REVERSIBILITY OF RELATIONAL STRUCTURES

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• Preliminaries

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- Characterization of strongly reversible interpretations

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- Int_L(X) := ∏_{i∈I} P(X^{n_i}) is the complete atomic Boolean lattice of all interpretations of the language L over the domain X,

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• For $f: X \to Y$, the mapping $f^n: X^n \to Y^n$ is defined by

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Hom (ρ, σ) , Mono (ρ, σ) , Cond (ρ, σ) , SHom (ρ, σ) , Emb (ρ, σ) and Iso (ρ, σ) will denote the sets of all homomorphisms, monomorphisms, condensations (bijective homomorphisms), strong homomorphisms, embeddings and isomorphisms $f : \langle X, \rho \rangle \rightarrow \langle X, \sigma \rangle$, respectively.

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(b) Sym(X) = Aut(ρ).

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Proposition

For each interpretation $\rho = \langle \rho_i : i \in I \rangle \in \text{Int}_L(X)$ the following is equivalent: (a) ρ is strongly reversible.

- (b) $\operatorname{Sym}(X) = \operatorname{Aut}(\rho)$.
- (c) For each $f \in \text{Sym}(X)$ we have $f[\rho] = \rho$.
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(d) For each $i \in I$, the relation ρ_i is a subset of X^{n_i} definable by a formula of the empty language L_{\emptyset} .

If $L_b = \langle R \rangle$ is the binary language, then the only strongly reversible elements of $Int_{L_b}(X)$ are:

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- $X^2 \setminus \Delta_X$ (the complete graph)
- X^2 (the full relation)

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If $\mathbb{F}_1 := \langle \{0\}, \{\langle 0, 0 \rangle \} \rangle$, then $\operatorname{Int}_L^{\{\neg \psi_{\mathbb{F}_1} \hookrightarrow \}}(X)$ is the set of all irreflexive binary relations $\rho \subseteq X^2$ and its maximum is the **complete graph** $X^2 \setminus \Delta_X$, which is reversible (and moreover strongly reversible).

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The class $\operatorname{Int}_{L_b}^{\mathcal{T}_{graph} \cup \{\neg \psi_{\mathbb{K}_n \hookrightarrow}\}}$ has maximal elements, they are reversible and different from $X^2 \setminus \Delta_X$.

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The class $\operatorname{Int}_{L_b}^{\mathcal{T}_{graph} \cup \{\neg \psi_{\mathbb{K}_n \hookrightarrow}\}}$ has maximal elements, they are reversible and different from $X^2 \setminus \Delta_X$. For n = 3 and $X = \omega$, here are some of the maximal \mathbb{K}_3 -free (i.e. triangle-free) graphs:

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Reversible equivalence relations

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An *I*-sequence of nonzero cardinals $\langle \kappa_i : i \in I \rangle$ will be called **reversible** iff each surjection $f : I \to I$ such that $\kappa_j = \sum_{i \in f^{-1}[\{j\}]} \kappa_i$, for all $j \in I$, must be one-to-one.

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The necessary and sufficient condition from the previous theorem is not very operative. In the sequel, we give some sufficient conditions for reversibility of disconected binary structures that are more operative.

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Let 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 $\bigcup_{i \in I} X_i$ is reversible.

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$$(a3) \Rightarrow (a2) \Rightarrow (a1)$$
Proof.
$$\uparrow \qquad \uparrow \qquad (b4) \Rightarrow (b3) \Rightarrow (b2) \Rightarrow (b1) \qquad \Box$$

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	¬ (b1) (⊤)	(b1)	(b2)	(b3)	(b4)
¬(a1) (⊤)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4$
(a1)	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,3}$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}$
(a2)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^{0}_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^{0}_{\omega}$	$\mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^0_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}$
(a3)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^{0,1}_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^{0,1}_{\omega}$	$\mathbb{L}^1_\omega\cup\bigcup_\omega\mathbb{L}^{0,1}_\omega$	$\mathbb{L}^{0,2}_\omega\cup\bigcup_\omega\mathbb{L}^{1,2}_\omega$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^0_{\omega}$
(a4)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$
(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)	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,3}$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}$
(a2)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^{0}_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^{0}_{\omega}$	$\mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^0_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}$
(a3)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^{0,1}_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^{0,1}_{\omega}$	$\mathbb{L}^1_\omega\cup\bigcup_\omega\mathbb{L}^{0,1}_\omega$	$\mathbb{L}^{0,2}_\omega\cup\bigcup_\omega\mathbb{L}^{1,2}_\omega$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^0_{\omega}$
(a4)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$
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 Table 1: Various reversible and nonreversible (gray) disconnected binary structures

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$\neg (a1) $ (T)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4$
(a1)	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_4^{0,3}$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}$
(a2)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^{0}_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^{0}_{\omega}$	$\mathbb{L}_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}^{0}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^0_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_{\omega}$
(a3)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega} \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^{0,1}_{\omega}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^1_{\omega} \cup \mathbb{L}^{0,1}_{\omega}$	$\mathbb{L}^1_\omega\cup\bigcup_\omega\mathbb{L}^{0,1}_\omega$	$\mathbb{L}^{0,2}_\omega\cup\bigcup_\omega\mathbb{L}^{1,2}_\omega$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}^0_{\omega}$
(a4)	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$	$\mathbb{L}_2 \cup \bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^0$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2^0 \cup \mathbb{L}_2^1 \cup \mathbb{L}_4^{0,2}$	$\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{L}_2 \cup \mathbb{L}_4$
(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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Proposition

Let $\mathbb{X}_i = \langle X_i, \rho_i \rangle$, $i \in I$, 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 $\langle i_k : i \in \omega \rangle$ of different elements from I such that $Mono(\mathbb{X}_{i_{k+1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_k}) \neq \emptyset$ for each $k \in \omega$, and $Mono(\mathbb{X}_{i_1}, X_{i_0}) \neq Iso(\mathbb{X}_{i_1}, \mathbb{X}_{i_0})$.

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Corollary

Let X_i , $i \in I$, be disjoint, connected and reversible L_b -structures, and let θ be a cardinal function satisfying the following monotonicity property:

Proposition

Let $\mathbb{X}_i = \langle X_i, \rho_i \rangle$, $i \in I$, 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 $\langle i_k : i \in \omega \rangle$ of different elements from I such that $Mono(\mathbb{X}_{i_{k+1}}, \mathbb{X}_{i_k}) \neq \emptyset$ for each $k \in \omega$, and $Mono(\mathbb{X}_{i_1}, X_{i_0}) \neq Iso(\mathbb{X}_{i_1}, \mathbb{X}_{i_0})$.

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(Winter School 2016, Hejnice)

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

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If \mathcal{A}_{κ_*} is an infinite family of disjoint, connected, reversible and isomorphic binary structures of size κ_* , such that $Mono(\mathbb{X}) = Aut(\mathbb{X})$ for each $\mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_*}$, then $Mono(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y}) = Iso(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$ for each $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_*}, \mathbb{X} \neq \mathbb{Y}$. If for each cardinal $\kappa < \kappa_* = \sup_{i \in I} |X_i|$ the set $I_{\kappa}^{\#}$ is finite, and if $\{\mathbb{X}_i : i \in I_{\kappa_*}^{\#}\} = \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_*}$, the union $\bigcup_{i \in I} \mathbb{X}_i$ is reversible by the last corollary.

Vopěnka, Pultr and Hedrlín showed in [12] that on any set *X* there is an endorigid irreflexive binary relation ρ . One can easily construct nonirreflexive relations on any *X* such that 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

 $\{id_X\} \subset Aut(\mathbb{X}) \subset Cond(\mathbb{X}) \subset Mono(\mathbb{X}) \subset Hom(\mathbb{X}) = \{id_X\},\$ we conclude that any such \mathbb{X} is reversible, and that $Mono(\mathbb{X}) = Aut(\mathbb{X})$. However, it is not enough to require \mathbb{X} to be rigid (i.e. $Aut(\mathbb{X}) = \{id_X\}$) and reversible, in order to have $Mono(\mathbb{X}) = Aut(\mathbb{X})$. For example, $\mathbb{X} = \langle \omega, \langle \rangle$ is rigid and reversible, but $Mono(\mathbb{X}) \setminus Aut(\mathbb{X}) \neq \emptyset$. Also, there are nonrigid structures \mathbb{X} such that $Mono(\mathbb{X}) = Aut(\mathbb{X})$, 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}_{κ_*} is an infinite family of disjoint, connected, reversible and isomorphic binary structures of size κ_* , such that $Mono(\mathbb{X}) = Aut(\mathbb{X})$ for each $\mathbb{X} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_*}$, then $Mono(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y}) = Iso(\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y})$ for each $\mathbb{X}, \mathbb{Y} \in \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_*}, \mathbb{X} \neq \mathbb{Y}$. If for each cardinal $\kappa < \kappa_* = \sup_{i \in I} |X_i|$ the set $I_{\kappa}^{\#}$ is finite, and if $\{\mathbb{X}_i : i \in I_{\kappa_*}^{\#}\} = \mathcal{A}_{\kappa_*}$, the union $\bigcup_{i \in I} \mathbb{X}_i$ is reversible by the last corollary.

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$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	•••

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	•••

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in \{\prime, \#, \pm, =, \rightleftharpoons, \Delta\}$, 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...

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in \{\prime, \#, \pm, =, \rightleftharpoons, \Delta\}$, 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...

• $* \in \{\prime\}$... connected structures for which $\theta' = k$.

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$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in \{\prime, \#, \pm, =, \rightleftharpoons, \Delta\}$, 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...

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

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

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

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

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

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

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

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

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

- $* \in \{ \prime \}$... connected structures for which $\theta' = k$.
- $* \in \{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#} = k$.
- $* \in \{\pm\}$... connected (deg[±]-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{\pm} = k$.
- $* \in \{=\}$... reflexive digraph trees for which $\theta^{=} = k$.
- $* \in \{ \overrightarrow{\leftarrow} \}$... connected graphs for which $\theta^{\overrightarrow{\leftarrow}} = k$.

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in \{\prime, \#, \pm, =, \rightleftharpoons, \Delta\}$, 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...

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

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	$\theta^*(\mathbb{X})$	X	ho	$\operatorname{Deg}^{\pm}(\mathbb{X})$	$ \rho \cap \Delta_X $	$\frac{1}{2} \cdot (\rho \setminus \Delta_X) \cap (\rho \setminus \Delta_X)^{-1} $	

For $k \in \omega$ and $* \in \{\prime, \#, \pm, =, \rightleftharpoons, \Delta\}$, 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...

- $* \in \{ \prime \}$... connected structures for which $\theta' = k$.
- $* \in \{\#\}$... digraph trees for which $\theta^{\#} = k$.
- $* \in \{\pm\}$... connected (deg[±]-)regular digraphs for which $\theta^{\pm} = k$.
- $* \in \{=\}$... reflexive digraph trees for which $\theta^{=} = k$.
- $* \in \{ \rightleftharpoons \}$... connected graphs for which $\theta^{\rightleftharpoons} = k$.

• $* \in {\Delta}$... 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.

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*	k	$ Y_i^{\theta^*=k} $	$ M_k^* $	$ Z_i^{\theta^*=k} $	$ N_k^* $
/	$k \in \omega$	$<\omega$	$<\omega$	$< \omega$	$<\omega$
#	$k \in \mathbb{N}$	$< \omega$	$< \omega$	$< \omega$	$<\omega$
±	$k \leq 1$	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 2	≤ 2
	$k \ge 2$	$\leq \omega$	ω	$\leq \omega$	c
=	$k \in \omega$	$<\infty$	ω	$<\omega$	$<\omega$
\Leftrightarrow	$k \in \omega$	$<\infty$	ω	$< \omega$	$<\omega$
Δ	$k \in \omega$	$<\infty$	ω	$<\omega$	$<\omega$

Table 2: The size of the sets $Y_i^{\theta^*=k}$, M_k^* , $Z_i^{\theta^*=k}$ and N_k^*

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

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

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

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

$$\mathbb{X}_n^* := \bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1} \Big(\bigcup_{i \in M_k^*} \mathbb{Y}_i^{\theta^* = k}\Big) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_n^*} \Big(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_i^{\theta^* = n}\Big).$$

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

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

$$\mathbb{X}_n^* := \bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1} \Big(\bigcup_{i \in M_k^*} \mathbb{Y}_i^{\theta^* = k}\Big) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_n^*} \Big(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_i^{\theta^* = n}\Big).$$

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

	\mathbb{X}'_n	$\mathbb{X}_n^{\#}$	\mathbb{X}_n^{\pm}	$\mathbb{X}_n^=$	$\mathbb{X}_n^{\leftrightarrows}$	\mathbb{X}_n^{Δ}
<i>n</i> = 2	(a4)	(a4)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)
	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)
$n \ge 3$	(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

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

$$\mathbb{X}_n^* := \bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1} \Big(\bigcup_{i \in M_k^*} \mathbb{Y}_i^{\theta^* = k}\Big) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_n^*} \Big(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_i^{\theta^* = n}\Big).$$

All the structures X_n^* are reversible by the last corollary.

	\mathbb{X}'_n	$\mathbb{X}_n^{\#}$	\mathbb{X}_n^{\pm}	$\mathbb{X}_n^=$	$\mathbb{X}_n^{\leftrightarrows}$	\mathbb{X}_n^{Δ}
<i>n</i> = 2	(a4)	(a4)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)
	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)
$n \ge 3$	(a1)	(a4)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)
	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)

Table 3: The place of the structures X_n^* in Table 1

Most of the structures 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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For $n \ge 2$, and $* \in \{\prime, \#, \pm, =, \rightleftharpoons, \Delta\}$, let us define the following structure:

$$\mathbb{X}_n^* := \bigcup_{k=0}^{n-1} \Big(\bigcup_{i \in M_k^*} \mathbb{Y}_i^{\theta^* = k}\Big) \cup \bigcup_{i \in N_n^*} \Big(\bigcup_{\omega} \mathbb{Z}_i^{\theta^* = n}\Big).$$

All the structures X_n^* are reversible by the last corollary.

	\mathbb{X}'_n	$\mathbb{X}_n^{\#}$	\mathbb{X}_n^{\pm}	$\mathbb{X}_n^=$	$\mathbb{X}_n^{\leftrightarrows}$	\mathbb{X}_n^{Δ}
<i>n</i> = 2	(a4)	(a4)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)
	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)
$n \ge 3$	(a1)	(a4)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)	(a1)
	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)	(b2)

Table 3: The place of the structures X_n^* in Table 1

Most of the structures 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.

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