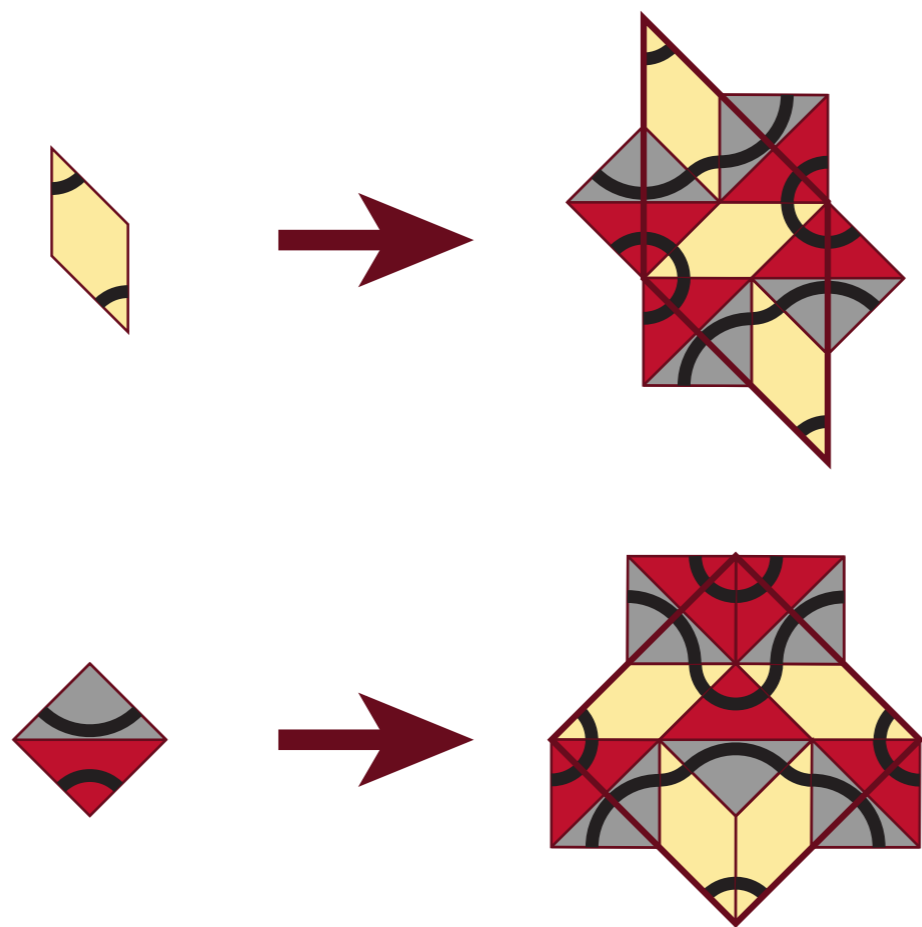
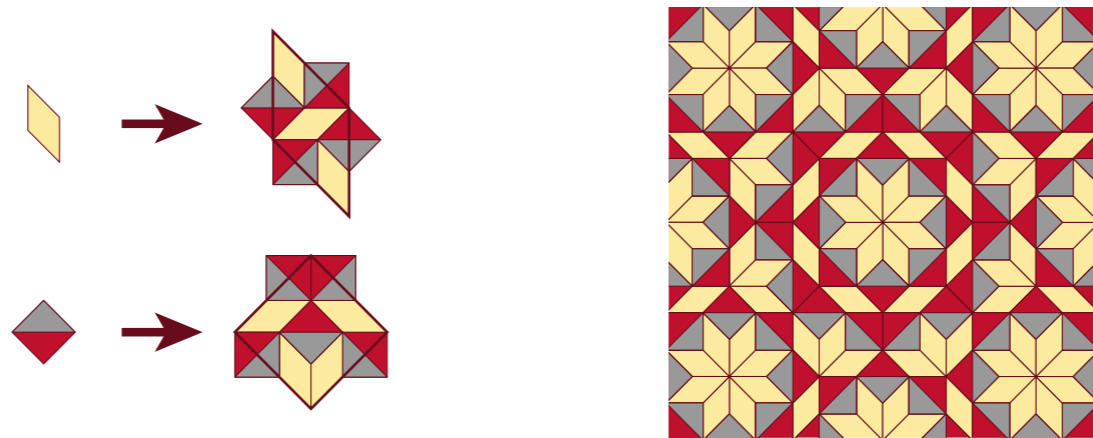
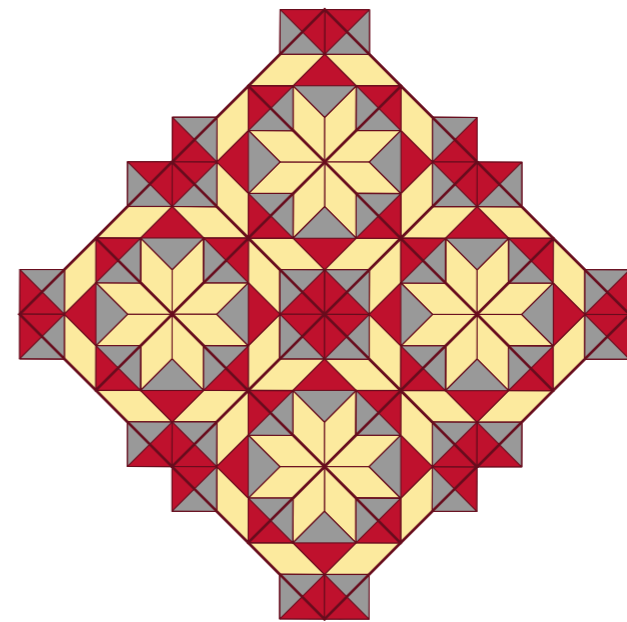
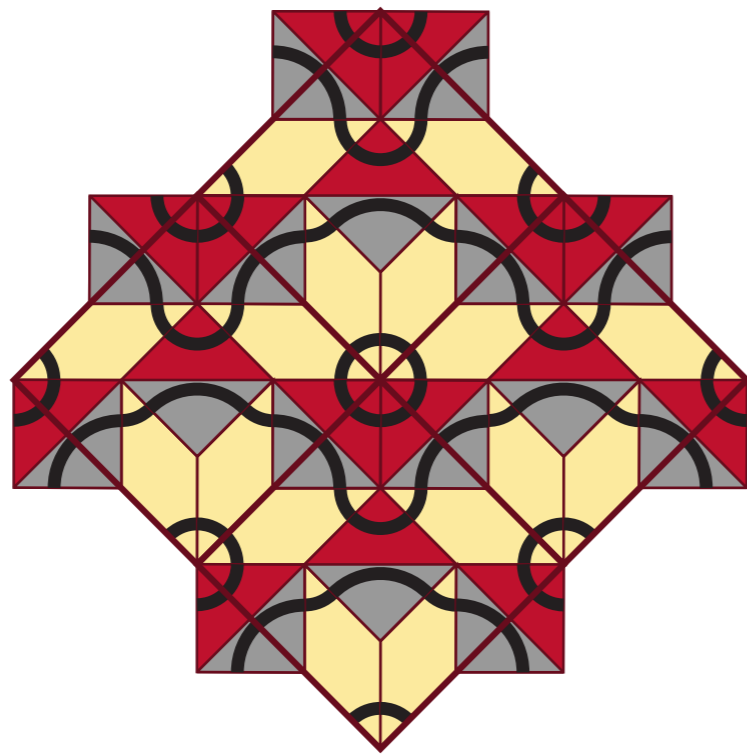


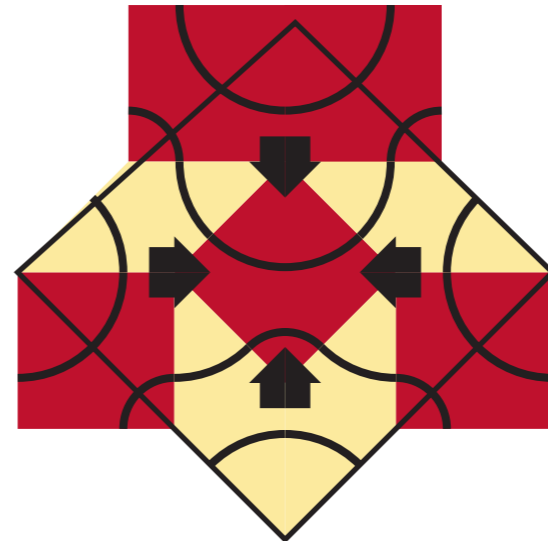
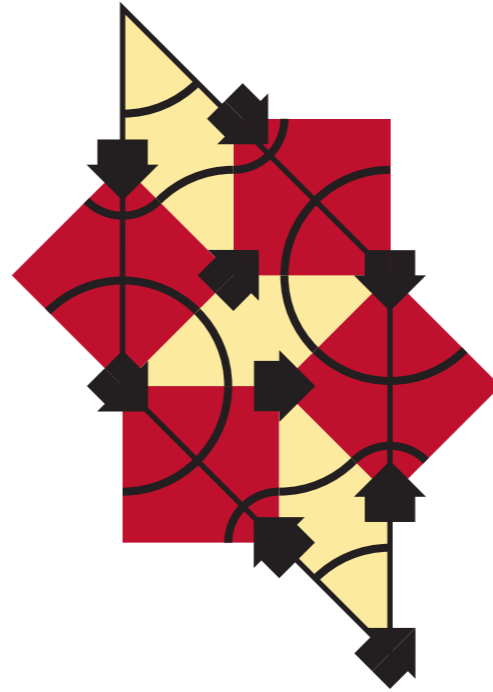
Edmund Harriss, University of Arkansas
<http://maxwelldemon.com>
@gelada on twitter

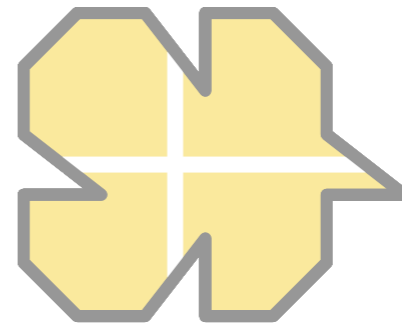
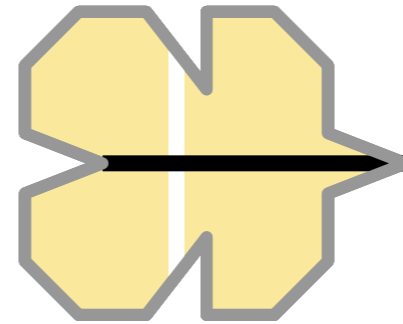
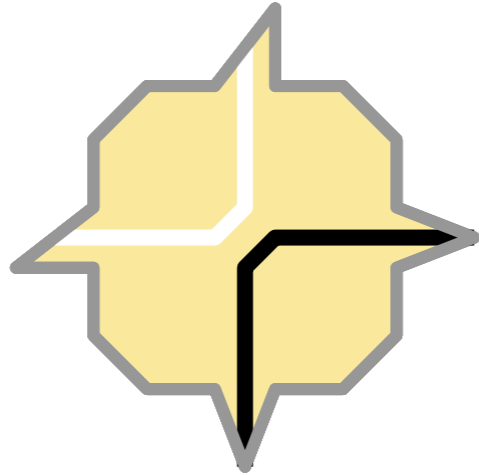
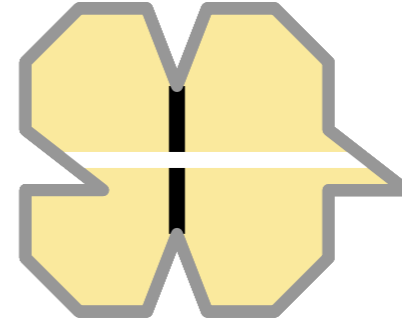
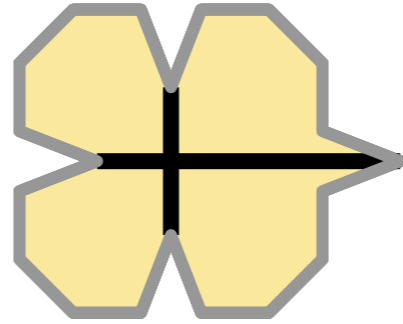
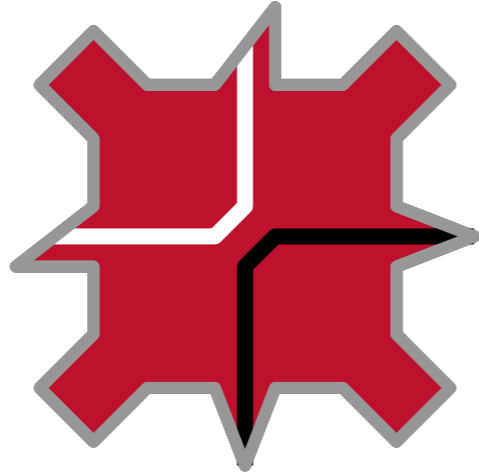


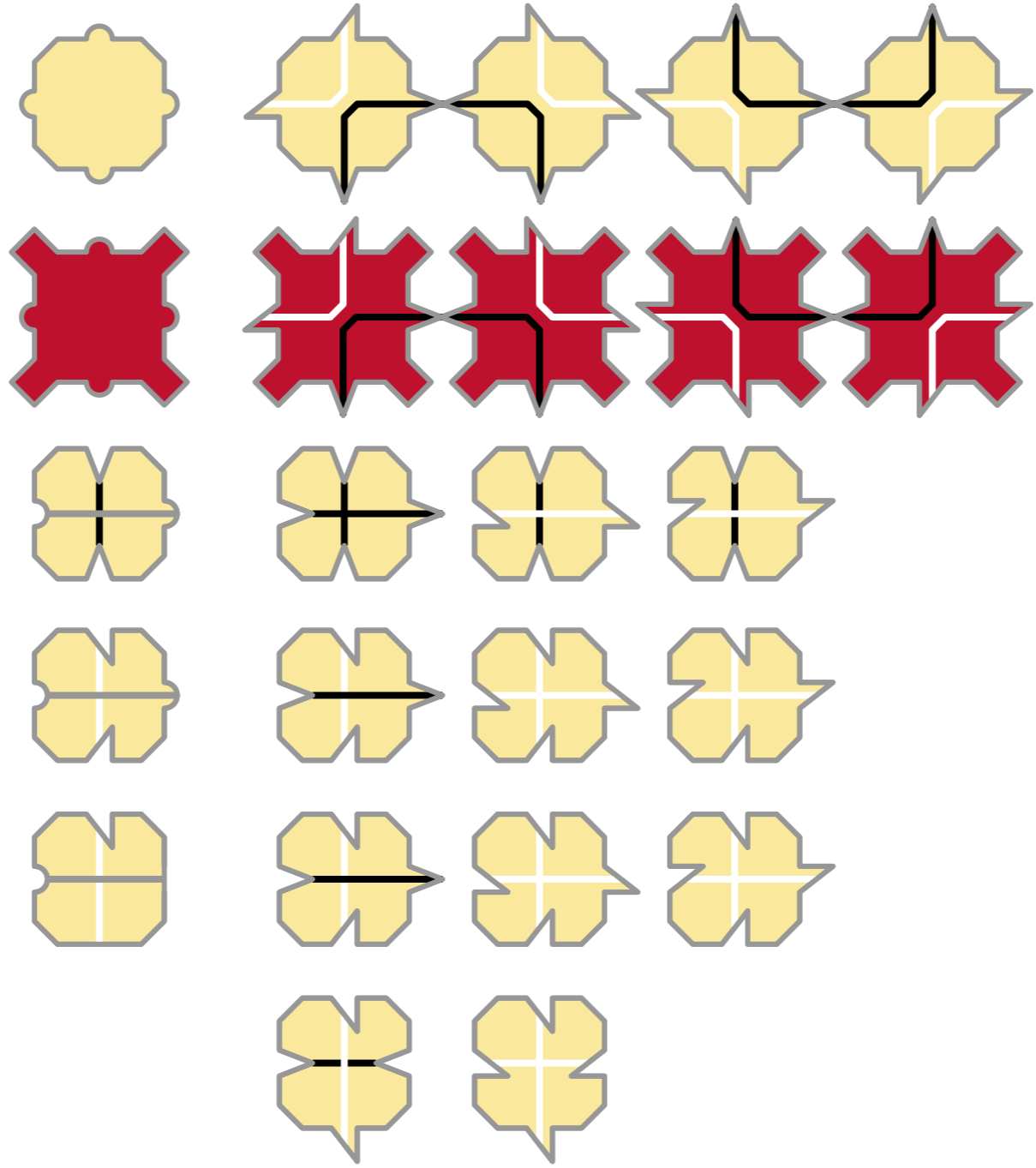
Matching rules for Hierarchy Lecture 2

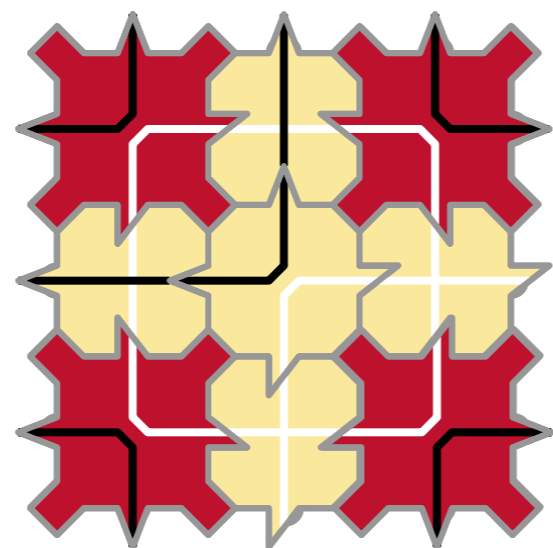


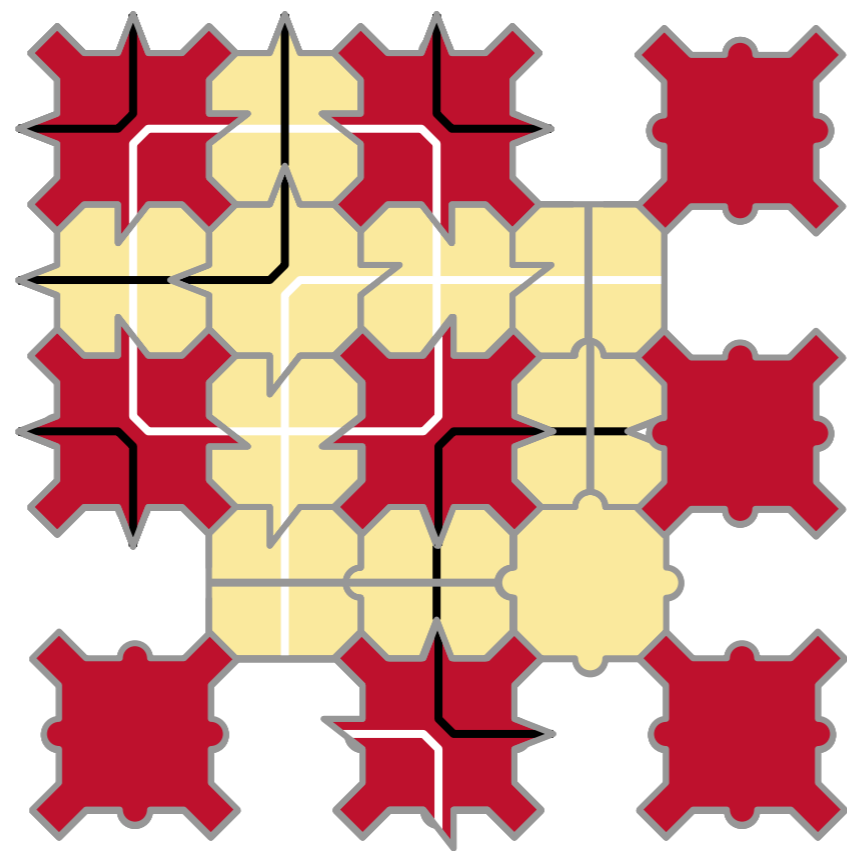


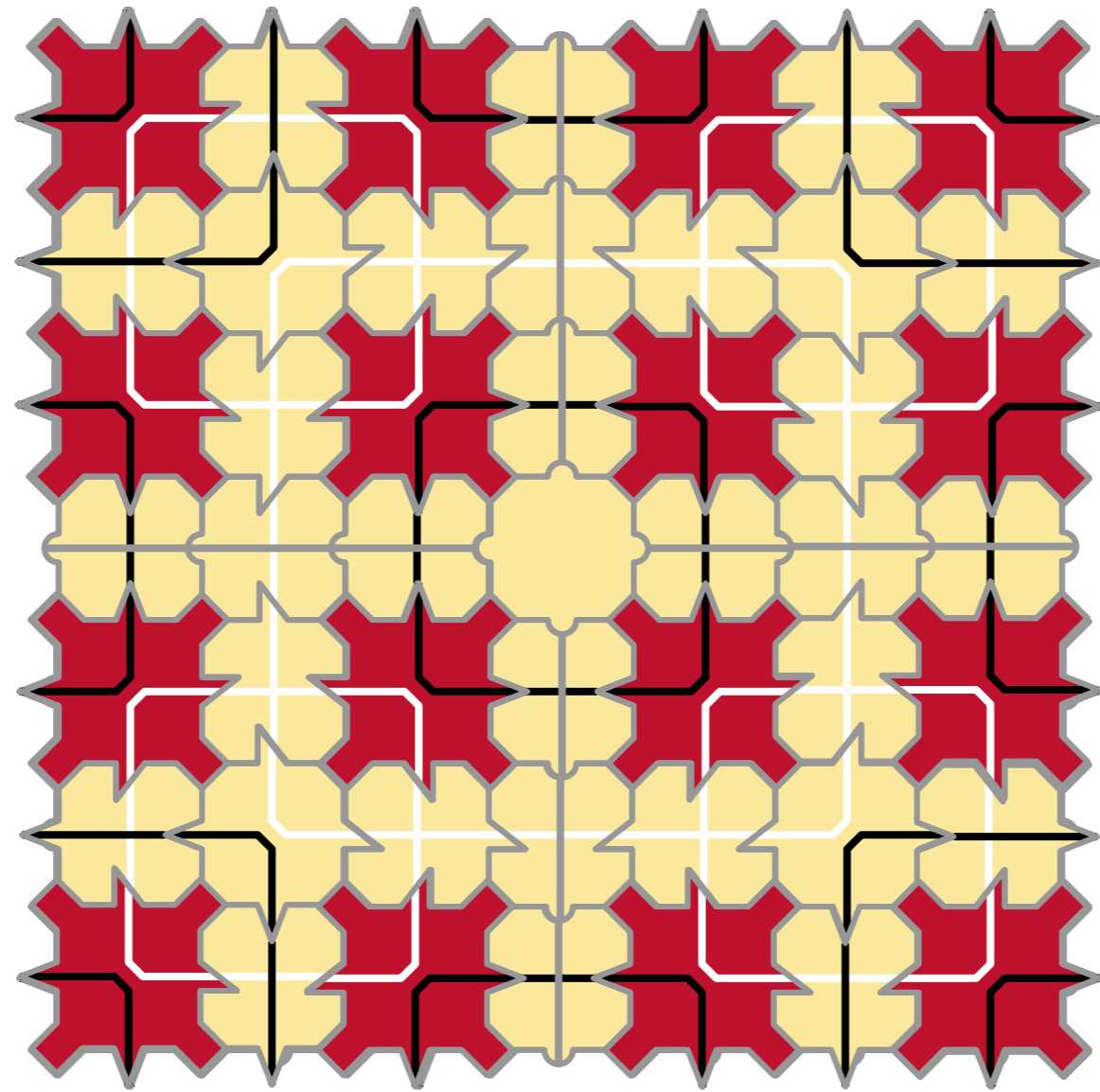


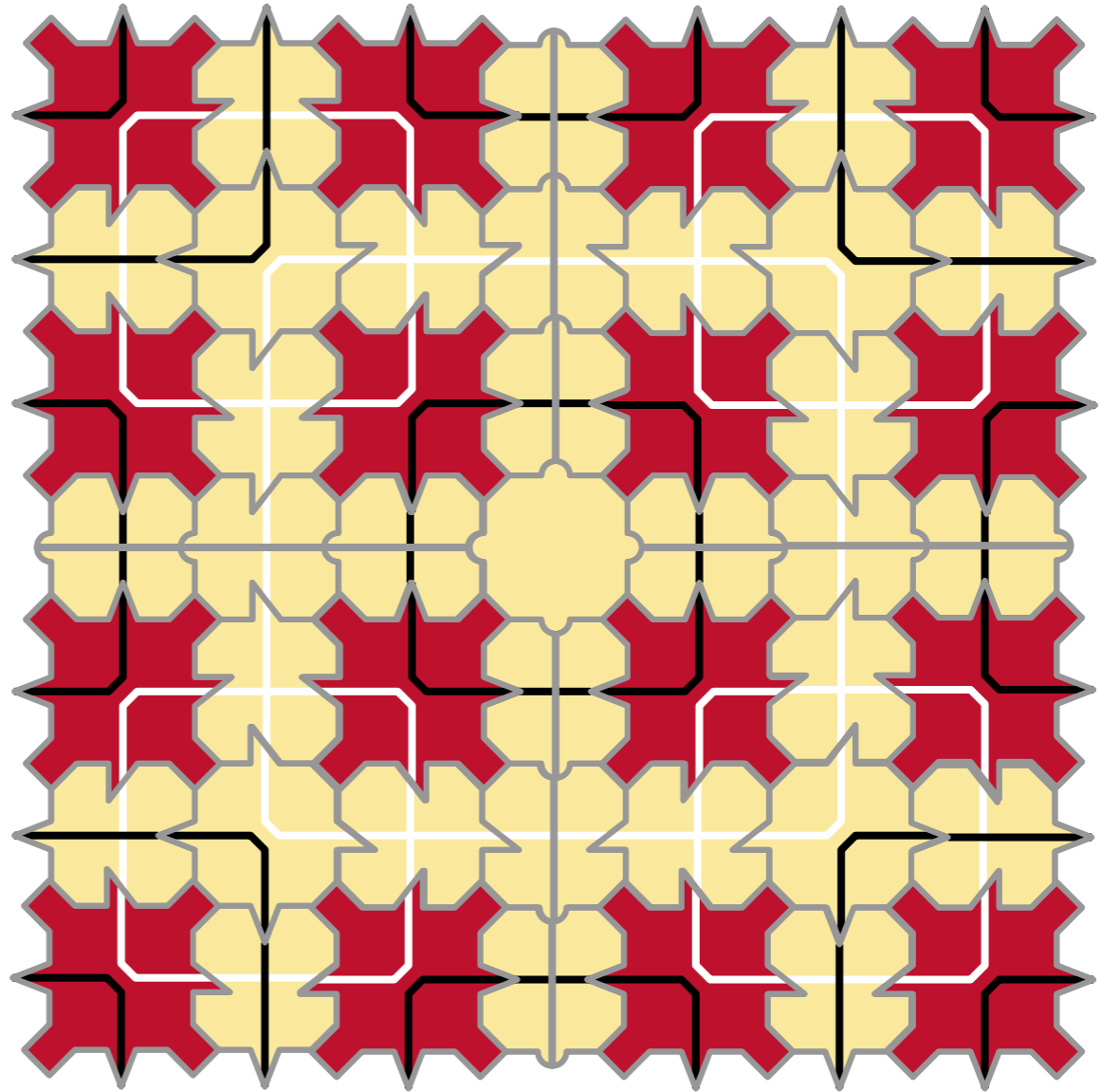
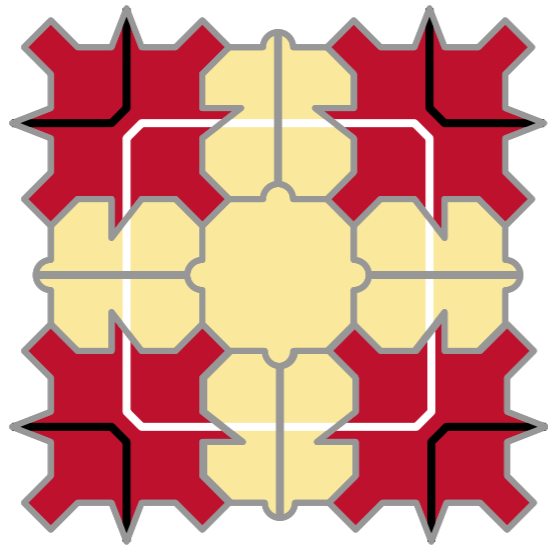


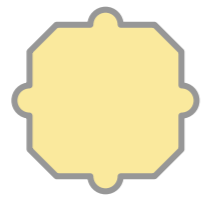
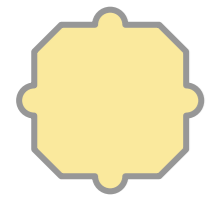
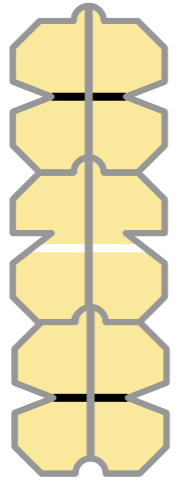
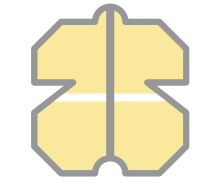
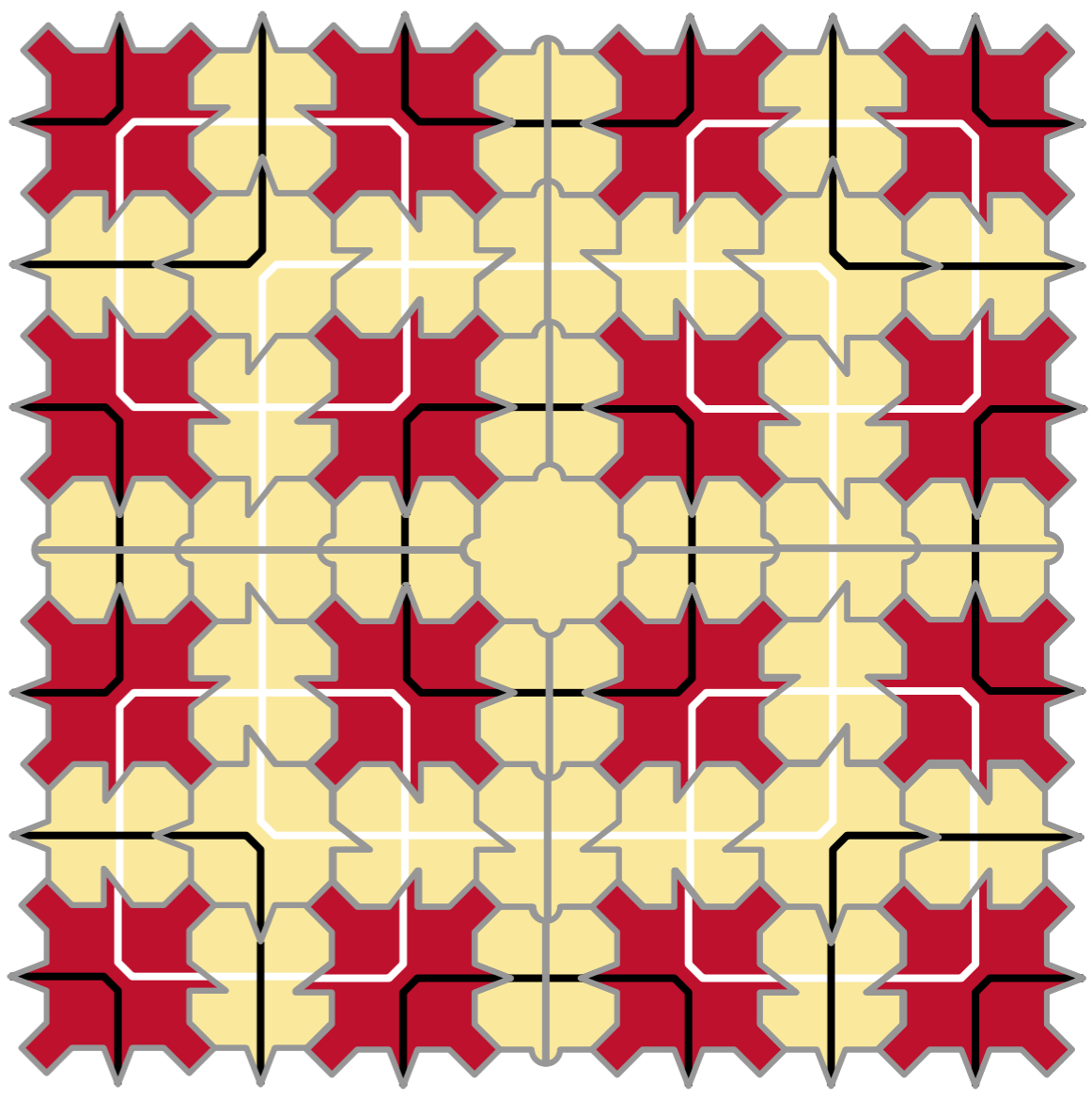
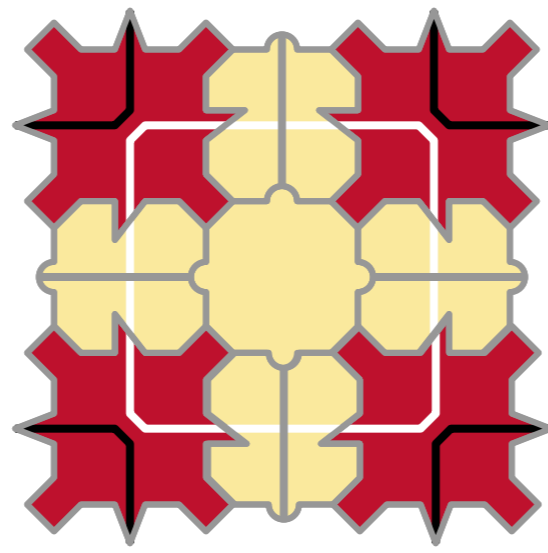
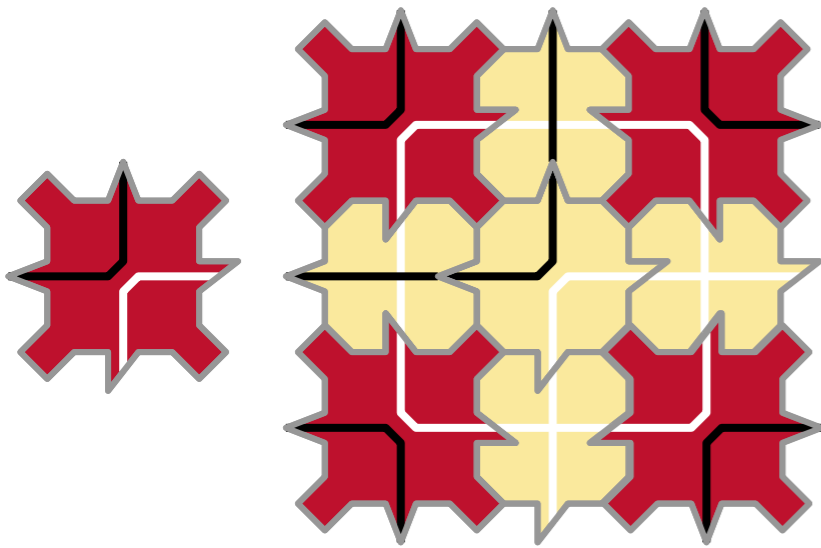












Key Ideas:

Tiles can pass information to coordinate structure.

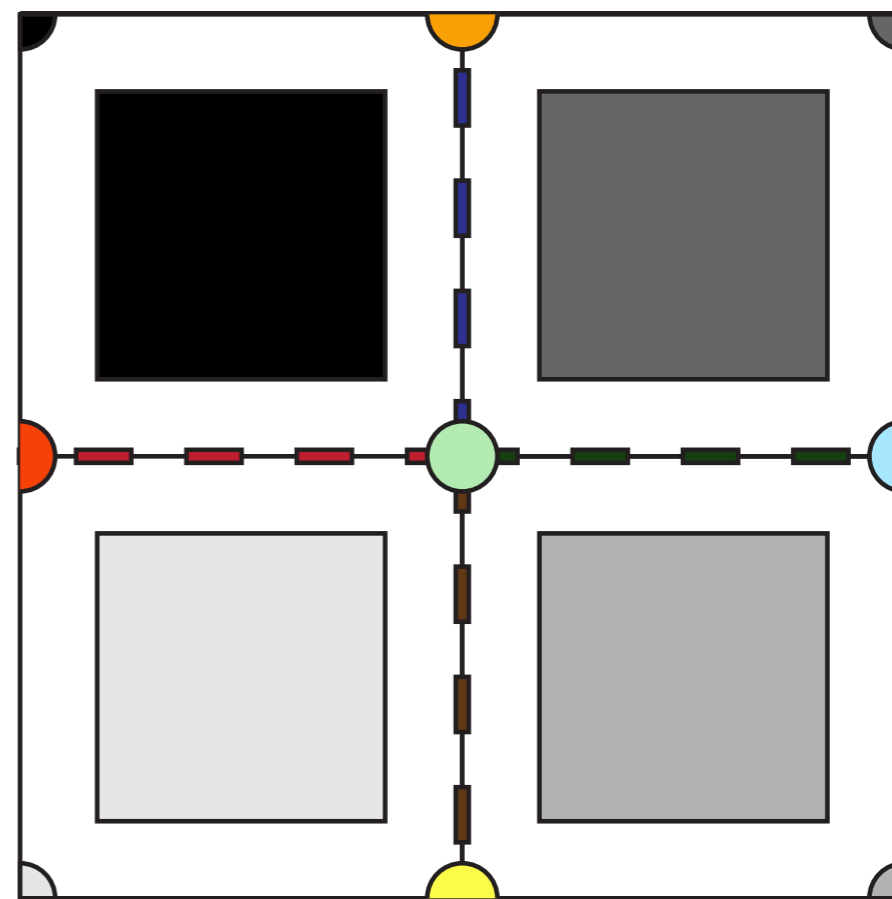
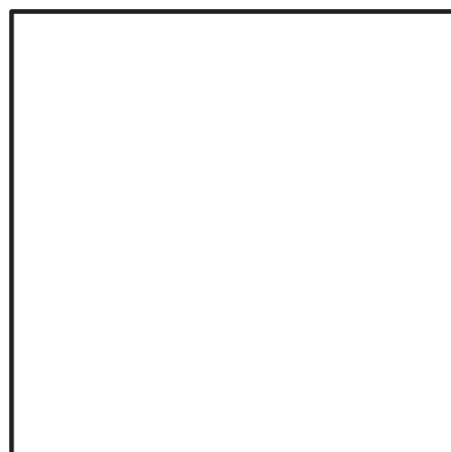
Edge structures can get longer, passing information without knowing when it will be used.

Some marking enforce coordination.

Start with the simplest possible substitution rule...

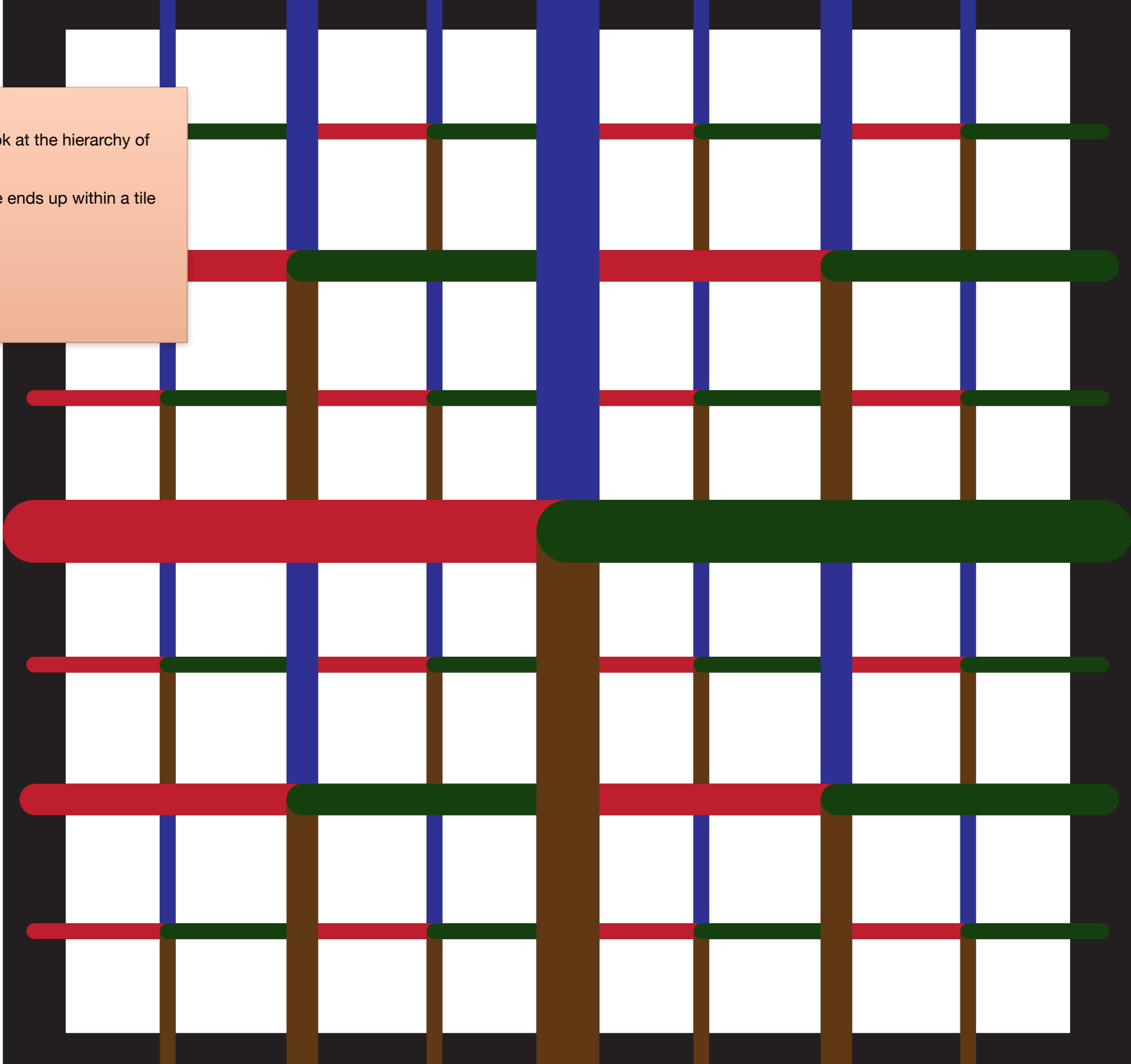
Label some features:

Edges, Vertices, Tiles



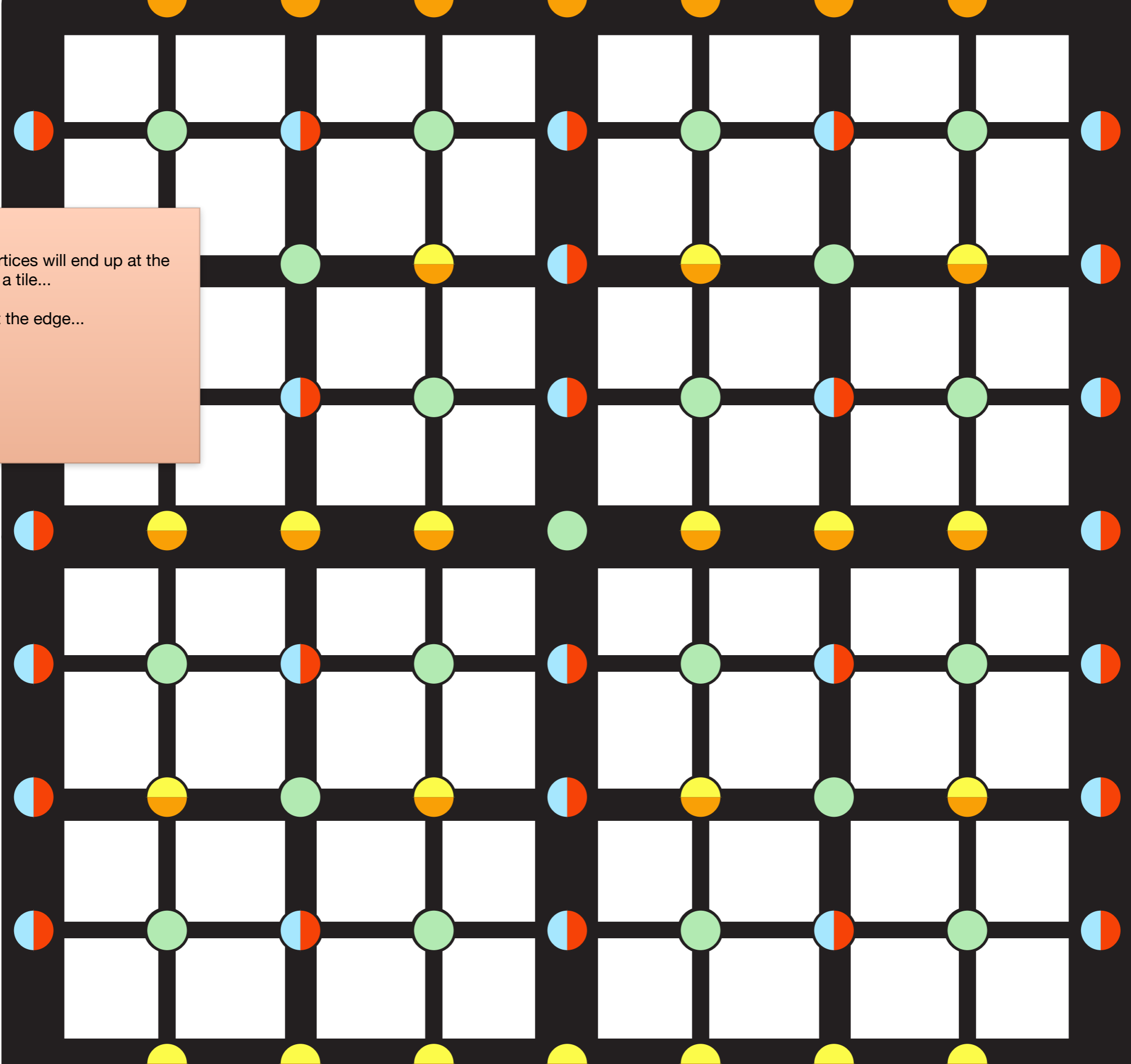
We can look at the hierarchy of the tiling.

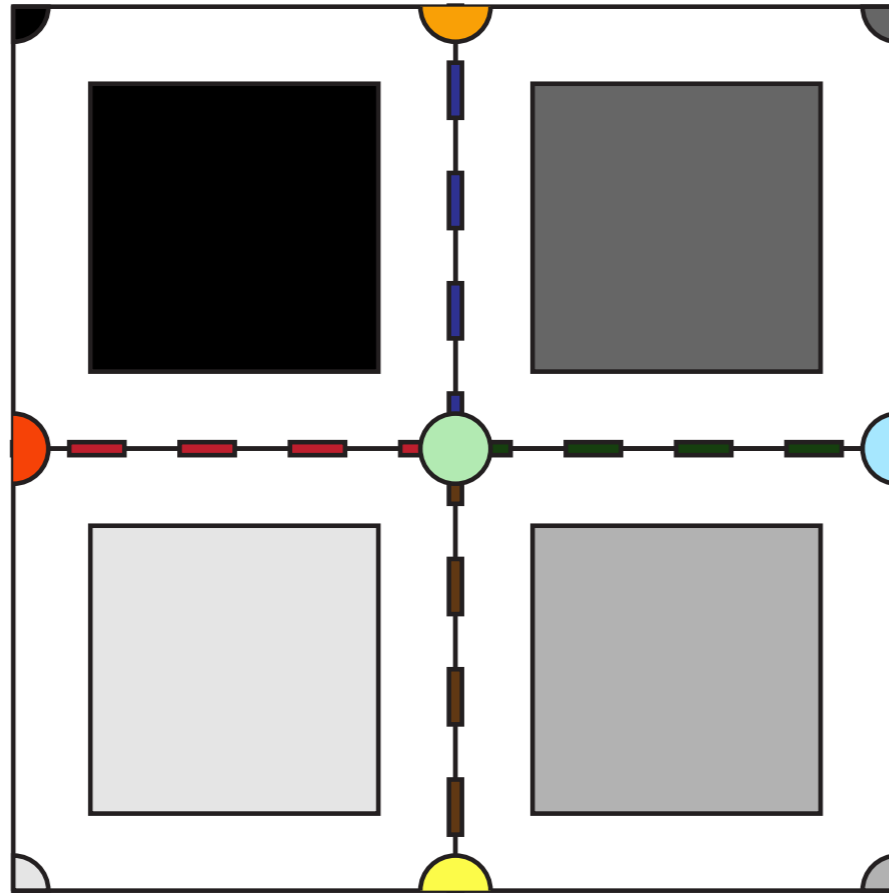
Every edge ends up within a tile



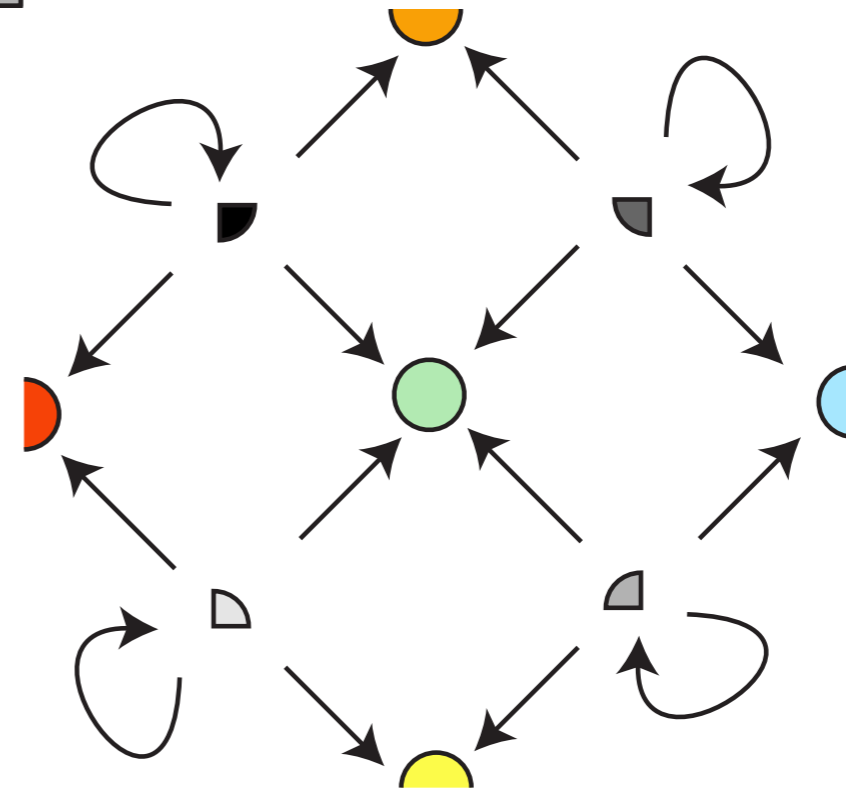
Some vertices will end up at the
centre of a tile...

Others at the edge...





We can build a graph to show the possible roles that a vertex can take.



Every Tile knows:

Its tile type

The eventual type of its special vertex

Every Edge knows:

Its eventual type

What supertile it lies in:

The tile type

The eventual type of its special vertex

Every Vertex knows

Its eventual type

What edges join it

What supertile it lies in:

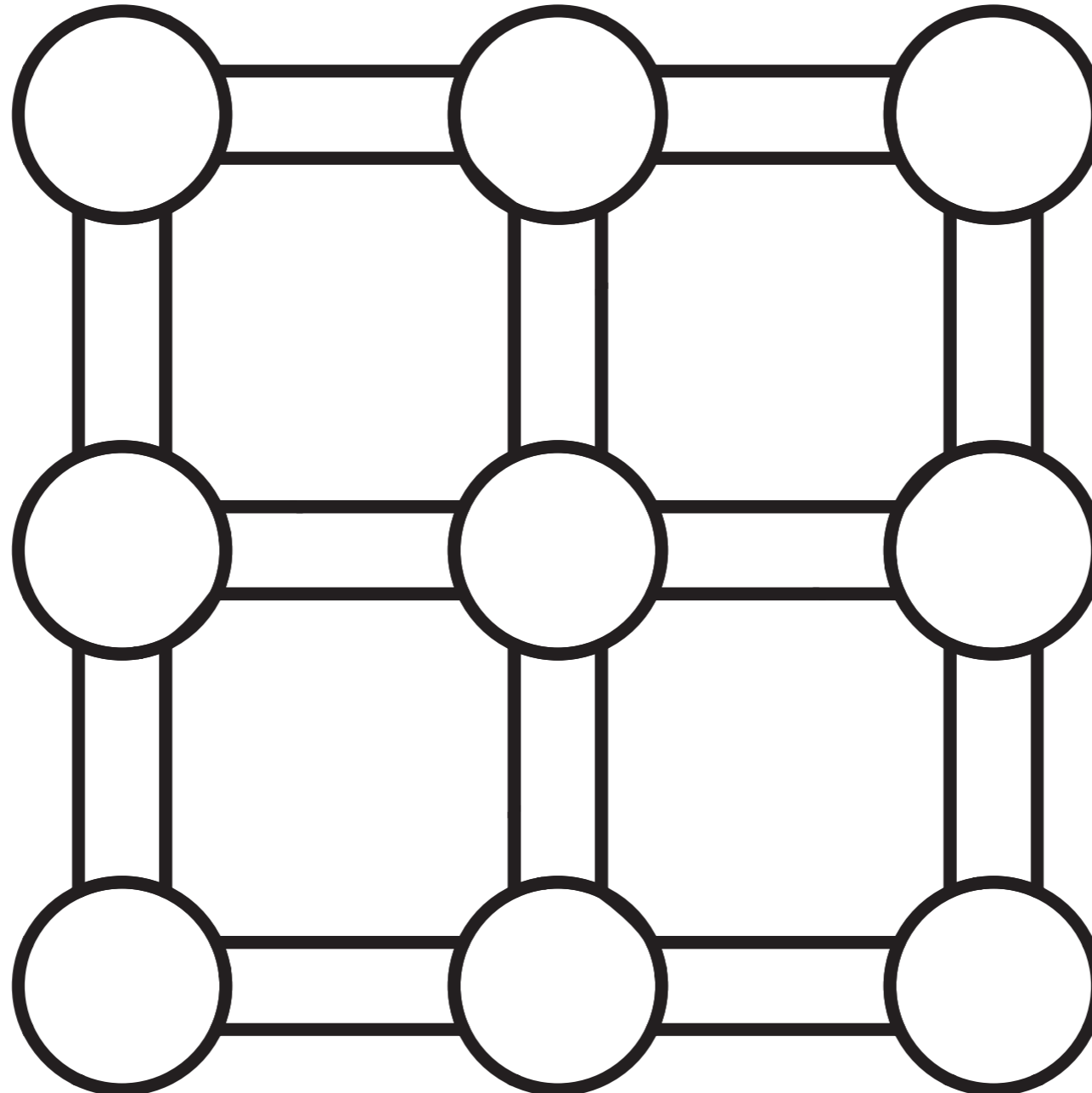
The tile type

The eventual type of its special vertex

We want this information on the objects. The key is edges, they can grow transporting the information around the tiling.

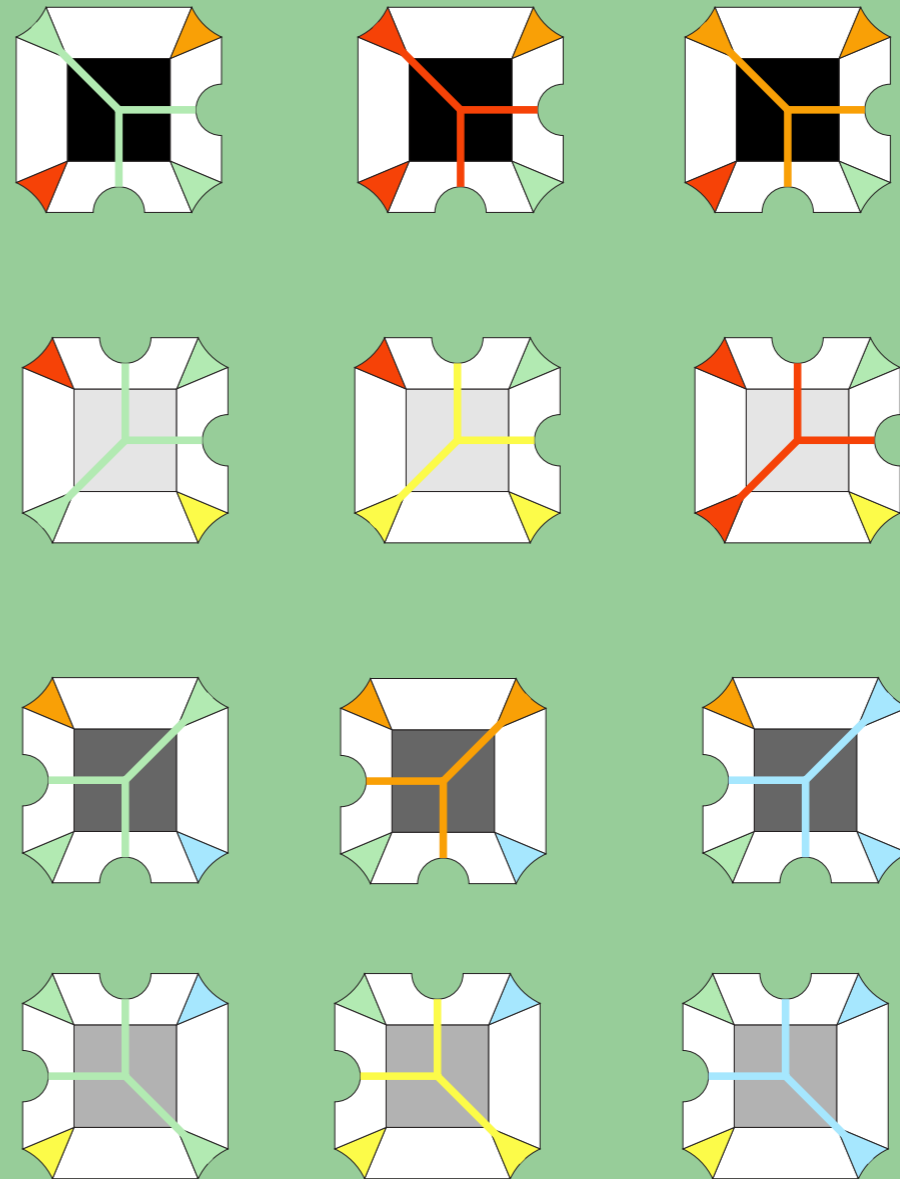
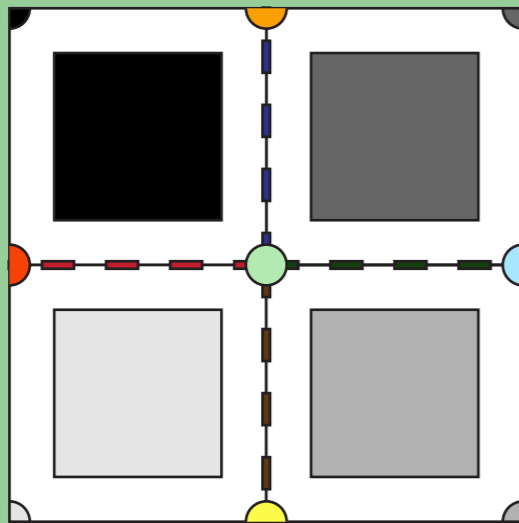
Now

The tiles can be cut up to give
the edges and vertices shape



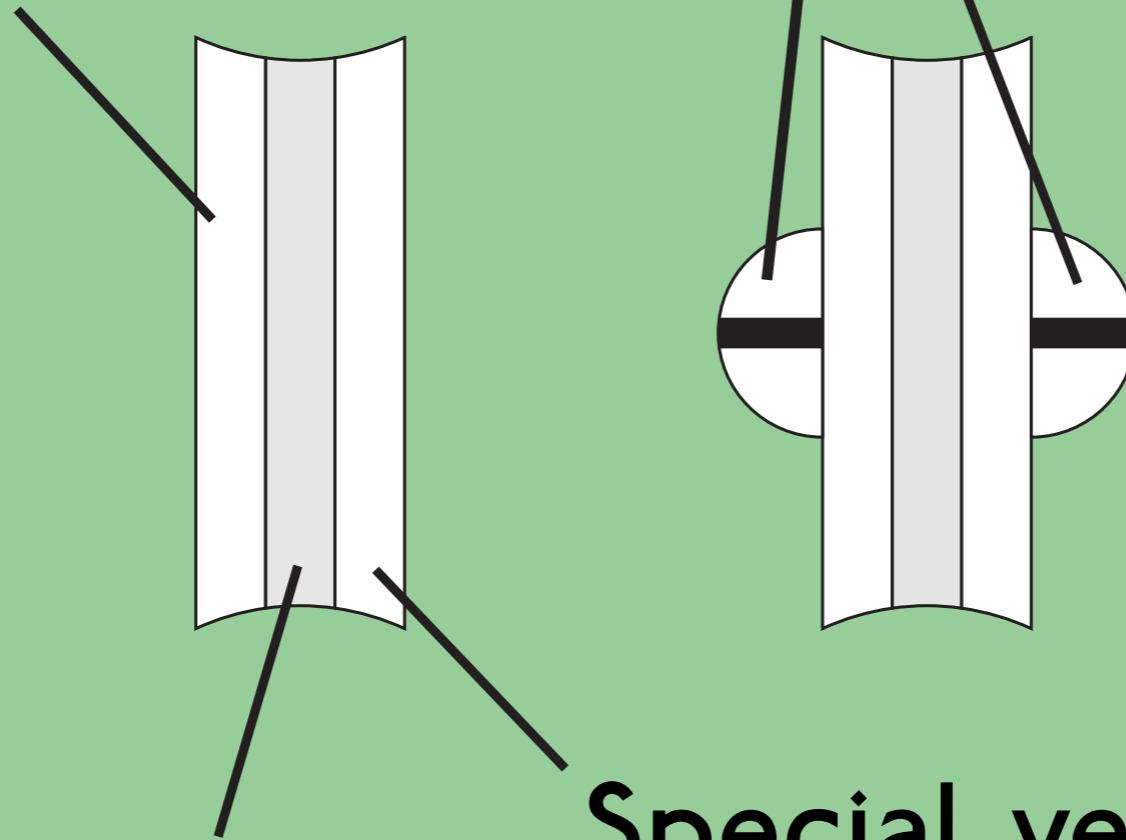
We can start with the tiles. Each knows its type and the type of its special vertex.

The edges of the supertile will also need to know the type of the special vertex, so the information is passed up to the internal edges.



Tile special vertex type

Edge Type

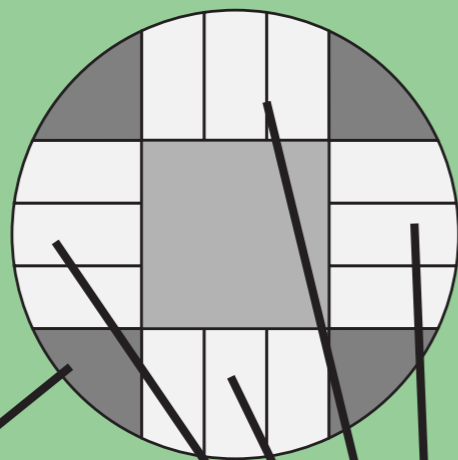


Supertile
Type

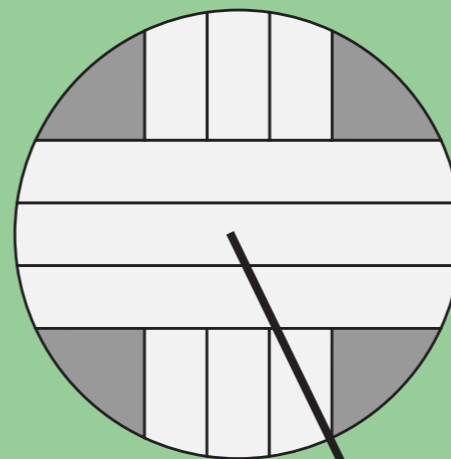
Special vertex
Type

Now look at edges. Each edge has three channels for the information it carries. There are also edges that plug into tiles.

**Vertex
Type**



**Edge
Information**



**Information
passed on**

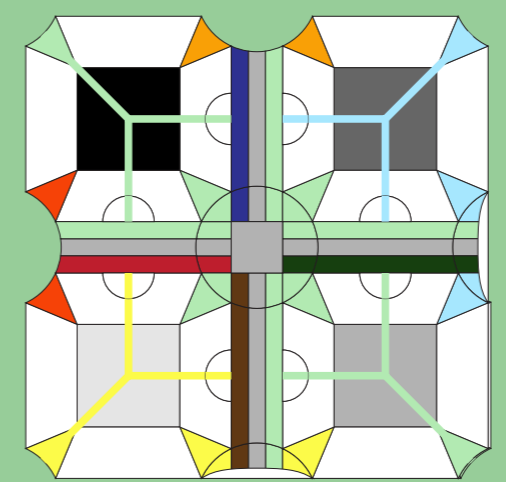
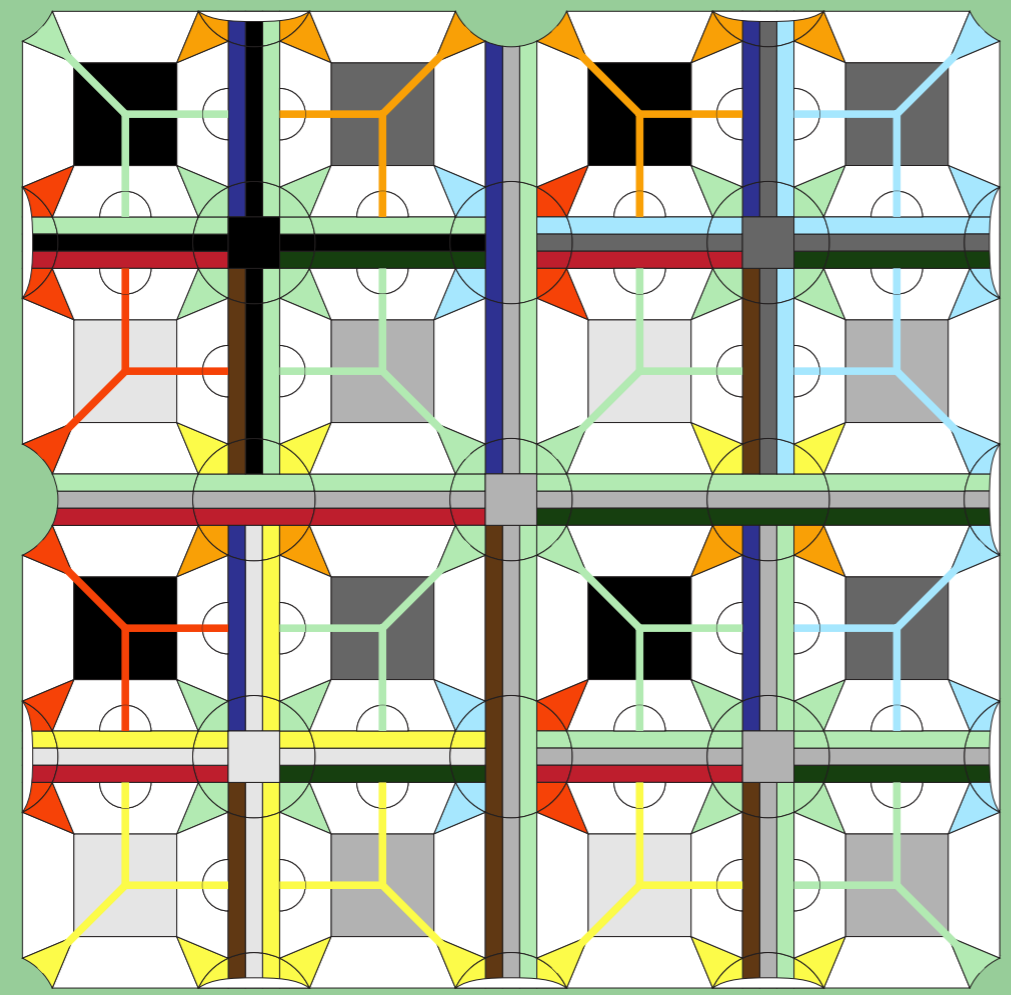
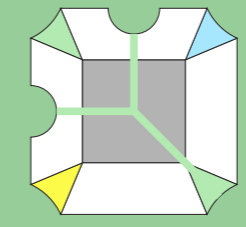
Lets build up a patch of tiling...

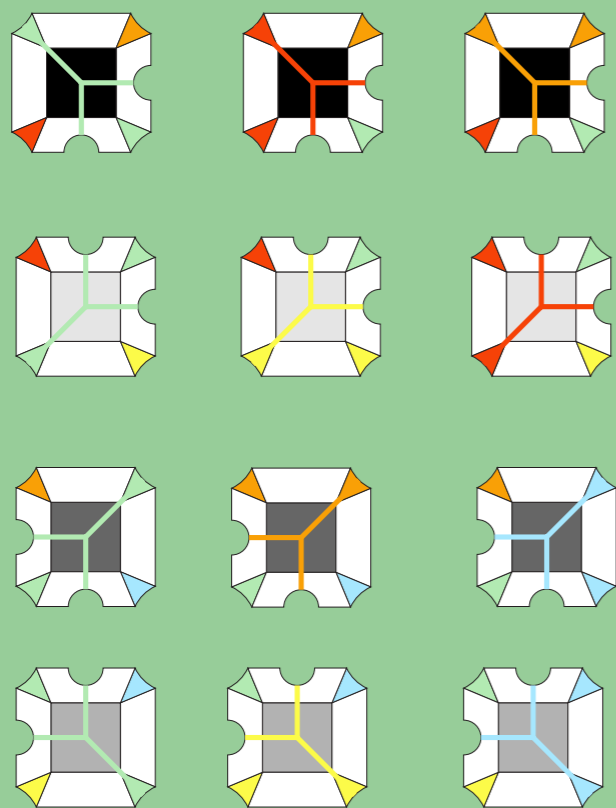
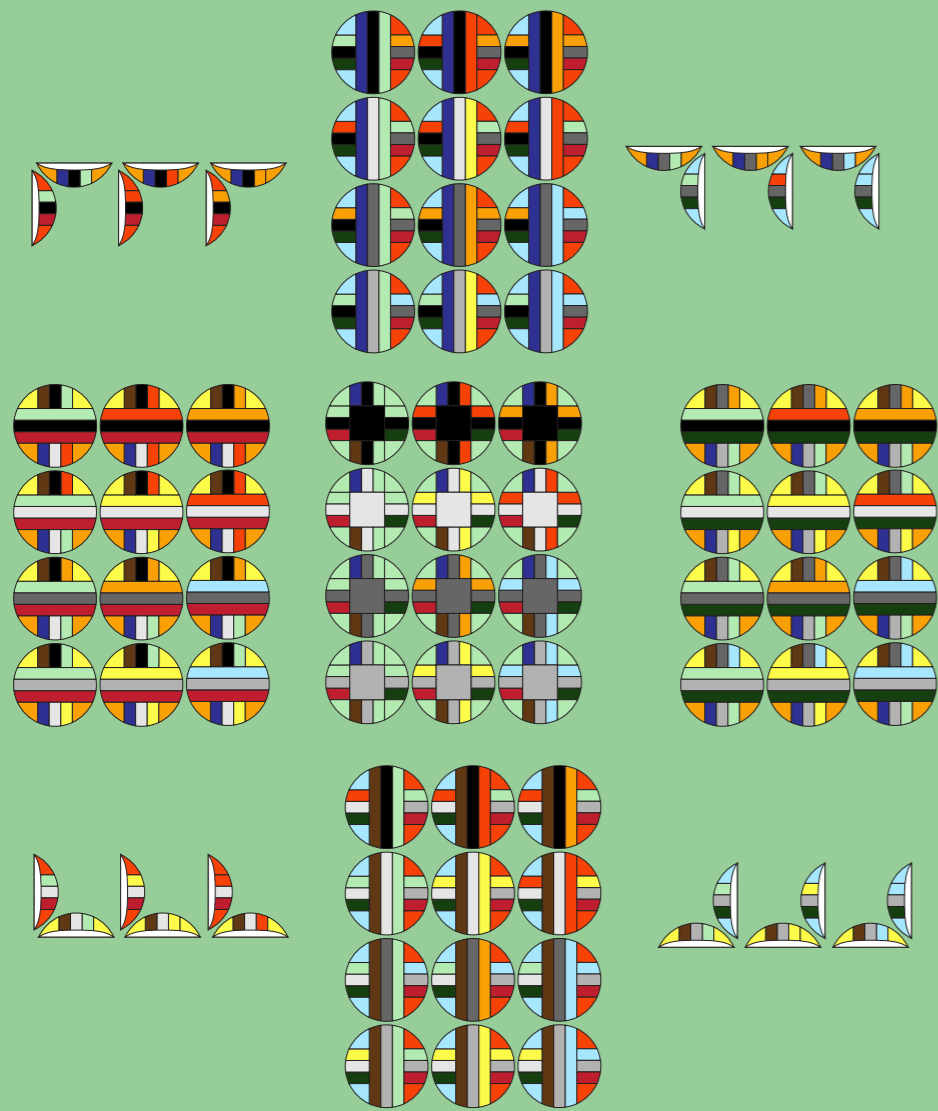
Note how the special vertex type is communicated up the hierarchy.

Thus each eleemnt can have finite information so there are a finite number of tiles...

but...

there are quite a few choices so...

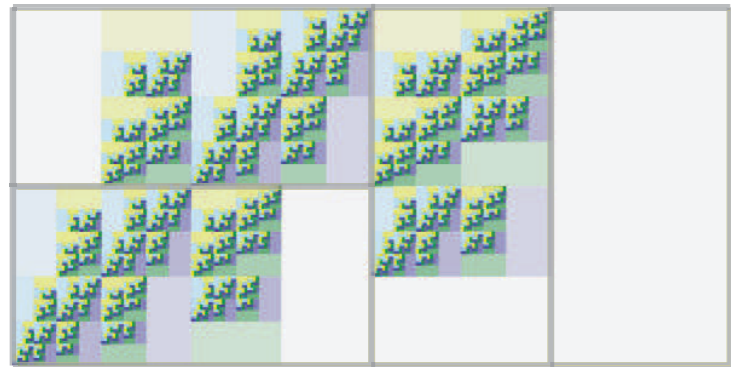
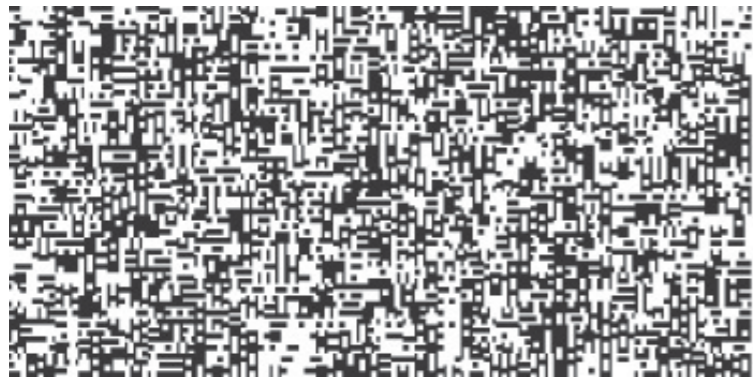




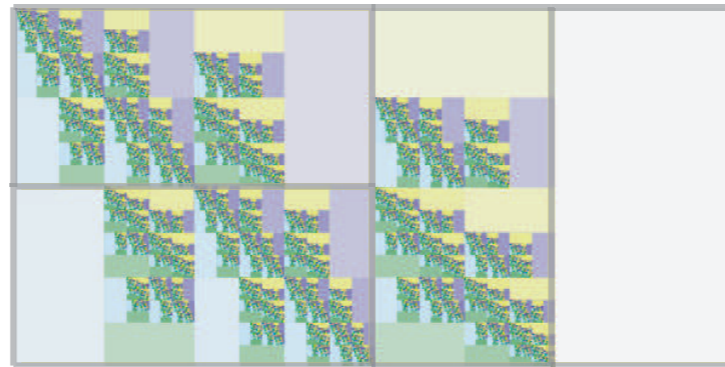
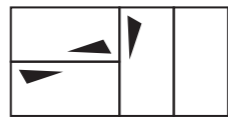
We end up with a lot of tiles!

The nice thing is that the information that travels round is explicit.

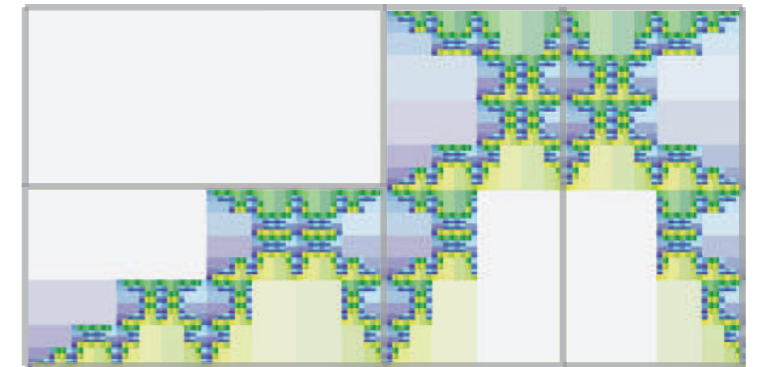
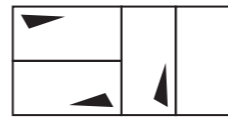
All the interactions are local, yet some information is forced to travel arbitrarily far. Something I at least find amazing.



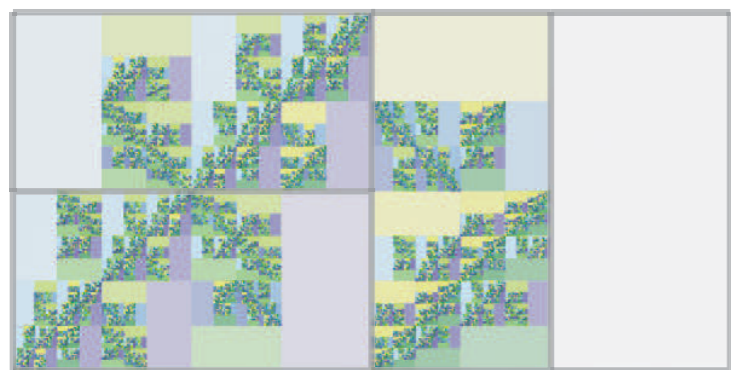
331.



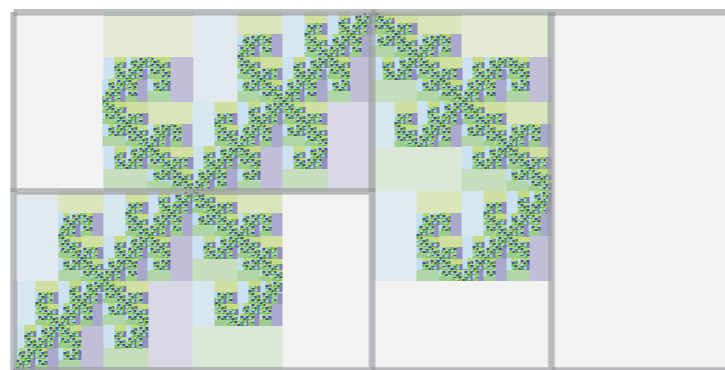
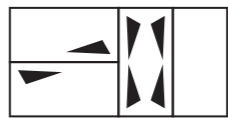
002.



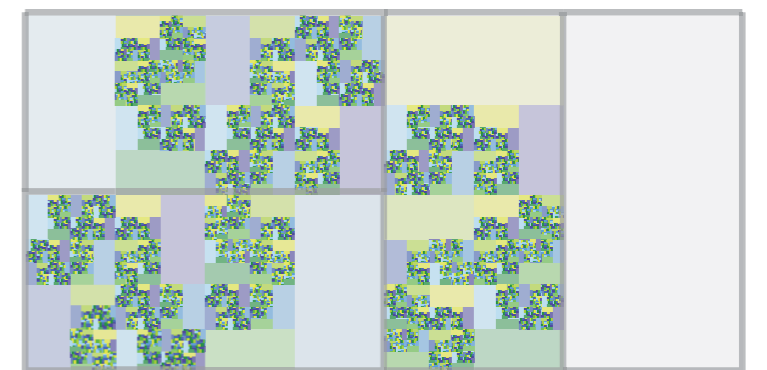
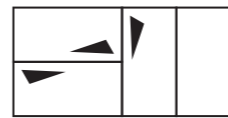
.323



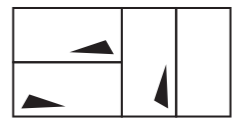
33*.

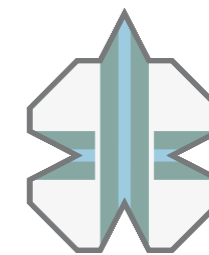
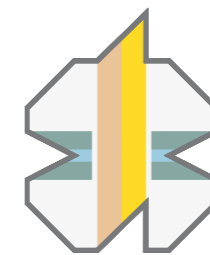
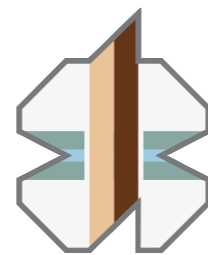
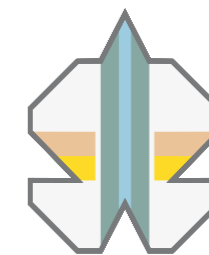
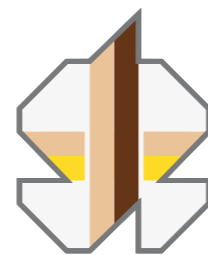
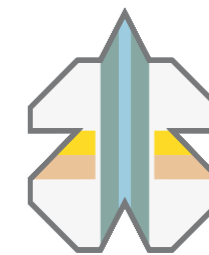
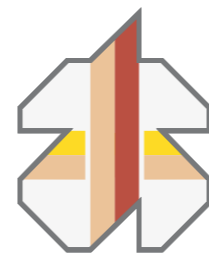
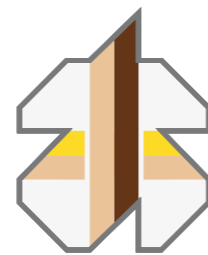
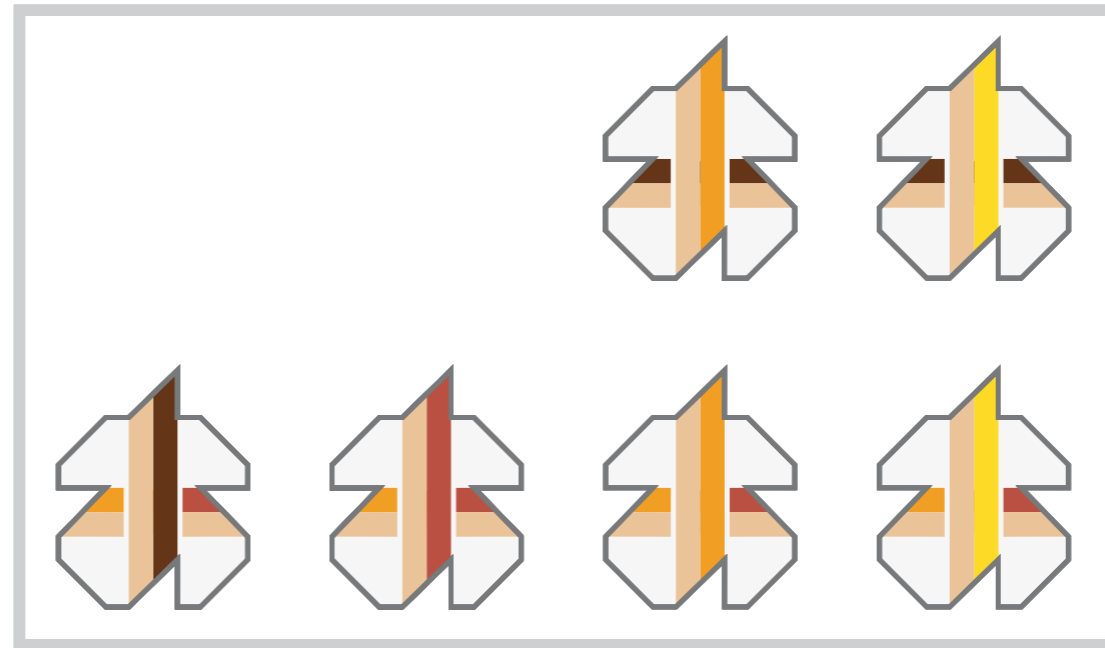
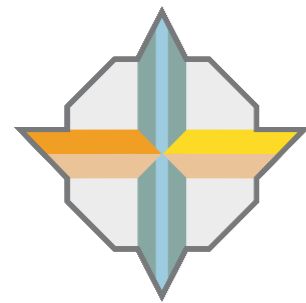
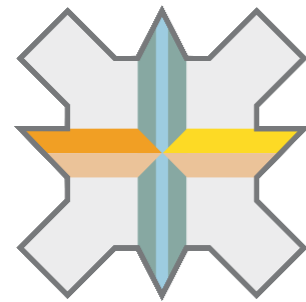


333.



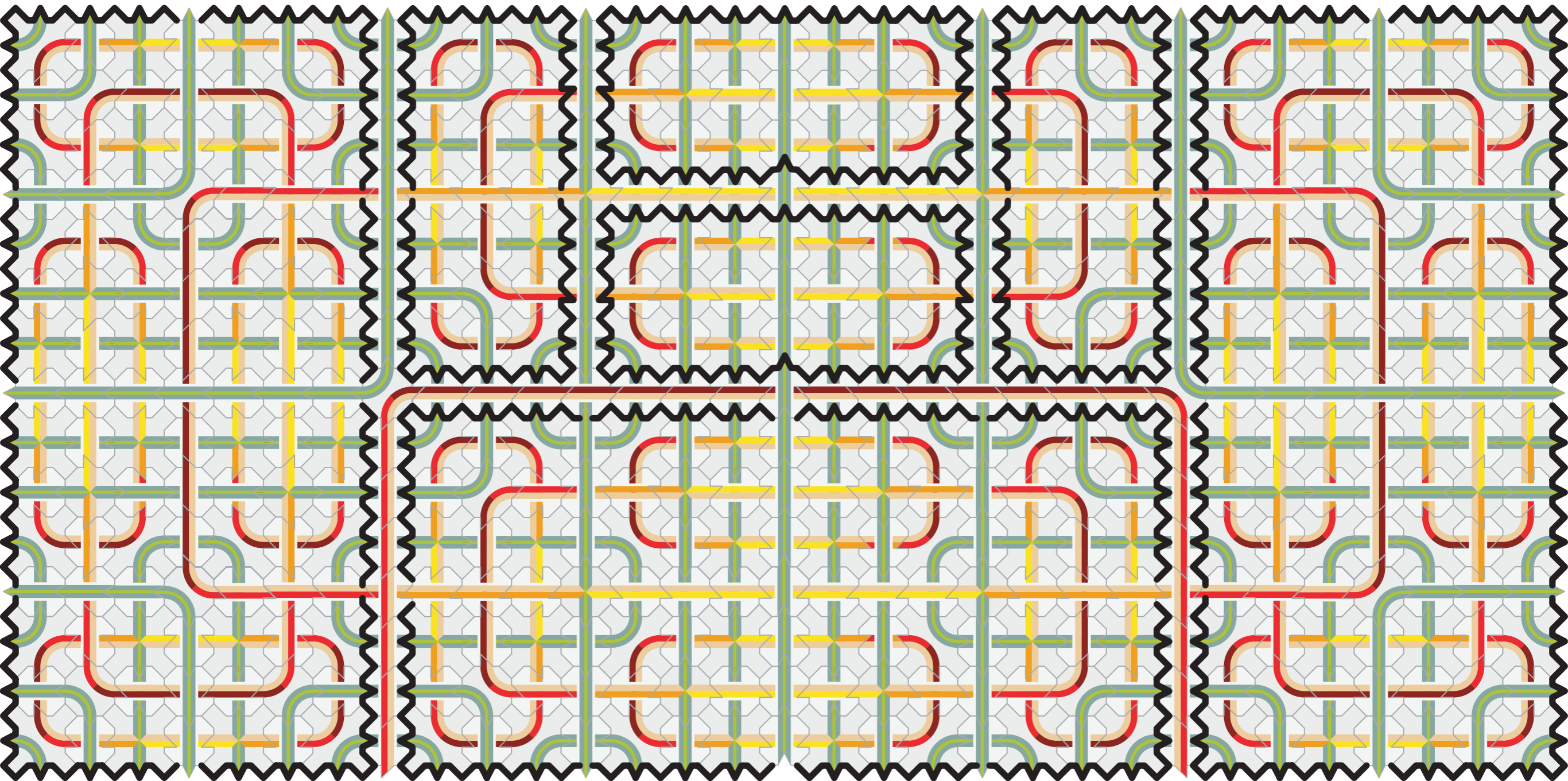
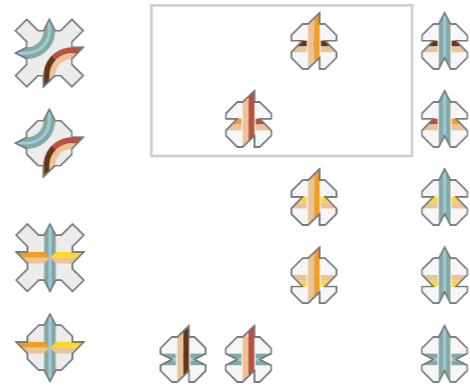
312.





We want this information
they can grow transport
tiling.

Now



Raphael Robinson, *Undecidability and nonperiodicity for tilings of the plane*,
Inventiones Mathematicae 12, 1971, pp. 177-209

Sharhar Mozes, *Tilings, substitution systems and dynamical systems generated by them*, J. D'Analyse Math. 53, 1989, pp.139-186

Chaim Goodman-Strauss, *Matching rules and substitution tilings*,
Annals of Mathematics 147 No. 1, 1998, pp. 181-223

Chaim Goodman-Strauss, *Matching Rules for the Sphinx Tiling Substitution*,
arXiv:1608.07168

Chaim Goodman-Strauss, *Lots of Aperiodic Sets of Tiles*
arXiv:1608.07165

Thomas Fernique, Nicolas Ollinger, *Combinatorial Substitutions and Sofic Tilings*,
TUCS, Journées Automates Cellulaires 2010, Dec 2010, Turku, Finland. pp.100-110

Also see lecture notes from Fernique

http://lipn.univ-paris13.fr/~fernique/qc/structure_4.pdf

https://lipn.univ-paris13.fr/~fernique/info/slides_jac.pdf

Mathieu Sablik, Nathalie Aubrun, *Multidimensional effective S-adic subshift are sofic*
Uniform Distribution Theory 9 (2014)