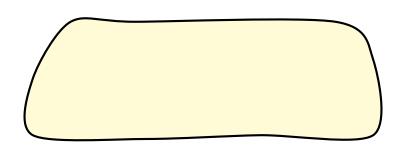
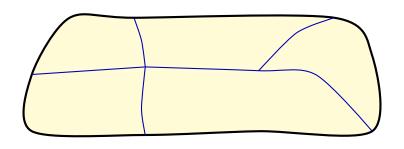
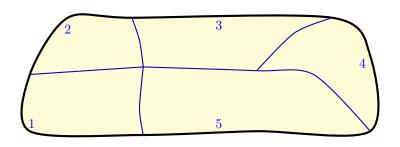
Systèmes dynamiques et combinatoire : exemples

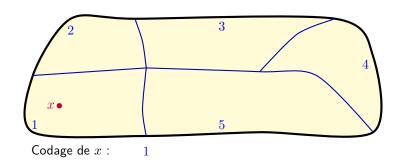
Timo Jolivet FUNDIM, Université de Turku, Finlande LIAFA, Université Paris 7, France

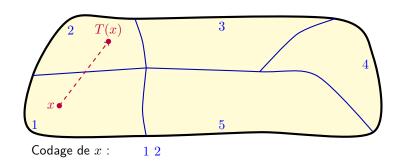
> École Jeunes Chercheurs 1er avril 2011, Amiens

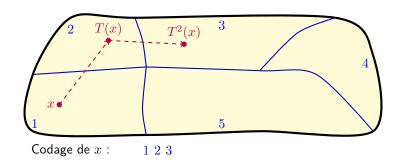


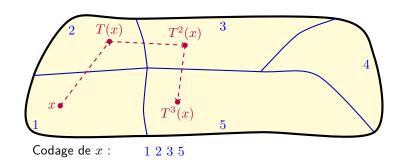


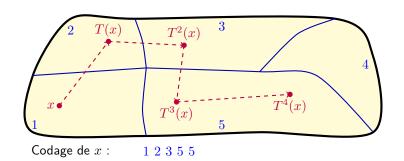


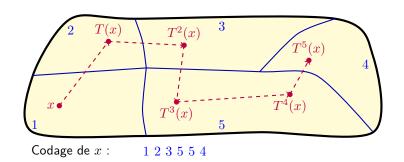


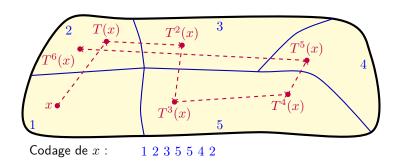


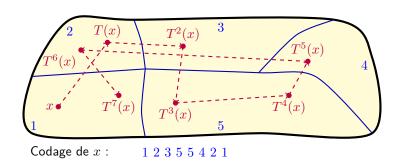


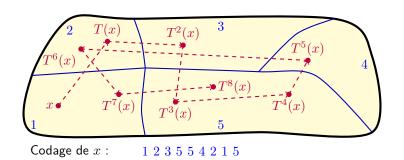


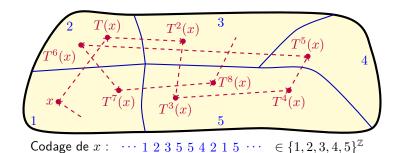


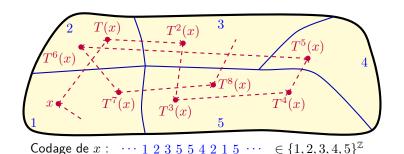












Partition (topologique)
$$\mathcal{P} = \{P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4, P_5\}$$

- ightharpoonup Codage de $x \in X$: suite $(x_n) \in \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$
- \blacktriangleright Ensemble de tous les codages : $\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} \subseteq \{1,2,3,4,5\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$

 \mathcal{P} donne-t-elle une bonne représentation de (X,T)?

▶ On veut : À toute suite $(x_n) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ ne correspond qu'<u>un seul</u> $x \in X$.

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- Ça veut dire :

```
. . .
```

$$\begin{array}{cccc} T^{-1}(x) & \in & P_{x_{-1}} \\ x & \in & P_{x_0} \\ T(x) & \in & P_{x_1} \\ T^2(x) & \in & P_{x_2} \end{array}$$

- ▶ On veut : À toute suite $(x_n) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ ne correspond qu'<u>un seul</u> $x \in X$.
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- ▶ On veut : À toute suite $(x_n) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ ne correspond qu'<u>un seul</u> $x \in X$.
- Ça veut dire :

$$T^{-1}(x) \in P_{x_{-1}} \qquad x \in T(P_{x_{-1}})$$

$$x \in P_{x_0} \iff x \in P_{x_0} \Leftrightarrow x \in T^{-1}(P_{x_1})$$

$$T^2(x) \in P_{x_2} \qquad x \in T^{-2}(P_{x_2})$$

$$\cdots \qquad \cdots \qquad = \{x\}$$

- ▶ On veut : À toute suite $(x_n) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ ne correspond qu'<u>un seul</u> $x \in X$.
- Ça veut dire :

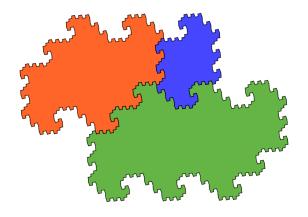
$$T^{-1}(x) \in P_{x_{-1}} \qquad x \in T(P_{x_{-1}})$$

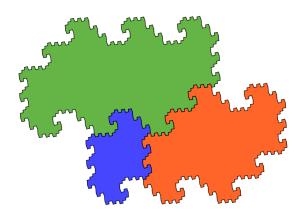
$$x \in P_{x_{0}} \iff x \in P_{x_{0}} \iff x \in \prod_{x_{0}} T^{-n}(P_{x_{n}})$$

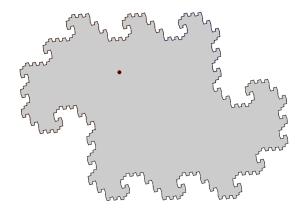
$$T(x) \in P_{x_{1}} \iff x \in T^{-1}(P_{x_{1}}) \iff x \in \prod_{x_{0}} T^{-n}(P_{x_{n}})$$

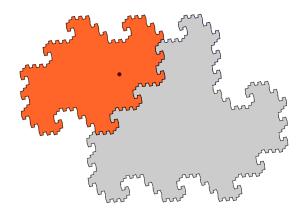
$$T^{2}(x) \in P_{x_{2}} \qquad x \in T^{-2}(P_{x_{2}}) \qquad = \{x\}$$

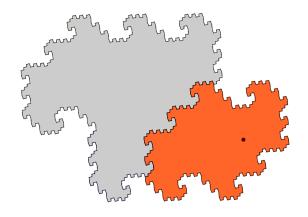
▶ On a alors : une représentation symbolique de (X,T) par \mathcal{P} :

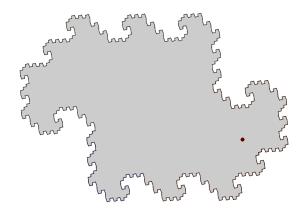




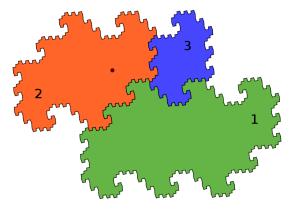




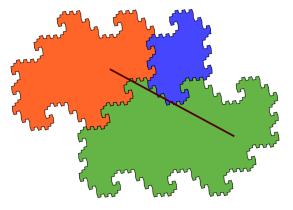




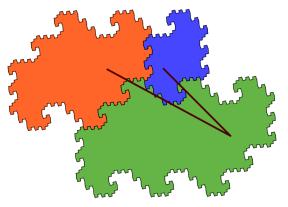
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$



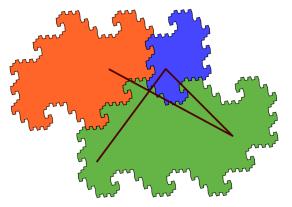
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$



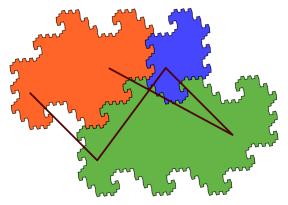
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$



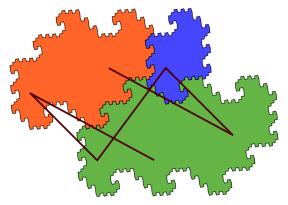
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$



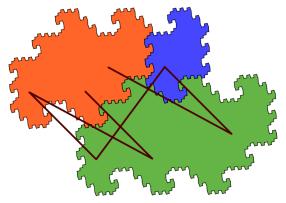
$$1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$$



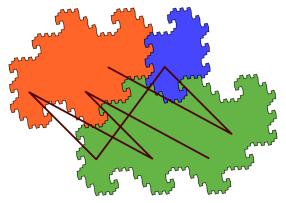
$$1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$$



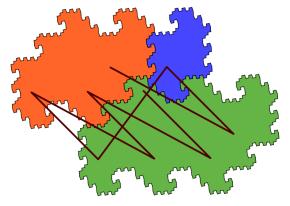
$$1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$$



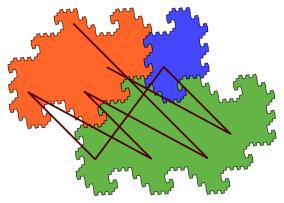
$$1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$$



 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$

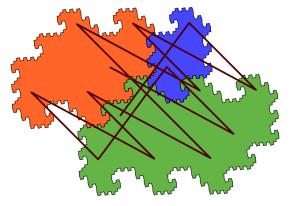


$$1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$$



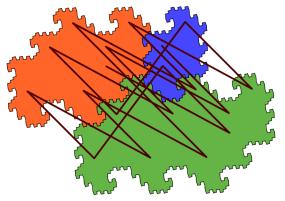
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$

Orbite: 2131212112131



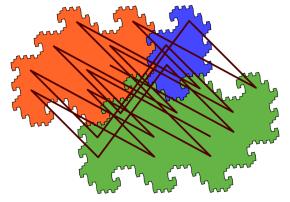
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$

Orbite: 2131212121213121213



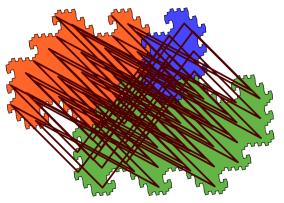
$$1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$$

Orbite: 2131212112121312121312121



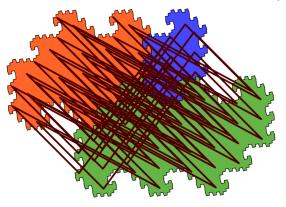
 $1\mapsto 12, 2\mapsto 1312, 3\mapsto 112$

Orbite: $\cdots 213121211212121212121212121\cdots \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$



 $1 \mapsto 12, 2 \mapsto 1312, 3 \mapsto 112$

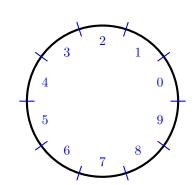
Orbite: \cdots 2131212112121312121312121 $\cdots \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} \subseteq \{1, 2, 3\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$



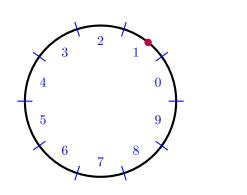
$$\left(\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} \text{ , décalage d'une lettre}\right) \quad \cong \quad \left(\bigoplus \text{ , échange de morceaux}\right)$$

Exemple 2 (le plus simple) : multiplier par 10 sur [0,1]

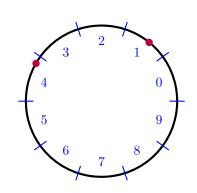
$$X = [0, 1]$$
 $T: x \mapsto 10x \pmod{1}$ $\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \left[\frac{i}{10}, \frac{i+1}{10} \right[: 0 \le i \le 9 \right] \right\}$



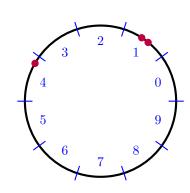
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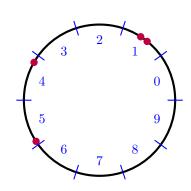
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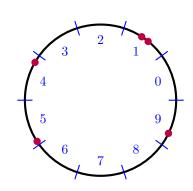
$$X = [0,1] \qquad T: x \mapsto 10x \pmod{1} \qquad \mathcal{P} = \left\{ \left] \frac{i}{10}, \frac{i+1}{10} \right[: 0 \leqslant i \leqslant 9 \right\}$$



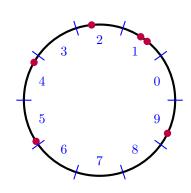
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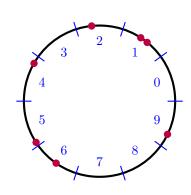
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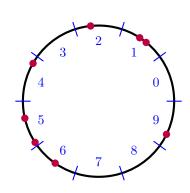
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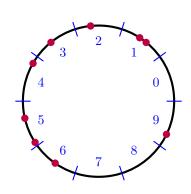
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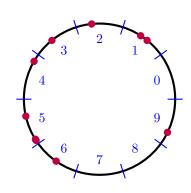
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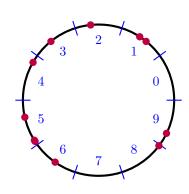
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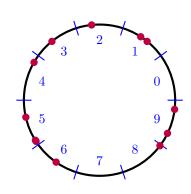
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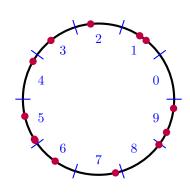
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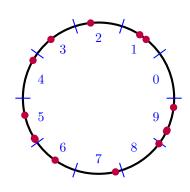
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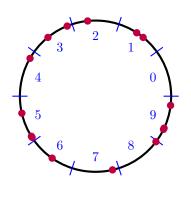
$$X = [0,1] \qquad T: x \mapsto 10x \pmod{1} \qquad \mathcal{P} = \left\{ \left[\frac{i}{10}, \frac{i+1}{10} \right[: 0 \leqslant i \leqslant 9 \right] \right\}$$



 $0.14159265358979312 \cdots$

Exemple 2 (le plus simple) : multiplier par 10 sur [0, 1]

$$X = [0, 1]$$
 $T: x \mapsto 10x \pmod{1}$ $\mathcal{P} = \left\{ \left| \frac{i}{10}, \frac{i+1}{10} \right| : 0 \le i \le 9 \right\}$

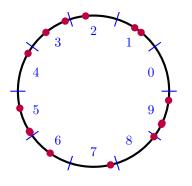


$$\pi - 3 = 0.14159265358979312 \cdots$$

Codages \iff expansions décimales Codages valides : $\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} = \{0, \dots, 9\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$

Exemple 2 (le plus simple) : multiplier par 10 sur [0, 1]

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$$\pi - 3 = 0.14159265358979312\cdots$$

Codages \iff expansions décimales Codages valides : $\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} = \{0, \dots, 9\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$

Le codage $\varphi: \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} \to X$ n'est pas injectif : $0.999 \cdots = 1.000 \cdots$ ou $0.46999 \cdots = 0.47000 \cdots$ (les nombres décimaux ont deux pré-images).

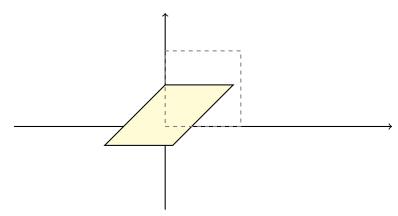
Système dynamique
$$T:$$

$$\left\{\begin{array}{ccc} [0,1]^2 & \to & [0,1]^2 \\ \binom{x}{y} & \mapsto & \binom{1}{1} \frac{1}{0} \binom{x}{y} & = & \binom{x+y}{x} \pmod{1} \end{array}\right.$$

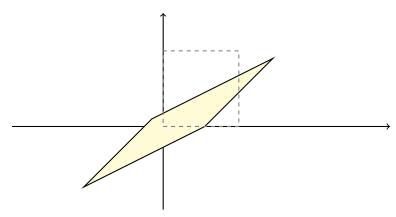
Système dynamique
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Système dynamique
$$T: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [0,1]^2 & \to & [0,1]^2 \\ {x\choose y} & \mapsto & {1\choose 1} {1\choose 0} {x\choose y} & = & {x+y\choose x} \pmod{1} \end{array} \right.$$



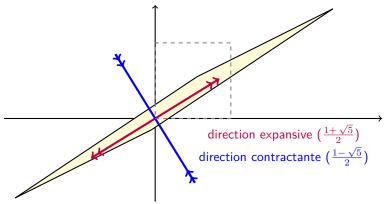
Système dynamique
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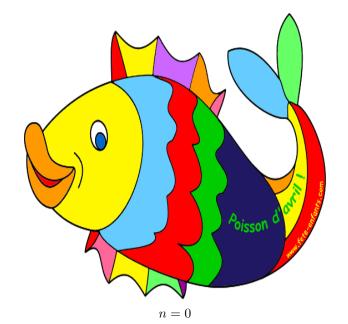
Système dynamique
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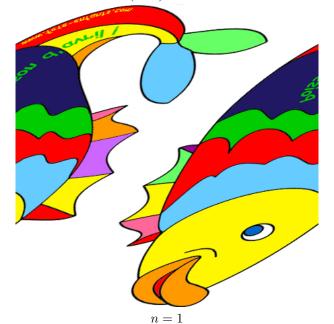
Système dynamique $T: \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} [0,1]^2 & \to & [0,1]^2 \\ \binom{x}{y} & \mapsto & \binom{1}{1} \binom{x}{0} \binom{x}{y} = \binom{x+y}{x} \pmod{1} \end{array} \right.$



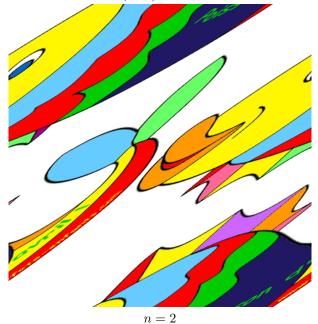
Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .



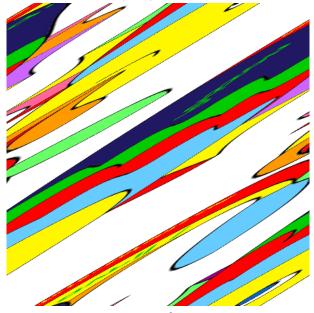
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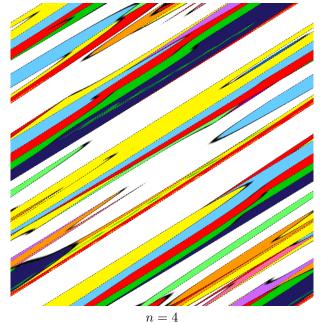
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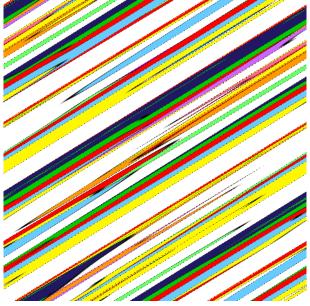
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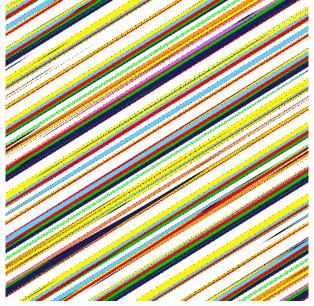
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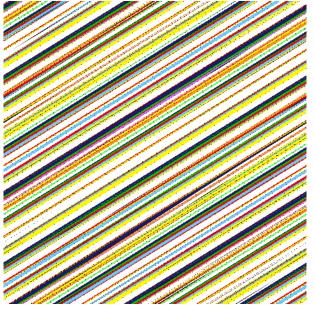
Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .



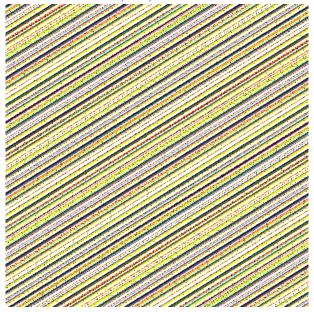
Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .



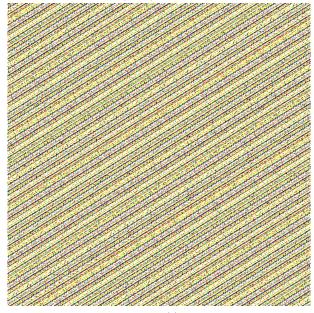
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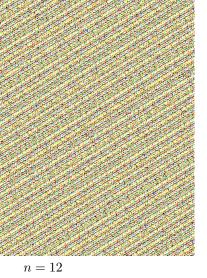


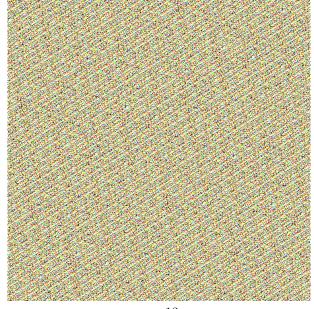


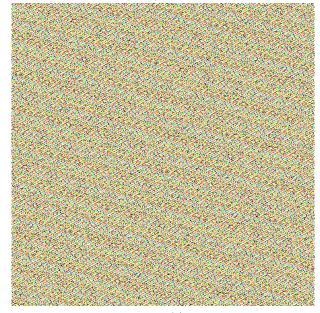


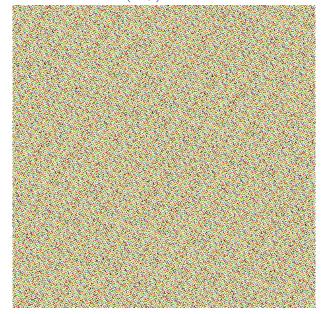


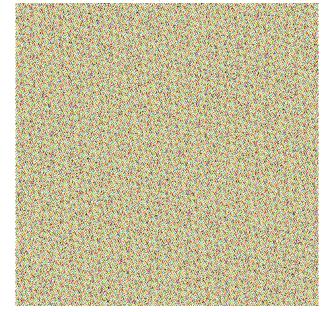


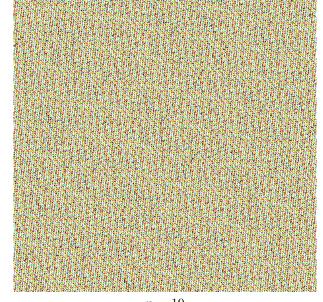


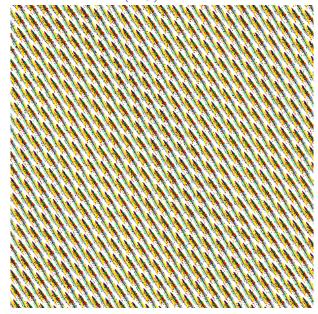


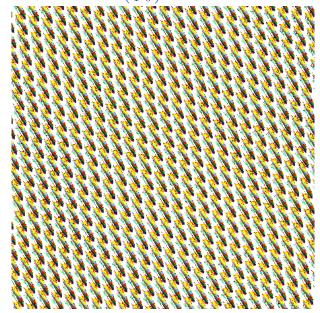


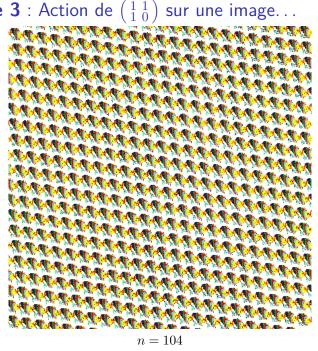


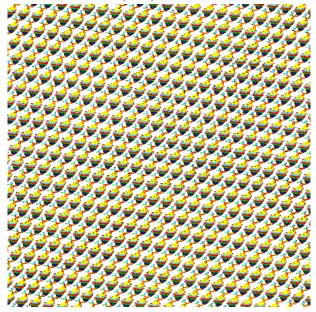


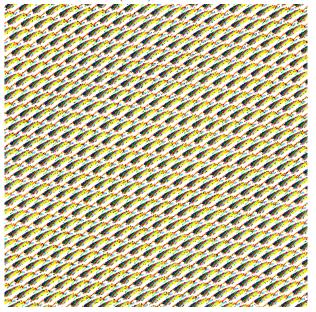


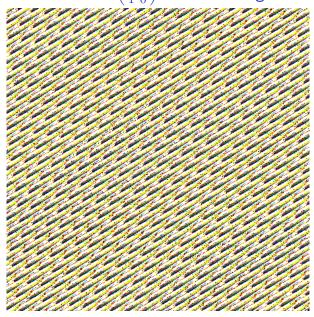


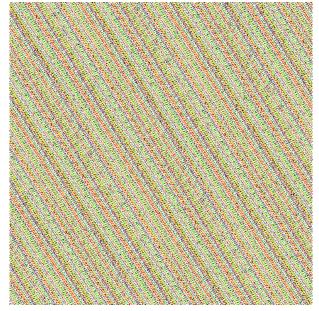


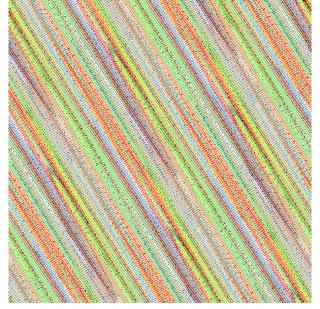








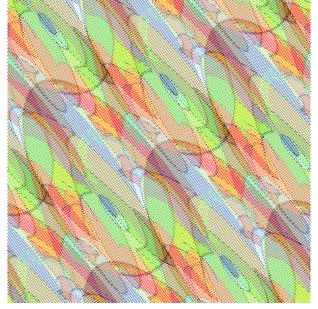






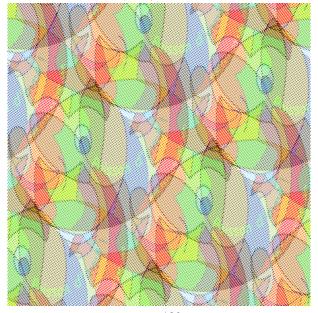
n = 118

Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .



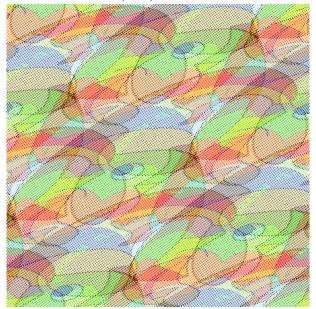
n = 119

Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .

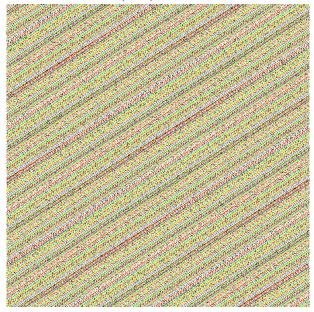


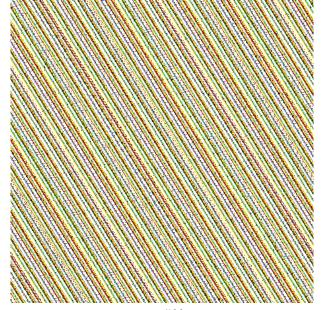
n = 120

Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .

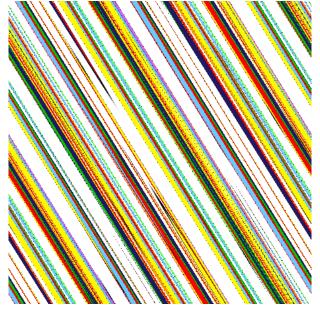






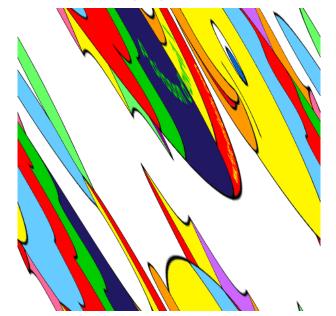


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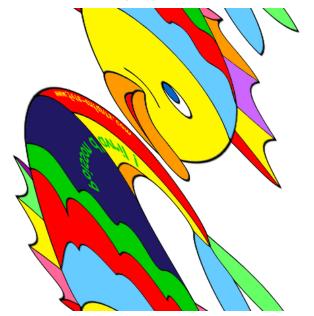


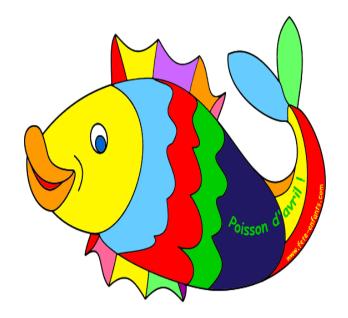
n = 594

Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .



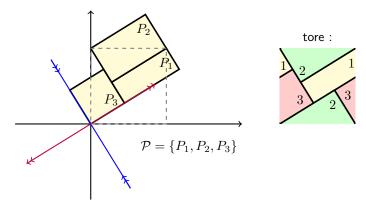
Exemple 3 : Action de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ sur une image. . .



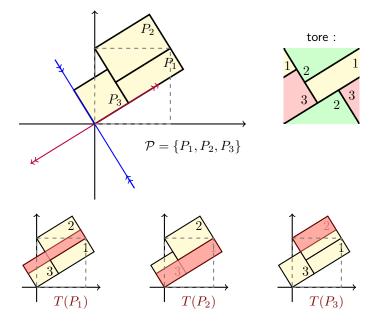


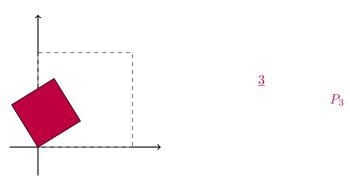
Maintenant, on veut trouver une partition de $[0,1]^2$ pour donner un bon codage des orbites de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

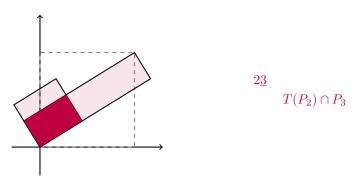
Exemple 3: Choix d'une partition de $[0,1]^2$

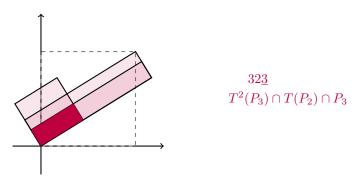


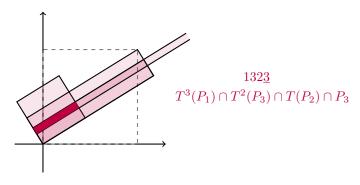
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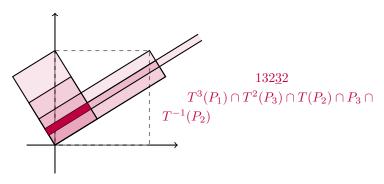


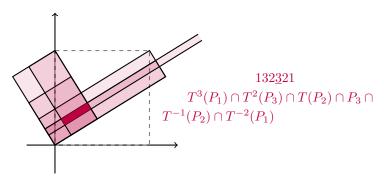


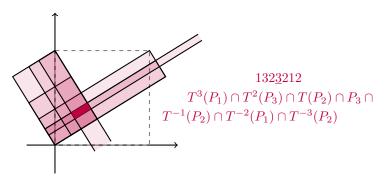


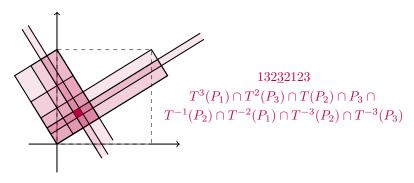


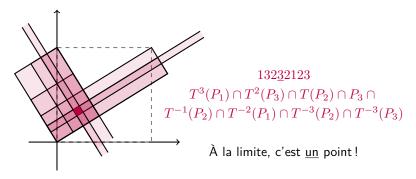


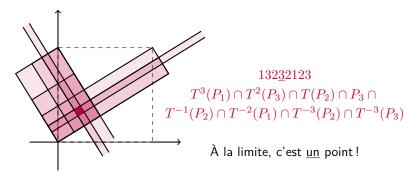




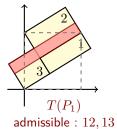


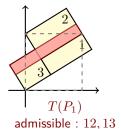


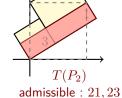


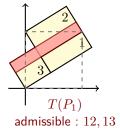


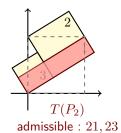
Donc
$$\bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{N}} T^{-n}(P_{x_n})$$
 ne contient qu'un seul point, $\forall \ (x_n) \in \Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}.$

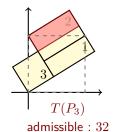


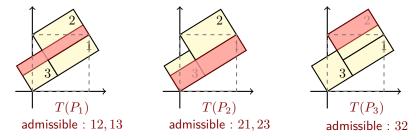




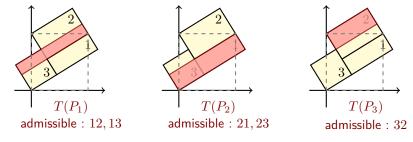






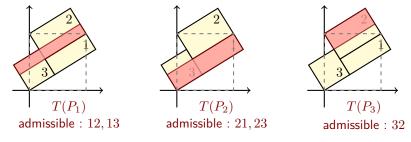


- Inspection géométrique : ij et jk admissibles $\implies ijk$ admissible
 - \Rightarrow k ne dépend pas de i dans ijk (propriété markovienne)



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- ▶ Donc :

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} \quad = \quad \{ \text{suites ne contenant pas } 11, 22, 31, 33 \}.$$



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- Donc :

$$\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}} = \{ \text{suites ne contenant pas } 11, 22, 31, 33 \}.$$

C'est un sous-shift de type fini (on dit que P est une partition de Markov).

Exemple 3 : Conséquences

- ▶ $\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ est transitif donc $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ l'est aussi.
- ▶ $\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ est mélangeant donc $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ l'est aussi.
- Les points périodiques de $\Sigma_{\mathcal{P}}$ sont denses, donc ceux de $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$ le sont aussi.

Plus généralement, on a en 2D :

Théorème [Berg 67, Adler-Weiss 67]

On peut faire ça pour n'importe quelle matrice 2×2 de déterminant ± 1 et hyperbolique (*i.e.*, $\not\exists$ v.p. de module 1).

→ Constructions explicites : rectangles.

Et en dimension 3 ou plus? Multiplication par $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$?

Théorème @ [Sinaĭ 68, Bowen 70's]

De telles partitions existent en dimension **quelconque**, pour toute matrice de déterminant ± 1 et hyperbolique.

- **→** Constructions non-explicites.
- ightharpoonup Optimal : \exists v.p. de module $1 \Longrightarrow$ pas de telle partition [Lind 78]

Théorème © [Sinaĭ 68, Bowen 70's]

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Théorème @ [Bowen 78, Cawley 91]

En dimension $\geqslant 3$, les morceaux sont forcément <u>moches</u> (*i.e.*, pas des rectangles, la frontière est fractale).

→ Cela réduit les espérances de constructions explicites.

Théorème © [Sinaĭ 68, Bowen 70's]

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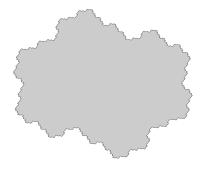
- **►** Constructions non-explicites.
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Théorème © [Bowen 78, Cawley 91]

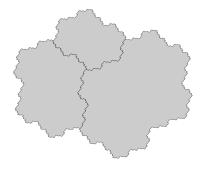
En dimension ≥ 3 , les morceaux sont forcément moches (*i.e.*, pas des rectangles, la frontière est fractale).

- → Cela réduit les espérances de constructions explicites.
- **→** Mais pourtant...

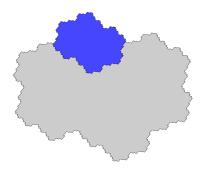
$$ightharpoonup \sigma: 1 \mapsto 12, 2 \mapsto 13, 3 \mapsto 1$$
, matrice d'incidence $M_{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



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Une partition explicite en dimension 3 pour $\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$!

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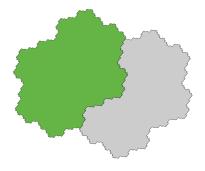
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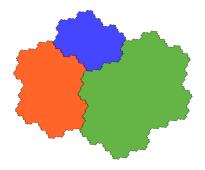
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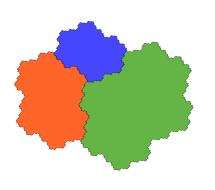
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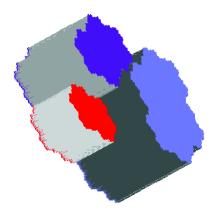


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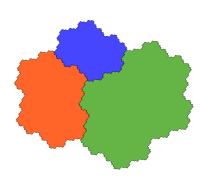


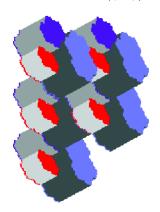
$$ightharpoonup \sigma: 1 \mapsto 12, 2 \mapsto 13, 3 \mapsto 1$$
, matrice d'incidence $M_{\sigma} = \left(\begin{smallmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{smallmatrix} \right)$





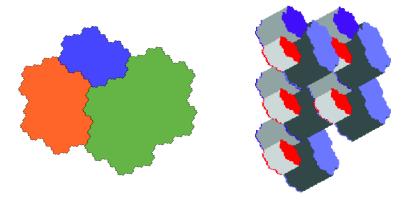
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Outils : Substitutions, fractals de Rauzy

$$ightharpoonup \sigma: 1 \mapsto 12, 2 \mapsto 13, 3 \mapsto 1$$
, matrice d'incidence $M_{\sigma} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$



Cas général? Pas de construction explicite générale connue. (Conjecture Pisot \Longrightarrow construction explicite pour les Pisot irréductibles.)

Partitions explicites pour des familles infinies de matrices

Corollaires de résultats sur les substitutions [Berthé-Bourdon-J-Siegel 11] :

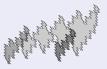
Partitions explicites pour les matrices qui sont des produits de :

► Matrices d'**Arnoux-Rauzy** : $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \right\}$



▶ Matrices de Jacobi-Perron : $\left\{ \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & B & C \end{pmatrix} : B \geqslant 0, C \geqslant \max(1, B) \right\}$







(Imaginer les « suspensions 3D » de ces fractals...)

→ De plus, les morceaux sont connexes [Berthé-J-Siegel 10].

Conclusion et perspectives

On a vu par des exemples : ramener la dynamique d'un système continu à un objet discret (sous-shift) pour mieux en comprendre la dynamique.

Tâche

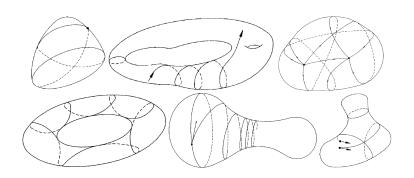
Construire explicitement des partitions de Markov des automorphismes du n-tore, pour $n\geqslant 3$.

Un problème ouvert très important lié à tout ça :

Problème ouvert

La conjugaison topologique entre deux SFT est-elle décidable?

Merci de votre attention



- D. LIND & B. MARCUS, Symbolic Dynamics and Coding, Cambridge University Press, 1995.
- R. L. Adler, *Symbolic Dynamics and Markov Partitions*, Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society, 1998.