

# Expecting the Unexpected: Surprises on the Hunt for NonArchimedean Fractals

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- 3 Application: generalize fractal theory, and provide strictly non-metrizable fractals

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# Committing to the Hunt

## Field-metric spaces

Let  $F$  be an ordered field. An  $F$ -metric space is a set  $X$  together with a function  $d : X \times X \rightarrow F^{\geq 0}$ , satisfying the usual metric space axioms, but with  $F$  in place of  $\mathbb{R}$ .

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## Beta Spaces

A beta space is a triple  $(X, R, \beta)$  where  $X$  is the underlying set,  $R$  is the set of “radius values”, and  $\beta : X \times R \rightarrow \mathcal{P}(X)$  satisfies

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- 1 For all  $x \in X$  and  $r \in R$ ,  $x \in \beta(x, r)$
- 2 Every  $r \in R$  has a swing value – an  $s \in R$  such that, if  $x \in \beta(y, s)$ , then  $\beta(y, s) \subset \beta(x, r)$

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- What maps are contractions?
- What conditions do we need to guarantee that contractions have unique fixed points?

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- Field-metric Spaces

- ① Maps  $f : X \rightarrow X$  where there is an  $r \in [0, 1)$  such that
$$\rho(f(x), f(y)) \leq r \cdot \rho(x, y)$$

# Completeness: a Grim Truth

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A net is a collection of points, indexed on a directed set.

- The broader notions of Cauchy and complete fall out immediately.

# The Completeness We Deserve

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  - 1 Spherical completeness is overly sensitive to the properties of the balls
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  - 3 It isn't necessarily true that a hyperspace inherits spherical completeness

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The idea here is that we need to consider sequences (or nets) that are Cauchy with respect to a certain measuring stick. This measuring stick is given by the “swing net”,  $(r_k)_{k \in I}$ , where  $j < k$  implies that  $r_k$  is a swing value for  $r_j$ .

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- It is easy to show that the hyperspace inherits level completeness
- Every space has a natural level completion.
- There is a very nice characterization of level complete ordered fields



# Getting to the Fixed Point

## The Contraction Mapping Theorem

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**Conjecture:** we only need level completeness for this theorem to be true.

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- Uniform topology is also the wrong perspective for contractions.

# Why Beta Spaces?

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- Uniform spaces are wholly unsuitable for contractions



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- A set is compact if and only if it is complete and totally bounded
- The condition of completeness is suspicious
- What sets in  $\mathcal{L}$  are totally bounded?

## Surprise #4!

- In  $\mathcal{L}$ , compact sets are always countable.



## Theorem

In any fully nonarchimedean space, compact sets are countable.

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A space is level compact if and only if it is level complete and level bounded.

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- ② The hyperspace of compact sets forms a metric space
- ③ This hyperspace inherits completeness
- ④ The continuous image of a compact set is compact
- ⑤ Contractions are continuous
- ⑥ The finite union of compact sets is compact
- ⑦ A finite collection of contractions forms a self-map on the hyperspace

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- 7 A finite collection of contractions forms a self-map on the hyperspace
- 8 The above map is a contraction on the hyperspace
- 9 Any finite collection of contractions defined on a complete metric space has a unique fixed compact set

# The End