

Scratchwork: Approximate Groups

Does the mathematical definition of “group” capture our notion of symmetry? Let's find an Abstract Algebra textbook and see what definition they gave us.

A **group** is an ordered pair of a set G and one binary operation on that set G such that

- the operation is associative
- there is an identity element
- every element $x \in G$ has an inverse

Symmetry of what? A physical object definitely has a symmetry. But also we were saying two things are interchangeable. 10 people walking in a room without collision. Are the people interchangeable? Man \leftrightarrow Woman? Adult \leftrightarrow Child? It all depends... In that case, we can try to measure how much our situation fails to be symmetric.

What does “associative” mean here? I usually remember it as $a \times (b \times c) = (a \times b) \times c$. The book says “**associativity** avoids unseemly proliferations of products”. Can we even describe the symmetries in question? It's the same if it goes this way or that way. Set inclusion can be a very hard problem... just ask anyone who loses their keys. When is $x \in G$?

Next we consider that we can **never** write down a number exactly. How can we write down the elements of our group if they're not exact.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos 1^\circ & -\sin 1^\circ \\ 0 & \sin 1^\circ & \cos 1^\circ \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 - (\frac{\pi}{360})^2 & -\frac{\pi}{360} \\ 0 & \frac{\pi}{360} & 1 - (\frac{\pi}{360})^2 \end{bmatrix} \approx$$

We have neither the time nor the space to evaluate these exactly. The price we pay is that we have to hope something covers the cost. Let's try writing a different approximate 90° rotation. Here we use $\cos \theta \approx 1 - \theta^2$ and $\sin \theta \approx \theta$ (in radians).

$$R_{90^\circ} \approx \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & -1 + \frac{1}{10^2} & 0 \\ 1 - \frac{1}{10^2} & \frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{10} & \frac{99}{100} & 0 \\ \frac{99}{100} & \frac{1}{10} & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

This is no longer a rotation. It changes the angle of the frame slightly and in an unpredictable way. So we are really testing our ability to measure things... in this case what two matrices are “close” or “nearby” or “almost” or “good enough”.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \frac{99}{101} & -\frac{20}{101} \\ 0 & \frac{20}{101} & \frac{99}{101} \end{bmatrix}$$

And that is how we'll build our approximate groups for now. We can just define rotations of angle $\theta = \tan^{-1} \frac{1}{10}$ or the angle of our choice. $A = R_{x,90^\circ} \times R_{y,\pm\theta}$ and there is our approximate group.

Here's the definition given in 2013 for an approximate group:

Let $K \geq 1$ be a parameter, G be a group and $A \subseteq G$ be a finite subset. We say that A is a K -approximate subgroup of G if

- $1 \in A$
- A is symmetric $A = A^{-1}$
- there is a symmetric set X of size at most K such that $AA \subset XA$.

Since I can't seem to quite get Breuillard-Tao's definition perfectly correct, the example is my own. In our case $G = \mathrm{SO}_3(\mathbb{R})$. K is just a number that allows us to describe how much error we can tolerate of this symmetry.

Proposition There is an absolute constant $C > 0$ such that, given a finite set A in an ambient group G and parameter $K \geq 1$, the following conditions are roughly equivalent:

- $|AA| \leq K|A|$
- $|AAA| \leq K|A|$
- $|\{(a, b, c, d) \in A \times A \times A \times A \mid ab = cd\}| \geq |A|^3/K$
- $|\{(a, b) \in A \times A : ab \in A\}| \leq |A|^2/K$
- A is a K -approximate group of G .

It doesn't seem terribly deep to show these approximate group definitions are the same and we were able to generate our own examples. The equations we have to solve look really really dumb. We are good to go!

References

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The thing is so clear. . . what kind of objects can we explicitly model that both can be calculated and yet only have approximate symmetry. Natural objects definitely have approximate symmetry and then we gently nudge them over to \mathbb{Z} or the ideal number system of our choice. Within Mathematics, approximate symmetry can also occur. Let's try to read off a few examples from papers.

#1 Let $\square = \{x^2 : x \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. Another way, $\square = f(\mathbb{Z})$ for $f(x) = x^2$ is a "map".

In 2016, some estimates were obtained about gaps in the sequence of numbers $\square + \sqrt{d}\square$ with $d \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proposition: just notice that by Weyl's law (which they do not prove for us), if we place the numbers $x^2 + \alpha y^2$ in order:

$$\#\{j : \lambda_j \leq X\} = \#\{(m, n) : m^2 + \alpha n^2 \leq X\} \sim \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{\alpha}} X$$

Weyl's law is applicable here because this is eigenvalues of Hamiltonian

$$H = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \text{ and } E \in \{m^2 + \alpha n^2\}$$

We need to say this is quantum free particle Hamiltonian on a rectangle of aspect ratio $1 \times \alpha \in \mathbb{R} \otimes \mathbb{R}$. Their paper will not even discuss the eigenfunctions.

Thm If the squared aspect ratio is a quadratic irrationality of the form $\alpha = \sqrt{r}$ with $r \in \mathbb{Q}$ then

$$\delta(\alpha, N) = \min\{\lambda_{i+1} - \lambda_i : 1 \leq i < N\} \ll \frac{1}{N^{1-\epsilon}}$$

Next, if we type this with a computer is there a formula for λ_n ? Certainly, $\lambda = m^2 + \alpha n^2$ but now the $(m, n) \in \mathbb{Z}^2$ are badly scrambled and yet not totally random. Let's take our best guess. Let $N \asymp X$:

$$\{\lambda_i : 1 \leq i < N\} \asymp \{(m, n) : m^2 + \alpha n^2 \leq X\} \asymp \mathbb{Z}$$

We've walked right into it! We've walked into a nice project. :-) These numbers behave more-or-less like the real number line \mathbb{Z} where each point has been moved around slightly.¹ We can find numbers $(m_1, n_1), (m_2, n_2) \in \mathbb{Z}$ with

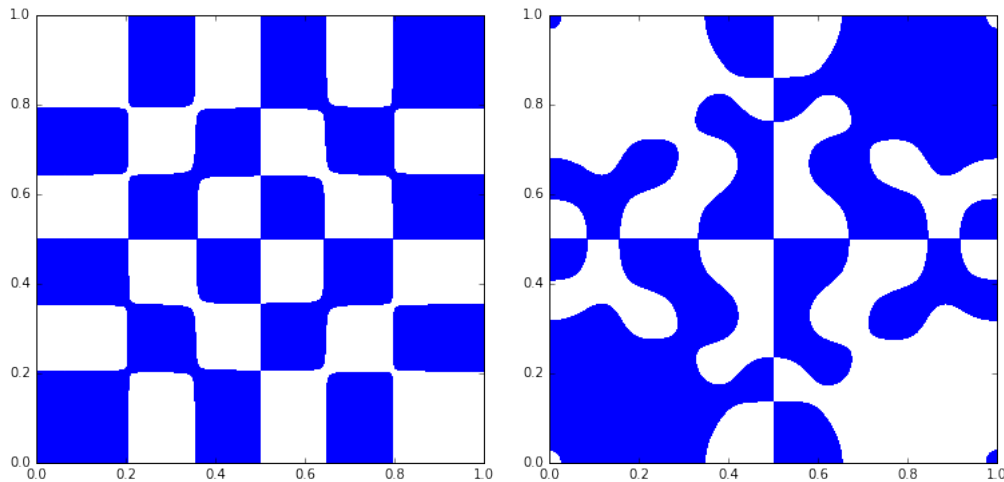
$$|(m_1^2 - m_2^2) - \alpha(n_1^2 - n_2^2)| \ll \frac{1}{N^{1-\epsilon}}$$

What has changed about our numbers are the local statistical properties. What is going to happen to operations like $+$ and \times ? What happens to Taylor's formula $f(x + \frac{1}{N}) \approx f(x) + \frac{1}{N}f'(x)$? Here $x = m^2 + \alpha n^2$. Numbers don't just magically stop working because we failed to round things. You'll continue too if things aren't quite perfect.

I reiterate, this was figured out in 2016.

¹There was no reason *a priori* to hold each number perfectly at \mathbb{Z} in the first place. The first thing we do is mentally force things into the number line.

Random waves should have arithmetic statistical properties. Here are two examples. Clearly they should exist. They are easy to draw. It's learning to use them. If I write a formula $f(x, y) = \sum a_{m,n} \sin mx \sin ny$ how to the numbers $a_{m,n}$ match with the pictures?



#2 Random spherical harmonics go down similarly. Some authoritative person says solutions to $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = n$ equidistribute on the sphere S^2 , what happens to all the information in the middle?

References

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