

GeoSpec

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Fundamental Mathematics and Numerical Tools

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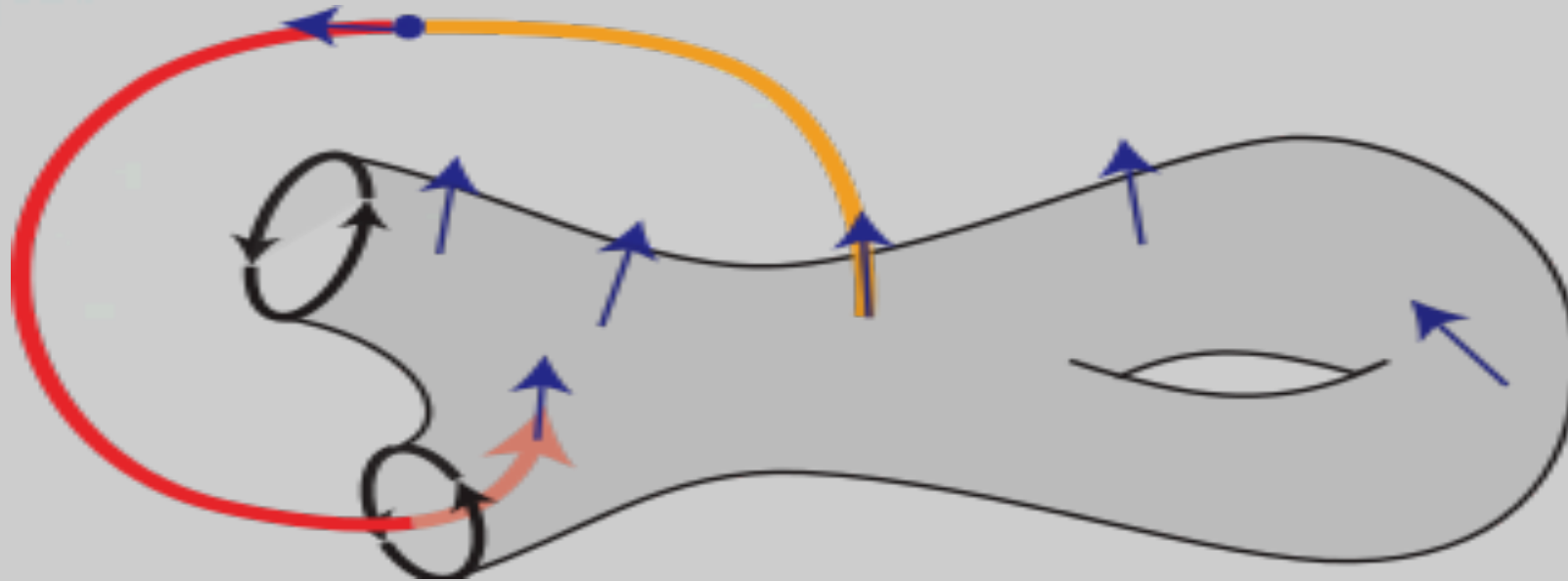
Objectives of the project

- Take benefit of Grenoble's potential which has a strong expertise both in pure mathematics and computer science.
- We plan to develop a new synergy at a national and international level around young researchers of several disciplines. More than new theorems, we would like to introduce new highlights of difficult and important mathematical questions.

Dynamic Complexity : Birkhoff's sections

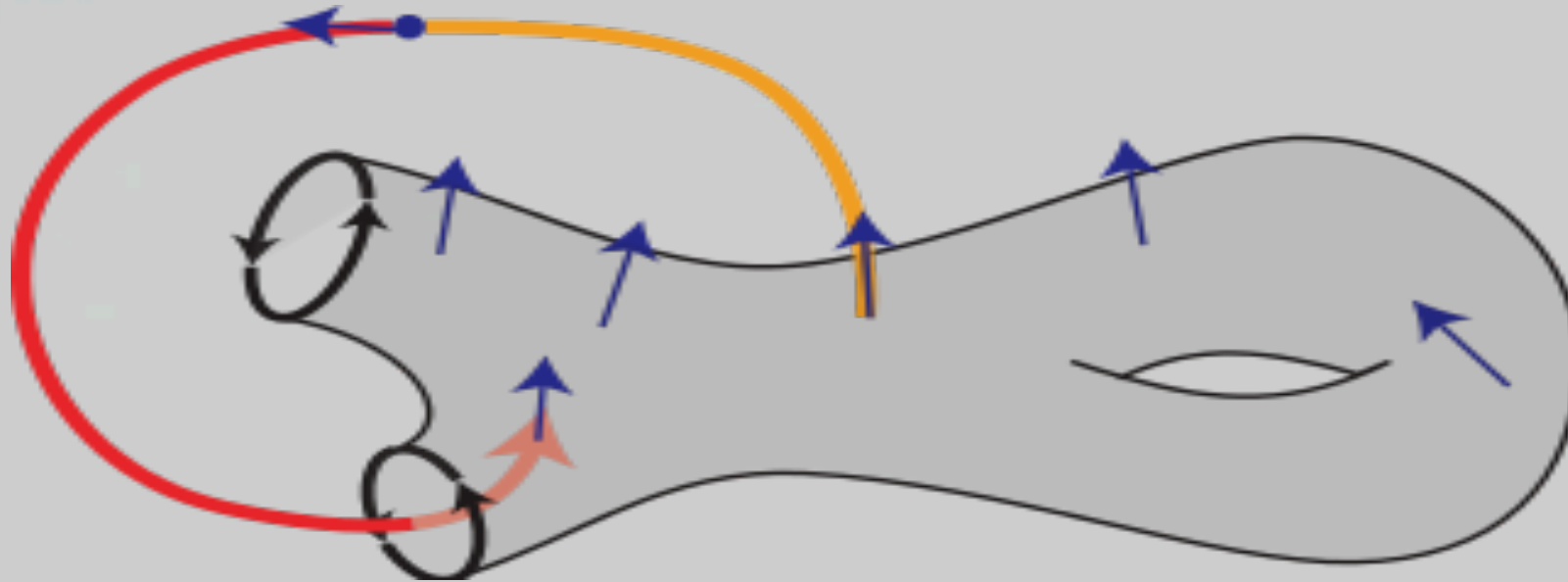
Dynamic Complexity : Birkhoff's sections

Section associated to a vector field



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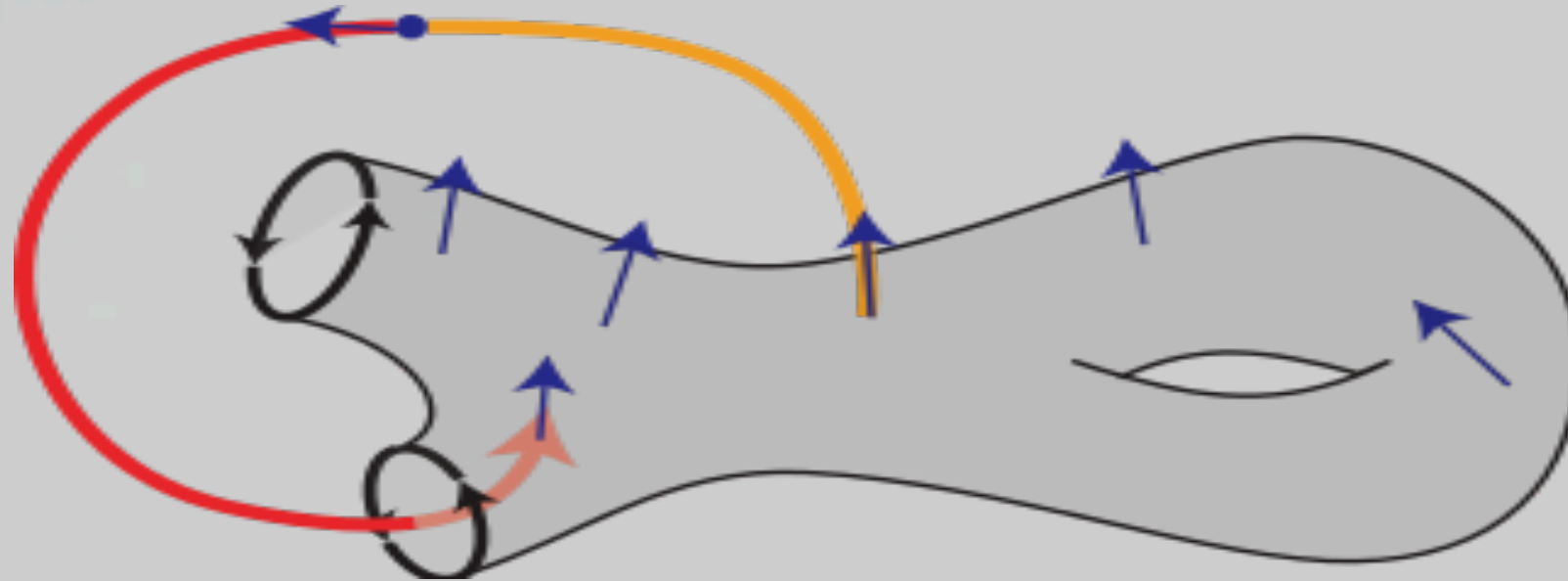
Section associated to a vector field



Understand the complexity of a vector field by a section

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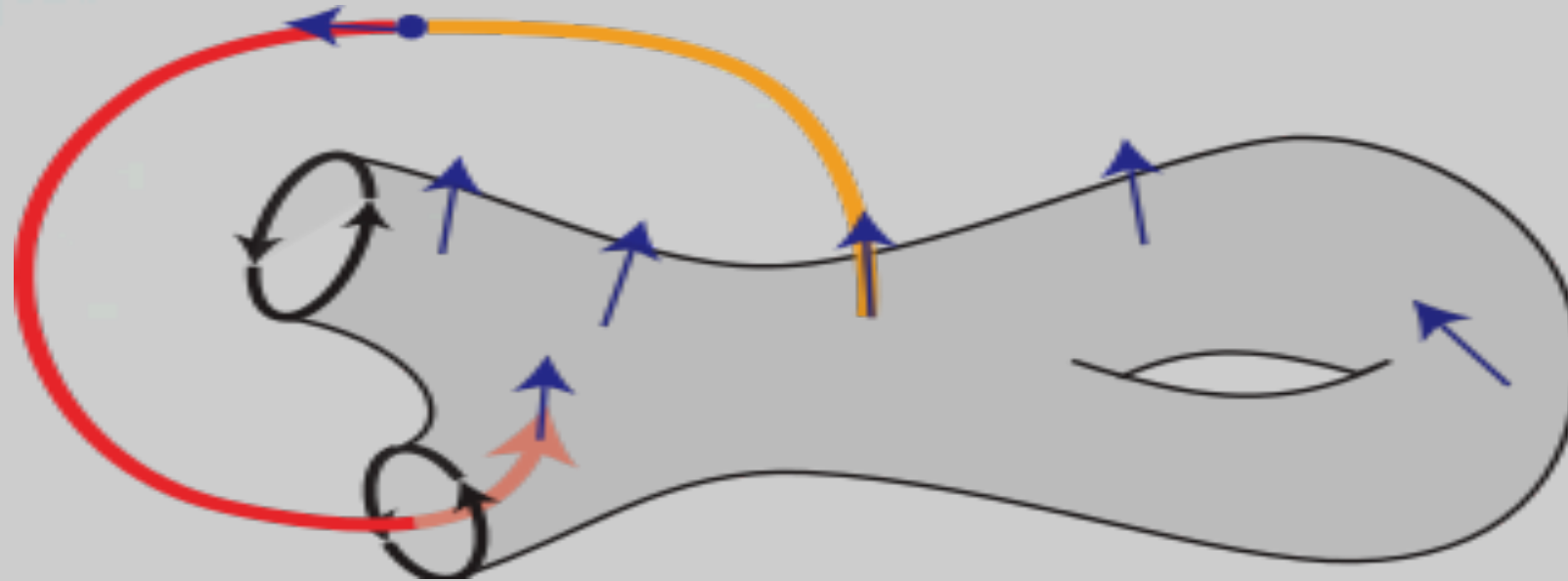


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Dynamic Complexity : Birkhoff's sections

Section associated to a vector field



Understand the complexity of a vector field by a section

- Specialists of differential geometry work with *classes* of surfaces
- The non constructive Thurston theorem ensures the existence of simple representations for flat surfaces in the Hyperbolic context.
How to identify such representations?

Optimization among metrics

$$\text{pp } v \in T_x S, \quad \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n} \log ||D_x f^n(v)|| = \log(\lambda)$$

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- Linearization, projection //, non smooth and large scale algorithm.

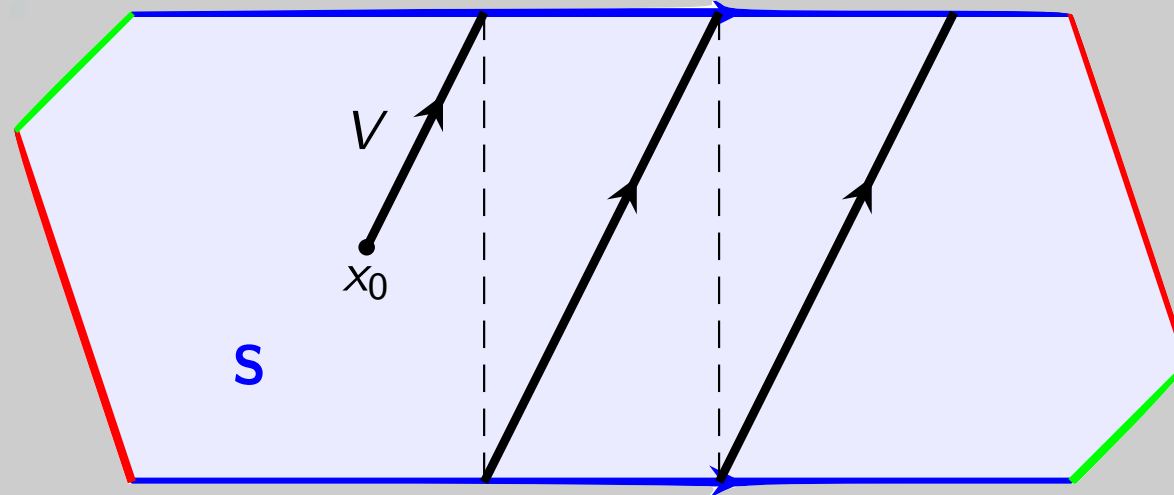
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What is a geodesic on a flat surface ?

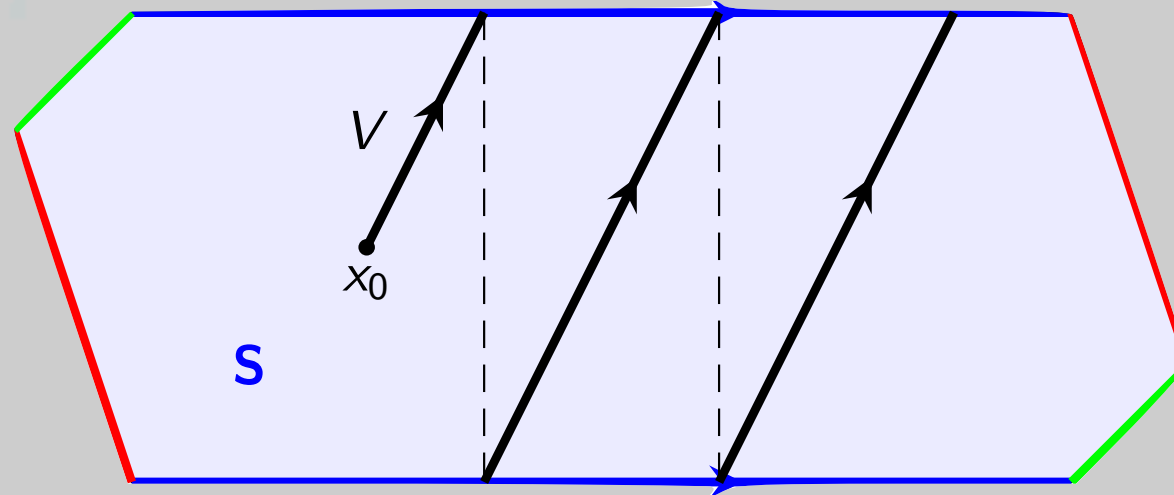
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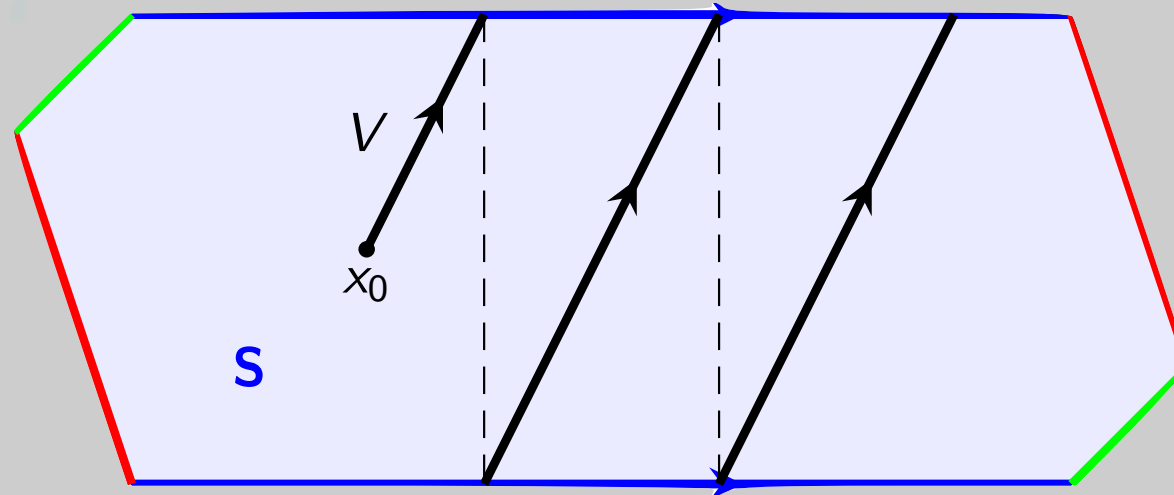
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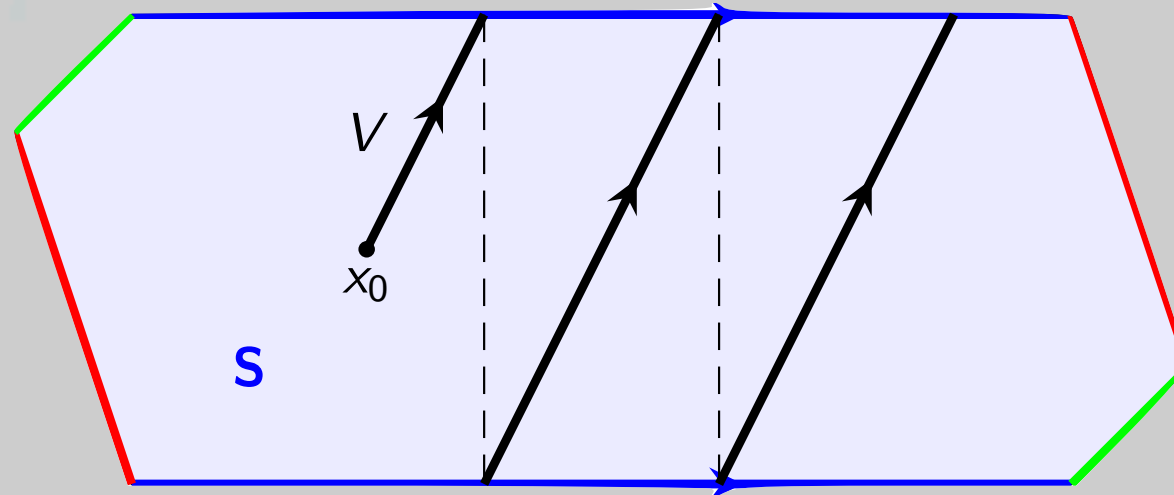


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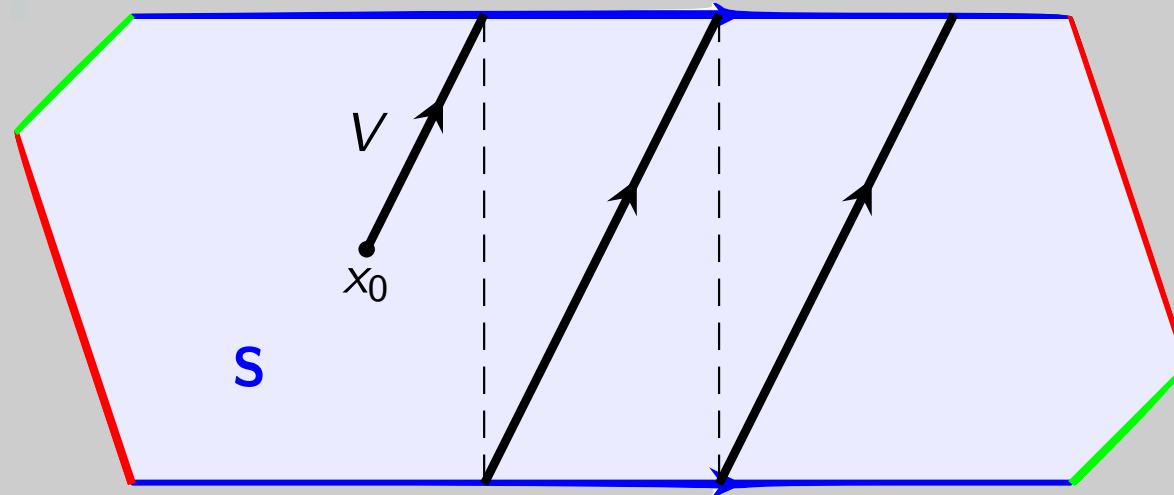


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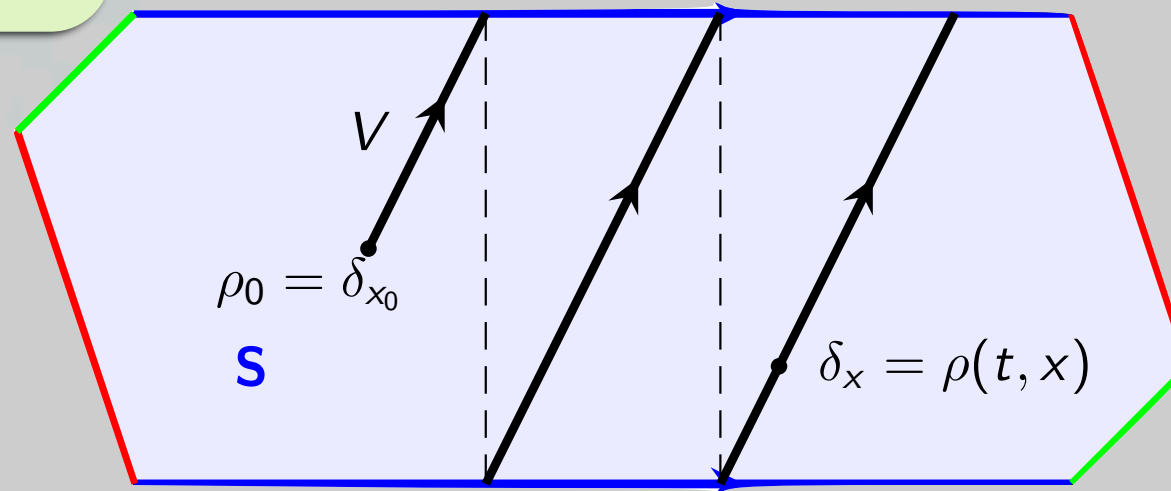
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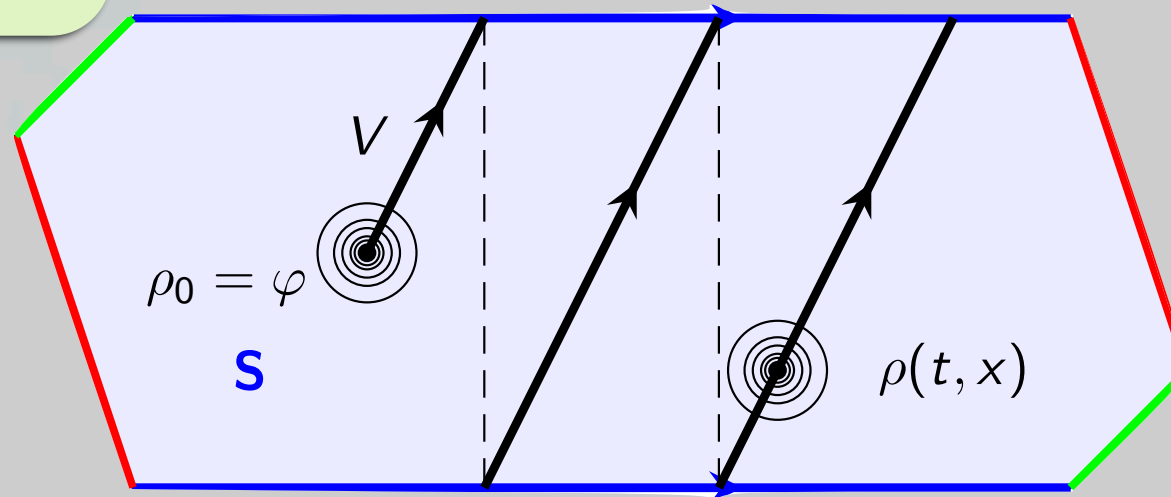
- Combinatorial complexity: all the points/directions, Galois's team
- Non Flat setting, geodesic approximation
- Curse of dimension

A PDE approach



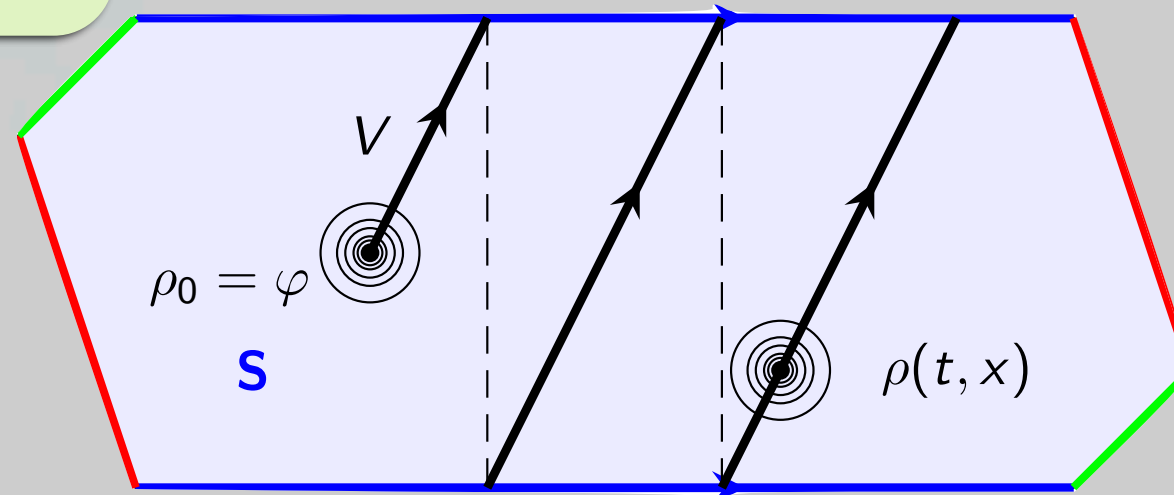
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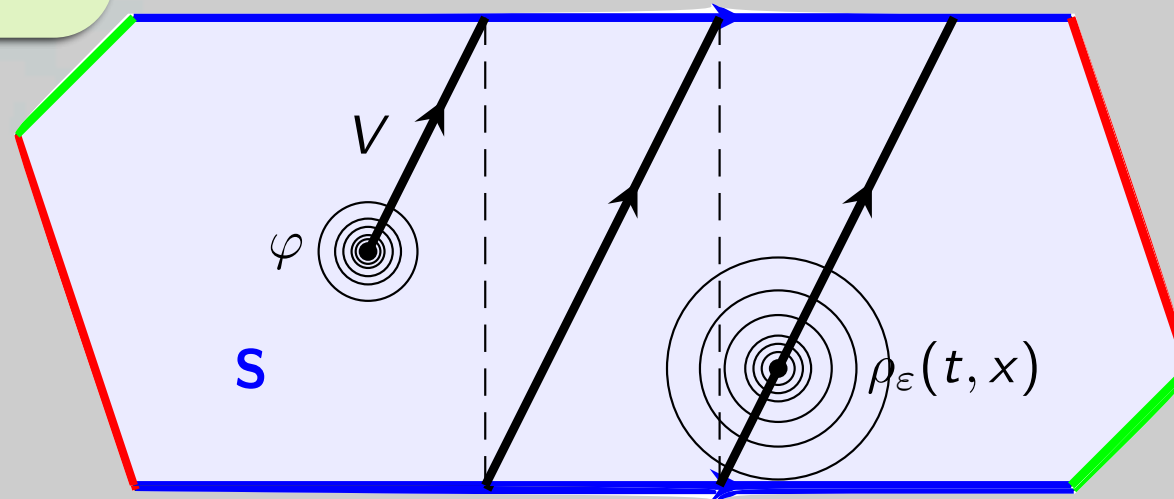


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We consider the heat equation with a drive term

$$\partial_t \rho_\epsilon(t, x) = \epsilon \Delta \rho_\epsilon(t, x) - V \cdot \nabla \rho_\epsilon(t, x), \quad \rho_\epsilon(0, x) = \varphi(x).$$

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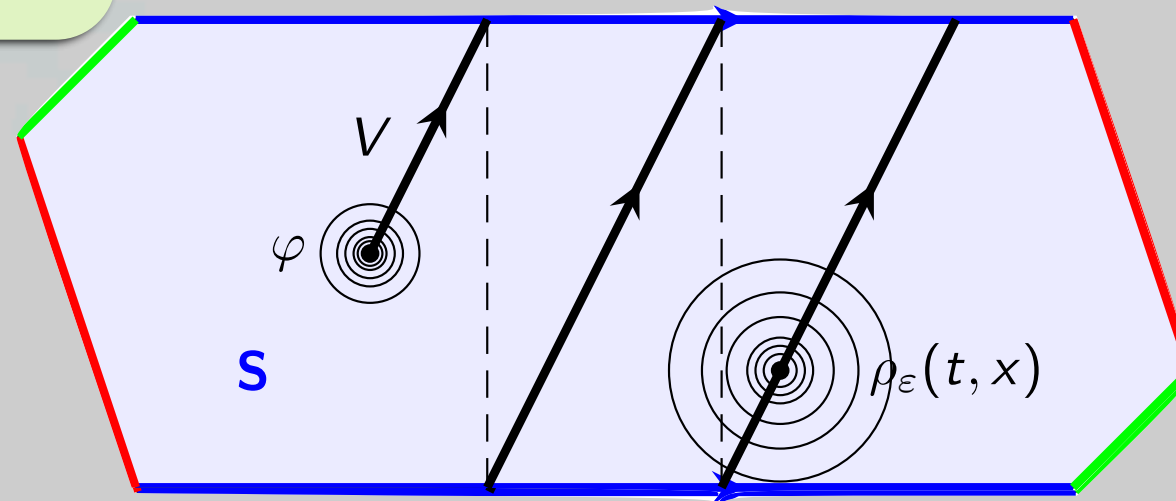


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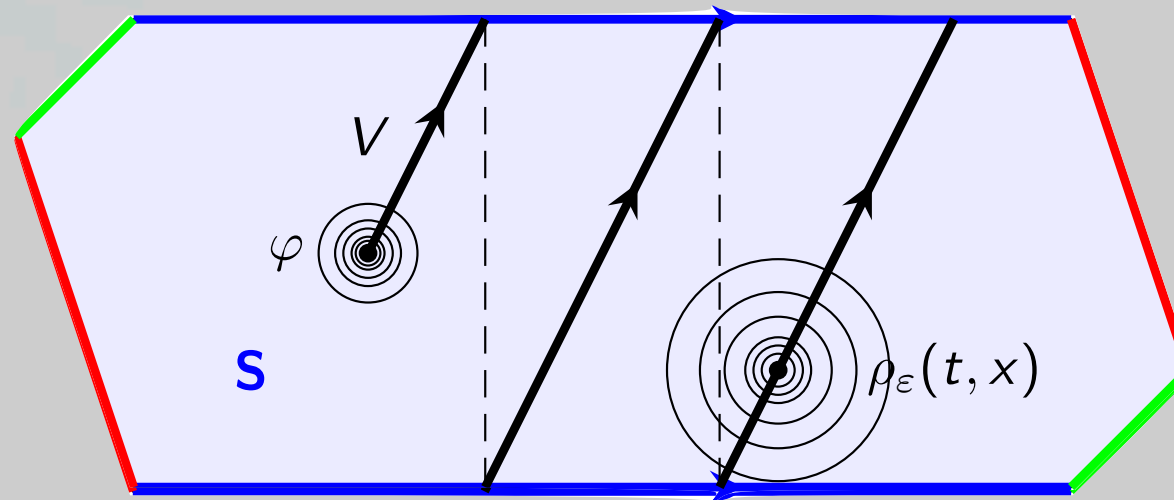
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The speed of diffusion of ρ_ϵ is represented by the eigenvalue λ_ϵ

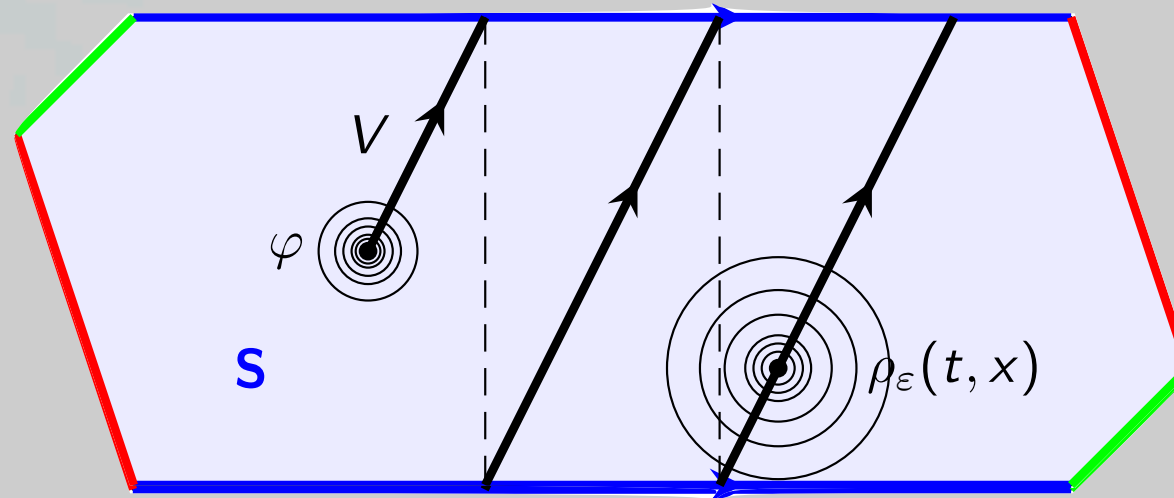
$$-\epsilon \Delta u_\epsilon + V \cdot \nabla u_\epsilon = \lambda_\epsilon u_\epsilon, \quad \int_S u_\epsilon = 0, \quad \int_S u_\epsilon^2 = 1.$$

The less diffused function is the eigenfunction u_ϵ .

A PDE approach

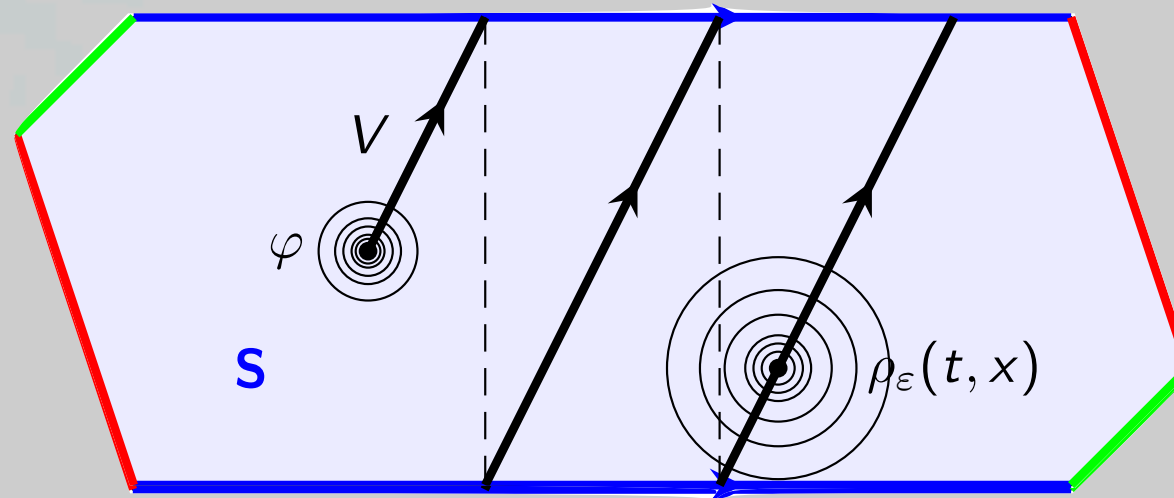


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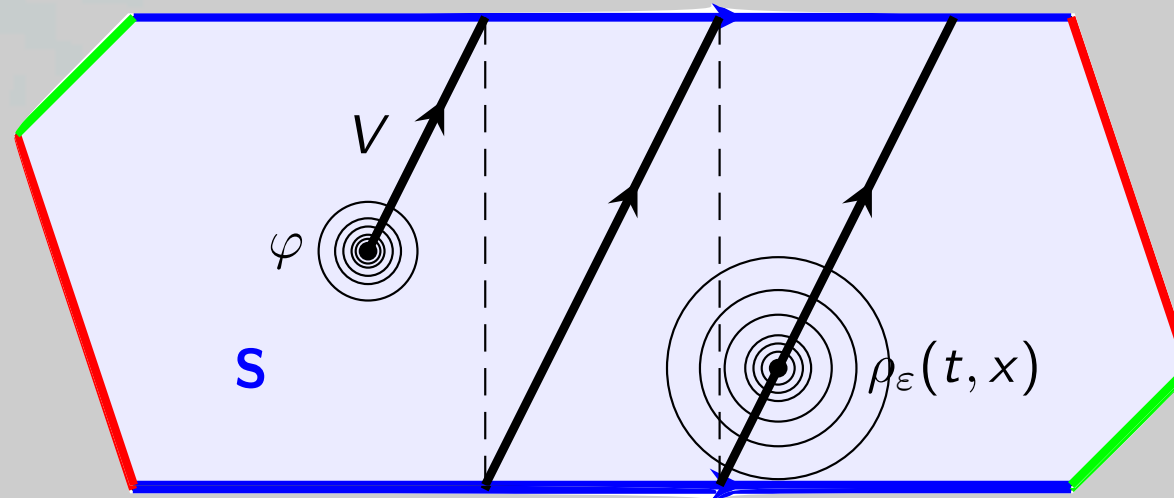
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- Non convex problem: relaxation by considering small parameters?

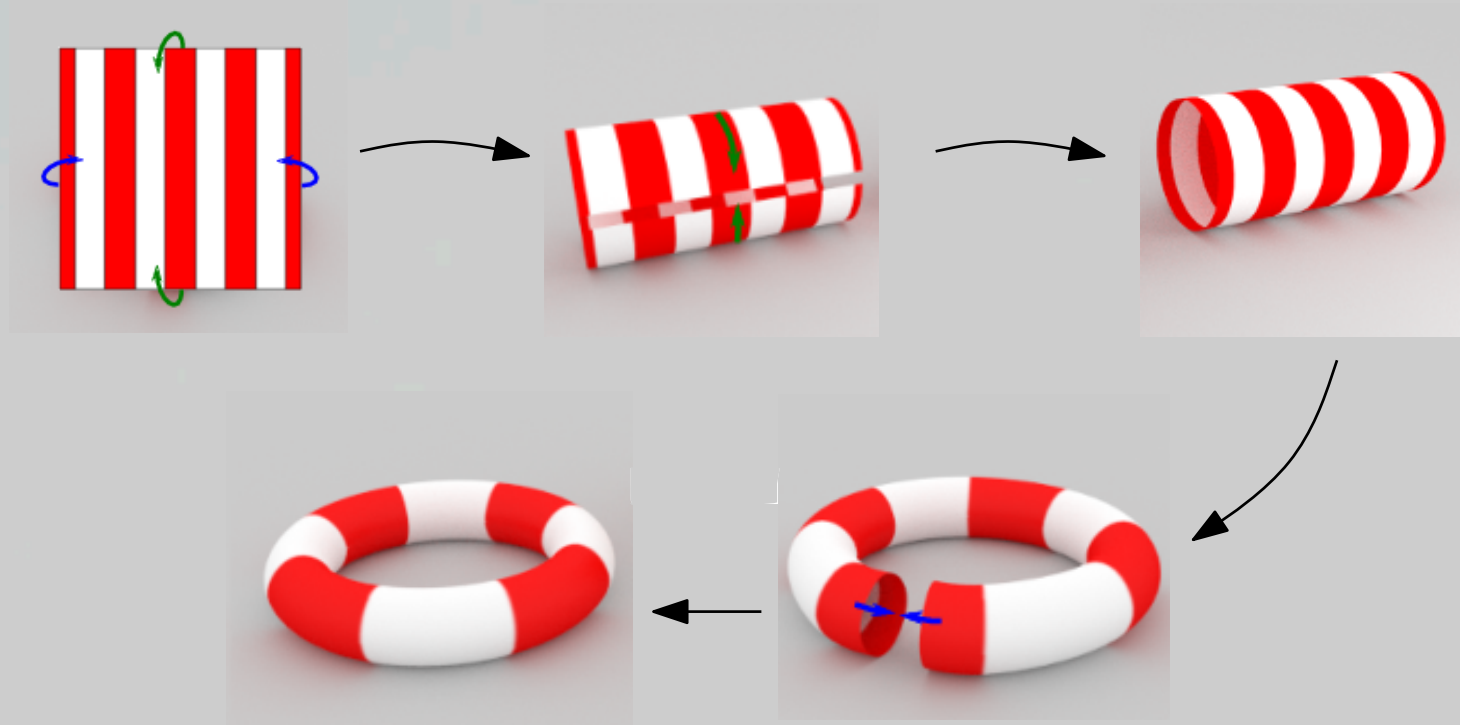
Metric complexity:

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Flat Torus and distances: Nash's Isometric problem

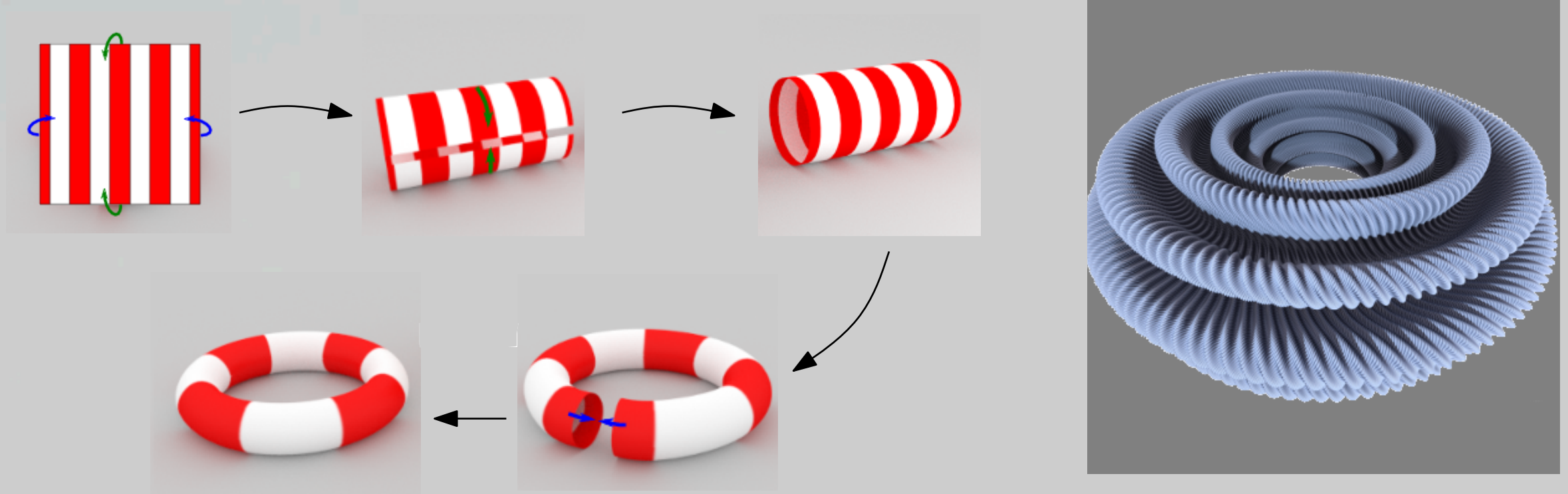
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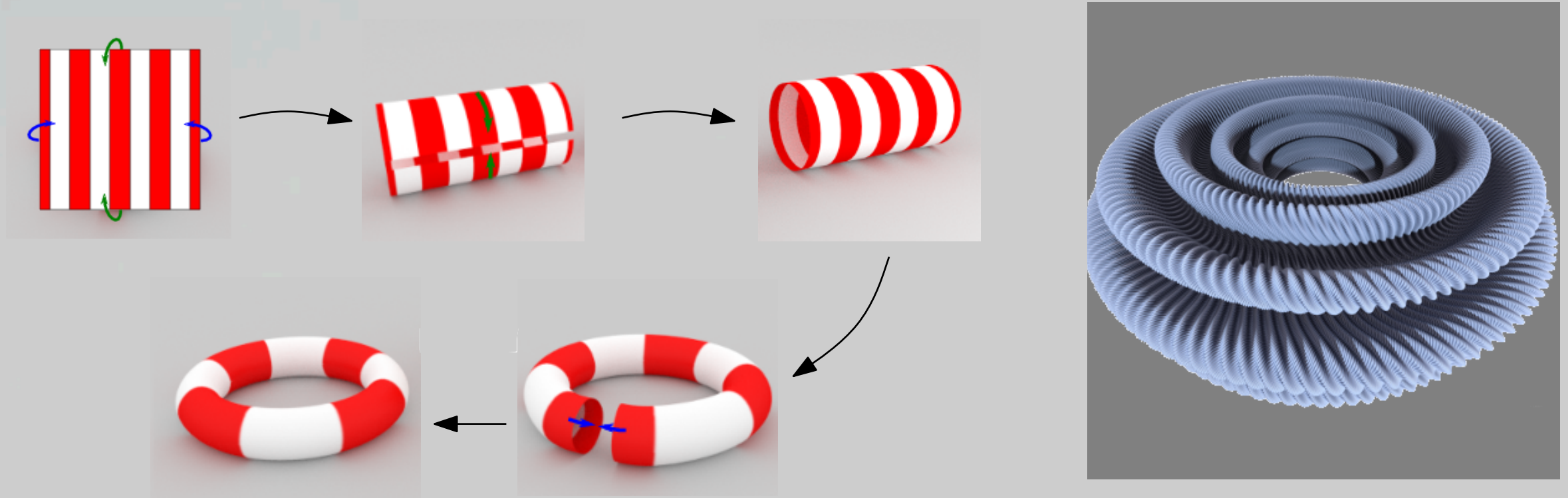
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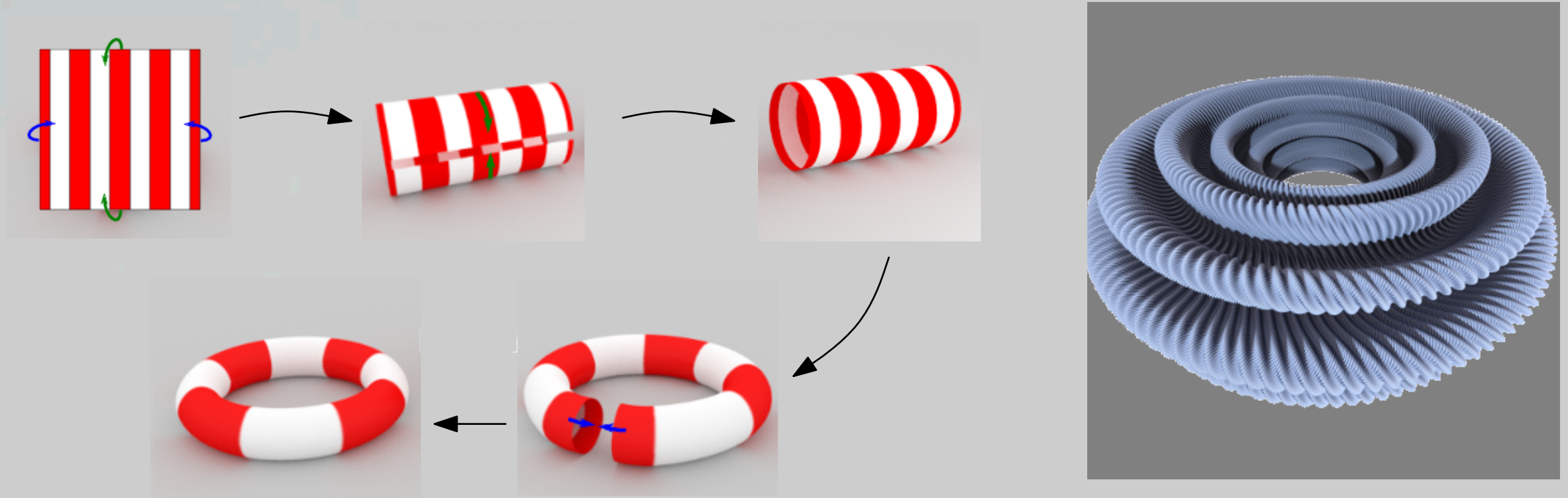
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Canonical embedding, an alternative to Gromov's approach

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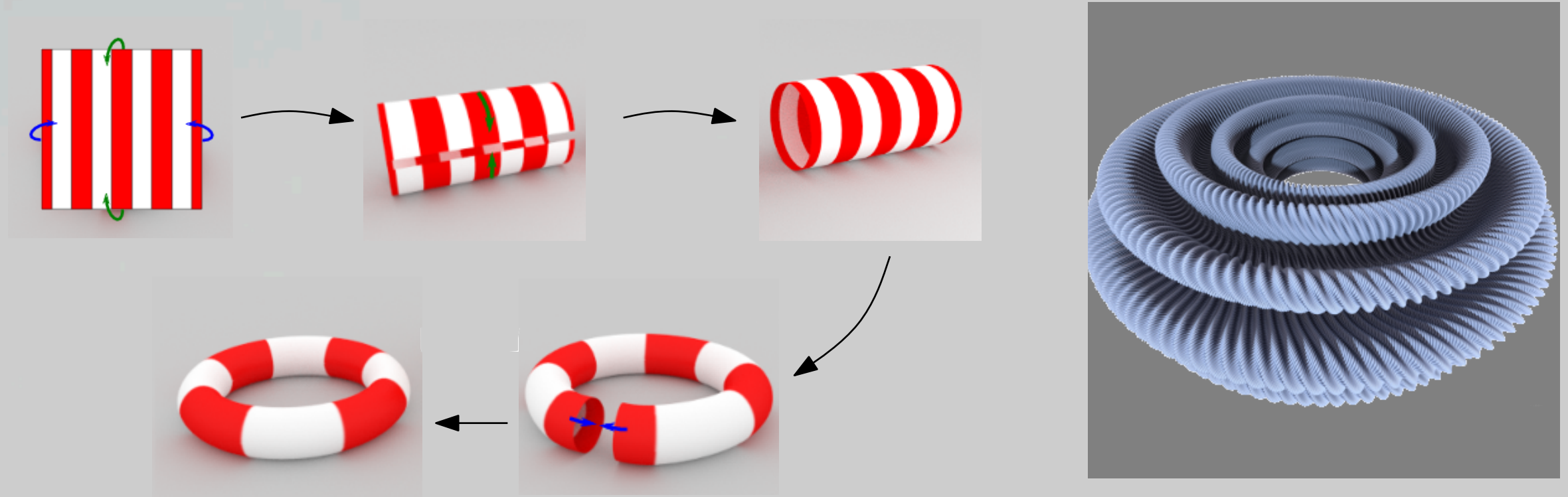


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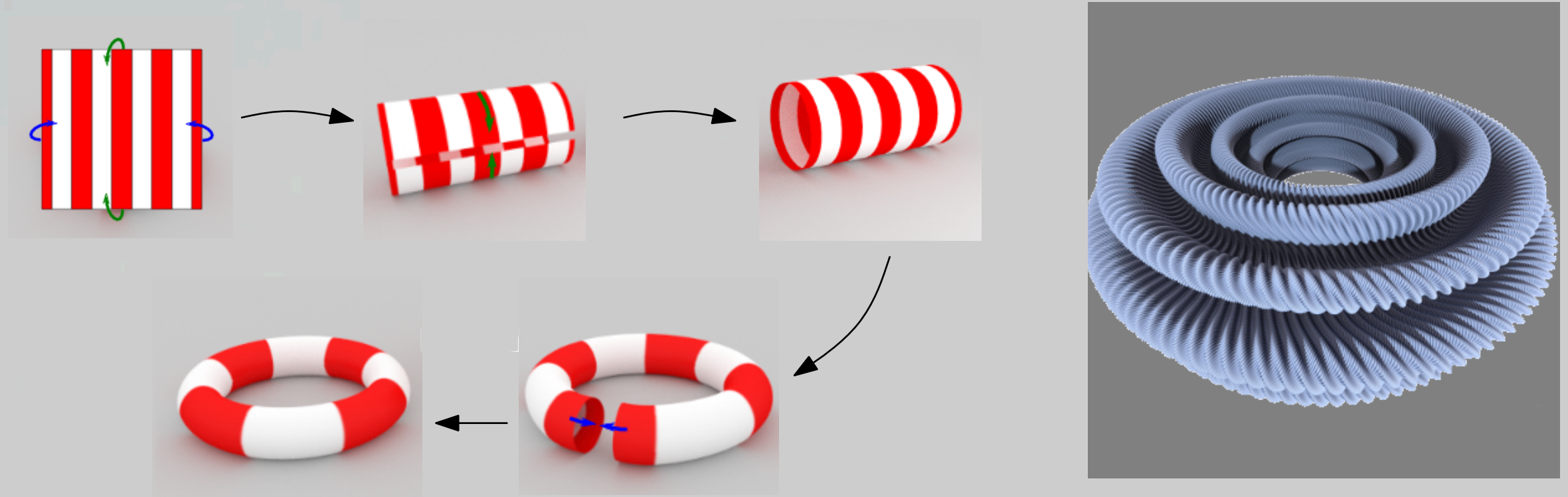


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Canonical embedding, an alternative to Gromov's approach

- Singular objects have to be parametrized
- Generalization to genus > 1
- Fractal behavior has to be expected, quantitative estimate

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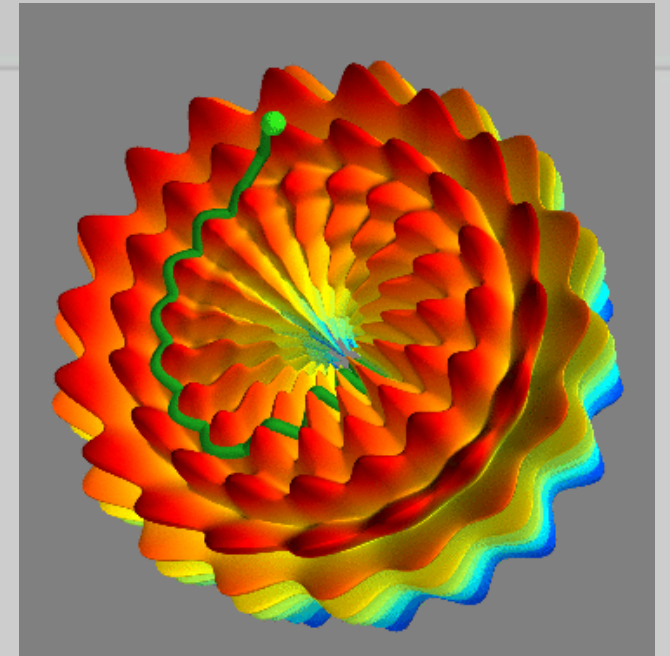
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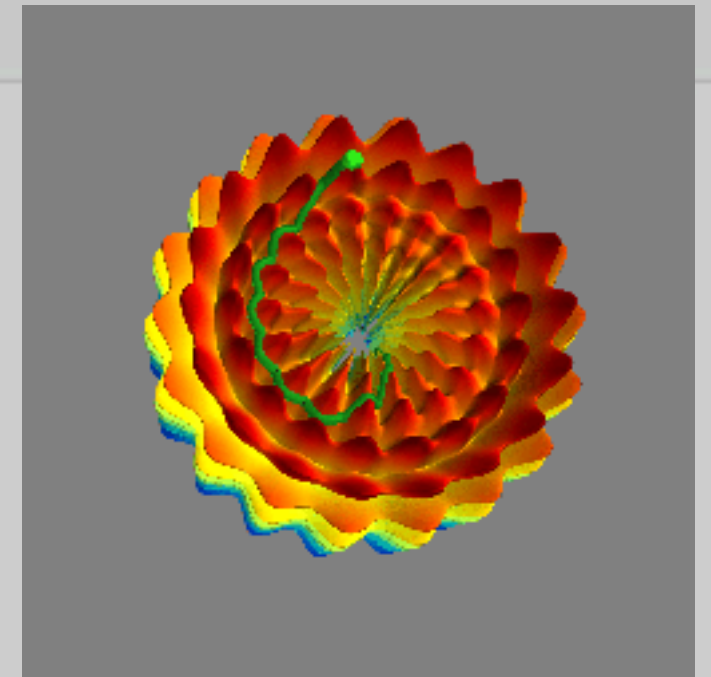


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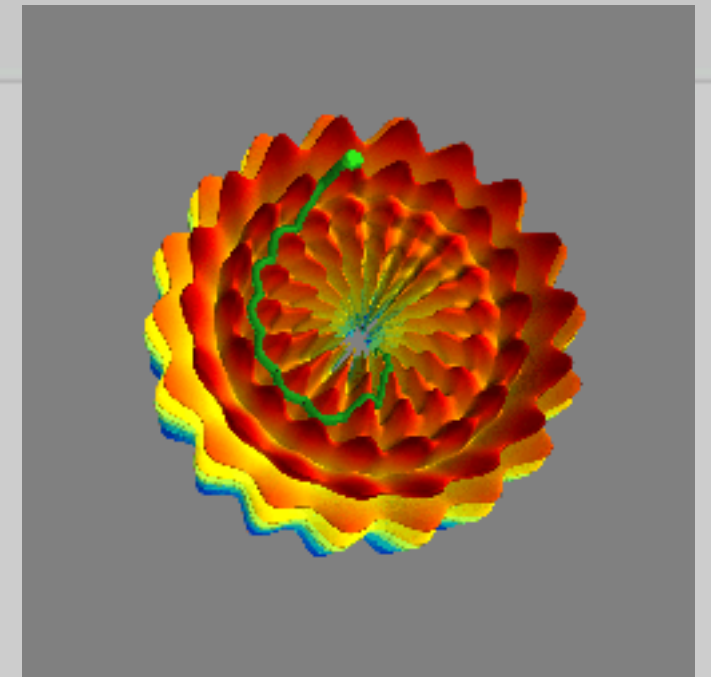


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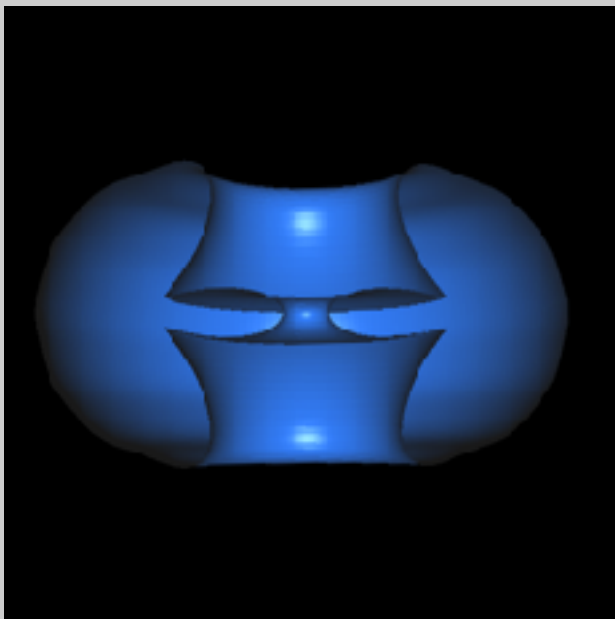
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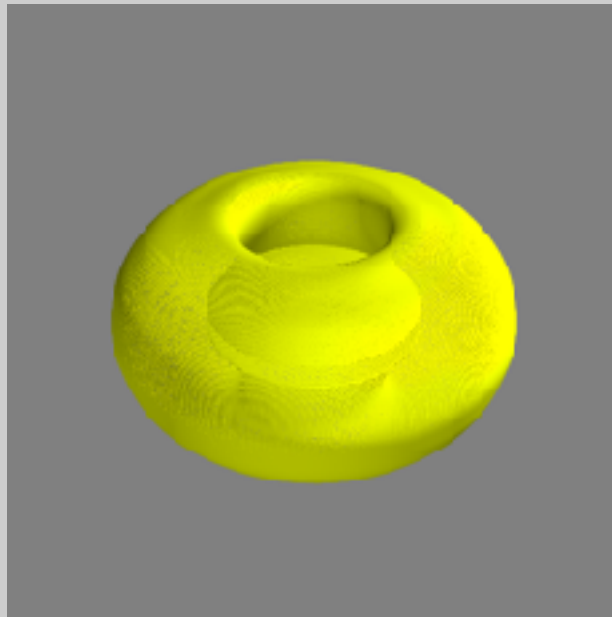
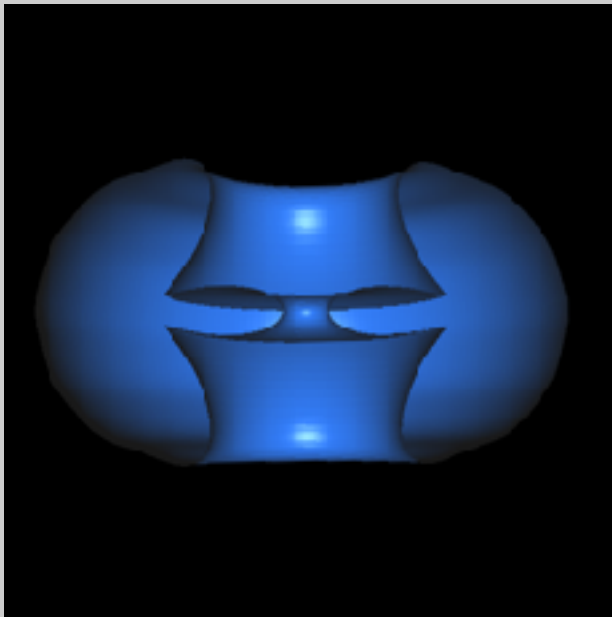
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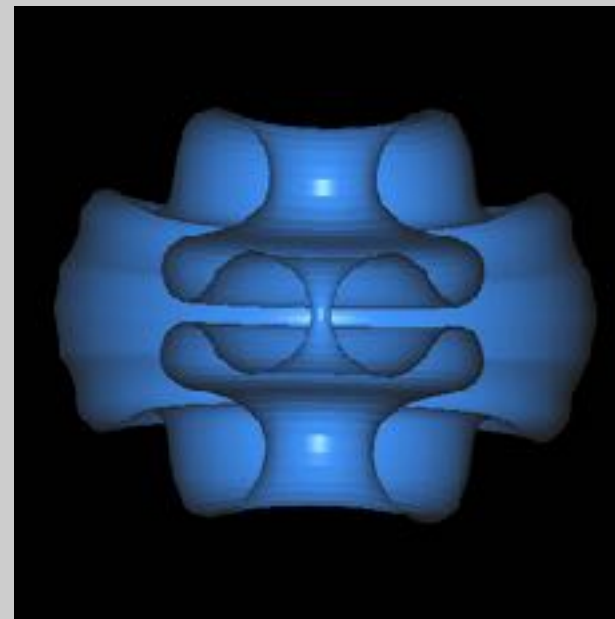
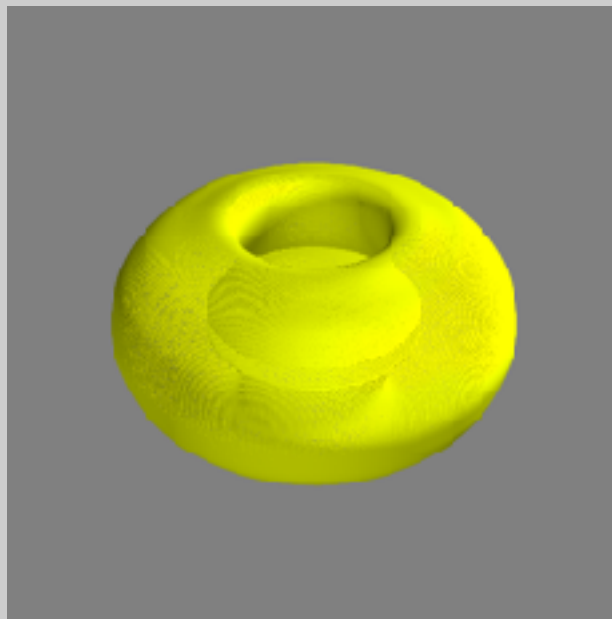
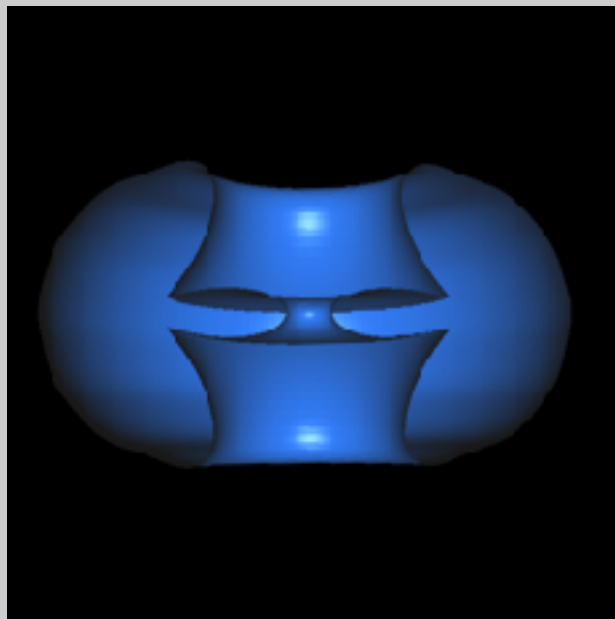
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