Four-Cycle Free Graphs and Entropy Minimality

Nishant Chandgotia

University of British Columbia

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Outline

- Entropy Minimality and Hom Shifts
- Mixing Conditions and Entropy Minimality
- Measures of Maximal Entropy
- Rigidity and Flexibility in the Space of 3-Colourings.

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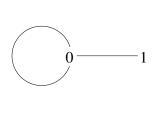
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Examples:

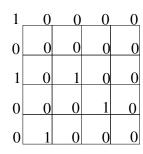
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Examples:(Hard Square model)



Graph H

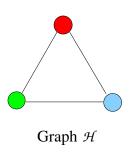


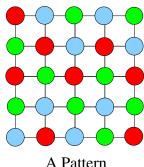
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Examples:(3-colourings)





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$$h_{top}(X) := \lim_{n \longrightarrow \infty} \frac{\log |\mathcal{B}(X) \cap \mathfrak{A}^{\{1,2,\dots,n\}^d}|}{n^d}.$$

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(Hochman and Meyerovitch, '07) The set of entropies of shifts of finite type for d > 1 is the set of non-negative right recursively ennumerable numbers.

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(Quas and Trow '00) Every shift space X contains an entropy minimal shift space $Y \subset X$ such that $h_{top}(X) = h_{top}(Y)$.

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Let C_n be an n-cycle for some integer $n \neq 4$. Then X_{C_n} is entropy minimal.

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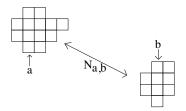
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Remark: We will concentrate on X_{C_3} , the space of all 3-colourings.

Transitivity:

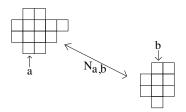
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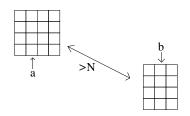
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(Coven and Smítal '93) If a shift space is entropy minimal then it is topologically transitive.

Block-Gluing:

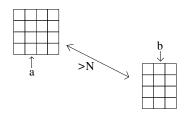
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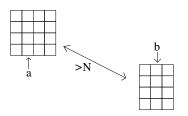
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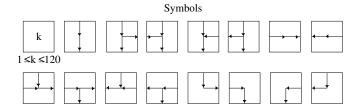


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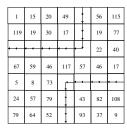
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(Boyle, Pavlov and Schraudner '09) There exists a block-gluing shift space which is not entropy minimal.

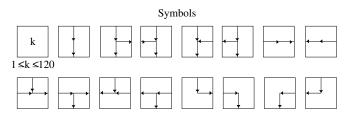
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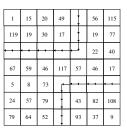
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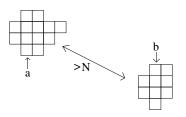


The symbols with arrows do not contribute any entropy.

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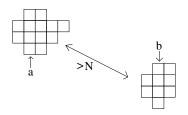
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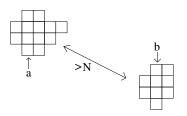
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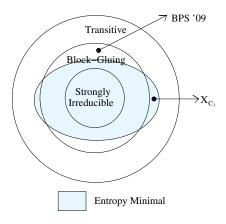
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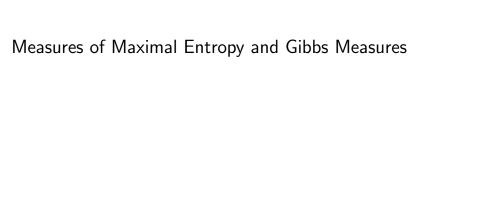
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If μ is a measure of maximal entropy for X then $h_{\mu}=h_{Top}(X)$. Therefore, a shift space X is entropy minimal if and only if for every measure of maximal entropy μ , $supp(\mu)=X$.



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$$\mu([0]_0 \mid [0 \ 0 \ 0]_{\partial 0}) = \mu([1]_0 \mid [0 \ 0 \ 0]_{\partial 0}) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

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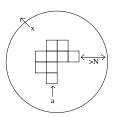
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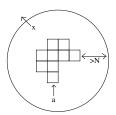
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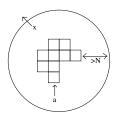
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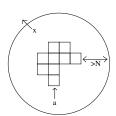
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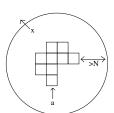
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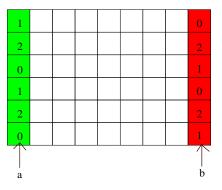
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1	2			2	0
2	0			0	2
0	2			2	1
1	0			1	0
2	1			0	2
0	2			2	1
		•			
a					b

1	2	0		0	2	0
2	0	2		2	0	2
0	2	0		0	2	1
1	0	2		2	1	0
2	1	0		1	0	2
Q	2	1		0	2	1
a						b

1	2	0	2	2	0	2	0
2	0	2	0	1	2	0	2
0	2	0	2	2	0	2	1
1	0	2	0	1	2	1	0
2	1	0	2	2	1	0	2
Q	2	1	0	1	0	2	1
a							b

1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0
2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2
0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1
1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	0
2	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	2
0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1
a								b

1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0	
2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	
0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	
1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	0	
2	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	2	
0	. 2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1	
a	Distance depends on the size of								

 X_{C_3} is transitive but not block-gluing.

1	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	0
2	0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2
0	2	0	2	1	2	0	2	1
1	0	2	0	2	1	2	1	0
2	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	2
0	2	1	0	2	1	0	2	1
Distance depends on the size of a and b								

Yet, X_{C_3} is entropy minimal.

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$$|h(v) - h(w)| = 1$$

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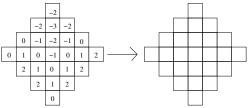
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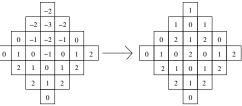
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Height Function

Pattern in X_C

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$$((x_1 = x), x_2, \dots, (x_n = y)) \in X_{C_3}$$

where (x_i, x_{i+1}) differ only at a single site.

A Few Key Ideas: Slopes

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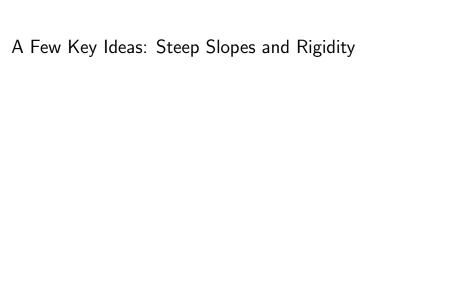
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Note that the slope may be different in different directions.



If the slope of a height function is $1\ \mathrm{or}\ -1$ in some direction

If the slope of a height function is 1 or -1 in some direction then it cannot be changed any site to obtain another height function.

0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
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2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2

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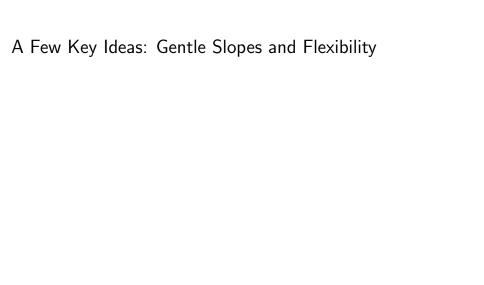
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2

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0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
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0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2
2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1
0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2	0	1	2

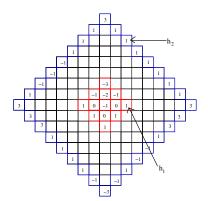
Since X_{C_3} has the pivot property it cannot be changed on any finite set to obtain another height function. Let X_{frozen} be the space of such configurations. Then $h_{top}(X_{frozen}) = 0$. Thus slope 1 or -1 is 'improbable'.

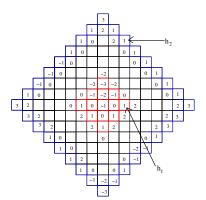


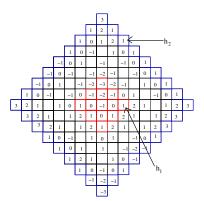
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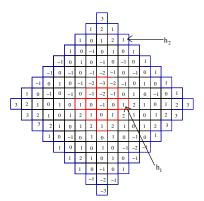
Given any height function h_1 on a ball D_n in \mathbb{Z}^d and a height function h_2 on \mathbb{Z}^d with slope s strictly between 1 and -1 in all directions

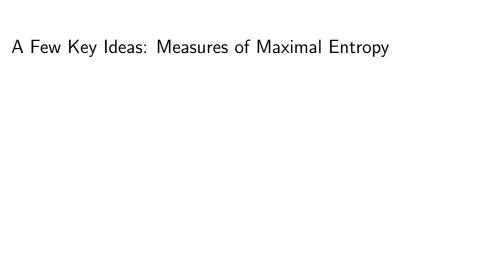
Given any height function h_1 on a ball D_n in \mathbb{Z}^d and a height function h_2 on \mathbb{Z}^d with slope s strictly between 1 and -1 in all directions we can choose an $N_n^s \in \mathbb{N}$ and a height function h











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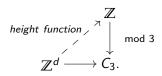
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height function
$$\nearrow$$
 \searrow mod 3 $\Z^d \longrightarrow C_3$.

 \mathbb{Z} is replaced by the universal cover of \mathcal{H} .

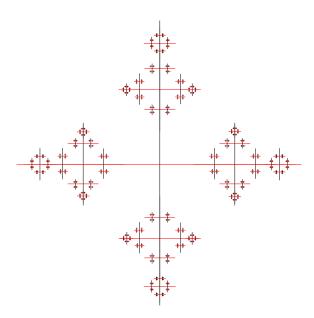
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minimal.(d=2)**Question:** What shift spaces are conjugate to $X_{\mathcal{H}}$ for some graph



Thank You!