

# Chemins auto-évitants

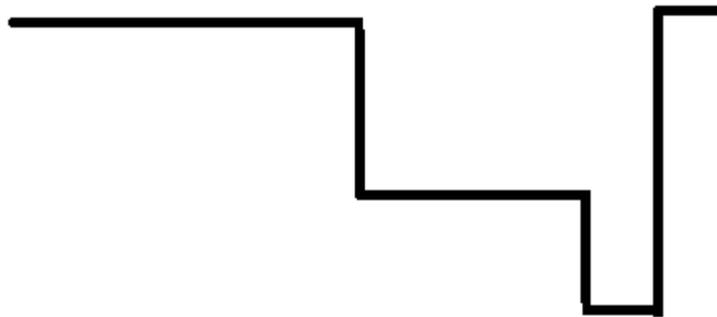
N° d'inscription : 17536



- Ponts : C.A.E. qui vérifie :
- $\omega$  est un pont de longueur  $n$  :

$$\forall i \leq j, \omega_1(i) \leq \omega_1(j)$$

Où  $\omega_1(i)$  désigne l'abscisse du  $i$ ème point



Exemple de pont



# Substitution

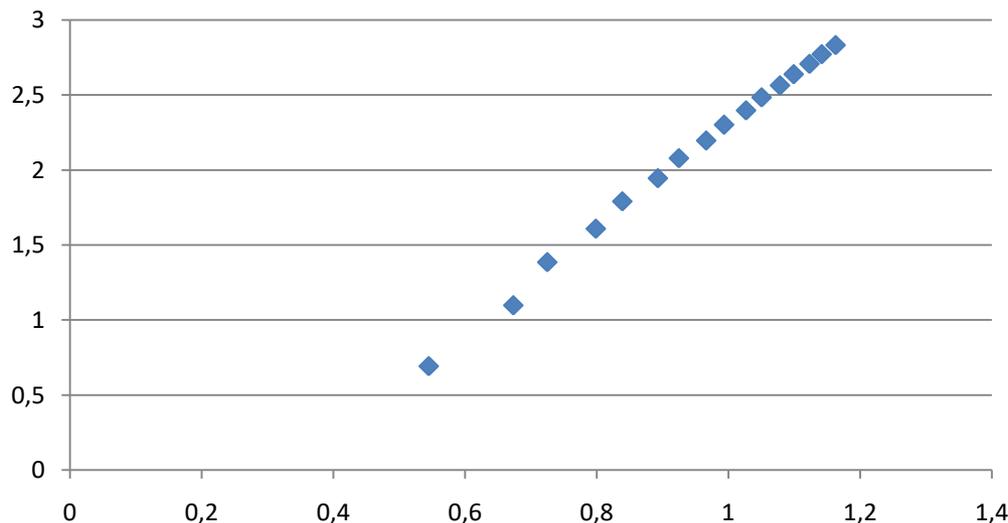
- Constante de connectivité  $\mu$  :

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n^{1/n} = \mu$$

- Comparaisons asymptotiques :

$$c_n = \mu^{n+o(n)}, \mu^n \leq c_n \leq \mu^n e^{O(\sqrt{n})}, \exists A \in ]0, +\infty[, c_n \sim A\mu^n n^\alpha$$

Sur le réseau carré :  $\mu \approx 2,6381585$  ;  $\alpha = 11/32$

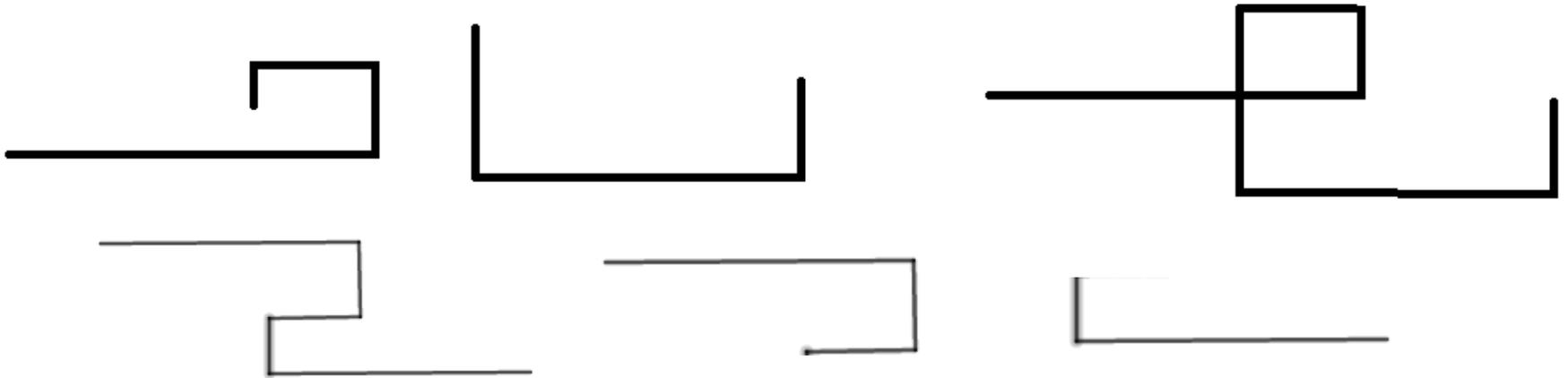


$\ln\left(\frac{c_n}{\mu^n}\right)$  en fonction de  $\ln n$

# Existence de $\mu$

- Première inégalité :

$$c_{m+n} \leq c_m c_n$$

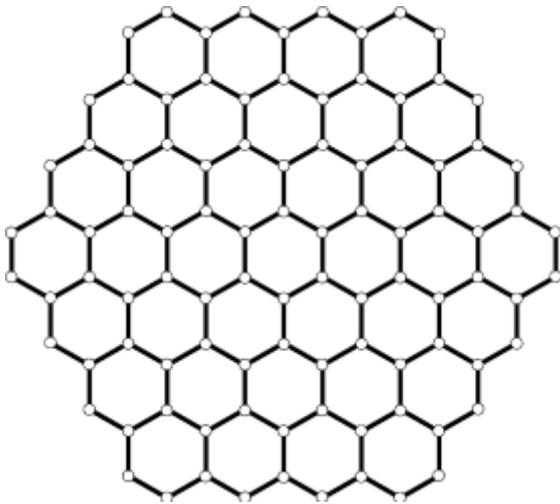


- Donc la suite  $(\ln c_n)$  est sous additive.

$$\lim \frac{\ln c_n}{n} = \lim \ln c_n^{\frac{1}{n}} = \inf \frac{\ln c_n}{n} = \nu$$

- On obtient donc :  $\mu = e^\nu$

# Réseau hexagonal



Valeur exacte

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} c_n^{1/n} = \mu = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

Notations :

- $\mathbb{H}$  le réseau hexagonal
- $H$  ensembles des milieux des arêtes de  $\mathbb{H}$
- $\ell(\gamma)$  la longueur du chemin  $\gamma$

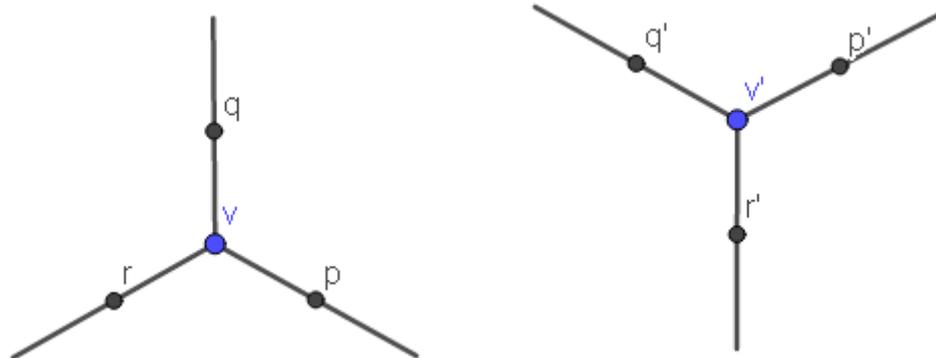
Soit  $\Omega \subset H$ . On note  $V(\Omega)$  l'ensemble des sommets de  $\Omega$ .

# Lemme 1

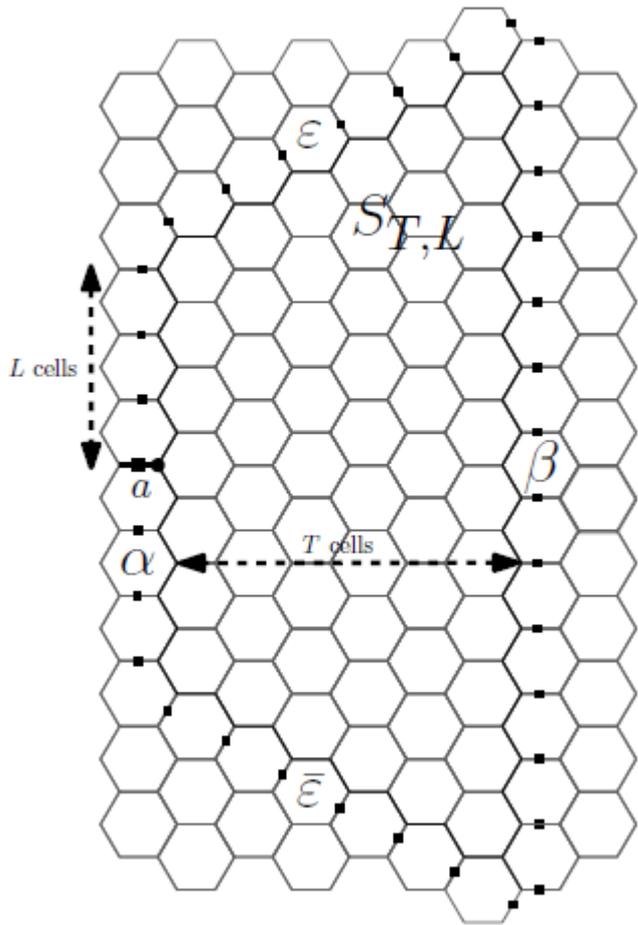
$$\forall (a, z) \in \partial\Omega \times \Omega, F(z) = F_\Omega(a, z, \sigma, x) = \sum_{\gamma: a \rightarrow \Omega} e^{-i\sigma W_\gamma(a, z)} x^{l(\gamma)}$$

Lemme 1 : si  $x = 1/\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$  et  $\sigma = 5/8$ . Soit  $v \in V(\Omega)$  et  $(p, r, q) \in H^3$ , où  $p, r$  et  $q$  sont les plus proches voisins de  $v$  qui se suivent le sens horaire.

$$(p - v)F(p) + (q - v)F(q) + (r - v)F(r) = 0$$



# Un domaine observable

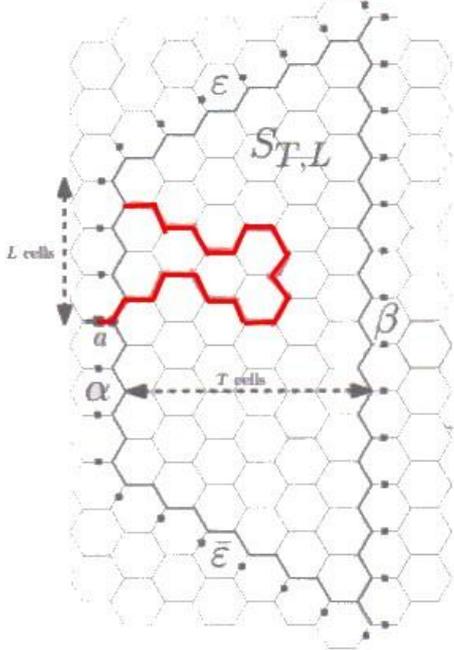


$$V(S_T) = \left\{ z \in V(\mathbb{H}), 0 \leq \operatorname{Re}(z) \leq \frac{3T+1}{2} \right\}$$

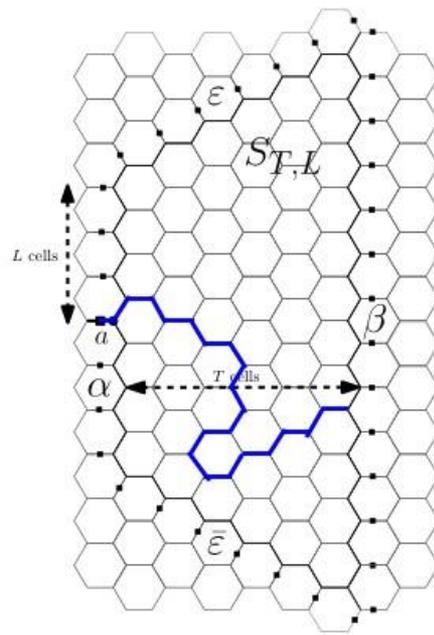
$$V(S_{T,L}) = \left\{ z \in V(S_T), |\sqrt{3}\operatorname{Im}(z) - \operatorname{Re}(z)| \leq \frac{3T+1}{2} \right\}$$

# Lemme 2

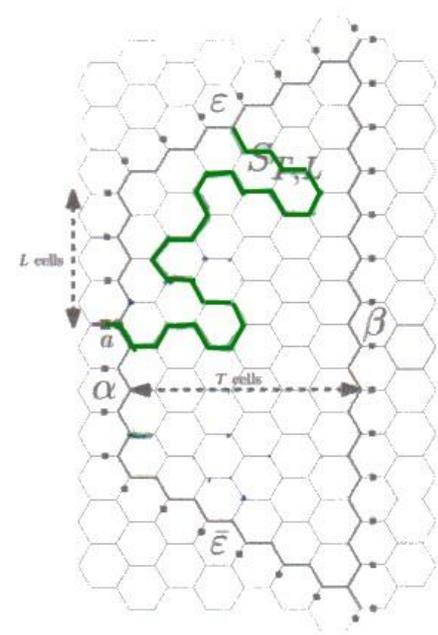
$$A_{T,L}^x = \sum_{\gamma: a \rightarrow \alpha - \{a\}} x^{\ell(\gamma)}$$



$$B_{T,L}^x = \sum_{\gamma: a \rightarrow \beta} x^{\ell(\gamma)}$$



$$E_{T,L}^x = \sum_{\gamma: a \rightarrow \varepsilon \cup \bar{\varepsilon}} x^{\ell(\gamma)}$$



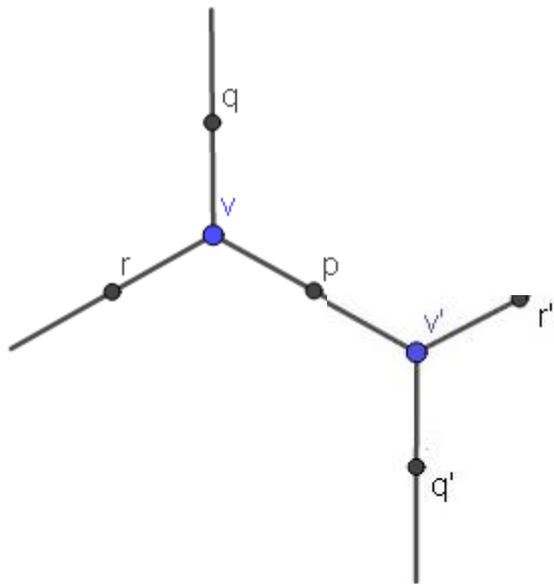
Si  $x = x_c = 1/\sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$

$$1 = c_\alpha A_{T,L}^{x_c} + B_{T,L}^{x_c} + c_\varepsilon E_{T,L}^{x_c}$$

Où  $c_\alpha = \frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2 - \sqrt{2}}$  et  $c_\varepsilon = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$

# Démonstration (Lemme 2)

$$-\sum_{z \in \alpha} F(z) + \sum_{z \in \beta} F(z) + j \sum_{z \in \varepsilon} F(z) + \bar{j} \sum_{z \in \bar{\varepsilon}} F(z) = 0 \quad \text{où } j = e^{i\frac{2\pi}{3}}$$



$$\begin{cases} jF(p) + 1 \cdot F(q) + \bar{j}F(r) = 0 \\ -jF(p) + (q' - v')F(q') + (r' - v')F(r') = 0 \end{cases}$$

Somme sur  $\alpha$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{z \in \alpha} F(z) &= F(a) + \sum_{z \in \alpha - \{a\}} F(z) \\ &= F(a) + \frac{1}{2} \sum_{z \in \alpha - \{a\}} F(z) + F(\bar{z}) \\ &= 1 + \frac{1}{2} (e^{-i\sigma\pi} + e^{i\sigma\pi}) A_{T,L}^x = 1 - \cos \frac{3\pi}{8} A_{T,L}^x \end{aligned}$$

Somme sur les bords haut et bas

$$j \sum_{z \in \varepsilon} F(z) + \bar{j} \sum_{z \in \bar{\varepsilon}} F(z) = \cos \frac{\pi}{4} E_{T,L}^x$$

Somme sur  $\beta$

$$\sum_{z \in \beta} F(z) = B_{T,L}^x$$

Conséquence du lemme 2

$$\begin{aligned} A_T^x &= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} A_{T,L}^x = \sum_{\gamma \subset S_T: a \rightarrow \alpha - \{a\}} x^{\ell(\gamma)} & B_T^x &= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} B_{T,L}^x = \sum_{\gamma \subset S_T: a \rightarrow \beta} x^{\ell(\gamma)} \\ E_T^x &= \lim_{L \rightarrow +\infty} E_{T,L}^x = \sum_{\gamma \subset S_T: a \rightarrow \varepsilon \cup \bar{\varepsilon}} x^{\ell(\gamma)} \end{aligned}$$

# Preuve

$$\forall x \geq 0, Z(x) = \sum_{\gamma: a \rightarrow H} x^{\ell(\gamma)} = \sum_{n=1}^{+\infty} c_n x^n$$

Si  $E_T^{x_c} > 0$  :  $Z(x_c) \geq \sum_{L>0} E_{T,L}^{x_c} \geq \sum_{L>0} E_T^{x_c} = +\infty$

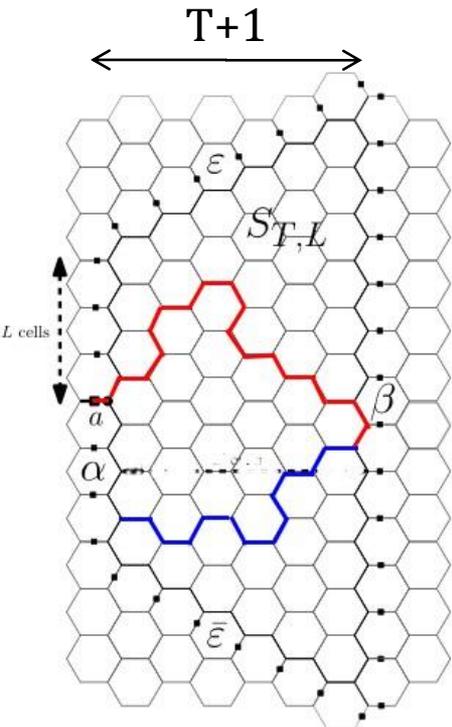
Sinon :  $c_\alpha A_{T,L}^{x_c} + B_{T,L}^{x_c} + c_\varepsilon E_{T,L}^{x_c} = 1 \Rightarrow 0 = c_\alpha (A_{T+1}^{x_c} - A_T^{x_c}) + (B_{T+1}^{x_c} - B_T^{x_c})$

$$\Rightarrow c_\alpha x_c (B_{T+1}^{x_c})^2 + B_{T+1}^{x_c} \geq B_T^{x_c} \quad \text{car } A_{T+1}^{x_c} - A_T^{x_c} \leq x_c (B_{T+1}^{x_c})^2$$

$$\Rightarrow B_T^{x_c} \geq \min \left( B_1^{x_c}, \frac{1}{c_\alpha x_c} \right) / T$$

$$\Rightarrow Z(x_c) \geq \sum_{T>0} B_T^{x_c}$$

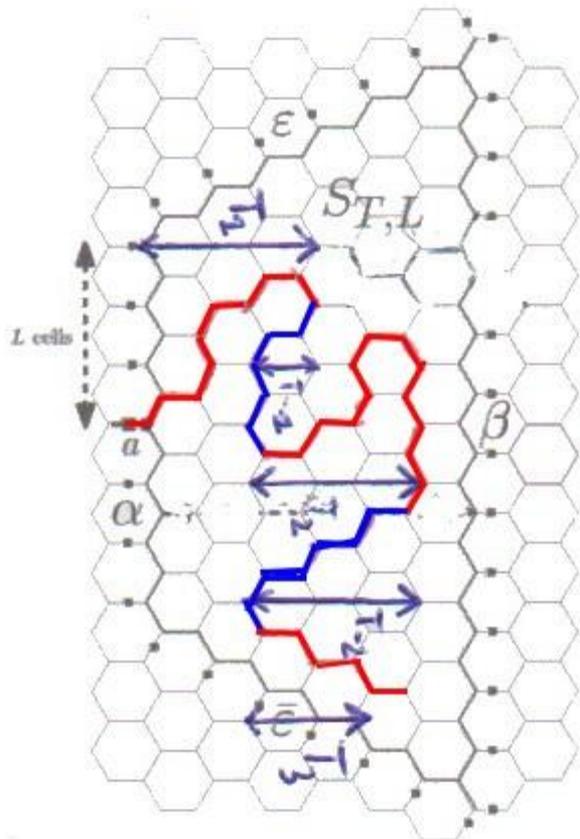
$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\mu \geq x_c^{-1} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}}$$



$$\forall x < x_c, B_T^x \leq \left(\frac{x}{x_c}\right)^T B_T^{x_c} \leq \left(\frac{x}{x_c}\right)^T$$

Tout C.A.E se décompose en pont de manière unique.

$$Z(x) \leq 2 \sum_{\substack{T_{-i} < \dots < T_{-1} \\ T_j < \dots < T_0}} \left( \prod_{k=-i}^j B_{T_k}^x \right) = 2 \prod_{T > 0} (1 + B_T^x)^2$$



$$\mu \leq x_c^{-1} = \sqrt{2 + \sqrt{2}}$$

**FIN**

# Annexe : constante de connectivité

- $c_n = \mu^{n+o(n)} \Leftrightarrow \ln c_n = n \ln \mu + o(n)$

- $\mu^n \leq c_n \leq \mu^n e^{O(\sqrt{n})}$

$$b_n \leq c_n \quad \text{et} \quad b_{n+m} \geq b_n b_m$$

Nouvelle constante de connectivité  $\mu'$  :  $\mu' \leq \mu$

$$c_n \leq b_n e^{O(\sqrt{n})}$$

# Annexe : Lemme de Feteke

- On pose :  $\alpha = \inf \frac{c_n}{n}$ . Soit  $\varepsilon > 0, \exists q \in \mathbb{N}^*, \alpha \leq u_q \leq \alpha + \varepsilon$
- Soit  $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$  tel que  $n \geq q, \exists! (k, r) \in \llbracket 0, q - 1 \rrbracket^2, n = kq + r$

$$0 \leq \frac{u_n}{n} \leq \frac{qk}{qk + r} \frac{u_q}{q} + \frac{u_r}{n} \leq \alpha + \varepsilon + \frac{M}{n}$$

Où  $M = \max\{|u_1|, |u_2|, \dots, |u_q|\}$

$$\exists n_0 \in \mathbb{N}, \forall n \geq n_0, \frac{M}{n} \leq \varepsilon \Rightarrow \forall n \geq n_0, \left| \frac{u_n}{n} - \alpha \right| \leq \varepsilon$$