

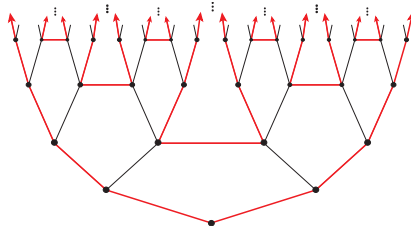
ℓ -TOP: graph topologies induced by edge-lengths

Agelos Georgakopoulos

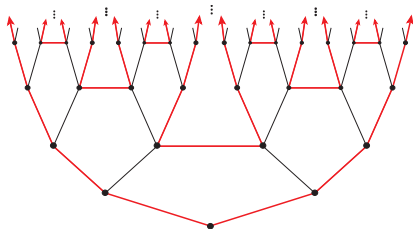
Mathematisches Seminar
Universität Hamburg

Vienna, 27.8.2008

Kirchhoff's second law

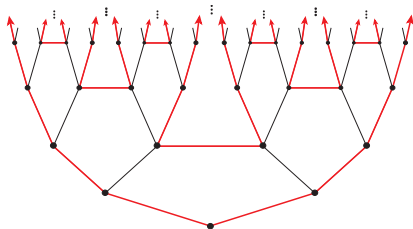


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Theorems about cycles in finite graphs generalise to infinite ones if you consider topological circles in $|\Gamma|$.

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What about:

Kirchhoff's second law: in an electrical network, the net potential drop along a cycle is 0.

?

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Kirchhoff's 2nd law: $\sum_{\vec{e} \in \vec{C}} i(\vec{e})r(e) = 0$ for every cycle \vec{C} .

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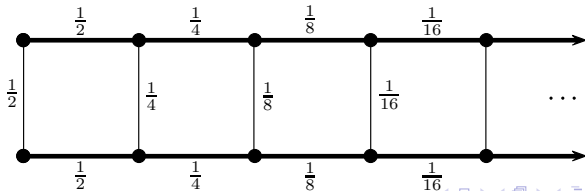
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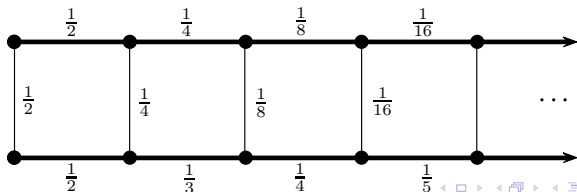
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Theorem (G '06 (easy))

If $\sum_{e \in E(\Gamma)} \ell(e) < \infty$ then $\ell\text{-TOP}(\Gamma) \approx |\Gamma|$.

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A circle is *proper* if its edges: – have finite total resistance, and – form a dense subset.

The hyperbolic compactification

Theorem (Gromov '87)

If Γ is a hyperbolic graph then there is $\ell : E \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_+$ such that ℓ -TOP(Γ) is the hyperbolic compactification of Γ .

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Problem

Are there other important spaces that are a special case of ℓ -TOP?

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Every compact metric space is isometric to the hyperbolic boundary of some hyperbolic graph

Generality of ℓ -TOP

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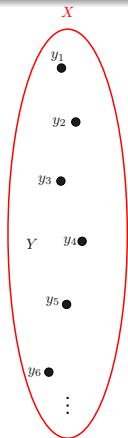
A metric space X is isometric to the ℓ -TOP boundary of some connected locally finite graph iff X is complete and separable.

(*separable*: has a countable dense subset)

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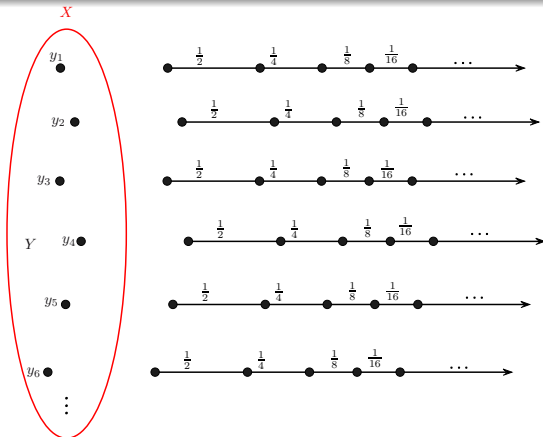
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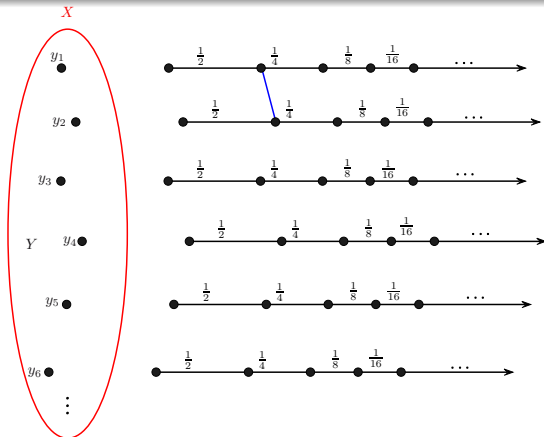
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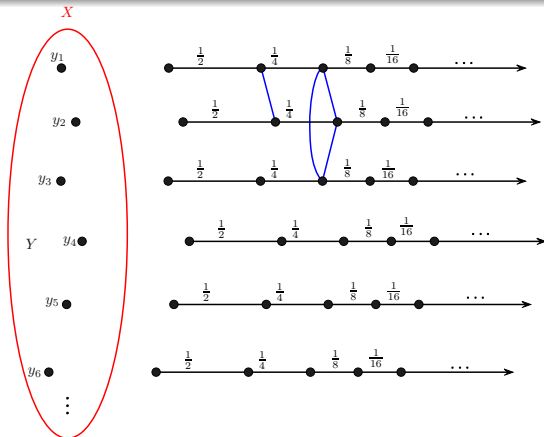
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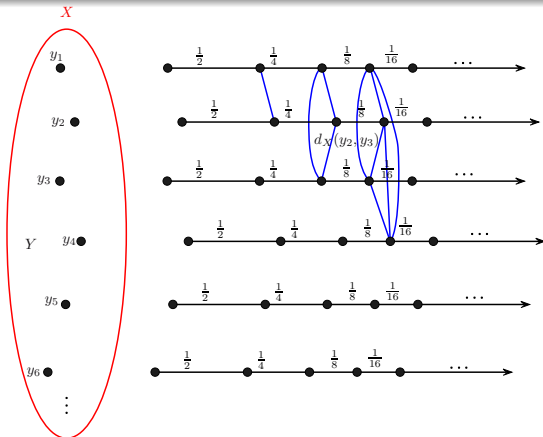
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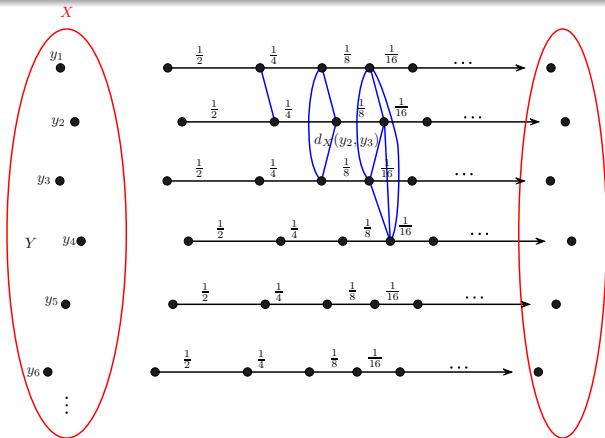
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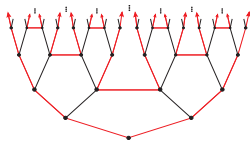


Random walks

Classical Problem: Given a graph Γ , is random walk on Γ *transient* or *recurrent* ?

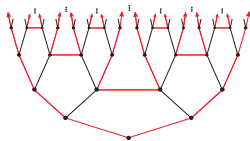
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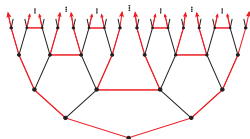
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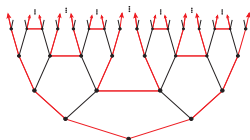


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Define brownian motion on ℓ -TOP of a (Cayley) graph.

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- **easy**: The fundamental circuits of a spanning tree generate $\mathcal{C}(\Gamma)$

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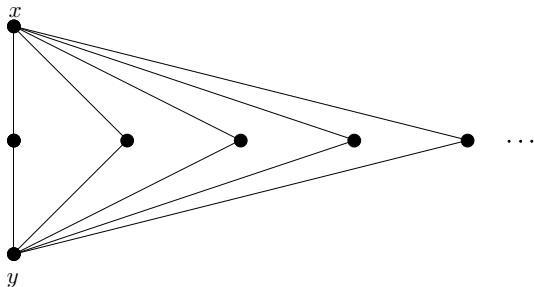
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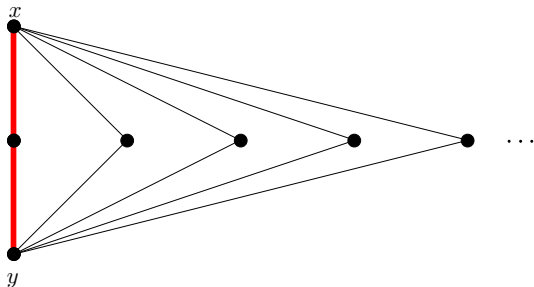
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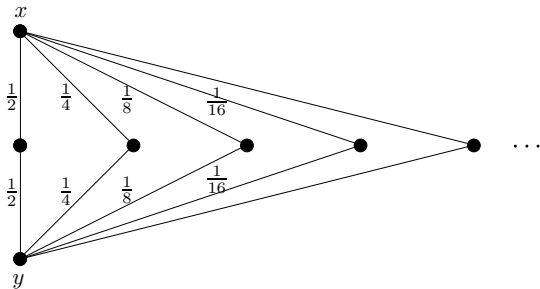
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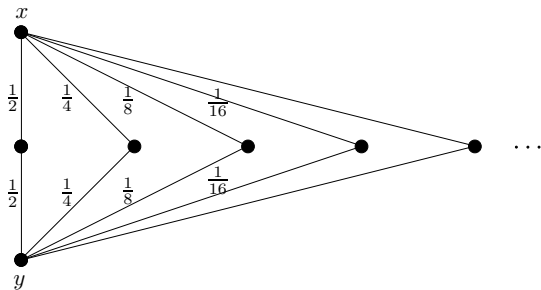
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Idea: allow only sums of families of circuits of finite total length

Work in progress:

We aim at a homology that

- generalises the topological cycle space
- is defined for any metric space
- allows generalisations of theorems from graphs to other spaces

A monster

