# REVERSIBILITY OF RELATIONAL STRUCTURES 

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2nd February 2016

## Plan of the presentation

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- Preliminaries


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- Strongly reversible, reversible and weakly reversible interpretations


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- Strongly reversible, reversible and weakly reversible interpretations
- Characterization of strongly reversible interpretations


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The class $\operatorname{Int}_{L_{b}}{ }^{\mathcal{T}_{\text {graph }} \cup\left\{\neg \psi_{\left.\mathbb{K}_{n} \hookrightarrow\right\}}\right.}$ has maximal elements, they are reversible and different from $X^{2} \backslash \Delta_{X}$. For $n=3$ and $X=\omega$, here are some of the maximal $\mathbb{K}_{3}$-free (i.e. triangle-free) graphs:

- The star graph,
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(b1) There is no infinite sequence $\left\langle i_{k}: k \in \mathbb{Z}\right\rangle$ of different elements from $I$ such that $\operatorname{Cond}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{k+1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_{k}}\right) \neq \emptyset$ for each $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, and $\operatorname{Iso}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_{0}}\right)=\emptyset$. (b2) There is no infinite sequence $\left\langle i_{k}: k \in \omega\right\rangle$ of different elements from $I$ such that $\operatorname{Cond}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{k+1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_{k}}\right) \neq \emptyset$ for each $k \in \omega$, and $\operatorname{Iso}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_{0}}\right)=\emptyset$. (b3) Nonisomorphic components are condensation incomparable. (b4) Components of the same size are isomorphic.

Proposition
Let $\mathbb{X}_{i}, i \in I$, be disjoint, connected and reversible $L_{b}$-structures. Then any of the conditions (a1)-(a5), together with any of the conditions (b1)-(b4), implies that the union $\bigcup_{i \in I} \mathbb{X}_{i}$ is reversible.


## Examples of reversible disconnected binary structures

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| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\gamma_{(1 a)}^{(\mathrm{a})}$ | $\bigcup_{\mathbb{L}_{2}} \cup \bigcup_{L_{2}^{0}} \cup \bigcup^{L_{4}}$ |  | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0} \mathbf{L}_{4}^{0,2}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{1} \cup \bigcup \bigcup_{L_{4}^{2}}^{0,2}$ | $\bigcup^{L_{2}} \cup \bigcup^{L_{4}}$ |
| (al) | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{I}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{\mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}}^{0}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0,2}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{I}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{I}_{2}^{1} \cup \backslash \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0,3}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{U}_{\mathbb{L}_{\omega}}$ |
| (a2) | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathrm{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathrm{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathrm{L}_{\omega}$ |
| (a3) | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}{ }^{0,1}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1} \cup \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0,1}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0,1}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0,2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega}^{L_{\omega}^{1,2}}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathrm{LL}_{\omega}^{0}$ |
| (a4) | $\bigcup_{\omega}^{\mathbb{L}_{2}} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega}^{\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{1} \cup \mathbb{U}_{4}^{0,2}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}$ |
| (a5) | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{1} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}^{0}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ |

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| (a1) | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0,2}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{1} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0,3}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup \mathbb{U}^{\mathbb{L}_{\omega}}$ |
| (22) | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \backslash \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \backslash \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$ | $\bigcup \mathbb{L}_{\underline{L}}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1}$ | $\bigcup \mathrm{L}_{\omega}$ |
| (a3) | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}{ }^{0,1}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1} \cup \mathbb{I}_{\omega}^{0,1}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{1} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0,1}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0.2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega}^{L_{\omega}^{1,2}}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathrm{UL}_{\omega}^{0}$ |
| (a4) | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega}^{\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{4}^{0}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{1} \cup \cup_{4}^{0,2}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup L_{L_{4}}$ |
| (a5) | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ | $\mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2}^{0} \cup \mathbb{L}_{2}^{1} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}^{0}$ | $\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{2} \cup \mathbb{L}_{3}$ |

Table 1: Various reversible and nonreversible (gray) disconnected binary structures

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Let $\mathbb{X}_{i}=\left\langle X_{i}, \rho_{i}\right\rangle, i \in I$, be disjoint, connected and reversible $L_{b}$-structures. Then the union $\bigcup_{i \in I} \mathbb{X}_{i}$ is reversible if there is no infinite sequence $\left\langle i_{k}: i \in \omega\right\rangle$ of different elements from $I$ such that $\operatorname{Mono}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{k+1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_{k}}\right) \neq \emptyset$ for each $k \in \omega$, and $\operatorname{Mono}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{1}}, X_{i_{0}}\right) \neq \operatorname{Iso}\left(\mathbb{X}_{i_{1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_{0}}\right)$.

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Let $\mathbb{X}_{i}, i \in I$, be disjoint, connected and reversible $L_{b}$-structures, and let $\theta$ be a cardinal function satisfying the following monotonicity property:

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If $\mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$ is an infinite family of disjoint, connected, reversible and isomorphic binary structures of size $\kappa_{*}$, such that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$ for each $\mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$, then $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})=\operatorname{Iso}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$ for each $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}, \mathbb{X} \neq \mathbb{Y}$.

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we conclude that any such $\mathbb{X}$ is reversible, and that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$.
However, it is not enough to require $\mathbb{X}$ to be rigid (i.e. $\left.\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})=\left\{\operatorname{id}_{X}\right\}\right)$ and reversible, in order to have $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$. For example, $\mathbb{X}=\langle\omega,<\rangle$ is rigid and reversible, but $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X}) \backslash \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X}) \neq \emptyset$. Also, there are nonrigid structures $\mathbb{X}$ such that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$, for example $\mathbb{X}=\langle\omega, \rho\rangle$ where $\rho=\{\langle 0,2\rangle\} \cup \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\{\langle n, n+1\rangle\}$.
If $\mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$ is an infinite family of disjoint, connected, reversible and isomorphic binary structures of size $\kappa_{*}$, such that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$ for each $\mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$, then $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})=\operatorname{Iso}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$ for each $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}, \mathbb{X} \neq \mathbb{Y}$. If for each cardinal $\kappa<\kappa_{*}=\sup _{i \in I}\left|X_{i}\right|$ the set $I_{\kappa}^{\#}$ is finite, and if $\left\{\mathbb{X}_{i}: i \in I_{\kappa_{*}}^{\#}\right\}=\mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$, the union $\bigcup_{i \in I} \mathbb{X}_{i}$ is reversible by the last corollary.

## An example of reversible disconnected binary structures

Vopěnka, Pultr and Hedrlín showed in [12] that on any set $X$ there is an endorigid irreflexive binary relation $\rho$. One can easily construct nonirreflexive relations on any $X$ such that $\mathrm{id}_{X}$ is the only endomorphism of the structure $\mathbb{X}$. For example, if $X=\omega$, let $\rho=\{\langle 0,0\rangle\} \cup \bigcup_{n \in \omega}\{\langle n, n+1\rangle\}$. Since

$$
\left\{\operatorname{id}_{X}\right\} \subset \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X}) \subset \operatorname{Cond}(\mathbb{X}) \subset \operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X}) \subset \operatorname{Hom}(\mathbb{X})=\left\{\operatorname{id}_{X}\right\}
$$

we conclude that any such $\mathbb{X}$ is reversible, and that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$.
However, it is not enough to require $\mathbb{X}$ to be rigid (i.e. $\left.\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})=\left\{\operatorname{id}_{X}\right\}\right)$ and reversible, in order to have $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$. For example, $\mathbb{X}=\langle\omega,<\rangle$ is rigid and reversible, but $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X}) \backslash \operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X}) \neq \emptyset$. Also, there are nonrigid structures $\mathbb{X}$ such that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$, for example $\mathbb{X}=\langle\omega, \rho\rangle$ where $\rho=\{\langle 0,2\rangle\} \cup \bigcup_{n \in \mathbb{N}}\{\langle n, n+1\rangle\}$.
If $\mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$ is an infinite family of disjoint, connected, reversible and isomorphic binary structures of size $\kappa_{*}$, such that $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X})=\operatorname{Aut}(\mathbb{X})$ for each $\mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$, then $\operatorname{Mono}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})=\operatorname{Iso}(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$ for each $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}, \mathbb{X} \neq \mathbb{Y}$. If for each cardinal $\kappa<\kappa_{*}=\sup _{i \in I}\left|X_{i}\right|$ the set $I_{\kappa}^{\#}$ is finite, and if $\left\{\mathbb{X}_{i}: i \in I_{\kappa_{*}}^{\#}\right\}=\mathcal{A}_{\kappa_{*}}$, the union $\bigcup_{i \in I} \mathbb{X}_{i}$ is reversible by the last corollary.

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{I, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.


## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}}=k, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.
- $* \in\{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#}=k$.


## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\rightleftarrows$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}}=k, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.
- $* \in\{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#}=k$.
- $* \in\{ \pm\} \ldots$ connected (deg ${ }^{ \pm}$-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{ \pm}=k$.


## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\rightleftarrows$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}}=k, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.
- $* \in\{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#}=k$.
- $* \in\{ \pm\} \ldots$ connected ( $\mathrm{deg}^{ \pm}$-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{ \pm}=k$.
- $* \in\{=\}$... reflexive digraph trees for which $\theta^{=}=k$.


## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta, \circ$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}}=k, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.
- $* \in\{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#}=k$.
- $* \in\{ \pm\} \ldots$ connected ( $\mathrm{deg}^{ \pm}$-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{ \pm}=k$.
- $* \in\{=\}$... reflexive digraph trees for which $\theta^{=}=k$.
- $* \in\{\rightleftarrows\} \ldots$ connected graphs for which $\theta^{\rightleftarrows}=k$.


## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta, \circ$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}}=k, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.
- $* \in\{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#}=k$.
- $* \in\{ \pm\} \ldots$ connected ( $\mathrm{deg}^{ \pm}$-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{ \pm}=k$.
- $* \in\{=\}$... reflexive digraph trees for which $\theta^{=}=k$.
- $* \in\{\rightleftarrows\} \ldots$ connected graphs for which $\theta^{\rightleftarrows}=k$.
- $* \in\{\Delta\} \ldots$ poset trees with no leaves on first level, for which $\theta^{\Delta}=k$.


## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $\#$ | $\prime$ | $\pm$ | $=$ | $\rightleftarrows$ | $\Delta$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\theta^{*}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\|X\|$ | $\|\rho\|$ | $\operatorname{Deg}^{ \pm}(\mathbb{X})$ | $\left\|\rho \cap \Delta_{X}\right\|$ | $\frac{1}{2} \cdot\left\|\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right) \cap\left(\rho \backslash \Delta_{X}\right)^{-1}\right\|$ | $\cdots$ |

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in\{I, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let $\mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in M_{k}^{*}$, be all finite and finitely many infinite (if there are any) nonisomorphic connected reversible structures for which $\theta^{*}=k$, and let $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, i \in N_{k}^{*}$, be all nonisomorphic...

- $* \in\{\prime\} \ldots$ connected structures for which $\theta^{\prime}=k$.
- $* \in\{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#}=k$.
- $* \in\{ \pm\} \ldots$ connected ( $\mathrm{deg}^{ \pm}$-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{ \pm}=k$.
- $* \in\{=\}$... reflexive digraph trees for which $\theta^{=}=k$.
- $* \in\{\rightleftarrows\}$... connected graphs for which $\theta^{\rightleftarrows}=k$.
- $* \in\{\Delta\} \ldots$ poset trees with no leaves on first level, for which $\theta^{\Delta}=k$.

Then all the components $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}$ are connected, finite and reversible, except the components $\mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{ \pm}=k}$ which are at most countable and reversible.

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

| $*$ | $k$ | $\left\|Y_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right\|$ | $\left\|M_{k}^{*}\right\|$ | $\left\|Z_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right\|$ | $\left\|N_{k}^{*}\right\|$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\prime$ | $k \in \omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ |
| $\#$ | $k \in \mathbb{N}$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ |
| $\pm$ | $k \leq 1$ | $\leq 2$ | $\leq 2$ | $\leq 2$ | $\leq 2$ |
|  | $k \geq 2$ | $\leq \omega$ | $\omega$ | $\leq \omega$ | $\mathfrak{c}$ |
| $=$ | $k \in \omega$ | $<\infty$ | $\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ |
| $\leftrightarrows$ | $k \in \omega$ | $<\infty$ | $\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ |
| $\Delta$ | $k \in \omega$ | $<\infty$ | $\omega$ | $<\omega$ | $<\omega$ |

Table 2: The size of the sets $Y_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}, M_{k}^{*}, Z_{i}^{\theta^{*}}=k$ and $N_{k}^{*}$

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

For $n \geq 2$, and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

For $n \geq 2$, and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

$$
\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}:=\bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1}\left(\bigcup_{i \in M_{k}^{*}} \mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_{n}^{*}}\left(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=n}\right)
$$

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

For $n \geq 2$, and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

$$
\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}:=\bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1}\left(\bigcup_{i \in M_{k}^{*}} \mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_{n}^{*}}\left(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=n}\right)
$$

All the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ are reversible by the last corollary.

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

For $n \geq 2$, and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

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\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}:=\bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1}\left(\bigcup_{i \in M_{k}^{*}} \mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_{n}^{*}}\left(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=n}\right)
$$

All the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ are reversible by the last corollary.

|  | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\#}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{ \pm}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{=}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\leftrightarrows}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\Delta}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | (a4) | (a4) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) |
|  | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) |
| $n \geq 3$ | (a1) | (a4) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) |
|  | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) |

Table 3: The place of the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ in Table 1

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

For $n \geq 2$, and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

$$
\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}:=\bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1}\left(\bigcup_{i \in M_{k}^{*}} \mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_{n}^{*}}\left(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=n}\right)
$$

All the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ are reversible by the last corollary.

|  | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\#}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{ \pm}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{=}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\leftrightarrows}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\Delta}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $n=2$ | (a4) | (a4) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) |
|  | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) |
| $n \geq 3$ | (a1) | (a4) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) |
|  | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) |

Table 3: The place of the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ in Table 1
Most of the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ are placed in (a1) row of Table 1. The condition (a1) is not operative, therefore the presented sufficient conditions do not substitute each other.

## Further examples of reversible disconnected structures

For $n \geq 2$, and $* \in\{\prime, \#, \pm,=, \rightleftarrows, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

$$
\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}:=\bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1}\left(\bigcup_{i \in M_{k}^{*}} \mathbb{Y}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=k}\right) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_{n}^{*}}\left(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_{i}^{\theta^{*}=n}\right)
$$

All the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ are reversible by the last corollary.

|  | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\prime}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\#}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{ \pm}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{=}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\leftrightarrows}$ | $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{\Delta}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $n=2$ | (a4) | (a4) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) |
|  | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) |
| $n \geq 3$ | (a1) | (a4) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) | (a1) |
|  | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) | (b2) |

Table 3: The place of the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ in Table 1
Most of the structures $\mathbb{X}_{n}^{*}$ are placed in (a1) row of Table 1. The condition (a1) is not operative, therefore the presented sufficient conditions do not substitute each other.

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## Thank you for your attention.

