

Laplacian Growth and Random Matrices

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Who, where, when ...

Laplacian Growth ...

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- Mihai Putinar (UCSB)

Physics and Matrices

Laplacian Growth ...

Matrices in physics - random history

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Random ensembles

Laplacian Growth ...

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Moments problem

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Area law:

$$t_0 = r^2 - \sum_k k |u_k|^2$$

LG technology

Laplacian Growth ...

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- Complex curve $f(z, \zeta) = 0$, $\Gamma : \zeta = \bar{z}$ - Schottky double

Classical variational formulation

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$$\int f(z) \rho(z) d^2z = \int f(z) \rho_s(z) d^2z, \quad f(z) \text{ integrable}$$

“Mind the gap” (limit)

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How it works

Laplacian Growth ...

Normal matrices and LG: a physicist's proof

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- Continuum limit = Laplacian Growth variational formulation

Why it's useful

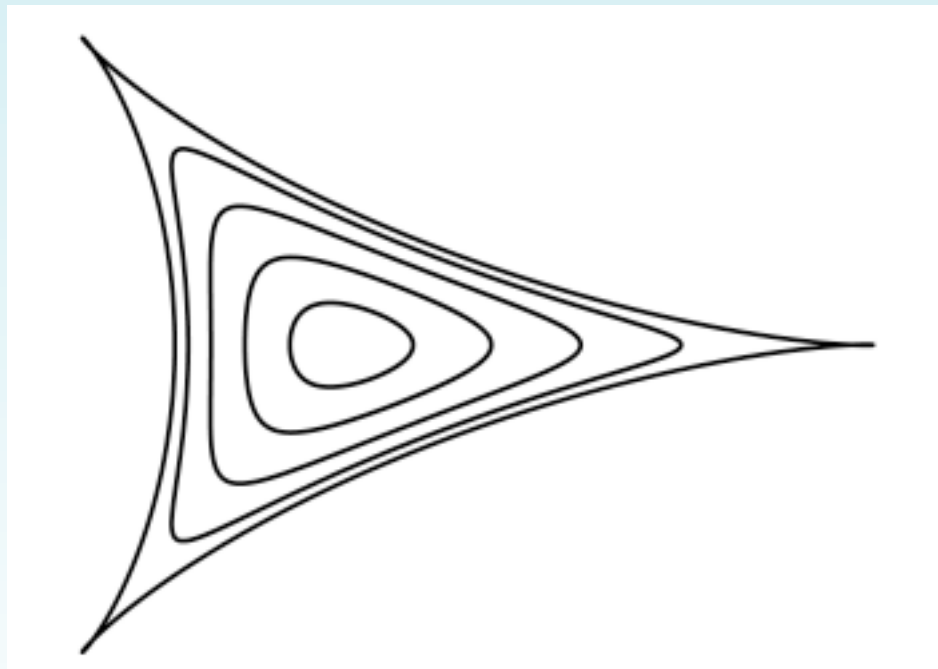
Laplacian Growth ...

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When it happens

Laplacian Growth ...

A closer look at finite-time singularities

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Details of singularities

Laplacian Growth ...

How to make a boundary cusp

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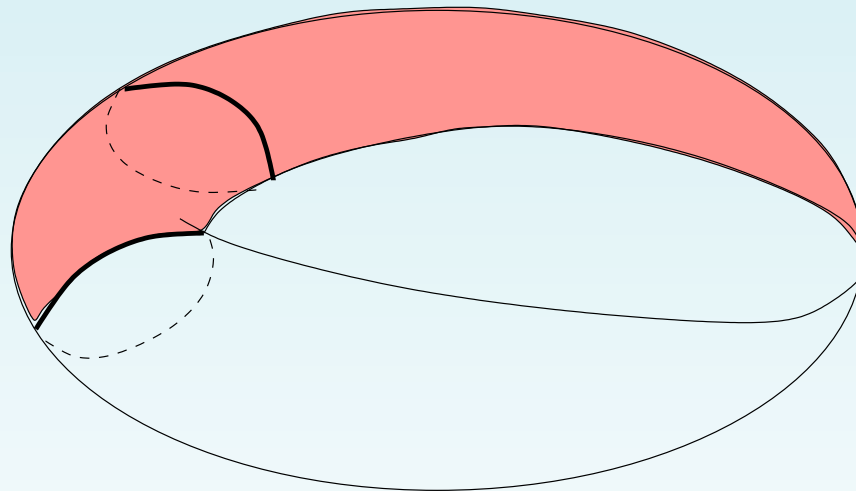
Laplacian Growth ...

How to make a boundary cusp

Actually, ...

How to make a boundary cusp

Actually, ... interior branch point $w'(z) \rightarrow \infty$ meets exterior double point
 $S_1(z) = S_2(z)$



Which regularization?

Laplacian Growth ...

Laplacian Growth and singular perturbations

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Various regularization attempts

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Laplacian Growth and singular perturbations

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- Often dynamics remains under-determined

The plan

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Resolving singular hydrodynamics: stochastic model

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Problem: find the equivalent of Rankine-Hugoniot and Lax-Oleinik conditions for Laplacian Growth dynamics in a weak sense, from stochastic (RMT) formulation.

Normal matrix ensemble

Laplacian Growth ...

Normal matrix model and biorthogonal polynomials

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Proper measures – biorthogonal polynomials

$$\int P_n(z) \overline{P_m(z)} e^{-N[|z|^2 - V(z) - \overline{V(z)}]} d^2z \sim \delta_{nm}$$

Normal matrix model and biorthogonal polynomials

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Heisenberg algebra:

$$[\bar{z}, z] = \frac{1}{N}$$

Normal matrix model and biorthogonal polynomials

Proper measures – biorthogonal polynomials

$$\int P_n(z) \overline{P_m(z)} e^{-N[|z|^2 - V(z) - \overline{V(z)}]} d^2z \sim \delta_{nm}$$

Projected on orthogonal functions $\psi_n(z) = P_n(z)e^{NV(z)}$, operator identity

$$\langle \psi_n | \bar{z} | \psi_m \rangle = \langle \psi_n | N^{-1} \partial_z | \psi_m \rangle$$

Heisenberg algebra:

$$[\bar{z}, z] = \frac{1}{N}$$

Equivalent to spectral theory of Putinar and Gustafsson.

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A first example

Laplacian Growth ...

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- Distribution of zeros of polynomials (branch cut of Schwarz function):
 $z \in [-a_n, a_n]$, $a_n = \sqrt{2|t_2|r_n r_{n+1}}$

Stochastic view

Laplacian Growth ...

Discretized (stochastic) growth law

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- Large N limit - becomes continuous growth law

$$|\psi_N(z)|^2 e^{-N|z|^2} \rightarrow \delta_{\partial D}(z)$$

Cusp formation

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Boundary singularities from orthogonal wavefunctions

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The solution

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$$\Re \oint y(z, N) dz = 0.$$

Implementation

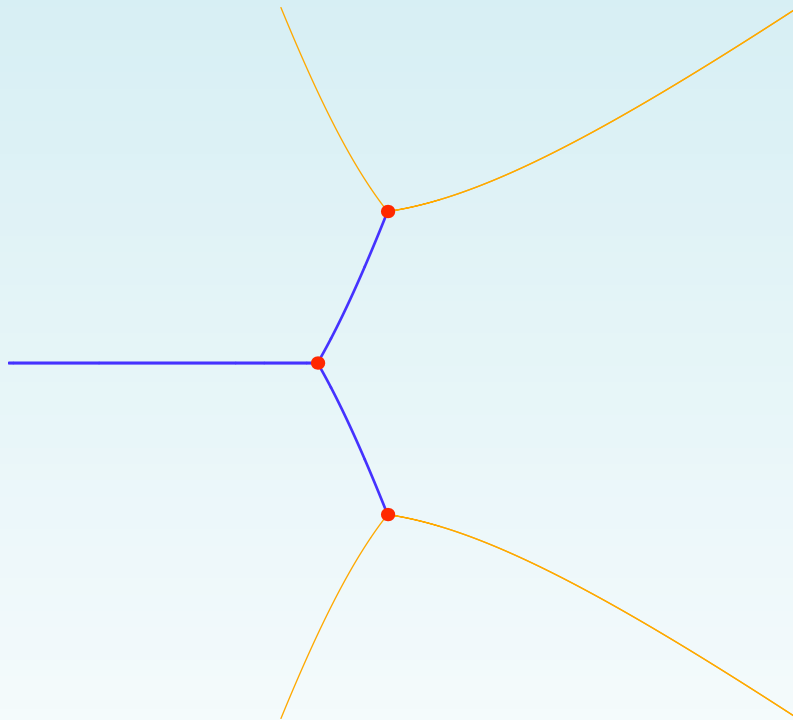
Laplacian Growth ...

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Perspectives

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