

A Particular Case of a Sequential Growth of an X-Graph

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A particular case of discrete spacetime on a microscopic level is considered. The model is a directed acyclic dyadic graph (an x-graph). The dyadic graph means that each vertex possesses no more than two incident incoming edges and two incident outgoing edges. The sequential growth dynamics of this model is considered. This dynamics is a stochastic sequential addition of new vertices one by one. The probabilities of different variants of addition of a new vertex depend on the structure of existed x-graph. It is proved that the algorithm to calculate probabilities of this dynamics is a unique solution that satisfies some principles of causality, symmetry and normalization. The algorithm of sequential growth can be represented as following tree steps. The first step is the choice of the addition of the new vertex to the future or to the past. By definition, the probability of this choice is $1/2$ for both outcomes. The second step is the equiprobable choice of one vertex number V . Then the probability is $1/N$, where N is a cardinality of the set of vertices of the x-graph. If we choose the direction to the future, the third step is a random choice of two directed paths from the vertex number V . A new vertex is added to the ends of these paths. If we choose the direction to the past, we must randomly choose the two inversely directed paths from the vertex number V . The iterative procedure to calculate probabilities is considered.

Key words and phrases: causal set, random graph, directed graph.

1. Introduction

By assumption spacetime is discrete on a microscopic level. In this paper I continue the previous investigation [1] of a particular model of such discrete pregeometry. This is a directed acyclic dyadic graph. The dyadic graph means that each vertex possesses no more than two incident incoming edges and two incident outgoing edges. The vertex with 4 incident edges forms an x-structure. Then such graphs are called x-graphs.

The goal of this model is to describe particles as some repetitive symmetrical self-organized structures of an x-graph. This self-organization must be the consequence of dynamics. In this paper, I introduce an example of dynamics.

Some vertices of a finite x-graph have less than four incident edges. These vertices have free valences instead the absent edges. These free valences are called external edges as external lines in Feynman diagrams. They are figured as edges that are incident to only one vertex. There are two types of external edges: incoming external edges and outgoing external edges. The number of incoming external edges is equal to the number of outgoing external edges for any x-graph.

Each x-graph is a model of a part of some process. The task is to predict the future stages of this process or to reconstruct the past stages. We can reconstruct the x-graph step by step. The minimal part is a vertex. We start from some given x-graph and add new vertices one by one. This procedure is called 'a classical sequential growth dynamics'.

We can add a new vertex to external edges only. This procedure is called an elementary extension. There are four types of elementary extensions. There are two types of elementary extensions to outgoing external edges. This is a reconstruction of the future of the process. First type is an elementary extension to two outgoing external edges. Second type is an elementary extension to one outgoing external edge. Similarly, there are two types of elementary extensions to incoming external edges. These elementary extensions reconstruct the past evolution of the process. Third

Received 26th March, 2015.

I am grateful to Alexander V. Koganov and Vladimir V. Kassandrov for extensive discussions on this subject, and Ivan A. Tserkovnikov for collaboration in a numerical simulation.

type is an elementary extension to two incoming external edges. Fourth type is an elementary extension to one incoming external edge. We can prove that we can get every connected x-graph from one vertex by a sequence of elementary extensions of these four types.

By assumption, the dynamics of this model is a stochastic dynamics. If we have an algorithm to calculate the probabilities of elementary extensions for any x-graph, we can calculate the probabilities of any variant of the future or the past for any given x-graph as a classical stochastic sequence of elementary extensions.

2. An Amplitude of Causal Connection

Define an amplitude of causal connection. All probabilities of elementary extensions are functions of these amplitudes.

Consider a directed path. If we choose a directed path from any incoming external edge number α , we must choose one of two edges in each vertex (Fig. 1). Assume the equal probabilities for both outcomes independently on the structure of the x-graph. Then this probability is equal to $1/2$. Consequently if a directed path includes k vertices, the choice of this path has the probability 2^{-k} . We have the same choice for opposite directed path.

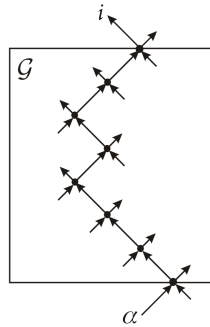


Figure 1. A choice of a directed path is a sequence of binary alternatives

Number outgoing external edges by lowercase Latin indices. Number incoming external edges by lowercase Greek indices. These Latin and Greek indices range from 1 to n , where n is the number of outgoing or incoming external edges. Introduce an amplitude $a_{i\alpha}$ of causal connection of the outgoing external edge number i and the incoming external edge number α . By definition, put

$$a_{i\alpha} = a_{\alpha i} = \sum_{m=1}^M 2^{-k(m)}, \quad (1)$$

where M is the number of directed paths from the incoming external edge number α to the outgoing external edge number i , and $k(m)$ is the number of vertices in the path number m . This is the probability to reach the edge number i if we start from the edge number α .

We can start from any vertex. Number vertices by capital Latin indices. These indices range from 1 to N , where N is the number of vertices in the x-graph. Introduce an amplitude a_{iV} of causal connection of the outgoing external edge number i and the vertex number V . By definition, put

$$a_{iV} = a_{Vi} = \sum_{m=1}^M 2^{-k(m)}, \quad (2)$$

where M is the number of directed paths from the vertex number V to the outgoing external edge number i , and $k(m)$ is the number of vertices in the path number m including vertex number V .

Similarly, introduce an amplitude $a_{\alpha V}$ of causal connection of the incoming external edge number α and the vertex number V . By definition, put

$$a_{\alpha V} = a_{V\alpha} = \sum_{m=1}^M 2^{-k(m)}, \quad (3)$$

where M is the number of directed paths from the incoming external edge number α to the vertex number V , and $k(m)$ is the number of vertices in the path number m including vertex number V .

3. An Algorithm to Calculate the Probabilities

Consider a following algorithm to calculate the probabilities of elementary extensions [2]. There are three steps.

The first step is the choice of the elementary extension to the future or to the past. By definition, the probability of this choice is $1/2$ for both outcomes.

The second step is the equiprobable choice of one vertex number V . Then the probability is $1/N$, where N is a cardinality of the set of vertices of the x-graph.

The third step is the choice of external edges that take part in the elementary extension. If we choose the elementary extension to the future at the first step, and the vertex number V at the second step, the probability of the choice of the first edge number i is a_{iV} and the probability of the choice of the second edge number j is a_{jV} . If we choose the elementary extension to the past at the first step, the probability of the choice of the first edge number α is $a_{\alpha V}$ and the probability of the choice of the second edge number β is $a_{\beta V}$.

We get for the probability of the elementary extension of the first type

$$P_{ij} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{V=1}^N (a_{iV}a_{jV} + a_{jV}a_{iV}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}a_{jV}. \quad (4)$$

We have two summands because if we choose the edge number i at first and the edge number j secondly or we choose these edges in the reverse order, we get the same elementary extension.

If $i = j$, we get for the probability of the elementary extension of the second type

$$P_{ii} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{V=1}^N (a_{iV})^2. \quad (5)$$

Similarly, we get for the probabilities of the elementary extensions of the third and fourth types

$$P_{\alpha\beta} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{V=1}^N (a_{\alpha V}a_{\beta V} + a_{\beta V}a_{\alpha V}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{\alpha V}a_{\beta V}, \quad (6)$$

$$P_{\alpha\alpha} = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{V=1}^N (a_{\alpha V})^2. \quad (7)$$

Consider a following form of the third step. Suppose we choose the direction to the future and the vertex number V at the first and second steps. In this case, the third

step is a random choice of two directed paths from the vertex number V (Fig. 2). The ends of these paths are the outgoing external edges that take part in the elementary extension. If we choose the direction to the past at the first steps, we must randomly choose the two inversely directed paths from the vertex number V .

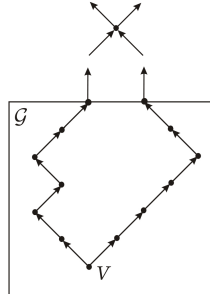


Figure 2. Two directed paths

4. Physical Foundations of the Algorithm to Calculate the Probabilities

Consider a following form of the algorithm to calculate the probabilities of elementary extensions and prove that this algorithm is a consequence of the causality principle.

The first step is the same. This is the equiprobable choice of of the elementary extension to the future or to the past.

A new vertex is added to one or two external edges. The second step is the choice of one external edge that takes part in the elementary extension. This is an outgoing external edge if we choose the future evolution at the first step. Otherwise this is an incoming external edge. In the previous paper [1] the trivial case was considered. This is the equiprobable choice. The probability is $1/n$ for each outcome. In this paper we consider the case that satisfies the causality principle. Denote by p_i the probability to choose the outgoing external edge number i . Denote by p_α the probability to choose the incoming external edge number α .

In this model, causality is defined as the order of vertices and edges. But the causality has a real physical meaning only if the dynamics agrees with causality. The probability to choose an outgoing external edge can only depend on the x-subgraph that precedes this edge. Similarly, the probability to choose an incoming external edge can only depend on the x-subgraph that follows this edge.

According to the causality principle the normalization constant cannot depend on the structure of the x-graph. By definition, it is equal to N^{-1} , where N is the number of vertices in the x-graph. This is the number of the steps of the sequential growth if we start from the empty x-graph. In the previous case [1] the normalization constant $1/n$ depends on the structure of the x-graph. This contradict the causality principle.

Consider the x-graph \mathcal{G} . By definition, put $\mathcal{P}(V) = \{W \in \mathcal{G} \mid W \prec V\}$. The set $\mathcal{P}(V)$ is called the past set of the vertex number V . By definition, put $\mathcal{F}(V) = \{W \in \mathcal{G} \mid V \prec W\}$. The set $\mathcal{F}(V)$ is called the future set of the vertex number V . If the outgoing external edge number i is incident the vertex number V , by definition, put $\mathcal{P}(i) = \mathcal{P}(V)$. If the incoming external edge number α is incident the vertex number V , by definition, put $\mathcal{F}(\alpha) = \mathcal{F}(V)$.

Theorem 1. Consider the x-graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of N vertices. Consider the probability $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N)$ to choose the outgoing external edge number i that is normalized by 1. If $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is a function of $\mathcal{P}(i)$ and the normalization constant is N^{-1} , then $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = N^{-1} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N)$.

Proof. The proof is by induction on N . If $N = 1$, $p_1(\mathcal{G}_1) = p_2(\mathcal{G}_1) = 1/2$ by symmetry.

By the inductive assumption, the theorem is truth for any x-graph \mathcal{G}_{N-1} that consists of $N - 1$ vertexes. Consider any x-graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of N vertices. We can get this x-graph by an addition a new vertex number N to some \mathcal{G}_{N-1} . Let the vertex number N be a maximal vertex. If it is not a maximal vertex, choose some maximal vertex number W in \mathcal{G}_N and remove it. Reverse the numbers W and N . The new vertex get the number W , and the removed vertex get the number N . We get $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$. It can be unconnected. The theorem is truth for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$ by assumption. Add the vertex number N to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$. There are two cases. In the first case, the vertex number N is added to two outgoing external edges numbers i and j as for an elementary extension of the first type. In the second case, the vertex number N is added to one outgoing external edge number i as for an elementary extension of the second type. Denote by n the number of outgoing external edges in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$.

Consider the first case. We have the normalization condition for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$.

$$\sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i) \wedge (s \neq j)}^n \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{sV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} (a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1})) = N - 1. \quad (8)$$

Two outgoing external edges numbers i and j become internal edges. We get two free numbers of outgoing external edges: i and j . Two new outgoing external edges appear. Number these new outgoing external edges by i and j . If $s \neq i$ and $s \neq j$, $\mathcal{P}(s)$ is not changed. We have

$$p_s(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{sV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{sV}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (9)$$

We have the normalization condition for \mathcal{G}_N .

$$\sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i) \wedge (s \neq j)}^n \sum_{V=1}^N a_{sV}(\mathcal{G}_N) + Np_i(\mathcal{G}_N) + Np_j(\mathcal{G}_N) = N. \quad (10)$$

In \mathcal{G}_N , $\mathcal{P}(i) = \mathcal{P}(j)$ and $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N)$. Using (8) and (10), we get

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2N} \left(\sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + 1 \right). \quad (11)$$

The last equation is the rule to calculate the amplitudes. New outgoing external edges are included in the same paths in which the old outgoing external edges numbers i and j are included. These paths pass through one new vertex. Then we must multiply by $1/2$. Also we must add the amplitude of the new vertex that is equal to $1/2$. We get

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (12)$$

Consider the second case. We have the same normalization condition (8) for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$. One outgoing external edge number i becomes an internal edge. We get i as free number of an outgoing external edge. Two new outgoing external edges appear. Number these new outgoing external edges by i and $n + 1$. If $s \neq i$, $\mathcal{P}(s)$ is not changed. We

have the equation (9). We have the normalization condition for \mathcal{G}_N .

$$\sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i)}^n \sum_{V=1}^N a_{sV}(\mathcal{G}_N) + Np_i(\mathcal{G}_N) + Np_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = N. \quad (13)$$

In \mathcal{G}_N , $\mathcal{P}(i) = \mathcal{P}(n + 1)$ and $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. Using (8) and (13), we get

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2N} \left(\sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + 1 \right). \quad (14)$$

The last equation is the rule to calculate the amplitudes. New outgoing external edges are included in the same paths in which the old outgoing external edge number i is included. These paths pass through one new vertex. Then we must multiply by $1/2$. Also we must add the amplitude of the new vertex that is equal to $1/2$. We get

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{(n+1)V}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (15)$$

We have proved the theorem for all cases. □

Cons 1. Consider the x -graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of the N vertices. Consider the probability p_α to choose the incoming external edge number α that is normalized by 1. If p_α is a function of $\mathcal{F}(\alpha)$ and the normalization constant is N^{-1} , then $p_\alpha = N^{-1} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{\alpha V}$.

The proof is the same.

The third step is the choice of the second external edge. Denote by $p_{ij|i}$ the probability to choose the outgoing external edge number j if we choose the outgoing external edge number i at the second step. According to the causality principle $p_{ij|i}$ can only depend on the x -subgraph that precedes the edges numbers i and j . Denote by $p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}$ the probability to choose the incoming external edge number β if we choose the incoming external edge number α at the second step. Similarly, $p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}$ can only depend on the x -subgraph that follows the edges numbers α and β .

Consider the condition of symmetry. If $p_{ij|i} = p_{ij|j}$, we get the algorithm for $p_{ij|i}$ that is considered in [1]. But in this case, $p_i p_{ij|i} \neq p_j p_{ij|j}$. The physical condition is $p_i p_{ij|i} = p_j p_{ij|j}$.

Let prove that (4)–(7) is a unique solution that satisfies the principles of causality, symmetry, and normalization.

Theorem 2. Consider the x -graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of N vertices and has n outgoing external edges. Consider the conditional probability $p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ to add a new maximal vertex number $N + 1$ to the outgoing external edges numbers i and j if we choose the outgoing external edge number i . The edges i and j can coincide. If

- $p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is a function of $\mathcal{P}(N + 1)$ (the causality principle),
- $\sum_{j=1}^n p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = 1$ (the normalization), and
- $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|j}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ (the symmetry), then

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N).$$

Proof. The proof is by induction on N . If $N = 1$,

$$p_1(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{11|1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_1(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{12|1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_2(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{21|2}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_2(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{22|2}(\mathcal{G}_N) = 1/4,$$

by symmetry.

By the inductive assumption, the theorem is truth for any x-graph \mathcal{G}_{N-1} that consists of $N - 1$ vertices. Consider any x-graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of N vertices. We can get this x-graph by an addition a new vertex number N to some \mathcal{G}_{N-1} . Let the vertex number N be a maximal vertex. If it is not a maximal vertex, choose some maximal vertex number W in \mathcal{G}_N and remove it. Reverse the numbers W and N . The new vertex get the number W , and the removed vertex get the number N . We get $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$. It can be unconnected. The theorem is truth for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$ by assumption. Add the vertex number N to $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$. There are two cases. In the first case, the vertex number N is added to two outgoing external edges numbers i and j as for an elementary extension of the first type. In the second case, the vertex number N is added to one outgoing external edge number i as for an elementary extension of the second type. Denote by n the number of outgoing external edges in $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$.

Consider the first case. We have n normalization conditions for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i) \wedge (s \neq j)}^n \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{sV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + \\ + \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) (a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1})) = \\ = p_m(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}), \quad (16) \end{aligned}$$

where m ranges from 1 to n . Two outgoing external edges numbers i and j become internal edges. We get two free numbers of outgoing external edges: i and j . Two new outgoing external edges appear. Number these new outgoing external edges by i and j . If $s \neq i$, $s \neq j$, $m \neq i$, and $m \neq j$, $\mathcal{P}(s)$ and $\mathcal{P}(m)$ is not changed. We have

$$\begin{aligned} p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{m,s|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= \frac{N-1}{N} p_m(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) p_{m,s|m}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{sV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{sV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (17) \end{aligned}$$

We have $n - 2$ normalization conditions for \mathcal{G}_N .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i) \wedge (s \neq j)}^n \sum_{V=1}^N a_{sV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) + \\ + p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) + p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mj|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{N-1}{N} p_m(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}), \quad (18) \end{aligned}$$

where m ranges from 1 to n , $m \neq i$, and $m \neq j$. Using the symmetry of edges numbers i and j , (16), and (18), we get

$$\begin{aligned} p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mj|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) (a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1})). \quad (19) \end{aligned}$$

The last equation is the rule to calculate the amplitudes. New outgoing external edges are included in the same paths in which the old outgoing external edges numbers i and j are included. These paths pass through one new vertex. Then we must multiply by $1/2$. We get

$$a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2} \left(a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) \right).$$

The outgoing external edge number m is not changed, and $a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mj|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N). \end{aligned} \quad (20)$$

By symmetry, we have

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ji|j}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{jj|j}(\mathcal{G}_N).$$

We have two last equal normalization conditions for \mathcal{G}_N .

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) + p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) + \\ + \sum_{(m=1) \wedge (m \neq i) \wedge (m \neq j)}^n p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{im|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{N-1}{2N} \left(p_i(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + p_j(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) \right) + \frac{1}{2N}. \end{aligned} \quad (21)$$

There is an analogous normalization condition for permuted i and j indices. By the assumption, $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{im|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. Using (16) for $m = i$, $m = j$, and (20), we get

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4N} \left(\sum_{V=1}^{N-1} \left(a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) \right) \left(a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + a_{jV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) \right) + 1 \right). \end{aligned} \quad (22)$$

The last equation is the rule to calculate the amplitudes. We get

$$\begin{aligned} p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ji|j}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{jj|j}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{jV}(\mathcal{G}_N). \end{aligned} \quad (23)$$

Consider the second case. We have n normalization conditions for $\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}$.

$$\frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i)}^n \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{sV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) +$$

$$+ \frac{1}{N-1} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = p_m(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}), \quad (24)$$

where m ranges from 1 to n . One outgoing external edge number i becomes an internal edge. We get i as free number of an outgoing external edge. Two new outgoing external edges appear. Number these new outgoing external edges by i and $n+1$. If $s \neq i$ and $m \neq i$, $\mathcal{P}(s)$ and $\mathcal{P}(m)$ is not changed. We have the equation (17). We have $n-1$ normalization conditions for \mathcal{G}_N .

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{N} \sum_{(s=1) \wedge (s \neq i)}^n \sum_{V=1}^N a_{sV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) + p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) + \\ + p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{m(n+1)|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{N-1}{N} p_m(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}), \end{aligned} \quad (25)$$

where m ranges from 1 to n and $m \neq i$. By symmetry, we have

$$p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{m(n+1)|m}(\mathcal{G}_N).$$

Using (24) and (25), we get

$$p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{m(n+1)|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2N} \sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}). \quad (26)$$

The last equation is the rule to calculate the amplitudes. New outgoing external edges are included in the same paths in which the old outgoing external edge number i is included. These paths pass through one new vertex. Then we must multiply by $1/2$. We get

$$a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = a_{(n+1)V}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2} a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}).$$

The outgoing external edge number m is not changed, and $a_{mV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) = a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. We have

$$\begin{aligned} p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{m(n+1)|m}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{mV}(\mathcal{G}_N) a_{(n+1)V}(\mathcal{G}_N). \end{aligned} \quad (27)$$

By symmetry, we have

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{i(n+1)|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ = p_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{(n+1)i|n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_j(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{(n+1)(n+1)|n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N). \end{aligned} \quad (28)$$

We have two equal last normalization conditions for \mathcal{G}_N .

$$\begin{aligned} p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) + p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{i(n+1)|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) + \\ + \sum_{(m=1) \wedge (m \neq i) \wedge (m \neq n+1)}^n p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{im|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{N-1}{2N} p_i(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + \frac{1}{2N}. \end{aligned} \quad (29)$$

There is an analogous normalization condition for permuted i and $n+1$ indices. By the assumption, $p_i(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{im|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_m(\mathcal{G}_N) p_{mi|m}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. Using (24) for $m = i$,

and (27), we get

$$p_i(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{i(n+1)|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{4N} \left(\sum_{V=1}^{N-1} a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1})a_{iV}(\tilde{\mathcal{G}}_{N-1}) + 1 \right). \quad (30)$$

The last equation is the rule to calculate the amplitudes. We get

$$\begin{aligned} p_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{(n+1)i|n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= p_{n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{(n+1)(n+1)|n+1}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= p_i(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{ii|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_i(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{i(n+1)|i}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N)a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N)a_{(n+1)V}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{(n+1)V}(\mathcal{G}_N)a_{(n+1)V}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (31) \end{aligned}$$

We have proved the theorem for all cases. \square

Cons 2. Consider the x-graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of N vertices and has n incoming external edges. Consider the conditional probability $p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ to add a new minimal vertex number $N + 1$ to the incoming external edges numbers α and β if we choose the incoming external edge number α . The edges α and β can coincide. If

- $p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is a function of $\mathcal{F}(N + 1)$ (the causality principle),
- $\sum_{\beta=1}^n p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N) = 1$ (the normalization), and
- $p_{\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{\beta\alpha|\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ (the symmetry), then

$$p_{\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{V=1}^N a_{\alpha V}(\mathcal{G}_N)a_{\beta V}(\mathcal{G}_N).$$

The proof is the same.

The introduced algorithm to calculate the probabilities of elementary extensions is a combinatorial rule that is a consequence of causality, symmetry, and normalization.

5. An Iterative Procedure to Calculate the Probabilities of Elementary Extensions

Consider the x-graph \mathcal{G}_N that consists of N vertices and has n outgoing external edges. We must calculate $2Nn$ amplitudes $a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ for the direct computation of all probabilities of elementary extensions. But if we consider the sequential growth of \mathcal{G}_N , we can calculate all probabilities of elementary extensions using the probabilities of elementary extensions for \mathcal{G}_{N-1} . Consider this iterative procedure.

Denote $Np_i(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{ij|i}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ and $Np_{\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)p_{\alpha\beta|\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ by $p_{ij}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ and $p_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ respectively for simplicity. Consider these probabilities of elementary extensions as elements of matrixes. Introduce a matrix $\mathbf{p}_f(\mathcal{G}_N)$ of probabilities of elementary extensions to the future. All matrixes are denoted by bold Latin letters. An element number ij of $\mathbf{p}_f(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is equal to $p_{ij}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. Introduce a matrix $\mathbf{p}_p(\mathcal{G}_N)$ of probabilities of elementary extensions to the past. An element number $\alpha\beta$ of $\mathbf{p}_p(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is equal to $p_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. The sum of the elements for each matrix is equal to N . We will need $a_{iV}(\mathcal{G}_N)$, where the vertex number V possesses the incident incoming external edge number α , and $a_{\alpha V}(\mathcal{G}_N)$, where the vertex number V possesses the incident outgoing external edge number i . Such amplitudes is $a_{i\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. Introduce a matrix $\mathbf{a}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ of amplitudes. An element number $i\alpha$ of $\mathbf{a}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is equal to $a_{i\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)$. The iterative procedure to calculate $\mathbf{a}(\mathcal{G}_N)$ is considered in [1]. We need to calculate no more than n amplitudes for each elementary extension. These three matrixes are square matrixes of size n , $\mathbf{p}_f(\mathcal{G}_N)$ and $\mathbf{p}_p(\mathcal{G}_N)$ are symmetrical matrixes.

This procedure starts from the x-graph \mathcal{G}_1 that consists of 1 vertex.

$$\mathbf{p}_f(\mathcal{G}_1) = \mathbf{p}_p(\mathcal{G}_1) = \begin{pmatrix} 1/4 & 1/4 \\ 1/4 & 1/4 \end{pmatrix}. \quad (32)$$

We considered the iterative calculation of the probabilities in the proof of Theorem 2. Rewrite the equations in the more useful form for \mathbf{p}_f and add the equations for \mathbf{p}_p .

First type is an elementary extension to the future. Two outgoing external edges numbers i and j become internal edges. We get two free numbers of outgoing external edges: i and j . Two new outgoing external edges appear. Number these new outgoing external edges by i and j . We have

$$\begin{aligned} p_{ii}(\mathcal{G}_N) &= p_{ij}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{jj}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \\ &= \frac{1}{4} \left(p_{ij}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + p_{ji}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + p_{ii}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + p_{jj}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + 1 \right), \end{aligned} \quad (33)$$

$$p_{is}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{js}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2} \left(p_{is}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + p_{js}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) \right), \quad (34)$$

$$p_{ms}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{ms}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}), \quad (35)$$

where s and m range from 1 to n , $s \neq i$, $s \neq j$, $m \neq i$, and $m \neq j$. We have the addition of a new summand to the elements of \mathbf{p}_p that describes the addition of the new vertex.

$$p_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + a_{i\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)a_{i\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (36)$$

Second type is an elementary extension to the future too. One outgoing external edge number i becomes an internal edge. We get i as free number of an outgoing external edge. Two new outgoing external edges and one new incoming external edge appear. Number these new outgoing external edges by i and $n+1$, and new incoming external edge by $n+1$. We have new column number $n+1$ and new row number $n+1$ in \mathbf{p}_f and \mathbf{p}_p . We have

$$p_{ii}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{i(n+1)}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{(n+1)(n+1)}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{4} \left(p_{ii}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + 1 \right), \quad (37)$$

$$p_{is}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{(n+1)s}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2} p_{is}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}), \quad (38)$$

$$p_{ms}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{ms}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}), \quad (39)$$

where s and m range from 1 to n , $s \neq i$, and $m \neq i$.

$$p_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N) = p_{\alpha\beta}(\mathcal{G}_{N-1}) + a_{i\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N)a_{i\beta}(\mathcal{G}_N). \quad (40)$$

If $\beta = n+1$

$$p_{\alpha(n+1)}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{2} a_{i\alpha}(\mathcal{G}_N), \quad (41)$$

if $\alpha = \beta = n+1$

$$p_{(n+1)(n+1)}(\mathcal{G}_N) = \frac{1}{4}. \quad (42)$$

If we interchange the Latin and Greek indices in (33)–(42), we get the equations for the elementary extensions of the third and fourth types.

We must calculate no more than n^2 elements of \mathbf{p}_p , n elements of \mathbf{p}_f , and n elements of \mathbf{a} for each elementary extension. If n growth as $N^{1/2}$, we have the linear growth of the number of calculations.

6. Properties of the Sequential Growth

Theorem 3. *The maximal values of P_{ij} and $P_{\alpha\beta}$ are equal to $1/4$ if $i \neq j$ and $\alpha \neq \beta$ respectively. The maximal values of P_{ii} and $P_{\alpha\alpha}$ are equal to $1/8$.*

Proof. There are N summands in $\sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}a_{jV}$ and the maximal value of the amplitude is $1/2$, then $\sum_{V=1}^N a_{iV}a_{jV} \leq N/4$. Using (4), we get $P_{ij} \leq 1/4$. Using (5), we get $P_{ii} \leq 1/8$. Similarly, $P_{\alpha\beta} \leq 1/4$ and $P_{\alpha\alpha} \leq 1/8$. \square

We have the maximal values of probabilities for \mathcal{G}_1 .

Theorem 4. *The probability to add a set \mathcal{V} of vertices to \mathcal{G}_N does not depend on the order of additions of these vertices if these vertices are causally independent.*

Proof. Number the vertices of \mathcal{V} . The probability P_V to add a vertex number V is a product of normalization constant and a function of the past set of this vertex. Denote this function by $p(V)$. By assumption, $p(V)$ does not depend on the addition of other vertices of \mathcal{V} . Denote by K the cardinality of \mathcal{V} . Add the vertices of \mathcal{V} to \mathcal{G}_N in some order. We have for the probability of this addition

$$P_{ABC\dots X} = P_A P_B P_C \dots P_X = \frac{p(A)}{N} \frac{p(B)}{N+1} \frac{p(C)}{N+2} \dots \frac{p(X)}{N+K}. \quad (43)$$

If we change the order of addition of these vertices, we rearrange the functions $p(A) \dots p(X)$ in this product. We get the same probability. \square

7. Conclusion

The considered dynamics is a consequence of causality, symmetry and normalization. We do not postulate any properties of self-organization. But this dynamics can be the model of quantum gravity if it can describes stable objects (particles). In this case, the algorithm must generates stable repetitive self-organized structures. This is the task for further investigation.

This model is useful for numerical simulation like the previous algorithm [3]. It is necessary to develop the methods to detect and analyze structures during the numerical simulation of the sequential growth. For example, such method is considered in [4]. Another approach to the numerical simulation of self-organization of causal sets is considered in [5].

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УДК 530.12:539.12

Частный случай последовательного роста x-графа**А. Л. Круглый**

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Рассмотрена частная модель дискретного пространства-времени в микромире. Она представляет собой ориентированный ациклический диадический граф (x-граф). Диадический граф означает, что каждая вершина обладает не больше, чем двумя инцидентными входящими рёбрами и двумя инцидентными выходящими рёбрами. Рассмотрена динамика последовательного роста этой модели. Эта динамика представляет собой стохастическое последовательное добавление новых вершин одна за другой. Вероятности различных вариантов добавления новой вершины зависят от структуры существовавшего x-графа. Доказано, что алгоритм расчёта вероятностей является единственным решением, которое удовлетворяет некоторым требованиям причинности, симметрии и нормировки. Алгоритм последовательного роста может быть представлен тремя шагами. Первый шаг — это выбор добавления вершины в будущее или в прошлое. По определению, вероятности обоих вариантов равны $1/2$. Второй шаг — это равновероятный выбор одной вершины с некоторым номером V . Вероятность этого выбора $1/N$, где N число вершин в x-графе. Если мы выбрали направление в будущее, то третий шаг — это случайный выбор двух ориентированных маршрутов из вершины номер V . Новая вершина добавляется к концам этих маршрутов. Если мы выбрали направление в прошлое, то третий шаг — это случайный выбор двух обратно ориентированных маршрутов из вершины номер V . Итерационная процедура расчёта вероятностей рассмотрена.

Ключевые слова: причинностное множество, случайный граф, ориентированный граф.

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