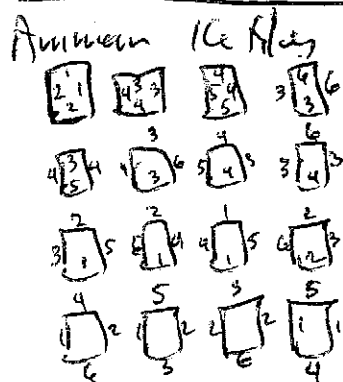


V. Maryland talk 2nd part Plan



Goal: Understand and generalize them

$R: \mathbb{Z}^2 \times M \rightarrow M$, M compact metric space (to say $M = \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2$)

$\mathcal{P} = \{P_a\}_{a \in A}$ topological partition of M
 ie P_a are open and $M = \bigcup_{a \in A} \overline{P_a}$.

$S \subseteq \mathbb{Z}^2$, a pattern $w: S \rightarrow A$ is allowed for $\mathcal{P}, R$
 if $\text{CodingRegion}(w) := \bigcap_{n \in S} R^{-n}(P_{w_n}) \neq \emptyset$

Language $\mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}, R} = \{w \in A^{\mathbb{Z}^2} : w \text{ allowed for } \mathcal{P}, R\}$

Subshift $X_{\mathcal{P}, R} = \{w \in A^{\mathbb{Z}^2} : \mathcal{L}(w) \subset \mathcal{L}_{\mathcal{P}, R}\}$

Def $\mathcal{P}$ gives a symbolic representation of R if $\forall w \in A^{\mathbb{Z}^2}$
 $\text{CodingRegion}(w) := \bigcap_{n \in \mathbb{Z}^2} R^{-n}(P_{w_n})$ contains at most 1 point.

Lemma (Lind Marcus Book) If $\mathcal{P}$ gives a symb. rep. then

$f: X_{\mathcal{P}, R} \rightarrow M$
 $w \mapsto x \in M$
 is a factor map

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X_{\mathcal{P}, R} & \xrightarrow{f} & M \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow R \\ M & \xrightarrow{R} & M \end{array}$$

Def (LM) $\mathcal{P}$ is a Markov Partition if

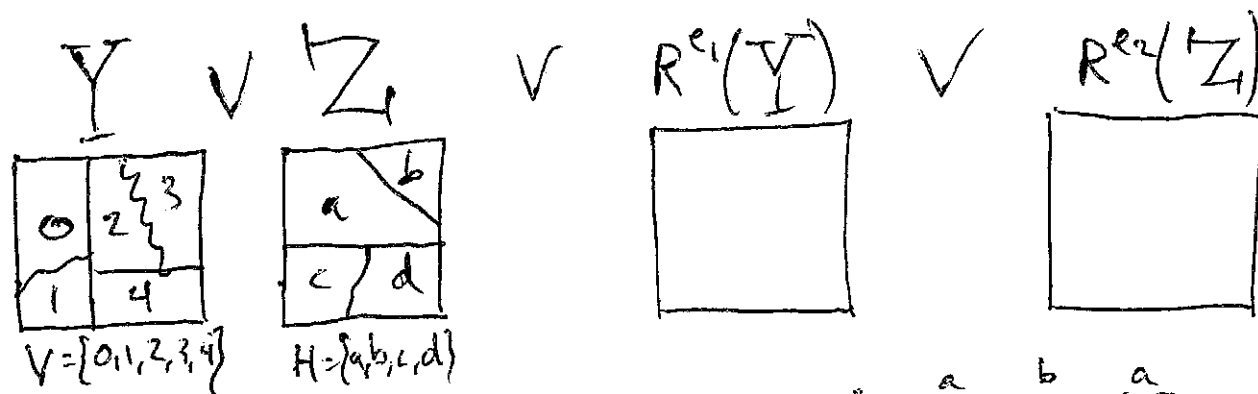
• $\mathcal{P}$ gives a symb. rep.

• $X_{\mathcal{P}, R}$ is a SFT, ie, $\exists$ finite set F of patterns $w: S \rightarrow A$ s.t. $X_{\mathcal{P}, R} = X_F = \{w \in A^{\mathbb{Z}^2} : \mathcal{L}(w) \subset F\}$

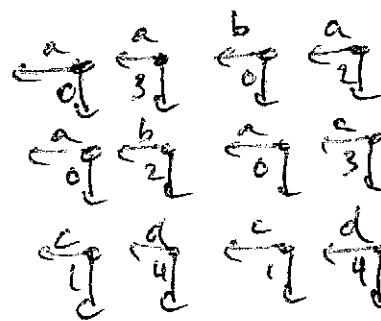
Example The Fibonacci crystals wrapped around the cylinder.

Let $Y = \{y_v\}_{v \in V}$, $Z = \{z_h\}_{h \in H}$ be two top partitions

of $M = \mathbb{R}^2 / \mathbb{Z}^2$. Let $R: \mathbb{Z}^2 \times M \rightarrow M$
 $(n, x) \mapsto x + \varphi n := \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \varphi_0 \\ \varphi_1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix}$



0 3 0 2 0 a b b a a
 0 2 0 3 0 a b a a a
 1 4 1 4 4 c d c d d
 $\in \mathcal{L}_{Y,R}$ $\in \mathcal{L}_{Z,R}$



This is a tiling by Wang tiles! Which tiles?

$\forall (a, b, c, d) \in V \times H \times V \times H$ let $P_{(a,b,c,d)} = y_a \cap z_b \cap R^{e_1}(y_c) \cap R^{e_2}(z_d)$

Set of Wang tiles: $T = \{ \begin{smallmatrix} b & a \\ \leftarrow & \rightarrow \\ a & \end{smallmatrix} : P_{(a,b,c,d)} \neq \emptyset \}$

Top partition: $\mathcal{P} = \{ P_t : t \in T \}$

A Wang shift: $\Omega_T = \{ w: \mathbb{Z}^2 \rightarrow T : w \text{ valid tiling} \}$

Proposition $\chi_{P,R} \leq \Omega_T$

Remark If Ω_T is minimal, then $\chi_{P,R} = \Omega_T$
 and $\mathcal{P}$ is a Markov partition for $\mathbb{Z}^2 \xrightarrow{R} M$.

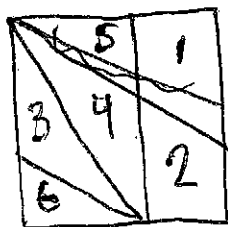
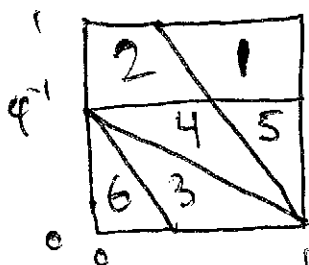
Def X subshift, X is minimal if $\forall$ subshift $Y \neq \emptyset$
 $Y \subseteq X \Rightarrow Y = X$.

Y

Z

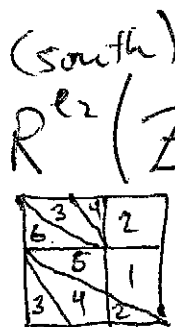
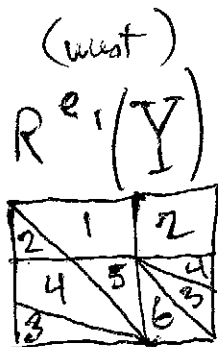
$$R: \mathbb{Z}^2 \times M \rightarrow M$$

$$(n, x) \mapsto x + \mathcal{C}n = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \end{pmatrix} + \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{C} & 0 \\ 0 & \mathcal{C} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} n_1 \\ n_2 \end{pmatrix}$$



$$P = \underline{Y} \vee \underline{Z} \vee R^{e_1}(Y) \vee R^{e_2}(Z)$$

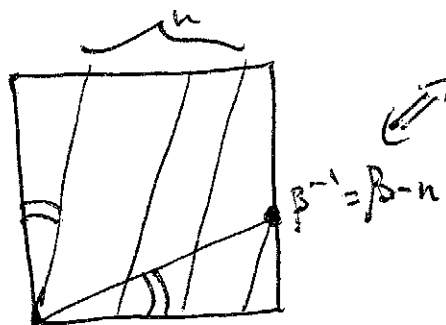
$$= \{P_t\}_{t \in T}$$



Theorem

- ~~Lemma~~ T is the Ammann set of 16 Wang tiles.
- $X_{P,R} \subset \Omega_T$
- Ω_T is minimal, thus $X_{P,R} = \Omega_T$
- P is a Markov partition for R.

It works for all metallic mean.



$$\beta^2 = n\beta + 1 \Leftrightarrow \beta \text{ root of } x^2 - nx - 1 = 0.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \beta = n + \frac{1}{\beta}$$

$$n=1 \Rightarrow \beta \text{ golden mean}$$

$$n=2 \Rightarrow \beta \text{ silver mean}$$

etc

recovering Ammann tiles

For Y:
n=3

