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PERIODIC GIBBS MEASURES FOR HC MODEL ON A CAYLEY TREE OF ORDER TWO

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PERIODIC GIBBS MEASURES FOR HC MODEL ON A CAYLEY TREE OF ORDER TWO

Cover Page Footnote

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Erratum

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IKKINCHI TARTIBLI KELI DARAXTIDA HC MODELI UCHUN DAVRIY GIBBS O'LCHOVLARI

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***Annotatsiya:** Mazkur ishda ikkinchi tartibli Keli daraxtida Hard-Core (HC) modeli o'rganilgan. Ikki holatli HC modeli uchun tranlytsion-invariant bo'lmagan davriy Gibbs o'lchoqlarining aniq soni topilgan.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Keli daraxti, konfiguratsiya, HC modeli, Gibbs o'lchovi, davriy Gibbs o'lchoqlari, translyatsion-invariant Gibbs o'lchoqlari.*

ПЕРИОДИЧЕСКИЕ МЕРЫ ГИББСА ДЛЯ HC МОДЕЛИ НА ДЕРЕВЕ КЭЛИ ПОРЯДКА ДВА

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***Аннотация.** Изучается Hard-Core (HC) модель на дереве Кэли порядка два. Для HC модели с двумя состояниями найдено точное количество периодических (не трансляционно-инвариантных) мер Гиббса.*

***Ключевые слова:** дерево Кэли, конфигурация, HC-модель, мера Гиббса, периодическая мера Гиббса, трансляционно-инвариантная мера Гиббса.*

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***Abstract.** We study Hard-Core (HC) model on Cayley tree of order two. For a two states HC-model the exact number of periodic (not translation-invariant) Gibbs measures is found.*

***Keywords:** Cayley tree, configuration, hard-core model, Gibbs measure, periodic Gibbs measure, translation invariant Gibbs measure.*

Har bir Gibbs o'lchoviga fizik sistemaning bitta fazasi mos qo'yiladi va agar Gibbs o'lchovi yagona bo'lmasa, u holda faza almashishi mavjud, ya'ni fizik sistema bir holatdan ikkinchi holatga o'tadi ([1-4] larga qarang.)

[5] maqolada $k \geq 2$ tartibli Keli daraxtida HC modeli uchun λ parametrning shunday λ_{cr} qiymati topilganki, $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$ da kamida 3 ta davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari

mavjudligi ko'rsatilgan. Ushbu maqolada esa $k = 2$ da davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari soni aniq 3 taligi isbotlangan.

Bizga $\tau^k = (V, L)$ Keli daraxti berilgan bo'lsin, bu yerda V to'plam τ^k daraxtning uchlari to'plami, L esa uning qirralari to'plami. Agar x va y lar l qirraning uchlari bo'lsa, u holda ular eng yaqin qo'shnilar deb aytiladi va $l = \langle x, y \rangle$ kabi yoziladi. Keli daraxtida $d(x, y)$ ($x, y \in V$) masofa deb x va y uchlarni tutashtiruvchi eng qisqa yo'ldagi qirralar soniga aytiladi.

Fiksirlangan $x^0 \in V$ uchun ushbu belgilashlar kiritiladi:

$$W_n = \{x \in V \mid d(x, x^0) = n\}, \quad V_n = \{x \in V \mid d(x, x^0) \leq n\},$$

$x \in W_n$ uchun ushbu

$$S(x) = \{y \in W_{n+1} : d(x, y) = 1\}$$

to'plam x uchning to'g'ri avlodlari deyiladi.

Faraz qilaylik, $\Phi = \{0, 1\}$ - spin qiymatlar va $\sigma \in \Phi^V$ - konfiguratsiya bo'lsin, ya'ni $\sigma = \{\sigma(x) \in \Phi : x \in V\}$, bu yerda $\sigma(x) = 1$ sharti Keli daraxtida x uch bandligini, $\sigma(x) = 0$ sharti esa x uch bo'shligini bildiradi.

Agar V (mos ravishda V_n yoki W_n) dagi har qanday qo'shni $\langle x, y \rangle$ lar uchun $\sigma(x)\sigma(y) = 0$ bo'lsa, u holda σ - konfiguratsiya joiz konfiguratsiya deyiladi va bunday konfiguratsiyalar to'plamini Ω (Ω_{V_n} va Ω_{W_n}) deb belgilaymiz. Ravshanki, $\Omega \subset \Phi^V$.

HC-modelining gamil' toniani quyidagicha aniqlanadi:

$$H(\sigma) = J \sum_{x \in V} \sigma(x), \quad \sigma \in \Omega$$

bu yerda $J \in R$.

Faraz qilaylik, \mathbf{B} - bu Ω ning silindrik qism to'plamlaridan hosil bo'luvchi σ -algebra bo'lsin. Ixtiyoriy n uchun $\mathbf{B}_{V_n} = \{\sigma \in \Omega : \sigma|_{V_n} = \sigma_n\}$ orqali \mathbf{B} qismalgebrani belgilaymiz, bu yerda $\sigma|_{V_n}$ σ ning V_n dagi izi, $\sigma_n : x \in V_n \rightarrow \sigma_n(x)$ - V_n dagi joiz konfiguratsiya.

Ta'rif 1. Har qanday $\lambda > 0$ uchun gibbsning HC-o'lchovi (Ω, \mathbf{B}) da aniqlangan, ixtiyoriy n va $\sigma_n \in \Omega_{V_n}$ uchun

$$\mu\{\sigma \in \Omega : \sigma|_{V_n} = \sigma_n\} = \int_{\Omega} \mu(d\omega) P_n(\sigma_n | \omega_{W_{n+1}})$$

shartni qanoatlantiruvchi μ ehtimollik o'lchovidir, bunda

$$P_n(\sigma_n | \omega_{W_{n+1}}) = \frac{e^{-H(\sigma_n)}}{Z_n(\lambda; \omega|_{W_{n+1}})} 1(\sigma_n \vee \omega|_{W_{n+1}} \in \Omega_{V_{n+1}}).$$

Bu yerda \vee simvoli konfiguratsiyalarning birlashmasini bildiradi va $Z_n(\lambda; \omega|_{W_{n+1}})$ - bu ushbu

$$Z_n(\lambda; \omega|_{W_{n+1}}) = \sum_{\sigma_n \in \Omega_{V_n}} e^{-H(\sigma_n)} (\sigma_n \vee \omega|_{W_{n+1}} \in \Omega_{V_{n+1}})$$

$\omega|_{W_n}$ chegaraviy shartga ega bo'lgan normallashtiruvchi ko'paytma.

Har qanday joiz $\sigma_n \in \Omega_{V_n}$ konfiguratsiya uchun $\#\sigma_n$ orqali V_n dagi birlar (band uchlari) sonini belgilaymiz:

$$\#\sigma_n = \sum_{x \in V_n} \sigma_n(x),$$

$z: x \mapsto z_x = (z_{0,x}, z_{1,x}) \in R_+^2$ funktsiya V da berilgan vektor funktsiya bo'lsin. Ω_{V_n} da $n = 1, 2, \dots$ uchun quyidagicha

$$\mu^{(n)}(\sigma_n) = \frac{1}{Z_n} \lambda^{\#\sigma_n} \prod_{x \in W_n} z_{\sigma_n(x), x}$$

aniqlangan $\mu^{(n)}$ ehtimollik taqsimotini qaraylik, bunda Z_n – normallovchi bo'luvchi:

$$Z_n = \sum_{\varphi_n \in \Omega_{V_n}} \lambda^{\#\varphi_n} \prod_{x \in W_n} z_{\varphi_n(x), x}.$$

Agar ixtiyoriy $n \geq 1$ va $\sigma_{n-1} \in \Omega_{V_{n-1}}$ uchun quyidagi

$$\sum_{\omega_n \in \Omega_{W_n}} \mu^{(n)}(\sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n) \mathbf{1}(\sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n \in \Omega_{V_n}) = \mu^{(n-1)}(\sigma_{n-1}),$$

tenglik o'rinli bo'lsa, u holda $\mu^{(n)}$ ehtimolliklar ketma-ketligi muvofiqlashgan deyiladi, bunda

$$\mathbf{1}(\sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n \in \Omega_{V_n}) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{agar } \sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n \in \Omega_{V_n} \\ 0, & \text{agar } \sigma_{n-1} \vee \omega_n \notin \Omega_{V_n}. \end{cases}$$

Agar $\mu^{(n)}$ uchun muvofiqlik sharti bajarilsa, u holda Kolmogorov teoremasiga ko'ra (Ω, \mathbf{B}) da ixtiyoriy n va $\sigma_n \in \Omega_{V_n}$ uchun ushbu

$$\mu(\{\sigma|_{V_n} = \sigma_n\}) = \mu^{(n)}(\sigma_n).$$

tenglikni qanoatlantiruvchi yagona μ o'lchov mavjud.

Ma'lumki, τ^k ni barpo etuvchilari mos ravishda a_1, \dots, a_{k+1} bo'lgan 2-tartibli $k+1$ ta sikllik gruppalarining G_k erkin ko'paytmasi shaklida tasvirlash mumkin.

Ma'lumki [5], Keli daraxtida HC modelidagi har bir Gibbs o'lchoviga ushbu

$$z_x = \prod_{y \in S(x)} (1 + \lambda z_y)^{-1} \quad (1)$$

tenglamani qanoatlantiruvchi $z = \{z_x, x \in G_k\}$ miqdorlar to'plamini mos qo'yish mumkin, bu yerda $\lambda = e^J > 0$ - parametr.

Faraz qilaylik, $G_k^* - G_k$ ning chekli indeksli normal bo'luvchisi bo'lsin.

Ta`rif 2. Agar har qanday $x \in G_k$, $y \in G_k^*$ lar uchun $z_{yx} = z_x$ bo'lsa, u holda $z = \{z_x, x \in G_k\}$ miqdorlar G_k^* - davriy deyiladi.

G_k -davriy miqdorlar translyatsion-invariant deyiladi.

Ta`rif 3. Agar μ o'lchov G_k^* -davriy z miqdorlar to'plamiga mos kelsa, u holda μ o'lchov G_k^* -davriy deyiladi.

Ushbu maqolada $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlarini o'rganamiz.

Quyidagi teorema ma'lum.

Теорема 1. [6] HC modeli uchun har qanday $G \subset G_k$ normal bo'luvchi uchun G -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari translyatsion-invariant yoki $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy bo'ladi, bunda $G_k^{(2)}$ – uzunligi juft bo'lgan so'zlardan iborat qism-gruppa, ya'ni

$$G_k^{(2)} = \{x \in G_k : |x| - \text{juft}\}.$$

$G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlariga ushbu

$$z_x = \begin{cases} z_1, & \text{agar } x \in G_k^{(2)}, \\ z_2, & \text{agar } x \in G_k \setminus G_k^{(2)}. \end{cases}$$

funksiyalar mos qo'yiladi. Bu holda (1) ga ko'ra quyidagi tenglamalar sistemasiga ega bo'lamiz:

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = \frac{1}{(1 + \lambda z_2)^k}, \\ z_2 = \frac{1}{(1 + \lambda z_1)^k}. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

Eslatma. HC modeli uchun $k \geq 2$ va $\lambda > 0$ da translyatsion-invariant Gibbs o'lchovi yagona ekanligi isbotlangan ([5] ga qarang).

Quyidagi teorema ma'lum.

Теорема 2. [5] $\lambda_{cr} = (k - 1)^{-1} \left(\frac{k}{k - 1} \right)^k$ bo'lsin. U holda HC modeli uchun $\lambda \leq \lambda_{cr}$

bo'lganda translyatsion-invariant bo'lgan yagona $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovi mavjud, $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$ da esa biri translyatsion-invariant bo'lgan, qolganlari translyatsion-invariant bo'lmagan kamida uchta $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari mavjud.

Quyidagi lemma o'rinli ekanligini ko'rish qiyin emas.

Lemma. Agar (x_0, y_0) ushbu

$$\begin{cases} x = h(y) \\ y = h(x) \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

tenglamalar sistemasining yechimi bo'lsa, u holda (y_0, x_0) ham bu sistemaning yechimi bo'ladi.

Xususan, lemmadan agar (x_0, y_0) ($x_0 \neq y_0$) yechim mavjud bo'lsa, u holda (3) sistema bittadan ko'p yechimga ega ekanligi kelib chiqadi.

Quyidagi teoremda $k=2$ bo'lganda $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$ da aniq uchta $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari mavjudligi isbotlangan.

Теорема 3. $k=2$ va $\lambda_{cr} = 4$ bo'lsin. U holda HC modeli uchun $\lambda \leq \lambda_{cr}$ bo'lganda translyatsion-invariant bo'lgan yagona $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovi mavjud, $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$ bo'lganda esa biri translyatsion-invariant bo'lgan, qolgan 2 tasi translyatsion-invariant bo'lmagan aniq 3 ta $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari mavjud.

Isboti. (2) sistemada $\sqrt{z_1} = x$ va $\sqrt{z_2} = y$ belgilashlar kiritib, uni $k=2$ bo'lganda quyidagicha yozib olamiz:

$$\begin{cases} x + \lambda xy^2 = 1 \\ y + \lambda yx^2 = 1. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

Bu tenglamalar sistemasida birinchi tenglamadan ikkinchisini ayiramiz. Natijada ushbu

$$(x - y)(1 - \lambda xy) = 0$$

tenglamaga kelamiz. Bundan $x = y$ yoki

$$\lambda xy = 1$$

bo'ladi.

Agar $x = y$ bo'lsa, u holda $\lambda > 0$ da yagona translyatsion-invariant Gibbs o'lchoviga mos keluvchi (x_0, x_0) yechimga ega bo'lamiz.

Endi $x \neq y$ va $\lambda xy = 1$ bo'lsin. Bu holda (4) dan quyidagi kvadrat tenglamaga kelamiz:

$$\lambda x^2 - \lambda x + 1 = 0.$$

Bu tenglamaning yechimlari ushbu

$$x_1 = \frac{\lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\lambda}}{2\lambda}, x_2 = \frac{\lambda - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\lambda}}{2\lambda}.$$

ko'rinishlarga ega. Bu yerda $\lambda > \lambda_{cr} = 4$ va $x_1 > 0, x_2 > 0$ ekanligini ko'rish qiyin emas.

Endi, $\lambda xy = 1$ ekanligidan

$$y_1 = \frac{2}{\lambda + \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\lambda}}, y_2 = \frac{2}{\lambda - \sqrt{\lambda^2 - 4\lambda}}.$$

ga ega bo'lamiz.

Demak, (4) tenglamalar sistemasi $\lambda > 0$ da yagona (x_0, x_0) yechimga, $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$ da esa aniq 2 ta $(x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2)$ yechimlarga ega. Lemmaga ko'ra, (4) tenglamalar sistemasi uchun (y_1, x_1) va (y_2, x_2) ham yechim bo'ladi, lekin $x_1 = y_2$ va $x_2 = y_1$ ekanligini ko'rish qiyin emas, ya'ni HC modeli uchun $\lambda \leq \lambda_{cr}$ bo'lganda (x_0, x_0) yechimga mos keluvchi translyatsion-invariant bo'lgan yagona $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovi mavjud va $\lambda > \lambda_{cr}$ da biri (x_0, x_0) yechimga mos keluvchi translyatsion-invariant, 2 tasi mos ravishda $(x_1, y_1),$

(x_2, y_2) yechimlarga mos keluvchi translyatsion-invariant bo'lmagan $G_k^{(2)}$ -davriy Gibbs o'lchovlari mavjud ekan. Teorema isbot bo'ldi.

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