

Random Fractals

Paul Dubois

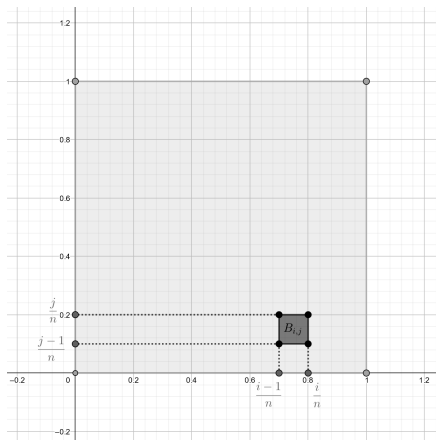
Oxford University

10th March 2021

The Percolation Process

Plain: $P \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, 1)$

$$B_{i,j} = \left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n} \right] \times \left[\frac{j-1}{n}, \frac{j}{n} \right]$$



The Percolation Process

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$$B_{i,j} = \left[\frac{i-1}{n}, \frac{i}{n} \right] \times \left[\frac{j-1}{n}, \frac{j}{n} \right]$$

$\varepsilon_{i,j} \in \{0, 1\}$ with $\mathbb{P}(\varepsilon_{i,j} = 1) = p$ (i.e. $\varepsilon_{i,j} \sim \mathcal{B}(p)$)

$$P = \bigcup_{\substack{i,j \\ \varepsilon_{i,j}=1}} B_{i,j}$$

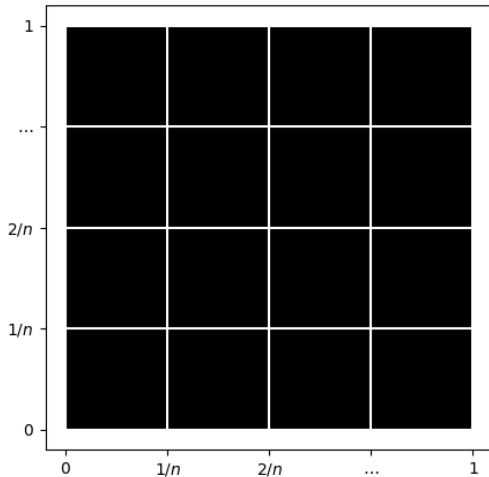
$$Z = |\{(i,j) \mid \varepsilon_{i,j} = 1\}|$$

$$D = \frac{Z}{pn^2}$$



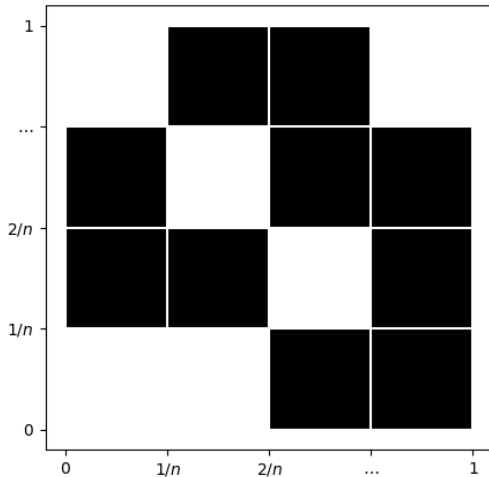
The Percolation Process

Plain: $P \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, 1)$



The Percolation Process

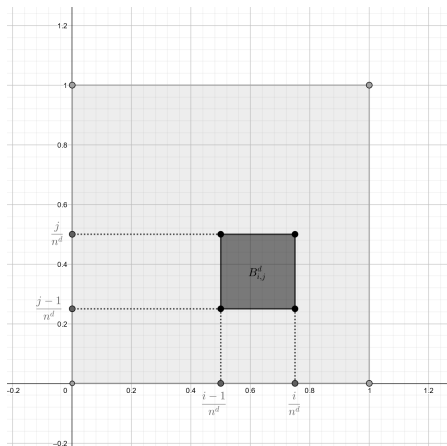
Plain: $P \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, 1)$



The Percolation Process

Recursive: $P_d \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, d)$

$$B_{i,j}^d = \left[\frac{i-1}{n^d}, \frac{i}{n^d} \right] \times \left[\frac{j-1}{n^d}, \frac{j}{n^d} \right]$$



The Percolation Process

Recursive: $P_d \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, d)$

$$B_{i,j}^d = \left[\frac{i-1}{n^d}, \frac{i}{n^d} \right] \times \left[\frac{j-1}{n^d}, \frac{j}{n^d} \right]$$

$$\varepsilon_{i,j}^d \in \{0, 1\} \text{ with } \mathbb{P}(\varepsilon_{i,j}^d = 1) = p \quad (\text{i.e. } \varepsilon_{i,j}^d \sim \mathcal{B}(p))$$

$$P_0 = [0, 1]^2 \quad ; \quad P_d = P_{d-1} \cap \left(\bigcup_{\substack{i,j \\ \varepsilon_{i,j}^d = 1}} B_{i,j}^d \right)$$

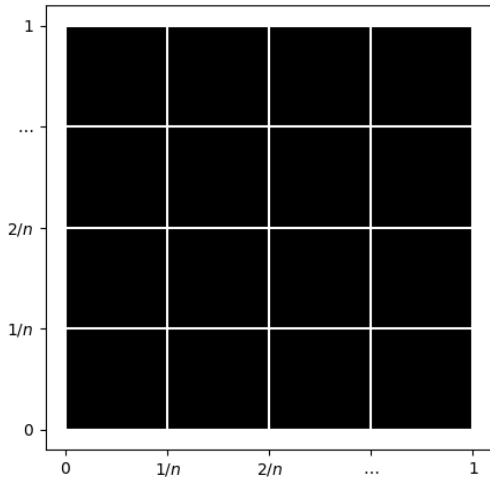
$$Z_d = \left| \left\{ (i, j) \mid \varepsilon_{i,j}^d = 1 \right\} \right|$$

$$D_d = \frac{Z_d}{(pn^2)^d}$$



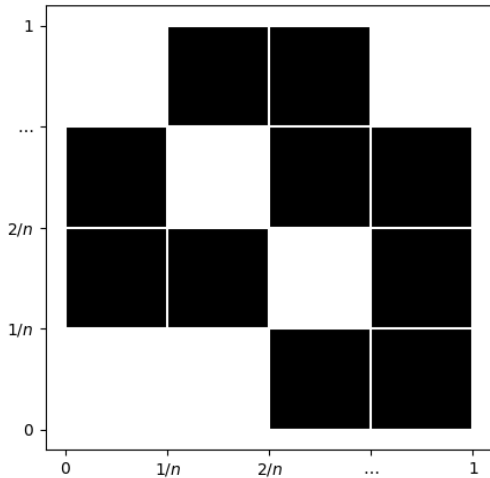
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Recursive: $P_d \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, d)$



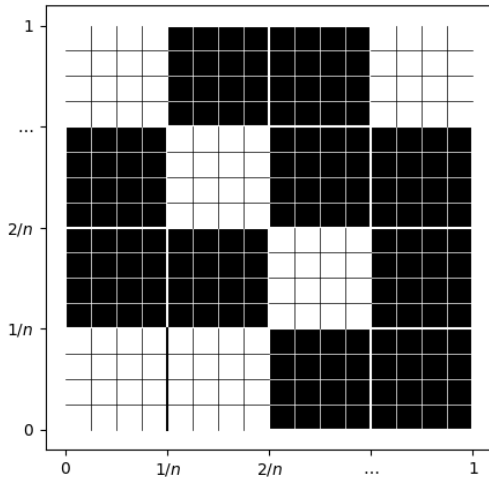
The Percolation Process

Recursive: $P_d \sim \text{Perc}(n, p, d)$



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The Percolation Process

Limit: $P_\infty \sim \text{Perc}(n, p)$

$$P_\infty = \bigcap_{d \in \mathbb{N}} P_d$$

$$D_\infty = \lim_{d \rightarrow \infty} D_d$$



The Percolation Process

Limit: $P_\infty \sim \text{Perc}(n, p)$

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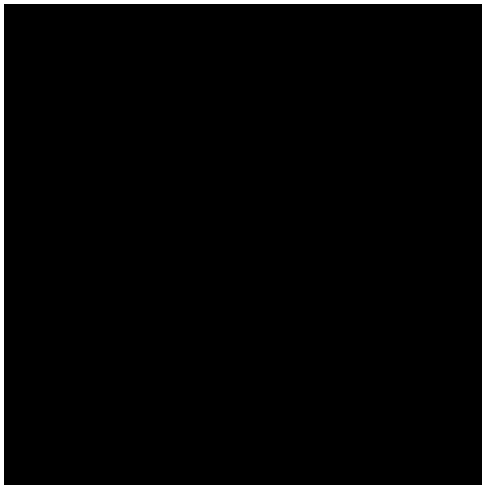
$$D_\infty > 0 \iff P_\infty \neq \emptyset$$

$$\mathbb{E}(D_\infty) = 1$$



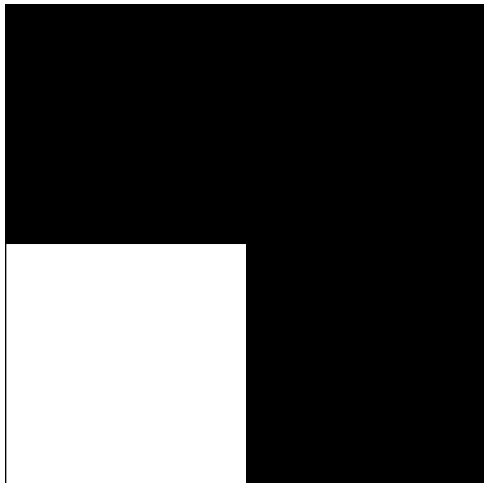
The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 2$



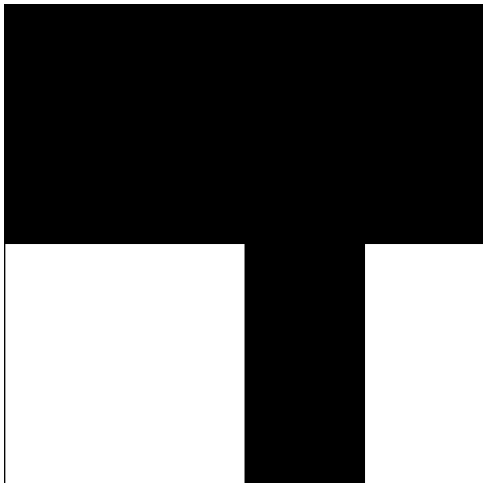
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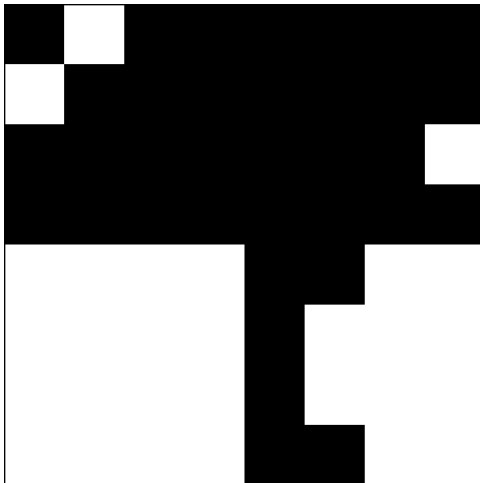
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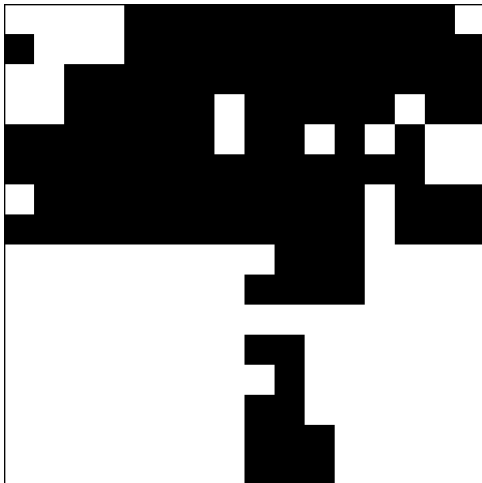
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Example for $n = 2$



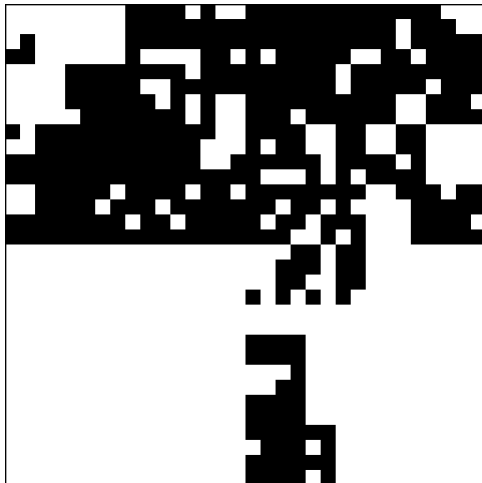
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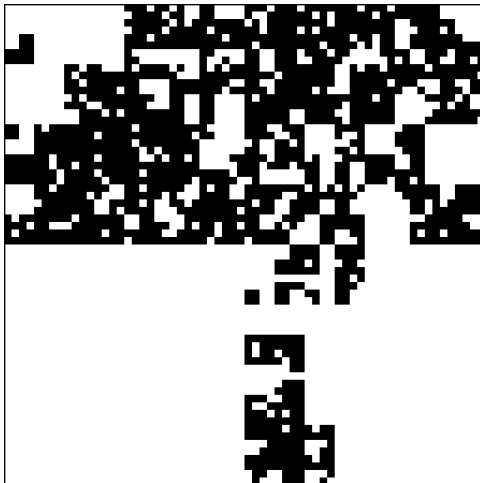
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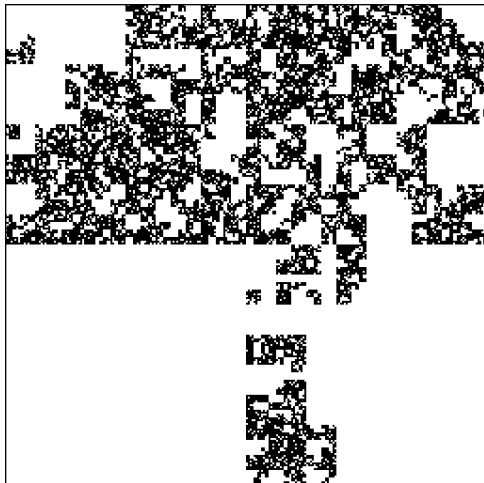
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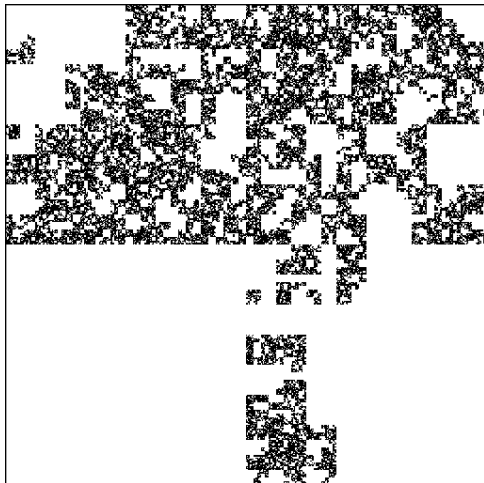
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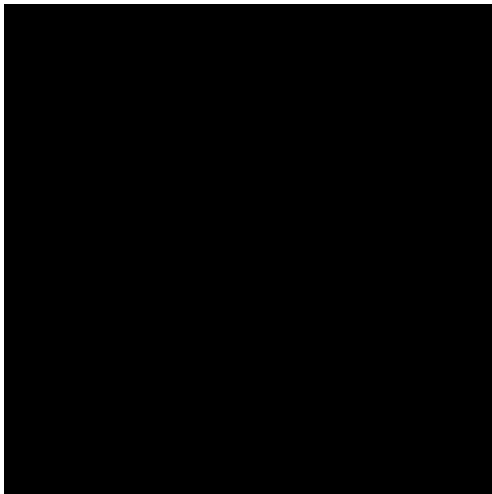
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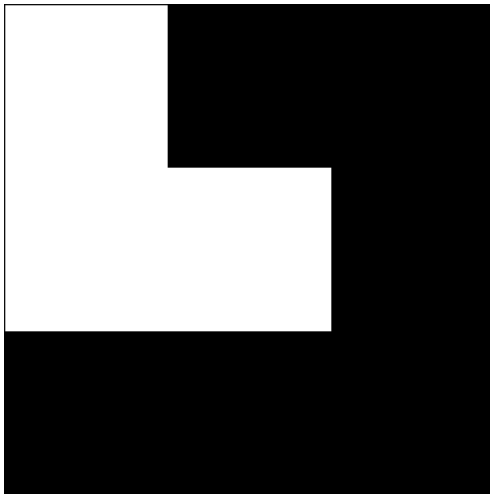
The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 3$



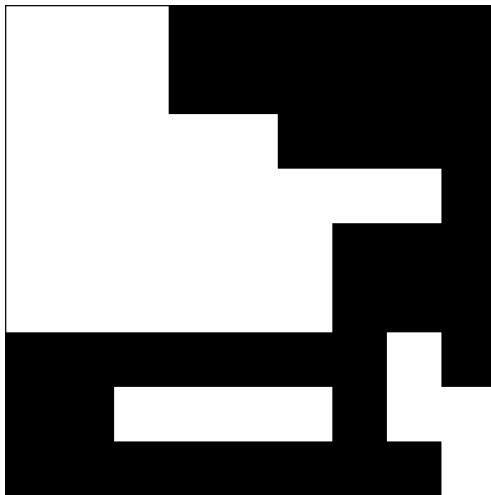
The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 3$



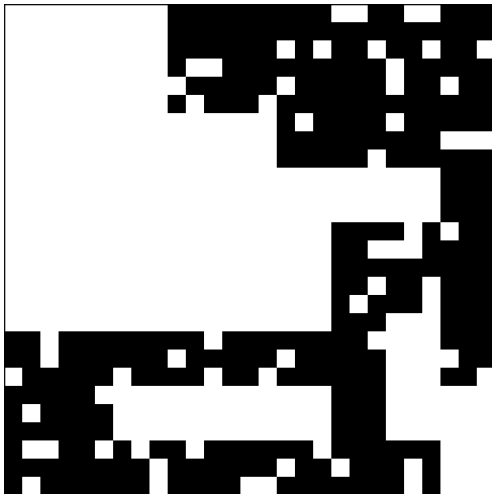
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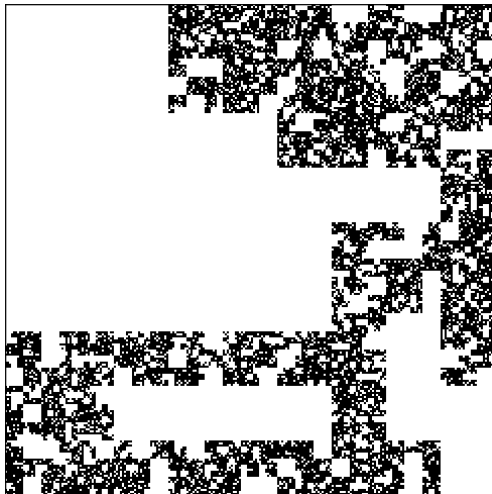
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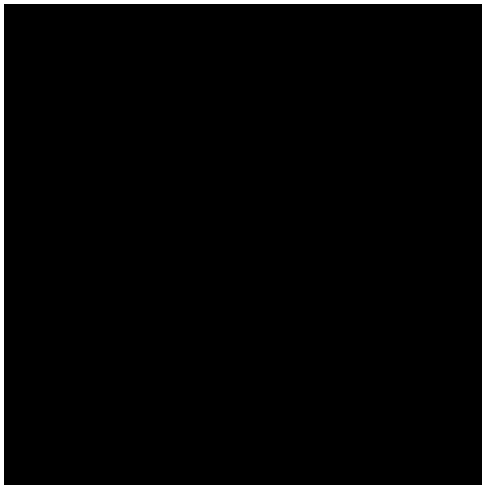
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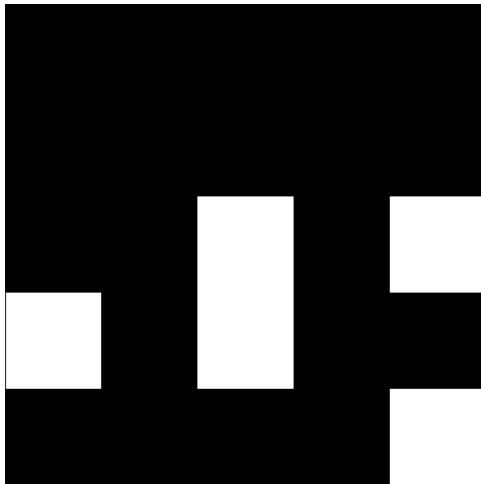
The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 5$



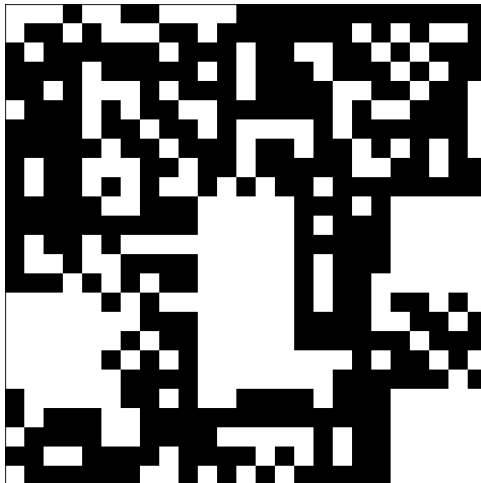
The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 5$



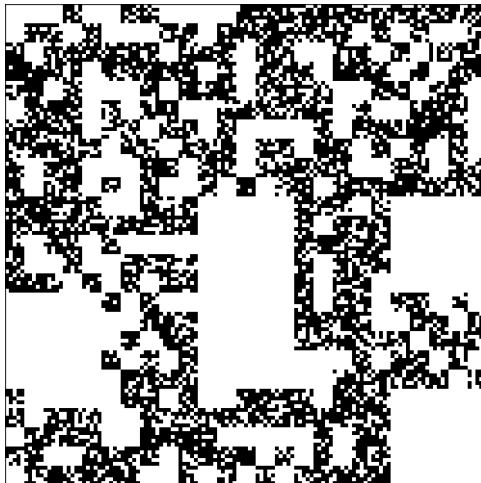
The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 5$



The Percolation Process

Example for $n = 5$



Dimensions

Intuition



Dimensions

Intuition

1D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Lengths multiplied by λ^1



Dimensions

Intuition

$1D$: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Lengths multiplied by λ^1

$2D$: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Areas multiplied by λ^2



Dimensions

Intuition

1D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Lengths multiplied by λ^1

2D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Areas multiplied by λ^2

3D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Volumes multiplied by λ^3



Dimensions

Intuition

1D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Lengths multiplied by λ^1

2D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Areas multiplied by λ^2

3D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ Volumes multiplied by λ^3

...

n D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ n -Dim. Volumes multiplies by $\lambda^n \quad \forall n \in \mathbb{N}$



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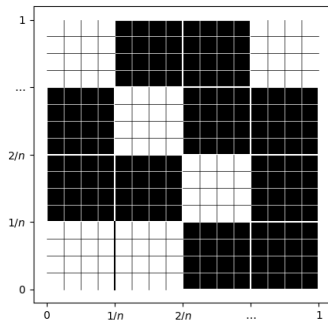
α D: Scale by $\lambda \iff$ n -Dim. Volumes multiplies by $\lambda^\alpha \quad \forall \alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$



Dimensions

Percolation dimensions

For $P \sim \text{Perc}(n, p)$, scaling by n gives pn^2 copies of P .



So $\dim(P) = pn^2$.



Crossings

straight



Blob

