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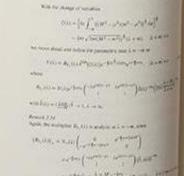
Euclid - Mathematics

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Functional Analysis General Mathematics Integral Equations

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Product Overview

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 - Publicacions Matemàtiques (1.238)
 - Kodai Mathematical Journal (0.311)
 - Tokyo Journal of Mathematics (0.216)
- Annual subscription





The Rocky Mountain Journal of Mathematics



2018

VOLUME 48, NUMBER 1

Published by The Rocky Mountain Mathematics Consortium

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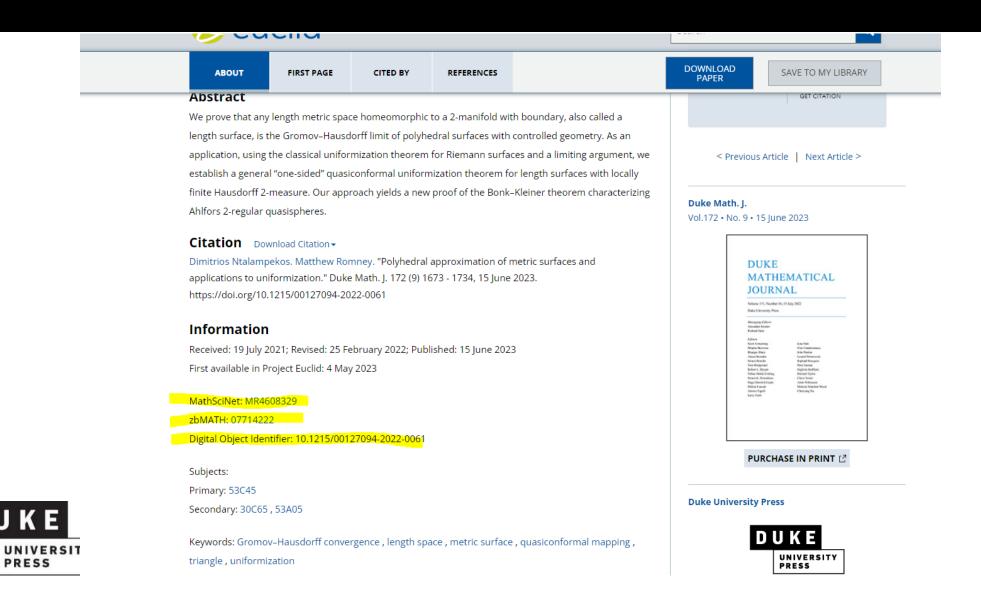












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Ntalampekos, Dimitrios; Romney, Matthew

Polyhedral approximation of metric surfaces and applications to uniformization. (English)

Zbl 07714222

Duke Math. J. 172, No. 9, 1673-1734 (2023).

The authors show that any length surface is the Gromov-Hausdorff limit of polyhedral surfaces with controlled geometry. A length surface is a length metric space homeomorphic to a 2-manifold, with or without boundary. A polyhedral surface is formed by gluing locally finitely many planar polygonal faces isometrically along edges, equipped with the induced length metric. A sequence of maps $f_n: X_n \to Y_n, n \in \mathbb{N}$, between metric spaces is an approximately isometric sequence if f_n is a ϵ_n -isometry, $\epsilon_n > 0$, for all $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and $\epsilon_n \to 0$ as $n \to \infty$. For any metric space, the Hausdorff 2-measure of a set $A \subset X$ is defined by $\mathcal{H}^2(A) = \lim_{\delta \to \infty} \mathcal{H}^2_\delta(A)$, where $\mathcal{H}^2_\delta(A) = \inf\{\sum_{j=1}^\infty C \operatorname{diam}(A_j)^2\}$, C > 0, and the infimum is taken over all collections of sets $\{A_j\}_{j=1}^\infty$, which $A \subset \bigcup_{j=1}^\infty A_j$ and $\operatorname{diam}(A_j) < \delta$ for each j. The authors prove the following theorems.

Theorem. Let X be a length surface. There exists a sequence of polyhedral surfaces $(X_n)_{n=1}^{\infty}$ each homeomorphic to X such that the following properties hold for $K \geq 1$:

- (1) There exists an approximately isometric sequence of maps $f_n:X_n o X$, $n\in\mathbb{N}$. Moreover, each f_n is a topological embedding;
- (2) For each compact set $A\subset X$, $\limsup_{n o\infty}\mathcal{H}^2(f_n^{-1}(A))\leq K\mathcal{H}^2(A)$.

For $K \geq 1$, a mapping $h: X \to Y$ between two metric spaces of locally finite Hausdorff 2-measures is weakly K-quasiconformal if it is continuous, surjective and monotone and if it satisfies the modulus inequality $\operatorname{mod} \Gamma \leq K \operatorname{mod} h(\Gamma)$ for every path family Γ in X. Let $\mathbb D$ denote the open unit disk in $\mathbb C$ and $\hat{\mathbb C}$ is the Riemann sphere.

Theorem. Let X be a length surface of locally finite Hausdorff 2-measure homeomorphic to $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ or \mathbb{C} . Then there is a weakly K-quasiconformal mapping $h:\Omega\to X$ for $K=4/\pi$, where Ω is either $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$, $\overline{\mathbb{D}}$ or \mathbb{D} or \mathbb{C} , respectively.

Also, the authors replace the definition of weak quasiconformality by other statements.

Reviewer: Dmitri V. Prokhorov (Saratov)





Abstract

In this article we use cluster structures and mirror symmetry to explicitly describe a natural class of Newton-Okounkov bodies for Grassmannians. We consider the Grassmannian $\mathbb{X}=Gr_{n-k}(\mathbb{C}^n)$, as well as the mirror dual Landau-Ginzburg model $(\check{\mathbb{X}}^0,W:\check{\mathbb{X}}^0\to\mathbb{C})$, where $\check{\mathbb{X}}^0$ is the complement of a particular anticanonical divisor in a Langlands dual Grassmannian $\check{\mathbb{X}}=Gr_k((\mathbb{C}^n)^*)$ and the superpotential \it{W} has a simple expression in terms of Plücker coordinates. Grassmannians simultaneously have the structure of an \mathscr{A} -cluster variety and an \mathscr{X} -cluster variety; roughly speaking, a cluster variety is obtained by gluing together a collection of tori along birational maps. Given a plabic graph or, more generally, a cluster seed G, we consider two associated coordinate systems: a network or \mathscr{X} -cluster chart $\Phi_C: (\mathbb{C}^*)^{k(n-k)} \to \mathbb{X}^0$ and a Plücker cluster or \mathscr{A} -cluster chart $\Phi_C^{\vee}: (\mathbb{C}^*)^{k(n-k)} \to \check{\mathbb{X}}^0$. Here \mathbb{X}^o and \mathbb{X}^o are the open positroid varieties in \mathbb{X} and \mathbb{X} , respectively. To each \mathscr{X} -cluster chart Φ_C and ample boundary divisor D in $\mathbb{X} \setminus \mathbb{X}^\circ$, we associate a Newton-Okounkov body $\Delta_G(D)$ in \mathbb{R}^{kln-kl} which is defined as the convex hull of rational points; these points are obtained from the multi leading terms of the Laurent polynomials $\Phi_{c}^{*}(f)$ for f on \mathbb{X} with poles bounded by some multi On the other hand, using the \mathscr{A} -cluster chart $\Phi_{\mathcal{C}}^{\vee}$ on the mirror side, we obtain a set of rationa —described in terms of inequalities—by writing the superpotential W as a Laurent polynomia cluster coordinates and then tropicalizing. Our first main result is that the Newton-Okounkov bodies $\Delta_C(D)$ and the polytopes obtained by tropicalization on the mirror side coincide. As an application, we construct degenerations of the Grassmannian to normal toric varieties corresponding to (dilates of) these Newton-Okounkov bodies. Our second main result is an explicit combinatorial formula in terms of Young diagrams, for the lattice points of the Newton-Okounkov bodies, in the case in which the cluster seed G corresponds to a plabic graph. This formula has an interpretation in terms of the quantum Schubert calculus of Grassmannians

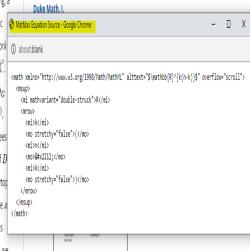




Abstract

In this article we use cluster structures and mirror symmetry to explicitly describe a natural class of Newton-Okounkov bodies for Grassmannians. We consider the Grassmannian $\mathbb{X}=Gr_{n-1}(\mathbb{C}^n)$, as well as the mirror dual Landau-Ginzburg model $(\check{\mathbb{X}}^0,W:\check{\mathbb{X}}^0 \to \mathbb{C})$, where $\check{\mathbb{X}}^0$ is the complement of a particular anticanonical divisor in a Langlands dual Grassmannian $\check{\mathbb{X}}=Gr_k((\mathbb{C}^n)^*)$ and the superpotential W has a simple expression in terms of Plücker coordinates. Grassmannians simultaneously have the structure of an \mathscr{A} -cluster variety and an \mathscr{X} -cluster variety; roughly speaking, a cluster variety is obtained by gluing together a collection of tori along birational maps. Given a plabic graph or, more generally, a cluster seed G, we consider two associated coordinate systems: a *network* \bigcirc about blank \mathscr{X} -cluster chart $\Phi_C: (\mathbb{C}^*)^{k(n-k)} \to \mathbb{X}^0$ and a Plücker cluster or \mathscr{A} -cluster chart $\Phi_C: (\mathbb{C}^*)^{k(n-k)} \to \mathbb{X}$ Here X^0 and X^0 are the open positroid varieties in X and X, respectively. To each \mathscr{X} -cluster chart Φ_G and ample boundary divisor D in $\mathbb{X} \setminus \mathbb{X}^0$, we associate a Newton-Okounkov body $\Delta_C(D)$ in $\mathbb{R}^{k(n-k)}$, which is defined as the convex hull of rational points; these points are obtained from the multidegrees leading terms of the Laurent polynomials $\Phi_{C}^{*}(f)$ for f on $\mathbb X$ with poles bounded by some multiple of DOn the other hand, using the \mathscr{A} -cluster chart Φ_{α}^{V} on the mirror side, we obtain a set of rational polytog —described in terms of inequalities—by writing the superpotential W as a Laurent polynomial in the acluster coordinates and then tropicalizing. Our first main result is that the Newton-Okounkov bodies $\Delta_C(D)$ and the polytopes obtained by tropicalization on the mirror side coincide. As an application, we









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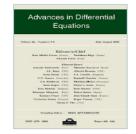


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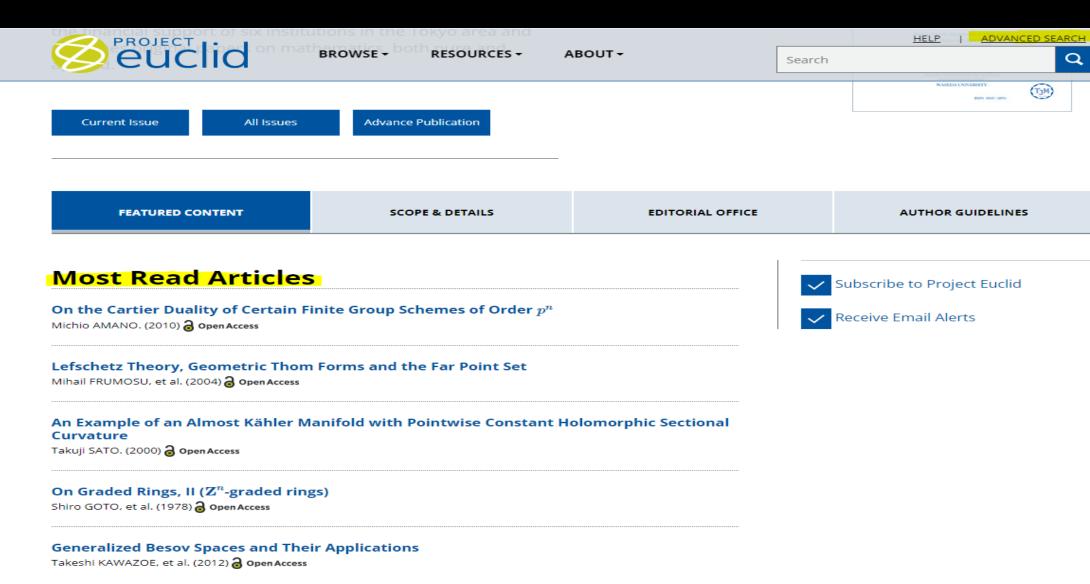
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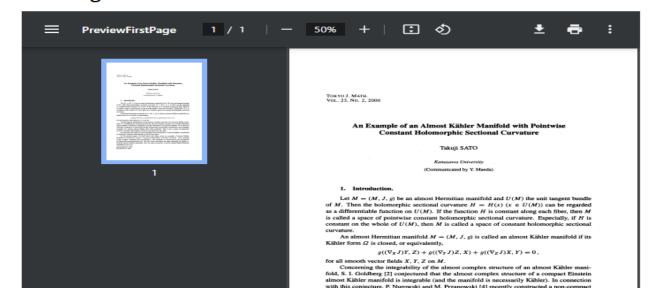
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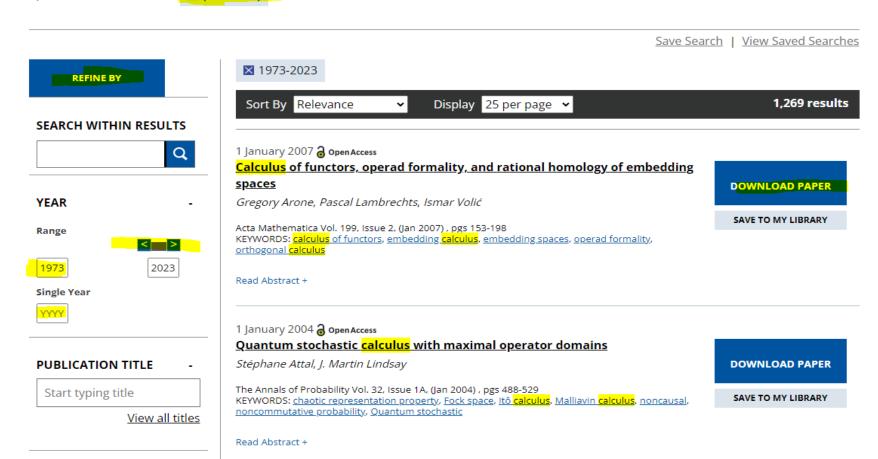
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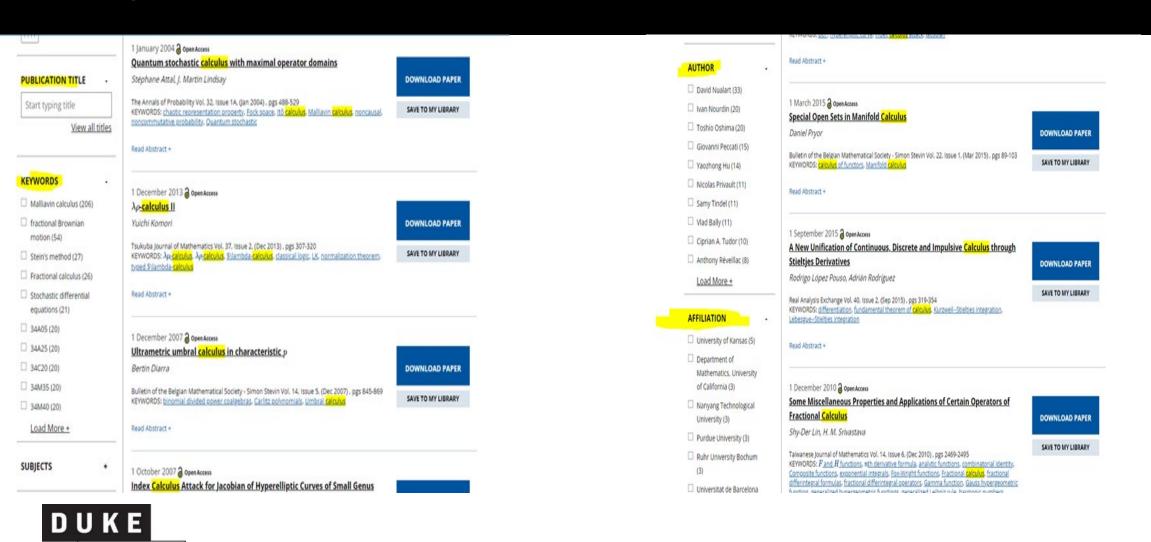
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