## Triangular-Grid Billiards and Plabic Graphs

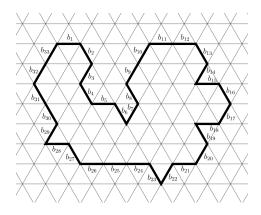
#### Colin Defant

Harvard

#### Based on joint work with Pakawut (Pro) Jiradilok.

FPSAC July 20, 2023

Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards



▲ 翻 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ▲ 国 ▶ ― 国

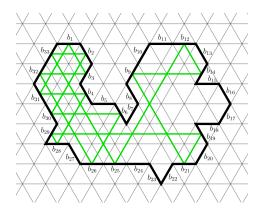
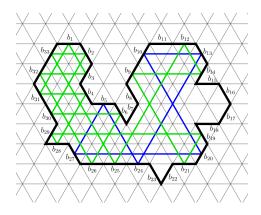
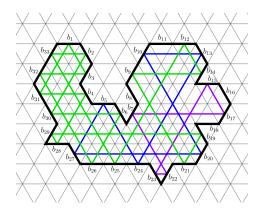


圖 > 《 문 > 《 문 > … 문



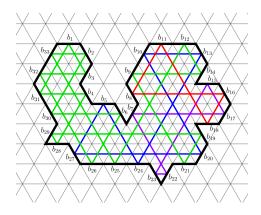
御下 くぼと くぼとう

臣



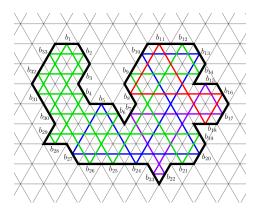
留下 くぼと くほとう

臣



留下 くぼと くほとう

臣



#### The *billiards permutation* $\pi_P$ of this polygon P is (1 3 32 26 6 30 2 33 25 12 14 9 21 19 29 28 4 31)(5 24 13 10 20 27)

 $(7\,22\,23\,15\,17)(8\,11\,18\,16).$ 

A B M A B M

#### Main Theorem

Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

크

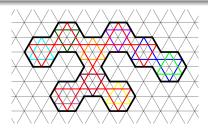
ъ

### Main Theorem

Throughout this talk, P is a polygon in the triangular grid.

Theorem (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

We have  $\operatorname{area}(P) \ge 6\operatorname{cyc}(P) - 6$  and  $\operatorname{perim}(P) \ge \frac{7}{2}\operatorname{cyc}(P) - \frac{3}{2}$ . Also,  $\operatorname{area}(P) = 6\operatorname{cyc}(P) - 6$  if and only if P is a "tree of unit hexagons."

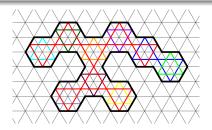


# Main Theorem

Throughout this talk, P is a polygon in the triangular grid.

Theorem (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

We have  $\operatorname{area}(P) \ge 6\operatorname{cyc}(P) - 6$  and  $\operatorname{perim}(P) \ge \frac{7}{2}\operatorname{cyc}(P) - \frac{3}{2}$ . Also,  $\operatorname{area}(P) = 6\operatorname{cyc}(P) - 6$  if and only if P is a "tree of unit hexagons."



#### Conjecture (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

We have  $\operatorname{perim}(P) \ge 4\operatorname{cyc}(P) - 2$ .

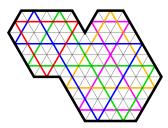
# Breaking News

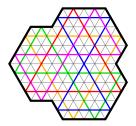
Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

#### Breaking News

Theorem (Honglin Zhu, last Friday++)

We have  $\operatorname{perim}(P) \ge 4\operatorname{cyc}(P) - 2$ .





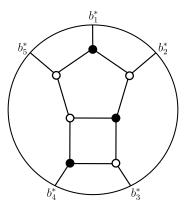
留 と く ヨ と く ヨ と

э

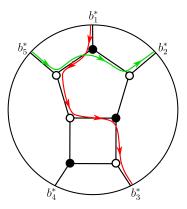
Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

A *plabic graph* is a planar graph embedded in a disc such that each vertex is colored either black or white.

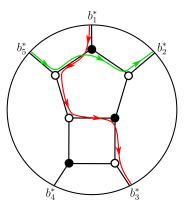
A *plabic graph* is a planar graph embedded in a disc such that each vertex is colored either black or white.



A *plabic graph* is a planar graph embedded in a disc such that each vertex is colored either black or white.

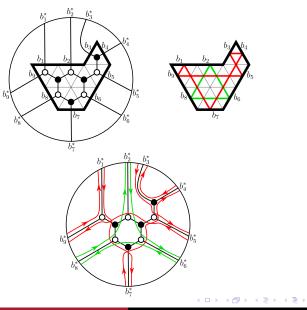


A *plabic graph* is a planar graph embedded in a disc such that each vertex is colored either black or white.



The *trip permutation* of this plabic graph is the cycle (13524).

## Plabic Graphs from Grid Polygons



Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

크

#### **Essential Dimension**

*Membranes* are certain triangulated surfaces in Euclidean space defined by Lam and Postnikov.

#### Essential Dimension

*Membranes* are certain triangulated surfaces in Euclidean space defined by Lam and Postnikov.

There is a surjective map

 $\varphi: \{\text{membranes}\} \rightarrow \{\text{reduced plabic graphs}\}.$ 

*Membranes* are certain triangulated surfaces in Euclidean space defined by Lam and Postnikov.

There is a surjective map

 $\varphi: \{\text{membranes}\} \rightarrow \{\text{reduced plabic graphs}\}.$ 

The essential dimension of a reduced plabic graph G is the smallest d such that there exists a membrane  $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $\varphi(M) = G$ .

*Membranes* are certain triangulated surfaces in Euclidean space defined by Lam and Postnikov.

There is a surjective map

 $\varphi: \{\text{membranes}\} \rightarrow \{\text{reduced plabic graphs}\}.$ 

The essential dimension of a reduced plabic graph G is the smallest d such that there exists a membrane  $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $\varphi(M) = G$ .

Lam and Postnikov showed that if G has n marked boundary points, then its essential dimension is at most n-1. *Membranes* are certain triangulated surfaces in Euclidean space defined by Lam and Postnikov.

There is a surjective map

 $\varphi: \{\text{membranes}\} \rightarrow \{\text{reduced plabic graphs}\}.$ 

The essential dimension of a reduced plabic graph G is the smallest d such that there exists a membrane  $M \subseteq \mathbb{R}^d$  with  $\varphi(M) = G$ .

Lam and Postnikov showed that if G has n marked boundary points, then its essential dimension is at most n-1.

Connected reduced plabic graphs with essential dimension 2 are exactly those coming from triangular-grid polygons.

#### Reformulation of Main Theorem

Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

#### Reformulation of Main Theorem

Let G be a connected reduced plabic graph with essential dimension 2. Suppose G has n marked boundary points and v vertices, and let c be the number of cycles in the trip permutation  $\pi_G$ .

We have $v \ge 6c - 6$ and $n \ge \frac{7}{2}c - \frac{3}{2}c$	
$v \ge 6c-6$ and $n \ge \frac{1}{c} - \frac{3}{c}$	
Corollary (Honglin Zhu, last Friday++)	

We have

$$n \ge 4c - 2.$$

## Future Directions: Other Families of Plabic Graphs

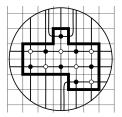
Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

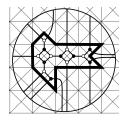
# Future Directions: Other Families of Plabic Graphs

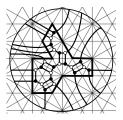
Let G be a connected reduced plabic graph with n marked boundary points, v vertices, and c cycles in its trip permutation.

#### Problem (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

Find inequalities relating n and v to c when G is taken from some "interesting" family of plabic graphs.



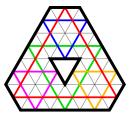




### Future Directions: Regions With Holes

#### Problem (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

Obtain analogues of our results for billiards systems in triangular-grid polygons with holes cut out.



## Future Directions: Random Polygons

Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

#### Future Directions: Random Polygons

#### Question (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

What can one say about cyc(P) when P is a large random triangular-grid polygon?

# Future Directions: Unitrajectorial Polygons

Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards

# Future Directions: Unitrajectorial Polygons

#### Question (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

# What can one say about the triangular-grid polygons P such that cyc(P) = 1?

Fix a finite set P of alcoves of the affine Coxeter arrangement of type  $\widetilde{A}_d.$ 

Fix a finite set P of alcoves of the affine Coxeter arrangement of type  $\widetilde{A}_d.$ 

Let  $s_0, \ldots, s_d$  be the set of simple reflections.

Fix a finite set P of alcoves of the affine Coxeter arrangement of type  $\widetilde{A}_d.$ 

Let  $s_0, \ldots, s_d$  be the set of simple reflections.

For  $w \in P$  and  $j \in \mathbb{Z}/(d+1)\mathbb{Z}$ , let

$$\tau_j(w) = \begin{cases} s_j w & \text{if } s_j w \in P \\ w & \text{if } s_j w \notin P. \end{cases}$$

Fix a finite set P of alcoves of the affine Coxeter arrangement of type  $\widetilde{A}_d.$ 

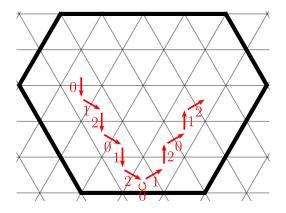
Let  $s_0, \ldots, s_d$  be the set of simple reflections.

For  $w \in P$  and  $j \in \mathbb{Z}/(d+1)\mathbb{Z}$ , let

$$\tau_j(w) = \begin{cases} s_j w & \text{if } s_j w \in P \\ w & \text{if } s_j w \notin P. \end{cases}$$

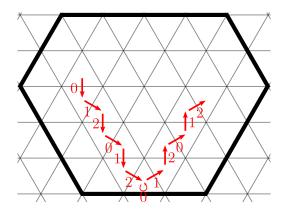
Start at an alcove in P and apply the sequence

$$au_0, au_1, au_2, \ldots, au_d, au_0, au_1, au_2, \ldots, au_d, au_0, au_1, au_2, \ldots, au_d, \ldots$$



• • = • • = •

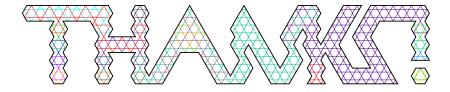
э



#### Problem (D.–Jiradilok, 2023)

Compare the number of trajectories in P with |P|.

3 × 4 3 ×



Colin Defant Triangular-Grid Billiards