Les Machines à signaux : des systèmes dynamiques à base de géométrie euclidienne

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Journées Informatique et Géométrie 2015 (JIG)

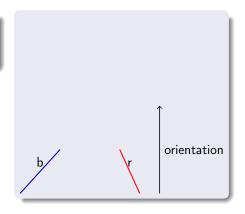
— 8 octobre 2015 —

ESIEE Paris, Marne-la-Vallée

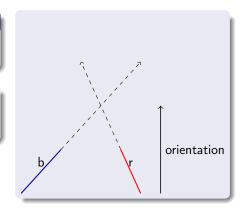
- Introduction
- 2 Définition
- Calculer
- 4 Fractales
- O Plus loin
- 6 Conclusion

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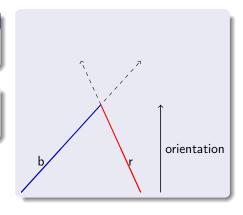
- segments de droite colorés
- orientation (évite les retours)



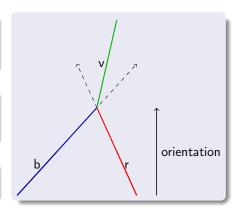
- segments de droite colorés
- orientation (évite les retours)
- Prolongation potentielle
- Intersection



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- o rientation (évite les retours)
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- Prolongation

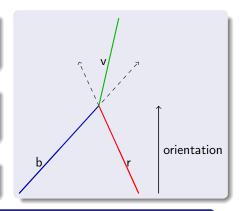


- segments de droite colorés
- orientation (évite les retours)
- Prolongation potentielle
- Intersection
- Prolongation
- Règle de ré-écriture



Espace Euclidien à deux dimensions

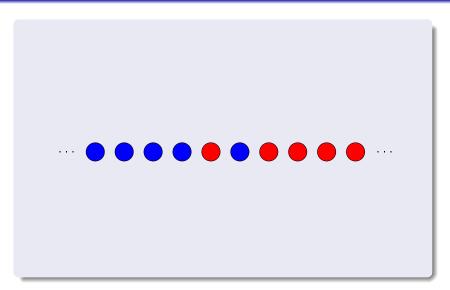
- segments de droite colorés
- orientation (évite les retours)
- Prolongation potentielle
- Intersection
- Prolongation
- Règle de ré-écriture
- $\bullet \ \{b,r\} \longrightarrow \{v\}$

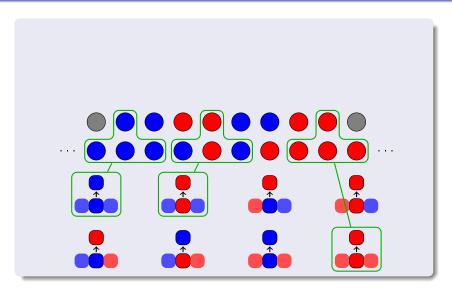


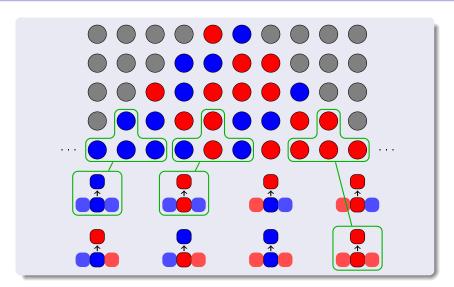
Direction imposée par la couleur

- (plus simple)
- origine du modèle

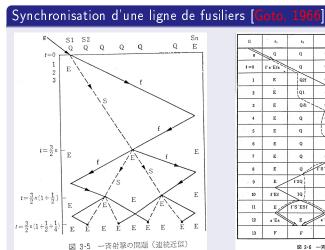


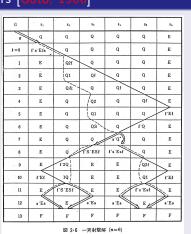




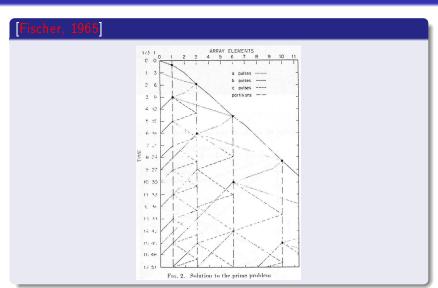


Automates cellulaire : utilisation de signaux

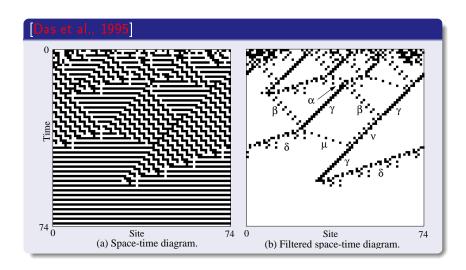




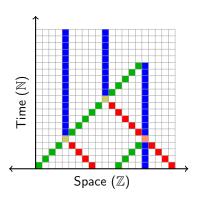
AC: Conception avec des signaux

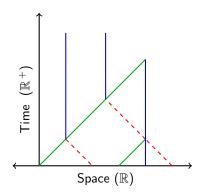


AC : Analyse en terme de signaux



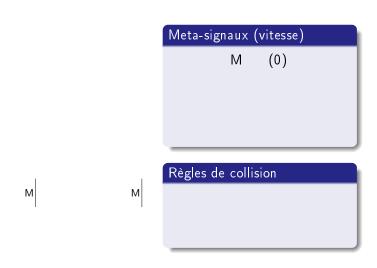
Signaux

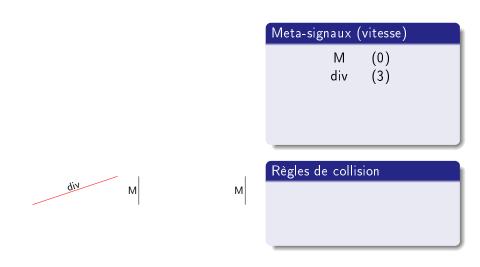


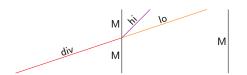


- Signal (meta-signal)
- Collision (règle)

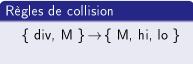
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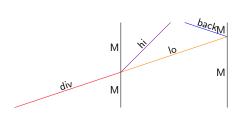






Meta-signaux (vitesse) M (0) div (3) hi (1) lo (3)





Meta-signaux (vitesse)

M (0)

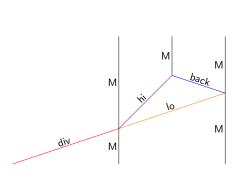
div (3) hi (1)

lo (3)

back (-3)

Règles de collision

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{div, M} \right. \right\} \! \to \! \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{M, hi, lo} \right. \\ \text{lo, M} \left. \right\} \! \to \! \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{back, M} \right. \right\} \\ \end{array}$$



Meta-signaux (vitesse) M (0) div (3) hi (1)

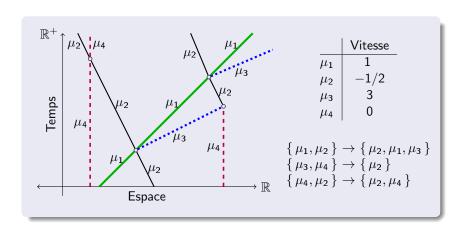
lo (3)

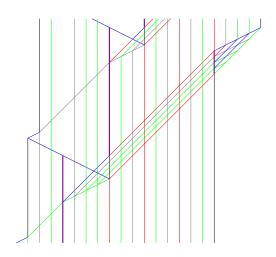
(-3)

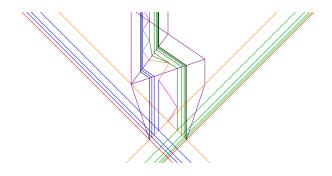
Règles de collision

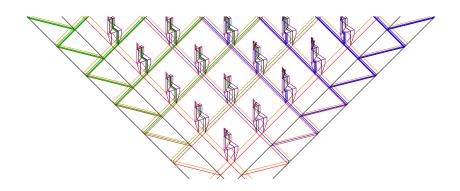
back

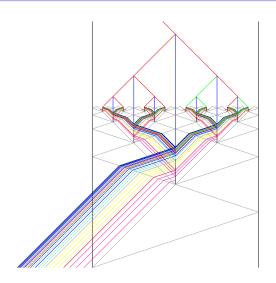
Autre exemple





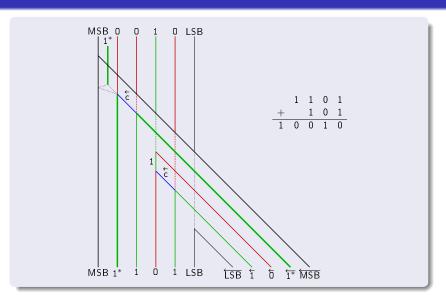






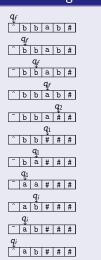
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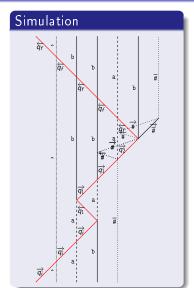
Additionner



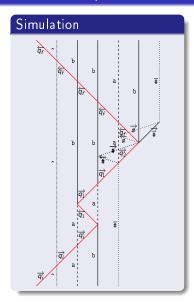
Calculer (au sens de Turing)

Machine de Turing





Calculer (au sens de Turing)



Machines rationnelle

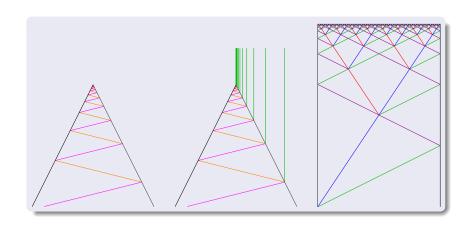
- vitesses $\in \mathbb{Q}$
- ullet positions initiales $\in \mathbb{Q}$
- ullet \Rightarrow coordonnée des collisions $\in \mathbb{Q}$
- implantable exactement

Indécidabilité

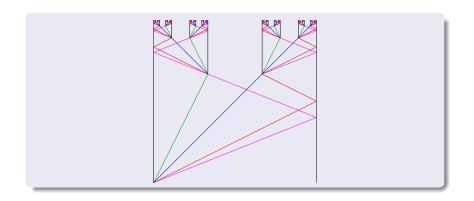
- nombre fini de collisions
- apparition d'un méta-signal
- utilisation d'une règle
- disparition des signaux
- participation d'un signal à une collision
- extension sur le coté...

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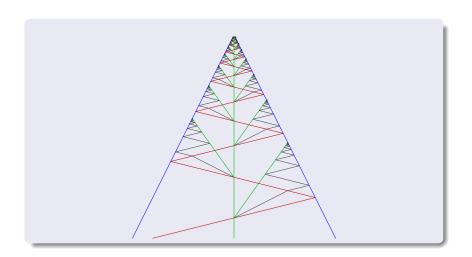
Exemples



Cantor de toute dimension de Hausdorff [Senot, 2013]

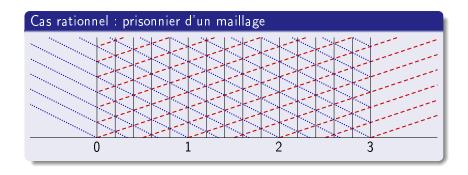


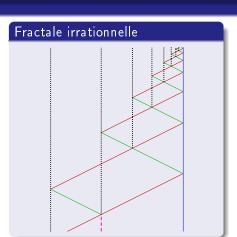
Ordre supérieur

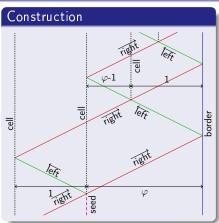


Devient périodique

Fractale à 3 vitesses [Becker et al., 2013]







Positions initiales irrationnelles $(-1,-0.6,0,\varphi)$, vitesses (-2,0,2) φ vérifie $\frac{\varphi}{1}=\frac{1}{\varphi-1}$ φ est le nombre d'or

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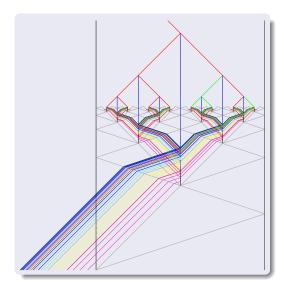
Calcul fractal

Résoudre QSAT

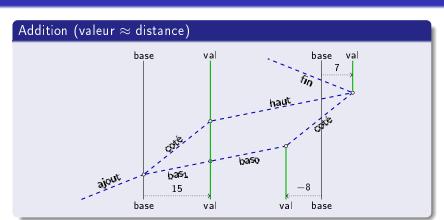
Machine générique [Duchier et al., 2012]

Exemple

$$\exists x_1 \forall x_2 \forall x_3 \\ x_1 \land (\neg x_2 \lor x_3)$$



Calculer avec des nombres réels exacts



Caractérisation hors accumulation : lin-BSS

- addition, soustraction
- multiplication par une constante
- test de signe, branchement...

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Résultats

- modèles simple
- beaucoup de propriétés

Perspectives

- autre apparitions?
- discrétisation automatique (thèse Tom Besson)

Autres modèles dynamiques euclidiens

• EJC IM 2015 [Becker and Durand-Lose, 2015]

Règle et compas [Huckenbeck, 1989, Huckenbeck, 1991]

Exemple

9: Fini

• calcul du milieu de A et B

```
1: c_1 \leftarrow \mathsf{Cercle} ( centre A, rayon d(\mathsf{A},\mathsf{B}) )

2: c_2 \leftarrow \mathsf{Cercle} ( centre B, rayon d(\mathsf{A},\mathsf{B}) )

3: p_1 \leftarrow \mathsf{Intersection} ( c_1, c_2 )

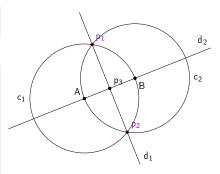
4: p_2 \leftarrow \mathsf{Intersection} ( c_1, c_2 ) différente p_1

5: d_1 \leftarrow \mathsf{Droite} ( p_1, p_2 )

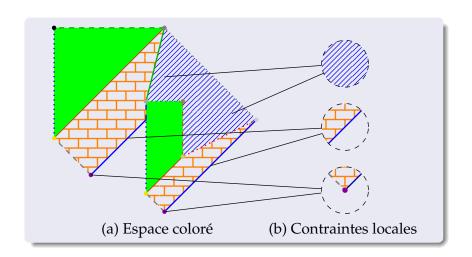
6: d_2 \leftarrow \mathsf{Droite} ( d_1, d_2 )

7: p_3 \leftarrow \mathsf{Intersection} ( d_1, d_2 )

8: Écrire p_3
```



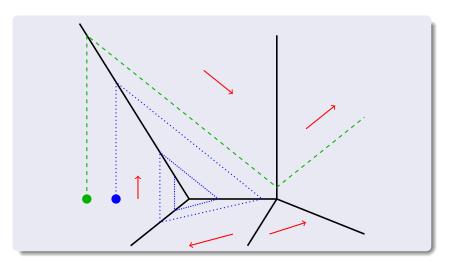
Automates de Mondrian [Jacopini and Sontacchi, 1990]



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Dérivée constante par région

Asarin et al., 1995, Bournez, 1999



Références tout public et web

Pour la Science, rubrique de Jean-Paul Delahaye

• Page web de [Delahaye, 2014]

FIC IM 2015

• Accès direct à [Becker and Durand-Lose, 2015, Sect. 4.3]

Introduction visuelle (un peu pauvre)

• http://www.univ-orleans.fr/lifo/Members/Jerome. Durand-Lose/Recherche/AGC/intro_AGC.html

Articles de JDL et al. téléchargeables depuis

http://www.univ-orleans.fr/lifo/Members/Jerome.
 Durand-Lose/Recherche/publications.html



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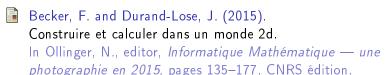
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Evolving globally synchronized cellular automata.

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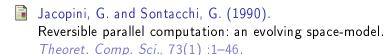
Euclidian geometry in terms of automata theory.

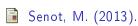
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