

Decomposition of Rational Discrete Planes

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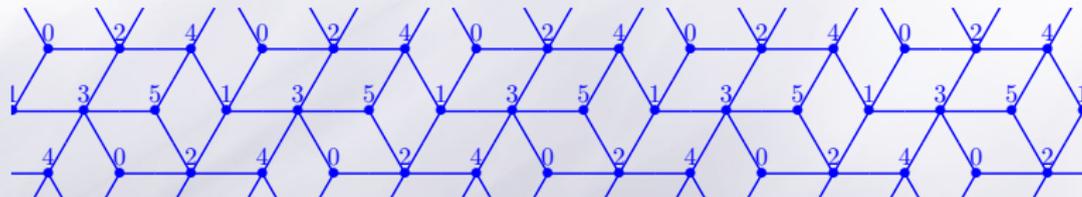
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Rational Discrete planes

Given a non-zero vector $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{N}^3$,

$$\mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{a}} := \{\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{Z}^3 \mid 0 \leq \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a} < \|\mathbf{a}\|_1\}.$$

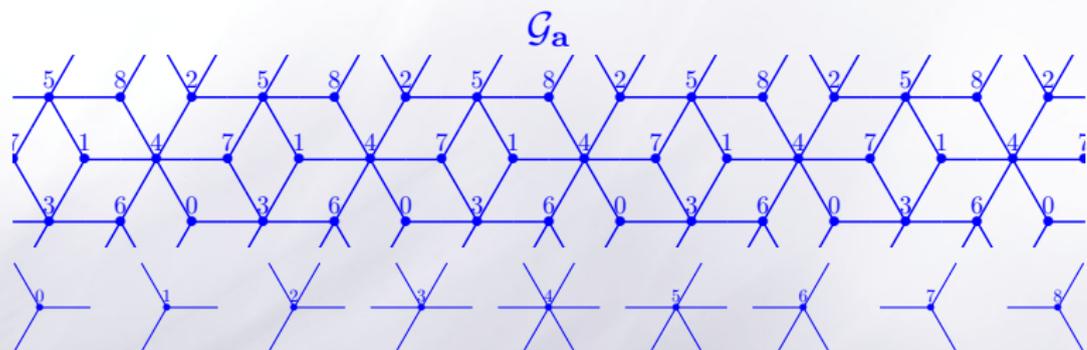


Representation by a graph $\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}$

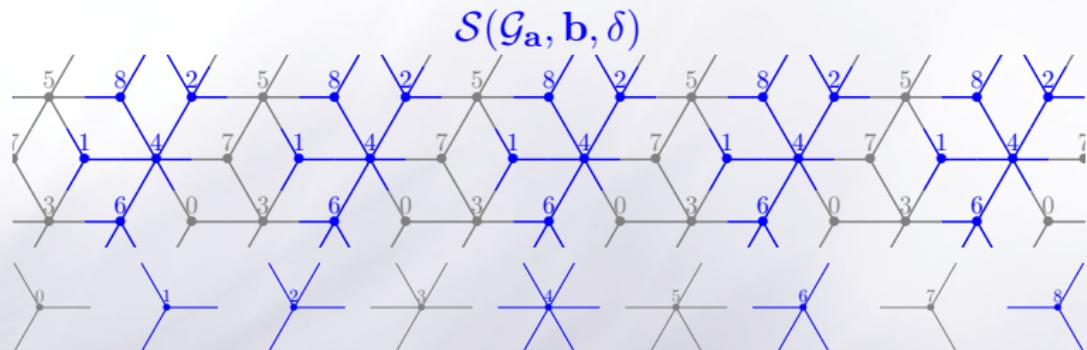
- ≡ whose nodes are $\{0, \dots, \|\mathbf{a}\|_1 - 1\}$
- ≡ and whose arcs are such that $\forall i \in \{1, 2, 3\}$,
 $(\mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a}, \mathbf{x} \cdot \mathbf{a} \pm a_i) \in \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}$ iff $\mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \pm \mathbf{e}_i \in \mathcal{P}_{\mathbf{a}}$.



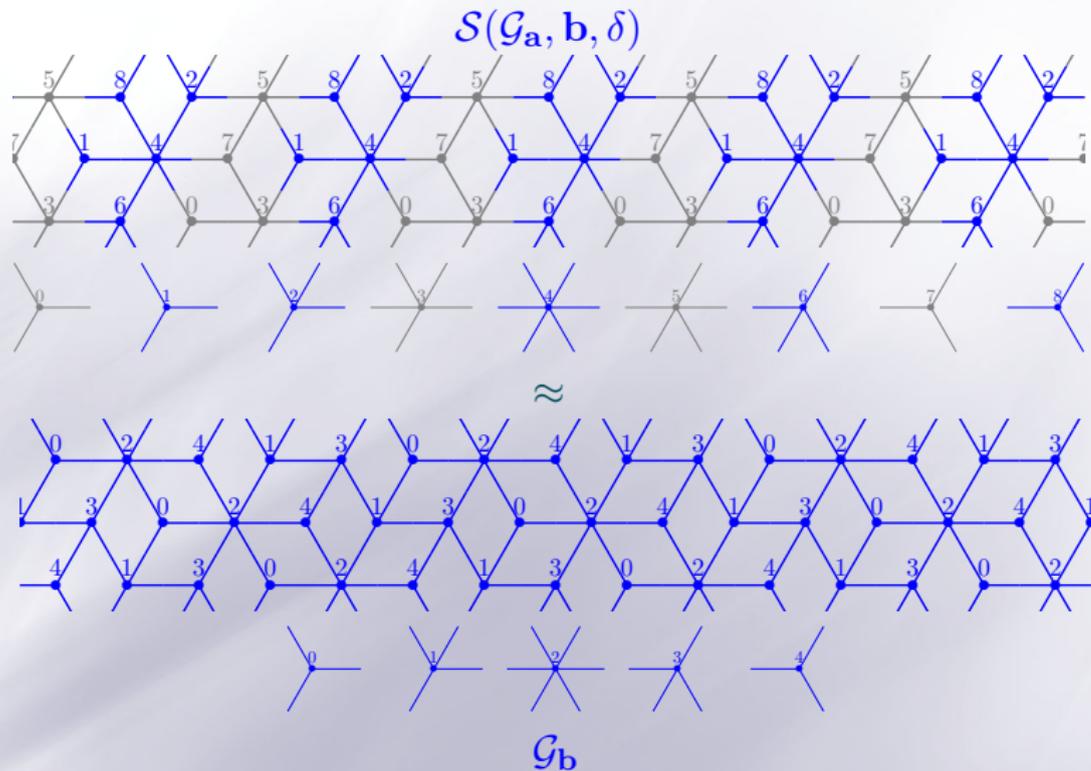
A key observation



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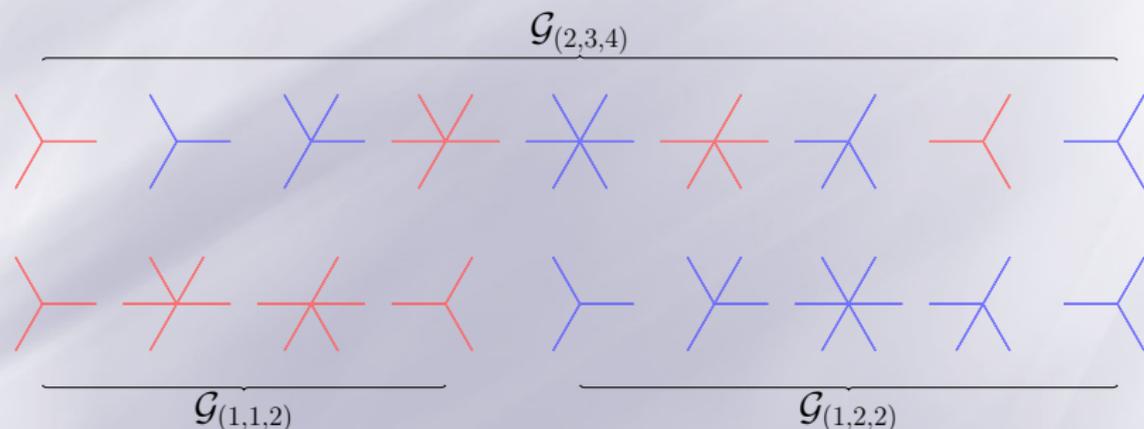


Main theorem

Let $\mathbf{a} \in \mathbb{N}^3 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$ be such that $\gcd(\mathbf{a}) = 1$. If \mathbf{a} is not a permutation of one of the vectors $(0, 0, 1)$, $(0, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1)$ and $(1, 1, 2)$, then there exist $\mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{N}^3 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$, $\delta \in \mathbb{Z}$ such that $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b} \in \mathbb{N}^3 \setminus \{\mathbf{0}\}$,

$$\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}} = \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}, \mathbf{b}, \delta) \cup \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}, -\delta + 1),$$

$$\mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}, \mathbf{b}, \delta) \simeq \mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{b}} \text{ and } \mathcal{S}(\mathcal{G}_{\mathbf{a}}, \mathbf{a} - \mathbf{b}, -\delta + 1) \simeq \mathcal{G}_{(\mathbf{a}-\mathbf{b})}.$$



Questions? Let's talk at the poster session!

- do we really need δ ?
- for a given \mathbf{a} , is the pair \mathbf{b}, δ unique?
- why $(0, 0, 1)$, $(0, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 1)$ and $(1, 1, 2)$ are special cases?
- ...

