

Bachelorarbeit

Topological Entropy of Formal Languages

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October 5, 2017

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

Lemma 2. For all $x \in \mathbb{R}$

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

Lemma 3 (Azema's inequality).

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

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

Definition 4. Let (X, d, μ) be an mm-space.

Theorem 5. If an mm-space (X, d, μ) has length l , then the concentration function of X satisfies

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

Theorem 6. Let G be a compact 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 Haar measure, satisfies

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

Theorem 7. 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 8. Let (X, d, μ) be an mm-space with diameter d and

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

with a_1, \dots, a_n as in Definition 4. Then

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

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 $\varphi_{i_0}: [x]_{i_0} \rightarrow [y]_{i_0}$ 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 $d(\varphi_{i_1}(x_{i_0}), y) \leq a_{i_1}$. 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 9. 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 10. 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 11. 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 12 (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 .

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

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

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

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