

Réécriture de la géométrie

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Pourquoi les matrices orthogonales ?

- matrices unitaires et calcul quantique
- exemple de réécriture de diagrammes
- applications à la théorie des groupes de Lie ?
- applications à la robotique ?

Références :

Y. Lafont, *Towards an algebraic theory of boolean circuits*, Journal of Pure and Applied Algebra (2003)

P. Rannou, *Théorie algébrique des circuits quantiques, circuits orthogonaux et circuits paramétriques*,
Mémoire de stage pour le Master d'informatique de Lyon (2007)

Angles d'Euler

- décomposition des matrices orthogonales : *angles d'Euler* en dimension 3 (Ox, Oz, Ox)

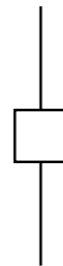
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ 0 & \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}, \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha & 0 \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



Matrices génératrices

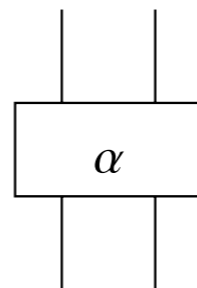
- symétrie (en dimension 1)

-1



- rotation (en dimension 2)

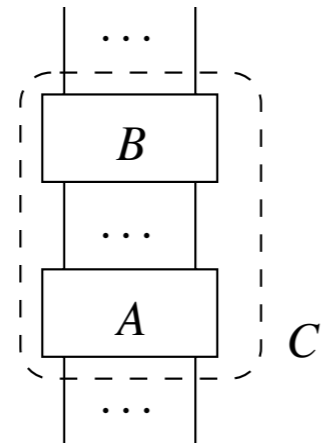
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix}$$



$\alpha \in]0, \pi[$

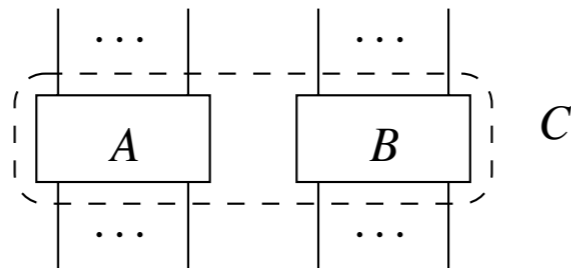
Diagrammes

- composition séquentielle :



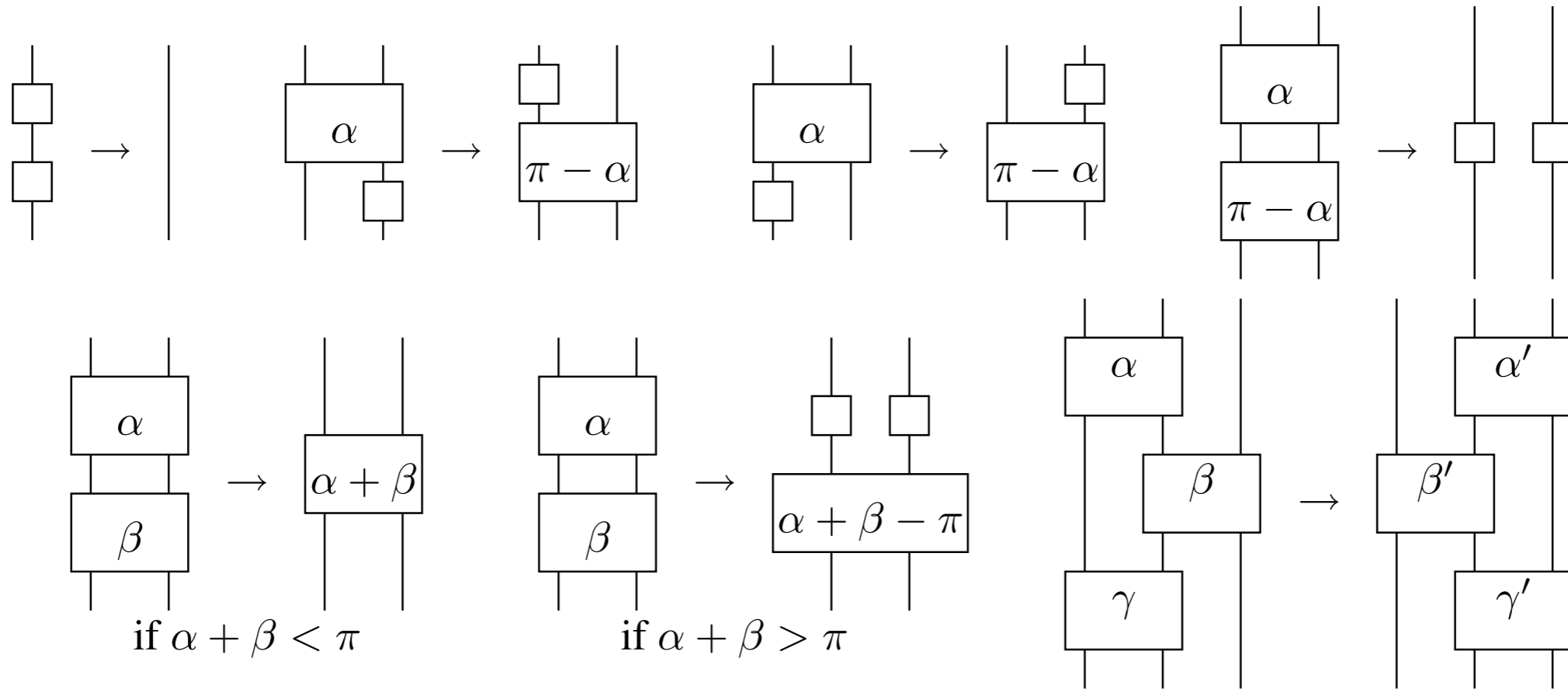
$$M_C = M_A M_B$$

- composition parallèle :



$$M_C = M_A \oplus M_B = \left(\begin{array}{c|c} M_A & 0 \\ \hline 0 & M_B \end{array} \right)$$

Règles de réécriture



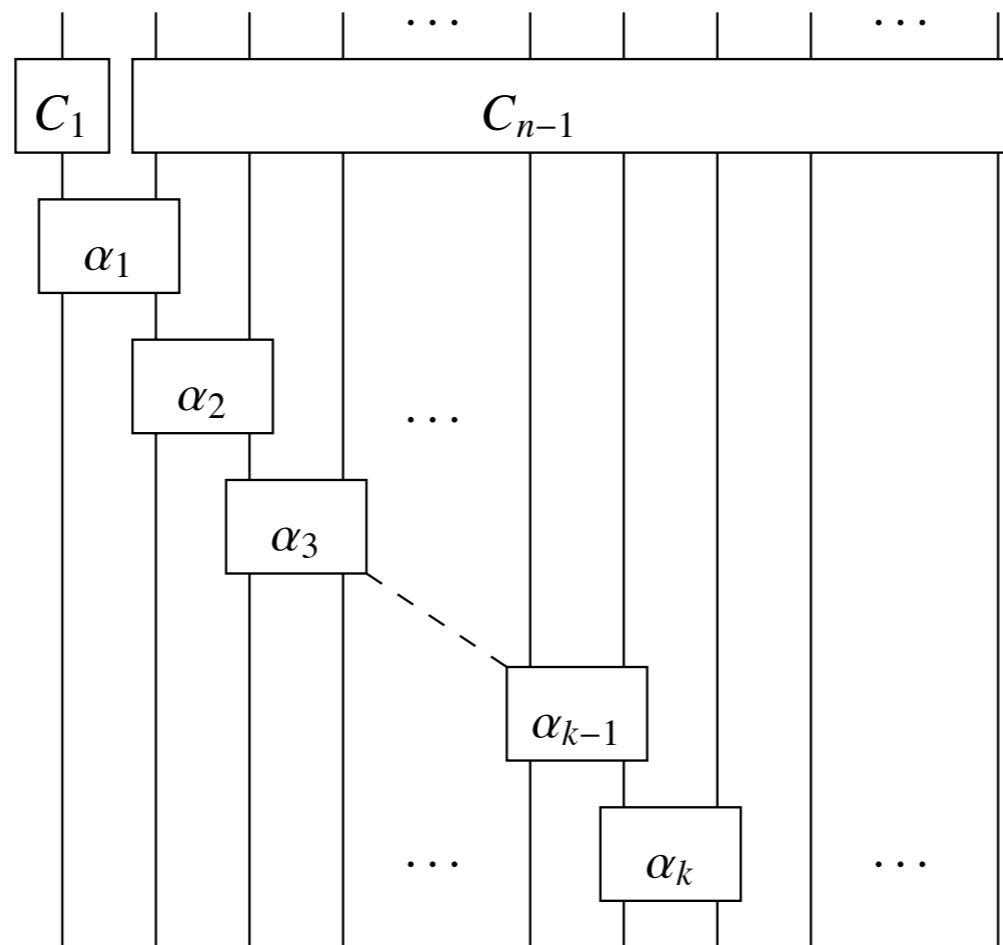
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi - \alpha) & -\sin(\pi - \alpha) \\ \sin(\pi - \alpha) & \cos(\pi - \alpha) \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\pi - \alpha) & -\sin(\pi - \alpha) \\ \sin(\pi - \alpha) & \cos(\pi - \alpha) \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$$

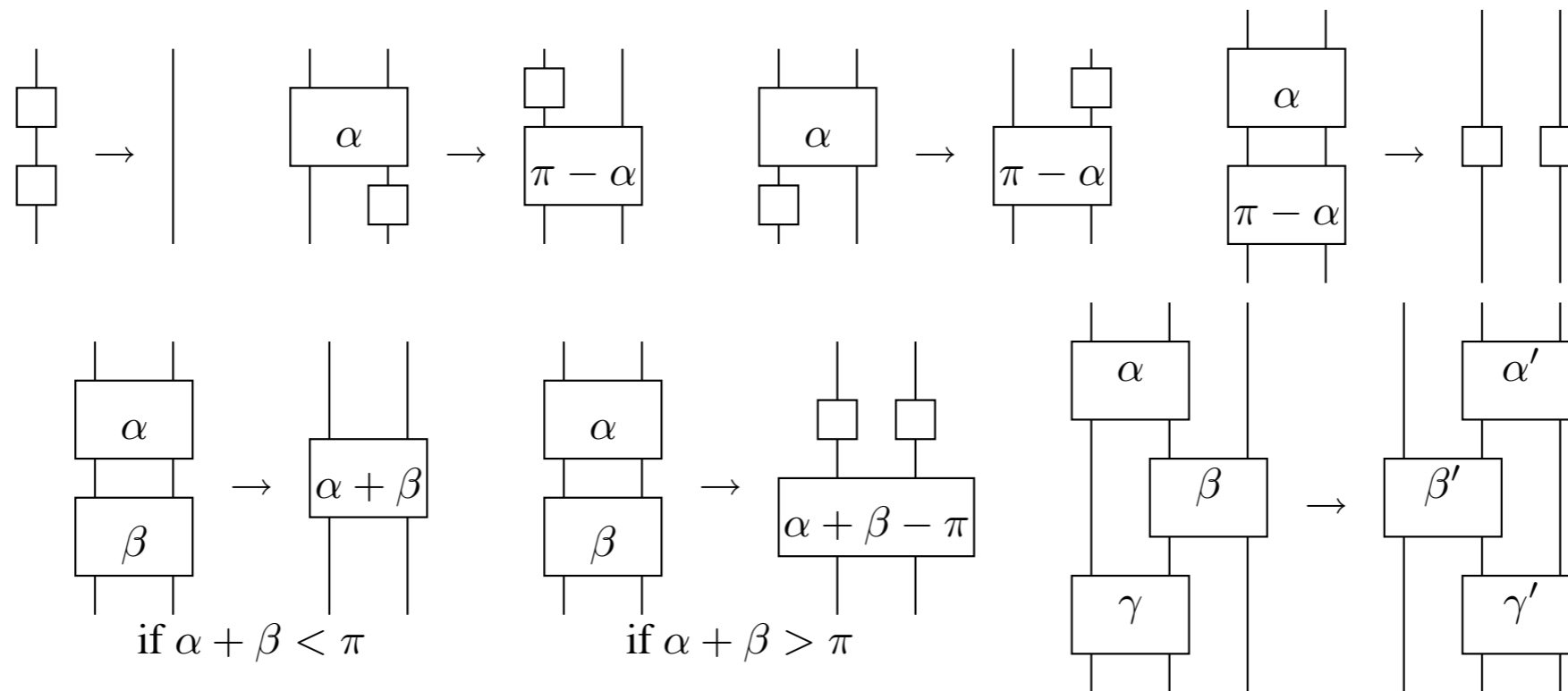
$$\begin{pmatrix} \cos \alpha & -\sin \alpha \\ \sin \alpha & \cos \alpha \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \cos \beta & -\sin \beta \\ \sin \beta & \cos \beta \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \cos(\alpha + \beta) & -\sin(\alpha + \beta) \\ \sin(\alpha + \beta) & \cos(\alpha + \beta) \end{pmatrix}$$

Formes canoniques

Théorème : toute matrice orthogonale admet une unique décomposition de la forme suivante :



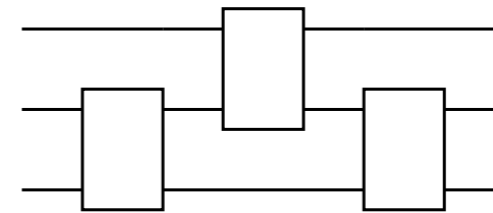
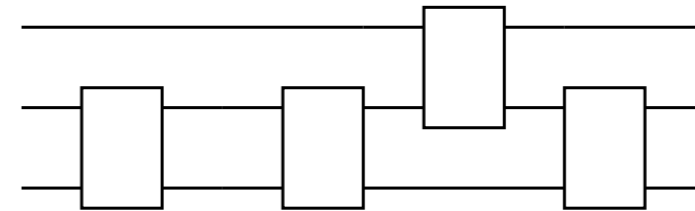
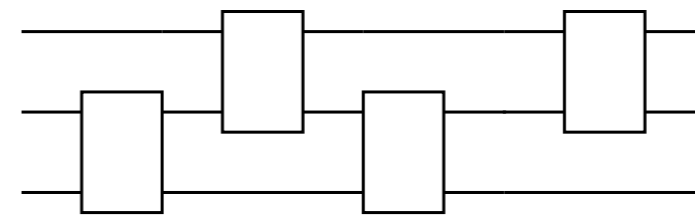
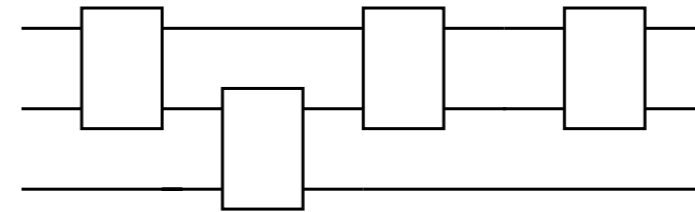
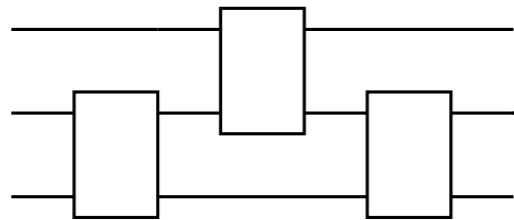
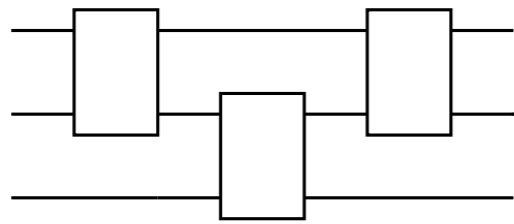
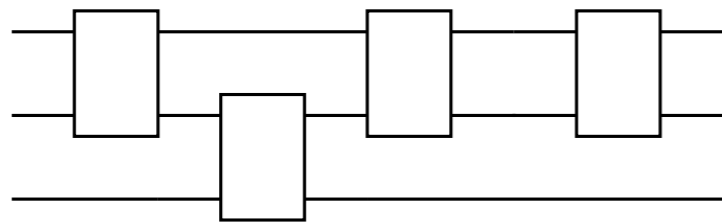
Convergence



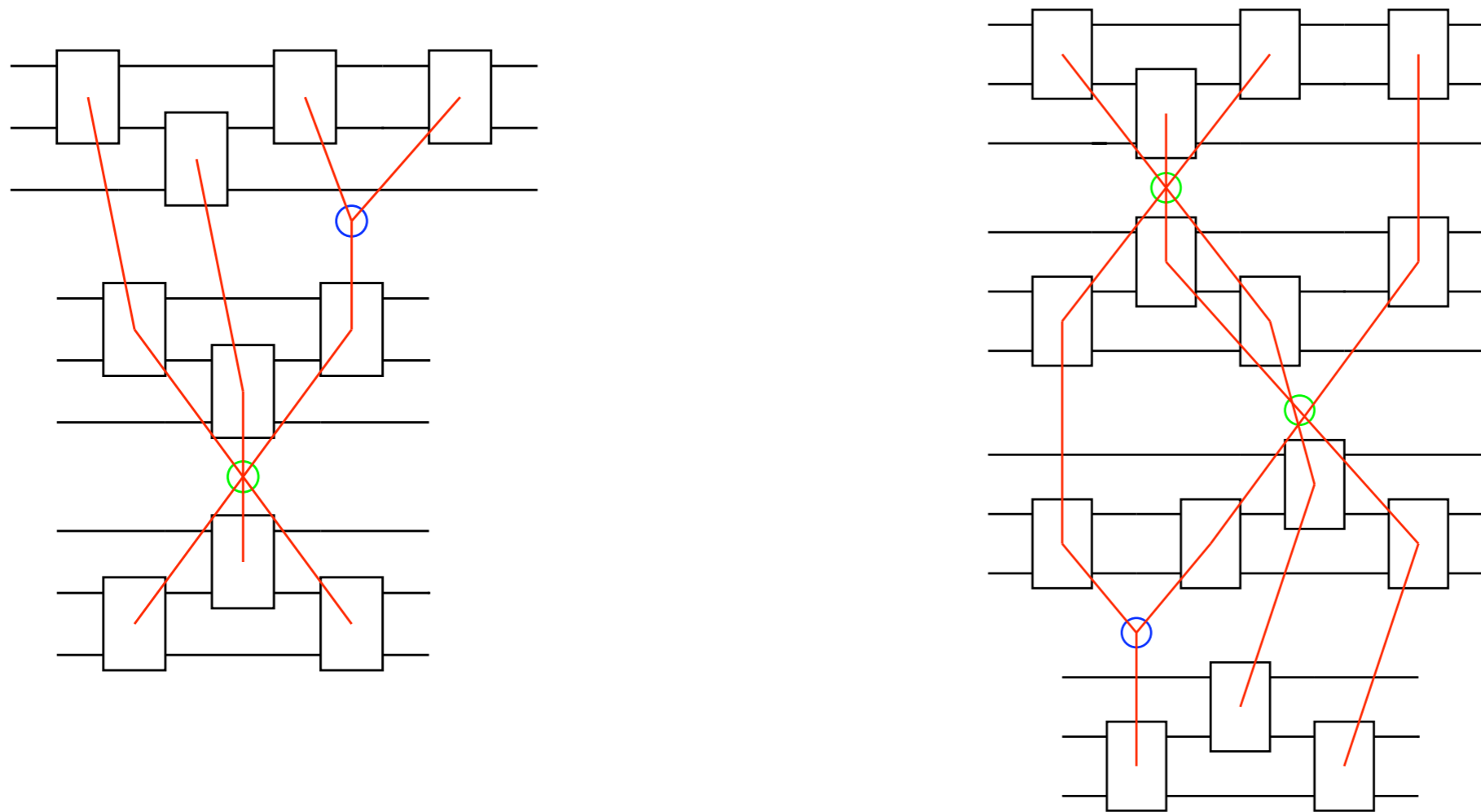
Théorème : Ce système de réécriture est convergent.
 (convergence = terminaison + confluence)

Corollaire : les paires critiques sont confluentes.

Exemple de paire critique

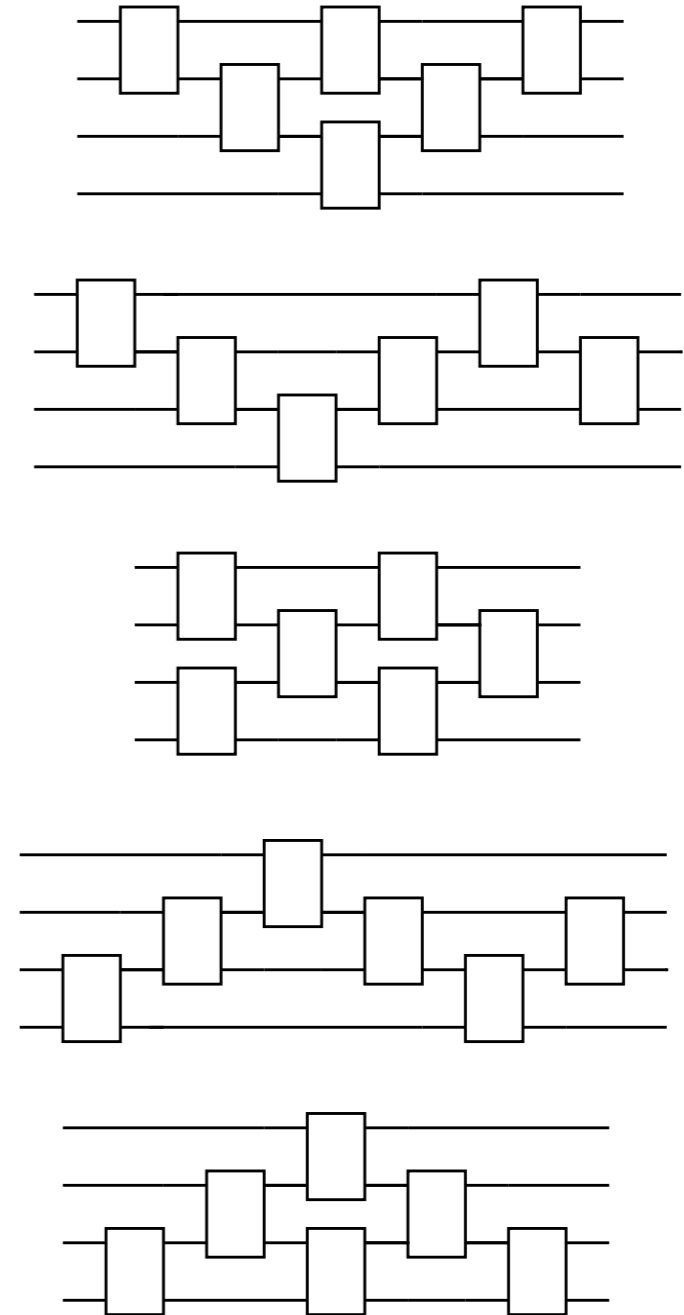
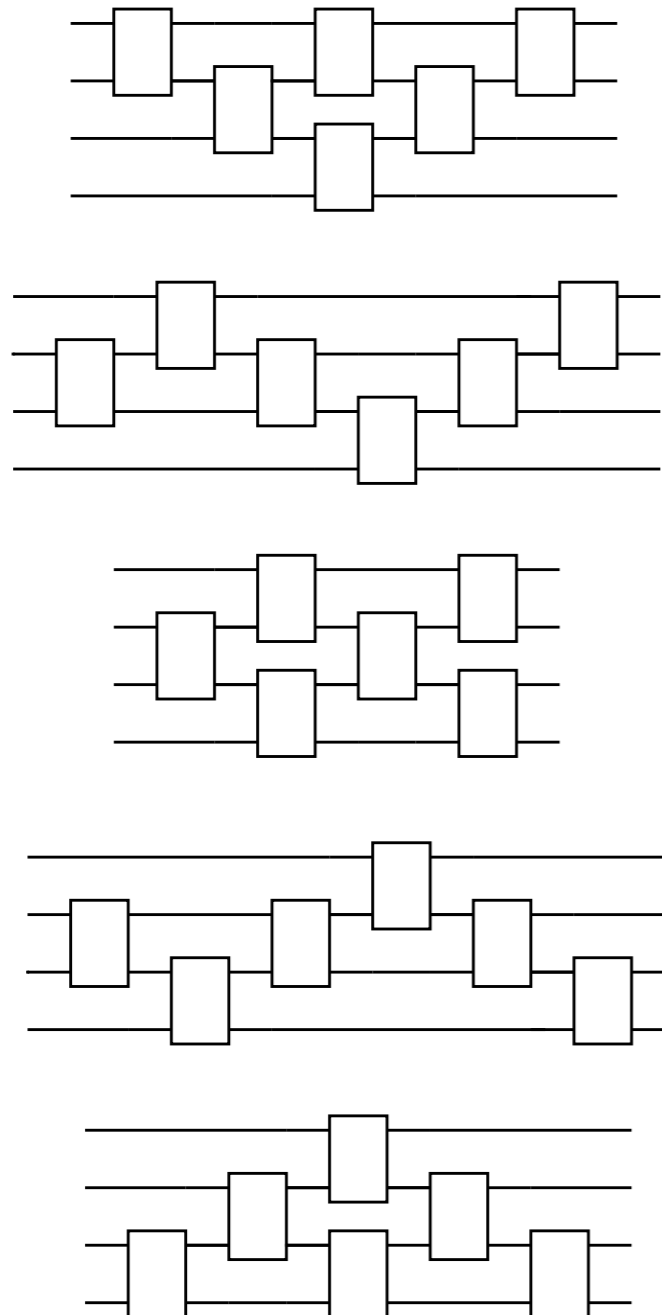


Diagrammes paramétriques

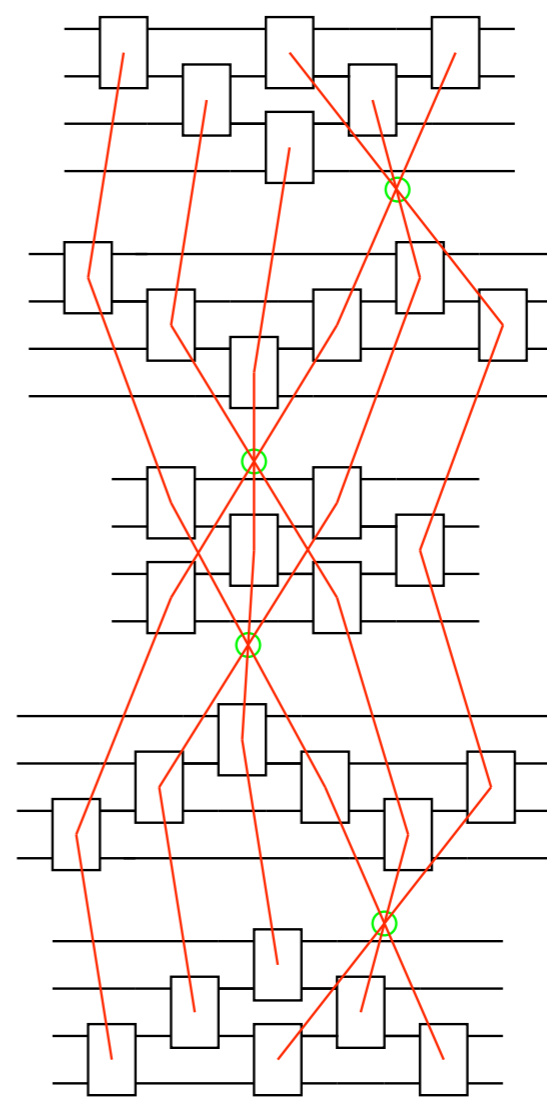
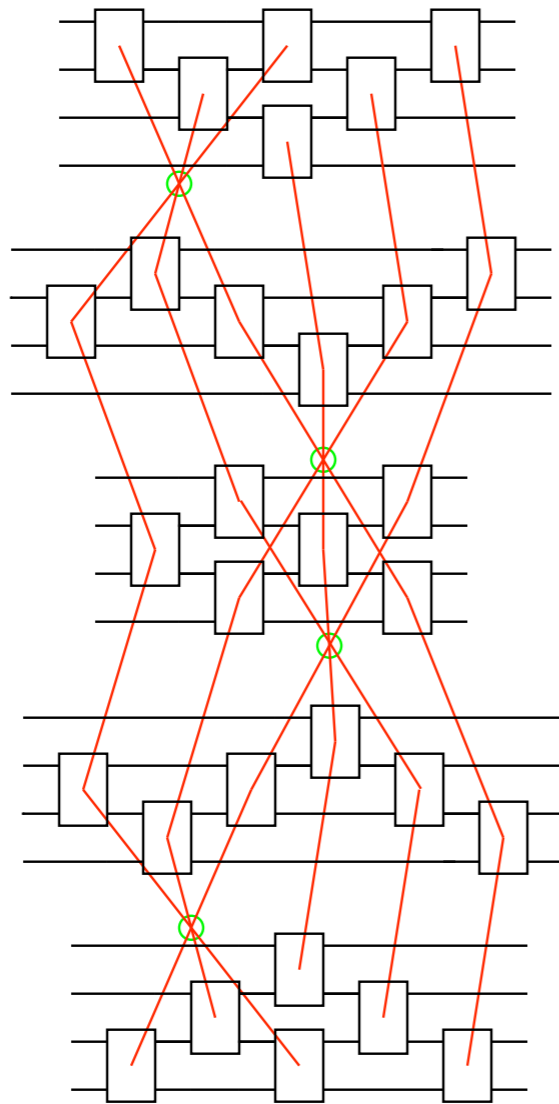


Les diagrammes paramétriques décrivent les changements d'angles induits par les règles de réécriture.

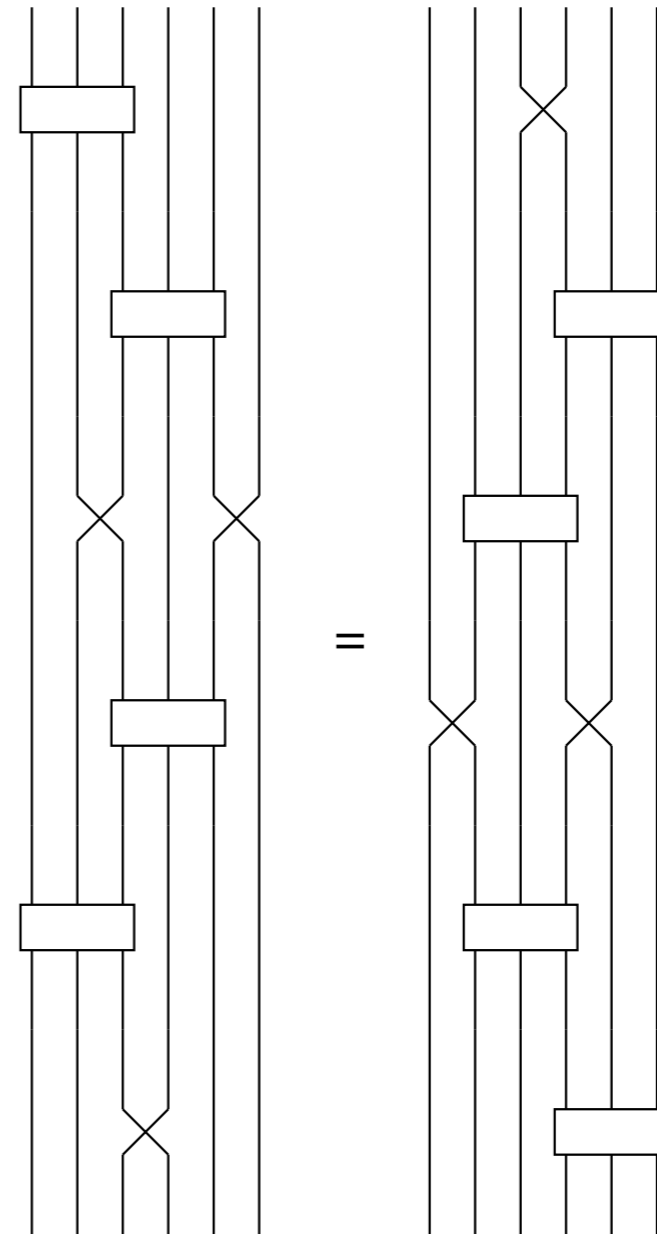
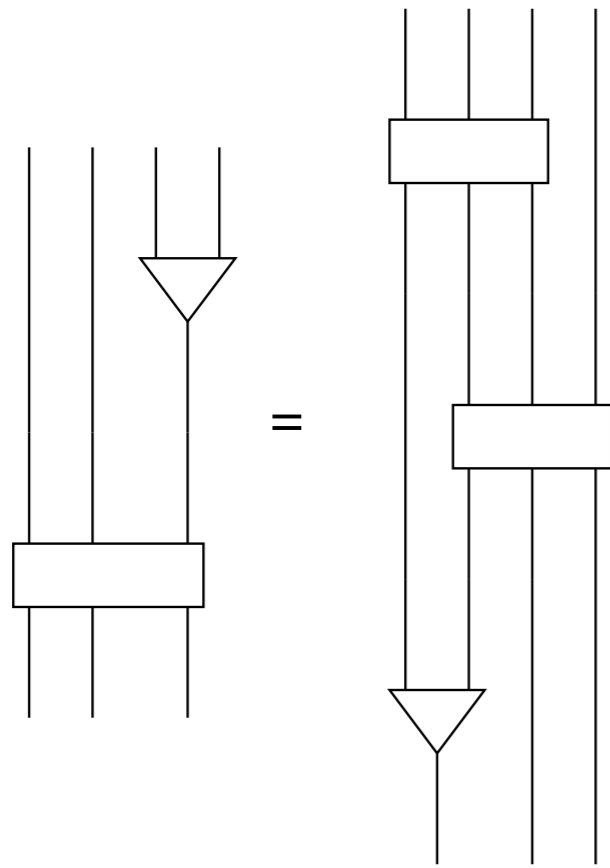
Une autre paire critique



Diagrammes paramétriques



Corollaires de la confluence



Equation de Zamolodchikov :

$$A_{s_1 s_2 s_4}^{i_4 i_2 i_1}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_4) B_{i_1 s_3 s_5}^{i_5 i_3 t_1}(\theta_1, \theta_3, \theta_5) C_{i_2 i_3 s_6}^{i_6 t_3 t_2}(\theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_6) D_{i_4 i_5 i_6}^{t_6 t_5 t_4}(\theta_4, \theta_5, \theta_6) \\ = D_{s_4 s_5 s_6}^{i_6 i_5 i_4}(\theta_4, \theta_5, \theta_6) C_{s_2 s_3 i_6}^{t_6 i_3 i_2}(\theta_2, \theta_3, \theta_6) B_{s_1 i_3 i_5}^{t_5 t_3 i_1}(\theta_1, \theta_3, \theta_5) A_{i_1 i_2 i_4}^{t_4 t_2 t_1}(\theta_1, \theta_2, \theta_4)$$