

# Extended symmetries of Markov subgroups

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A symmetry of a tessellation is an isometry of the plane, or space, preserving the tessellation. What symmetry groups can one get? This is a classical problem in geometry, leading to the wallpaper groups of the plane or crystallographic groups in higher dimensions. For dynamical systems with a  $\mathbb{Z}^d$ -action on  $X$ , the symmetries are the homeomorphisms that commute with the action. This is the centralizer of  $\mathbb{Z}^d$  in  $\text{Homeo}(X)$ . The extended symmetries are given by the normalizer. Baake, Roberts and Yassawi [1] showed that the centralizer can be non-trivial for well-known systems such as the Thue–Morse shift or the Ledrappier shift. The latter is a standard example of a Markov subgroup and the topic of this talk is the extended symmetry group of arbitrary Markov subgroups in  $\mathbb{Z}^2$  shifts.

A 2D Markov subgroup is described by a polynomial with two indeterminates  $p(X, Y)$  with coefficients in  $\mathbb{F}_2$ . A fundamental result by Quas and Trow [3] gives precise conditions such that the symmetry group is ‘algebraic’: this occurs if  $p(X, Y)$  has no collinear factors. Using results from algebraic geometry, one can deduce from this that the extended symmetry group is a finitely generated Abelian group if such a  $p(X, Y)$  is squarefree. It is infinitely generated if it is not squarefree. This leaves the case of a polynomial with collinear factors. A prime example of this is  $p(X, Y) = (1 + X)(1 + Y)$ . It turns out that the elements of its extended symmetry group correspond to automorphisms of the Bernoulli shift  $\{0, 1\}^{\mathbb{Z}}$  that commute with the flip (the involution that flips 0 and 1). Which automorphisms have this property? This is not an easy question, and I left this as a homework exercise during the talk.

It seems likely that the extended symmetry group is non-amenable if  $p(X, Y)$  has collinear factors. For some cases, other than  $(1 + X)(1 + Y)$ , this is not so difficult to prove. The full result is topic of ongoing research with Dan Rust and Reem Yassawi [2]. I would like to thank the participants of the workshop for stimulating discussions and am looking forward to their solutions of the homework exercise.

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## References

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