

# Limite d'échelle de quadrangulations planaires aléatoires

*Neuvième Colloque "Jeunes Probabilistes et Statisticiens"*

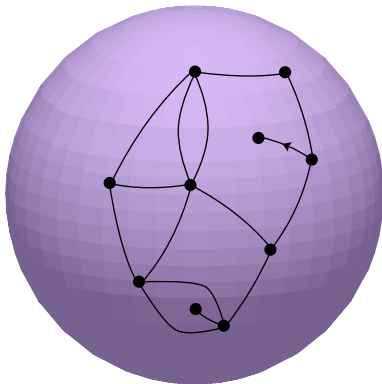
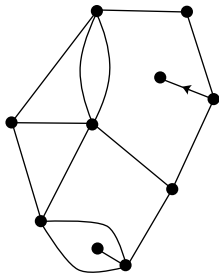
*Mont-Dore*

Jérémie BETTINELLI

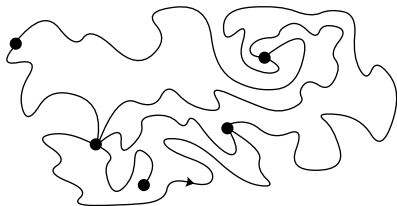
Université Paris-Sud 11

Mai 2010

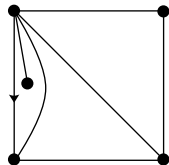
# Cartes, faces, racine



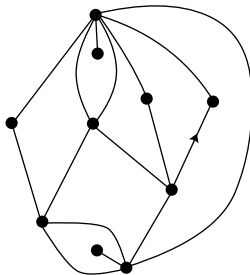
# Cartes isomorphes



$\approx$



# Quadrangulations

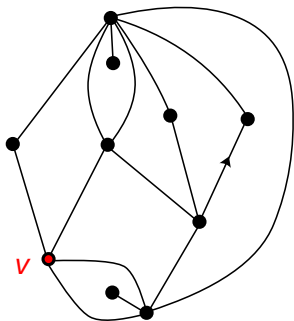


## Théorème

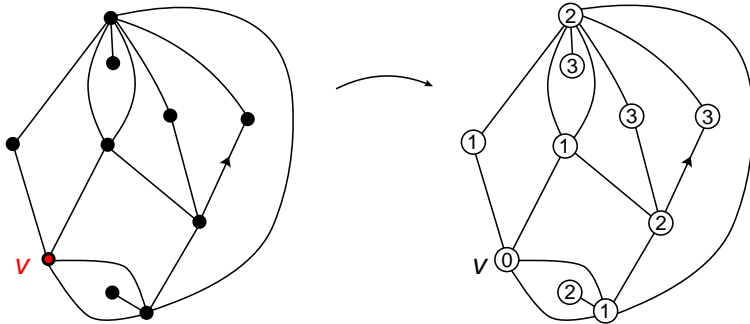
*Le nombre de quadrangulations planaires enracinées à  $n$  faces est*

$$\frac{2}{n+2} 3^n \text{Cat}_n.$$

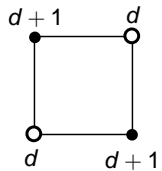
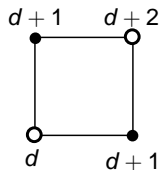
# Bijection de Schaeffer : quadrangulations → arbres



# Bijection de Schaeffer : quadrangulations $\rightarrow$ arbres

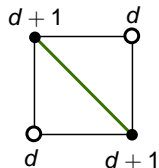
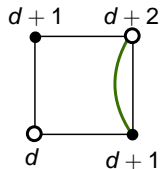


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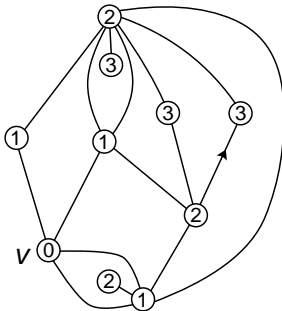
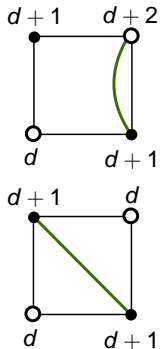




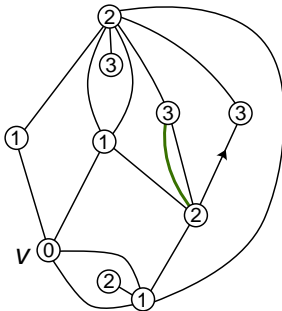
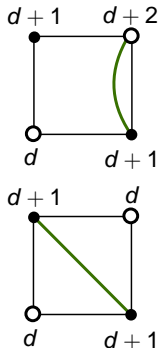
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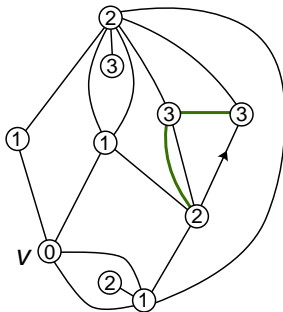
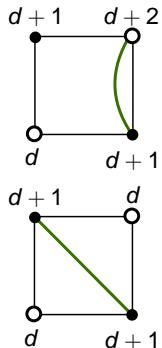
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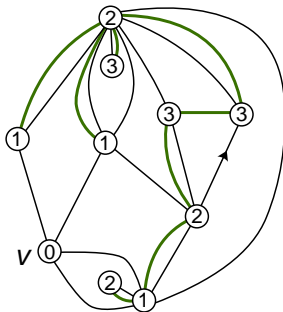
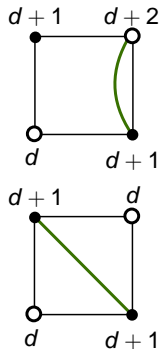
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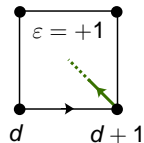
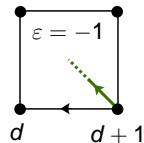
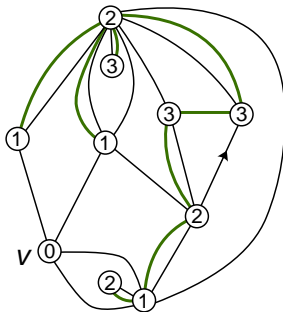
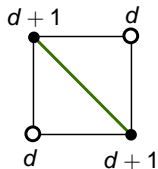
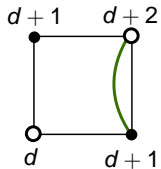
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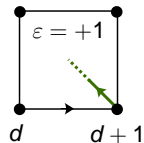
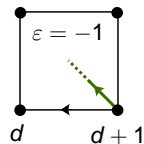
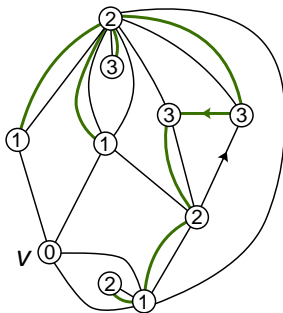
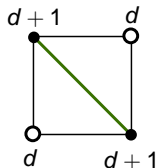
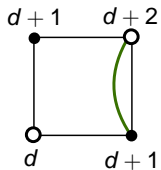
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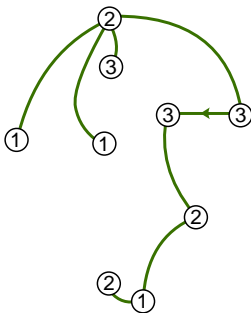
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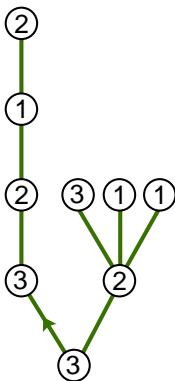
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$$\varepsilon = +1$$

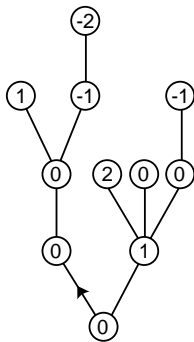


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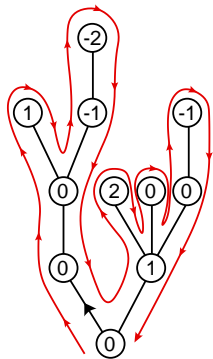


# Processus de contour et d'étiquettes

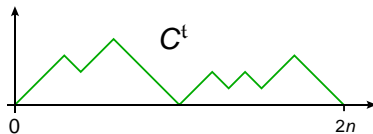
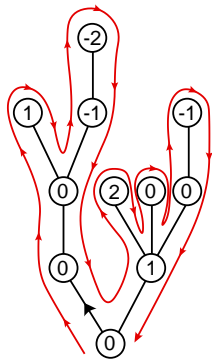




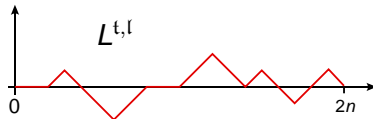
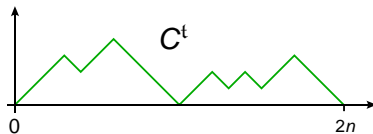
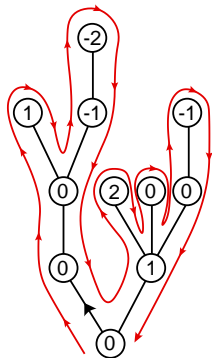
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- $(t_n, l_n)$  uniforme
- $C_n := C^{t_n}$  et  $L_n := L^{t_n, l_n}$

Théorème (CHASSAING, MARCKERT, SCHAEFFER)

$$\left( \left( \frac{C_n(2ns)}{(2n)^{\frac{1}{2}}} \right)_{0 \leq s \leq 1}, \left( \frac{L_n(2ns)}{\left(\frac{8n}{9}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \right)_{0 \leq s \leq 1} \right) \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{(loi)} (\mathbf{e}, Z),$$

*pour la topologie uniforme sur  $\mathcal{C}([0, 1], \mathbb{R})^2$ .*

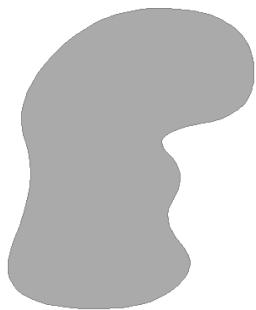


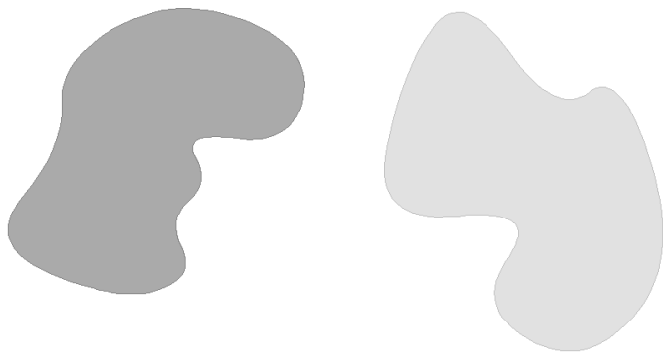
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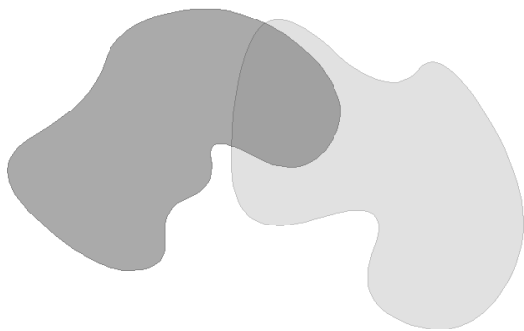
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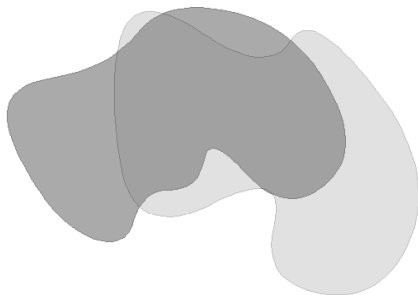
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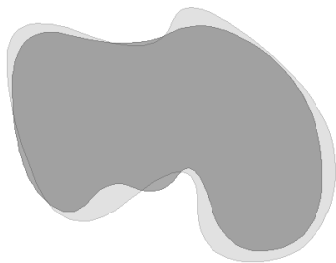
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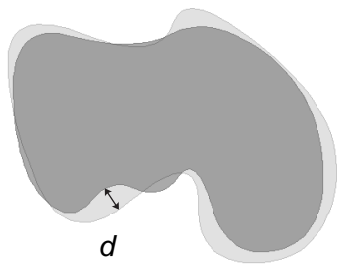












- $q_n$  uniforme

## Théorème (LE GALL)

*L'espace métrique  $(V(q_n), n^{-1/4}d_{gr})$  tend en loi pour la topologie de Gromov-Hausdorff, le long d'une sous-suite, vers un espace métrique aléatoire limite, noté  $(S, D)$ .*

## Théorème (LE GALL)

*La dimension de Hausdorff de  $(S, D)$  est p.s. 4.*

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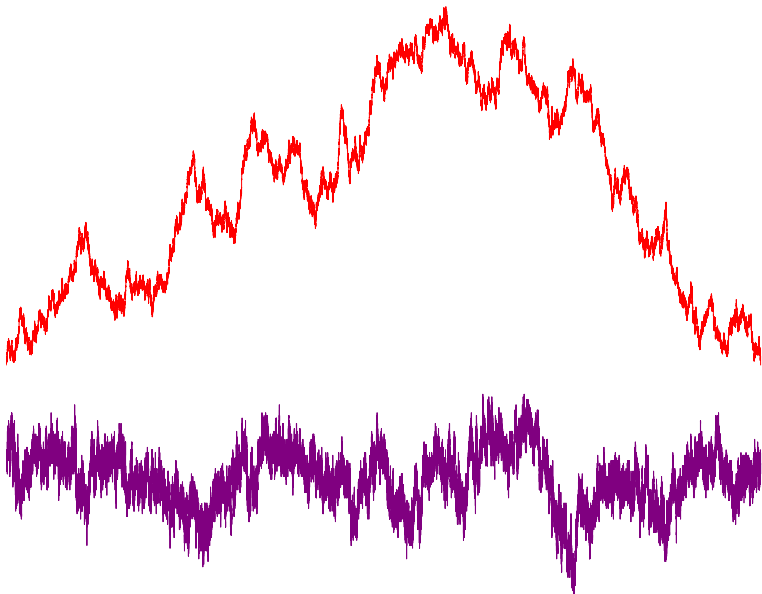
# Arbre bien étiqueté, $2n = 100$

# Arbre bien étiqueté, $2n = 100\,000$

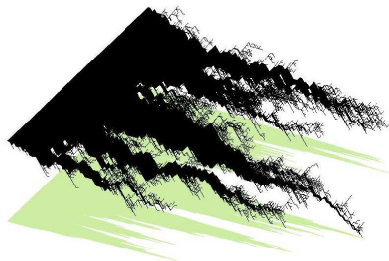
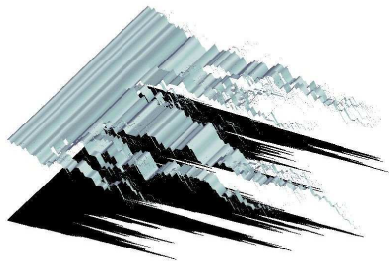


# Arbre bien étiqueté, $2n = 1\,000\,000$

# Processus de contour et d'étiquettes, $2n = 1\,000\,000$



# Serpent, $2n = 25\,000$



Merci pour votre attention !