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G-flow

continuous action on a compact
Hausdorff space
 $G \times X \rightarrow X$

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G-flow

continuous action on a compact
Hausdorff space
 $G \times X \rightarrow X$

minimal flow

for all $x \in X$

$\overline{G \cdot x} = X$

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G-flow

continuous action on a compact
Hausdorff space
 $G \times X \rightarrow X$

minimal flow

for all $x \in X$

$$\overline{G \cdot x} = X$$

Fact

Every G-flow contains a minimal subflow.

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Theorem

Given a topological group G , there is a minimal G -flow $M(G)$ such that for any other minimal G -flow Y there exists surjective homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned}\varphi : M(G) &\rightarrow Y \\ \varphi(gx) &= g\varphi(x)\end{aligned}$$

Moreover such G -flow $M(G)$ is uniquely determined up to isomorphism.

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The minimal G -flow $M(G)$ established in the previous theorem is called the *universal minimal G -flow*.

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The minimal G -flow $M(G)$ established in the previous theorem is called the *universal minimal G -flow*.

A group G is *extremely amenable*(has *fixed point on compacta property*) if $M(G) = \{*\}$.

Fraïssé classes

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in a countable signature L , closed under isomorphic images

Fraïssé class

- contains structures of arbitrary large finite cardinality

Fraïssé classes

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in a countable signature L , closed under isomorphic images

Fraïssé class

- contains structures of arbitrary large finite cardinality
- *hereditary property (HP)* $A \hookrightarrow B \in \mathcal{K} \implies A \in \mathcal{K}$

Fraïssé classes

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in a countable signature L , closed under isomorphic images

Fraïssé class

- contains structures of arbitrary large finite cardinality
- *hereditary property* (HP) $\mathbf{A} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K} \implies \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{K}$
- *joint embedding property* (JEP) $(\forall \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K})(\exists \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{K}) [\mathbf{A} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C} \& \mathbf{B} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}]$

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in a countable signature L , closed under isomorphic images

Fraïssé class

- contains structures of arbitrary large finite cardinality
- *hereditary property* (HP) $\mathbf{A} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K} \implies \mathbf{A} \in \mathcal{K}$
- *joint embedding property* (JEP) $(\forall \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K})(\exists \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{K}) [\mathbf{A} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C} \& \mathbf{B} \hookrightarrow \mathbf{C}]$
- *amalgamation property* (AP) $(\forall \mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{K})(\exists f : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{B}, g : \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \mathbf{C})(\exists \mathbf{D} \in \mathcal{K})(\exists f' : \mathbf{B} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}, g' : \mathbf{C} \rightarrow \mathbf{D}) [f' \circ f = g' \circ g]$

Fraïssé structures

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Fraïssé structure (countable signature L)

- infinite countable

$\text{Age}(\mathbf{A})$ -(age)class of finite structures embedable into \mathbf{A}

Fraïssé structures

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Fraïssé structure (countable signature L)

- infinite countable
- *locally finite*-every finitely generated substructure is finite

$\text{Age}(\mathbf{A})$ -(age)class of finite structures embedable into \mathbf{A}

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Fraïssé structure (countable signature L)

- infinite countable
- *locally finite*-every finitely generated substructure is finite
- *ultrahomogeneous*-any isomorphism between two finite substructures can be extended to (global) automorphism

$\text{Age}(\mathbf{A})$ -(age)class of finite structures embedable into \mathbf{A}

"1-1"

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Theorem

Let \mathcal{K} be a Fraïssé class. Then there is a unique, up to isomorphism, Fraïssé structure \mathbf{K} such that $\mathcal{K} = \text{Age}(\mathbf{K})$.

$$\text{Fraïssé limit-}\mathbf{K} = \text{F}\lim(\mathcal{K})$$

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Theorem

Let \mathbf{K} be a Fraïssé structure. Then $\text{Age}(\mathbf{K})$ is a Fraïssé class.

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Theorem

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$$\text{Fraïssé limit-}\mathbf{K} = \text{F lim}(\mathcal{K})$$

Theorem

Let \mathbf{K} be a Fraïssé structure. Then $\text{Age}(\mathbf{K})$ is a Fraïssé class.

For every Fraïssé structure \mathbf{K} we consider its automorphism group $\text{Aut}(\mathbf{K})$ with pointwise convergence topology, it is a Polish group.

Arrow notation

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in signature L

For $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ we write:

$$\binom{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{A}} = \{\mathbf{C} \leq \mathbf{B} : \mathbf{C} \cong \mathbf{A}\}.$$

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\mathcal{K} -class of finite structures in signature L

For $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ we write:

$$\binom{\mathbf{B}}{\mathbf{A}} = \{\mathbf{C} \leq \mathbf{B} : \mathbf{C} \cong \mathbf{A}\}.$$

Let $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C} \in \mathcal{K}$. If for any coloring

$$c : \binom{\mathbf{C}}{\mathbf{A}} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, r\},$$

there exist a structure $\mathbf{B}' \in \binom{\mathbf{C}}{\mathbf{B}}$ such that

$$c \upharpoonright \binom{\mathbf{B}'}{\mathbf{A}} = \text{const}$$

then we write

$$\mathbf{C} \rightarrow (\mathbf{B})_r^{\mathbf{A}}.$$

Ramsey degree

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Let \mathcal{K} be a class of finite structures. If for natural numbers r and t and structures \mathbb{A} , \mathbb{B} and \mathbb{C} from \mathcal{K} we have that for every coloring

$$c : \binom{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{A}} \rightarrow \{1, \dots, r\},$$

there is $\mathbb{B}' \in \binom{\mathbb{C}}{\mathbb{B}}$ such that $c \upharpoonright \binom{\mathbb{B}'}{\mathbb{A}}$ takes at most t many values then we write

$$\mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{B})_{r,t}^{\mathbb{A}}$$

We say that $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{K}$ has the *Ramsey degree* t if for every $\mathbb{B} \in \mathcal{K}$ and every natural number r there is $\mathbb{C} \in \mathcal{K}$ such that $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow (\mathbb{B})_{r,t}^{\mathbb{A}}$ and t is the smallest such number. We denote such a number by $t_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{A})$.

Note that \mathcal{K} is a Ramsey class iff $t_{\mathcal{K}}(\mathbb{A}) = 1$ for all $\mathbb{A} \in \mathcal{K}$.

(Kechris-Pestov-Todorčević 2005)

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Theorem

For ordered classes

$$RP \longleftrightarrow \text{extreme amenability},$$
$$(RP \text{ for } \mathcal{K}) \longleftrightarrow \text{Aut}(\text{Flim}(\mathcal{K})).$$

(Kechris-Pestov-Todorčević 2005)

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Theorem

For ordered classes

$$RP \longleftrightarrow \text{extreme amenability},$$
$$(RP \text{ for } \mathcal{K}) \longleftrightarrow \text{Aut}(F\lim(\mathcal{K})).$$

Theorem

$$(RP + OP) \longleftrightarrow \text{universal minimal flow},$$
$$(RP \text{ for } \mathcal{K} + OP \text{ for } \mathcal{OK}) \longleftrightarrow$$
$$\text{universal minimal flow } \text{Aut}(F\lim(\mathcal{K})).$$

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Let \mathcal{P} be the class of finite posets.

If we add arbitrary linear orderings to posets:

$$\mathcal{OP} = \{(A, \sqsubseteq, \leq) : (A, \sqsubseteq) \in \mathcal{P} \text{ & } \leq \in lo(A)\}.$$

If we add only linear extensions of partial orderings:

$$\mathcal{EP} = \{(A, \sqsubseteq, \leq) \in \mathcal{OP} : \leq \in le(\sqsubseteq)\}.$$

Limits

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Fraïssé limits of posets:

- Random poset $\mathbb{P} = \text{F lim}(\mathcal{P})$,
- Random poset with linear extension $\mathbb{EP} = \text{F lim}(\mathcal{EP})$,
- Random poset with random ordering $\mathbb{OP} = \text{F lim}(\mathcal{OP})$.

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- UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{P})$ is known.
- $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{EP})$ is extremely amenable.
- Ramsey degree for elements in \mathcal{P} is known.
- \mathcal{EP} is a Ramsey class.
- \mathcal{OP} is not a Ramsey class.

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 - \mathcal{OP} is not a Ramsey class.
- Calculate UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{OP})$.

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 - Ramsey degree for elements in \mathcal{P} is known.
 - \mathcal{EP} is a Ramsey class.
 - \mathcal{OP} is not a Ramsey class.
-
- Calculate UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{OP})$.
 - Calculate Ramsey degrees for objects in \mathcal{OP} .

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A metric d on a set X is an *ultrametric* if for all $x, y, z \in X$ we have

$$d(x, z) \leq \max\{d(x, y), d(y, z)\}.$$

The *spectrum of a metric space* $\mathbb{X} = (X, d)$ is the set

$$\text{Spec}(\mathbb{X}) = \{d(x, y) : x \in X, y \in X, x \neq y\}.$$

We denote the class of finite ultrametric spaces by \mathcal{U} , and for $S \subseteq (0, +\infty)$, we consider the class

$$\mathcal{U}_S = \{\mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{U} : \text{Spec}(\mathbb{X}) \subseteq S\}.$$

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Linearly ordered ultrametric spaces with distances in the set S :

$$\mathcal{OU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq) : (X, d) \in \mathcal{U}_S \text{ & } \leq \in lo(X)\}.$$

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Linearly ordered ultrametric spaces with distances in the set S :

$$\mathcal{OU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq) : (X, d) \in \mathcal{U}_S \text{ & } \leq \in lo(X)\}.$$

If $(X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S$ and for all $x, y, z \in X$ we have

$$x \leq y \leq z \implies d(x, y) \leq d(x, z),$$

then we say that the linear ordering \leq is *convex* on the ultrametric space (X, d) .

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Linearly ordered ultrametric spaces with distances in the set S :

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If $(X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S$ and for all $x, y, z \in X$ we have

$$x \leq y \leq z \implies d(x, y) \leq d(x, z),$$

then we say that the linear ordering \leq is *convex* on the ultrametric space (X, d) .

In the convex linear ordering every ball is an interval with respect to the linear ordering.

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Linearly ordered ultrametric spaces with distances in the set S :

$$\mathcal{OU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq) : (X, d) \in \mathcal{U}_S \text{ & } \leq \in lo(X)\}.$$

If $(X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S$ and for all $x, y, z \in X$ we have

$$x \leq y \leq z \implies d(x, y) \leq d(x, z),$$

then we say that the linear ordering \leq is *convex* on the ultrametric space (X, d) .

In the convex linear ordering every ball is an interval with respect to the linear ordering.

The class of all convex linear orderings of an ultrametric space $\mathbb{X} = (X, d)$ we denote by $co(\mathbb{X})$, and we consider:

$$\mathcal{CU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S : \leq \in co((X, d))\}$$

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Fraïssé limits of ultrametric spaces when S is countable:

- Random ultrametric space with spectrum S :
 $\mathbb{U}_S = \text{F}\lim(\mathcal{U}_S)$.
- Random convexly ordered ultrametric space with spectrum S : $\mathbb{C}\mathbb{U}_S = \text{F}\lim(\mathcal{C}\mathcal{U}_S)$.
- Random ordered ultrametric space with spectrum S :
 $\mathbb{O}\mathbb{U}_S = \text{F}\lim(\mathcal{O}\mathcal{U}_S)$.

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- UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{U}_S)$ is known.
- $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{CU}_S)$ is extremely amenable.
- Ramsey degree for elements in \mathcal{U}_S is known.
- \mathcal{CU}_S is a Ramsey class.
- \mathcal{OU}_S is not a Ramsey class.

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- UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathbb{U}_S)$ is known.
 - $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{C}\mathbb{U}_S)$ is extremely amenable.
 - Ramsey degree for elements in \mathcal{U}_S is known.
 - $\mathcal{C}\mathbb{U}_S$ is a Ramsey class.
 - $\mathcal{O}\mathbb{U}_S$ is not a Ramsey class.
- Calculate UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}\mathbb{U}_S)$.

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 - $\mathcal{C}\mathbb{U}_S$ is a Ramsey class.
 - $\mathcal{O}\mathbb{U}_S$ is not a Ramsey class.
-
- Calculate UMF for $\text{Aut}(\mathcal{O}\mathbb{U}_S)$.
 - Calculate Ramsey degrees for objects in $\mathcal{O}\mathbb{U}_S$.

Expansion

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We consider posets with two linear orderings:

$$\mathcal{EOP} = \{(A, \sqsubseteq, \leq, \preceq) : (A, \sqsubseteq, \leq) \in \mathcal{OP} \text{ & } (A, \sqsubseteq, \preceq) \in \mathcal{EP}\}.$$

Theorem

\mathcal{EOP} is a Ramsey class which satisfies OP with respect to \mathcal{OP} .

Theorem

\mathcal{EOP} is a Ramsey class which satisfies OP with respect to \mathcal{OP} .

Corollary

$$t_{\mathcal{OP}}(\mathbb{A}) = |le(\sqsubseteq)|.$$

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\mathcal{EOP} is a Ramsey class which satisfies OP with respect to \mathcal{OP} .

Corollary

$$t_{\mathcal{OP}}(\mathbb{A}) = |le(\sqsubseteq)|.$$

Corollary

UMF of $Aut(\mathbb{OP})$ is a closed subset of the compact space of all linear orderings $LO \subset 2^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$.

Theorem

\mathcal{EOP} is a Ramsey class which satisfies OP with respect to \mathcal{OP} .

Corollary

$$t_{\mathcal{OP}}(\mathbb{A}) = |le(\sqsubseteq)|.$$

Corollary

UMF of $Aut(\mathbb{OP})$ is a closed subset of the compact space of all linear orderings $LO \subset 2^{\mathbb{N} \times \mathbb{N}}$.

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Ultrametric spaces with two orderings:

$$\mathcal{COU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq, \preceq) : (X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S \text{ & } (X, d, \preceq) \in \mathcal{CU}_S\}.$$

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Ultrametric spaces with two orderings:

$$\mathcal{COU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq, \preceq) : (X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S \text{ & } (X, d, \preceq) \in \mathcal{CU}_S\}.$$

In the case that the set $S \subseteq (0, +\infty)$ has a minimum $v = \min(S)$, we consider the class:

$$\mathcal{COU}_S^{\min} = \{(X, d, \leq, \preceq) \in \mathcal{COU}_S : (\forall x \in X) \leq \restriction B_v[x] = \preceq \restriction B_v[x]\}$$

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Ultrametric spaces with two orderings:

$$\mathcal{COU}_S = \{(X, d, \leq, \preceq) : (X, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S \text{ & } (X, d, \preceq) \in \mathcal{CU}_S\}.$$

In the case that the set $S \subseteq (0, +\infty)$ has a minimum $v = \min(S)$, we consider the class:

$$\mathcal{COU}_S^{\min} = \{(X, d, \leq, \preceq) \in \mathcal{COU}_S : (\forall x \in X) \leq \lceil B_v[x] = \preceq \lceil B_v[x]\}$$

Theorem

- *For non empty $S \subseteq (0, +\infty)$, \mathcal{COU}_S is a Ramsey class.*

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Theorem

- Let $S \subset (0, +\infty)$ be non empty without a minimal element. Then for $\mathbb{A} = (A, d, \leq) \in \mathcal{OU}_S$ we have

$$t_{\mathcal{OU}_S}(\mathbb{A}) = |co((A, d))|.$$

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Corollary

UMF of $Aut(\mathcal{OU}_S)$ is closed subset of LO.

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Ramsey
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Thank you