Bachelorarbeit

Topological Entropy of Formal Languages

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1 Martingale Technique

Definition 1. A *martingale* is a family $(f_i, \mathcal{F}_i)_{i \in \{0,\dots,n\}}$ such that

- f_i is integrable for all $i \in \{0, ..., n\}$,
- f_i is \mathcal{F}_i measurable for all $i \in \{0, ..., n\}$, and
- $f_i = \mathbb{E}[f_{i+1}|\mathcal{F}_i]$ for all $i \in \{0,\ldots,n-1\}$.

Lemma 2.

$$\mu(\{x \in X \mid |f(x) - \mathbb{E}(f)| \ge c\}) \le 2 \exp\left(-\frac{c^2}{4\sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_{\infty}^2}\right)$$
$$\mu(\{|f - \mathbb{E}(f)| \ge c\}) \le 2 \exp\left(-\frac{c^2}{4\sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_{\infty}^2}\right)$$

Definition 3. Let (X, d, μ) be an mm-space.

Theorem 4. *If an mm-space* (X, d, μ) *has length* l, *then the concentration function of* X *satisfies*

$$\alpha_X(\epsilon) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\epsilon^2}{16l^2}\right).$$

Theorem 5. Let G be a compact group with a bi-invariant metric d, and let

$$\{e\} = G_0 < G_1 < \cdots < G_n = G$$

be a chain of subgroups. Denote the diameter of G_i/G_{i-1} with respect to the factor metric by a_i . Then the concentration function of the mm-space (G,d,μ) , where μ is the normalized Haar measure, satisfies

$$\alpha_X(\varepsilon) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{16\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2}\right).$$

Theorem 6. The normalized counting measure on the groups $SL_{2^n}(q)$ concentrates with respect to the rank-metric, i.e. for all r > 0

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\alpha_{\mathrm{SL}_{2^n}}(r)=0.$$

Lemma 7. Let (X, d, μ) be an mm-space with diameter d and

$$\Omega_0 = \{X\} \prec \cdots \prec \Omega_n = \{\{x\} \mid x \in X\}$$

with a_1, \ldots, a_n as in Definition 3. Then

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i \ge d.$$

Florian sagt:
"could be that this only holds for finite *X* as conditions in definition of length are just almost surely"

Proof. Let $x,y\in X$, with $x\neq y$, we show $d(x,y)\leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i$. Let i_0 be the smallest number such that $[x]_{i_0}\neq [y]_{i_0}$. Since $[x]_0=X=[y]_0$ we know that i_0 is at least 1. Therefore $[x]_{i_0-1}=[y]_{i_0-1}$ and there is an isomorphism $\varphi_{i_0}\colon [x]_{i_0}\to [y]_{i_0}$ such that $d(\varphi_{i_0}(x),y)\leq a_{i_0}$. Let $x_{i_0}=\varphi_{i_0}(x)$, then

Florian sagt:
"here is the a.s.
problem"

$$d(x,y) \leq d(x,x_{i_0}) + d(x_{i_0},y).$$

If $x_{i_0}=y$, then we are done. Otherwise let i_1 be the smallest number such that $[x_{i_0}]_{i_1}\neq [y]_{i_1}$. Then let $\varphi_{i_1}\colon [x_{i_0}]_{i_1}\to [y]_{i_1}$ be an isomorphism such that $d(\varphi_{i_1}(x_{i_0}),y)\leq a_{i_1}$. Define $x_{i_1}=\varphi_{i_1}(x_{i_0})$. Proceeding in this fashion yields elements x_{i_0},\ldots,x_{i_k} such that $x_{i_k}=y$ and

$$d(x,y) \leq d(x,x_{i_0}) + d(x_{i_0},x_{i_1}) + \cdots + d(x_{i_{k-1}},x_{i_k}) \leq a_{i_0} + \cdots + a_{i_k} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n a_i.$$

Lemma 8. Let (X, d, μ) be an mm-space with diameter 1 and $\Delta = \min d$. Then the length of X is at least $\Delta^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Definition 9. The *symplectic group* of degree 2n over a field q, denoted by Sp(2n, q), is the subgroup of SL(2n, q) containing all matrices A such that

$$A^{T}\Omega A = \Omega$$
, where $\Omega = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & E_{n} \\ -E_{n} & 0 \end{pmatrix}$.

2 Fun

Consider an n-dimensional cube with 2^k nodes on each edge. Then its diameter $\nabla_{n,k}$ and length $L_{n,k}$ are

$$abla_{n,k} = \sqrt{(2^k - 1) \cdot n}$$
 $L_{n,k} = \sqrt{\sum_{i=0}^{k-1} 2^{2i} \cdot n}.$

Henceforth

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{L_{n,k}}{\nabla_{n,k}}=\frac{L_{1,k}}{\nabla_{1,k}} \qquad \text{and} \qquad \lim_{k\to\infty}\frac{L_{n,k}}{\nabla_{n,k}}=\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

ERKLÄRUNG

Hiermit erkläre ich, dass ich die am heutigen Tag eingereichte Diplomarbeit zum Thema "Topological Entropy of Formal Languages" selbstständig erarbeitet, verfasst und Zitate kenntlich gemacht habe. Andere als die angegebenen Hilfsmittel wurden von mir nicht benutzt.

Datum Unterschrift