

# Bootstrap Percolation Thresholds in Plane Tilings using Regular Polygons

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Joint with Neal Bushaw

[Slides available on my webpage](#)

VCU Discrete Math

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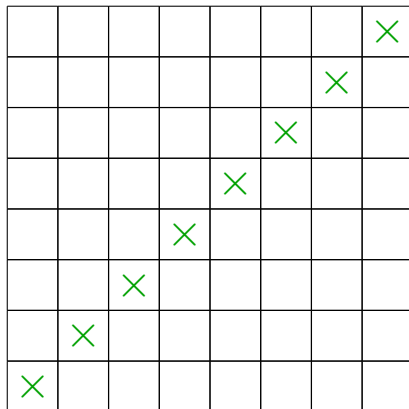
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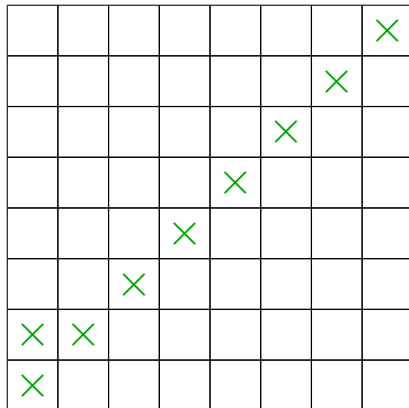
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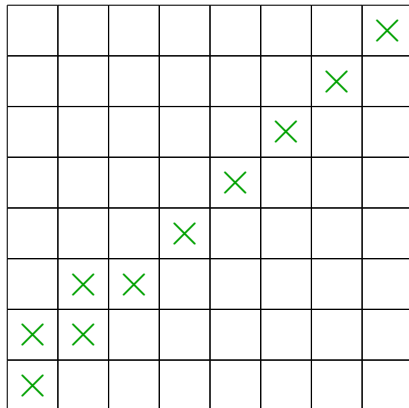




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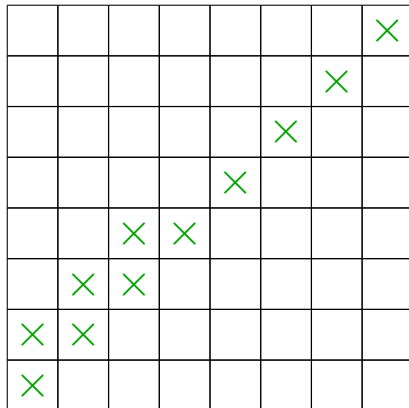
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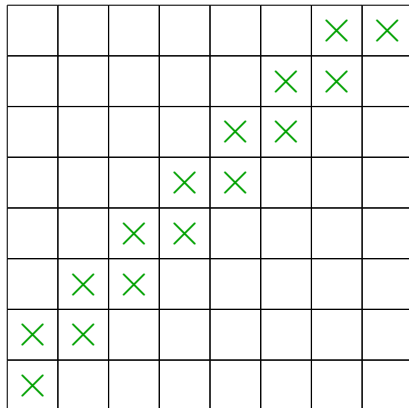
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					X	X	X
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			×	×	×	×	×
		×	×	×	×	×	
	×	×	×	×	×		
×	×	×	×	×			
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×	×	×	×	×	×		
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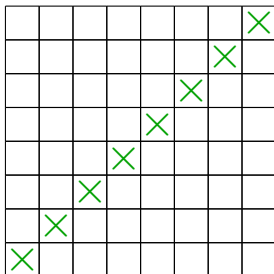




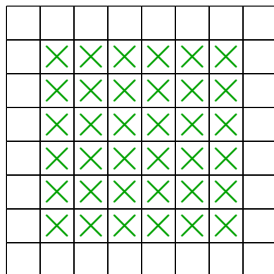
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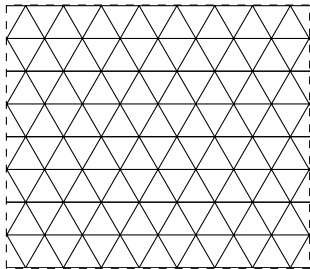
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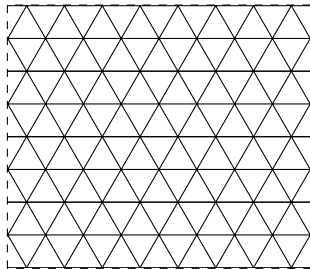
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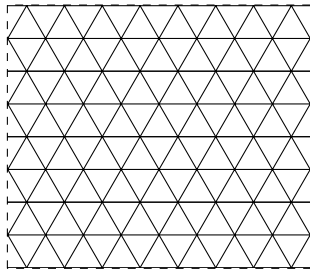


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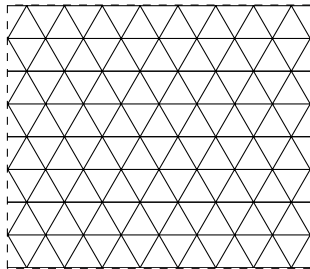
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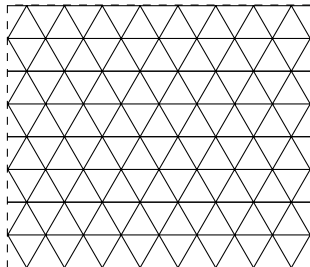
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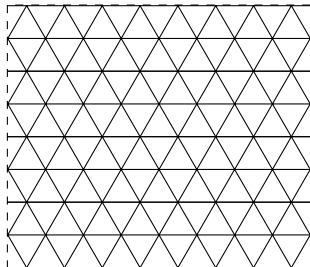
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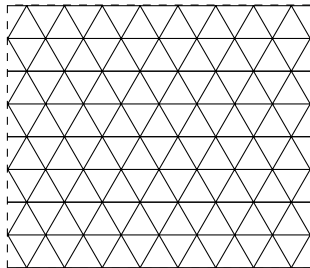
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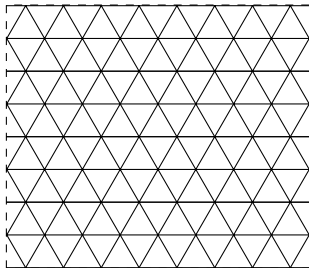
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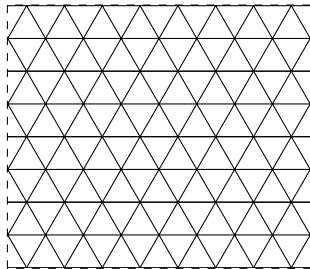


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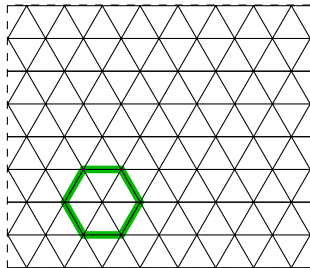


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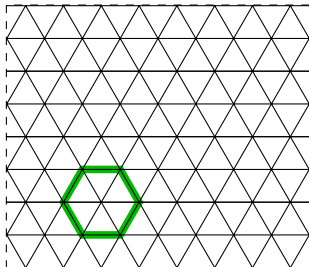
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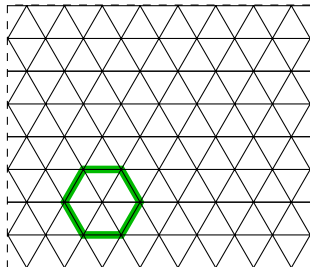
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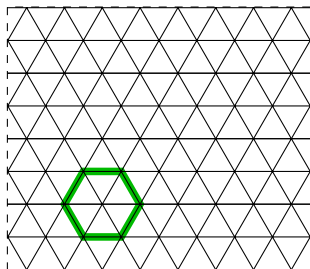
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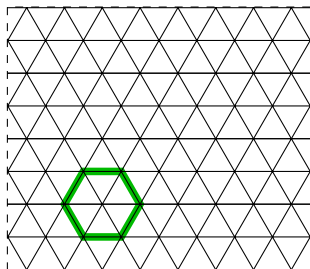
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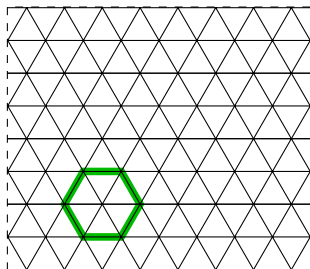
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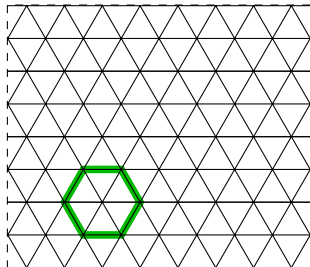
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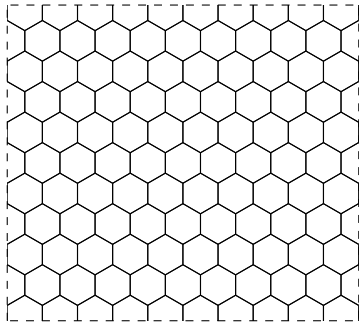
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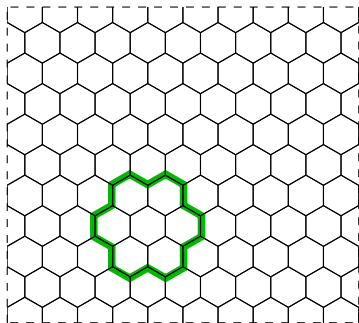
**Cor:** The triangular lattice has percolation threshold 1, whenever  $0 < p < 1$ .





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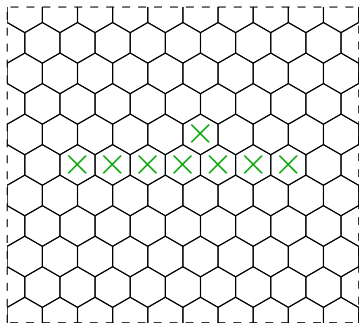
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**Lem 3:** Fix  $p < 1$ . For the hex lattice, in the 4-bootstrap model, a  $p$ -random set  $\mathcal{I}$  percolates with prob. 0.

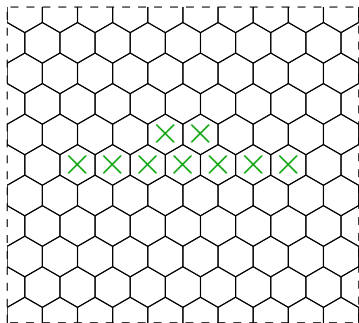
**Pf:** Same as Lem 2, but with  in place of . ■

# The Hex Lattice



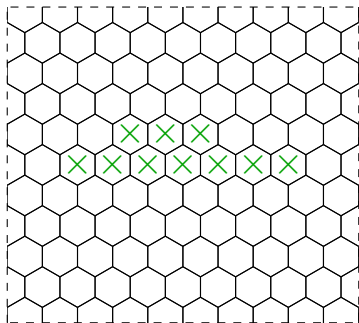
**Lem 4:** Fix  $p > 0$ . For the hex lattice, in the 3-bootstrap model, a  $p$ -random set  $\mathcal{I}$  percolates with prob.  $> 0$ .

# The Hex Lattice



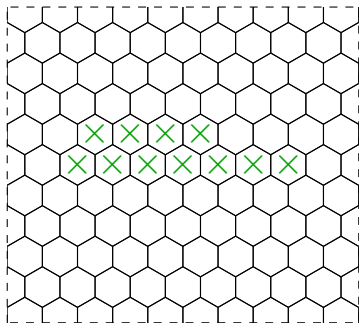
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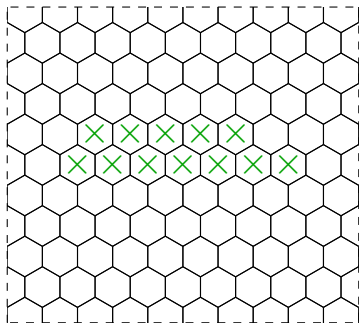
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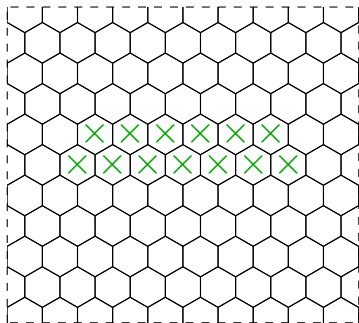
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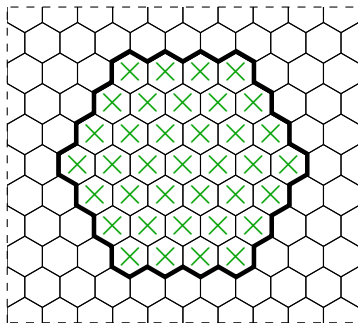
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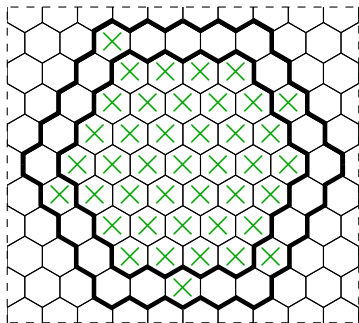


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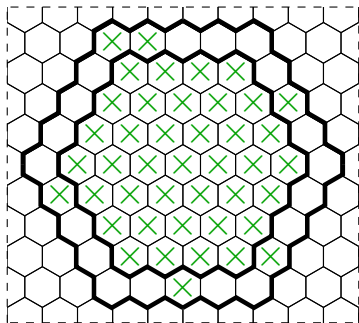
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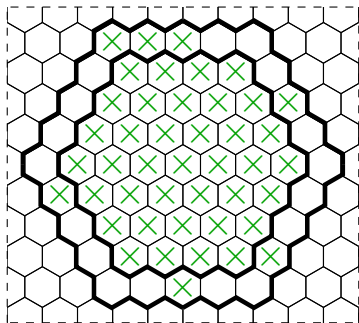
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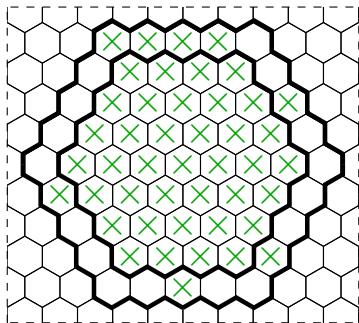
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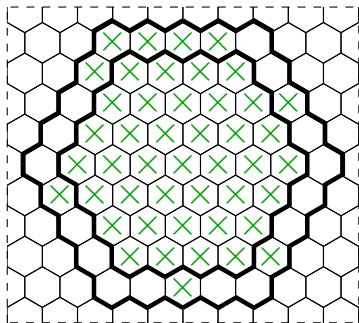
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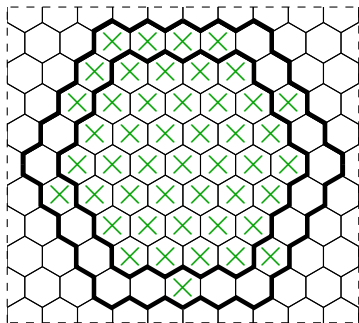
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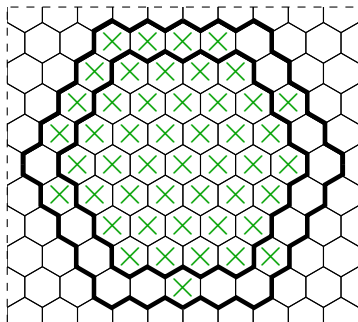
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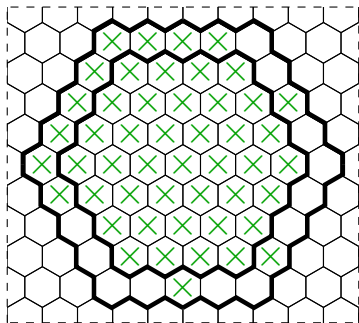
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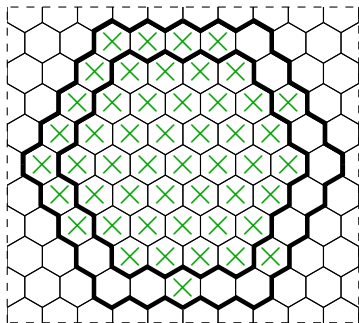


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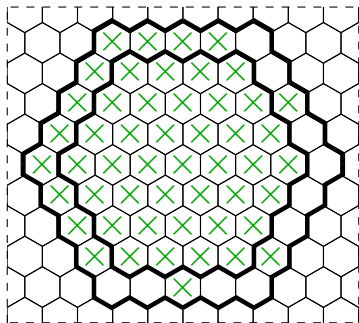
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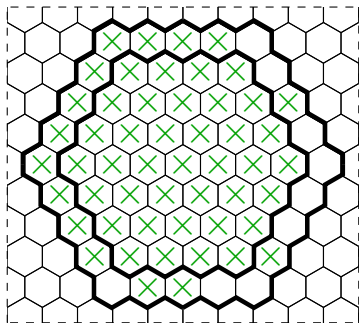
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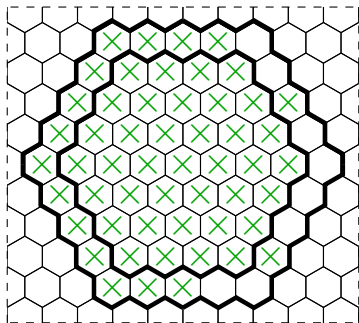
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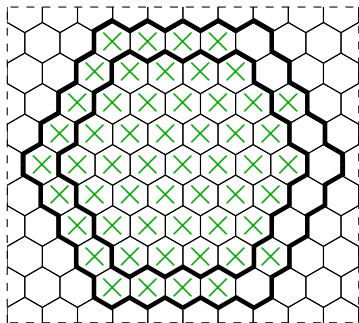
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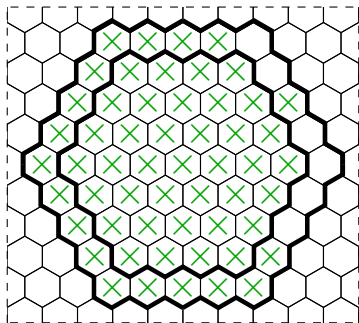
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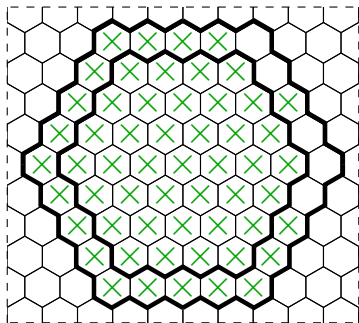
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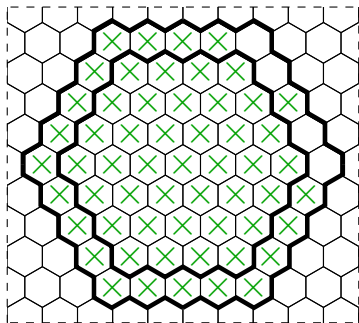
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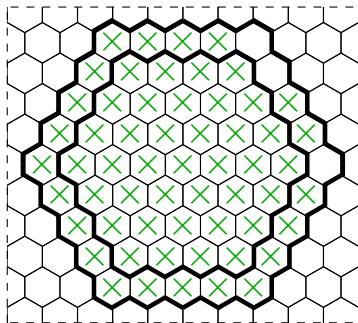


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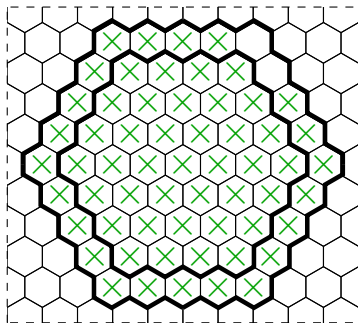
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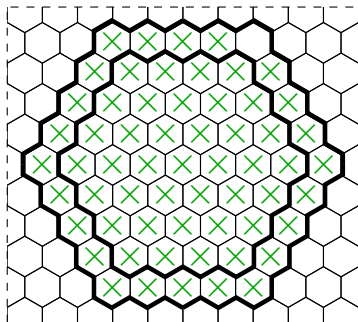
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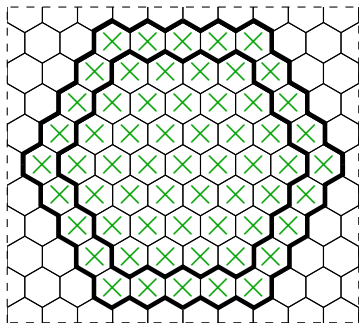
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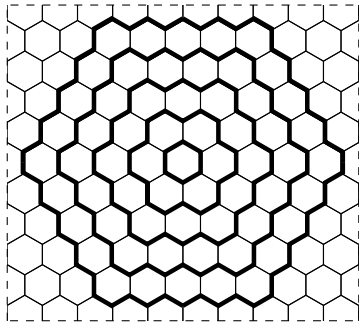


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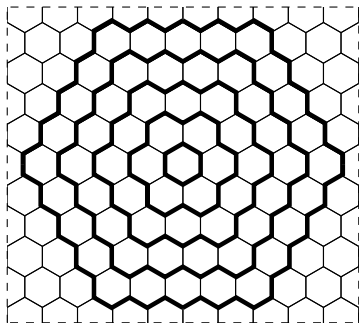
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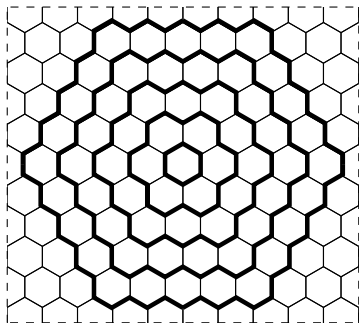
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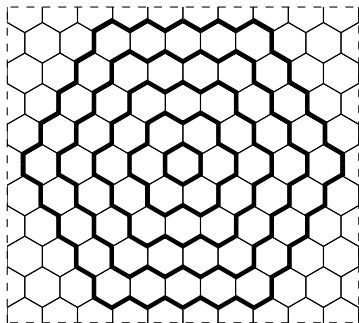


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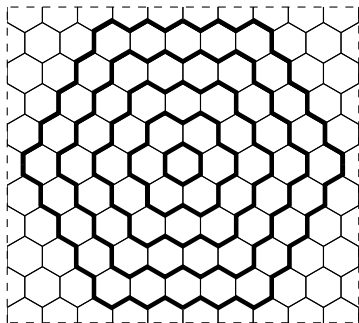


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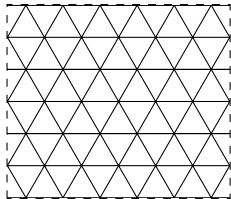
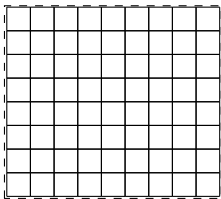
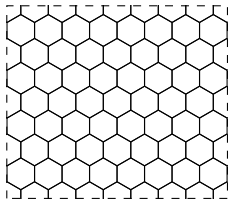
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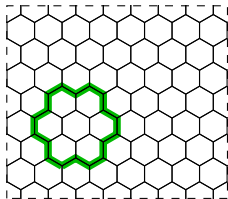
**Cor 6:** The hex lattice has threshold 3.

# Regular Lattices and Beyond

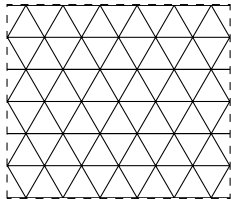
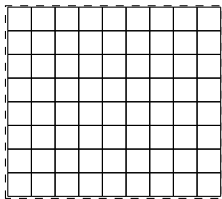
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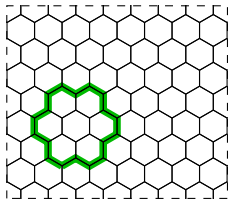
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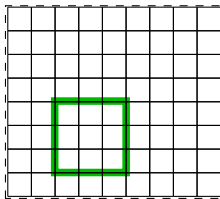
3



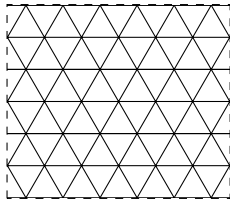
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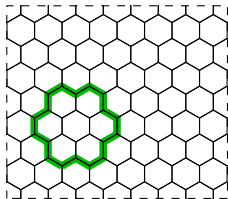
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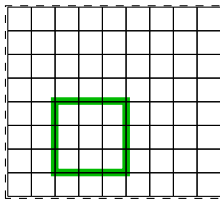
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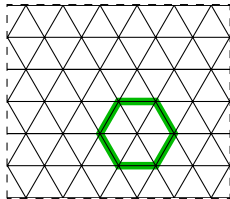
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3

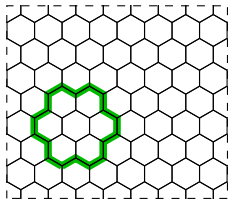


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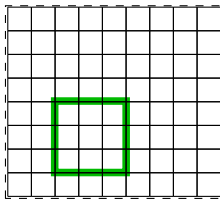


1

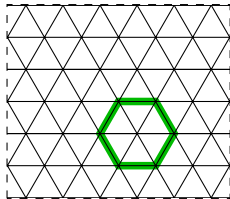
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3



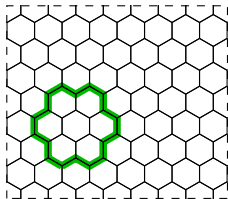
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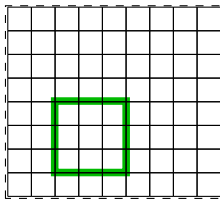
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What other graphs to consider?

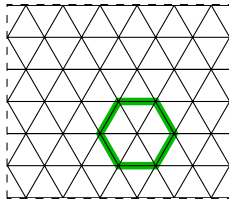
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3



2



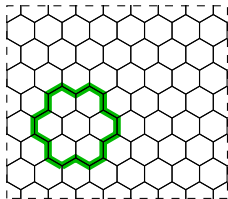
1

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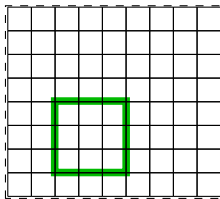
- ▶ Allow more face lengths in same graph



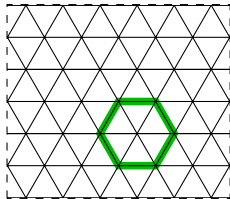
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3



2



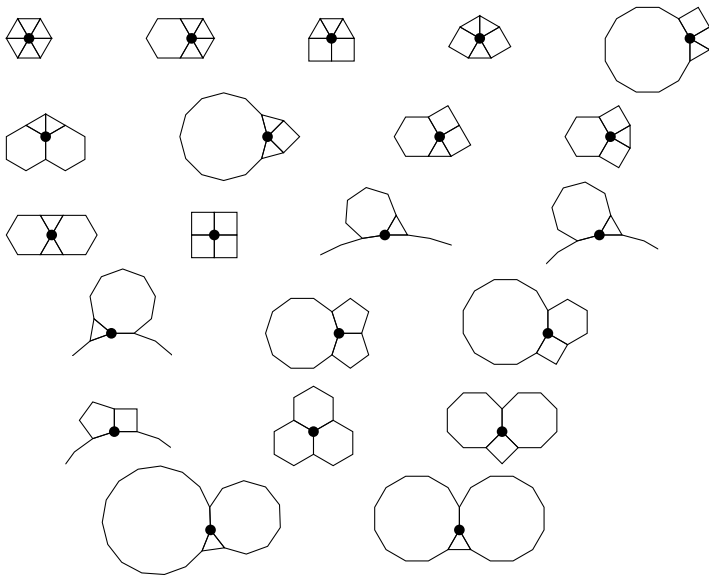
1

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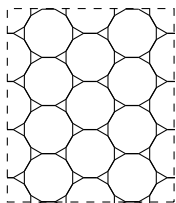
- ▶ Allow more face lengths in same graph
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How Could Vertices Look?

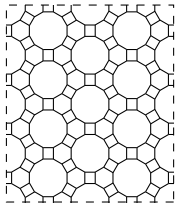
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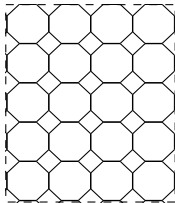
# Archimedean Lattices



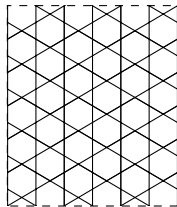
(3.12.12)



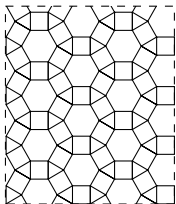
(4.6.12)



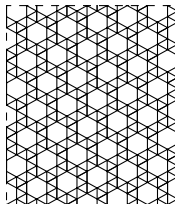
(4.8.8)



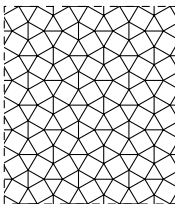
(3.6.3.6)



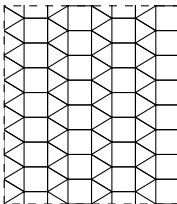
(3.4.6.4)



(3.3.3.3.6)

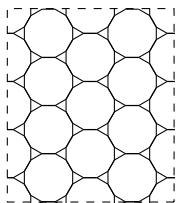


(3.3.4.3.4)

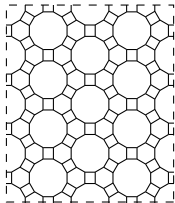


(3.3.3.4.4)

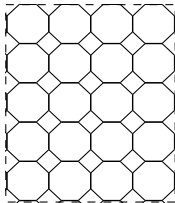
# Archimedean Lattices



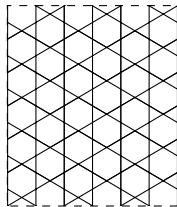
(3.12.12) 3



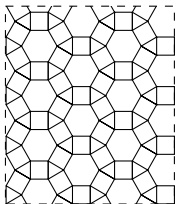
(4.6.12) 3



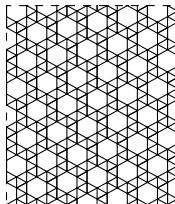
(4.8.8) 3



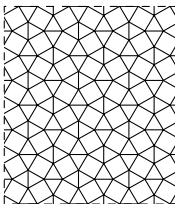
(3.6.3.6) 2



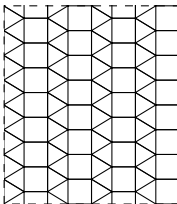
(3.4.6.4) 1



(3.3.3.3.6) 1

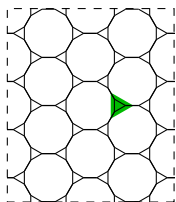


(3.3.4.3.4) 1

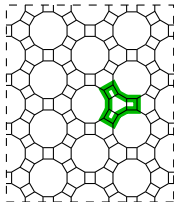


(3.3.3.4.4) 1

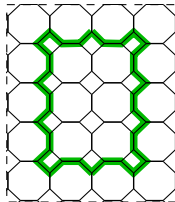
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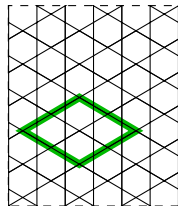
(3.12.12) 3



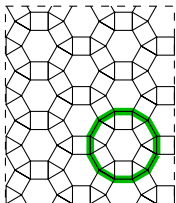
(4.6.12) 3



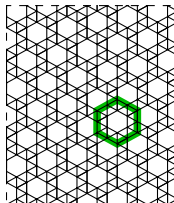
(4.8.8) 3



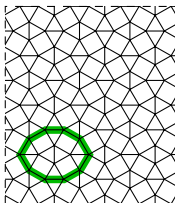
(3.6.3.6) 2



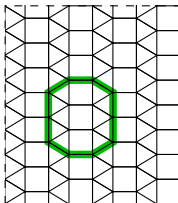
(3.4.6.4) 1



(3.3.3.3.6) 1

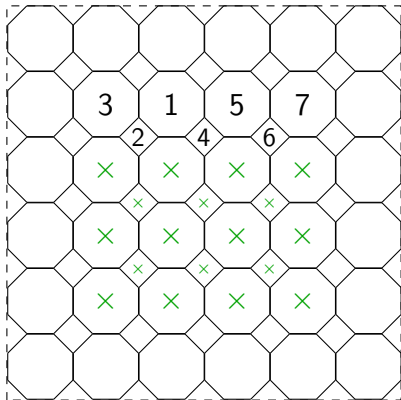


(3.3.4.3.4) 1

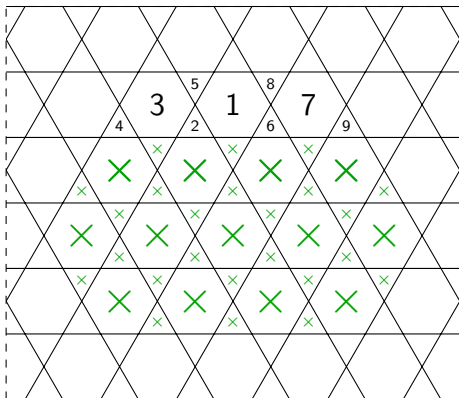


(3.3.3.4.4) 1

## Archimedean Lattices: Lower Bounds

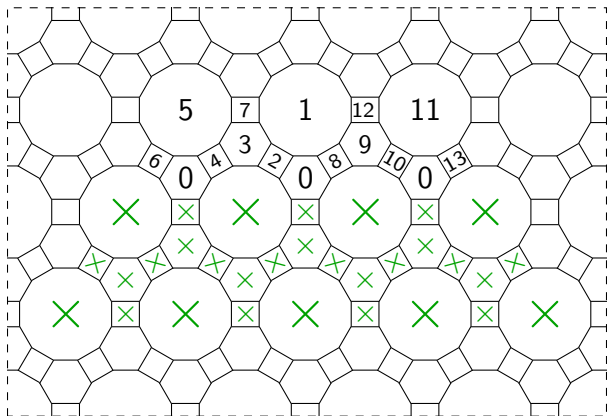


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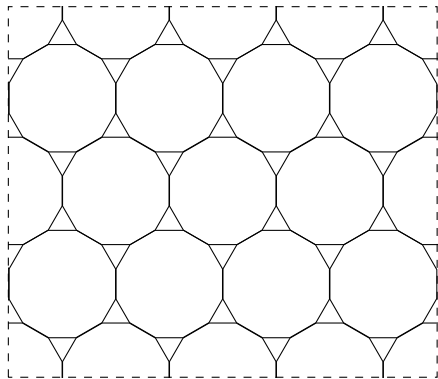




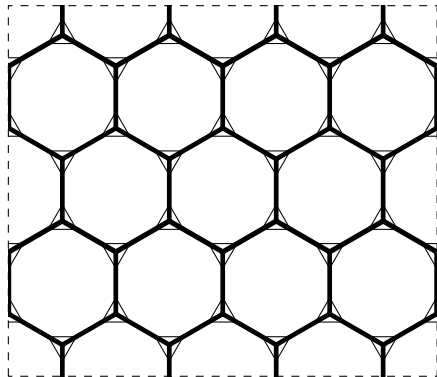
## Archimedean Lattices: Lower Bounds



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## More General Tilings

**Defn:** Let  $\mathcal{T}$  be set of all plane tilings such that if  $T \in \mathcal{T}$  and  $T$  has one copy of some vertex type, then  $T$  has infinitely many copies of that type.

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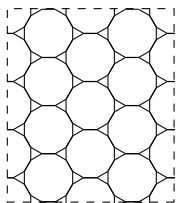
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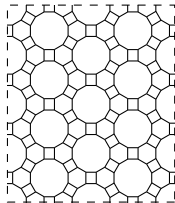
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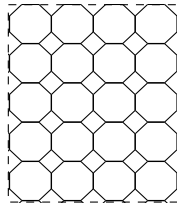
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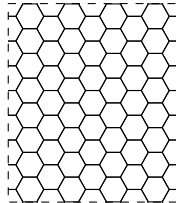
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(4.6.12)



(4.8.8)

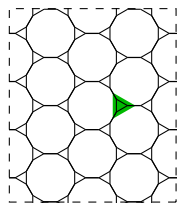


(6.6.6)

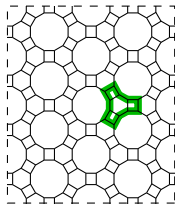
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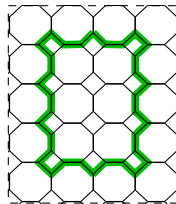
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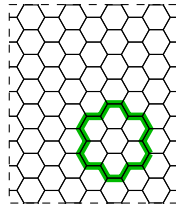
(3.12.12) 3



(4.6.12) 3



(4.8.8) 3



(6.6.6) 3