

# Geometric statistics of clustering points.

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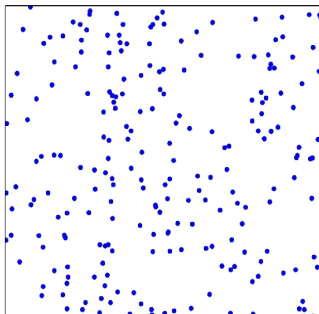
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**What if not independent ?**

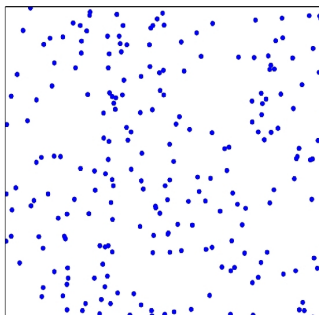


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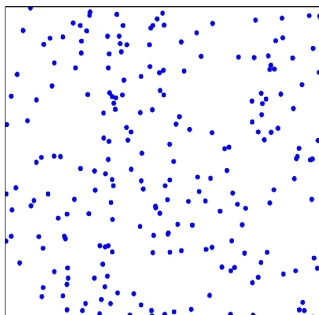


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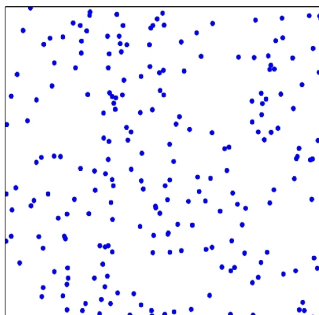
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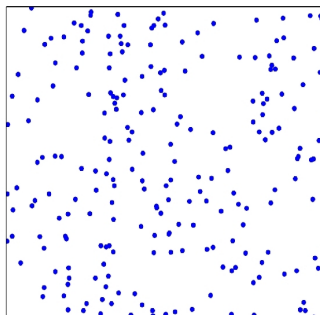
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- ▶ **Geometric Statistic:**  $H_n = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{P} \cap W_n} \xi(x, \mathcal{P})$ .

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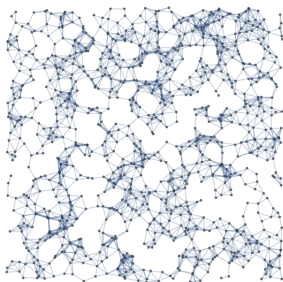
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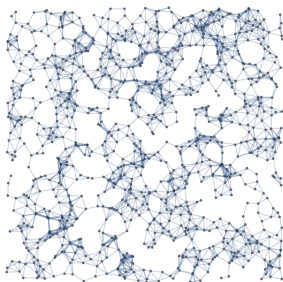
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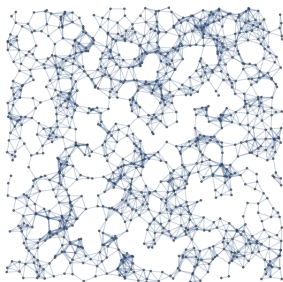
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$$= \sum_{(x_2, \dots, x_k) \in \mathcal{P}^{k-1}}^{\neq} h(x_1, \dots, x_k) = \sum_{(x_2, \dots, x_k) \in \mathcal{P}^{k-1}}^{\neq} \frac{1[x_i \sim x_j \ \forall i, j]}{k!}.$$

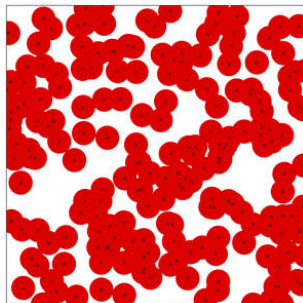
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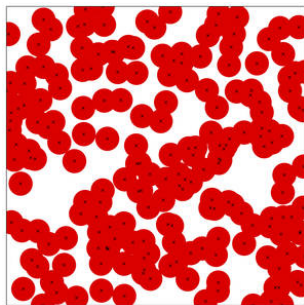
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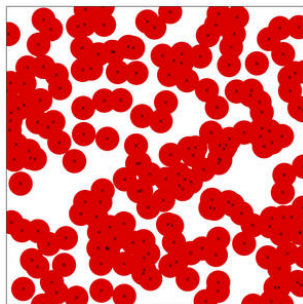
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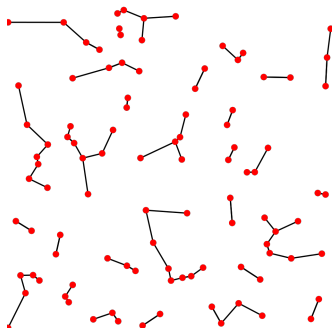
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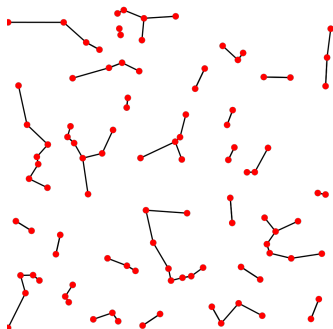
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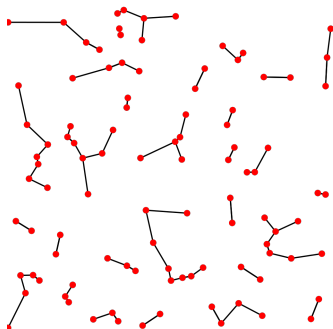
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- ▶  $H_n = \sum_{x \in \mathcal{P}_n} \xi(x, \mathcal{P})$  - Total edge-length of NNG on  $\mathcal{P}_n$ .

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  - ▶ R. Meester & R. Roy **Continuum Percolation**,
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  - ▶ J. Yukich **Limit theorems in discrete stochastic geometry**,
  - ▶ G. Peccati & M. Reitzner **Stochastic analysis for Poisson point processes**
  - ▶ P. Calka **Tessellations**
  - ▶ Etc....

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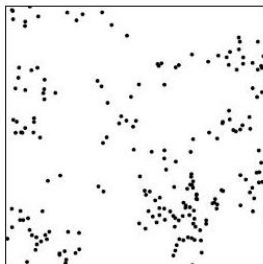
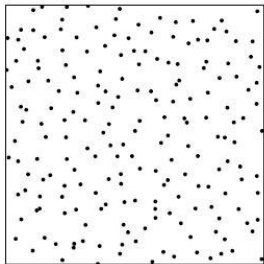
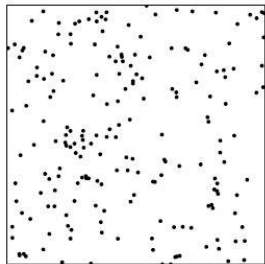
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- ▶ Linear statistics (i.e.,  $\xi \equiv 1$ ) of  $\alpha$ -Determinantal and Permanental process - [Shirai-Takahashi](#) J. Func. Anal., (2003).
- ▶ Linear Statistics (i.e.,  $\xi \equiv 1$ ) for various point processes - [Martin-Yalcin](#), JSP, (1980), [Nazarov-Sodin](#), CMP, (2012).

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- ▶ Linear statistics (i.e.,  $\xi \equiv 1$ ) of  $\alpha$ -Determinantal and Permanental process - [Shirai-Takahashi](#) J. Func. Anal., (2003).
- ▶ Linear Statistics (i.e.,  $\xi \equiv 1$ ) for various point processes - [Martin-Yalcin](#), JSP, (1980), [Nazarov-Sodin](#), CMP, (2012).
- ▶ Geometric statistics of general point processes ?

## 'Not Poisson in Disguise'



*Do not listen to the prophets of doom who preach that every point process will eventually be found out to be a Poisson process in disguise!" - G. C. Rota*

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- ▶ Examples 1 and 2 :  $R(x, \mathcal{P}_{x_1, \dots, x_p}) \leq 3r$  a.s. for any  $\mathcal{P}$ .

# Clustering point processes

- ▶ 'Clustering' - Borrowed from Statistical Physics.

# Clustering point processes

- ▶ *k*-correlation functions :  $\rho^{(k)}(x_1, \dots, x_k)$  -

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- ▶ If  $\sigma_\xi^2 = 0$ , then  $\text{VAR}(H_n) = \Theta(n^{(d-1)/d})$ . **Surface order.**

# U-Statistics

- ▶  $U$ -statistics :

$$\xi(x, \mathcal{P}) := \sum_{\substack{\neq \\ X_1, \dots, X_{k-1} \in \mathcal{P} \cap B_r(x)}} h(x, X_1, \dots, X_{k-1}).$$

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- ▶  $|K(x, y)| \leq Ce^{-c|x-y|} \Rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{per}$  is clustering.

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- ▶ **Examples of Scores** : Intrinsic Volumes (Example 2), Edge-length in NNG (Example 3).

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# Proof Sketch : CLT

- ▶ Mixed moments:

$$m_k(x_1, \dots, x_k) := \mathbb{E}\left(\prod_{i=1}^k \xi(x_i, \mathcal{P}_{x_1, \dots, x_k})\right) \rho^{(k)}(x_1, \dots, x_k).$$

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- ▶ Two proofs - Generalizing both [Baryshnikov-Yukich](#) and [Nazarov-Sodin](#).

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- ▶ **Factorial Mom. Exp.:** (Blaszczyszyn,Merzbach,Schmidt.)

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## Proof Sketch : Clustering (contd.)

- ▶ Let  $F(\mathcal{P}; \mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_k) = \prod_{i=1}^k \xi(\mathbf{x}_i, \mathcal{P})$ .

## Proof Sketch : Clustering (contd.)

- ▶ Let  $F(\mathcal{P}; x_1, \dots, x_k) = \prod_{i=1}^k \xi(x_i, \mathcal{P})$ .
- ▶ If  $R^\xi(O, \mathcal{P}_{x_1, \dots, x_k}) < r < \infty$  a.s. and  $\{y_1, \dots, y_l\} \not\subseteq \cup_{i=1}^r B_r(x_i)$

## Proof Sketch : Clustering (contd.)

- ▶ Let  $F(\mathcal{P}; x_1, \dots, x_k) = \prod_{i=1}^k \xi(x_i, \mathcal{P})$ .
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 $D_{y_1, \dots, y_l} F(\mathcal{P}; x_1, \dots, x_k) = 0$ .

## Proof Sketch : Clustering (contd.)

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- ▶  $\xi$ - $U$ -statistic,  $D_{y_1, \dots, y_l} F(\mathcal{P}; x_1, \dots, x_k) = 0$  for all  $l$  large.

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- ▶  $\xi$ - $U$ -statistic  $\Rightarrow$  FME has only finite no. of terms.



## Proof Sketch : Clustering (contd.)

- ▶ Let  $F(\mathcal{P}; x_1, \dots, x_k) = \prod_{i=1}^k \xi(x_i, \mathcal{P})$ .
- ▶ If  $R^\xi(O, \mathcal{P}_{x_1, \dots, x_k}) < r < \infty$  a.s. and  $\{y_1, \dots, y_l\} \not\subseteq \cup_{i=1}^r B_r(x_i)$   
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- ▶  $\xi$ - $U$ -statistic,  $D_{y_1, \dots, y_l} F(\mathcal{P}; x_1, \dots, x_k) = 0$  for all  $l$  large.
- ▶  $\xi$ - $U$ -statistic  $\Rightarrow$  FME has only finite no. of terms.
- ▶ Growth rates of  $\tilde{C}_k, \tilde{c}_k$  (?)  $\Rightarrow$  Moderate deviations, Law of iterated logarithms, Berry-Esseen bounds.

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