

Ultralocal term operations

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The proof relies on two earlier papers by Vaggione, one on sheaf representations in congruence distributive varieties, and the other on the definability of functions by semantical conditions.

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$\Gamma_\infty(\mathbf{A}) = \bigcap_{\kappa} \Gamma_\kappa(\mathbf{A})$ = the clone of term operations of $\mathbf{A} = \Gamma_{\omega+|A|+}(\mathbf{A})$

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$\Gamma_{\omega^+}(\mathbf{A}) = \Gamma_\infty(\mathbf{A}) =$ the clone of \mathbf{A} .

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Here $\Gamma_\kappa^*(\mathbf{A})$ is the set of F such that $F_{\mathcal{U}} \in \Gamma_\kappa^*(\mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{U}})$ for all \mathcal{U} .

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Unravelling. Given $F : A^k \rightarrow A$, if, for every finite subset of an ultrapower $S \subseteq \mathbf{A}_{\mathcal{U}}$, $F_{\mathcal{U}}$ is interpolable on S by the extension of a term operation of \mathbf{A} , must F be a term operation?

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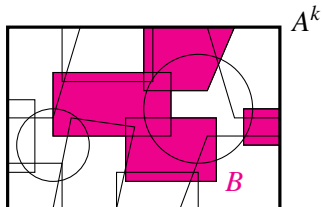
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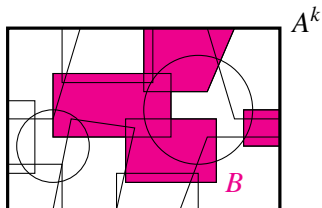
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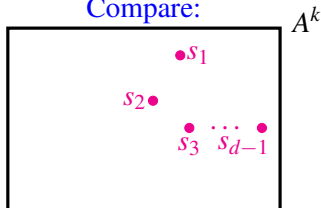
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Compare:



$$f(s_i) = t(s_i) \text{ for } s_i \in S$$

Ultralocal closure

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A clone that is not ultralocally closed

Example If $\mathbf{G} := (\omega; \text{Alt}_\omega)$, then for $A = \omega$

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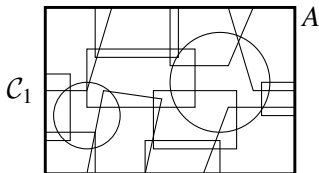
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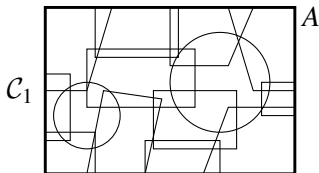
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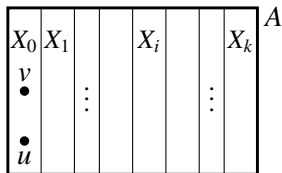
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- Let $\mathcal{C}_k = \{X_0, \dots, X_k\}$ partition A :



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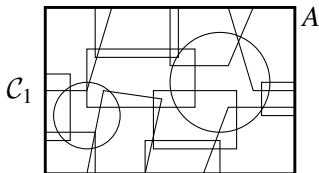
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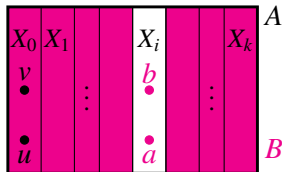
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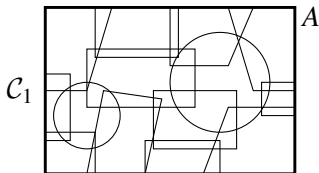
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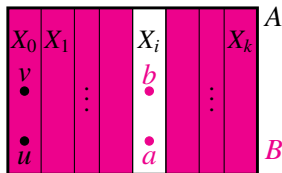
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Simple Modules

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- 5 More generally, don't know if every algebra with a cube term has an ultralocally closed clone.