

Bachelorarbeit

**Measure Concentration for
Symplectic Groups**

Florian Starke

October 5, 2018

Technische Universität Dresden
Fakultät Mathematik
Institut für Geometrie

Betreuender Hochschullehrer: Prof. Dr. Andreas Thom

Contents

1	Introduction	2
2	Limits of matrix groups and extreme amenability	2
3	An upper bound for the measure concentration function	4
4	The limit of $SL_{2^n}(q)$ is extremely amenable	11
5	Witts Lemma	14
6	Limits of other Matrix group families are Levy groups too	14
7	Fun	17

Preface

If we have a finite group of matrices, then we can equip it with the rank metric and the normalized Haar measure to obtain a *metric measure space*. There is a well defined limit of ... Carderi and Thom showed in [?] that the limit of SL_n is *extremely amenable*. The goal of this thesis is to generalize this result to limits of other matrix group families, namely unitary, symplectic, and orthogonal matrices. The general strategy will be the following: given a family $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of (mm) matrix groups we first find an upper bound for the *concentration function* of G_n using a consequence of Azemas inequality [?]. As the upper bounds converge to zero we conclude that $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a *Lévy family*, making their limit a *Lévy group*. Finally, we know from [?] that every Lévy group is extremely amenable.

1 Introduction

Define limit of G_n

Examples of matrices in the limit

structure of thesis:

1. Azema
2. Thoms proof (matrices as automorphisms but without form)
3. want to generalize this so we need a form Hence extending the automorphism becomes harder so use Witts lemma
4. generalized version of the proof
5. application coloring theorem

2 Limits of matrix groups and extreme amenability

Let $GL_n(q)$ be the general linear group over the q element field \mathbb{F}_q and let G be a subgroup of $GL_n(q)$. We can equip G with the (normalized) *rank-metric* $d(g, h) := \frac{1}{n} r(g - h)$. Since all matrices in G have full rank, this metric is bi-invariant, i.e. $d(kg, kh) = d(g, h) = d(gk, hk)$ for all $g, h, k \in G$. Let $G_n \leq GL_{2^n}(q)$ be a family of subgroups, such that $\begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{pmatrix} \in G_{n+1}$ for all $g \in G_n$. Note that the map

$$\varphi_n: G_n \mapsto G_{n+1}, \text{ where } \varphi_n(g) = \begin{pmatrix} g & 0 \\ 0 & g \end{pmatrix}$$

is an isometric homomorphism for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$. Hence we can define the inductive limit of $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. We denote the metric completion of this limit by $\text{clim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n$.

Lemma 1. *The group $\text{clim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n$ is a topological group.*

Proof. The bi-invariance of d is preserved by the limit and the completion. ... \square

Now that we have a topology on $G := \text{clim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n$ we can ask whether it is *extremely amenable*, i.e. every continuous action of G on a compact topological space admits a fixed point. It is hard to show this directly, but we know that every Lévy group is extremely amenable. Hence we will show that for suitable $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ the limit G will be a Lévy group.

Before we can define Lévy groups we need the following definition.

Definition 2. A *metric measure space* (mm-space) X is a triple (X, d, μ) , where d is a metric on the set X and μ is a measure on the Borel σ -algebra induced by d . We will always assume that $\mu(X) = 1$. For any set $A \subseteq X$ denote the r -neighborhood of A , i.e. $\{x \in X \mid \exists y \in A. d(x, y) < r\}$, by $N_r(A)$. The *measure concentration function* of X is defined as

$$\alpha_X(r) = \sup\{1 - \mu(N_r(A)) \mid A \subseteq X, \mu(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}\}.$$

A family of mm-spaces X_n with diameter 1 is called a *Lévy family* if

$$\alpha_{X_n}(r) \rightarrow 0$$

for all $r > 0$.

A topological space X is a *Polish space* if it is homeomorphic to a complete metric space that has a countable dense subset.

Now we can come back to groups.

Definition 3. A *Polish group* G is a topological group where the underlying topological space is a Polish space. A *Lévy group* is a group G equipped with a metric d , where

- G with the topology induced by d is a Polish group and
- there is a sequence $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ of compact subgroups, such that $(G_n, d|_{G_n}, \mu_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ is a Lévy family. Here μ_n is the normalized Haar measure of G_n .

Note that the normalized Haar measure of G_n is just the normalized counting measure. The following theorem from [?] gives the desired connection to extreme amenability.

Theorem 4. *Every Lévy group is extremely amenable.*

To apply this theorem to our setting we need the following lemma.

Lemma 5. *Let $G_n \leq \text{GL}_{2^n}(q)$ and $G = \text{clim}_{n \rightarrow \infty} G_n$. Then G is a Polish group.*

Proof. By Lemma 1 G is already a topological group and by definition it is also a complete metric space. Furthermore, every G_n is finite. Hence the inductive limit of the G_n is a countable dense subset of G . \square

Whether G is also a Lévy group depends on the particular choice of $(G_n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$. To show that for certain sequences G will be a Lévy group, we will bound $\alpha_{G_n}(r)$. The next section develops the methods necessary to obtain this upper bound.

Florian sagt:
"definition ugly,
use d_A ?"

Florian sagt:
"lim G_n dense
in G ?"

3 An upper bound for the measure concentration function

In this section we will prove Azema's inequality and as a consequence, we will obtain an upper bound for the measure concentration function. As the next results rely heavily on stochastic methods we will briefly introduce the necessary notions. Since the G_n are all finite and equipped with the normalized counting measure we will only consider *probability spaces* (X, Σ, μ) , where X is finite, Σ is a σ -algebra over X , and $\mu(A) = |A|/|X|$ for $A \subseteq X$. Most of the statements in this section hold in a more general setting [?]. Note that Σ has a very nice representation.

Lemma 6. *Let Σ be a σ -algebra over a finite set X , then Σ is the smallest σ -algebra containing the partition A_1, \dots, A_n , where the A_i 's are the minimal nonempty sets in Σ .*

Proof. First we show that A_1, \dots, A_n is a partition of X . Since $A_i \cap A_j \in \Sigma$ we conclude, by minimality of A_i and A_j , that either $i = j$ or $A_i \cap A_j = \emptyset$. Clearly, every element of X is contained in a one of the A_i .

For $A \in \Sigma$ we have, again by minimality, that $A \cap A_i$ is either A_i or \emptyset . Therefore A can be written as a union of A_i 's. \square

Note that it follows from the proof that any $A \in \Sigma$ can be written as $\bigcup_{i \in I} A_i$ for a suitable I . This lemma allows us to use partitions and σ -algebras interchangeably. We will denote the partition corresponding to Σ by A_1, \dots, A_n , for Σ' we will use $A'_1, \dots, A'_{n'}$, etc. The next definition is simplified a lot by only considering finite X .

Definition 7. Let (X, Σ, μ) be a probability space, $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a measurable function, and Σ' be a sub- σ -algebra of Σ . Then the *conditional expectation* of f with respect to Σ' is defined as

$$\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') := \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \mathbb{E}(f \mid A'_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A'_i}.$$

One often thinks of Σ' as the available information, a finer partition means more information. The conditional expectation $\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma')$ is the best approximation of f given only the information from Σ' . With this intuition the statements from the following lemma are not surprising.

Lemma 8. *Let (X, Σ, μ) be a probability space, $f, g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be measurable functions, $\Sigma'' \subseteq \Sigma' \subseteq \Sigma$ be sub- σ -algebras. Then*

- i) *if $f \leq g$, then $\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') \leq \mathbb{E}(g \mid \Sigma')$,*
- ii) *for any Σ' -measurable function $h: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ we have $\mathbb{E}(hf \mid \Sigma') = h \cdot \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma')$,*
- iii) *also $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') \mid \Sigma'') = \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma'') = \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma'') \mid \Sigma')$.*

Proof. To i): If $f \leq g$, then

$$\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') = \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(f \mid A'_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \mathbb{E}(g \mid A'_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} = \mathbb{E}(g \mid \Sigma').$$

To ii): Let $h: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be Σ' -measurable function, then $h = \sum_{i=1}^{n'} h_i \mathbb{1}_{A'_i}$. Now

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(hf \mid \Sigma') &= \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \mathbb{E}(hf \mid A'_i) \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n'} h_i \mathbb{E}(f \mid A'_i) \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} \\ &= h \cdot \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma'). \end{aligned}$$

To iii): Note that $\mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') \mid A'') = \mathbb{E}(f \mid A'')$ for all $A'' \in \Sigma''$.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') \mid \Sigma'') &= \sum_{i=1}^{n''} \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma') \mid A''_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A''_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n''} \mathbb{E}(f \mid A''_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A''_i} && (A''_i \in \Sigma') \\ &= \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma'') \\ &= \sum_{j=1}^{n''} \mathbb{E}(f \mid A''_j) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A''_j} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \sum_{j=1}^{n''} \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid A''_j) \mid A'_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A''_j} \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^{n'} \sum_{j=1}^{n''} \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid A''_j) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A''_j} \mid A'_i) \cdot \mathbb{1}_{A'_i} && (\text{by ii}) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma'') \mid \Sigma') \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof. \square

The following lemma might not seem very interesting, but changing the exponent from x to x^2 is the very foundation for Azema's inequality.

Lemma 9. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

$$e^x \leq x + e^{x^2}.$$

Proof. Note that for $x = 0$ both sides are equal to 1. As both sides are differentiable it suffices to show that the derivative of the right hand side is larger than the derivative of the left hand side for all $x \geq 0$ and smaller for all $x \leq 0$. Hence, we want to show

$$e^x \geq 1 + 2xe^{x^2} \text{ for all } x \leq 0 \quad \text{and} \quad e^x \leq 1 + 2xe^{x^2} \text{ for all } x \geq 0.$$

As for $x = 0$ both sides are again equal to 1 we can reduce the problem, by similar reasoning, to the question whether

$$e^x \leq 2e^{x^2} + 4x^2e^{x^2} \text{ for all } x \in \mathbb{R}.$$

- For $x = 0$ the terms reduce to $1 \leq 2$.
- For $x < 0$ the left hand side is bounded by 1, while the right hand side is still larger than 2.
- For $1 \leq x$ we have $x \leq x^2$ and the inequality holds trivially.
- For $0 < x < 1$ note that the both sides are increasing. Hence the inequality holds for all x with $e^x \leq 2$. Finally, $\ln 2 \geq \frac{1}{2}$ and therefore the right hand side with $x = \ln 2$ evaluates to a number larger than e .

□

Before we will prove Azema's inequality let us introduce some useful notation. Whenever there is no danger of confusion we will abbreviate sets of the form

$$\{x \in X \mid \text{Condition}(x) \text{ holds}\} \quad \text{by} \quad \{\text{Condition}\}.$$

For example $\{x \in X \mid f(x) = c\}$ becomes $\{f = c\}$.

Lemma 10. [Azema's inequality] Let (X, Σ, μ) be a probability space, $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ a measurable function, and $\{X\} = \Sigma_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \Sigma_n = \Sigma$ a chain of sub- σ -algebras. Define $f_i := \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma_i)$ and $d_i := f_i - f_{i-1}$. Then for every $\varepsilon \geq 0$

$$\mu(\{|f - \mathbb{E}(f)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq 2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_\infty^2}\right).$$

Note that $(f_i, \Sigma_i)_{0 \leq i \leq n}$ is a discrete martingale.

Proof. First, observe that $f_0 = \mathbb{E}(f \mid \{X\}) = \mathbb{E}(f)$ and $f_n = \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma) = f$. Using

a simple telescoping sum we obtain $f - \mathbb{E}(f) = d_1 + \dots + d_n$. Therefore

$$\begin{aligned}
\mu(\{f - \mathbb{E}(f) \geq \varepsilon\}) &= \mu(\{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i \geq \varepsilon\}) \\
&= \mu(\{\lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n d_i \geq \lambda\varepsilon\}) && (\text{for } \lambda > 0) \\
&= \mu(\{e^{\lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n d_i - \lambda\varepsilon} \geq 1\}) \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n d_i}) \cdot e^{-\lambda\varepsilon} && (*) \\
&= \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda d_1} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{\lambda d_{n-1}} \cdot \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda d_n} \mid \Sigma_{n-1})) \cdot e^{-\lambda\varepsilon} && (\text{Lemma 8}) \\
&\leq \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda d_1} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{\lambda d_{n-1}}) \cdot e^{\lambda^2 \cdot \|d_n\|_\infty^2} \cdot e^{-\lambda\varepsilon} && (**) \\
&\vdots \\
&\leq e^{\lambda^2 \cdot \|d_1\|_\infty^2} \cdot \dots \cdot e^{\lambda^2 \cdot \|d_{n-1}\|_\infty^2} \cdot e^{\lambda^2 \cdot \|d_n\|_\infty^2} \cdot e^{-\lambda\varepsilon} \\
&= e^{\lambda^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_\infty^2 - \lambda\varepsilon}.
\end{aligned}$$

For (*) note that for any measurable function $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $g \geq 0$ we have

$$\mu(\{g \geq 1\}) = \mathbb{E}(\mathbb{1}_{\{g \geq 1\}}) \leq \mathbb{E}(g).$$

For (**) we need to use Lemma 9

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda d_i} \mid \Sigma_{i-1}) &\leq \mathbb{E}(\lambda d_i \mid \Sigma_{i-1}) + \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda^2 d_i^2} \mid \Sigma_{i-1}) \\
&= \lambda \cdot \mathbb{E}(f_i - f_{i-1} \mid \Sigma_{i-1}) + \mathbb{E}(e^{\lambda^2 d_i^2} \mid \Sigma_{i-1}) \\
&\leq 0 + e^{\lambda^2 \|d_i\|_\infty^2}. && (\text{Lemma 8})
\end{aligned}$$

Substituting $-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{\sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_\infty^2}$ for λ we conclude that

$$\mu(\{f - \mathbb{E}(f) \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_\infty^2}\right).$$

The same calculations with $-d_i$ instead of d_i yield the dual inequality

$$\mu(\{f - \mathbb{E}(f) \leq -\varepsilon\}) \leq \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_\infty^2}\right).$$

These two statements obviously give us the desired result. \square

Since μ is the counting measure Azema's inequality bounds the number of elements for which f differs more than ε from its mean. This seems at least somewhat connected to the measure concentration function, as there we want to show that for any set A with $\mu(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}$ only a few elements are more than ε away from A . The next goal is to formalize this connection To achieve this we first need to introduce a new property of mm-spaces.

Definition 11. Let $X = (X, d, \mu)$ be a finite mm-space. The *length* of X is the minimum over all l with the following property. There is a refining sequence of partitions

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

where for every $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ there is an a_i such that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = l^2$ and for every $A \in \Omega_{i-1}$, $x, y \in A$ there is an isomorphism (of metric spaces) $\phi: [x]_i \rightarrow [y]_i$ with

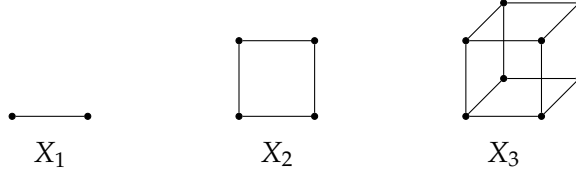
$$d(z, \phi(z)) \leq a_i \text{ for all } z \in [x]_i.$$

Note that since μ is the counting measure ϕ is also an isomorphism of mm-spaces. As this definition is quite hard we will look at some properties and examples of the length of X before proceeding.

Lemma 12. Let X be a finite mm-space. Then the length of X is at most the diameter of X .

Proof. Consider only the two partitions $\{X\} \prec \{\{x\} \mid x \in X\}$. □

Example 13. Let us look at the n -dimensional cube $X_n = \{0, 1\}^n$.



We will only consider the following sequence of partitions

$$\Omega_0 \prec \dots \prec \Omega_n \text{ with } \Omega_i = \{wX_{n-i} \mid w \in \{0, 1\}^i\}.$$

First, we equip X_n with the euclidean metric and rescale it such that the diameter is 1. To bound the length of the resulting space X_n^E consider $[x]_i \neq [y]_i$. Note that x and y are w.l.o.g. of the form $w0u$ and $w1v$ for some $w \in \{0, 1\}^{i-1}$, $u, v \in \{0, 1\}^{n-i}$. The isomorphism ϕ takes an element $w0u'$ in $[x]_i$ and maps it to $w1u'$. The length of a side in X_n^E is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$, hence every a_i is $\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}}$ for every i and the length of X_n^E is bounded by $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} = 1$.

Secondly, we use the hemming metric and obtain the mm-space X_n^H with diameter 1. It has side length $\frac{1}{n}$ and therefore the length of X_n^H is bounded by $\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{n}$. We see that here the length of X_n^H converges to 0 as n tends to infinity. We will show that this means that the measure concentration function $\alpha_{X_n^H}(r)$ also goes to 0 for any fixed $r > 0$.

Lemma 14. Let $X = (X, d, \mu)$ be a finite mm-space of length l and $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be a 1-Lipschitz function. Then

$$\mu(\{|f - \mathbb{E}(f)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4l^2}\right) \text{ for every } \varepsilon > 0.$$

Proof. Let $\Omega_0 \prec \dots \prec \Omega_n$ be a refining sequence of partitions with a_1, \dots, a_n as in Definition 11 such that $\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2 = l^2$. These partitions correspond to σ -algebras $\Sigma_0 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \Sigma_n$. Now we can apply Azema's inequality to obtain

$$\mu(\{|f - \mathbb{E}(f)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq 2 \cdot \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \|d_i\|_\infty^2}\right),$$

where $f_i = \mathbb{E}(f \mid \Sigma_i)$ and $d_i = f_i - f_{i-1}$ as before. Therefore we only need to show that $\|d_i\|_\infty \leq a_i$. Since on any $A \in \Omega_{i-1}$ we have $f_{i-1} = \mathbb{E}(f_i \mid A)$ it suffices to show that for all $A \in \Omega_{i-1}$ it holds that $f_i(x) - f_i(y) \leq a_i$ for all $x, y \in A$. Let $\phi: [x]_i \rightarrow [y]_i$ be the isomorphism from Definition 11.

$$\begin{aligned} f_i(x) - f_i(y) &= \mathbb{E}(f \mid [x]_i) - \mathbb{E}(f \mid [y]_i) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(f \mid [x]_i) - \mathbb{E}(f \circ \phi \mid [x]_i) \\ &= \mathbb{E}(f - f \circ \phi \mid [x]_i) \\ &\leq \mathbb{E}(d(\cdot, \phi(\cdot)) \mid [x]_i) && (f \text{ is 1-Lipschitz}) \\ &\leq a_i \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof. \square

Let $\mathbf{X} = (X, d, \mu)$ be a finite mm-space and $A \subseteq X$ measurable. Observe that $d_A: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, $d_A(x) := \inf_{y \in A} d(x, y)$ is a 1-Lipschitz function. Using this we can rewrite the definition of the measure concentration function

$$\alpha_X(\varepsilon) = \sup\{\mu(\{d_A \geq \varepsilon\}) \mid \mu(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}\}.$$

This gives us the desired connection.

Theorem 15. *If a finite mm-space $\mathbf{X} = (X, d, \mu)$ has length l , then the concentration function of \mathbf{X} satisfies*

$$\alpha_X(\varepsilon) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{16l^2}\right) \text{ for all } \varepsilon > 0.$$

Proof. Let $\varepsilon > 0$ and $A \subseteq X$ be measurable with $\mu(A) \geq \frac{1}{2}$. As mentioned above d_A is 1-Lipschitz and therefore, by Lemma 14,

$$\mu(\{|d_A - \mathbb{E}(d_A)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4l^2}\right).$$

Now there are two cases to consider, the first case is the more interesting one.

If $\mathbb{E}(d_A) \leq \varepsilon$, then for any x with $d_A(x) \geq 2\varepsilon$ we know $d_A(x) \geq \varepsilon + \mathbb{E}(d_A)$ and therefore $|d_A(x) - \mathbb{E}(d_A)| \geq \varepsilon$. As a consequence

$$\mu(\{d_A \geq 2\varepsilon\}) \leq \mu(\{|d_A - \mathbb{E}(d_A)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4l^2}\right).$$

Replacing ε by $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ gives the desired inequality.

If $\mathbb{E}(d_A) > \varepsilon$, then $A \subseteq \{|d_A - \mathbb{E}(d_A)| \geq \varepsilon\}$. Consequently,

$$\mu(\{d_A \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq \mu(X \setminus A) \leq \frac{1}{2} \leq \mu(A) \leq \mu(\{|d_A - \mathbb{E}(d_A)| \geq \varepsilon\}) \leq 2 \exp\left(-\frac{\varepsilon^2}{4l^2}\right).$$

This proves the theorem. \square

Note that in the second case the upper bound is at least $\frac{1}{2}$, which means that if l is large enough then we are in the first case and the expected distance to a set with at least half measure is less than ε . Our goal is to apply Theorem to groups and as it turns out we can bound the length of a group using sequences of subgroups. Before we can write down the corollary we need to make a quick excursion to factor metrics.

Definition 16. Let (X, d) be a metric space and let \sim be an equivalence relation on X . Then

$$d_{\sim}([x], [y]) = \inf\{d(p_1, q_1) + \dots + d(p_n, q_n) \mid q_i \sim p_{i+1}, x \sim p_1, q_n \sim y\}$$

defines a pseudometric on X/\sim .

In case that X is a group with bi-invariant metric this definition simplifies.

Lemma 17. Let G be a finite group with bi invariant metric d and H a (not necessarily normal) subgroup of G . Then the factor metric d_H on $G/H = \{gH \mid g \in G\}$ is a proper metric and satisfies $d_H(gH, g'H) = \inf\{d(g, g'h) \mid h \in H\}$.

Proof. Let $x, y \in G$. We show that for any path $p_1, q_1, \dots, p_n, q_n$ as in the definition there are $x \sim p$ and $q \sim y$ such that $d(p, q) \leq d(p_1, q_1) + \dots + d(p_n, q_n)$. It suffices to show this for $n = 2$. By definition p_1, q_1, p_2, q_2 are of the form $g, g', g'h, g''$ for some $g, g', g'' \in G$ and $h \in H$. Since d is bi-invariant

$$d(gh, g'') \leq d(gh, g'h) + d(g'h, g'') = d(g, g') + d(g'h, g'').$$

Furthermore we are given that G is finite. Hence the infimum becomes a minimum and $d_H([x], [y]) = 0$ only if $[x] = [y]$. \square

Equipped with this knowledge we can formulate the final statement for this section.

Corollary 18. Let G be a finite group with a bi-invariant metric d , and let

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

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 counting measure, satisfies

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

Proof. We show that the length l of (G, d, μ) is bounded by $(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and apply Theorem 15. Define the sequence of partitions $\Omega_i := \{gG_i \mid g \in G\}$

$$\begin{aligned} \{\{g\} \mid g \in G\} &= \Omega_0 \succ \Omega_1 \succ \cdots \succ \Omega_n = \{G\} \\ \{e\} &= G_0 < G_1 < \cdots < G_n = G. \end{aligned}$$

Take $A \in \Omega_{i+1}$ and $g, g' \in A$. Since the distance of gG_i and $g'G_i$ with respect to the factor metric is at most a_i there is an $h' \in G_i$ such that $d(g, g'h') \leq a_i$. Hence the map

$$\begin{aligned} \phi: gG_i &\rightarrow g'G_i \\ gh &\mapsto g'h'h \end{aligned}$$

is, by bi-invariance of d , an isomorphism of metric spaces with $d(gh, g'h'h) = d(g, g'h') \leq a_i$ for all $gh \in gG_i$. Therefore $(\sum_{i=1}^n a_i^2)$ is an upper bound for l^2 . \square

Carderi and Thom used this result to show that the limit of $\text{SL}_{2^n}(q)$ is extremely amenable [?]. We will recreate this proof in the next section.

4 The limit of $\text{SL}_{2^n}(q)$ is extremely amenable

Theorem 19. *The normalized counting measure on the groups $\text{SL}_{2^n}(q)$ concentrates with respect to the rank-metric, i.e. for all $r > 0$*

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

Lemma 20. *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, \dots, a_n as in Definition 11. Then

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

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 $\varphi_{i_0}: [x]_{i_0} \rightarrow [y]_{i_0}$ such that $d(\varphi_{i_0}(x), y) \leq a_{i_0}$. Let $x_{i_0} = \varphi_{i_0}(x)$, then

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

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 $\varphi_{i_1}: [x_{i_0}]_{i_1} \rightarrow [y]_{i_1}$ be an isomorphism such that

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

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

$d(\varphi_{i_1}(x_{i_0}), y) \leq a_{i_1}$. Define $x_{i_1} = \varphi_{i_1}(x_{i_0})$. Proceeding in this fashion yields elements x_{i_0}, \dots, x_{i_k} such that $x_{i_k} = y$ and

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

□

Lemma 21. 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 22. The symplectic group of degree $2n$ over a field q , denoted by $\text{Sp}(2n, q)$, is the subgroup of $\text{SL}(2n, q)$ containing all matrices A such that

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

Lemma 23. Let $g: V \rightarrow V$ be an isomorphism, $V = U \oplus U'$, and $g(U') \subseteq U'$. Then the map

$$g': V \rightarrow V$$

$$v \mapsto \begin{cases} g(v) - \pi_{U'}(g(v)) & \text{if } v \notin U' \\ v & \text{if } v \in U' \end{cases}$$

i.e. $g' = \pi_U \circ g - \pi_U \circ g \circ 1_{U'} + 1_{U'}$, is an isomorphism and $d(g, g') \leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot \dim U'$.

Lemma 24. [what we still need (add conditions for ω if necessary)] Let $\omega: V \times V \rightarrow k$ be a bilinear map, U, U' subspaces of V , and $h: U \rightarrow U'$ an isomorphism that preserves ω . Then h can be extended to an isomorphism on V which also preserves ω .

Proof. w.l.o.g. $\dim U + 1 = \dim V$?

□

Lemma 25. Let $V = U \oplus U'$, ω a bilinear map, G be the group of automorphisms of (V, ω) and $G' \leq G$ the subgroup fixing U' . Then the diameter of G/G_i is at most $\frac{3 \cdot \dim U'}{n}$.

Florian sagt:
"...additional conditions"

Florian sagt:
"adapt this"

Proof. Let $g \in G$, we show that there are $g' \in G$ and $g'' \in G'$ such that $g'(U') \subseteq U'$, $g'|_{U'} = 1_{U'}$, and

$$d(g, g'') \leq d(g, g') + d(g', g'') \leq \frac{2 \dim U'}{n} + \frac{\dim U'}{n}.$$

By Lemma 24 we can extend the map $g^{-1}|_{gU'}$ to a map h' on $V' = \langle U', gU' \rangle$. Now define $g' = (1_{V''} \oplus h')g$, where $V = V'' \oplus V'$ and apply Lemma to g' to obtain g'' .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{im } g - g' &= \text{im } g - (1_{V''} \oplus h')g \\ &= \text{im}(1_{V''} \oplus 1_{V'} - 1_{V''} \oplus h') \\ &= \text{im}(1_{V'} - h') \\ &\subseteq V' \end{aligned}$$

$$d(g, g') = \frac{1}{n} \dim \operatorname{im} g - g' \leq \frac{\dim V'}{n}$$

□

5 Witts Lemma

6 Limits of other Matrix group families are Levy groups too

When studying matrices it is often useful to look at the corresponding linear maps of a suitable vector space. In the case of orthogonal, symplectic, or unitary matrices these are linear maps from the vector space to itself preserving an orthogonal, symplectic, or unitary form respectively. Formally, the symplectic group $\text{Sp}_n(q)$ is isomorphic to $\text{Aut}(V, \omega)$, where V is an n -dimensional $F(q)$ vector space and ω is a symplectic form.

As we have to handle only finite dimensional vector spaces here a lot of nice theorems hold. ...

Let V be an n dimensional vector space.

Lemma 26. *For all $U \leq V$ there is an $U' \leq V$ such that $U \oplus U' = V$.*

Let ω be a bilinear form on V .

Lemma 27. *Let $U \leq V$. Then $\dim U^\perp = \dim V - \dim U$.*

Lemma 28. *Let $U \leq V$. Then $U^{\perp\perp} = U$.*

Lemma 29. *There exists a $U \leq V$ with $\dim U \leq 2$ such that $V = U \oplus U^\perp$.*

Proof. Let $e \in V \setminus \{0\}$. By Lemma 27 $\dim e^\perp = n - 1$.

If $e \notin e^\perp$, then $V = \langle e \rangle \oplus e^\perp$ and $\langle e \rangle$ is the desired U .

If $e \in e^\perp$, then extend e to a basis e, b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} of e^\perp and consider the 2-dimensional subspace $U := \langle b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} \rangle^\perp$. Now we have to show that

$$U \cap U^\perp = 0.$$

Take v from the intersection. By Lemma 28 $U^\perp = \langle b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} \rangle$ and $v \perp b_i$ for all $i \in \{2, \dots, n-1\}$. Since $\langle b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} \rangle \leq e^\perp$ we also have $v \perp e$. Hence $v \in e^{\perp\perp} = \langle e \rangle$ and $v = \lambda e$. Now $e \notin \langle b_2, \dots, b_{n-1} \rangle$ implies $v = 0$. Henceforth $V = U \oplus U^\perp$. \square

Lemma 30. *Let $U \leq V$ and $f: V \rightarrow V$ be an isometry such that $f|_U = 1_U$. Then $f(U^\perp) = U^\perp$.*

Proof. As $\dim f(U^\perp) = \dim U^\perp$ it suffices to show that $f(u') \perp u$ for all $u \in U$ and $u' \in U^\perp$.

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(f(u'), u) &= \omega(f(u'), f(u)) \\ &= \omega(u', u) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

This concludes the proof. \square

Lemma 31. For all $W \leq V$ there is a $W' \leq W^\perp$ such that $W \cap W' = 0$ and

$$\dim W' \geq \dim V - 2 \dim W.$$

Proof. By Lemma 26 there is a W' such that

$$W^\perp = (W^\perp \cap W) \oplus W'.$$

Clearly, $W \cap W' = 0$ and

$$\dim W' = \dim W^\perp - \dim(W^\perp \cap W) \geq \dim W^\perp - \dim W.$$

Whats left is to show that $\dim W^\perp \geq \dim V - \dim W$. Let $b_1, \dots, b_{\dim W}$ be a basis of W . Then W^\perp is equal to the kernel of the linear map

$$V \rightarrow F_q^{\dim W} \quad v \mapsto \begin{pmatrix} \omega(b_1, v) \\ \vdots \\ \omega(b_{\dim W}, v) \end{pmatrix}.$$

Now the statement follows from the rank-nullity theorem. \square

Lemma 32. Let $U, W \leq V$ such that $U \perp W$ and $U \cap W = 0$. Then $\langle U, W \rangle \cong U \oplus W$.

Lemma 33. Let $g_1: U_1 \rightarrow W_1$ and $g_2: U_2 \rightarrow W_2$ be isometries such that $U_1 \perp U_2$, $U_1 \cap U_2 = 0$, $W_1 \perp W_2$, and $W_1 \cap W_2 = 0$. Then $g_1 \oplus g_2: U_1 \oplus U_2 \rightarrow W_1 \oplus W_2$ is also an isomtry.

Florian sagt:
"maybe $g: U_1 \rightarrow U_2$ and $h: W_1 \rightarrow W_2$ better"

Proof. Obviously, $g_1 \oplus g_2$ is again a bijective linear map. Consider $v_1 + v_2, u_1 + u_2 \in U_1 \oplus U_2$

$$\begin{aligned} \omega(v_1 + v_2, u_1 + u_2) &= \omega(v_1, u_1) + \omega(v_1, u_2) + \omega(v_2, u_1) + \omega(v_2, u_2) \\ &= \omega(v_1, u_1) + 0 + 0 + \omega(v_2, u_2) && (U_1 \perp U_2) \\ &= \omega(g_1(v_1), g_1(u_1)) + \omega(g_2(v_2), g_2(u_2)) \\ &= \omega(g_1(v_1), g_1(u_1)) + \omega(g_1(v_1), g_2(u_2)) \\ &\quad + \omega(g_2(v_2), g_1(u_1)) + \omega(g_2(v_2), g_2(u_2)) && (W_1 \perp W_2) \\ &= \omega(g_1 \oplus g_2(v_1 + v_2), g_1 \oplus g_2(u_1 + u_2)) \end{aligned}$$

Hence $g_1 \oplus g_2$ preserves ω . \square

[other useful theorems]

Theorem 34 (Witt). Let V be an orthogonal, symplectic, or unitary space. Let U and W be subspaces of V and suppose $\alpha: U \rightarrow W$ is an isometry. Then α extends to an isometry of V .

Lemma 35. Let G be an orthogonal, symplectic, or unitary group. ...

Proof. $G = \text{Aut}(V, \omega)$ for some vector space V with bilinear form ω . Use Lemma 29 to obtain $U \leq V$ such that $V = U \oplus U^\perp$ and $\dim U \leq 2$. Define $H = \text{Aut}(U^\perp, \omega)$. Our aim is to find for any $g \in G$ an $g' \in H$ such that $d(g, g') \leq \frac{8}{n}$. The idea is to find a map $h \in H$ that behaves like the inverse of g on gU and like the identity on most of the rest. Then hg is the desired g' .

Let $g \in G$ and define $W = \langle U, gU \rangle$. By Lemma 31 there is a W' such that $\dim W' \geq n - 8$, $W' \leq W^\perp$, and $W' \cap W = 0$. Consider the map

$$g^{-1}|_{gU} \oplus 1_{W'}: gU \oplus W' \rightarrow U \oplus W'$$

as $g^{-1}|_{gU}$ and $1_{W'}$ are isometries and $W \perp W'$ Lemma 33 implies that the above map is also an isomtry. By Witt's lemma this isometry can be extended to an isometry $h: V \rightarrow V$.

$$\begin{aligned} n \cdot d(g, hg) &= \dim \text{im}(g - hg) \\ &\leq 8 + \dim \text{im}(g - hg)|_{W'} && (\dim W' \geq n - 8) \\ &= 8 + \dim \text{im}(g - g)|_{W'} && (h|_{W'} = 1_{W'}) \\ &= 8 \end{aligned}$$

Finally, we need to show that $hg \in H$, here the choice of H using Lemma 29 comes into play. By construction of h we have that $hg|_U = 1_U$. Therefore we can apply Lemma 30 and get that $hg(U^\perp) = U^\perp$. Hence $hg \in H$ and $d(g, hg) \leq \frac{8}{n}$. \square

7 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

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

Henceforth

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

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