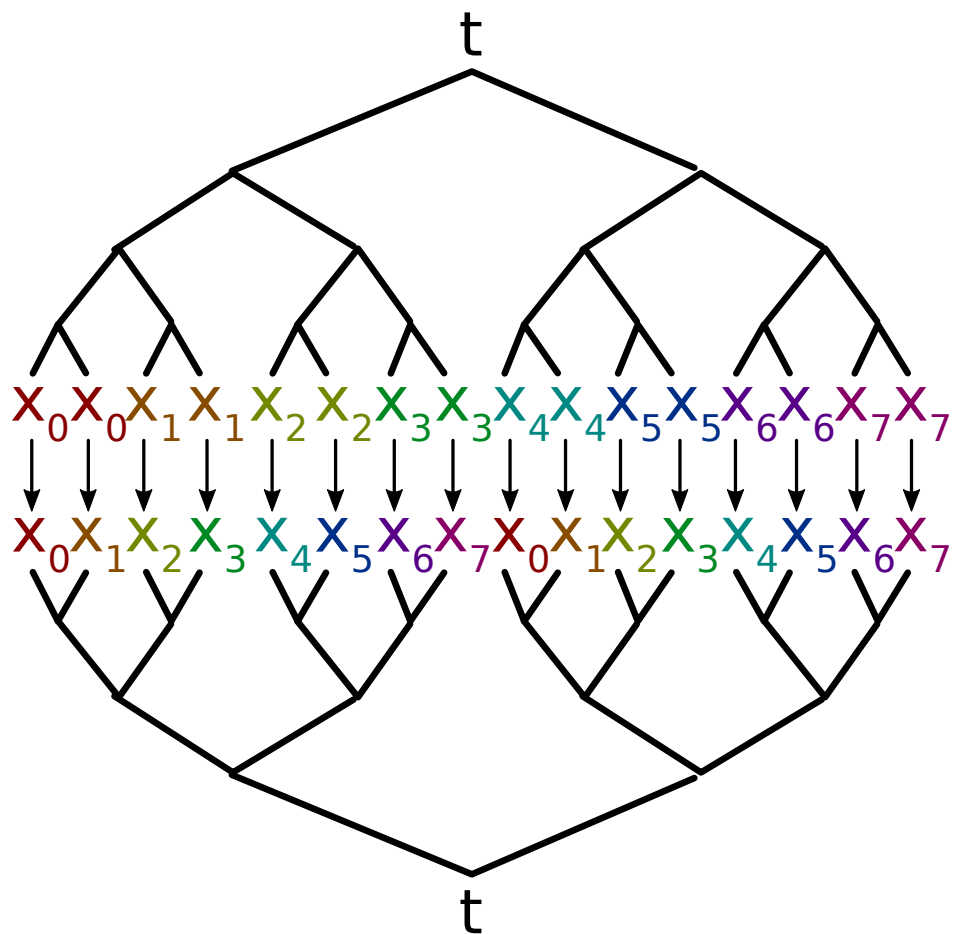
- compatible with an idempotent operation,
- + certain weak technical assumption,

Then, the graph contains a loop.

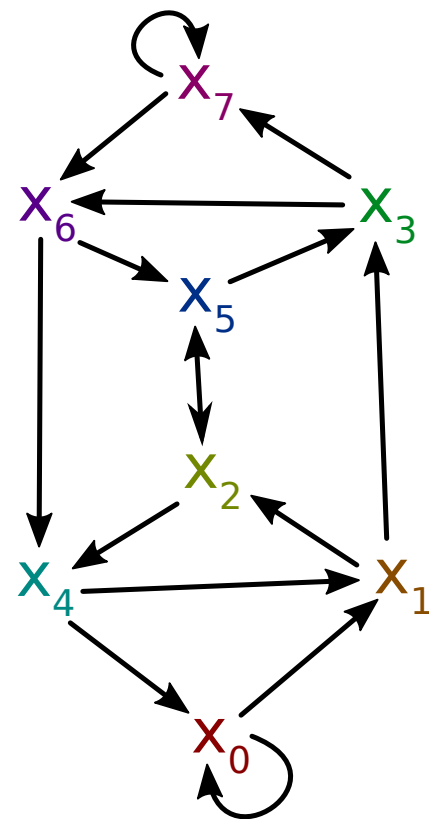
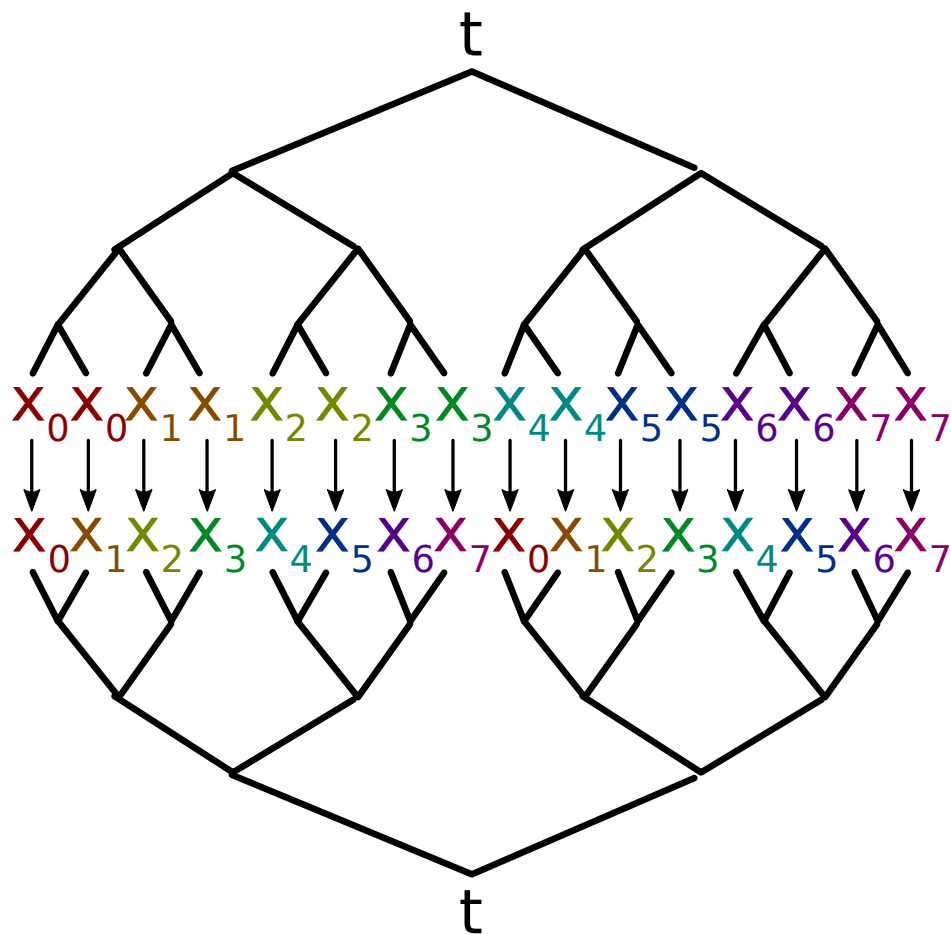
The loop



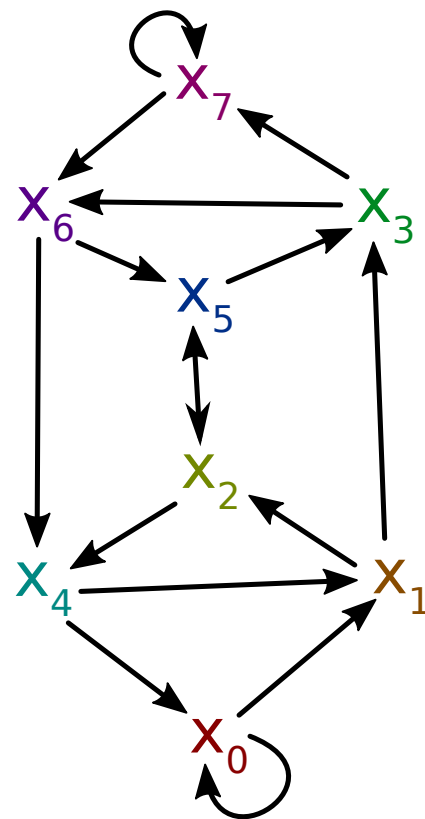
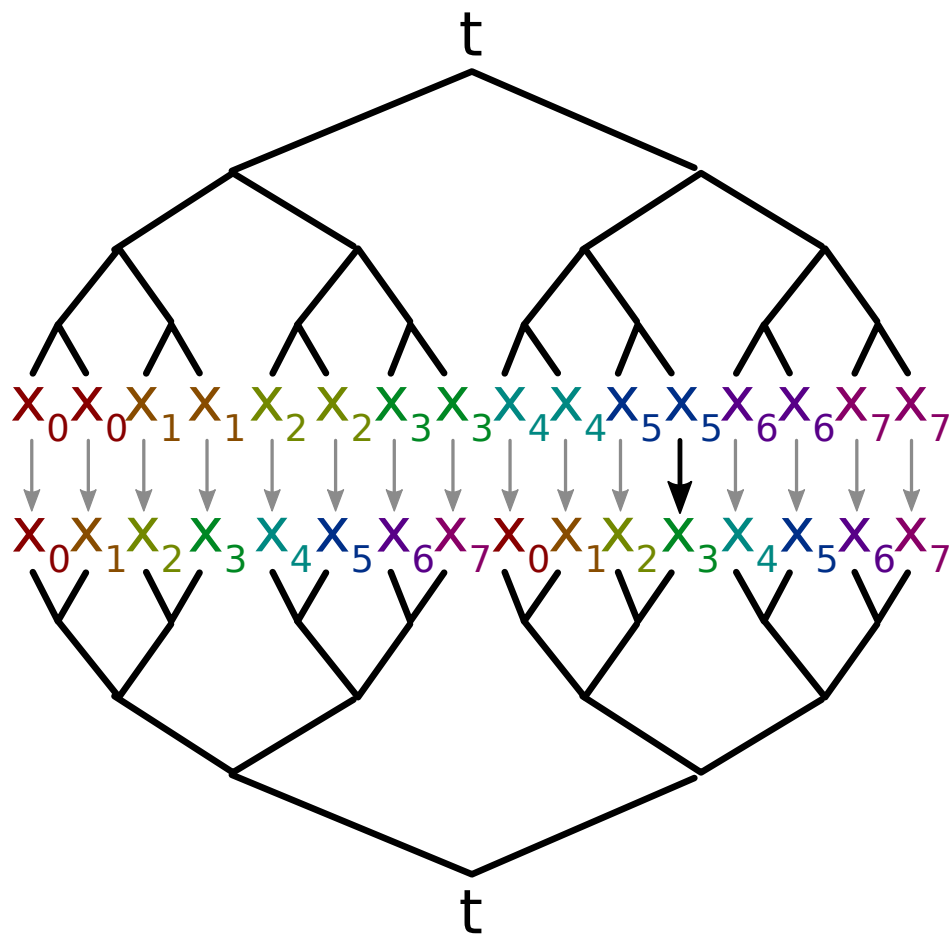
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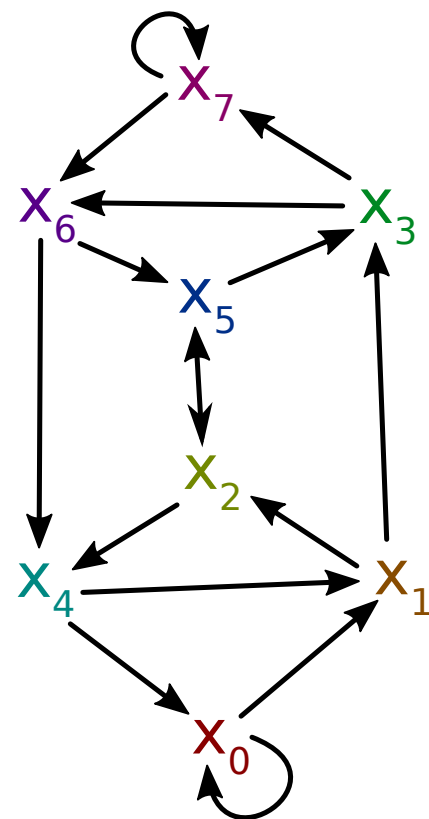
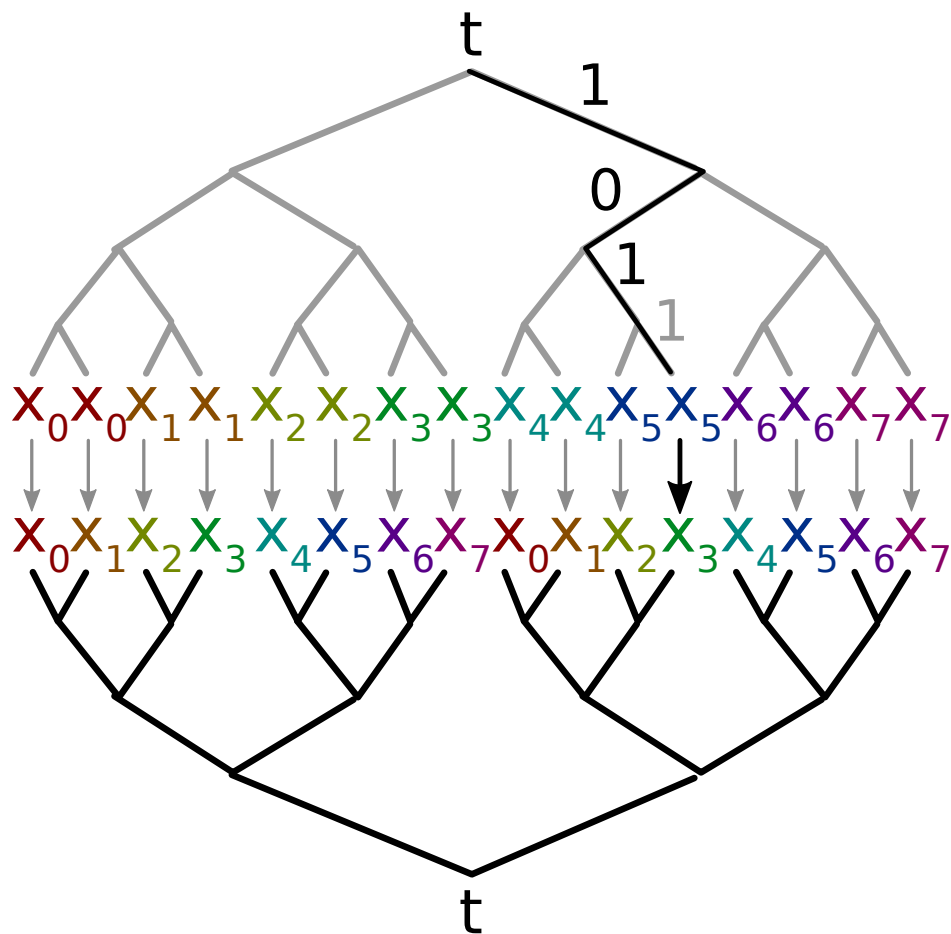
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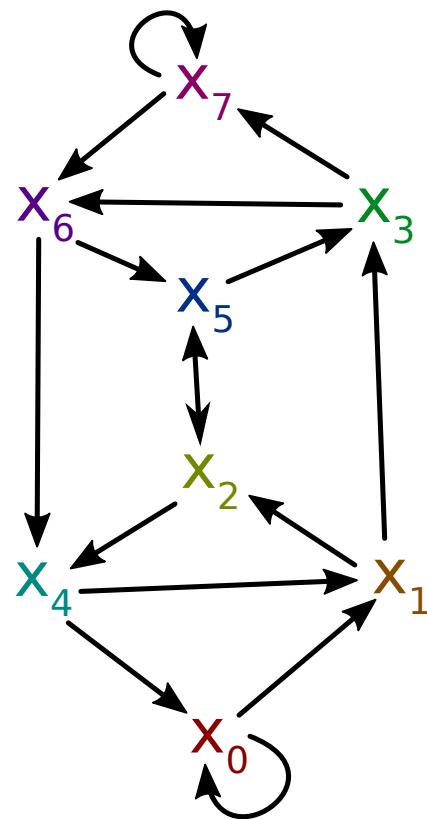
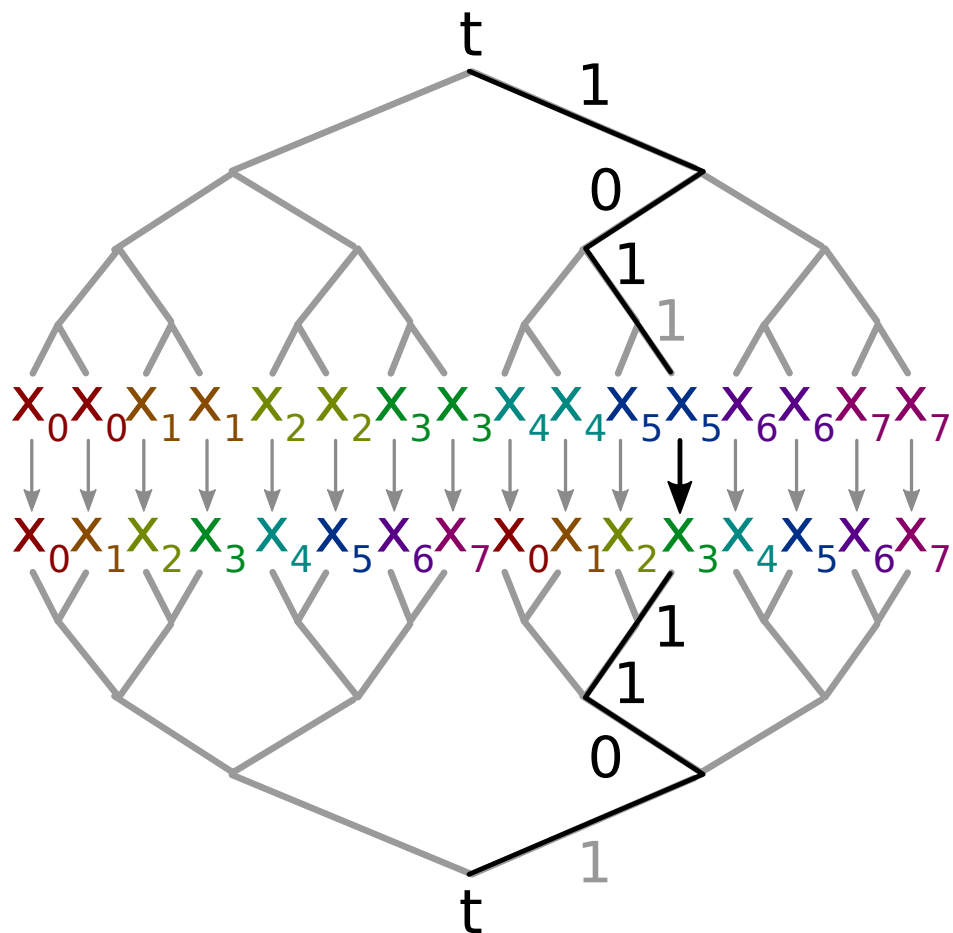
The loop



The loop



The loop



Conclusion

- Graphs of walks / sequences are useful for their “freeness” in a certain class of graphs.
- Perhaps something known, but not for me...
- Generalizations are open:
 - Multiple graphs
 - Hypergraphs