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

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$$\forall n \in \mathbb{N}, \mu(T^{-n}([a, b])) = \mu\left(\left\lfloor \frac{a}{2^n}, \frac{b}{2^n} \right\rfloor\right)$$

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For any finite subset  $\mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{Z}^d$ , define  $\mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{P}} = \{c_{\mathcal{P}}, c \in X\}$  the set of patterns of shape  $\mathcal{P}$ . Denote  $\mathcal{A}^* = \bigcup_{\mathcal{P}} \mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{P}}$  the set of all finite patterns.

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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  $\delta : \mathcal{A}^{\mathcal{N}} \to \mathcal{A}$ , such that:

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

As an example, take the MAX automaton, defined on alphabet  $\mathcal{A} = \{0, 1\}$  and neighborhood  $\mathcal{N} = \{(i_1, \ldots, i_d), \sum_j |i_j| \leq 1\}$  by local rule



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# Limit set

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In the case of MAX, there are infinitely many configurations in  $\Lambda(F)$ .





### $\mu$ -limit set

Define now the  $\mu$ -limit language for some  $\mu$  shift-invariant:

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



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Are there complex ones?

How does it depend on the measure?

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- ► subshifts;
- included in the limit set;

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## Main theorem

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Let  $\mu$  be a non-degenerate Bernoulli measure over  $\mathcal{A}$  and  $(w_i)_{i \in \mathbb{N}}$  a computable sequence of square patterns of shape  $[1..i]^d$ .

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$$u \in L_{\mu}(F) \iff Freq(u, w_i) \xrightarrow[i \to \infty]{} 0.$$

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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.



One of the principles is to clean the space using one special state: the *seed*.



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## Construction: struggle for life

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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During period n, if the distance between two hearts is 2n, 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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## Construction: cycle of life

During each period, each organism computes some  $w_i$  and writes it all over its space.



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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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Dynamics over the μ-limit set.

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