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Geometric homogeneous structures

Call a homogeneous structure geometric if the number of types over a finite set grows polynomially with the size of the set. By a theorem of Macpherson, this is equivalent to having few orbits on finite unordered sets (more precisely, not bounded below by an exponential of a degree two polynomial). As observed by Cameron and Macpherson, such structures all appear to be tree-like or order-like. Using results on the model theory of NIP structures, one can hope to classify geometric homogeneous structures. In this talk I will present some results initiating such a classification and a conjectural picture of the whole class.