## $\mu$-Limit Sets of Cellular Automata

Laurent Boyer, Martin Delacourt, Benjamin Hellouin de Ménibus, Victor Poupet, Mathieu Sablik, Guillaume Theyssier

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\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \mu\left(T^{-n}([a, b])\right)=\mu\left(\left[\frac{a}{2^{n}}, \frac{b}{2^{n}}\right]\right)
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As a dynamical system, a d-dimensional Cellular Automaton (CA) $F$ is a shift-invariant continuous transformation of $X$. Equivalently, is is given by an alphabet $\mathcal{A}$, a finite neighborhood $\mathcal{N} \subset \mathbb{Z}^{d}$ and a local function $\delta: \mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{N}} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$, such that:

$$
\forall c \in X, \forall, s \in \mathbb{Z}^{d}, F(c)_{s}=\delta\left(c_{s+\mathcal{N}}\right)
$$

## Example

As an example, take the MAX automaton, defined on alphabet $\mathcal{A}=\{0,1\}$ and neighborhood $\mathcal{N}=\left\{\left(i_{1}, \ldots, i_{d}\right), \sum_{j}\left|i_{j}\right| \leq 1\right\}$ by local rule

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\delta: p \in \mathcal{N} \mapsto\left\{\begin{array}{l}
0 \text { if } \forall x \in \mathcal{N}, p_{x}=0 \\
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## Limit set

Define the limit language as:

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L_{\infty}(F)=\bigcup_{\mathcal{P}}\left\{p \in \mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{P}}, \forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \exists c \in X, F^{n}(c)_{\mathcal{P}}=p\right\}
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In the case of MAX, there are infinitely many configurations in $\Lambda(F)$.


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In the case of MAX, for every "reasonable" $\mu$, the $\mu$-limit set contains only the uniform configuration.


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- How does it depend on the measure?

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- the closure of the union of supports of the limit measures.


## Main theorem

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u \in L_{\mu}(F) \Longleftrightarrow \operatorname{Freq}\left(u, w_{i}\right) \underset{i \rightarrow \infty}{\nrightarrow} 0
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This is essentially a way to answer previous questions, in particular it gives computability results on $\mu$-limit sets, and can be used to construct "interesting" ones.

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Once the space is cleaned, seeds become hearts, and they need more and more space to live as centers of organisms. At each time $t_{n}=2^{n}$, a new period starts and organisms grow as much as they can.


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## Construction: Vital space

During period $n$, if the distance between two hearts is $2 n$, their vital spaces meet and we have a conflict. The resolution of conflicts can be decided arbitrarily: any natural choice will do, for example, the northest heart survives and the other one dies.

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During each period, each organism computes some $w_{i}$ and writes it all over its space.


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- The technical states used to mark the organisms are negligible.
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- The organisms are larger and larger.

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Also, we have a Rice theorem on $\mu$-limit sets:
Theorem
Any non-trivial property of $\mu$-limit sets is at least $\Pi_{3}$-hard.

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- Surjective CA?

