

ON EXTENSIONS OF PARTIAL ISOMORPHISMS

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we study a notion of HL-extension (HL standing for Herwig–Lascar) for a structure in a finite relational language \mathcal{L} . We give a description of all finite minimal HL-extensions of a given finite \mathcal{L} -structure. In addition, we study a group-theoretic property considered by Herwig–Lascar and show that it is closed under taking free products. We also introduce notions of coherent extensions and ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structures and show that every countable \mathcal{L} -structure can be extended to a countable ultraextensive structure. Finally, it follows from our results that the automorphism group of any countable ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure has a dense locally finite subgroup.

1. INTRODUCTION

Let C_1, C_2 be two structures in a given relational language \mathcal{L} . A **partial isomorphism** from C_1 into C_2 is an isomorphism of a substructure of C_1 onto a substructure of C_2 . A **partial automorphism** (or a partial isomorphism) of an \mathcal{L} -structure C is an isomorphism between two (possibly different) substructures of C .

Definition 1.1. Let \mathcal{C} be a class of \mathcal{L} -structures (containing both finite and infinite structures). \mathcal{C} is said to have **the extension property for partial automorphisms (EPPA)** if whenever C_1 and C_2 are structures in \mathcal{C} , C_1 is finite, C_1 is a substructure of C_2 , and every partial automorphism of C_1 extends to an automorphism of C_2 , then there exist a finite structure C_3 in \mathcal{C} which extends C_1 and every partial automorphism of C_1 extends to an automorphism of C_3 .

Hrushovski [4], was one of the first papers to consider the question of whether a certain class of structures has the EPPA. More precisely, he showed that the class of simple graphs has the EPPA, that is, every finite graph G can be extended to another finite graph, H , such that every partial isomorphism of G extends to an automorphism of H . Herwig–Lascar [3], generalized the result of Hrushovski to finite relational structures.

Definition 1.2. If M is an \mathcal{L} -structure and \mathcal{T} a set of \mathcal{L} -structures, we say that M is **\mathcal{T} -free** if there is no structure $T \in \mathcal{T}$ and homomorphism $h : T \rightarrow M$.

2010 *Mathematics Subject Classification.* Primary 03C13,03C55; Secondary 20E06,20E26.

Key words and phrases. Hrushovski property, extension property for partial automorphisms (EPPA), partial isomorphism, HL-extension, HL-map, coherent, ultraextensive, ultrahomogeneous, locally finite, Henson Graph.

The second author’s research was partially supported by the NSF grant DMS-1800323.

Here we use the same definition of a homomorphism as in [3]. That is, if M and N are \mathcal{L} -structures, a homomorphism from M to N is a map $h : M \rightarrow N$ such that, if n is an integer, R is an n -ary relation symbol of \mathcal{L} , and a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n are elements of M with $M \models R(a_1, a_2, \dots, a_n)$, then $N \models R(h(a_1), h(a_2), \dots, h(a_n))$.

Theorem 1.3 (Herwig–Lascar [3]). *Let \mathcal{L} be a finite relational language and \mathcal{T} a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures. Then the class of all finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures has the EPPA.*

Inspired by the Herwig–Lascar theorem, we define the following notions. Let \mathcal{L} be a finite relational language and C be an \mathcal{L} -structure. An *HL-extension* of C is a pair (D, ϕ) , where D is an \mathcal{L} -structure extending the structure C , and ϕ is a map from the set of all partial isomorphisms of C into the set of all automorphisms of D such that $\phi(p)$ extends p . With this notion, the Herwig–Lascar theorem can be restated as: Every finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure has a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension.

If C is an \mathcal{L} -structure and (D, ϕ) is an HL-extension of C , then we say (D, ϕ) is *minimal* if for all $b \in D$, there are partial isomorphisms p_1, \dots, p_n of C and $a \in C$ such that

$$b = \phi(p_1) \cdots \phi(p_n)(a).$$

Our first main result of the paper is a description of all finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extensions of a given finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure. To do this, we describe a canonical collection of finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extensions from the original construction of Herwig–Lascar [3], and show that every other finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension is a homomorphic image of one of the canonical extensions.

Our next result is regarding a group-theoretic property in the profinite topology considered by Herwig–Lascar in [3]. We call it the *HL-property*. For comparison, we say that a group G has the *RZ-property* (RZ standing for Ribes–Zalesskii) if any finite product of finitely generated subgroups of G is closed in the profinite topology. Every group with the RZ-property is residually finite. Ribes–Zalesskii [6] proved the RZ-property for finitely generated free groups. Herwig–Lascar [3] introduced the HL-property as a strengthening of the RZ-property, and showed that the Herwig–Lascar theorem is essentially equivalent to the HL-property for finitely generated free groups. Coulbois [1] gave a characterization of the RZ-property in terms of extensions of partial isomorphisms and used it to show that the RZ-property is preserved under taking free products. Rosendal [7] gave a characterization of the RZ-property in terms of extensions of partial isometries for finite metric spaces. Here we give a similar characterization for the HL-property of groups, and show that the HL-property is also preserved under taking free products.

In [8], Solecki proved the EPPA for the class of finite metric spaces. Furthermore, Siniora–Solecki [9] proved a stronger version of the Herwig–Lascar theorem. They showed that for a structure C with an HL-extension one can find an HL-extension (D, ϕ) with the property that for every triple (p, q, r) of partial isomorphisms of C with $p = q \circ r$ we have $\phi(p) = \phi(q) \circ \phi(r)$. This property has been referred to as *coherence*. A similar concept was considered in [5] and [7].

In this paper we introduce a slightly different notion of coherence between HL-extensions. If $C_1 \subseteq C_2$ are \mathcal{L} -structures, (D_1, ϕ_1) is an HL-extension of C_1 , and (D_2, ϕ_2) is an HL-extension of C_2 , then we say that (D_1, ϕ_1) and (D_2, ϕ_2) are *coherent* if D_2 extends D_1 , $\phi_2(p)$ extends $\phi_1(p)$ for every partial isomorphism p of C_1 , and the map $\phi_1(p) \mapsto \phi_2(p)$, where p ranges over all partial isomorphisms of C_1 , induces an isomorphism between a subgroup of all automorphisms of D_1 and a subgroup of all automorphisms of D_2 . We will show that, if \mathcal{T} is a finite set of \mathcal{L} -structure each of which is a Gaifman clique, then for any $C_1 \subseteq C_2$ finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures and (D_1, ϕ_1) a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension of C_1 , there is a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension of C_2 coherent with (D_1, ϕ_1) . In the proof of this result we use the above-mentioned coherence result of Siniora–Solecki [9]. We should also mention that Hubička, Konečný, and Nešetřil [5] presented a direct combinatorial construction of HL-extensions with the same coherence property. The technical assumption in the theorem about \mathcal{T} is necessary and optimal for the proof.

We call an \mathcal{L} -structure U *ultraextensive* if U is ultrahomogeneous, every finite $C \subseteq U$ has a finite HL-extension (D, ϕ) where $D \subseteq U$, and if $C_1 \subseteq C_2 \subseteq U$ are finite and (D_1, ϕ_1) is a finite minimal HL-extension of C_1 with $D_1 \subseteq U$, then there is a finite minimal HL-extension (D_2, ϕ_2) of C_2 such that $D_2 \subseteq U$ and (D_1, ϕ_1) and (D_2, ϕ_2) are coherent.

Recall that ultrahomogeneity means that any finite partial isomorphism can be extended to an isomorphism of the entire space. Thus ultraextensiveness is a strengthening of ultrahomogeneity. We will establish the following results about ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structures.

Theorem 1.4. *Every countable \mathcal{L} -structure can be extended to a countable ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure. Moreover, if \mathcal{T} is a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures each of which is a Gaifman clique, then every countable \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure can be extended to a countable \mathcal{T} -free ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure.*

Theorem 1.5. *If U is an ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure then every countable substructure $C \subseteq U$ can be extended to a countable ultraextensive substructure $D \subseteq U$.*

Theorem 1.6. *If U is a countable ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure then the automorphism group of U has a dense locally finite subgroup.*

The rest of the paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we give the characterization of finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extensions. In Section 3 we study the HL-property of groups and show that it is preserved under taking free products. In Section 4 we discuss coherent HL-extensions and ultraextensive structures. The results in Sections 2 and 4 are analogous to previous work by the authors [2] on similar concepts in the context of metric spaces.

2. MINIMAL HL-EXTENSIONS

2.1. HL-extensions. We fix some notation to be used in the rest of the paper. Throughout this paper let \mathcal{L} be a finite relational language. Let C, D be

\mathcal{L} -structures. We say that D is an *extension* of C if C is a substructure of D . Interchangeably, we use the same terminology when D contains an isomorphic copy of C .

A *homomorphism* from C to D is a map $\pi : C \rightarrow D$ such that for every n -ary relation $R \in \mathcal{L}$ and every $a_1, \dots, a_n \in C$,

$$R^C(a_1, \dots, a_n) \Rightarrow R^D(\pi(a_1), \dots, \pi(a_n)).$$

An *isomorphism* from C to D is a bijection $\pi : C \rightarrow D$ such that for every n -ary relation $R \in \mathcal{L}$ and every $a_1, \dots, a_n \in C$,

$$R^C(a_1, \dots, a_n) \iff R^D(\pi(a_1), \dots, \pi(a_n)).$$

An isomorphism from C to C is also called an *automorphism* of C . The set of all automorphisms of C is denoted as $\text{Aut}(C)$. Under composition of maps, $\text{Aut}(C)$ becomes a group.

A *partial isomorphism* of C is an isomorphism between two finite substructures of C . The set of all partial isomorphisms of C is denoted as $\mathcal{P}(C)$. Although $\mathcal{P}(C)$ is not necessarily a group, it is a groupoid and for each $p \in \mathcal{P}(C)$ we can speak of the inverse map p^{-1} , which is still a partial isomorphism.

If D is an extension of C , then every partial isomorphism of C is also a partial isomorphism of D . In symbols, we have $\mathcal{P}(C) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(D)$ if C is a substructure of D .

If $p, q \in \mathcal{P}(C)$, we say that q *extends* p , and write $p \subseteq q$, if

$$\{(a, p(a)) : a \in \text{dom}(p)\} \subseteq \{(a, q(a)) : a \in \text{dom}(q)\}.$$

We let 1_C denote the identity automorphism on C , i.e., $1_C(a) = a$ for all $a \in C$. Let \mathcal{P}_C denote the set of all $p \in \mathcal{P}(C)$ such that $p \not\subseteq 1_C$. We refer to elements of \mathcal{P}_C as *nonidentity partial isomorphisms* of C . Note that if $p \in \mathcal{P}_C$ then $p^{-1} \in \mathcal{P}_C$ and $p^{-1} \neq p$.

The main concept we study in this paper is that of an HL-extension.

Definition 2.1. Let C be an \mathcal{L} -structure. An *HL-extension* of C is a pair (D, ϕ) , where D is an extension of C , and $\phi : \mathcal{P}_C \rightarrow \text{Aut}(D)$ such that $\phi(p)$ extends p for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_C$.

Note that if (D, ϕ) is an HL-extension of C then we can always modify ϕ so that for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_C$, $\phi(p^{-1}) = \phi(p)^{-1}$. We will tacitly assume this property for all the HL-extensions we consider.

Note that an equivalent restatement of Herwig–Lascar theorem (Theorem 1.3) is that every finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure has a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension.

We will need the following notion of homomorphism between HL-extensions.

Definition 2.2. Let C be an \mathcal{L} -structure, and let (D_1, ϕ_1) and (D_2, ϕ_2) be both HL-extensions of C . A *homomorphism* from (D_1, ϕ_1) to (D_2, ϕ_2) is a map $\psi : D_1 \rightarrow D_2$ such that ψ is a homomorphism from the structure D_1 to D_2 , $\psi \upharpoonright C$ is the identity map on C , and for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_C$, $\psi \circ \phi_1(p) = \phi_2(p) \circ \psi$.

We also define the notion of minimality for an HL-extension as follows.

Definition 2.3. Let C be an \mathcal{L} -structure and (D, ϕ) be an HL-extension of C . We say that (D, ϕ) is *minimal* if for all $b \in D \setminus C$ there are $p_1, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{P}_C$ and $a \in C$ such that $b = \phi(p_1) \dots \phi(p_n)(a)$.

2.2. A canonical HL-extension. In this subsection we describe a canonical construction of an HL-extension that is essentially due to Herwig–Lascar [3]. In the rest of the paper let \mathcal{T} be a fixed finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures.

First, note that for every finite \mathcal{L} -structure C there is a unique partition of C into substructures $\{C_i : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ such that each C_i is a maximal subset of C satisfying that for every $a, b \in C_i$, the map that sends a to b (that is, the map $\{(a, b)\}$) is a partial isomorphism of C . In other words, we partition C into maximal subsets whose elements satisfy the same unary predicates. We call this partition with a specific point from each set a *natural factorization* of C . That is, a natural factorization of C is of the form $\{(C_i, a_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\}$, where each $a_i \in C_i$.

Let C be a finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure. Let $\{(C_i, a_i) : i = 1, \dots, n\}$ be a natural factorization of C . For every $1 \leq i \leq n$ we define

$$H_i = \{g \in \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C) : g(a_i) = a_i\},$$

where $\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ is the free group with the generating set \mathcal{P}_C (with the convention that the inverse of $p \in \mathcal{P}_C$ in $\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ coincides with p^{-1}). By $g(a_i) = a_i$ we mean that if $g = p_1 \dots p_m$ with $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathcal{P}_C$, then $p_1(\dots(p_m(a_i))\dots)$ is defined and

$$p_1(\dots(p_m(a_i))\dots) = a_i.$$

Each H_i is a subgroup of $\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$.

Let Γ be the \mathcal{L} -structure with domain

$$\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)/H_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)/H_n$$

and such that for every m -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$, we have $R^\Gamma(g_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m H_{i_m})$ iff there are $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathcal{P}_C$ and $g \in \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ such that $p_j(a_{i_j})$ is defined for each $j = 1, \dots, m$, $(g_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m H_{i_m}) = (gp_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, gp_m H_{i_m})$, and $R^C(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m}))$.

Note that C can be viewed as a substructure of Γ . In fact, consider the map $\pi : C \rightarrow \Gamma$ defined as

$$\pi(a) = \begin{cases} H_i, & \text{if } a = a_i, \\ p H_i, & \text{if } a \neq a_i \text{ and } p \in \mathcal{P}_C \text{ satisfies } p(a_i) = a, \end{cases}$$

for $a \in C_i$. It is easy to see that π is well-defined and is indeed an isomorphic embedding from C into Γ .

Given any $\gamma \in \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$, the map Φ_γ defined by $\Phi_\gamma(g H_i) = \gamma g H_i$ is an automorphism of Γ . Thus, (Γ, Φ) is an HL-extension of C with $\Phi : \mathcal{P}_C \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$ defined as $\Phi(p) = \Phi_p$. Note that by definition, (Γ, Φ) is a minimal HL-extension of C .

Assume C has a \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension (D, ϕ) . Consider the map $\psi : \Gamma \rightarrow D$ defined by $\psi(g H_i) = \phi(g)(a_i)$, where $\phi(g) = \phi(p_1) \dots \phi(p_m)$ if $g = p_1 \dots p_m$. Then ψ is a homomorphism. It follows that Γ is also \mathcal{T} -free.

2.3. Finite HL-extensions. Let C be a finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure as before. We give a description of all finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extensions of C . For this we first describe a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension by replacing each group H_i in the above canonical Γ with a larger group of the form $N_i H_i$, where N_i is a normal subgroup of $\mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ of finite index.

Let $N_1, \dots, N_n \trianglelefteq \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ be normal subgroups of finite index. We define

$$\Gamma_{\vec{N}} = \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)/N_1 H_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)/N_n H_n.$$

The structure on $\Gamma_{\vec{N}}$ is defined analogously to the structure on the canonical HL-extension Γ . More precisely, to define the structure on $\Gamma_{\vec{N}}$, let $R \in \mathcal{L}$ be an m -ary relation symbol. Then $R^{\Gamma_{\vec{N}}}(g_1 N_{i_1} H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m N_{i_m} H_{i_m})$ iff there are $p_1, \dots, p_m \in \mathcal{P}_C$ and $g \in \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ such that $p_j(a_{i_j})$ is defined for each $j = 1, \dots, m$,

$$(g_1 N_{i_1} H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m N_{i_m} H_{i_m}) = (gp_1 N_{i_1} H_{i_1}, \dots, gp_m N_{i_m} H_{i_m}),$$

and $R^C(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m}))$.

Consider the map $\pi_{\vec{N}} : C \rightarrow \Gamma_{\vec{N}}$ defined by

$$\pi_{\vec{N}}(a) = \begin{cases} N_i H_i, & \text{if } a = a_i, \\ p N_i H_i, & \text{if } a \neq a_i \text{ and } p \in \mathcal{P}_C \text{ satisfies } p(a_i) = a, \end{cases}$$

for $a \in C_i$. Then $\pi_{\vec{N}}$ is well-defined. Under suitable assumptions (that will be discussed in Theorem 2.4), $\pi_{\vec{N}}$ becomes an isomorphic embedding. In this case $\pi_{\vec{N}}(C)$ is an isomorphic copy of C as a substructure of $\Gamma_{\vec{N}}$.

We define $\Phi_{\vec{N}} : \mathcal{P}_C \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Gamma_{\vec{N}})$ by letting

$$\Phi_{\vec{N}}(p)(g N_i H_i) = pg N_i H_i.$$

Assuming the above map $\pi_{\vec{N}}$ is an isomorphic embedding, and noting that there is a canonical surjective homomorphism from Γ to $\Gamma_{\vec{N}}$, it follows from the minimality of (Γ, Φ) that $(\Gamma_{\vec{N}}, \Phi_{\vec{N}})$ is also a minimal HL-extension of C .

We are now ready to describe any finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension of C as a homomorphic image of some $(\Gamma_{\vec{N}}, \Phi_{\vec{N}})$, which is itself a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension of C .

Theorem 2.4. *Let C be a finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure and (D, ϕ) be a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension of C . Then, there are $N_1, \dots, N_n \trianglelefteq \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$ of finite index such that $(\Gamma_{\vec{N}}, \Phi_{\vec{N}})$ is a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension of C and there is a homomorphism from $(\Gamma_{\vec{N}}, \Phi_{\vec{N}})$ onto (D, ϕ) .*

Proof. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, let $D_i = \{\phi(g)(a_i) : g \in \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)\}$. We define

$$N_i = \{g \in \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C) : \phi(g)(a) = a \text{ for every } a \in D_i\}.$$

Then $N_i \trianglelefteq \mathbb{F}(\mathcal{P}_C)$. Since D is finite, each N_i is of finite index.

Let $\Gamma_{\vec{N}}$ and $\pi_{\vec{N}} : C \rightarrow \Gamma_{\vec{N}}$ be defined as above. We claim that $\pi_{\vec{N}}$ is an isomorphic embedding. To see this, let $a, a' \in C_i$ with $a \neq a'$. Let $p, p' \in \mathcal{P}_C$ with $p(a_i) = a$ and $p'(a_i) = a'$. We show that $p'^{-1}p H_i \cap N_i = \emptyset$, which implies $p N_i H_i \neq p' N_i H_i$. For this, let $g \in H_i$. Since

$$\phi(p'^{-1}p g)(a_i) = \phi(p'^{-1})\phi(p)\phi(g)(a_i) = \phi(p')^{-1}p(a_i) \neq a_i,$$

we have that $p'^{-1}pH_i \cap N_i = \emptyset$. This shows that $\pi_{\bar{N}}$ is injective. It is easy to see that $\pi_{\bar{N}}$ is an isomorphism between the structures C and $\pi_{\bar{N}}(C)$.

Now we define $\psi_{\bar{N}} : \Gamma_{\bar{N}} \rightarrow D$ by $\psi_{\bar{N}}(gN_iH_i) = \phi(g)(a_i)$. Note that $\psi_{\bar{N}}$ is well-defined since if $g_1^{-1}g_2 \in N_iH_i$ then by definition of N_i, H_i we have $\phi(g_1^{-1}g_2)(a_i) = a_i$ and therefore $\phi(g_1)(a_i) = \phi(g_2)(a_i)$. $\psi_{\bar{N}}$ is onto since D is minimal. It is also easy to verify that $\psi_{\bar{N}}$ is a homomorphism. It follows that $\Gamma_{\bar{N}}$ is \mathcal{T} -free, and thus $(\Gamma_{\bar{N}}, \Phi_{\bar{N}})$ is a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension of C .

Finally, it is routine to check that for every $p \in \mathcal{P}_C$, $\phi(p) \circ \psi_{\bar{N}} = \psi_{\bar{N}} \circ \Phi_{\bar{N}}(p)$. Thus $\psi_{\bar{N}}$ is a homomorphism from $(\Gamma_{\bar{N}}, \Phi_{\bar{N}})$ onto (D, ϕ) . \square

3. THE HL-PROPERTY OF A GROUP

In this section we consider a property for a group G analogous to the existence of HL-extensions for free groups.

3.1. The HL-property. First, we need the following definitions.

Definition 3.1 (Herwig–Lascar [3]). Let G be a group and let $H_1, \dots, H_n \leq G$. A *left system* of equations on H_1, \dots, H_n is a finite set of equations with variables x_1, \dots, x_m and constants g_1, \dots, g_l such that each equation is of the form

$$x_iH_j = g_kH_j \text{ or } x_iH_j = x_rg_kH_j$$

where $1 \leq i, r \leq m$, $1 \leq k \leq l$ and $1 \leq j \leq n$.

Definition 3.2. Let G be a group. We say that G has the *HL-property* if for every finitely generated $H_1, \dots, H_n \leq G$ and left system of equations on H_1, \dots, H_n that does not have a solution, there exist normal subgroups of finite index $N_1, \dots, N_n \trianglelefteq G$ such that the same left system of equations on N_1H_1, \dots, N_nH_n does not have a solution.

By results of [3], Section 3, the Herwig–Lascar theorem (Theorem 1.3) implies the HL-property for all free groups with finitely many generators. Our results below will imply that they are actually equivalent.

Recall that we say a group G has the *RZ-property* if for any finitely generated subgroups $H_1, \dots, H_n \leq G$, $H_1 \cdots H_n$ is closed in the profinite topology of G . Equivalently, a group G has the RZ-property iff for any finitely generated $H_1, \dots, H_n \leq G$ and $g \notin H_1 \cdots H_n$ there exist a normal subgroup $N \trianglelefteq G$ of finite index, such that $gN \cap H_1 \cdots H_n = \emptyset$. Ribes–Zalesskii [6] proved the RZ-property for free groups with finitely many generators. As noted in [3], the HL-property is a strengthening of the RZ-property, and therefore the Herwig–Lascar theorem is a strengthening of the Ribes–Zalesskii result.

Rosendal in [7] considered the RZ-property and showed that it is equivalent to a statement about extensions of partial isometries for finite metric spaces which he called *finite approximability*. Earlier, Coulbois [1] gave a characterization of the RZ-property in terms of extensions of partial isomorphisms of finite structures, and used it to show that the RZ-property is closed under taking finite free products. Below we give a characterization of the HL-property also in terms of extensions

of partial isomorphisms of finite structures. Our characterization is analogous to Rosendal's notion of finite approximability.

To state the theorem, we need the following notions. Let G be a group acting on sets X and Y and let $A \subseteq X$ and $F \subseteq G$ be arbitrary subsets. An F -map from A to Y is a function $\pi : A \rightarrow Y$ such that for all $g \in F$ and $x \in A$, if $g(x) \in A$, then $\pi(g(x)) = g(\pi(x))$. Moreover, if X and Y are \mathcal{L} -structures, then π is called an F -embedding if π is an injective F -map that is an isomorphism between A and $\pi(A)$.

An \mathcal{L} -structure C is called a *Gaifman clique* if for every $a, b \in C$ there is a relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$ with arity $m \geq 2$ and $c_1, \dots, c_m \in C$ with $a, b \in \{c_1, \dots, c_m\}$ and $R^C(c_1, \dots, c_m)$.

Theorem 3.3. *Let G be a group. Then the following are equivalent:*

- (i) G has the HL-property;
- (ii) Let \mathcal{L} be a finite relational language with unary relation symbols $S_1, \dots, S_n \in \mathcal{L}$. Let \mathcal{T} be a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures. Let D be a \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure such that $\{S_1^D, \dots, S_n^D\}$ is a partition of the domain of D . Let C be a finite substructure of D . Let F be a finite subset of G . Suppose that G acts faithfully by isomorphisms on D and that G acts transitively on each S_i^D for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then there exists a finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure D' on which G acts by isomorphisms, and an F -embedding from C to D' .
- (iii) Clause (ii) with the additional assumption that every structure $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is a Gaifman clique.

The next two subsections are devoted to a proof of Theorem 3.3. We will show (i) \Rightarrow (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) \Rightarrow (i). Since (ii) \Rightarrow (iii) is obvious, we focus on showing (i) \Rightarrow (ii) and (iii) \Rightarrow (i).

3.2. Proof of Theorem 3.3 (i) \Rightarrow (ii). We assume G has the HL-property. Let $C \subseteq D$ be \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures, where C is finite. For $1 \leq i \leq n$, let $D_i = S_i^D$ and $C_i = S_i^C$. Then $\{D_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ is a partition of D and $\{C_i : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ is a partition of C . Without loss of generality, assume $D_i \neq \emptyset$ for every $1 \leq i \leq n$. Then, by extending C , we may assume that $C_i \neq \emptyset$ for every $1 \leq i \leq n$. Let $\{(C_i, a_i) : 1 \leq i \leq n\}$ be a natural factorization of C . Since G acts transitively on each D_i , we have $D_i = G(a_i)$. By minimizing the structure on D , we may also assume that for any m -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$ and for any $d_1, \dots, d_m \in D$, we have $R^D(d_1, \dots, d_m)$ iff there are $c_1, \dots, c_m \in C$ and $g \in G$ such that $R^C(c_1, \dots, c_m)$ and $(d_1, \dots, d_m) = (g(c_1), \dots, g(c_m))$.

Define $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C)$ by letting, for any $g \in G$ and $c \in C$, $\rho(g)(c) = g(c)$, if $g(c) \in C$; $\rho(g)(c)$ is undefined otherwise. Since G acts by isomorphisms on D , if $c \in C_i$ for some $1 \leq i \leq n$ and $\rho(g)(c)$ is defined, then $\rho(g)(c) \in C_i$. Since C is finite, the set $\rho(G) \cap \mathcal{P}_C = \{\rho(g) \in \mathcal{P}_C : g \in G\}$ is finite.

Let $F \subseteq G$ be finite. Since the action of G on D is faithful, by extending C with finitely many points, we may assume that $\rho(F \setminus \{1_C\}) \subseteq \mathcal{P}_C$. Pick a finite $K \subseteq G$

such that $F \subseteq K$, $K^{-1} = K$ and $\rho(K \setminus \{1_C\}) = \rho(G \setminus \{1_C\}) \cap \mathcal{P}_C$. Define

$$H_i = \{p_1 \cdots p_l : p_1, \dots, p_l \in K \text{ and } \rho(p_1)(\cdots \rho(p_l)(a_i) \cdots) = a_i\}.$$

Since C and K are finite, H_i is finitely generated. To see this, consider an edge-labeled directed graph on C defined as follows: there is an edge from c_1 to c_2 labeled by p if $p \in K$ is such that $p(c_1) = c_2$. Note that this graph can have multiple edges and loops. The generators of H_i are precisely those $p_1 \cdots p_l$ that give a minimal cycle from a_i back to a_i .

Let Γ be the \mathcal{L} -structure with domain $G/H_1 \sqcup \cdots \sqcup G/H_n$ such that for $i = 1, \dots, n$, $S_i^\Gamma = G/H_i$, and for any m -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$ and for any $g_1, \dots, g_m \in G$, $R^\Gamma(g_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m H_{i_m})$ iff there are $p_1, \dots, p_m \in K$ and $g \in G$ such that $p_j(a_{i_j}) \in C_{i_j}$ for each $j = 1, \dots, m$, $R^C(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m}))$, and

$$(g_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m H_{i_m}) = (gp_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, gp_m H_{i_m}).$$

G acts on Γ by left multiplication. Consider the map $\pi : C \rightarrow \Gamma$ defined as

$$\pi(c) = \begin{cases} H_i, & \text{if } c = a_i, \\ pH_i, & \text{if } c \in C_i, c \neq a_i, \text{ and } p \in K \text{ with } p(a_i) = c. \end{cases}$$

Since G acts transitively on each D_i , π is well-defined. We claim that π is an isomorphic embedding of C into Γ . In fact, π is injective because of the following fact:

- (C1) For every $p, q \in K$ and $1 \leq i \leq n$, if $p(a_i), q(a_i) \in C_i$ and $p(a_i) \neq q(a_i)$, then $p^{-1}q \notin H_i$.

Furthermore, π is an isomorphism between C and $\pi(C)$ because of the following fact:

- (C2) For any $p_1, \dots, p_m, q_1, \dots, q_m \in K$ such that for all $j = 1, \dots, m$,

$$p_j(a_{i_j}), q_j(a_{i_j}) \in C_{i_j}$$

for some $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_m \leq n$, if

$$R^C(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m})) \text{ and } \neg R^C(q_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, q_m(a_{i_m})),$$

then there does not exist $g \in G$ such that

$$(p_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, p_m H_{i_m}) = (gq_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, gq_m H_{i_m}).$$

(C2) is true since otherwise in D we would have

$$R^D(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m})) \text{ and } \neg R^D(q_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, q_m(a_{i_m}))$$

and yet $(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m})) = (gp_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, gp_m(a_{i_m}))$, violating that g is an isomorphism of the structure D .

Consider the map $\psi : \Gamma \rightarrow D$ defined by $\psi(gH_i) = g(a_i)$. Then ψ is a homomorphism from the structure Γ onto the structure D . Since D is \mathcal{T} -free, so is Γ . Thus, we also have the following

- (C3) For every structure $T \in \mathcal{T}$ there is no homomorphism from T into Γ .

Next we demonstrate that conditions (C1)–(C3) can all be equivalently expressed as certain left systems of equations on H_1, \dots, H_n not having solutions. To do this, we first establish some general lemmas.

Lemma 3.4. *Let \mathcal{G} be a group and $\mathcal{H} \leq \mathcal{G}$. For any $\gamma, \eta \in \mathcal{G}$, $\gamma^{-1}\eta \notin \mathcal{H}$ iff the following left system with variable x does not have a solution*

$$(3.1) \quad \begin{aligned} x\mathcal{H} &= \gamma\mathcal{H} \\ x\mathcal{H} &= \eta\mathcal{H} \end{aligned}$$

Proof. It is equivalent to state the lemma as $\gamma^{-1}\eta \in \mathcal{H}$ iff the left system (3.1) has a solution. Now it is obvious that (3.1) has a solution iff $\gamma\mathcal{H} = \eta\mathcal{H}$, which is equivalent to $\gamma^{-1}\eta \in \mathcal{H}$. \square

Lemma 3.5. *Let \mathcal{G} be a group and $\mathcal{H}_1, \mathcal{H}_m \leq \mathcal{G}$. For any $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_m, \eta_1, \dots, \eta_m \in \mathcal{G}$, the following are equivalent:*

- (i) *There does not exist $g \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $(\gamma_1\mathcal{H}_1, \dots, \gamma_m\mathcal{H}_m) = (g\eta_1\mathcal{H}_1, \dots, g\eta_m\mathcal{H}_m)$;*
- (ii) *The following left system with variables x, x_1, \dots, x_m does not have a solution*

$$(3.2) \quad \begin{aligned} x_1\mathcal{H}_1 &= \gamma_1\mathcal{H}_1 \\ x_1\mathcal{H}_1 &= x\eta_1\mathcal{H}_1 \\ &\dots\dots \\ x_m\mathcal{H}_m &= \gamma_m\mathcal{H}_m \\ x_m\mathcal{H}_m &= x\eta_m\mathcal{H}_m \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Again we prove the contrapositives. First, assume that there is $g \in \mathcal{G}$ such that $(\gamma_1\mathcal{H}_1, \dots, \gamma_m\mathcal{H}_m) = (g\eta_1\mathcal{H}_1, \dots, g\eta_m\mathcal{H}_m)$. Thus we have m equations

$$\begin{aligned} \gamma_1\mathcal{H}_1 &= g\eta_1\mathcal{H}_1 \\ &\dots\dots \\ \gamma_m\mathcal{H}_m &= g\eta_m\mathcal{H}_m \end{aligned}$$

Each equation, which is of the form $\gamma_i\mathcal{H}_i = g\eta_i\mathcal{H}_i$, is equivalent to there existing x_i such that

$$\begin{aligned} x_i\mathcal{H}_i &= \gamma_i\mathcal{H}_i \\ x_i\mathcal{H}_i &= g\eta_i\mathcal{H}_i, \end{aligned}$$

similar to the proof of Lemma 3.4. Thus the totality of the m equations is equivalent to there existing solutions for the $2m$ equations in (3.2). Conversely, if (3.2) has a solution, then each pair of equations involving x_i give rise to an equation of the form $\gamma_i\mathcal{H}_i = x\eta_i\mathcal{H}_i$. The solution for x witnesses the existence of the desired element $g \in \mathcal{G}$ in clause (i). \square

We are now ready to argue that conditions (C1)–(C3) can be equivalently expressed as certain left systems of equations on $H_1, \dots, H_n \leq G$ not having solutions. For (C1), simply apply Lemma 3.4 to the appropriate H_i, p, q . Then $p^{-1}q \notin H_i$ is equivalent to the following system not having a solution

$$(3.3) \quad \begin{aligned} xH_i &= pH_i \\ xH_i &= qH_i \end{aligned}$$

Since K is finite, there are only finitely many such systems. To summarize, there are finitely many left systems on H_1, \dots, H_n such that (C1) holds iff each of the left systems does not have a solution.

For (C2), apply Lemma 3.5. The left system correspondent to the condition is

$$(3.4) \quad \begin{aligned} x_1 H_{i_1} &= p_1 H_{i_1} \\ x_1 H_{i_1} &= x q_1 H_{i_1} \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ x_m H_{i_m} &= p_m H_{i_m} \\ x_m H_{i_m} &= x q_m H_{i_m} \end{aligned}$$

Again, since K is finite, there are only finitely many such systems, and (C2) holds iff each of these left systems does not have a solution.

For (C3), we consider any $T \in \mathcal{T}$. Enumerate the elements of T as t_1, \dots, t_l . Introduce variables y_1, \dots, y_l correspondent to t_1, \dots, t_l . Suppose first there is a homomorphism of T into Γ . Then there are $g_1, \dots, g_l \in G$ and $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_l \leq n$ such that, for any m -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$, whenever $R^T(t_{j_1}, \dots, t_{j_m})$ where $1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_m \leq l$, we have

$$R^\Gamma(g_{j_1} H_{i_{j_1}}, \dots, g_{j_m} H_{i_{j_m}}).$$

Note that $R^\Gamma(g_{j_1} H_{i_{j_1}}, \dots, g_{j_m} H_{i_{j_m}})$ iff there are $p_1, \dots, p_m \in K$ and $g \in G$ such that $p_k(a_{i_{j_k}}) \in C_{i_{j_k}}$ for all $k = 1, \dots, m$,

$$R^C(p_1(a_{i_{j_1}}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_{j_m}})),$$

and

$$(g_{j_1} H_{i_{j_1}}, \dots, g_{j_m} H_{i_{j_m}}) = (g p_1 H_{i_{j_1}}, \dots, g p_m H_{i_{j_m}}).$$

Applying Lemma 3.5, the above statement is equivalent to the following: there are $1 \leq i_1, \dots, i_l \leq n$ such that for any m -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$, whenever $R^T(t_{j_1}, \dots, t_{j_m})$ with $1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_m \leq l$, there are $p_1, \dots, p_m \in K$ such that $p_k(a_{i_{j_k}}) \in C_{i_{j_k}}$ for all $k = 1, \dots, m$,

$$R^C(p_1(a_{i_{j_1}}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_{j_m}})),$$

and the following left system with variables $y_1, \dots, y_l, x, z_1, \dots, z_m$ has a solution

$$(3.5) \quad \begin{aligned} z_1 H_{i_{j_1}} &= y_{j_1} H_{i_{j_1}} \\ z_1 H_{i_{j_1}} &= x p_1 H_{i_{j_1}} \\ \dots\dots\dots \\ z_m H_{i_{j_m}} &= y_{j_m} H_{i_{j_m}} \\ z_m H_{i_{j_m}} &= x p_m H_{i_{j_m}} \end{aligned}$$

Here the variables x, z_1, \dots, z_m and the left system (3.5) are introduced for each instance of j_1, \dots, j_m and $p_1, \dots, p_m \in K$ that satisfy the conditions $R^T(t_{j_1}, \dots, t_{j_m})$, $p_k(a_{i_{j_k}}) \in C_{i_{j_k}}$ for all $k = 1, \dots, m$, and $R^C(p_1(a_{i_{j_1}}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_{j_m}}))$. We call these j_1, \dots, j_m and $p_1, \dots, p_m \in K$ a *set of witnesses*. There are only finitely many possible sets of witnesses. Accumulating all sets of witnesses together, and introducing a left system (3.5) with distinct variables x, z_1, \dots, z_m for each set of witnesses, we obtain a single finite left system that is the union of all these left systems for each

set of witnesses. Now this resulting left system has a solution. Conversely, if this system has a solution, then the solutions for y_1, \dots, y_l will witness a homomorphism of T into Γ . Thus the existence of a homomorphism of T into Γ is equivalent to a single left system having a solution.

Finally, since \mathcal{T} is finite, we again have finitely many left systems such that (C3) holds iff each of the finitely many left systems on H_1, \dots, H_n does not have a solution.

In summary, all conditions (C1)–(C3) can be represented as finitely many left systems on H_1, \dots, H_n not having a solution. Since G has the HL-property, we can find $N_1, \dots, N_n \trianglelefteq G$ such that each of the left systems described by (C1)–(C3) does not have a solution with respect to (N_1H_1, \dots, N_nH_n) . Indeed, for each of the left system Σ there are such $N_1^\Sigma, \dots, N_n^\Sigma$ for the system. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$, let N_i be the intersection of all N_i^Σ . We thus get N_1, \dots, N_n which are still of finite index in G so that all of the left systems on N_1H_1, \dots, N_nH_n still do not have a solution. This implies that the conditions (C1)–(C3) continue to hold with H_i replaced by N_iH_i .

We now define D' to be the finite \mathcal{L} -structure with domain $G/N_1H_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup G/N_nH_n$ such that $S_i^{D'} = G/N_iH_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, n$, and for any m -ary relation symbol $R \in \mathcal{L}$, we have $R^{D'}(g_1N_{i_1}H_{i_1}, \dots, g_mN_{i_m}H_{i_m})$ iff there are $p_1, \dots, p_m \in K$ and $g \in G$ such that $p_j(a_{i_j}) \in C_{i_j}$ for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, $R^C(p_1(a_{i_1}), \dots, p_m(a_{i_m}))$, and

$$(g_1N_{i_1}H_{i_1}, \dots, g_mN_{i_m}H_{i_m}) = (gp_1N_{i_1}H_{i_1}, \dots, gp_mN_{i_m}H_{i_m}).$$

Consider the map $\pi' : C \rightarrow D'$ defined as

$$\pi'(c) = \begin{cases} N_iH_i, & \text{if } c = a_i, \\ pN_iH_i, & \text{if } c \in C_i, c \neq a_i, \text{ and } p \in K \text{ with } p(a_i) = c. \end{cases}$$

Then conditions (C1) and (C2) with H_i replaced by N_iH_i guarantee that π' is an isomorphic embedding. Condition (C3) with H_i replaced by N_iH_i implies that D' is \mathcal{T} -free. The action of G on D' is by left multiplication, and each of $g \in G$ gives an isomorphism of the structure D' . Finally, we check that π' is a K -map, and therefore an F -map. Let $p \in K$ and $c \in C_i$, and assume $p(c) \in C_i$. Suppose $q \in K$ with $q(a_i) = c$ and $r \in K$ with $r(a_i) = p(c)$. Then $\pi'(p(c)) = rN_iH_i = pqN_iH_i = p(\pi'(c))$, where $r^{-1}pq \in H_i$ by the definition of H_i . This completes the proof of (i) \Rightarrow (ii).

3.3. Proof of Theorem 3.3 (iii) \Rightarrow (i). We assume (iii) holds and show that G has the HL-property. Suppose $H_1, \dots, H_n \leq G$ are finitely generated subgroups. Consider a left system Σ with l many equations on H_1, \dots, H_n that does not have a solution. Let A be the finite set of $g, g^{-1} \in G$ for all constants g appearing in Σ . Let $H_0 = \{1_G\} \leq G$ be the trivial subgroup. Consider a relational structure D defined as follows:

- the domain of D is $G/H_0 \sqcup G/H_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup G/H_n$;
- there are $n + 1$ many unary relation symbols S_0, \dots, S_n such that $S_i^D = G/H_i$ for $i = 0, \dots, n$;
- there is a binary relation symbol U such that $U^D = D \times D$;

- d) for each $g \in A$, there is a binary relation B_g such that $B_g^D = \{(hH_0, hgH_0) : h \in G\}$;
- e) for each tuple $t = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$, where $2 \leq m \leq 2l + n + 1$ and $0 \leq i_j \leq n$ for each $j = 1, \dots, m$, there is an m -ary relation symbol R_t such that

$$R_t^D(g_1H_{i_1}, \dots, g_mH_{i_m}) \text{ iff } g_1H_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap g_mH_{i_m} \neq \emptyset.$$

Let \mathcal{L} be the language of D . We claim that the left system Σ has a solution iff a specific finite \mathcal{L} -structure T has a homomorphic image inside D .

First we turn Σ into an equivalent left system Σ^* with the same number of equations. To do this, collect all equations in Σ of the form $xH_i = gH_i$ where x is a variable and $g \in A$. Introduce a new variable y and replace every equation in the above collection by the equation $xH_i = ygH_i$. Denote the resulting left system as Σ^* . We claim that Σ has a solution iff Σ^* has a solution. First suppose Σ has a solution. Then the solution for Σ together with $y = 1_G$ is a solution for Σ^* . Conversely, suppose Σ^* has a solution in which $y = h$ in particular. Then this solution with every term left-multiplied by h^{-1} is still a solution for Σ^* , which, with y dropped, is a solution for Σ . Thus, without loss of generality, we may assume that all equations in Σ are of the form $xH_i = ygH_i$ where x, y are variables and $g \in A$.

Next we note that every equation of the form $xH_i = ygH_i$ can be replaced with two equations of the form $xH_i = x_{\text{new}}H_i$ and $x_{\text{new}}H_0 = ygH_0$, where the last equation can be rearranged as $yH_0 = x_{\text{new}}g^{-1}H_0$. By repeating this process, we may obtain an equivalent left system Σ' with $\leq 2l$ many equations such that for any variable x in Σ , the equations in Σ' involving x are all of the form $xH_i = yH_i$ or $xH_0 = ygH_0$ for some variable y and constant $g \in A$. Note that for the new variable x_{new} above, we get two equations $x_{\text{new}}H_i = xH_i$ and $x_{\text{new}}H_0 = ygH_0$ by moving the cosets for x_{new} to the left hand side of the equations. Now for each variable x in Σ' , consider the left system Σ_x consisting only of the equations in Σ' that involve x . From the above discussion we know that Σ_x can be listed as:

$$\begin{aligned} xH_{i_1} &= \epsilon_1 H_{i_1} \\ &\dots\dots \\ xH_{i_k} &= \epsilon_k H_{i_k} \end{aligned}$$

for $k \leq 2l$ and each ϵ_j is either a variable y or of the form yg (in which case $i_j = 0$) for a variable y and a constant $g \in A$. Note that Σ_x has a solution iff the following expression has a solution:

$$(3.6) \quad xH_0 \cap xH_1 \cap \dots \cap xH_n \cap \epsilon_1 H_{i_1} \cap \dots \cap \epsilon_k H_{i_k} \neq \emptyset.$$

In fact, if Σ_x has a solution x, y, \dots , then x is in the intersection of (3.6). Conversely, if (3.6) holds for some x, y, \dots then they become a solution of Σ_x . Thus each Σ_x corresponds to a formal relation

$$(3.7) \quad R_t(xH_0, xH_1, \dots, xH_n, \epsilon_1 H_{i_1}, \dots, \epsilon_k H_{i_k})$$

for a suitable t of length $k + n + 1 \leq 2l + n + 1$.

We now describe a finite \mathcal{L} -structure T . The domain of T is the set of all formal cosets xH_i and xgH_0 , where x is a variable in Σ' , $g \in A$, and $i = 0, \dots, n$. The definition of S_i^T is obvious. Also $U^T = T \times T$. For each $g \in A$, let $B_g^T = \{(xH_0, xgH_0) : x \text{ is a variable in } \Sigma'\}$. The above formal relation (3.7) becomes now the definition of R_i^T . For other relation symbols R_i , R_i^T is empty. Note that T is a Gaifman clique.

It is now clear that Σ' has a solution iff there is a homomorphism from the structure T into the structure D . Since Σ does not have a solution, neither does Σ' and it follows that D is T -free.

G acts faithfully on D by left multiplication, and it is clear that the left multiplication by any $g \in G$ preserves the structure of D . It is also clear that G acts transitively on $S_i^D = G/H_i$ for each $i = 0, \dots, n$.

Let C be a finite substructure of D whose domain consists of all H_i and gH_i for $g \in A$ and $i = 0, \dots, n$. Define $\rho : G \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(C)$ by letting $\rho(g)(c) = g(c)$ if $c, g(c) \in C$; otherwise $\rho(g)(c)$ is undefined. Since C is finite, the set $\rho(G)$ is finite. Let $F \subseteq G$ be a finite subset so that $A \subseteq F$, $\rho(F) = \rho(G)$ and for each $i = 1, \dots, n$, F contains a finite set of generators for H_i . Since the action of G on S_i^D is transitive for each $i = 0, \dots, n$, the partial action of $\rho(F)$ on S_i^C is also transitive. Apply (iii) to get a finite T -free extension D' of C on which G acts by isomorphisms, and an F -embedding π from C into D' . Note that H_i is an element of C and $\pi(H_i)$ is an element of D' , and we may assume that $D' = G(\pi(H_0)) \sqcup \dots \sqcup G(\pi(H_n))$. Let

$$N_i = \{g \in G : g(a) = a \text{ for every } a \in G(\pi(H_i))\}.$$

Since D' is finite, N_i is a normal subgroup of finite index. Now let $\Sigma_{\bar{N}}$ be obtained from Σ by replacing H_1, \dots, H_n respectively by N_1H_1, \dots, N_nH_n . We claim that $\Sigma_{\bar{N}}$ does not have a solution, which shows that G has the HL-property.

Towards a contradiction, assume the left system $\Sigma_{\bar{N}}$ on N_1H_1, \dots, N_nH_n has a solution. Similarly to the above, we can obtain an equivalent left system $\Sigma_{\bar{N}}^*$ such that each equation in $\Sigma_{\bar{N}}^*$ is of the form $xN_iH_i = ygN_iH_i$. Let $M_0 = N_0 \cap N_1 \cap \dots \cap N_n$. Then M_0 is still a normal subgroup of finite index, and obviously $M_0 \leq N_i$ for all $i = 0, \dots, n$. Now each equation of the form $xN_iH_i = ygN_iH_i$ in $\Sigma_{\bar{N}}^*$ can be equivalently replaced by $xN_iH_i = x_{\text{new}}N_iH_i$ and $x_{\text{new}}M_0H_0 = ygM_0H_0$. Also, the last equation can be reformulated as $yM_0H_0 = x_{\text{new}}g^{-1}M_0H_0$ because of the normality of M_0 . Thus we obtain an equivalent left system $\Sigma'_{\bar{N}}$ in a similar way as before, whose solution describes a homomorphic image of T in a structure $\Gamma = G/M_0H_0 \sqcup G/N_1H_1 \sqcup \dots \sqcup G/N_nH_n$. The exact definition of the structure Γ is similar to the definition of D above. For notational convenience we define $M_i = N_i$ for $i = 1, \dots, n$.

Since D' is a T -free structure, it is enough to show that there is a homomorphism from Γ into D' . Consider the map $\psi : \Gamma \rightarrow D'$ defined by $\psi(gM_iH_i) = g(\pi(H_i))$. Then ψ is the desired homomorphism. Note that ψ is well-defined since if $g_1M_iH_i = g_2M_iH_i$ then $g_2 = g_1nh$ for some $n \in M_i \leq N_i$ and $h \in H_i$; using the definition of N_i and H_i and the fact that π is an F -embedding, we have $g_2(\pi(H_i)) = g_1nh(\pi(H_i)) = g_1(\pi(H_i))$. More precisely, we can write $h = f_1 \dots f_r$ with $f_1, \dots, f_r \in F$ as F

contains a finite set of generators for H_i ; since π is an F -embedding, we have $h(\pi(H_i)) = f_1 \cdots f_r(\pi(H_i)) = \pi(f_1 \cdots f_r(H_i)) = \pi(H_i)$. Also, by definition of N_i , for $n \in N_i$ we have $n(\pi(H_i)) = \pi(H_i)$.

It remains to verify that ψ preserves structure. For this let $t = (i_1, \dots, i_m)$ with $m \leq 2l + n + 1$ and assume $R_t^\Gamma(g_1 M_{i_1} H_{i_1}, \dots, g_m M_{i_m} H_{i_m})$, that is,

$$g_1 M_{i_1} H_{i_1} \cap \cdots \cap g_m M_{i_m} H_{i_m} \neq \emptyset.$$

Then there are $n_{i_j} \in M_{i_j} \leq N_{i_j}$ and $h_{i_j} \in H_{i_j}$ for $j = 1, \dots, m$ such that

$$g_1 n_{i_1} h_{i_1} = \cdots = g_m n_{i_m} h_{i_m} = g.$$

The action of g on D' sends the tuple $(\pi(H_{i_1}), \dots, \pi(H_{i_m}))$ to

$$(g_1(\pi(H_{i_1})), \dots, g_m(\pi(H_{i_m}))) = (\psi(g_1 M_{i_1} H_{i_1}), \dots, \psi(g_m M_{i_m} H_{i_m})).$$

Note that $R_t^C(H_{i_1}, \dots, H_{i_m})$ and therefore $R_t^{D'}(\pi(H_{i_1}), \dots, \pi(H_{i_m}))$. Now since g acts by an isomorphism on D' , we have $R_t^{D'}(g_1(\pi(H_{i_1})), \dots, g_m(\pi(H_{i_m})))$.

Finally, consider $(hM_0H_0, hgM_0H_0) \in B_g^\Gamma$ for some $g \in A$ and $h \in G$. We need to show that $(h(\pi(H_0)), hg(\pi(H_0))) \in B_g^{D'}$. By the definition of C , we have $H_0, gH_0 \in C$ and $B_g^C(H_0, gH_0)$. Since $g \in A \subseteq F$ and π is an F -embedding, we have $\pi(gH_0) = g(\pi(H_0))$ and $B_g^{D'}(\pi(H_0), g(\pi(H_0)))$. Now h acts by an isomorphism on D' , and so $B_g^{D'}(h\pi(H_0), hg(\pi(H_0)))$ as desired.

This finishes the proof of Theorem 3.3.

3.4. Free products of groups with the HL-property. As a corollary to Theorem 3.3, we show below that the HL-property is closed under taking finite free products. This is analogous to the theorem of Coulbois [1] which states that the RZ-property is closed under taking finite free products. In the proof of the corollary we use the coherence result of Sinora–Solecki [9], which is also established in [5] with a different proof. We summarize in the following proposition the exact fact we will need in our proof.

Proposition 3.6. *Let C be a finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure. Then, C has a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension (D, ϕ) such that for every substructure $E \subseteq C$, $\phi_E : \text{Aut}(E) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(D)$ defined as*

$$\phi_E(p) = \begin{cases} \phi(p), & \text{if } p \in \text{Aut}(E) \cap \mathcal{P}_C, \\ 1_D, & \text{if } p = 1_E, \end{cases}$$

is a group isomorphic embedding.

Proof. It was proved in [9] and [5] that, for any finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure C , there is a finite \mathcal{T} -free extension D of C and a map $\varphi : \mathcal{P}(C) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(D)$ such that $p \subseteq \varphi(p)$ for all $p \in \mathcal{P}(C)$, and for any $p, q, r \in \mathcal{P}(C)$ with $p \circ q = r$ we have $\varphi(p) \circ \varphi(q) = \varphi(r)$. We claim $(D, \varphi \upharpoonright \mathcal{P}_C)$ is the desired HL-extension. Let $E \subseteq C$ be a substructure. Since $1_E \circ 1_E = 1_E$, we have $\varphi(1_E) \circ \varphi(1_E) = \varphi(1_E)$. Thus $\varphi(1_E) = 1_D$, and $\phi_E = \varphi \upharpoonright \text{Aut}(E)$. The coherence property clearly implies that ϕ_E is a group homomorphism from $\text{Aut}(E)$ into $\text{Aut}(D)$. Assume $g \in \text{Aut}(E) \subseteq \mathcal{P}(C)$ and $\phi_E(g) = \varphi(g) = 1_D$, then $g = 1_E$ since $g \subseteq \varphi(g)$. Therefore, ϕ_E is an isomorphic embedding from $\text{Aut}(E)$ into $\text{Aut}(D)$. \square

In the proof of the corollary we will also need a property of Gaifman cliques proved by Siniora–Solecki in [9]. To explain the property, first recall some definitions.

Definition 3.7. Let \mathcal{L} be a relational language and C_1, C_2 and C be \mathcal{L} -structures. Assume $C \subseteq C_1, C_2$. Then the *free amalgamation* of C_1 and C_2 over C is the structure on $D = (C_1 \setminus C) \sqcup C \sqcup (C_2 \setminus C)$ where for every relation R in the language $R^D = R^{C_1} \cup R^{C_2}$. A class \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{L} -structures has the *free amalgamation property* if the free amalgamation of any two structures in \mathcal{C} over a structure in \mathcal{C} is still in \mathcal{C} .

Siniora–Solecki proved in Lemma 4.5 of [9] that a class \mathcal{C} of \mathcal{L} -structures has the free amalgamation property iff there is a set \mathcal{T} of \mathcal{L} -structures each of which is a Gaifman clique such that \mathcal{C} is exactly the collection of all \mathcal{L} -structures C for which there does not exist any isomorphic embedding from any $T \in \mathcal{T}$ into C . Note that in our context (where \mathcal{T} is a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures) the statement implies that the class of finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures has the free amalgamation property iff all $T \in \mathcal{T}$ are Gaifman cliques. This is because, if \mathcal{T} is a set of Gaifman cliques and if we let \mathcal{T}' to be the set of all homomorphic images of structures in \mathcal{T} , then \mathcal{T}' is still a finite set of Gaifman cliques, and the collection of \mathcal{T} -free structures is exactly the collection of structures into which no $T \in \mathcal{T}'$ isomorphically embed.

Corollary 3.8. *Let G_1, G_2 be two groups with the HL-property. Then, the free product of G_1 and G_2 , $G_1 * G_2$, has the HL-property.*

Proof. Suppose G_1, G_2 have the HL-property. To show that $G_1 * G_2$ has the HL-property, we use the equivalence between clauses (i) and (iii) of Theorem 3.3. Specifically, we show the following:

Let \mathcal{L} be a finite relational language with unary relation symbols S_1, \dots, S_n . Let \mathcal{T} be a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures such that every $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is a Gaifman clique. Let D be a \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure such that $\{S_1^D, \dots, S_n^D\}$ is a partition of the domain of D . Let C be a finite substructure of D . Let F be a finite subset of $G_1 * G_2$. Suppose that $G_1 * G_2$ acts faithfully by isomorphisms on D and that $G_1 * G_2$ acts transitively on each S_i^D for $i = 1, \dots, n$. Then there exists a finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure D' on which $G_1 * G_2$ acts by isomorphisms, and an F -embedding from C into D' .

In the following we construct the desired structure D' .

Let $F_1 \subseteq G_1$ and $F_2 \subseteq G_2$ be finite subsets such that $F \subseteq F_1 * F_2$. Let $C' \subseteq D$ be a finite structure extending C such that for every $f = f_1 f_2 \cdots f_l \in F$ where $f_i \in F_1 \cup F_2$ for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, l$, and every $a \in C$ where $f(a) \in C$, we have $f_j \cdots f_l(a) \in C'$ for every $1 \leq j \leq l$. Since G_1 and G_2 have the HL-property, we can find finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures D'_1 and D'_2 such that for $k = 1, 2$:

- (1) G_k acts by isomorphisms on D'_k , and
- (2) there exists an F_k -embedding π_k from C' to D'_k .

Let D_0 be the free amalgamation of D'_1 and D'_2 over $\pi_1(C') \cong \pi_2(C')$, that is, the underlying set of D_0 is $(D'_1 \setminus \pi_1(C')) \sqcup C' \sqcup (D'_2 \setminus \pi_2(C'))$ and for every relation R in the language $R^{D_0} = R^{D'_1} \cup R^{D'_2}$. Since \mathcal{T} consists of only Gaifman cliques,

the collection of all \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures has the free amalgamation property. Thus D_0 is \mathcal{T} -free.

By Proposition 3.6, there exists a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension (D', ϕ) of D_0 such that for every finite substructure $E \subseteq D_0$, ϕ induces a group isomorphic embedding from $\text{Aut}(E)$ to $\text{Aut}(D')$. In particular, this holds for $E = D'_1, D'_2$. Therefore, ϕ induces an action of G_k on D' by $g(a) = \phi(g)(a)$ for $k = 1, 2$. By considering the free product of these two actions, we get an action of $G_1 * G_2$ on D' by isomorphisms. It remains to show that there exists an F -embedding π from C to D' . Let $\pi : C' \rightarrow D'$ denote the inclusion map. We claim $\pi \upharpoonright C$ is as desired. Let $f = f_1 f_2 \cdots f_l \in F$ where $f_i \in F_1 \cup F_2$ for every $i = 1, 2, \dots, l$, and $a \in C$ be such that $f(a) \in C$. Note that for $k = 1, 2$, since π is an F_k -embedding from C' to D'_k , we have that π is also an F_k -embedding from C' to D' . Therefore,

$$\pi(f(a)) = \pi(f_1 \cdots f_l(a)) = f_1(\pi(f_2 \cdots f_l(a))) = \cdots = f_1 \cdots f_l(\pi(a)) = f(\pi(a)).$$

□

4. COHERENT HL-EXTENSIONS AND ULTRAEXTENSIVE STRUCTURES

In this section we introduce a notion of ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structures using a new notion of coherent HL-extensions. Coherence in our sense is slightly weaker than the coherence notion of Siniora–Solecki [9] but is sufficient for deriving the interesting properties of ultraextensive structures. These notions are generalizations of similar notions in [2] in the context of metric spaces.

Definition 4.1. Let $C_1 \subseteq C_2$ be \mathcal{L} -structures and (D_i, ϕ_i) be an HL-extension of C_i for $i = 1, 2$. We say that (D_1, ϕ_1) and (D_2, ϕ_2) are *coherent* if

- (i) D_2 extends D_1 ,
- (ii) $\phi_2(p)$ extends $\phi_1(p)$ for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_{C_1} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{C_2}$, and
- (iii) letting $K_i = \langle \phi_i(\mathcal{P}_{C_i}) \rangle \leq \text{Aut}(D_i)$ for $i = 1, 2$, and letting $\kappa : \phi_1(\mathcal{P}_{C_1}) \rightarrow \phi_2(\mathcal{P}_{C_2})$ be such that $\kappa(\phi_1(p)) = \phi_2(p)$ for all $p \in \mathcal{P}_{C_1}$, then κ has a unique extension to a group isomorphic embedding from K_1 into K_2 .

Definition 4.2. An \mathcal{L} -structure U is *ultraextensive* if

- (i) U is ultrahomogeneous, i.e., there is a ϕ such that (U, ϕ) is an HL-extension of U ;
- (ii) Every finite $C \subseteq U$ has a finite HL-extension (D, ϕ) where $D \subseteq U$;
- (iii) If $C_1 \subseteq C_2 \subseteq U$ are finite and (D_1, ϕ_1) is a finite minimal HL-extension of C_1 with $D_1 \subseteq U$, then there is a finite minimal HL-extension (D_2, ϕ_2) of C_2 such that $D_2 \subseteq U$ and (D_1, ϕ_1) and (D_2, ϕ_2) are coherent.

Theorem 4.3. *Let \mathcal{T} be a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures each of which is a Gaifman clique. Suppose $C_1 \subseteq C_2$ are finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures and (D_1, ϕ_1) is a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension of C_1 . Then there is a finite \mathcal{T} -free HL-extension (D_2, ϕ_2) of C_2 so that (D_2, ϕ_2) is coherent with (D_1, ϕ_1) .*

Proof. Since every $T \in \mathcal{T}$ is a Gaifman clique, the collection of all \mathcal{T} -free structures has the free amalgamation property. Let C be the free amalgamation of D_1 and C_2

over C_1 . Then C is \mathcal{T} -free. We will again use the main theorem of [9] and [5], which states that, for any finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure C , there is a finite \mathcal{T} -free extension D_2 of C and a map $\varphi : \mathcal{P}(C) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(D_2)$ such that $p \subseteq \varphi(p)$ for all $p \in \mathcal{P}(C)$, and for any $p, q, r \in \mathcal{P}(C)$ with $p \circ q = r$ we have $\varphi(p) \circ \varphi(q) = \varphi(r)$.

Define $\phi_2 : \mathcal{P}_{C_2} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(D_2)$ as

$$\phi_2(p) = \begin{cases} \varphi(\phi_1(p)), & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{P}_{C_1} \subseteq \mathcal{P}_{C_2}, \\ \varphi(p), & \text{if } p \in \mathcal{P}_{C_2} \setminus \mathcal{P}_{C_1} \subseteq \mathcal{P}(C). \end{cases}$$

Then (D_2, ϕ_2) is an HL-extension of C_2 . It is also clear that D_2 extends D_1 . For $p \in \mathcal{P}_{C_1}$, our definition of ϕ_2 gives that $\phi_2(p) = \varphi(\phi_1(p)) \supseteq \phi_1(p)$. Now define $\kappa : K_1 \rightarrow K_2$ by letting $\kappa(\phi_1(p)) = \phi_2(p)$ and extending the definition of κ to all finite products in $K_1 = \langle \phi_1(\mathcal{P}_{C_1}) \rangle \leq \text{Aut}(D_1)$. We first verify that κ is well-defined. For this let $p_1, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{P}_{C_1}$ such that $\phi_1(p_1) \cdots \phi_1(p_n) = 1_{K_1}$. We need to show that $\phi_2(p_1) \cdots \phi_2(p_n) = 1_{K_2}$. Both products take place in an automorphism group, so they are compositions. By the coherent property of φ , we have $\varphi(\phi_1(p_1)) \cdots \varphi(\phi_1(p_n)) = \varphi(1_{K_1})$, and so $\phi_2(p_1) \cdots \phi_2(p_n) = 1_{K_2}$. Thus we have shown that κ is a group homomorphism. To see that it is a group isomorphic embedding, we show that the kernel of κ is trivial. For this let $p_1, \dots, p_n \in \mathcal{P}_{C_1}$ so that $\phi_2(p_1) \cdots \phi_2(p_n) = 1_{K_2}$. Restricting all maps on D_1 , we get $\phi_1(p_1) \cdots \phi_1(p_n) = 1_{K_1}$. \square

We remark that the condition in the above theorem for \mathcal{T} to consist only of Gaifman cliques is necessary. If \mathcal{T} fails this property, not only the proof fails to work because of the failure of the free amalgamation property for the collection of \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures, but also the statement of the theorem can fail.

We give a counterexample below.

Consider $\mathcal{L} = \{R, S\}$ where R is a binary relation symbol and S is a quaternary relation symbol. Let $T = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ where $R^T = \{(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 0)\}$ and $S^T = \{(a, b, c, d) : a, b, c, d \in \{3, 4, 5, 6\}\}$. Let $C_2 = \{x, y, z\}$ with $R^{C_2} = \{(x, y), (y, z), (z, x)\}$ and $S^{C_2} = \emptyset$. Let $C_1 = \{x, y\}$ be the induced substructure of C_2 . Let $D_1 = \{x, y, u, v\}$ where $R^{D_1} = \{(x, y), (y, u), (u, v), (v, x)\}$ and $S^{D_1} = \{(a, b, c, d) : a, b, c, d \in \{x, y, u, v\}\}$. Then $\mathcal{P}_{C_1} = \{x \mapsto y, y \mapsto x\}$ and (D_1, ϕ_1) is an HL-extension of C_1 , with $\phi_1 : \mathcal{P}_{C_1} \rightarrow \text{Aut}(D_1)$ extending $x \mapsto y$ to the automorphism $\{x \mapsto y, y \mapsto u, u \mapsto v, v \mapsto x\}$ and extending $y \mapsto x$ to the automorphism $\{y \mapsto x, x \mapsto v, v \mapsto u, u \mapsto y\}$. Note that C_1, C_2, D_1 are T -free \mathcal{L} -structures. Now there is no T -free HL-extension (D_2, ϕ_2) of C_2 that is coherent with (D_1, ϕ_1) .

Theorem 4.4. *Let \mathcal{T} be a finite set of finite \mathcal{L} -structures each of which is a Gaifman clique. Then every countable \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure can be extended to a countable \mathcal{T} -free ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure.*

Proof. Let C be a countable \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure. Write C as an increasing union of finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structures F_n for $n = 1, 2, \dots$. For $n \geq 1$, inductively define increasing sequences of finite \mathcal{T} -free \mathcal{L} -structure C_n, D_n and Z_n as follows. Let $C_1 = F_1$ and (D_1, ϕ_1) be a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension of C_1 . We define

$Z_1 \supseteq D_1$ such that for every pair (D, D') with $D \subseteq D' \subseteq D_1$ and any minimal HL-extension (E, ϕ) of D where $E \subseteq D_1$, there exists a \mathcal{T} -free minimal HL-extension (E', ϕ') of D' where $E' \subseteq Z_1$, such that (E, ϕ) and (E', ϕ') are coherent. Note that this is possible since there are only finitely many triples (D, D', E) and for any such triple by Theorem 4.3 we can fix a coherent extension E' . Finally, to construct Z_1 , we add $E' \setminus E$ to D_1 for all E' corresponding to the triple (D, D', E) such that the union of the new points $(E' \setminus E)$ and $E \subseteq D_1$ is an isomorphic copy of E' . Z_1 is a free amalgamation of \mathcal{T} -free structures, and hence is \mathcal{T} -free. Let C_2 be the free amalgamation of Z_1 and F_2 over F_1 .

In general, assume a finite C_n has been defined for $n > 1$. Apply Theorem 4.3 to obtain a finite \mathcal{T} -free, minimal HL-extension (D_n, ϕ_n) of C_n that is coherent with (D_{n-1}, ϕ_{n-1}) . We use a similar construction to the construction of Z_1 from D_1 to define $Z_n \supseteq D_n$. Note that Z_n has the property that for every minimal HL-extension in D_n , that is, for every $D, E \subseteq D_n$ where (E, ϕ) is a minimal HL-extension of D , every $D \subseteq D' \subseteq D_n$ has a minimal HL-extension in Z_n that is coherent with (E, ϕ) . Let C_{n+1} be the free amalgamation of Z_n and F_{n+1} over F_n . All structures obtained are \mathcal{T} -free.

Let D be the union of the increasing sequence $(D_n)_{n=1}^\infty$. We verify that D is ultraextensive. To verify Definition 4.2 (i), let $p \in \mathcal{P}_D$. Then there is $n \geq 1$ such that $p \in \mathcal{P}_{C_n}$. Let n_p be the least such n . Then for all $m \geq n_p$, $p \subseteq \phi_m(p) \subseteq \phi_{m+1}(p)$ by the coherence of (D_m, ϕ_m) with (D_{m+1}, ϕ_{m+1}) . Define $\phi(p) = \bigcup_{m \geq n_p} \phi_m(p)$. Then $\phi(p)$ is an isomorphism of D that extends p .

For Definition 4.2 (ii), let $F \subseteq D$ be finite. Then there is n such that $F \subseteq C_n$, and it follows that $(D_n, \phi_n \upharpoonright \mathcal{P}_F)$ is an HL-extension of F .

Finally, for Definition 4.2 (iii), let $F \subseteq F' \subseteq D$ be finite and assume that (E, ϕ) is a finite minimal HL-extension of F with $E \subseteq D$. Then, there is a natural number n such that $F', E \subseteq D_n$. By the construction of Z_n , there exists a minimal HL-extension (E', ϕ') of F' (corresponding to the triple (F, F', E)) such that $E' \subseteq Z_n \subseteq D$ and that (E', ϕ') is coherent with (E, ϕ) . \square

We derive some properties of ultraextensive structures below.

Theorem 4.5. *If U is an ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure, then every countable substructure $C \subseteq U$ can be extended to a countable ultraextensive substructure $D \subseteq U$.*

Proof. We use a similar argument to the argument in the proof of Theorem 4.4 to construct D . The differences are that in the construction instead of applying Theorem 4.3 we use the properties of ultraextensive structures to find (D_n, ϕ_n) ; and we consider union of structures instead of free amalgamation to find C_n, Z_n . Clearly, all the structures C_n, D_n, Z_n are substructures of U and therefore, $D \subseteq U$. \square

Theorem 4.6. *If U is a countable ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure then $\text{Aut}(U)$ has a dense locally finite subgroup.*

Proof. Let $\{C_i\}_{i=1}^\infty$ be an increasing sequence of finite substructures of U such that $U = \bigcup_{i=1}^\infty C_i$. Since U is an ultraextensive \mathcal{L} -structure, we can find an increasing sequence $\{(D_i, \phi_i)\}_{i=1}^\infty$, where each $D_i \subseteq U$, such that (D_i, ϕ_i) is an HL-extension of

C_i and (D_{i+1}, ϕ_{i+1}) is coherent with (D_i, ϕ_i) for $i = 1, 2, \dots$. Then, $\bigcup_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Aut}(D_i)$ is a dense locally finite subgroup of $\text{Aut}(U)$. \square

Definition 4.7. Let \mathcal{C} be a class of \mathcal{L} -structures. We say \mathcal{C} has the *coherent extension property* if it has the EPPA and for finite structures $D \subseteq D'$ in \mathcal{C} and a finite minimal HL-extension (E, ϕ) of D where E is also in \mathcal{C} , there exists a finite minimal HL-extension (E', ϕ') of D' where E' is in \mathcal{C} and (E, ϕ) and (E', ϕ') are coherent.

Theorem 4.8. *Let \mathcal{C} be a Fraïssé class and U be the Fraïssé limit of \mathcal{C} . Then, U is ultraextensive iff \mathcal{C} has the coherent extension property. In particular, if \mathcal{T} is a finite set of Gaifman cliques and \mathcal{C} is the class of \mathcal{T} -free structures, then U is ultraextensive.*

Proof. The equivalence is clear by Definition 4.7. The second part is the direct consequence of Theorem 1.3 and Theorem 4.3. \square

Corollary 4.9. *The Henson graph G_n , the Fraïssé limit of the class of K_n -free graphs, is ultraextensive for every natural number n .*

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