

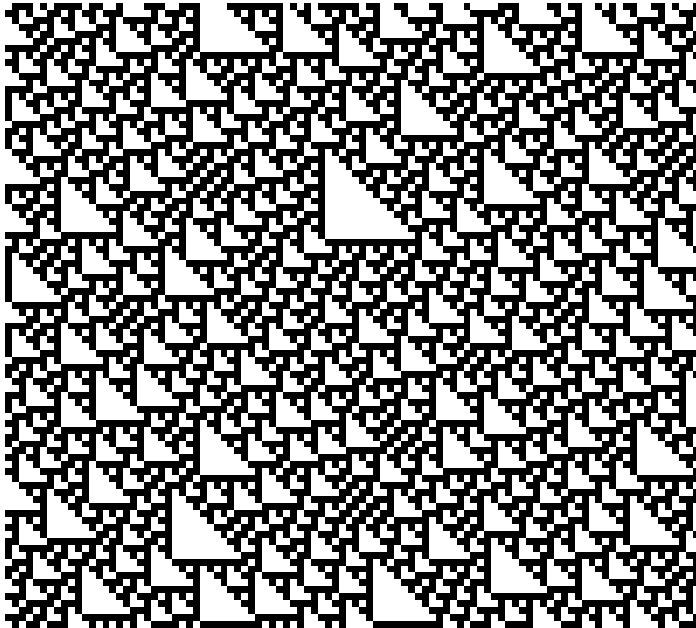
Randomisation dans les automates cellulaires

Benjamin Hellouin de Menibus, Ville Salo, Guillaume Theyssier

Université Paris-Saclay

Journées RMR 2025

Pavage de Ledrappier



$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

Pavage de Ledrappier

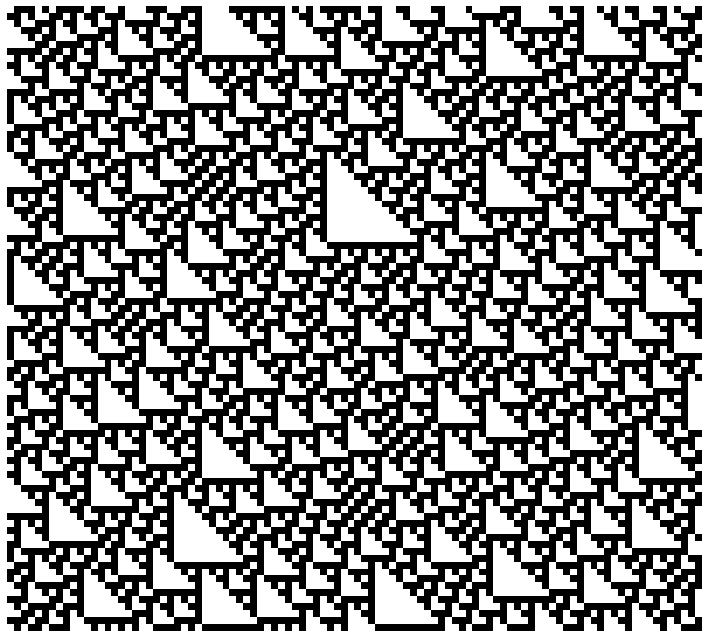
$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \square = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ tirée uniformément

Pavage de Ledrappier



$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ tirée uniformément

Si F surjectif,
 $F\lambda = \lambda$
(mes. uniforme)

Pavage de Ledrappier

$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \end{array} = 0$$

Courbe:

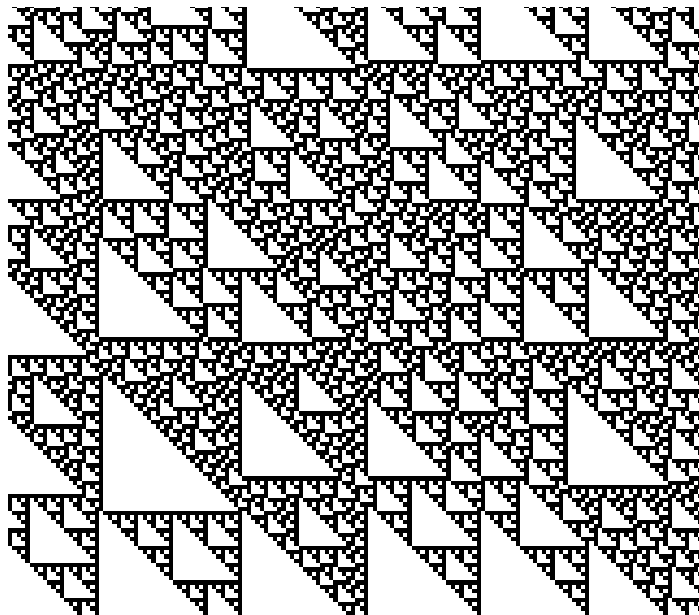
- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ tirée uniformément

Miyamoto 79,

Lind 84:

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum F^t \mu \rightarrow \lambda$$

Pavage de Ledrappier



$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

Courbe:

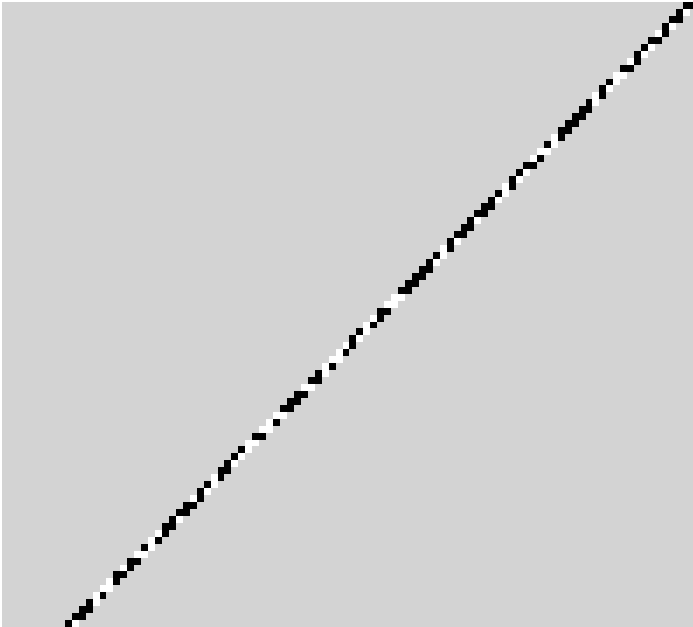
- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ tirée uniformément

Miyamoto 79,

Lind 84:

$$\frac{1}{T} \sum F^t \mu \rightarrow \lambda$$

Pavage de Ledrappier



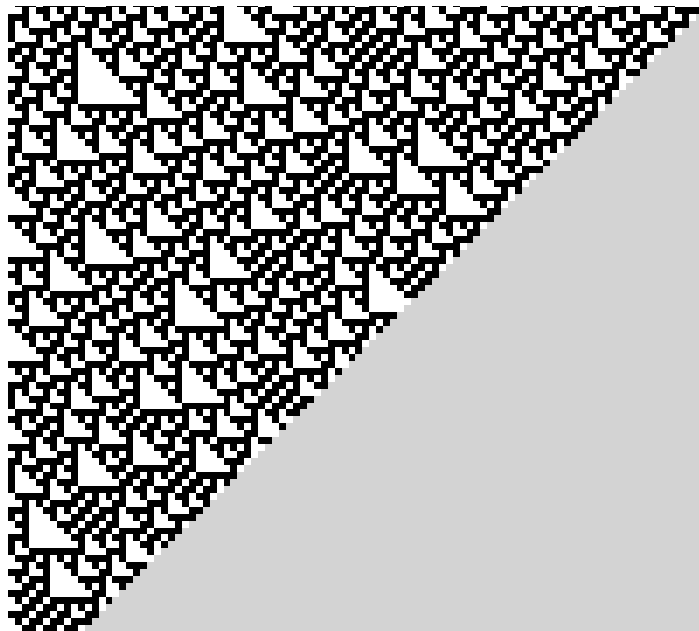
$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d
uniforme

Pavage de Ledrappier



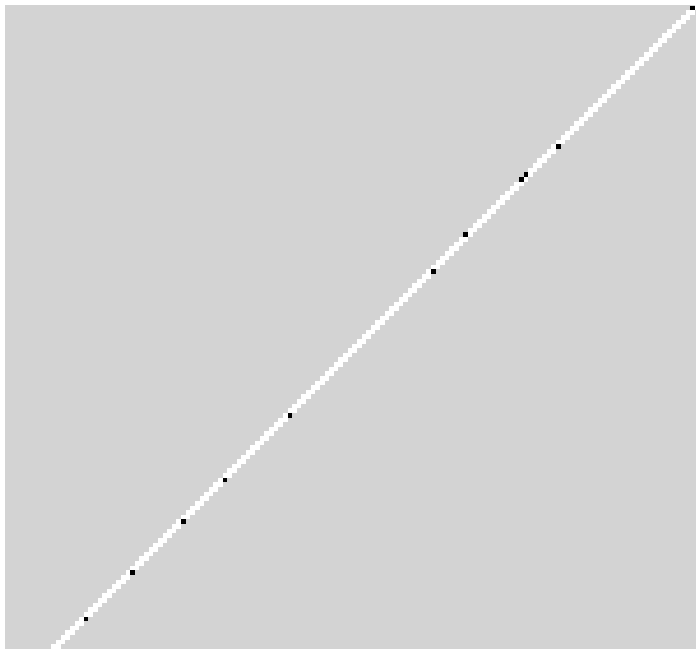
$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d
uniforme

Pavage de Ledrappier



$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

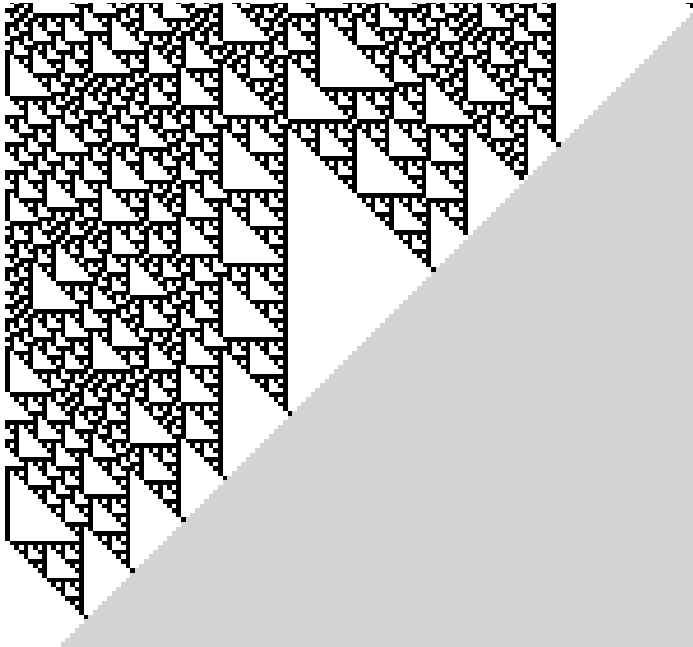
$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d non uniforme

H., Salo,
Theyssier 17:
 $F^t \mu \rightarrow \lambda$

Pavage de Ledrappier



$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d non uniforme

Pavage de Ledrappier

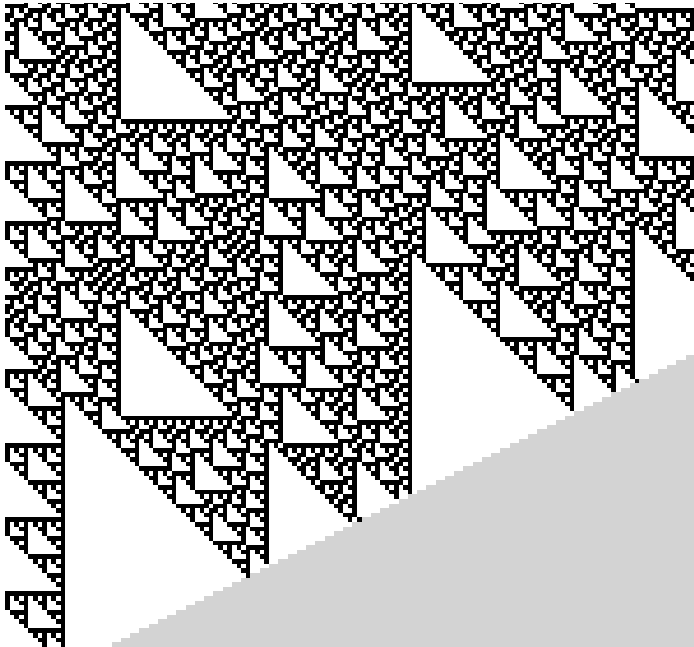
$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d non uniforme

Pavage de Ledrappier



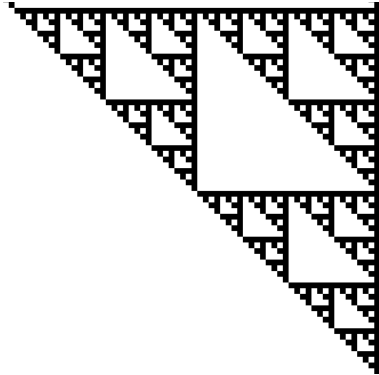
$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

Courbe:

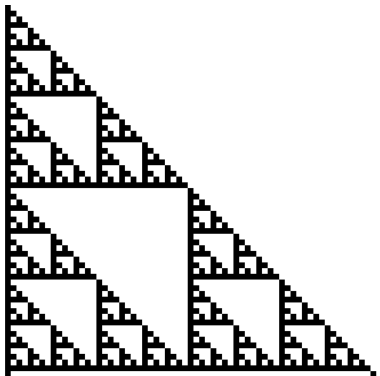
- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d non uniforme

Randomisation en moyenne de Cesàro



$$\sum \frac{\square}{\square \square} = 0$$

Randomisation en moyenne de Cesàro



Fonction de dépendance
($\square = 0$, $\blacksquare = Id$)

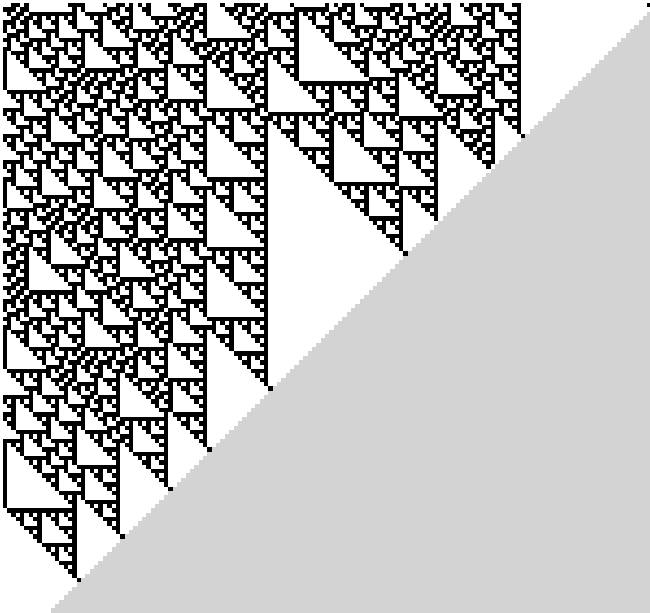
$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

- ▶ $F^{2^n}(x)_0 = x_0 + x_{2^n}$
- ▶ pour un t “typique”,

$$F^t(x)_0 = \underbrace{x_{i_0} + x_{i_1} + \cdots + x_{i_n}}_{\rightarrow \infty}$$

Marche aléatoire sur groupe fini,
proba invariante $(1/2, 1/2)$.

Randomisation directe



$$G = (\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}, +)$$

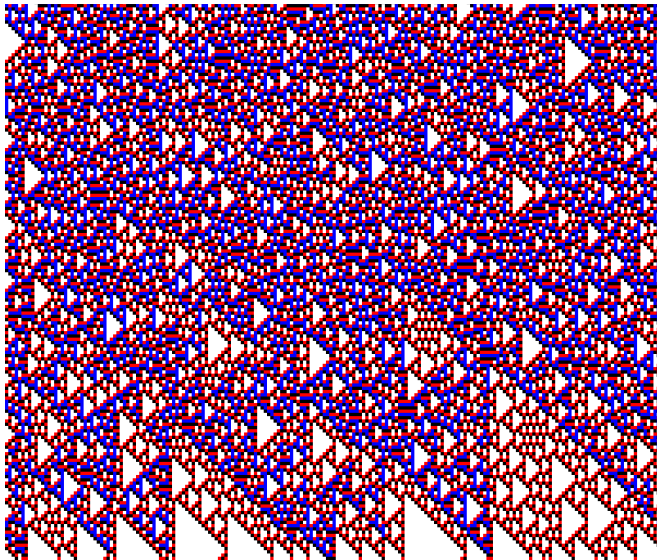
$$\sum \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} = 0$$

Courbe:

- ▶ libre
- ▶ génératrice
- ▶ i.i.d non uniforme

H., Salo,
Theyssier 17:
 $F^t \mu \rightarrow \lambda$

Randomisation directe

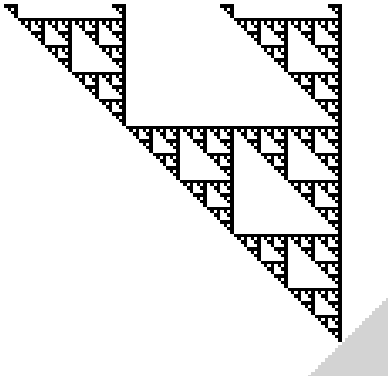


$$G = ((\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z})^2, +)$$

$$\sum \begin{array}{c} \square \\ \square \end{array} \square = 0$$

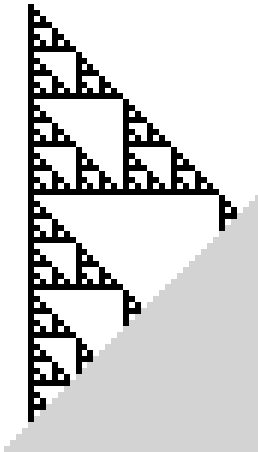
$$F \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \end{pmatrix}_0 = \begin{pmatrix} y_0 \\ x_0 + y_1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Automate de
Maass et Martinez.



$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum \begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix} \square = 0$$



Fonction de dépendance

($\square = 0$, $\blacksquare = 1d$)

$$\vec{u} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sum \begin{matrix} \square \\ \square \end{matrix} \square = 0$$

$$x_{0,t} = x_{i_0,i_0} + x_{i_1,i_1} + \cdots + x_{i_n,i_n}$$

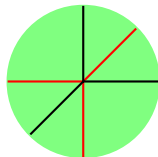
$\xleftarrow{\hspace{10em}} \xrightarrow{\hspace{10em}} \rightarrow \infty$

H., Salo, Theyssier 2017

Un AC algébrique randomise en moyenne de Cesàro si et seulement si il admet un *soliton*: un point fixe pour F^p (à décalage près)

- ▶ Lien entre randomisation, forme annulatrice, directions de déterminisme ?
(TEP subshifts, Salo 2022)
- ▶ Lien entre randomisation directe et réversibilité ?
- ▶ Comment prouver la randomisation sans outils algébriques ?
- ▶ Quelle propriété (d'expansivité ?) caractérise les automates randomisants ?

$$\sum \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \square \\ \hline \square \\ \hline \end{array} \square = 0$$



Échecs

avec Maass, Marcovici, Sablik: $F(x)_0 = \tau(x_0 + x_1)$ pour une permutation τ
avec Paviet-Salomon: $G = \mathfrak{S}_3$, $F(x)_0 = x_0 \circ x_1$