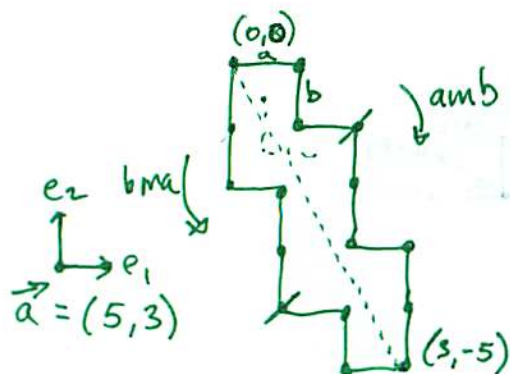


A d-dimensional extension of Christoffel words

with C. Reutenauer
arxiv:1404.4021
+dessins: voir aussi Halifax

Christoffel words

Def 1 (chemin)



$$W_a = a \cdot \underbrace{babbab}_m \cdot b$$

$\#$ m est un palindrome

Def 2 (codage de Cayley graph)

Groupe \mathbb{Z}_8 avec générateur 5.

$$0 \xrightarrow[a]{+5} 5 \xrightarrow[b]{-5} 2 \xrightarrow[a]{+5} 7 \xrightarrow[b]{-5} 4 \xrightarrow[a]{+5} 1 \xrightarrow[b]{-5} 6 \xrightarrow[a]{+5} 3 \xrightarrow[b]{-5} 0$$

→ Voir Bestel (2007) pour 14 caractérisations ou CRM Book.

THM (Pirillo, 2001) $amb \in \{a,b\}^*$ est un mot de Christoffel \Leftrightarrow
 amb et bma sont conjugués.

EX (\Rightarrow) $bma = b \cdot babbab \cdot a$
 $\xrightarrow{\quad} \xrightarrow{\quad} amb$

(\Leftarrow) sp. que amb est le 3^e conjugué de bma et $|m|=9$.

$$amb = a m_1 m_2 m_3 m_4 m_5 m_6 m_7 m_8 m_9 b$$

$$m_3 m_4 m_5 m_6 m_7 m_8 m_9 a b m_1 m_2$$

Alors $a = m_3 = m_6 = m_9 = m_1 = m_4 = m_7 = a$
 $b = m_2 = m_5 = m_8 = b$

Donc, $amb = a \cdot abaabaaba \cdot b$ est un C. word.

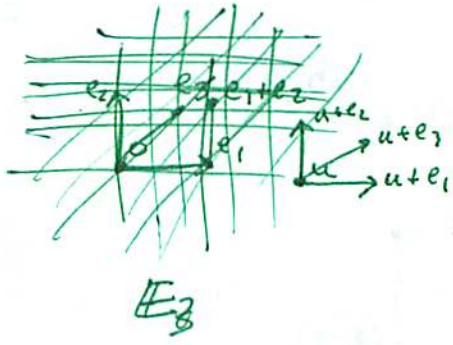
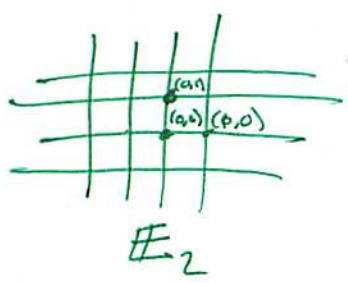
Christoffel Graphs

Let $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{N}^d$ with $d \geq 2$.

Let $s = \|\vec{a}\| = \sum e_i$.

Hyper cubic lattice

$$\mathbb{E}_d = \{ (u, u+e_i) \mid u \in \mathbb{Z}^d, 1 \leq i \leq d \}$$



Christoffel Graph

Let $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{N}^d$ with $d \geq 2$.

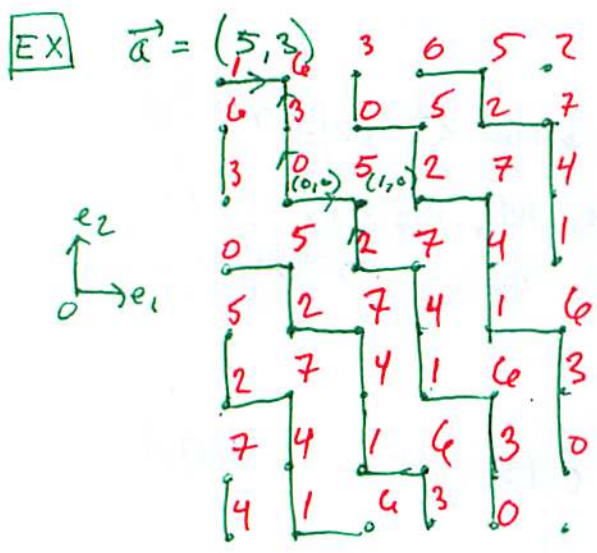
Let $s = \|\vec{a}\| = \sum a_i$.

$$F_{\vec{a}} : \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}/s\mathbb{Z}$$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} \pmod s = \sum a_i x_i \pmod s$$

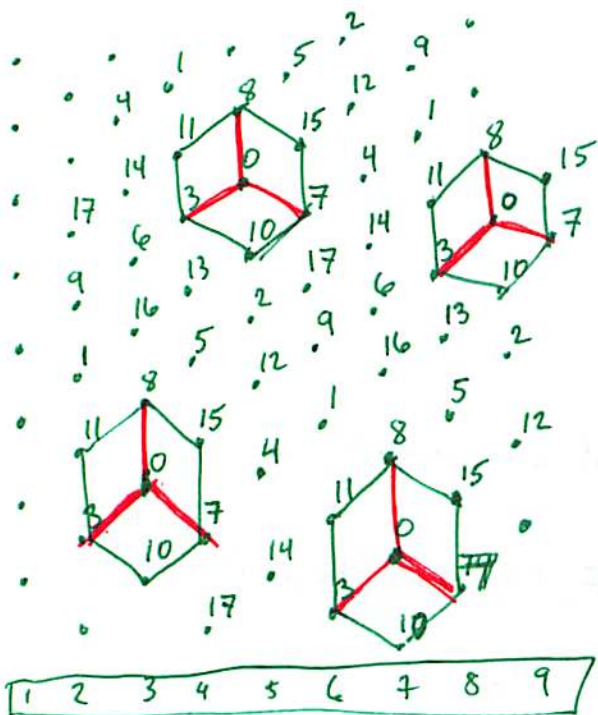
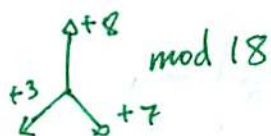
The Christoffel Graph of vector normal \vec{a} is

$$H_{\vec{a}} = \{ (u, u+e_i) \in \mathbb{E}_d \mid F_{\vec{a}}(u) < F_{\vec{a}}(u+e_i) \}$$



Lemma $H_{\vec{a}}$ is invariant by the translation $(1, 1, \dots, 1) = \sum e_i$.

EX $\vec{a} = (3, 7, 8)$



Parties du corps (Biologie)

- Edges of \mathbb{Z}^d incident to zero:

$$Q = \{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{Z}^d : F_{\vec{a}}(u) = 0 \text{ or } F_{\vec{a}}(v) = 0 \}$$

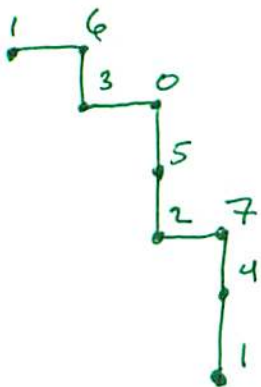
- Legs of $X \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$ are the edges of $X \cap Q$

- The body of $X \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d$ is the set $X \setminus Q$

Operations $X \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^d, t \in \mathbb{Z}^d$

- Reversal $-X = \{ (-v, -u) \mid (u, v) \in X \}$
- Translate $X+t = \{ (u+t, v+t) \mid (u, v) \in X \}$
- FLIP $FLIP(X) = (X \setminus Q) \cup (Q \setminus X)$

EX $\vec{a} = (5, 3)$ $\text{FLIP}(H_{\vec{a}}) =$



~~EX~~

EX $\vec{a} = (3, 7, 8)$ exemple fait sur dessin précédent

Proposition Soit $t \in \mathbb{Z}^d$ t.g. $F_a(t) = 1$ (bezout vector).

$$H_{\vec{a}+t} = \text{FLIP}(H_{\vec{a}})$$

→ généraliser le fait que amb soit conjugué à bma .

Aussi propriétés non caractéristique:

central word are palindromic	body of H_a is symmetric $-(H_a/\mathbb{Q}) = H_a/\mathbb{Q}$
$\widetilde{amb} = bma$	reversal of $H_a =$ its FLIP $-H_{\vec{a}} = \text{FLIP}(H_a)$
amb conjugate to its reversal \widetilde{amb}	$-H_{\vec{a}} = H_{\vec{a}} + t$

What about the converse?

- K slgp of finite index of \mathbb{Z}^d st. $\sum e_i \in K$
- $M \subseteq \mathbb{E}^d$ invariant by translations in K
- $Q = \{ (u, v) \in \mathbb{E}^d \mid u \in K \text{ or } v \in K \}$

$(\exists t \in \mathbb{Z}^d)$ s.t. ~~FLIP~~ $\text{FLIP}(M) = M + t \Rightarrow M = H_{\vec{a}} ?$

~~ES~~ ~~ESB~~

Let $\vec{a} \in \mathbb{N}^d$ with $d \geq 2$.

Let w , width, be a divisor of $\|\vec{a}\| = \sum a_i \cdot 1g. \cdot 0 < \frac{\|\vec{a}\|}{w} < d$

$$F_{\vec{a}, w} : \mathbb{Z}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^d / w\mathbb{Z}^d$$

$$\vec{x} \mapsto \vec{a} \cdot \vec{x} \pmod{w}$$

Christoffel Graph normal vector \vec{a} of width w

$$H_{\vec{a}, w} = \left\{ (u, u+e_i) \in \mathbb{E}_d \mid F_{\vec{a}, w}(u) < F_{\vec{a}, w}(u+e_i) \right\}$$

Theorem

• K s/gp of finite index of \mathbb{Z}^d s.t. $\sum e_i \in K$

• $M \subseteq \mathbb{E}_d$ in $v.$ by translations in K

• $Q = \{(u, v) \in \mathbb{E}_d \mid u \in K \text{ or } v \in K\}$

• Sp. legs of M are positive

$M \cap Q = \{(0, e_i) \mid 1 \leq i \leq d\} + K$

$(\exists t \in \mathbb{Z}^d)$ s.t. $FLIP(M) = M + t \Leftrightarrow$

$M = H_{\vec{a}, w}$ where $0 < s/w < d$.

Dyck path 3d



n	1	2	3	4	5	6	\rightarrow Sloane
C_n	1	2	9	96	2498	161422	A115965

"Number of planar subpartitions of size n
pyramidal planar partitions"

$\frac{\ a\ }{\omega}$ \ d	2	3	4	5
1	H_a^{\rightarrow}	H_a^{\rightarrow}	H_a^{\rightarrow}	H_a^{\rightarrow}
2	\emptyset	$H_a^{\rightarrow, \frac{\ a\ }{2}}$	$H_a^{\rightarrow, \frac{\ a\ }{2}}$	$H_a^{\rightarrow, \frac{\ a\ }{2}}$
3	\emptyset	\emptyset	$H_a^{\rightarrow, \frac{\ a\ }{3}}$	$H_a^{\rightarrow, \frac{\ a\ }{3}}$
4	\emptyset	\emptyset	\emptyset	$H_a^{\rightarrow, \frac{\ a\ }{4}}$

\leftarrow
 corps est un
 complément
 à n de
 l'autre
 \leftarrow

Les mots de Christoffel sont les seuls graphes de Christoffel tel que leur complément dans \mathbb{E}^d est aussi un ~~graph~~ mot de Christoffel.