

Automorphisms of symbolic dynamical systems

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Isomorphism, factor maps, subsystems, subactions

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- If $\alpha \in \text{Hom}(\mathbb{H}, \mathbb{G})$ is a group homomorphism and (X, T) is a \mathbb{G} -flow, we can get an \mathbb{H} -flow $(X, T^{(\alpha)})$ by $T_h^{(\alpha)} := T_{\alpha(h)}$. When α is injective, we say $(X, T^{(\alpha)})$ is a **subaction** of (X, T) .

Expansivity

Recall that a \mathbb{G} -action (X, T) is **expansive** if there exists $\epsilon > 0$ so that for any distinct $x, y \in X$ there exists $g \in \mathbb{G}$ so that $d(T_g x, T_g y) > \epsilon$.

Recall that a \mathbb{G} -action (X, T) is **expansive** if there exists $\epsilon > 0$ so that for any distinct $x, y \in X$ there exists $g \in \mathbb{G}$ so that $d(T_g x, T_g y) > \epsilon$.

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- The collection of **ordered perfect matchings** in \mathcal{G}_S can be viewed as an SFT (“**dimer models**”).

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- What do properties of the group \mathbb{G} say about properties of $Aut(X, \sigma)$ and vice versa?

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- The fixed points of the action correspond to normal subgroups of \mathbb{G} .

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- **Corollary:** In the above situation, $Aut(X, \sigma)$ does not contains a **divisible** subgroup: For any $\phi \in Aut(X, \sigma) \setminus \{id\}$ there exists $n \in \mathbb{N}$ such that the equation $\psi^n = \phi$ has no solution $\psi \in Aut(X, \sigma)$.

On the automorphism group of \mathbb{Z} -SFTs

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- If (X, σ) is irreducible then the center of $Aut(X, \sigma)$ generated by σ [R].

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- By inspecting the action of $\langle \phi_1, \phi_2, \phi_3 \rangle$ on the point $\dots 000 * 000 \dots$ we see that it generates a group isomorphic to the free product $C_2 * C_2 * C_2$.

Coming up next...

- Topological Markov Fields.
- Amenability and topological entropy.
- The Marker method for \mathbb{Z}^d -SFTs and for \mathbb{G} -SFTs.