

Quasi-linear transformations, numeration systems and fractals.

Marie-Andrée Jacob-Da Col, Pierre Tellier

LSIIT Strasbourg

7 avril 2011

Definition

$A =$ matrix with integer coefficients, $\omega > 0$

$$g : \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}^n & \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^n \\ X & \rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{\omega}AX \end{cases}$$

Definition

$A =$ matrix with integer coefficients, $\omega > 0$

$$g : \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}^n & \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^n \\ X & \rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{\omega}AX \end{cases}$$

QLT associated with g :

$$G : \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^n & \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \\ X & \rightarrow Y = \lfloor \frac{1}{\omega}AX \rfloor \end{cases}$$

Definition

$A =$ matrix with integer coefficients, $\omega > 0$

$$g : \begin{cases} \mathbb{Q}^n & \rightarrow \mathbb{Q}^n \\ X & \rightarrow Y = \frac{1}{\omega}AX \end{cases}$$

QLT associated with g :

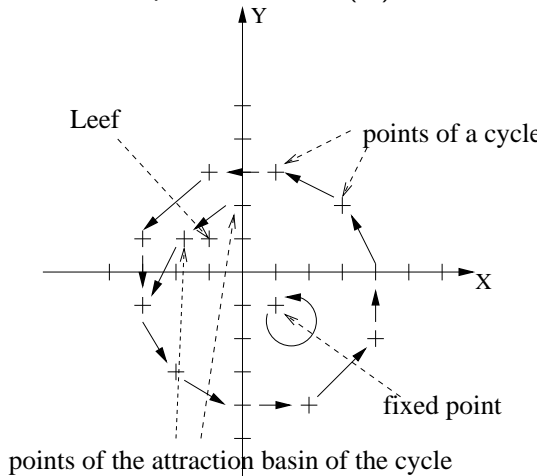
$$G : \begin{cases} \mathbb{Z}^n & \rightarrow \mathbb{Z}^n \\ X & \rightarrow Y = \lfloor \frac{1}{\omega}AX \rfloor \end{cases}$$

Study :

- Properties of QLTs
- Relation with numeration systems and fractals

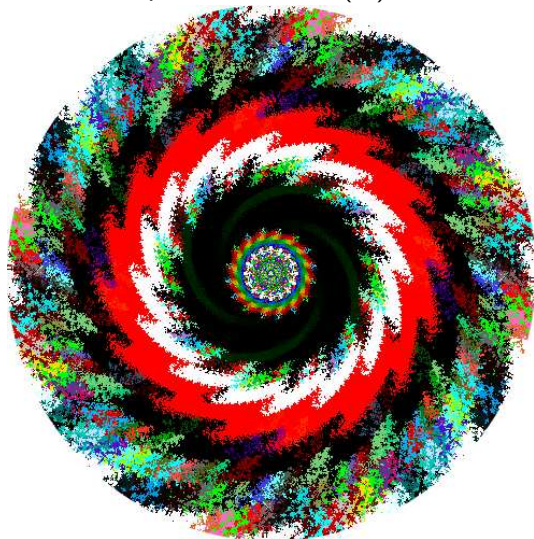
Behaviour under iteration

Behaviour of the sequence $X_n = G^n(X)$



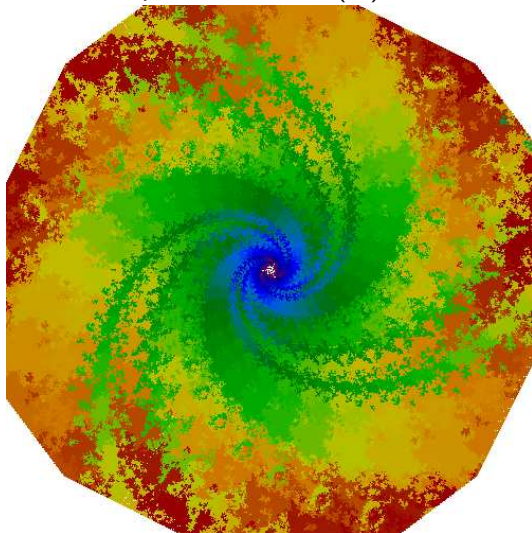
Behaviour under iteration

Behaviour of the sequence $X_n = G^n(X)$



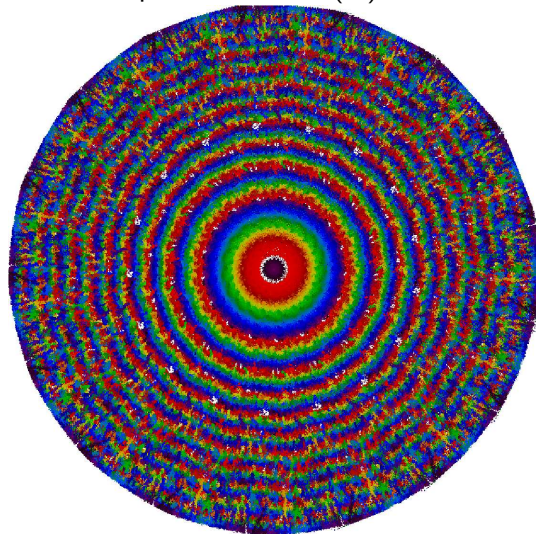
Behaviour under iteration

Behaviour of the sequence $X_n = G^n(X)$



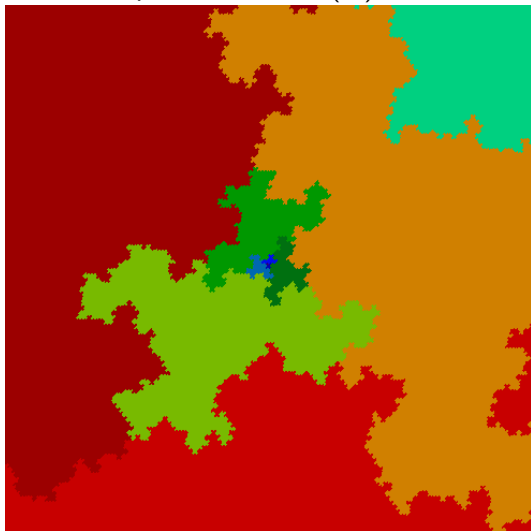
Behaviour under iteration

Behaviour of the sequence $X_n = G^n(X)$



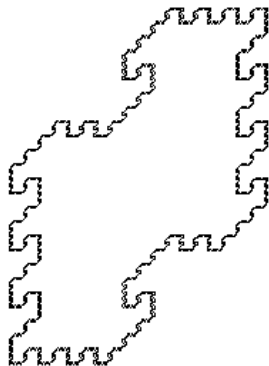
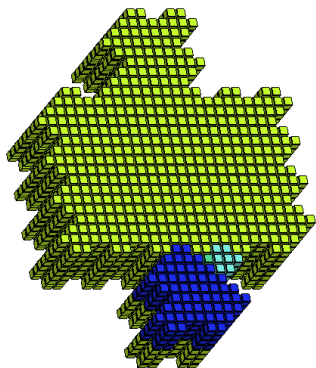
Behaviour under iteration

Behaviour of the sequence $X_n = G^n(X)$

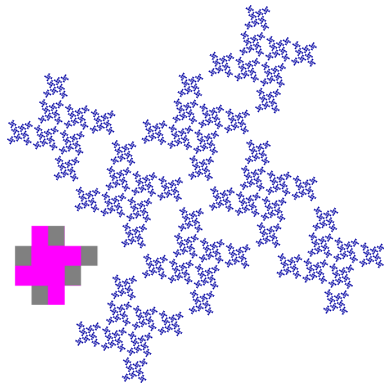
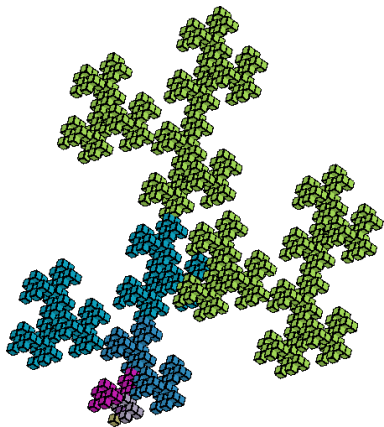


Tiles associated with QLTs

p-tile with index $X \in \mathbb{Z}^n$: $P_{G,X}^p = \{Y \in \mathbb{Z}^n | G^p(Y) = X\}$



Relation with numeration systems.
Fractals associated with QLTs



You are welcome to the poster

