

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Set-homogeneous hypergraphs

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LS2 9JT, UK.Email: h.d.macpherson@leeds.ac.uk**Abstract**

A k -uniform hypergraph M is *set-homogeneous* if it is countable (possibly finite) and whenever two finite induced subhypergraphs U, V are isomorphic there is $g \in \text{Aut}(M)$ with $U^g = V$; the hypergraph M is said to be *homogeneous* if in addition every isomorphism between finite induced subhypergraphs extends to an automorphism. We give four examples of countably infinite set-homogeneous k -uniform hypergraphs that are not homogeneous (two with $k = 3$, one with $k = 4$ and one with $k = 6$). Evidence is also given that these may be the only ones, up to complementation. For example, for $k = 3$ there is just one countably infinite k -uniform hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 2-transitive, and there is none for $k = 4$. We also give an example of a *finite* set-homogeneous 3-uniform hypergraph that is not homogeneous.

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1 | INTRODUCTION

1.1 | Background

A very rich theory has developed around the notions of *Fraïssé amalgamation* and *homogeneous structure* in the sense of Fraïssé. At the most basic level, the notions concern countable structures over finite relational languages, but the concepts make good sense for languages with function and constant symbols, and there are category-theoretic versions, versions with inverse rather than direct limits, and formulations of amalgamation with respect to a specified class of embeddings,

leading to ‘Hrushovski constructions’. The subject has important connections to permutation group theory, model theory, combinatorial enumeration, Ramsey theory, topological dynamics and constraint satisfaction. In certain specified binary contexts, there are classification theorems of the homogeneous structures: for example, for partial orders [37], coloured partial orders [39], graphs [30], digraphs [14], ‘finite-dimensional permutation structures’ (structures in a language with finitely many total order symbols) [7], and metrically homogeneous graphs of diameter 3 [3]. However, there is currently very little (beyond [2]) in the way of classification theorems for homogeneous structures where relation symbols have arity greater than two, and evidence from binary classifications suggests such results will be very difficult.

In this paper, we focus on k -uniform hypergraphs (from now on, called just k -hypergraphs) with $k \geq 3$, and on a slight weakening of homogeneity. Let L be a relational language, and let $t \in \mathbb{N}$ with $t \geq 1$. A relational structure M over L is t -set-homogeneous if $|M| \leq \aleph_0$ (we assume this throughout) and, whenever $U, V \subset M$ are of size t and carry isomorphic substructures, there is $g \in \text{Aut}(M)$ with $U^g = V$; it is $\leq t$ -set-homogeneous if it is s -set-homogeneous for all $s \leq t$. The structure M is set-homogeneous if it is t -set-homogeneous for all $t \in \mathbb{N}$ with $t > 0$. We say a countable structure M is t -homogeneous if any isomorphism between substructures of M of size t extends to an automorphism of M , and $\leq t$ -homogeneous if it is s -homogeneous for all $s \leq t$; the structure M is homogeneous if it is t -homogeneous for all $t > 0$. A t -set-homogeneous structure M is t -homogeneous if and only if, for each $A \subset M$ of size t , the group induced on A be the setwise stabiliser of A in $\text{Aut}(M)$ is precisely the full automorphism group of the structure induced on A .

We are not sure of the history of set-homogeneity, but there is some discussion of the notion in [22, chapter 11, section 8]. We remark that Hall’s universal locally finite group is often described as the unique countably infinite locally finite group that embeds all finite groups and has the property that any two finite isomorphic subgroups are conjugate. This is a set-homogeneity condition, but in this specific group-theoretic context it implies the stronger homogeneity condition: any isomorphism between finite subgroups of Hall’s group is induced by some inner automorphism; see [27, Lemma 3].

Finite homogeneous graphs were classified independently by Gardiner [23] and by Golfand and Klin [24]. It was shown by Ronse [36] that any finite set-homogeneous graph is homogeneous, and Enomoto [20] gave a very short direct proof of this. Enomoto’s argument was shown in [26, Lemma 3.1] to work for finite tournaments, but not for finite digraphs (a directed 5-cycle is set-homogeneous but not homogeneous). Finite set-homogeneous directed graphs (allowing pairs with an arc in each direction) were classified in [26], and [42] initiated an analysis of finite 3-set-homogeneous graphs.

There is little literature so far on infinite set-homogeneous structures. Set-homogeneous graphs are considered in [19], where a specific countably infinite graph $R(3)$ related to a circular order is shown to be set-homogeneous but not homogeneous, and it is shown that any countably infinite graph that is ≤ 8 -set-homogeneous but not ≤ 3 -homogeneous is isomorphic to $R(3)$ or its complement. Likewise, in [26], a classification is given of countably infinite set-homogeneous digraphs (not allowing pairs with arcs in both directions) that are not 2-homogeneous. Some papers of Cameron on degrees of homogeneity of permutation groups [8–10] have similar flavour; see Subsection 2.2 for more on this. The paper [18] contains several classification results for countable partially ordered sets that are k -set-homogeneous (called k -transitive in [18]) but not k -homogeneous and do not contain the pentagon. In a similar spirit, [25] includes a classification of locally finite graphs with more than one end that are 3-CS-transitive (whenever U, V are connected induced subgraphs of size at most 3 which are isomorphic, there is an automorphism g with $U^g = V$).

1.2 | The main results

In this paper, we construct four specific infinite hypergraphs and prove they are set-homogeneous. We then characterise some of these examples up to complementation by certain transitivity and primitivity properties of their automorphism groups. Before stating our main results, we recall that a permutation group G on a set X is k -homogeneous if it is transitive on the collection of unordered k -subsets of X , and is k -transitive if it is transitive on the ordered k -subsets. (Note a slight inconsistency that seems to be established in the literature; for structures, homogeneity is the stronger of the two conditions k -homogeneity/ k -set-homogeneity, but for permutation groups, it is the weaker of the conditions k -homogeneity/ k -transitivity.) We say G is k -primitive on X if it is k -transitive and for any distinct $x_1, \dots, x_{k-1} \in X$ the stabiliser $G_{x_1 \dots x_{k-1}}$ acts primitively on $X \setminus \{x_1, \dots, x_{k-1}\}$, that is, preserves no proper non-trivial equivalence relation.

Our main theorems are the following. We stress the assumption throughout that set-homogeneity conditions for us imply by definition that a structure is countable, so our structures are throughout assumed to be countable.

Theorem A.

- (i) *There is an infinite set-homogeneous but not homogeneous 3-hypergraph M_3 whose automorphism group is not 2-transitive, and any infinite ≤ 4 -set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 2-transitive is isomorphic to M_3 .*
- (ii) *There is an infinite set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph N_3 which is 2-homogeneous (so has 2-transitive automorphism group) but is not 3-homogeneous.*

Theorem B.

- (i) *Any infinite ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous 4-hypergraph has 2-transitive automorphism group.*
- (ii) *There is an infinite set-homogeneous but not homogeneous 4-hypergraph M_4 whose automorphism group is not 2-primitive.*
- (iii) *If M is an infinite ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous 4-hypergraph such that $\text{Aut}(M)$ is not 2-primitive then either M is isomorphic to M_4 or its complement, or $\text{Aut}(M)$ preserves a linear betweenness relation on M .*

Theorem C.

- (i) *There is an infinite set-homogeneous but not homogeneous 6-hypergraph M_6 whose automorphism group is 3-transitive but not 3-primitive.*
- (ii) *If M is an infinite ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous 6-hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 3-primitive, then M is isomorphic to M_6 or its complement, or $\text{Aut}(M)$ preserves a separation relation on M .*

As noted in Subsection 5.2, the hypergraphs M_3, M_4 and M_6 belong in a family; they live on the same vertex set with $\text{Aut}(M_3) < \text{Aut}(M_4) < \text{Aut}(M_6)$. We also note in Remark 3.3.3 that N_3 is a *two-graph*, a 3-hypergraph such that any four vertices carry an even number of edges. The hypergraph N_3 is closely related to the set-homogeneous graph $R(3)$ from [19] mentioned above.

The strategy for the construction of M_3, N_3, M_4, M_6 is the same in each case, and analogous to the corresponding constructions in [19] (for graphs) and [26] (for digraphs). Let M be one of these k -hypergraphs, viewed as a structure in a language L with a single k -ary relation symbol.

We first consider a suitable (in each case already known) homogeneous structure N with the same domain but different language L' , define M from N , and prove that $\text{Aut}(M) = \text{Aut}(N)$ by showing they have the same \emptyset -definable relations. In the cases considered, it follows easily that M is not homogeneous. We then consider an isomorphism $\sigma : U \rightarrow V$ between finite substructures of M , and show that the L' -structures induced on U and V from N are also isomorphic (though not necessarily via σ). It follows by homogeneity of N that there is $g \in \text{Aut}(N)$ with $U^g = V$, and as $\text{Aut}(M) = \text{Aut}(N)$ we find $g \in \text{Aut}(M)$, as required. The structures N that yield hypergraphs in this way are chosen from a small family of constructions already known to have interesting properties (see Subsection 2.1). It appears that other similar constructions do not yield set-homogeneous hypergraphs.

The results characterising these examples mostly use known results characterising permutation groups with a higher degree of homogeneity than transitivity; these are discussed in Subsection 2.2. The characterisation of M_3 uses a more direct bare-hands argument.

Lachlan and Tripp [33] classified *finite* homogeneous 3-hypergraphs, using the observation that their automorphism groups are 2-transitive, together with the classification of finite 2-transitive groups (so resting on the classification of finite simple groups). We also briefly consider finite set-homogeneous hypergraphs. We do not carry out a classification (though this looks fully feasible), but obtain the following result.

Theorem D.

- (i) For $k \geq 3$, every finite set-homogeneous k -hypergraph has 2-transitive automorphism group.
- (ii) There is a set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph on seven vertices which is not homogeneous.

Note that part (ii) shows Enomoto's argument for graphs [20] does not work for 3-hypergraphs.

We also show that aspects of Lachlan's theory of finite homogeneous structures over an *arbitrary* finite relational language hold when homogeneity is weakened to set-homogeneity; see Theorem 5.3.

The paper is organised as follows. In the remainder of this introduction we briefly discuss the model theory of set-homogeneity. In Section 2, we give some preliminaries on certain specific tree-like homogeneous structures and on some results on permutation groups, mainly of Cameron, that we use. We prove Theorem A in Section 3, and Theorems B and C in Section 4. We discuss finite set-homogeneous structures (in particular Theorem D) in Section 5, and consider some further directions and open questions in Section 6.

1.3 | Model theory of set-homogeneity

We briefly discuss model-theoretic properties of set-homogeneity. Most background can be found in [12], and [38] can also be taken as a model-theoretic source.

A countably infinite first-order structure M is ω -categorical if it is determined up to isomorphism among countable structures by its first-order theory. By the Ryll–Nardzewski theorem, a countably infinite structure M is ω -categorical if and only if its automorphism group is *oligomorphic*, that is, has finitely many orbits on M^n for all n . It is immediate that any countably infinite set-homogeneous structure over a finite relational language has oligomorphic automorphism group, so is ω -categorical.

Recall that the *age* $\text{Age}(M)$ of a countably infinite relational structure M over a finite relational language L is the collection of finite structures that embed in M . Fraïssé’s amalgamation theorem states that any two infinite homogeneous structures with the same age are isomorphic, and that a collection of finite L -structures is the age of a homogeneous structure if and only if it is closed under isomorphism, substructure, joint embedding property, and has the ‘amalgamation property’. It was noted in [19, Theorem 1.2] that we may in Fraïssé’s theorem replace ‘homogeneous’ by ‘set-homogeneous’ and ‘amalgamation property’ by ‘twisted amalgamation property’ (TAP), where a class C of finite structures has TAP if and only if for any $A, B_1, B_2 \in C$ and $f_i : A \rightarrow B_i$ (for $i = 1, 2$) there are $D \in C$, embeddings $g_1 : B_1 \rightarrow D, g_2 : B_2 \rightarrow D$ and $h \in \text{Aut}(A)$ such that $g_1 \circ f_1 = g_2 \circ f_2 \circ h$.

It is well-known that an ω -categorical structure over a finite relational language is homogeneous if and only if its theory has quantifier-elimination. A natural weakening of quantifier-elimination is model-completeness: a theory T is *model-complete* if every formula is equivalent modulo T to an existential formula. It is shown in [22, chapter 11, section 8] with an attribution to Pouzet (see also [19, pp. 90–91]) that any infinite set-homogeneous structure M over a finite relational language is *uniformly prehomogeneous*; that is, for any finite $A \leq M$ there is finite B with $A \leq B \leq M$ and with $|B|$ bounded as a function of $|A|$, such that for any partial isomorphism f on M with domain A , if f extends to B then f extends to an automorphism of M . (Formally, the setting in [22] is for languages with a single relation symbol, but the extension to a finite relational language is routine.) It is easily checked that any uniformly prehomogeneous structure is model-complete, and hence that any set-homogeneous L -structure is model-complete.

1.4 | Notation

If G is a permutation group on a set X (sometimes written as (G, X)), we write x^g for the image of $x \in X$ under $g \in G$. For $U \subset X$ and $g \in G$, let $U^g = \{u^g : u \in U\}$. For arbitrary functions, we write the function to the left of the argument.

We view a k -hypergraph as a first-order structure (M, E) , where E is a k -ary relation that is assumed only to hold if all arguments are distinct, and to be invariant under permutations of the arguments (i.e., to be *irreflexive* and *symmetric*). If (M, E) is a k -hypergraph, we shall write $x_1 \dots x_k$ rather than $\{x_1, \dots, x_k\}$ for an edge. A *complete* k -hypergraph is a k -hypergraph all of whose k -subsets are edges; it is *null* if it has no edges. The *complement* of the k -hypergraph (M, E) , denoted $(M, E)^c$ (or just M^c), has the same vertex set M , but a k -subset of M is an edge of M^c if and only if it is a non-edge of M . When we use the word ‘subhypergraph’, we always mean *induced subhypergraph*, using the model-theoretic notion of substructure.

If $<$ is a total order on X , and $A, B \subset X$, we write $A < B$ to denote that $\forall a \in A \forall b \in B (a < b)$.

If (X, \rightarrow) is a tournament (that is, a digraph such that for any distinct $x, y \in X$ exactly one of $x \rightarrow y$ or $y \rightarrow x$ holds) and $x \in X$, then $x^+ := \{y \in X : x \rightarrow y\}$ and $x^- := \{y \in X : y \rightarrow x\}$. We denote by C_3 the tournament on $\{a, b, c\}$ such that $a \rightarrow b \rightarrow c \rightarrow a$.

2 | PRELIMINARIES

We review here some constructions of homogeneous structures and results on permutation groups that we use heavily.

2.1 | Some homogeneous structures

As indicated in the Introduction, our strategy for finding set-homogeneous hypergraphs (M, E) is to find certain other very specific homogeneous structures on the same domain and with the same automorphism group. We here give a brief review of the structures used.

First, we recall the linear betweenness relation, circular order and separation relation that are derivable from a linear order. If (X, \leq) is a linear order, then a *linear betweenness relation* $B(x; y, z)$ can be defined on X , putting

$$B(x; y, z) \Leftrightarrow ((y \leq x \leq z) \vee (z \leq x \leq y)).$$

A *circular ordering* $K(x, y, z)$ is definable on X with the rule

$$K(x, y, z) \Leftrightarrow ((x \leq y \leq z) \vee (y \leq z \leq x) \vee (z \leq x \leq y)).$$

Given a circular order K on X , a *separation relation* on X is defined by

$$S(x, y; z, w) \Leftrightarrow [(K(x, y, z) \wedge K(x, w, y)) \vee (K(x, z, y) \wedge K(x, y, w))].$$

Here, if x, y, z, w are distinct, then $S(x, y; z, w)$ says that z, w lie in distinct segments with respect to x, y of the circular order (and vice versa). Axioms for these can be found in [1, part I], and it can be shown that any structure satisfying these axioms arises from a linear order in this way.

Next, we introduce C -relations. Following [1, section 10], a C -relation is a ternary relation C on a set M satisfying (C1)–(C4) of the following axioms (with free variables all universally quantified, but we omit these quantifiers); it is *proper* if it also satisfies (C5) and (C6).

- (C1) $C(x; y, z) \rightarrow C(x; z, y)$;
- (C2) $C(x; y, z) \rightarrow \neg C(y; x, z)$;
- (C3) $C(x; y, z) \rightarrow (C(x; w, z) \vee C(w; y, z))$;
- (C4) $x \neq y \rightarrow C(x; y, y)$;
- (C5) $\exists x C(x; y, z)$;
- (C6) $x \neq y \rightarrow \exists z (y \neq z \wedge C(x; y, z))$;

the relation C on M is *dense* if also

$$(C7) \quad C(x; y, z) \rightarrow \exists w (C(w; y, z) \wedge C(x; y, w)).$$

The structure (M, C) , where C is a C -relation on M , is called a C -set.

It is shown in [1, Theorem 11.2] that if (X, \leq) is a lower semilinearly ordered set (a partial order such that for each a the set $\{x : x \leq a\}$ is totally ordered, and such that any two elements have a common lower bound), then there is a natural C -relation on the set S of maximal chains (totally ordered subsets) of X ; here, $C(x; y, z)$ holds if and only if $y = z \wedge x \neq y$ or x, y, z are distinct and $x \cap y \subset y \cap z$ (where the chains x, y, z are viewed as subsets of X). Furthermore, by [1, Theorem 12.4] any C -set (M, C) arises in this way, with M a ‘dense’ set of maximal chains of some lower semilinear order (X, \leq) , the density here means that any node $a \in X$ will lie in some chain of M . The semilinear order (X, \leq) is canonically constructed from (M, C) , indeed it is first-order interpretable without parameters in (M, C) , as a quotient of an equivalence relation on M^2 ; we shall view (M, C) as coming from such (X, \leq) . Configurations for a C -relation (and D -relation below) are shown in Figure 1.

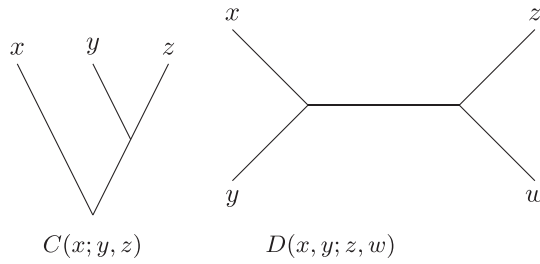


FIGURE 1 Diagrams depicting the C and D relations.

With (X, \leq) and (M, C) as above, for $a \in X$, let S_a be the set of chains in M that contain a . There is a natural equivalence relation E_a on the set S_a : we put $E_a xy$ if and only if there is $b \in X$ with $a < b$ such that x, y both contain b . We call the E_a -classes *cones* of (M, C) , and say that (M, C) is *regular* if the number of cones at a does not depend on a , and is k -*regular* if this number is k ; in this case, following [1, section 10], the *branching number* of (M, C) is $k + 1$. It is well-known (see, e.g., [11, pp. 159, 161], or [1, Theorem 12.6]) that for each $k \in \mathbb{N}^{\geq 2} \cup \{\infty\}$ there is up to isomorphism a unique countably infinite dense k -regular proper C -set, and this structure is homogeneous.

Next, we briefly introduce D -relations, as axiomatised in [1, part V]. An arity 4 relation D on a set M is a proper dense D -relation (and (M, D) is a D -set) if axioms (D1)–(D4) hold, again with universal quantifiers omitted; it is *proper* if also (D5) holds, and *dense* if (D6) holds.

- (D1) $D(x, y; z, w) \rightarrow (D(y, x; z, w) \wedge D(x, y; w, z) \wedge D(z, w; x, y))$.
- (D2) $D(x, y; z, w) \rightarrow \neg D(x, z; y, w)$.
- (D3) $D(x, y; z, w) \rightarrow (D(u, y; z, w) \vee D(x, y; z, u))$.
- (D4) $(x \neq z \wedge y \neq z) \rightarrow D(x, y; z, z)$.
- (D5) (Properness) $(x, y, z \text{ distinct} \rightarrow \exists w(w \neq z \wedge D(x, y; z, w)))$.
- (D6) (Density) $D(x, y; z, w) \rightarrow \exists u(D(u, y; z, w) \wedge D(x, u; z, w) \wedge D(x, y; u, w) \wedge D(x, y; z, u))$.

If (M, C) is a C -set, we may define a D -relation on M , where, for x, y, z, w distinct we put $D(x, y; z, w)$ if

$$(C(x; z, w) \wedge C(y; z, w)) \vee (C(z; x, y) \wedge C(w; x, y)),$$

(for non-distinct x, y, z, w we put $D(x, y; z, w)$ if and only if $\{x, y\} \cap \{z, w\} = \emptyset$). We tend to think of a D -relation as holding on the set of ‘directions’ of a general betweenness relation (as defined in [1, part V]); in fact, by [1, Theorem 26.4] any D -relation arises in essentially this way. If (M, E) is a graph-theoretic unrooted tree whose vertices have degree at least three, then there is a D -relation (not satisfying (D6)) on the set of *ends*; for distinct ends $\hat{x}, \hat{y}, \hat{z}, \hat{w}$ we put $D(\hat{x}, \hat{y}; \hat{z}, \hat{w})$ if and only if there are $x \in \hat{x}, y \in \hat{y}, z \in \hat{z}$ and $w \in \hat{w}$ such that $x \cup y$ and $z \cup w$ are vertex-disjoint two-way infinite paths. Observe that if (M, D) is a D -set and $a \in M$, then there is an induced C -relation C_a on $M \setminus \{a\}$ with ‘downwards direction a ’, define $C_a(x; y, z)$ to hold if and only if $D(a, x; y, z)$ holds. We shall say that the D -set (M, D) is k -*branching* or has *branching number* k if the corresponding C -set $(M \setminus \{a\}, C_a)$ is k -branching. Again, for each $k \in \mathbb{N}^{\geq 3} \cup \{\infty\}$ there is a unique countably infinite dense proper k -branching D -set, and this structure is homogeneous (existence and uniqueness follow from [1, Theorems 12.6 and 22.1], and homogeneity from the ‘First Variation’ in [11, p. 159]).

There is a natural notion of a C -relation C on M being *compatible* with a total order on M ; this is introduced and exploited in Subsection 3.1. There is likewise a notion of a D -relation being compatible with a circular order, but this appears not to lead to further set-homogeneous hypergraphs.

We mention one further construction, the *dense local order* of [9], which is one of the three countably infinite homogeneous tournaments classified by Lachlan in [32]. Following [9], a *local order* is a tournament such that all out-neighbourhoods x^+ and in-neighbourhoods x^- are totally ordered by \rightarrow . The dense local order is easiest to describe as the unique countably infinite tournament $T = (Z, \rightarrow)$ obtained by distributing a countably infinite set Z of points densely on the unit circle, no two antipodal, and putting $x \rightarrow y$ if the clockwise distance from x to y on the circle is less than the anticlockwise distance. It is the countable homogeneous tournament obtained as the Fraïssé limit of the collection of all finite local orders; by [9, Theorem 6.2] it is the unique (up to isomorphism) countable tournament on at least four vertices containing C_3 and such that each set (x^+, \rightarrow) and (x^-, \rightarrow) is a dense linear order without endpoints. As noted by Cameron in [9, pp. 57–58] this tournament is isomorphic to its complement, and if γ is such an isomorphism, then the group $H := \langle \text{Aut}(T), \gamma \rangle$ has $\text{Aut}(T)$ as a subgroup of index 2. In particular, H is 2-transitive, not 2-primitive and preserves a separation relation on Z .

The examples described in this subsection have been heavily explored in the literature, from various points of view. For example, they are among the few known examples of countably infinite structures M whose automorphism groups $\text{Aut}(M)$ are oligomorphic, primitive and have the property that if $f(k)$ denotes the number of orbits of $\text{Aut}(M)$ on k -element subsets of M , then $f(k)$ is bounded above exponentially. This viewpoint is developed in [11]. Among homogeneous structures, these structures each have the rare property that their age is well-ordered under embeddability. For recent work in this direction, see, for example, [6, Conjecture 1] that for a homogeneous ω -categorical relational structure these conditions are equivalent, and coincide also with ‘monadic NIP’ (see also their Theorem 1.2 as evidence for the conjecture). The automorphism groups of homogeneous C and D -sets are *Jordan* groups, and this was a motivating theme of [1].

Many of our arguments with C and D -relations and local orders are very pictorial. We include some diagrams to indicate the intended configurations, but encourage the reader to draw others.

2.2 | Homogeneity in permutation groups

Our results on set-homogeneity use and mimic several earlier results on homogeneity of permutation groups. First, recall the following result of Cameron which lies in the background.

Theorem 2.2.1 [8]. *Let (G, X) be an infinite permutation group that is k -homogeneous for all k but not k -transitive for some k . Then G preserves on X a linear order, circular order, linear betweenness relation, or separation relation.*

We use a number of refinements of this result, listed together below.

Theorem 2.2.2. *Let G be a permutation group on an infinite set X . Then the following hold.*

- (i) (Bercov and Hobby [4], Wielandt [40]) *If $k \geq 1$ and (G, X) is $(k + 1)$ -homogeneous, then it is k -homogeneous.*

- (ii) (*J. MacDermott; see [12, (3.11), p. 63]*) Suppose that (G, X) is 3-homogeneous but not 2-transitive. Then G preserves a linear order on X .
- (iii) (*Cameron [10, Theorem 3.3]*) Let (G, X) be 3-homogeneous, 2-transitive not 2-primitive. Then G preserves on X a dense linear betweenness relation or a structure elementarily equivalent to the universal homogeneous 2-regular C -set.
- (iv) (*Cameron [8, Theorem 5.1]*) Suppose that G is 4-homogeneous but not 3-transitive. Then G preserves a circular order or linear betweenness relation on X .
- (v) (*Cameron [10, Remark, p. 245]; see [34, Proposition 1.3] for proof*) If G is 5-homogeneous, 3-transitive but not 3-primitive, then either G preserves a separation relation on X or G preserves on X a structure elementarily equivalent to the universal homogeneous 3-branching D -set.
- (vi) (*[34, Theorem 1.1]*) Suppose that $k \geq 5$ and G is $(k - 1)$ -transitive but not k -transitive. Then G is not $(k + 3)$ -homogeneous.

The link between these results and set-homogeneous hypergraphs comes from the following immediate observation, often used below without explicit reference.

Lemma 2.2.3. *Let M be a $\leq k$ -set-homogeneous k -hypergraph. Then $\text{Aut}(M)$ is $(k - 1)$ -homogeneous, and has at most two orbits on the collection of k -subsets of M .*

3 | COUNTABLY INFINITE SET-HOMOGENEOUS 3-HYPERGRAPHS

In this section, we prove the existence part of Theorem A(i). We prove the uniqueness in Subsection 3.2, and part (ii) in Subsection 3.3.

3.1 | Construction of an example

We shall construct from a totally ordered C -set a countably infinite set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph (M, E) whose automorphism group G is not 2-transitive. The ordered C -set has appeared previously, in various guises, see, for example, the structure ∂PT_3 on [11, p. 162], or the structure \mathcal{M}_2 in [28, section 3], or $(\mathbb{L}, C, <)$ of [5, Proposition 3.14].

Let \leq be a total order and C be a C -relation on the set M . We say that the relations C and \leq are *compatible*, and that (M, C, \leq) is a (C, \leq) -set if all cones and all sets S_a (see Subsection 2.1) are convex with respect to \leq . However, we only consider the notion when (M, C) is a 2-regular C -set, and under this condition compatibility is equivalent to the condition that whenever $x < y < z$ we have $C(x; y, z) \vee C(z; x, y)$ (cf. [5, section 3.5]); we use the definition of compatibility in this latter form. Informally, if we draw a lower semilinear order (X, \leq) in the plane in the natural way, with maximal chains never ‘crossing’, then the natural left-to-right total order on the set of maximal chains is compatible with the C -relation defined above. We shall say that the (C, \leq) -set (M, C, \leq) is *2-regular* if (M, C) is 2-regular, and is *strongly dense* if (M, C) is proper as a C -set, (M, \leq) is a dense linear order without endpoints and in addition

$$(C8) \quad C(x; y, z) \rightarrow \exists w_1, w_2 [(C(w_1; y, z) \wedge C(x; y, w_1) \wedge w_1 < \text{Min}_{\leq}\{y, z\}) \wedge (C(w_2; y, z) \wedge C(x; y, w_2) \wedge \text{Max}_{\leq}\{y, z\} < w_2)].$$

One configuration witnessing (C8) is shown in Figure 2. Note that (C8) implies the density condition (C7).

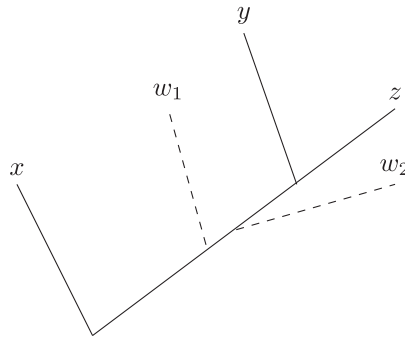


FIGURE 2 A configuration witnessing Condition (C8).

The following result has been long known and attribution is difficult.

Theorem 3.1.1. *There is up to isomorphism a unique countably infinite strongly dense 2-regular (C, \leq) -set (M, C, \leq) , and (M, C, \leq) is homogeneous.*

Proof. We omit the details. For existence, the existence of the corresponding semilinear order is well-known (it is the countable ‘2-homogeneous tree’ of ‘positive type’ and ‘ramification order 2’ from [17]). We may take any countable dense set of maximal chains from this semilinear order, with the natural induced (C, \leq) -set structure. The structure so obtained is denoted ∂PT_3 in [11, p. 162]. Uniqueness (and the homogeneity assertion) can be proved by a routine back-and-forth argument. This is done explicitly in [28, Theorem 4.6], though some translation to the language of that paper is necessary. See also [5, Proposition 3.14] (where, as discussed with one of the authors, the condition ‘strongly dense’ was inadvertently omitted). \square

For the rest of this section, (M, C, \leq) denotes the structure identified in Theorem 3.1.1.

We now define the edge relation E to hold of a triple xyz of distinct elements of M if

$$(x < \{y, z\} \wedge C(x; y, z)) \vee (y < \{x, z\} \wedge C(y; x, z)) \vee (z < \{x, y\} \wedge C(z; x, y)).$$

(Here $x < \{y, z\}$ means $x < y \wedge x < z$.) Thus, in Figure 2 xyz is an edge but w_2yz is not. Let M_3 be the hypergraph (M, E) , and put $G = \text{Aut}(M_3)$.

Proposition 3.1.2. *The hypergraph $M_3 = (M, E)$ is set-homogeneous, but G is not 2-transitive on M . In particular M is not homogeneous.*

Proof. For convenience, observe that the pictures in Figure 3 correspond to 4-sets carrying 0,1,2,3,4 hypergraph edges, respectively.

First, we observe that the ordering $<$ on M is \emptyset -definable in (M, E) and hence G -invariant, as for all distinct $y, z \in M$ we have $y < z$ if and only if there are distinct $u, v \in M \setminus \{y, z\}$ such that the only edges on $\{u, v, y, z\}$ are uvz and yvz . Thus, G is not 2-transitive, so M is not homogeneous. Also, the relation C is definable from E : we have $C(x; y, z)$ if and only if

$$(y = z \neq x) \vee ((x < \text{Min}\{y, z\}) \wedge E(x, y, z)) \vee ((\text{Max}\{y, z\} < x) \wedge (y \neq z) \wedge \neg E(x, y, z)).$$

Thus, $\text{Aut}(M, E) = \text{Aut}(M, C, \leq)$.

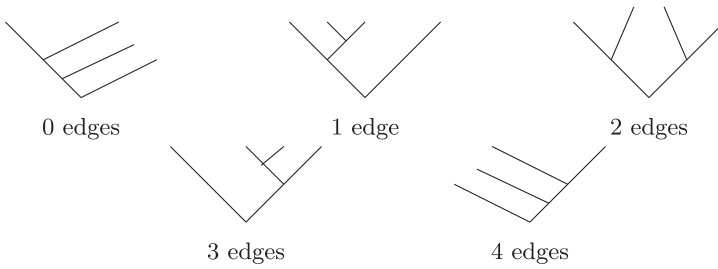


FIGURE 3 Diagrams depicting structures on 4 vertices.

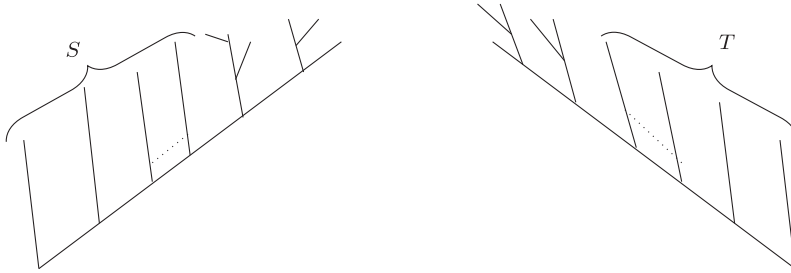


FIGURE 4 Diagrams depicting the sets S and T .

We next show that M_3 is set-homogeneous. We prove by induction on $|U|$ that if U, V are isomorphic finite substructures of (M, E) then they are isomorphic as (C, \leq) -sets (possibly with a different isomorphism) and hence by homogeneity of (M, C, \leq) there is $g \in G$ with $U^g = V$. This is immediate by inspection if $|U| \leq 3$.

So, suppose that U, V are isomorphic finite substructures of (M, E) with $|U| = |V| \geq 4$, and let $\sigma : U \rightarrow V$ be an isomorphism. Define

$$S = \{x \in U : \forall y, z \in U \setminus \{x\}(y \neq z \rightarrow E(x, y, z))\}$$

$$S' = \{x \in V : \forall y, z \in V \setminus \{x\}(y \neq z \rightarrow E(x, y, z))\}$$

$$T = \{x \in U : \forall y, z \in U \setminus \{x\}(y \neq z \rightarrow \neg E(x, y, z))\}$$

$$T' = \{x \in V : \forall y, z \in V \setminus \{x\}(y \neq z \rightarrow \neg E(x, y, z))\}.$$

Pictorially, S and T are as in Figure 4. As $(U, E) \cong (V, E)$, we have $|S| = |S'|$ and $|T| = |T'|$, and also $\sigma(S) = S'$ and $\sigma(T) = T'$.

Suppose first that $S \neq \emptyset$. Let $S = \{a_1, \dots, a_r\}$ with $a_1 < \dots < a_r$. Then $a_i < b$ for any $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ and $b \in U \setminus S$ and $C(a_i; a_j, a_k)$ whenever $i < j < k \leq r$, and $C(a_i; a_j, b)$ whenever $i < j \leq r$ and $b \in U \setminus S$; also $C(a_i; b, c)$ for any $i \in \{1, \dots, r\}$ and $b, c \in U \setminus S$. The corresponding assertions hold for S' and V . As $\sigma(S) = S'$ we have $\sigma(U \setminus S) = V \setminus S'$. Thus, $U \setminus S$ and $V \setminus S'$ carry isomorphic hypergraphs of size smaller than $|U|$, so by induction carry isomorphic (C, \leq) -sets. It follows that U and V carry isomorphic (C, \leq) -sets, so by homogeneity of (M, C, \leq) there is $h \in \text{Aut}(M, C, \leq)$ with $U^h = V$. Such h also preserves E (as E is definable in terms of C, \leq), so $h \in G$.

Thus, we may suppose $S = \emptyset$, and similarly $T = \emptyset$. There is a partition of U into two parts P, Q , with the following property:

- (*) $|P| \geq 2, |Q| \geq 2$, and for all $p \in P$ and distinct $q, q' \in Q$ we have $E(p, q, q')$, and for all $q \in Q$ and distinct $p, p' \in P$ we have $\neg E(p, p', q)$.

Indeed, in the underlying tree structure induced from (M, C, \leq) , P will be the left-hand cone at the root, and Q the right-hand cone. In particular, $P < Q$.

We claim that this is the unique two-part partition of U satisfying (*). Indeed, suppose that $U = P' \cup Q'$ is another such partition, and that P' contains p, p' where p lies in the left-hand cone P and p' in the right-hand cone Q . Now $Q \subseteq P'$; for if $q \in Q \cap Q'$ then $E(p, q, p')$ contradicting that $q \in Q'$ and $p, p' \in P'$. Thus, if $p'' \in Q \setminus \{p'\}$ and $q \in Q'$ then $p'' \in P'$ and $q \in P$, so $E(q, p', p'')$ by (*) applied to (P, Q) . This however contradicts (*) for P', Q' .

It follows that σ maps P to the left-hand cone P^* of V and Q to the right-hand cone Q^* of V . In particular the hypergraphs induced on P and P^* are isomorphic, as are those on Q and Q^* . As $|P| < |U|$ and $|Q| < |U|$, by induction the structures induced on P and P^* are isomorphic as (C, \leq) -sets, as are those on Q and Q^* . It follows that the (C, \leq) -structures induced on U and V are isomorphic, so again by homogeneity of (M, C, \leq) there is $h \in \text{Aut}(M, C, \leq)$ with $U^h = V$, and such h lies in G .

3.2 | Classification in the not-2-transitive case

The goal of this subsection is to show that M_3 is the *unique* countable set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 2-transitive. The idea is to recover from E the relations C and \leq , show that (M, C, \leq) is a strongly dense 2-regular (C, \leq) -set, and apply Theorem 3.1.1. The first three lemmas below hold for finite as well as countably infinite structures. First, we record the following easy lemma, used throughout the paper.

Lemma 3.2.1. *Let (N, E) be a $(k + 1)$ -set-homogeneous k -hypergraph. Then if $U, V \subset N$ with $|U| = |V| = k + 1$ and U and V carry the same number of edges of (N, E) , there is $g \in \text{Aut}(N, E)$ with $U^g = V$.*

Proof. Suppose that U and V each have $m > 0$ edges. Each edge of U omits one element of U , so the intersection of the edges of U is a subset S_U of size $k + 1 - m$, and similarly the intersection S_V of the edges of V has size $k + 1 - m$. It follows that any bijection $\sigma : U \rightarrow V$ with $\sigma(S_U) = S_V$ gives an isomorphism $(U, E) \rightarrow (V, E)$, and by $(k + 1)$ -set-homogeneity some such σ lifts to $g \in \text{Aut}(N, E)$. \square

The following combinatorial lemma is probably well-known.

Lemma 3.2.2. *Let (T, \rightarrow) be a ≤ 2 -homogeneous tournament such that for each vertex x , the 3-cycle C_3 embeds in the subtournament x^+ . Then C_3 embeds in each x^- .*

Proof. We assume for a contradiction that C_3 does not embed in some (equivalently, any) x^- . First, (T, \rightarrow) has a substructure $\{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ where $2, 3, 4 \in 1^+$ and $2 \rightarrow 3 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 2$. By 2-homogeneity the

arc $1 \rightarrow 3$ lies in a copy of C_3 so there is an element $5 \in T$ with $3 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 1$. Clearly $5 \notin \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. We have $4 \rightarrow 5$ (otherwise 135 is a C_3 in 4^-) and $5 \rightarrow 2$ (as otherwise 234 is a C_3 in 5^-).

Similarly, the arc $1 \rightarrow 2$ lies in a C_3 , say $1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 1$. Again, clearly $6 \notin \{1, \dots, 5\}$. We have $3 \rightarrow 6$ as otherwise the C_3 126 lies in 3^- . Similarly, $6 \rightarrow 4$ as otherwise 234 is a C_3 in 6^- .

Observe that the arc $2 \rightarrow 3$ lies on at least two copies of C_3 , namely 234 and 235 . It follows by 2-homogeneity of $\text{Aut}(T, \rightarrow)$ on T that every arc lies on at least two copies of C_3 .

Next, the arc $1 \rightarrow 4$ lies in a C_3 , say $4 \rightarrow 7 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 4$. By the last paragraph, we may suppose $7 \neq 5$, so $7 \notin \{1, 2, \dots, 6\}$. We have $2 \rightarrow 7$ as otherwise 147 is a C_3 in 2^- , and $7 \rightarrow 3$ as otherwise 234 is a C_3 in 7^- .

Next, we determine the orientation of the arcs among $5, 6, 7$. We have $7 \rightarrow 6$ as otherwise 426 is a C_3 in 7^- . Also $5 \rightarrow 7$ as otherwise 347 is a C_3 in 5^- . And $6 \rightarrow 5$ as otherwise 235 is a C_3 in 6^- .

Thus, $7 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 5 \rightarrow 7$ is a C_3 . This lies in 1^- , which is the final contradiction. □

Lemma 3.2.3. *Let (N, E) be a ≤ 4 -set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph such that $K = \text{Aut}(N, E)$ is not 2-transitive. Then K preserves a linear order on N .*

Proof. By set-homogeneity, K is 2-homogeneous on N . As K is not 2-transitive it preserves a tournament relation \rightarrow on N ; here the set of pairs (a, b) with $a \rightarrow b$ is one of the two K -orbits on ordered pairs of distinct elements. We assume \rightarrow is not a total order, so (N, \rightarrow) embeds a copy of C_3 . Now $|N| \geq 4$, as otherwise $(N, \rightarrow) \cong C_3$ and $\text{Aut}(N, E) = S_3$ which is 2-transitive. Thus, (N, \rightarrow) embeds paths of length 3 as well as C_3 . By 3-set-homogeneity of (N, E) , K has two orbits on 3-sets, and replacing (N, E) by its complement if necessary we may suppose that the copies of C_3 are the edges of (N, E) . By transitivity of K on N , if for some $a \in X$ we have that a^+ (respectively, a^-) embeds a copy of C_3 , then this holds for all $x \in N$.

If neither a^+ nor a^- embeds a copy of C_3 , then (N, \rightarrow) is a local order (see Subsection 2.1). Easily, if $|a^+| = 1$ for all a then $|a^-| = 1$ for all a and we have $(N, \rightarrow) \cong C_3$, a contradiction as above. Thus, using rigidity of finite total orders we may assume that each a^+ and a^- is infinite. By 3-set-homogeneity each set a^+ and a^- is densely ordered, so by [9, Theorem 6.2] (N, \rightarrow) is isomorphic to the dense local order (S, \rightarrow) (one of the three homogeneous tournaments classified by Lachlan in [32]). Now as noted in Subsection 2.1, there is a permutation γ of N (of order 2) that induces an isomorphism from (N, \rightarrow) to its reverse. Now γ preserves E , so $\gamma \in K$, contradicting that \rightarrow is K -invariant.

Thus, we may suppose that each x^+ embeds C_3 . It follows by Lemma 3.2.2 that each x^- also embeds C_3 . This however means that (N, \rightarrow) contains two non-isomorphic 4-vertex tournaments each giving a hypergraph with exactly one edge (a copy of C_3 dominated by a vertex, and a copy of C_3 dominating a vertex). This is impossible by Lemma 3.2.1. □

We aim to show that any countably infinite set-homogeneous but not 2-homogeneous 3-hypergraph (N, E) is isomorphic to M_3 . Consider such (N, E) , and let $K = \text{Aut}(N, E)$. By Lemma 3.2.3, K preserves a linear order \leq on N , and by 2-homogeneity, this order is dense without endpoints. Our goal is to reconstruct the C -relation on N .

Let $U = \{x, y, z, w\}$ be a 4-vertex substructure of the structure (M, E, \leq) from Subsection 3.1, with $x < y < z < w$. Figure 3 lists all isomorphism types of 4-vertex substructures of (M, C, \leq) and indicates the corresponding number of edges. It follows by inspection of Figure 3 that if U has one edge then this is xyz , if U has two edges then these are xzw and yzw , and if U has three edges then these are all except yzw . Also, again by inspection of Figure 3, all of these cases are realised.

We first aim to recover this behaviour on (N, E) (of course, up to reversal of the ordering). Note that in N , by Lemma 3.2.1 any two 4-vertex substructures with the same number of edges are in the same K -orbit, so the edges must be distributed in the same way with respect to the order, that is, the structures are isomorphic as (E, \leq) -structures.

We observe first that (N, E) contains both edges and non-edges, as otherwise $K = \text{Sym}(N)$ and so is 2-transitive. We shall amalgamate edges and non-edges in all possible ways over 2-sets. As we use similar arguments for 4-hypergraphs in the next section, and the arguments may be applicable for k -hypergraphs for larger k , we set them up in greater generality in the next two lemmas.

Lemma 3.2.4. *Let $k \geq 4$ and let (H, E) be a $\leq(k + 1)$ -set-homogeneous countably infinite k -hypergraph whose automorphism group preserves a total order $<$ on H .*

- (i) *Let $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k + 1\}$ such that $|i - j| \geq 2$. Then there are $u_1 < \dots < u_{k+1}$ in H such that $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\} \setminus \{u_i\}$ is an edge and $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\} \setminus \{u_j\}$ is a non-edge.*
- (ii) *Let $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. Then there are $u_1 < \dots < u_{k+1}$ in H such that exactly one of $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\} \setminus \{u_i\}$ and $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\} \setminus \{u_{i+1}\}$ is an edge.*

Proof.

- (i) First choose a non-edge $w_1 \dots w_k$ of H with $w_1 < \dots < w_k$. Suppose first $i < j$. We claim that there is v such that $w_{j-1} < v < w_j$ and $\{v, w_1, \dots, w_k\} \setminus \{w_i\}$ is an edge; indeed, there is an edge $z_1 \dots z_k$ with $z_1 < \dots < z_k$ and by $(k - 1)$ -homogeneity there is order-preserving $g \in \text{Aut}(H, E)$ with $\{z_1, \dots, z_k\} \setminus \{z_{j-1}\}^g = \{w_1, \dots, w_k\} \setminus \{w_i\}$, and we may put $v = z_{j-1}^g$. In the case when $j < i$, choose v with $w_{j-1} < v < w_j$ such that $\{v, w_1, \dots, w_k\} \setminus \{w_{i-1}\}$ is an edge. In both cases put $u_m = w_m$ for $m < j$, $u_j = v$ and $u_m = w_{m-1}$ for $m > j$ to obtain the required set.
- (ii) Again choose a non-edge $w_1 \dots w_k$ with $w_1 < \dots < w_k$. Choose v with $w_{i-1} < v < w_{i+1}$ such that $\{w_1, \dots, w_k, v\} \setminus \{w_i\}$ is an edge, and list w_1, \dots, w_k, v in increasing order as u_1, \dots, u_{k+1} . Note that whether or not $v < w_i$ is undetermined. □

We continue to consider a countably infinite $\leq(k + 1)$ -set homogeneous k -hypergraph (H, E) whose automorphism group is not 2-transitive and so preserves a total order $<$ on H . For $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k + 1\}$ with $|i - j| \geq 2$, let $S_{ij}(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})$ be a formula (in the language with $<$ and E) expressing

$$(x_1 < \dots < x_{k+1}) \wedge (\{x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}\} \setminus \{x_i\} \text{ is an edge})$$

$$\wedge (\{x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}\} \setminus \{x_j\} \text{ is a non-edge}).$$

Also for $i = 1, \dots, k$ let $T_i(x_1, \dots, x_{k+1})$ express

$$(x_1 < \dots < x_{k+1})$$

$$\wedge (\text{exactly one of } \{x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}\} \setminus \{x_i\} \text{ and } \{x_1, \dots, x_{k+1}\} \setminus \{x_{i+1}\} \text{ is an edge}).$$

The conclusion of Lemma 3.2.4 is that the formula S_{ij} is realised in (H, E) for all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, k + 1\}$ with $|i - j| \geq 2$ and T_i is realised for each $i = 1, \dots, k$.

If a $(k + 1)$ -set has m edges, then these edges intersect in $k + 1 - m$ elements, and under an assumption of $(k + 1)$ -set-homogeneity of (H, E) and the invariance of $<$, these $k + 1 - m$ ele-

ments are determined by m ; see Lemma 3.2.1 and its proof. For each $m = 1, \dots, k$ we say that H satisfies P_J^m where J is a $(k + 1 - m)$ -subset of $\{1, \dots, k + 1\}$, if H has a $(k + 1)$ -set $\{u_1, \dots, u_{k+1}\}$ (with $u_1 < \dots < u_{k+1}$) with exactly m hypergraph edges, which intersect in the elements indexed by J . (In the case where $m = k$ and so $|J| = 1$, we write P_j^k rather than $P_{\{j\}}^k$.) We say H satisfies P_*^m if H has no $(k + 1)$ -set with m edges. Thus, for each $m = 1, \dots, k$ either P_J^m holds for exactly one $(k + 1 - m)$ -subset J of $\{1, \dots, k + 1\}$, or it holds for no J and P_*^m holds. Furthermore, by Ramsey's theorem either there is a $(k + 1)$ -vertex set with $k + 1$ edges, or there is a $(k + 1)$ -vertex set with no edges (possibly both).

Lemma 3.2.5. *Assume the conditions of Lemma 3.2.4. Suppose that $1 \leq m \leq k$ and P_J^m holds. Then*

- (i) all formulae S_{ij} are realised in (H, E) , where $i \notin J, j \in J$ and $|i - j| \geq 2$, and
- (ii) for $i = 1, \dots, k$, (H, E) realises T_i if and only if just one of $i, i + 1$ lies in J .

Proof. If P_J^m holds, then any $u_1 < \dots < u_{k+1}$ carrying m edges has the edge omitting u_i for each $i \in \{1, \dots, k + 1\} \setminus J$, and has the non-edge omitting u_j for each $j \in J$. Both parts follow. □

We now revert to our context where (N, E) is a ≤ 4 -set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph whose automorphism group K preserves a total order \leq on N . For each $m = 1, 2, 3$ either P_J^m holds for some $J \subset \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$ with $|J| = 4 - m$, or P_*^m holds.

Lemma 3.2.6. *Under the above assumptions, one of the following holds.*

- (i) $P_{\{1,2\}}^2, P_{\{2,3,4\}}^1, P_{\{4\}}^3$.
- (ii) $P_{\{3,4\}}^2, P_{\{1,2,3\}}^1, P_{\{1\}}^3$.

Proof. By Lemma 3.2.4, all of the formulae $S_{31}, S_{41}, S_{42}, S_{13}, S_{14}, S_{24}$ must be realised, and it is routine by Lemma 3.2.5 and Table 1 to verify that (i) and (ii) are the only ways to realise all these S_{ij} . Conditions $P_{\{1,2\}}^2$ and $P_{\{3,4\}}^2$ each realise three such formulae (namely S_{31}, S_{41}, S_{42} , and S_{13}, S_{14}, S_{24} , respectively), while $P_{\{1,3\}}^2$ and $P_{\{2,4\}}^2$ each realise just one such formula (namely S_{41} and S_{14} , respectively). Conditions $P_{\{2,3,4\}}^1$ and $P_{\{1,2,3\}}^1$ each realise two formulae S_{ij} , and $P_{\{1,2,4\}}^1$ and $P_{\{1,3,4\}}^1$ each realise one. Likewise $P_{\{1\}}^3$ and $P_{\{4\}}^3$ each realise two formulae, and $P_{\{2\}}^3$ and $P_{\{3\}}^3$ each realise one. Thus, to realise all six S_{ij} formulae we must have $P_{\{1,2\}}^2$ or $P_{\{3,4\}}^2$. By examining the possibilities, we easily see that the first case gives (i) and the second case gives (ii). □

We shall assume that Case (ii) holds; this is justified because (i) is obtained from (ii) by reversing the order (in fact, if (i) holds, we obtain the complement of M_3 , which as a hypergraph is isomorphic to M_3).

Lemma 3.2.7. *For each $m \in \mathbb{N}$ with $0 \leq m \leq 4$ there is a 4-vertex substructure of (N, E) with exactly m edges.*

Proof. For $m = 1, 2, 3$ this follows from our Case (ii) assumption. For the case $m = 0$, fix a non-edge uvw of (N, E) with $u < v < w$. There is $a < u$ with auv a non-edge, and by inspecting the possibilities in our Case (ii) assumption, $\{a, u, v, w\}$ has 0 edges. For the case $m = 4$ consider an

TABLE 1 A table showing how the conditions P_J^m can ensure that the formulas S_{ij} are realised. 0 in the (P_J^m, S_{ij}) -entry means that if H satisfies P_J^m then it realises S_{ij} .

	S_{13}	S_{31}	S_{14}	S_{41}	S_{24}	S_{42}
P_{123}^1				0		0
P_{124}^1		0				
P_{134}^1					0	
P_{234}^1	0		0			
P_{12}^2		0		0		0
P_{13}^2				0		
P_{14}^2		0			0	
P_{23}^2	0					0
P_{24}^2			0			
P_{34}^2	0		0		0	
P_1^3		0		0		
P_2^3						0
P_3^3	0					
P_4^3			0		0	

edge pqr with $p < q < r$, and some $d < p$ with dpq an edge; the set $\{d, p, q, r\}$ must have four edges. □

Next, we define a ternary relation C on N as follows. For $x, y, z \in N$, we put $C(x; y, z)$ if and only if one of the following holds.

- (a) $y = z \wedge x \neq y$;
- (b) x, y, z are distinct, and $x < \text{Min}\{y, z\} \wedge Exyz$;
- (c) x, y, z are distinct, and $\text{Max}\{y, z\} < x \wedge \neg Exyz$.

Lemma 3.2.8. *The structure (N, C) is a 2-regular proper C -set.*

Proof. Axioms (C1) and (C4) of Subsection 2.1 follow immediately from the above definition. (C2) is immediate if $y = z \wedge x \neq y$, so suppose that $C(x; y, z)$ holds and x, y, z are distinct. Either $x < \text{Min}\{y, z\}$ and $Exyz$, or $\text{Max}\{y, z\} < x \wedge \neg Exyz$. In the first case, we do not have $y < \text{Min}\{x, z\}$ so $C(y; x, z)$ cannot hold through (b), and as $Exyz$ holds, $C(y; x, z)$ cannot hold through (c). The argument is similar in the second case. Thus, (C2) holds.

To prove (C3), suppose $C(x; y, z)$ holds, and $w \in N$. In case (a), where $y = z \neq x$, either $w = y = z$ and $C(x; w, z)$ holds, or $w \neq y$ and $C(w; y, z)$ holds, as required.

Suppose case (b) holds. If $w = x$ then $C(w; y, z)$ holds, if $w = y$ then $C(x; w, z)$ holds, and if $w = z$ then $C(x; w, z)$ via (a). Thus, we may suppose x, y, z, w are distinct. Now as $Exyz$ holds, $\{x, y, z, w\}$ has 1, 2, 3 or 4 edges. If there is just one edge, then $P_{\{1,2,3\}}^1$ (from Lemma 3.2.6(ii)) yields that $\text{Max}\{x, y, z\} < w$ and yzw is a non-edge, so $C(w; y, z)$ by (c). If there are two edges, then as $P_{\{3,4\}}^2$ holds and as $C(x; y, z)$ arises from (b), we must have that $w < \text{Min}\{y, z\}$ and $Ewyz$, so $C(w; y, z)$ holds by (b). If there are three edges then by $P_{\{1\}}^3$ as $Exyz$ we must have $x < w$. As all the triples of $\{x, y, z, w\}$ with element x are edges, we must have $Exwz$, so $C(x; w, z)$ holds by (b). Finally, if there are four edges, then if $w < \text{Min}\{y, z\}$ then $C(w; y, z)$ holds, and otherwise $C(x; w, z)$ holds, in each case by (b).

The proof when $C(x; y, z)$ holds through case (c) is similar. Thus, we have established (C3).

For axiom (C5), if $y = z$ then any $x \neq y$ satisfies $C(x; y, z)$. And if $y \neq z$ then using 2-homogeneity of K and the existence of edges we find $x < \text{Min}\{y, z\}$ with $Exyz$, and then $C(x; y, z)$ holds.

Finally, for (C6), suppose $x \neq y$. Suppose first $x < y$. Again using 2-homogeneity and existence of edges, there is $z > y$ with $Exyz$, and then $y \neq z \wedge C(x; y, z)$ holds. Similarly, if $y < x$, there is $z < y$ with $\neg Exyz$, and again $y \neq z \wedge C(x; y, z)$, the latter by (c).

For 2-regularity, suppose for a contradiction that there are distinct x, y, z such that $\neg C(x; y, z) \wedge \neg C(y; x, z) \wedge \neg C(z; x, y)$. We may suppose $x < y < z$. Then xyz is a non-edge by (b) as $\neg C(x; y, z)$, but xyz is an edge by (c) as $\neg C(z; x, y)$, a contradiction. □

Lemma 3.2.9. *The order \leq on N is compatible with C , and (N, C, \leq) is a strongly dense (C, \leq) -set.*

Proof. In this 2-regular context, for compatibility we must show that if $x < y < z$ then $C(x; y, z) \vee C(z; x, y)$. This is immediate, if xyz is an edge then $C(x; y, z)$ holds, and if xyz is a non-edge, then $C(z; x, y)$ holds.

It remains to prove strong density, that is, that (C8) holds. So, suppose that $C(x; y, z)$ holds. Again, we may suppose $x < \text{Min}\{y, z\}$, the case when $\text{Max}\{y, z\} < x$ being handled similarly.

We suppose first $y = z$. Then there is w_1 with $x < w_1 < y$ and xw_1y an edge, and for such w_1 we have $C(w_1; y, y) \wedge C(x; y, w_1)$, and likewise there is $w_2 > y$ with xyw_2 an edge, again yielding $C(w_2; y, y) \wedge C(x; y, w_2)$.

Suppose now $y \neq z$. We may suppose $y < z$. By Lemma 3.2.7, there are $p < q < r < s$ in N such that $\{p, q, r, s\}$ has four edges. As xyz is an edge, by 3-set-homogeneity of (N, E) we may choose $g \in K$ with $\{p, r, s\}^g = \{x, y, z\}$ and put $w_1 = q^g$. By K -invariance of $<$ we have $x < w_1 < y$ and xyw_1 and w_1yz are edges, so $C(w_1; y, z) \wedge C(x; y, w_1)$ holds. Likewise there is $w_2 > z$ such that $\{x, y, z, w_2\}$ has three edges, yielding again $C(w_2; y, z) \wedge C(x; y, w_2)$. □

Proof of Theorem A(i). The existence assertion follows from Proposition 3.1.2. For the uniqueness characterisation, suppose that (N, E) is a ≤ 4 -set-homogeneous countably infinite 3-hypergraph whose automorphism group K is not 2-transitive. By Lemma 3.2.3 and Lemmas 3.2.8 and 3.2.9, there are a K -invariant total order \leq on N and compatible K -invariant 2-regular C -relation C on N so that (N, C, \leq) is strongly dense. It follows from Theorem 3.1.1 that $(N, C, \leq) \cong (M, C, \leq)$. By our assumption that Case (ii) of Lemma 3.2.6 holds, it follows that E is defined from C and \leq in N in the same way as in M , and hence that $(N, E) \cong M_3$. If instead we had assumed that any 4-vertex set in N with two edges has the edges intersecting in the first two elements, then (N, E) would be isomorphic to the hypergraph complement M_3^c of M_3 . However, as $M_3 \cong M_3^c$ (as $(M, C, \leq) \cong (M, C, \geq)$), it again follows that $(N, E) \cong M_3$. □

3.3 | A further set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph

We consider a further set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph associated with the countably homogeneous local order $T = (Z, \rightarrow)$ described in Subsection 2.1. Let H be the group of automorphisms and anti-automorphisms of T , which has $\text{Aut}(T)$ as a subgroup of index 2. Our arguments below heavily appeal to the description of (Z, \rightarrow) as consisting of points on the unit circle (see Subsection 2.1). We frequently use that in this representation of T , $\text{Aut}(T)$ preserves the natural circular

ordering on Z , and H preserves the induced separation relation S ; this is easily verified. There is a natural notion of a subset U of Z being *convex* with respect to the circular order; this means that for any distinct $x, y \in U$ and distinct $z, w \in Z \setminus U$, $\neg S(x, y; z, w)$ holds.

We define a ternary relation R on Z , putting $R(x; y, z)$ if and only if

$$(y \rightarrow x \wedge y \rightarrow z \wedge x \rightarrow z) \vee (z \rightarrow x \wedge z \rightarrow y \wedge x \rightarrow y).$$

Clearly $H \leq \text{Aut}(Z, R)$. When discussing (Z, R) (and (Z, E) below) we often refer to the underlying tournament from which they are defined, even though these structures do not determine the tournament relation \rightarrow .

The lemma below is useful to us and may have independent interest: the group H is significant, as among primitive oligomorphic groups that are not k -homogeneous for all k , H has the slowest known growth for the function $f(k)$ mentioned in Subsection 2.1.

Lemma 3.3.1.

- (i) $H = \text{Aut}(Z, R)$.
- (ii) *The structure (Z, R) is homogeneous.*

Proof.

(i) As $H \leq \text{Aut}(Z, R)$, it suffices to show $\text{Aut}(Z, R) \leq H$. Suppose that $g \in \text{Aut}(Z, R)$. Using that H is transitive on Z and on R , there is $h \in H$ and $a, b, c \in Z$ with $R(b; a, c)$ such that gh fixes a, b, c . We may suppose (adjusting h if necessary) that $b \rightarrow a$. Now for any $u \in Z \setminus \{a, b, c\}$ we have $(b \rightarrow u) \Leftrightarrow (R(a; b, u) \vee R(u; b, a))$, and for distinct such u, u' we have $u \rightarrow u' \Leftrightarrow R(u; b, u')$. Also if $b \rightarrow u$ and $u' \rightarrow b$, then $u \rightarrow u' \Leftrightarrow \neg R(b; u, u')$. Orientations of pairs u, u' with $u \rightarrow b$ and $u' \rightarrow b$ and pairs involving a, c are likewise easily recoverable. Thus, as $gh \in \text{Aut}(Z, R)$, also $gh \in \text{Aut}(Z, \rightarrow) < H$, so $g \in H$.

(ii) Let $\alpha : (U, R) \rightarrow (V, R)$ be an isomorphism between finite substructures of (Z, R) , and let $a \in Z \setminus U$. We must extend α to $U \cup \{a\}$ (for then a back-and-forth argument suffices). Using the action of H , (Z, R) is ≤ 3 -homogeneous, so we may assume $|U| \geq 4$.

We shall say finite $X \subset Z$ is *linear* if there is an enumeration $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_t\}$ such that $R(x_j; x_i, x_k)$ holds whenever $i < j < k$ or $k < j < i$. We call (x_1, \dots, x_t) a *linear enumeration* of X , and note that a linear set of size greater than one has two linear enumerations. (In the presentation of T as consisting of points on the unit circle, a linear set is one contained in a segment making an angle less than π at the centre.)

First suppose that U is linear, with linear enumeration (u_1, \dots, u_t) . Let $v_i = \alpha(u_i)$ for each i . Then as the linearity is determined by R which is α -invariant, (v_1, \dots, v_t) is a linear enumeration of V . By considering the representation in the unit circle, there are two possibilities:

- (a) There is p such that $(u_1, \dots, u_p, a, u_{p+1}, \dots, u_t)$ is a linear enumeration of $U \cup \{a\}$ (we allow here (a, u_1, \dots, u_t) and (u_1, \dots, u_t, a)).
- (b) There is p with $1 \leq p < t$ such that $R(u_i; a, u_j)$ whenever $1 \leq i < j \leq p$, $R(u_j; u_i, a)$ whenever $p + 1 \leq i < j \leq t$, and R does not hold among a, u_i, u_j for $1 \leq i \leq p < j \leq t$.

In case (a), it is clear that there is $b \in Z \setminus V$ such that $(v_1, \dots, v_p, b, v_{p+1}, \dots, v_t)$ is linear, and we extend α by putting $\alpha(a) = b$. If (b) holds, choose $b \in Z \setminus V$ such that R does not hold on $\{b, v_p, v_{p+1}\}$. Again, we may put $\alpha(a) = b$.

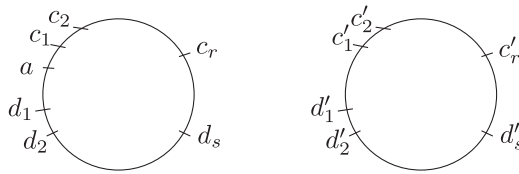


FIGURE 5 Figures depicting the points a, c_i, d_i, c'_i, d'_i .

Thus, we may suppose that U is not linear. Let C be a subset of U of maximal size such that $C = \{c_1, \dots, c_r\}$ and (a, c_1, \dots, c_r) is a linear enumeration of $C \cup \{a\}$. Put $D = U \setminus C$. Then $D \cup \{a\}$ has a linear enumeration (a, d_1, \dots, d_s) . By maximality of C we have $s \leq r$, and as $|U| \geq 4$ we have $r \geq 2$. Note that if $1 \leq i < j \leq r$ and $1 \leq k \leq s$ then $R(a; c_j, d_k) \rightarrow R(a; c_i, d_k)$, and if $1 \leq i < j \leq s$ and $1 \leq k \leq r$ then $R(a; c_k, d_j) \rightarrow R(a; c_k, d_i)$. Also, no ordering of $\{a, c_r, d_s\}$ satisfies R , as otherwise $U \cup \{a\}$ is linear with linear enumeration $(d_s, \dots, d_1, a, c_1, \dots, c_r)$, contradicting non-linearity of U . Non-linearity of U likewise ensures $R(a; c_1, d_1)$. See Figure 5.

Let $c'_i = \alpha(c_i)$ and $d'_j = \alpha(d_j)$ for each $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $1 \leq j \leq s$. The natural linear order induced from the listing $(c_1, \dots, c_r, d_s, \dots, d_1)$ induces a separation relation (i.e., a circular order up to reversal; see Subsection 2.1) that agrees with the separation relation induced from the one on Z determined by \rightarrow . This separation relation on U is determined by R that is α -invariant, and hence $(c'_1, \dots, c'_r, d'_s, \dots, d'_1)$ has the same separation relation. For convenience, we suppose that both $(c_1, \dots, c_r, d_s, \dots, d_1)$ and $(c'_1, \dots, c'_r, d'_s, \dots, d'_1)$ are cyclically ordered clockwise around the unit circle as in Figure 5, and therefore may refer to the underlying tournament (Z, \rightarrow) as a convenient way of indicating angles at the centre.

Now for any $1 \leq i \leq r$ and $1 \leq j \leq s$, suppose $(i, j) \neq (r, s)$, say $i \neq r$. Then $R(a; c_i, d_j) \leftrightarrow \neg R(c_r; c_i, d_j)$. As $R(c_r; c_i, d_j) \leftrightarrow R(c'_r; c'_i, d'_j)$, it suffices to show there is $b \in Z \setminus V$ such that $R(b; c'_1, d'_1)$ and both (b, c'_1, \dots, c'_r) and (b, d'_1, \dots, d'_s) are linear enumerations. Now as $\neg R(c_r; c_1, d_1)$ (as U is not linear), we have $\neg R(c'_r; c'_1, d'_1)$, so the clockwise angle from d'_1 to c'_1 at the centre is less than π , that is, $d'_1 \rightarrow c'_1$. Also, by considering angles at the centre, we have $c'_r{}^+ \cup d'_s{}^- \neq T$, and as $c'_1 \rightarrow c'_r$ we have $c'_1 \notin c'_r{}^+$. Likewise $d'_1 \notin d'_s{}^-$ (we allow $1 = s$). It follows that we may choose $b \in Z \setminus V$ with $R(b; d'_1, c'_1)$ and $b \in d'_s{}^+ \cap c'_r{}^-$, and for such b the extension of α with $\alpha(a) = b$ has the required properties. \square

Let L_R be the language with just the relation symbol R . Define a 3-hypergraph $N_3 = (Z, E)$ whose edges are the 3-sets of (Z, R) that satisfy R under some ordering, that is, lie in a segment making an angle less than π at the centre.

Proposition 3.3.2. *The hypergraph N_3 is set-homogeneous, but not 3-homogeneous. In particular its automorphism group is not 2-primitive, and does not act as the full symmetric group on triples satisfying E .*

Proof. We first show that $G = \text{Aut}(N_3)$ preserves R , and hence equals H . Indeed, if xyz is an edge, then we have

$$R(y; x, z) \leftrightarrow [\exists u \exists v (uxy, vyz \text{ are edges and } uxz, vxz \text{ are non-edges})].$$

In particular, as $R(x; y, z) \rightarrow \neg R(y; x, z)$, (Z, E) is not 3-homogeneous. Also, G is not 2-primitive, as G_x preserves an equivalence relation on $Z \setminus \{x\}$ with classes $\{y : x \rightarrow y\}$ and $\{y : y \rightarrow x\}$; indeed, distinct y, z are in the same equivalence class if and only if $R(y; x, z) \vee R(z; x, y)$ holds.

Next, we show that N_3 is set-homogeneous. For any finite $U \subset Z$, define \sim_U on U , putting

$$a \sim_U b \Leftrightarrow ((a = b) \vee (\forall x \in U \setminus \{a, b\})abx \text{ is an edge}).$$

It is easily seen that \sim_U is an equivalence relation on U , and its classes are convex in the (clockwise) circular order induced from N_3 and are complete subhypergraphs. We say that U is *balanced* if all \sim_U -classes have size 1.

Claim 1. Suppose that finite $U \subset Z$ is balanced. Then $|U|$ is odd and $\text{Aut}(U, E) = \text{Aut}(U, R)$ and equals the dihedral group $D_{|U|}$.

Proof of Claim. For any distinct $x, y \in U$ with $x \sim_U y$ and $x \rightarrow y$, there is $z \in U$ such that x and y lie in opposite segments with respect to z , that is, we have $y \rightarrow z \rightarrow x$. Furthermore, assuming that there is no $w \in U$ with $x \rightarrow w \rightarrow y$, such z is unique; for if $z, z' \in y^+ \cap x^-$ then $z \sim_U z'$. Also, if $z \in U$ and $z^+ \cap U = \{x_1, \dots, x_r\}$ with $z = x_0 \rightarrow x_1 \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow x_r$, then for each $i = 0, \dots, r-1$ there is unique $y_{i+1} \in z^- \cap U$ with $x_{i+1} \rightarrow y_{i+1} \rightarrow x_i$, and $U = \{x_0, x_1, \dots, x_r, y_1, \dots, y_r\}$, so $|U| = 2r + 1$.

It is now easily seen that with D_{2r+1} acting in the natural way on U preserving the induced separation relation S , we have $D_{2r+1} \leq \text{Aut}(U, R) \leq \text{Aut}(U, E)$. To see that $\text{Aut}(U, E) \leq D_{2r+1}$, observe that there is a natural graph structure on U , whereby two distinct vertices a, b are adjacent if and only if there is a *unique* $c \in U \setminus \{a, b\}$ (the *witness* for the adjacency) such that abc is not an E -edge; for example, x_i, x_{i+1} are adjacent witnessed by y_{i+1} (for $i = 0, \dots, r-1$), x_r and y_1 are adjacent witnessed by x_0, y_i and y_{i+1} are adjacent (for $i = 1, \dots, r-1$) witnessed by x_i , and y_r, x_0 are adjacent witnessed by x_r . This graph is a cycle so has automorphism group D_{2r+1} and is $\text{Aut}(U, E)$ -invariant, so $\text{Aut}(U, E) \leq D_{2r+1}$, yielding by the earlier containment that these groups are equal, so giving Claim 1.

Now suppose that $\sigma : U \rightarrow V$ is an isomorphism between finite subhypergraphs of N_3 . As \sim_U is defined from E , σ maps \sim_U -classes to \sim_V -classes. Let U_1, \dots, U_n be the \sim_U -classes of U listed in the clockwise cyclic ordering, and for each i let $a_i \in U_i$, let $b_i = \sigma(a_i)$, let V_i be the \sim_V -class of b_i , and put $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$, and $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$. Then A and B are balanced, and by the claim σ induces an isomorphism $(A, R) \rightarrow (B, R)$. We shall say that σ is *positive* if it preserves the positive circular orientation on A , and *negative* otherwise (one of these holds, by Claim 1).

As σ maps \sim_U -classes to \sim_V -classes, it follows that for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ the equivalence classes U_i and V_i have the same size t_i . For each $i = 1, \dots, n$ write $U_i = \{a_{i1}, \dots, a_{it_i}\}$ with $a_{ij} \rightarrow a_{ik}$ whenever $j < k$. For each $i = 1, \dots, n$ we also put $V_i = \{b_{i1}, \dots, b_{it_i}\}$, where if σ is positive we have $b_{ij} \rightarrow b_{ik}$ whenever $j < k$, and if σ is negative we have $b_{ij} \rightarrow b_{ik}$ whenever $j > k$.

Finally, define $\alpha : U \rightarrow V$ by putting $\alpha(a_{ij}) = b_{ij}$ for each $i = 1, \dots, n$ and $j = 1, \dots, t_i$. It suffices to prove the following claim.

Claim 2. The map $\alpha : (U, R) \rightarrow (V, R)$ is an isomorphism.

Proof of Claim. For triples within a \sim_U -class, α preserves R because it preserves or reverses the ordering given by \rightarrow . For triples meeting three distinct \sim_U -classes, α preserves R as $\sigma|_A$ does, and as elements outside a \sim -class are \rightarrow -related to all elements of the \sim_U -class in the same way. For triples containing two elements a_{ik}, a_{il} ($k < l$) from one class U_i , and one element a_{jm}

from another class U_j , suppose first that σ is positive, and that $a_i \rightarrow a_j$. Then $a_{ik}, a_{il} \in a_{jm}^-$, and $a_{ik} \rightarrow a_{il}$, so $R(a_{il}; a_{ik}, a_{jm})$. We have $b_{ik} \rightarrow b_{il}$ and $b_{ik}, b_{il} \in b_{jm}^-$, so $R(b_{il}; b_{ik}, b_{jm})$ as required. The other cases (where $a_j \rightarrow a_i$, and where σ is negative) are similar.

Given Claim 2, it follows by homogeneity of (Z, R) (see Lemma 3.3.1) that α is induced by some $g \in \text{Aut}(Z, R) = \text{Aut}(Z, E)$, and we have $U^g = V$ as required. □

Proof of Theorem A(ii). See Proposition 3.3.2. □

Remark 3.3.3. The example N_3 is a *two-graph*, namely a 3-hypergraph with the property that any four vertices carry an even number of hypergraph edges (in this case, 2 or 4). This notion was introduced by Higman; see [21] or [13] for background (including the infinite case).

4 | THE CASE $k \geq 4$

In this section, we first apply methods from Section 3, in particular Lemmas 3.2.4 and 3.2.5, to prove Theorem B(i). Then in Subsection 4.2, we prove Theorem B(ii) and (iii), basing our construction on the (unordered) 2-regular countable dense proper C -set. Theorem C is proved in Subsection 4.3, exploiting a 3-branching D -set.

4.1 | Proof of Theorem B(i)

First, observe that if (M, E) is an infinite set-homogeneous k -hypergraph with $k \geq 4$ whose automorphism group G is not 2-transitive, then G is 3-homogeneous, so by Theorem 2.2.2(ii), G preserves a linear order $<$ on M .

We now consider the case where $k = 4$. We have not tried hard to apply the methods for larger k .

Proof of Theorem B(i). Let (M, E) be a ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous countably infinite 4-hypergraph whose automorphism group G is not 2-transitive. By Theorem 2.2.2(ii), there is a G -invariant dense total order $<$ on M , and we adopt the notation S_{ij} and P_J^m from Subsection 2.2. By Lemmas 3.2.4 and 3.2.5, each formula S_{ij} with $|i - j| \geq 2$ is realised by a 5-element substructure of M , and for each $i = 1, 2, 3, 4$, M contains a 5-tuple realising T_i . There are 12 such S_{ij} , namely, $S_{13}, S_{14}, S_{15}, S_{24}, S_{25}, S_{35}$ (where $i < j$) and the corresponding formulae with $i > j$ namely $S_{31}, S_{41}, S_{51}, S_{42}, S_{52}, S_{53}$. By Lemma 3.2.5, the ways in which conditions P_J^m ensure that the formulae S_{ij} and T_i are realised are determined by Table 2.

By Lemma 3.2.5, we must show that there do not exist sets J_1, J_2, J_3, J_4 so that if $P_{J_m}^m$ hold for each $m = 1, \dots, 4$ then all formulae S_{ij} and T_1, T_2, T_3, T_4 are realised. As $|J_1| = 4$ and $|J_2| = 3$ and they are both subsets of $\{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}$, $|J_1 \cap J_2| \geq 2$. We consider all possible 2-sets that could lie in the intersection, using symmetry (essentially, reversing the order) to reduce the number of cases. As a small abuse, we shall write ijK for the set $\{i, j\} \cup K$, so, for example, we write P_{23K}^1 for $P_{\{2,3\} \cup K}^1$. We also write just P^m for P_J^m for some J .

- (1) M realises P_{12J}^1 and P_{12K}^2 for some J, K . These do not ensure realisation of $T_1, S_{13}, S_{14}, S_{15}, S_{24}$ and S_{25} (see Table 2). So, the latter must arise from P^3 and P^4 conditions. The only cases that realise S_{13} are the following cases.

TABLE 2 A table indicating how the conditions P_J^m can ensure that the formulas S_{ij} and T_i are realised.

	T_1	T_2	T_3	T_4	S_{13}	S_{31}	S_{14}	S_{41}	S_{15}	S_{51}	S_{24}	S_{42}	S_{25}	S_{52}	S_{35}	S_{53}
P_{1234}^1				0						0				0		0
P_{1245}^1		0	0			0									0	
P_{1235}^1			0	0				0				0				
P_{2345}^1	0				0		0		0							
P_{1345}^1	0	0									0		0			
P_{123}^2			0					0		0		0		0		0
P_{124}^2		0	0	0		0				0				0		
P_{125}^2		0		0		0		0				0			0	
P_{134}^2	0	0		0						0	0					0
P_{135}^2	0	0	0	0				0					0			
P_{145}^2	0		0			0					0		0		0	
P_{234}^2	0			0	0		0							0		0
P_{235}^2	0		0	0	0				0			0				
P_{345}^2		0			0		0		0		0		0			
P_{245}^2	0	0	0				0		0						0	
P_{12}^3		0				0		0		0		0		0		
P_{13}^3	0	0	0					0		0						0
P_{14}^3	0		0	0		0				0	0					
P_{15}^3	0			0		0		0					0		0	
P_{23}^3	0		0		0							0		0		0
P_{24}^3	0	0	0	0			0							0		
P_{25}^3	0	0		0					0			0			0	
P_{34}^3		0		0	0		0				0					0
P_{35}^3		0	0	0	0				0				0			
P_{45}^3			0				0		0		0		0		0	
P_1^4	0					0		0		0						
P_2^4	0	0										0		0		
P_3^4		0	0		0											0
P_4^4			0	0			0				0					
P_5^4				0				0					0		0	

- (a) P_3^4 that needs T_1, S_{14}, S_{15} from some P^3 , which cannot occur.
- (b) P_{23}^3 that needs S_{14}, S_{15} from P^4 , impossible.
- (c) P_{34}^3 that needs T_1, S_{25} from P^4 , impossible.
- (d) P_{35}^3 that needs S_{14}, T_1 from P^4 , again impossible.
- (2) M realises P_{13J}^1 and P_{13K}^2 for some J, K . These do not realise $S_{13}, S_{31}, S_{14}, S_{15}, S_{35}$ that need to be realized by P^3 and P^4 . The only possibilities of S_{13} are the following.
 - (a) P_3^4 that still needs to realize S_{31}, S_{14} from some P^3 , which cannot occur.
 - (b) P_{23}^3 that needs S_{31}, S_{14} from P^4 , impossible.
 - (c) P_{34}^3 that needs S_{31}, S_{35} from P^4 , impossible.
 - (d) P_{35}^3 that needs S_{31}, S_{35} from P^4 , which cannot happen.

- (3) M realises P^1_{14J} and P^2_{14K} for some J, K . This is almost the same as the last case. These conditions do not realise $S_{13}, S_{14}, S_{41}, S_{15}, S_{42}$ that need to be realised by P^3 and P^4 . As before, the only possibilities of S_{13} are the following.
 - (a) P^4 that needs S_{41}, S_{14} from some P^3 , impossible.
 - (b) P^3_{23} , needs S_{41}, S_{14} from P^4 , impossible.
 - (c) P^3_{34} , needs S_{41}, S_{15} from P^4 , impossible.
 - (d) P^3_{35} , needs S_{41}, S_{14} from P^4 , again impossible.
- (4) M realises P^1_{15J} and P^2_{15K} for some J, K . These do not realise $S_{13}, S_{14}, S_{15}, S_{51}, S_{52}, S_{53}$, which need to be realised by P^3 and P^4 . Again, the only possibilities for S_{13} are: $P^4_3, P^3_{23}, P^3_{34}, P^3_{35}$. The first three need both S_{15} and S_{51} from the remaining condition, which is clearly impossible. P^3_{35} needs S_{14}, S_{51} from P^4 , again impossible.
- (5) M realises P^1_{23J} and P^2_{23K} for some J, K . These do not realise $S_{31}, S_{24}, S_{25}, S_{35}, T_2$ that need to be realised by P^3 and P^4 . The only possibilities of S_{31} are the following.
 - (a) P^4_1 , which needs S_{24}, S_{25}, T_2 from some P^3 , impossible.
 - (b) P^3_{12} , needs S_{24}, S_{25} from P^4 , impossible.
 - (c) P^3_{14} , needs S_{25}, S_{35}, T_2 from P^4 , impossible.
 - (d) P^3_{15} , needs S_{24}, T_2 from P^4 .
- (6) M realises P^1_{24J} and P^2_{24K} for some J, K . These do not realize $S_{41}, S_{24}, S_{42}, S_{25}$, which need to be realised by P^3 and P^4 . The only possibilities of S_{41} are the following.
 - (a) P^4_1 , needs S_{42}, S_{24} from some P^3 , impossible.
 - (b) P^3_{12} , needs S_{24}, S_{25} from P^4 , impossible.
 - (c) P^3_{13} , needs S_{24}, S_{25} from P^4 .
 - (d) P^3_{15} , needs S_{42}, S_{24} from P^4 , impossible.

The remaining cases follow by symmetry from the above, arguing with the order reversed. For example, the argument in Case (I) also eliminates that where M realises P^1_{45J} and P^2_{45K} for some J, K . □

4.2 | Set-homogeneous 4-hypergraphs with 2-transitive not 2-primitive automorphism group

We here prove Theorem B(ii), a consequence of the following result. In this subsection, (M, C) denotes the 3-branching dense proper C -set as defined in Subsection 2.1 (so the reduct of the structure (M, C, \leq) from Theorem 3.1.1).

Proposition 4.2.1. *Define a 4-hypergraph structure on M whose edge set E consists of 4-sets of form $\{x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2\}$ such that $C(x_i; y_1, y_2)$ and $C(y_i; x_1, x_2)$ hold for $i = 1, 2$. Then $M_4 = (M, E)$ is set-homogeneous and has 2-transitive but not 2-primitive automorphism group, so is not a homogeneous 4-hypergraph.*

Proof. As noted in Subsection 2.1, (M, C) is a homogeneous structure. The 4-sets prescribed to form edges of M_4 are those as in Figure 6.

Let $G = \text{Aut}(M_4)$. We observe first that G preserves the relation C . Indeed, C is \emptyset -definable in (M, E) : for $x, y, z \in M$ we have that $C(x; y, z)$ holds if and only if

$$(y = z \wedge x \neq y) \vee (\exists u \exists v (x, y, z, u, v \text{ are distinct and has only the edge } yuvz)).$$

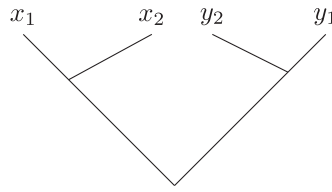


FIGURE 6 A diagram showing how edges of M_4 arise.

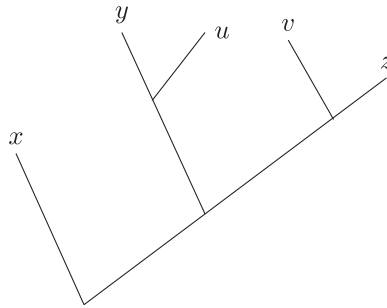


FIGURE 7 A diagram indicating how C is recovered in M_4 .

See Figure 7 for a configuration indicating the left-to-right direction here. Thus, $\text{Aut}(M_4) = \text{Aut}(M, C)$. (This can also be proved via [5, Corollary 2.3], as done in the proof of Claim 1 in Proposition 4.3.1.) The group $\text{Aut}(M, C)$ is 2-transitive (by homogeneity of (M, C)) but not 2-primitive, for $a \in M$ the stabiliser G_a preserves a proper non-trivial equivalence relation \sim on $M \setminus \{a\}$, where $x \sim y \Leftrightarrow C(a; x, y)$. Thus, $\text{Aut}(M_4)$ is 2-transitive but not 2-primitive.

We show next that M_4 is set-homogeneous. So, suppose U, V are finite subsets of M that carry isomorphic induced 4-hypergraphs, with $\sigma : (U, E) \rightarrow (V, E)$ an isomorphism. We show by induction on $|U|$ that $(U, C) \cong (V, C)$, from which it follows by homogeneity of (M, C) that there is $g \in \text{Aut}(M, C) = \text{Aut}(M_4)$ with $U^g = V$, as required. We may assume that $|U| \geq 5$, essentially as $\text{Aut}(M, C)$ has just two orbits on 4-sets, and one on m -sets for each $m \leq 3$.

Recall that by a *null* 4-hypergraph we mean one none of whose 4-subsets are edges. It is easily seen that if W is a null (induced) subhypergraph of (M, E) of size n , then we may write $W = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ so that $C(w_i; w_j, w_k)$ whenever $i < j < k$. We may assume that U and V are not null, as otherwise they carry isomorphic C -structures.

Choose a null subhypergraph A of U of maximal size n say, and let $B = \sigma(A)$ (so B is a null subhypergraph of V of maximal size). As noted above, we may write $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_n\}$ and $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_n\}$ so that $C(a_i; a_j, a_k)$ and $C(b_i; b_j, b_k)$ whenever $i < j < k$ (but we are *not* assuming that $\sigma(a_i) = b_i$ for each i). We may assume $n \geq 4$, as otherwise $|U| \leq 4$ contrary to our assumption above.

We say that $u \in U \setminus A$ is *high* if $A \cup \{u\}$ has a single edge. By the maximality of $|A|$, if there is high $u \in U \setminus A$ then $C(a_n; u, a_{n-2})$ holds (the edge is $ua_{n-2}a_{n-1}a_n$); also such u is unique, indeed, given distinct high u, u' with $C(a_n; u, a_{n-2}) \wedge C(a_n; u', a_{n-2})$, the set $A \cup \{u, u'\} \setminus \{a_n\}$ would be a null subhypergraph of U of size $|A| + 1$, contradicting maximality of $|A|$. Furthermore in this case, $v := \sigma(u)$ is high (in the corresponding sense) in V , is uniquely determined by this property, and $C(b_n; v, b_{n-2})$, and also $\sigma(\{a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, a_n\}) = \{b_{n-2}, b_{n-1}, b_n\}$ with $\sigma(a_{n-2}) = b_{n-2}$. If such u, v

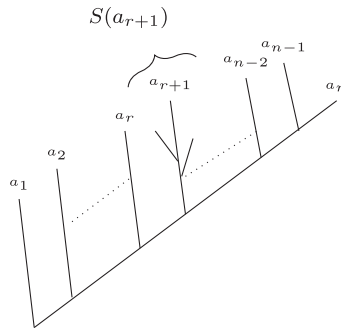


FIGURE 8 A diagram showing special elements a_1, \dots, a_r .

exist, put $A^* := \{u, a_{n-2}, a_{n-1}, a_n\}$ and $B^* := \sigma(A^*) = \{v, b_{n-2}, b_{n-1}, b_n\}$, and otherwise put $A^* = B^* = \emptyset$.

For each $a \in A \setminus A^*$ put $S(a) = \{x \in U : (A \setminus \{a\}) \cup \{x\} \text{ is null of size } n\}$ and for $b \in B \setminus B^*$ define $S(b)$ similarly. It can be checked that the sets $S(a)$ partition $U \setminus A^*$ and the sets $S(b)$ partition $V \setminus B^*$, and that α respects these partitions. We shall say that $a \in A \setminus A^*$ is *isolated* if $|S(a)| = 1$, and similarly for $b \in B \setminus B^*$. Let $I(A) = \{a \in A : a \text{ is isolated}\}$, and define $I(B)$ similarly. Thus, $\sigma(I(A)) = I(B)$.

If $a \in A \setminus A^*$ is non-isolated, we shall say that $S(a)$ is *low* if for any distinct elements $x, y \in S(a)$ and distinct $z, w \in A \setminus \{a\}$, $xyzw$ is an edge (with a similar definition for $S(b)$ with $b \in B \setminus B^*$ non-isolated). By considering the C -relation, it can be checked that $S(a)$ is low if and only if $a = a_1$ and a_1 is non-isolated. As σ respects lowness, it follows that $S(a_1)$ is low if and only if $S(b_1)$ is low, and that if this holds then $\sigma(S(a_1)) = S(b_1)$ so they carry isomorphic hypergraph structures, and likewise σ induces an induced hypergraph isomorphism $U \setminus S(a_1) \rightarrow V \setminus S(b_1)$. By induction, it follows that the C -sets induced on $S(a_1)$ and $S(b_1)$ are isomorphic, as are the C -sets induced on $U \setminus S(a_1)$ and $V \setminus S(b_1)$, and hence that the C -sets induced on U and V are isomorphic, as required.

Thus, we may suppose that a_1 and b_1 are both isolated. Let r be maximal so that a_1, \dots, a_r are all isolated. We shall say that an isolated element $a \in A$ is *special*, if for any $a' \in I(A) \cup A^*$, non-isolated $c \in A \setminus A^*$, and distinct $c_1, c_2 \in S(c)$, the set $aa'c_1c_2$ is a non-edge. It can be checked that the special elements of A are exactly a_1, \dots, a_r . See Figure 8 for the intended configuration in terms of the C -relation. As σ respects specialness, the special elements of B are b_1, \dots, b_r , and $\sigma(\{a_1, \dots, a_r\}) = \{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$. Thus, σ induces a hypergraph isomorphism $U \setminus \{a_1, \dots, a_r\} \rightarrow V \setminus \{b_1, \dots, b_r\}$. As these sets are smaller than $|U|$, it follows by induction that they carry isomorphic C -set structures, and hence that U and V carry isomorphic C -set structures, as required. \square

The following result now gives us Theorem B(iii).

Corollary 4.2.2. *If (N, E) is a ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous countably infinite 4-hypergraph whose automorphism group K is not 2-primitive, then either (N, E) is isomorphic to the structure M_4 of Proposition 4.2.1 or its complement, or K preserves a linear betweenness relation on N .*

Proof. The set-homogeneity assumption ensures that K is 3-homogeneous on N . Hence, by Theorem B(i), K is 2-transitive on N . Hence, by Theorem 2.2.2(iii) and ω -categoricity, K preserves on N a linear betweenness relation or a relation C on N so that (N, C) is isomorphic to the structure (M, C) from Theorem 3.1.1.

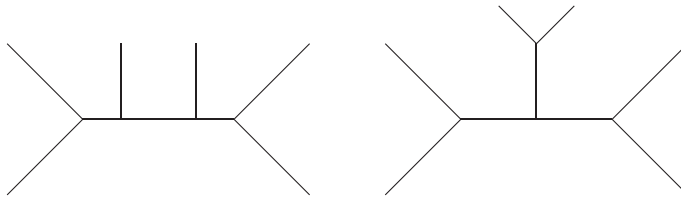


FIGURE 9 Diagrams showing why N_4 is not 6-set-homogeneous.

So, suppose $K \leq \text{Aut}(N, C)$. As $\text{Aut}(N, C)$ has two orbits on 4-sets and (N, E) is ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous, K also has the same two orbits on 4-sets of N . One such orbit gives a hypergraph isomorphic to M_4 , and the other gives its complement. \square

We consider a further 4-hypergraph. Let (N, D) be the countably infinite dense proper homogeneous 4-branching D -set (see Subsection 2.1). Define a 4-hypergraph $N_4 = (N, E)$ from (N, D) , whose edges are 4-sets that satisfy D under some ordering.

Proposition 4.2.3. *The 4-hypergraph N_4 is ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous but not 6-set-homogeneous.*

Proof. First, we observe that the D -relation can be defined from the hypergraph structure. Given distinct $x, y, z, w \in N$, put $D(x, y; z, w)$ if and only if there is $u \in N \setminus \{x, y, z, w\}$ such that $\{x, y, z, w, u\}$ has only the non-edges $xyuz, xyuw$. It can be checked that this correctly recovers the D -relation from E , so $\text{Aut}(N_4) = \text{Aut}(N, D)$.

Homogeneity of (N, D) and inspection of possible 5-element substructures easily yields that N_4 is ≤ 5 -set-homogeneous. It is not 6-set-homogeneous, as N_4 has 6-vertex complete subhypergraphs corresponding to the non-isomorphic D -sets in Figure 9. \square

4.3 | Set-homogeneous 6-hypergraphs

In this section, we prove Theorem C. The main point is the existence assertion (i), restated below. The example is defined from a D -set.

Proposition 4.3.1. *There is a countably infinite set-homogeneous 6-hypergraph $M_6 = (M, E)$ whose automorphism group G is 3-transitive but not 3-primitive.*

Proof. Our starting point is the group J described in [10, Theorem 5.1]. The language in that paper is different, but J is the automorphism group of the unique countable homogeneous D -set (M, D) with branching number 3, as described in Subsection 2.1 and in [1, section 32]. It is easily checked and noted in [10, Theorem 5.1]) that J is 5-homogeneous but has two orbits on the collection of subsets of M of size 6. We define a 6-hypergraph M_6 on M in which the edges are sets whose induced D -structure has the isomorphism type in Figure 10. Let E denote the resulting 6-ary edge-relation on M . Clearly, $J = \text{Aut}(M, D) \leq \text{Aut}(M_6)$.

Claim 1. $\text{Aut}(M_6) = J$.

Proof of Claim. We must define D from E . It follows from [5, Corollary 2.3] that the structure (M, D) has no first-order reducts (up to interdefinability over \emptyset) other than itself and $(M, =)$; that

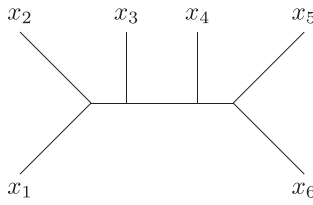


FIGURE 10 A diagram indicating hyperedges of M_6 .

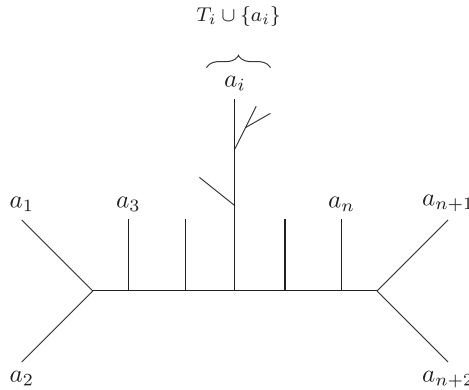


FIGURE 11 A diagram showing a set T_i .

is, any structure on M that is \emptyset -definable in (M, D) is interdefinable over \emptyset with (M, D) or $(M, =)$. As (M, E) is \emptyset -definable in (M, D) and is not a complete or null hypergraph, it is interdefinable with (M, D) , giving the claim. (Formally, [5, Corollary 2.3] describes the reducts of the structure (M, C) from Subsection 4.2, and shows that the only proper non-trivial reduct is (M, D) , which is in [5] denoted (\mathbb{L}, Q) . \square

To show that M_6 is set-homogeneous, using the homogeneity of (M, D) it suffices to prove the following claim.

Claim 2. If $U, V \subset M$ are finite and $\sigma : (U, E) \rightarrow (V, E)$ is an isomorphism of the induced subhypergraphs, then the structures (U, D) and (V, D) are isomorphic.

Proof of Claim. Let A be a complete subhypergraph of U of maximal size, and put $B = \sigma(A)$. It is easily seen that the D -structure on $A = \{a_1, \dots, a_{n+2}\}$ has the form depicted in Figure 11. Likewise $B = \{b_1, \dots, b_{n+2}\}$ carries a D -structure as depicted. We may assume that $A \neq U$. We do not claim that $\sigma(a_i) = b_i$ for each i .

For each $i = 3, \dots, n$, let $T_i = \{e : a_1 a_2 e a_i a_{n+1} a_{n+2} \text{ is a non-edge}\}$. An illustration of T_i is depicted in Fig. 11. By maximality of A , we have $U \setminus A = \bigcup (T_i : 3 \leq i \leq n)$, and maximality of $|A|$ yields that $|T_3| \leq 1$ and $|T_n| \leq 1$.

For each $e \in U \setminus A$, write $e \sim a_i$ if $(A \setminus \{a_i\}) \cup \{e\}$ carries a complete hypergraph. It can be checked that if $e \in T_3$ then $e \sim a_i$ for each $i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ and if $e \in T_n$ then $e \sim a_i$ for $i \in \{n, n + 1, n + 2\}$ but if $e \in T_i$ where $4 \leq i \leq n - 1$ then $\{j : e \sim a_j\} = \{i\}$. We say that $e \in U \setminus A$ is *peripheral* if $|\{i : e \sim a_i\}| = 3$, and that e is *central* otherwise. We define T'_i correspondingly in V (with each b_i replacing a_i) and \sim' and the notions of *central* and *peripheral* in V in the same way. Let

P, P' be the sets of peripheral vertices of U, V , respectively. Then for each i and $e \in U \setminus A$, we have $e \sim a_i$ if and only if $\sigma(e) \sim' \sigma(a_i)$. Clearly, $|P| \leq 2$ and $\sigma(P) = P'$.

Suppose first that $|P| = 2$. Then σ maps $\{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ to $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ or $\{b_n, b_{n+1}, b_{n+2}\}$, and maps $\{a_n, a_{n+1}, a_{n+2}\}$ to the other of the sets $\{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$ or $\{b_n, b_{n+1}, b_{n+2}\}$. Thus, σ induces some permutation π of $\{4, \dots, n-1\}$ such that if e is central in U then $e \in T_i$ if and only if $\sigma(e) \in T'_{\pi(i)}$. Relabelling the b_i if necessary we may suppose that $\sigma(T_3) = T'_3$. Let $R_3 = T_3 \cup \{a_1, a_2, a_3\}$ and $R'_3 = T'_3 \cup \{b_1, b_2, b_3\}$. Then $|R_3| = |R'_3| = 4$.

Consider now the C -relation C_U induced on $U \setminus R_3$ with downwards direction towards a_1 ; for $x, y, z \in U \setminus R_3$ we have $C_U(x; y, z) \Leftrightarrow D(a_1, x; y, z)$. Similarly let C_V be the C -relation induced on $V \setminus R'_3$ with downwards direction towards b_1 . Observe that for any distinct $u_1, u_2, u_3, u_4 \in U \setminus R_3$, and any distinct $x, y \in R_3$ and distinct $x', y' \in R_3$, $xyu_1u_2u_3u_4$ is a hypergraph edge if and only if $x'y'u_1u_2u_3u_4$ is a hypergraph edge. Thus, a canonical 4-hypergraph structure is induced on $U \setminus R_3$ and its complement is derived from the relation C_U on this set as in Proposition 4.2.1. Likewise, a canonical 4-hypergraph is induced on $V \setminus R'_3$, and is derived from C_V . As σ induces an isomorphism of the 4-hypergraph on $U \setminus R_3$ onto that on $V \setminus R'_3$, it follows by the proof of Proposition 4.2.1 that the corresponding structures $(U \setminus R_3, C_U)$ and $(V \setminus R'_3, C_V)$ are isomorphic, and hence that U and V carry isomorphic D -substructures, yielding Claim 2 and hence the result.

A similar argument applies if $|P| = 1$, say $P = \{e\} \in T_3$. We may suppose after relabelling that $e \in T_3$ and $\sigma(T_3) = T'_3$. We define R_3, R'_3 and C_U, C_V as above, show that $(U \setminus R_3, C_U)$ and $(V \setminus R'_3, C_V)$ are isomorphic, and deduce that U and V carry isomorphic D -substructures.

Finally, suppose $|P| = |P'| = 0$. Say a_i is rich if $T_i \neq \emptyset$ (and similarly for b_i); then σ maps rich points of A to rich points of B . Let i be least such that a_i is rich (so $i \geq 4$) and let $R = \{a_1, \dots, a_{i-1}\}$. Also let i' be greatest such that $a_{i'}$ is rich, and put $R' := \{a_{i'+1}, \dots, a_{n+2}\}$. Similarly, let j be least such that b_j is rich and put $S = \{b_1, \dots, b_{j-1}\}$, and j' be greatest such that $b_{j'}$ is rich and put $S' := \{b_{j'+1}, \dots, b_{n+2}\}$. □

Claim 3. In this situation, we have

- (a) $\sigma(R \cup R') = S \cup S'$,
- (b) $\sigma(R) \in \{S, S'\}$.

Proof.

- (a) We may suppose that U and V have at least two rich elements, as otherwise this is immediate as σ preserves richness. Observe that $a \in R$ has the property that for any distinct rich $a', a'' \in A$ and $e' \sim a', e'' \sim a''$, there is non-rich $a''' \in A$ (namely any element of $R \setminus \{a\}$) such that $aa'a'''e'e''$ is a hypergraph 6-element non-edge. However, if $a \in A \setminus (R \cup R')$ is non-rich, there are rich a', a'' on either 'side' of a , and $e' \sim a'$ and $e'' \sim a''$ such that there is no such a''' . This property of elements of $R \cup R'$ is preserved by σ .
- (b) We say that $X \subset A$ is *tidy* if X contains no rich point of A , $|X| \geq 3$, and for any rich $a \in A$ and $e \sim a$, $X \cup \{a, e, x\}$ is a complete hypergraph for each $x \in A \setminus (X \cup \{a\})$. Then R and R' are tidy, but no subset of $R \cup R'$ meeting both R and R' is tidy. Furthermore, R and also R' are maximal subject to being tidy. The same assertions hold for S, S' . These properties are preserved by σ , and the result follows.

Given the claim, we may suppose that $\sigma(R) = S$. Now, as in the case when $|P| = 2$, we define C -relations C_U on $U \setminus R$ and C_V on $V \setminus S$, define corresponding 4-hypergraphs on $U \setminus R$ and $V \setminus S$,

argue as above that these 4-hypergraphs and hence these C -structures are isomorphic, and deduce that the corresponding D -structures on U and V are isomorphic. \square

Corollary 4.3.2. *Let (N, E) be a set-homogeneous 6-hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 3-primitive. Then either (N, E) or its complement is isomorphic to the structure M_6 from Proposition 4.3.1, or $\text{Aut}(N, E)$ preserves a separation relation on N .*

Proof. Let $K = \text{Aut}(N, E)$. Then K is a 5-homogeneous permutation group that is not 3-primitive. If K is not 3-transitive on N , then by Theorem 2.2.2 (parts (i) and (iv)) K preserves a circular order or linear betweenness relation, and hence preserves a separation relation on N , as the latter is definable without parameters in a circular order or linear betweenness relation. So, we may suppose that K is 3-transitive. It follows by Theorem 2.2.2(v) and ω -categoricity that, assuming K does not preserve a separation relation on N , then there is a K -invariant D -relation D on N such that (N, D) is isomorphic to the 3-branching D -set (M, D) from the proof of Proposition 4.3.1. As $\text{Aut}(N, D)$ has two orbits on 6-sets, the result follows (one orbit gives a hypergraph isomorphic to M_6 , and the other gives the complement). \square

Proof of Theorem C. See Proposition 4.3.1 and Corollary 4.3.2. \square

For completeness, we also record the following immediate corollary of Theorem 2.2.2(iv), which may make it possible to apply methods similar to those of Lemma 3.2.5. Part (vi) of Theorem 2.2.2 also has consequences for set-homogeneous k -hypergraphs for $k \geq 9$.

Corollary 4.3.3. *Let $k \geq 5$ and let N be an infinite set homogeneous k -hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 3-transitive. Then there is an \emptyset -definable (so $\text{Aut}(N, E)$ -invariant) linear betweenness relation, or circular order on N .*

5 | FINITE SET-HOMOGENEOUS STRUCTURES

In this section, explore briefly what can be said about finite set-homogeneous hypergraphs. The finite homogeneous 3-hypergraphs were classified by Lachlan and Tripp in [33]. There are just four examples, with automorphism groups $\text{PGL}_3(2)$, $\text{PGL}_3(3)$, $\text{PSL}_2(5)$, and the extension of $\text{PSL}_2(9)$ by an involutory field automorphism, each in the natural action on the projective plane or line. By homogeneity, the automorphism group of any homogeneous 3-hypergraph is 2-transitive, and via the classification of finite simple groups all finite 2-transitive groups are known, making the Lachlan–Tripp result feasible. We have not attempted to carry out the corresponding classification under set-homogeneity, but first note that such hypergraphs again have 2-transitive automorphism group by the following result. Finite k -homogeneous groups that are not k -transitive (for some $k \geq 2$) were classified by Kantor in [29], but this is not needed for the next result.

Lemma 5.1. *Let $k \geq 3$, let $\Gamma = (X, E)$ be a finite set-homogeneous k -hypergraph, and put $G = \text{Aut}(\Gamma)$. Then G acts 2-transitively on X .*

Proof. Using the rigidity of finite total orders, this follows immediately from Lemma 3.2.3 for $k = 3$, and from Theorem 2.2.2(ii) for larger k . (As stated, Theorem 2.2.2(ii) has an assumption

that X is infinite, but the proof in [12] only uses this to ensure that G is 2-homogeneous, which holds here anyway.) \square

Enomoto [20] gave a very short proof that any finite set-homogeneous graph is homogenous. As noted in [26, Lemma 3.1], Enomoto's argument works also for finite tournaments, but not for finite digraphs (a directed 5-cycle is set-homogeneous but not homogeneous). The following example shows that his argument (at least in the original form) is not applicable to 3-hypergraphs.

Example 5.2. We give an example of a finite set-homogeneous 3-hypergraph that is not homogeneous. Let G be the group $\text{AGL}_1(7) = (\mathbb{F}_7, +) \rtimes (\mathbb{F}_7^*, \cdot)$ acting on $\mathbb{F}_7 = \{0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$ with operations modulo 7. This group is 2-transitive and it can be checked with bare hands that it has 2 orbits on sets of size 3, namely an orbit Ω_1 of size 14 containing the 3-sets 013, 026, 023, 045, 015, 046, 124, 235, 346, 156, 134, 245, 356, 126 (listing 3-sets as triples), and an orbit Ω_2 of size 21 containing the remaining 3-sets. Let M be the 3-hypergraph on vertex set \mathbb{F}_7 whose edges are the 3-sets in Ω_1 . The group G also has two orbits on sets of size 4, namely Θ_1 consisting of complements of sets in Ω_1 , and Θ_2 containing the complements of elements of Ω_2 . Observe that $\{2, 4, 5, 6\} \in \Theta_1$, and $\{3, 4, 5, 6\} \in \Theta_2$. The induced hypergraph on $\{3, 4, 5, 6\}$ contains two edges (346 and 356), and that on $\{2, 4, 5, 6\}$ has 1 edge (245), so they are non-isomorphic. As G is transitive on 5-sets and 6-sets from $\{0, 1, \dots, 6\}$, it follows that G acts set-homogeneously on M .

The hypergraph M is not homogeneous, as it does not occur among the examples in [33]. Indeed, the only 7-vertex example in [33] is the Fano plane, which has $\text{PSL}_3(2)$ as automorphism group. As the latter is simple of order 168, it cannot have G as a subgroup; indeed, $|G| = 42$, and a group of order 168 with a subgroup of order 42 must have a proper normal subgroup of index at most 4!, so cannot be simple.

Proof of Theorem D. See Lemma 5.1 and Example 5.2. \square

Lachlan (see [31] and also [16] for the existence of a bound on rank) developed a very general structure theory for finite homogeneous relational structures. First, recall that a countably infinite structure M is *smoothly approximable* by a sequence $M_0 \leq M_1 \leq \dots$ of finite substructures if M is ω -categorical, and (with $G = \text{Aut}(M)$), for any $i \in \mathbb{N}$ and tuples \bar{u}, \bar{v} from M_i , \bar{u} and \bar{v} lie in the same $\text{Aut}(M)$ -orbit if and only if they lie in the same orbit of the setwise stabiliser $\text{Aut}(M)_{\{M_i\}}$ of M_i . A rich theory around smooth approximation is developed in [15].

Roughly, the Lachlan theory says that if L is a finite relational language, then the finite homogeneous L -structures consist of finitely many 'sporadic' examples, and finitely many infinite families of examples, so that within each family the isomorphism type is determined by finitely many 'dimensions' taking values in \mathbb{N} , the dimensions varying independently and freely above a certain minimum. The infinite 'limits' of these families are exactly the homogeneous countably infinite L -structures that are *stable* (see Section 6); they are 'smoothly approximated' by the finite families. It can be shown that something very similar holds under set-homogeneity, and we make this precise below.

Theorem 5.3. *Let L be a finite relational language and let C be the collection of all finite set-homogeneous L -structures. Then we may write $C = \mathcal{F}_0 \cup \mathcal{F}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{F}_t$ where \mathcal{F}_0 is finite, and the structures in each \mathcal{F}_i (for $i = 1, \dots, t$) smoothly approximate a set-homogeneous countably infinite L -structure M_i .*

Proof. As L is fixed, set-homogeneity ensures that there is $d \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for each $M \in \mathcal{C}$, $\text{Aut}(M)$ has at most d orbits on M^4 . The result now follows from [41, Theorem 4.4.1], which is based on results from [15]. It is almost immediate from the definition of smooth approximation that if a family \mathcal{F}_i smoothly approximates an infinite structure M_i then M_i will itself be set-homogeneous. \square

6 | FURTHER QUESTIONS

The literature around set-homogeneity is not well-developed, and we consider here some further directions.

First, extending the results given in this paper, it seems feasible to classify set-homogeneous hypergraphs that are not t -homogeneous for some small t .

Problem 6.1. For $k \geq 3$, classify set-homogeneous countably infinite $(k + 1)$ -hypergraphs whose automorphism group is not k -transitive. In particular, classify set-homogeneous 4-hypergraphs whose automorphism group is not 2-primitive (see Corollary 4.2.2), and set-homogeneous 6-hypergraphs whose automorphism group is not 3-primitive (see Corollary 4.3.2).

In the case of Corollary 4.2.2, we must consider cases where there is an underlying invariant linear betweenness relation, and for Corollary 4.3.2 one considers an invariant separation relation. It seems likely that the methods of Lemmas 3.2.4 and 3.2.5 are applicable. As a special case of the above problem, again with these lemmas as an approach, we ask for the following extensions of Theorems A(i) (the uniqueness assertion) and B(i).

Problem 6.2. Show that for $k \geq 3$ the only set-homogeneous k -hypergraph whose automorphism group is not 2-transitive is M_3 . Show also that M_3, N_3 and N_3^c are the only set-homogeneous 3-hypergraphs that are not 3-homogeneous (that is, do not have S_3 induced on both edges and non-edges).

Remark 6.3. If M, N are ω -categorical structures with the same domain, then N is said to be a (first-order) *reduct* of M if $\text{Aut}(N) \geq \text{Aut}(M)$ (as subgroups of $\text{Sym}(M)$), and to be a *proper reduct* if $\text{Aut}(N) > \text{Aut}(M)$. Thus, by the Ryll–Nardzewski theorem, N is a reduct of M if and only if every \emptyset -definable relation of N is \emptyset -definable in M . Observe that M_4 is a proper reduct of M_3 and M_6 is a proper reduct of M_4 . Indeed, if C is the dense 3-branching C -relation on M_3 and D is the corresponding 3-branching D -relation as described in Subsection 2.1, we have $\text{Aut}(M_3) = \text{Aut}(M, C, \leq) < \text{Aut}(M, C) = \text{Aut}(M_4) < \text{Aut}(M, D) = \text{Aut}(M_6)$; see the proofs of Propositions 3.1.2, 4.2.1 and 4.3.1. By the main theorem of [5], M_6 has no proper reducts other than the ‘trivial’ one with automorphism group $\text{Sym}(M_6)$; indeed, it is shown in [5] that M_4 has no proper reducts (up to \emptyset -interdefinability) other than M_6 and the trivial one.

It seems quite possible that for $k \geq 3$ we have found all infinite set-homogeneous but not homogeneous k -hypergraphs. We have checked that no other examples have the same automorphism group as the universal homogeneous t -branching C or D -relation for any t , and closely related structures (the most generic semilinear orders, and general betweenness relations, as developed in [1]) also seem not to give examples. Likewise, there are no examples (other than M_3) obtained by expanding the above C -structures by a compatible total order. There is an

analogous notion of compatibility of a D -relation with a circular order, but this gives no examples. There are other related structures considered in [11] that we have not checked. There also appear to be obstructions to crude amalgamation arguments designed to build a homogeneous expansion of a set-homogeneous hypergraph in which we aim to force that (for the hypergraph) the group induced on some finite subset is smaller than the full automorphism group of the induced subhypergraph.

Section 5 suggests the following extension of [33].

Problem 6.4. Classify *finite* set-homogeneous k -hypergraphs for $k \geq 3$.

The next question was also asked in Remark 2 of [19, p. 91].

Problem 6.5. Give an example of a set-homogeneous countably infinite structure over a finite relational language that is not homogenizable, that is, cannot be made homogeneous by adding symbols for finitely many \emptyset -definable relations.

Following on from [35], which proves the corresponding result assuming homogeneity, we pose the following.

Problem 6.6. Show that if M is set-homogeneous over a finite relational language then no infinite group is interpretable in M .

A complete theory T is *stable* if there do not exist a formula $\phi(\bar{x}, \bar{y})$, $M \models T$, and $\bar{a}_i \in M^{|\bar{x}|}$ and $\bar{b}_i \in M^{|\bar{y}|}$ for $i \in \omega$, such that for $i, j \in \omega$ we have $M \models \phi(\bar{a}_i, \bar{b}_j) \Leftrightarrow i < j$. For more on this major theme in model theory see, for example, [38].

Conjecture 6.7. For $k \geq 3$, any infinite set-homogeneous k -hypergraph with stable theory is complete or has complete complement.

The corresponding result for stable *homogeneous* 3-hypergraphs holds, by [33] in combination with the Lachlan theory of stable homogeneous structures mentioned in Section 5. This conjecture would hold if there is no example as in Problem 6.5 for k -hypergraphs with $k \geq 3$. Indeed, suppose this is the case, and that (M, E) is a set-homogeneous stable k -hypergraph with $k \geq 3$. Then (M, E) can be expanded to a stable homogeneous structure M' over a finite relational language L' , with the same automorphism group. By Lachlan's theory for such structures, M will be smoothly approximated by a sequence of finite such structures $(M_i : i \in \mathbb{N})$ which by Theorem 5.1 will have 2-transitive automorphism group. By the classification of finite 2-transitive permutation groups, it follows that an infinite group will be interpretable in M' , contrary to the main theorem of [35].

We also repeat a problem from the introduction of [19], where it is asked whether the two examples $R(3)$ and its complement are the only countably infinite set-homogeneous but not homogeneous graphs.

Problem 6.8. Classify countably infinite set-homogeneous graphs.

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