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Wangru Sun. DIMER MODEL, BEAD MODEL AND STANDARD YOUNG TABLEAUX: FINITE CASES AND LIMIT SHAPES. 2017. hal-01631875

HAL Id: hal-01631875

<https://hal.science/hal-01631875v1>

Preprint submitted on 9 Nov 2017

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DIMER MODEL, BEAD MODEL AND STANDARD YOUNG TABLEAUX: FINITE CASES AND LIMIT SHAPES

Wangru Sun *

Abstract. The bead model is a random point field on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ which can be viewed as a scaling limit of dimer model on a hexagon lattice. We formulate and prove a variational principle similar to that of the dimer model, which states that in the scaling limit, the normalized height function of a uniformly chosen random bead configuration lies in an arbitrarily small neighborhood of a surface h_0 that maximizes some functional which we call as entropy. We also prove that the limit shape h_0 is a scaling limit of the limit shapes of a properly chosen sequence of dimer models. There is a map from bead configurations to standard tableaux of a (skew) Young diagram, and the map is measure preserving if both sides take uniform measures. The variational principle of the bead model yields the existence of the limit shape of a random standard Young tableau.

1 Introduction

The *bead model* is a random point field on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ or a subset of it. A bead configuration is composed of a collection of parallel vertical threads. On each thread there is a collection of points which we call the *beads*. We furthermore ask an interlacing relation on the vertical positions of the beads (see Section 2 for the formal definition). Figure 1 shows a typical local configuration.

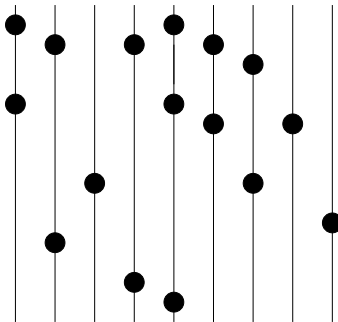


Figure 1: A local view of a bead configuration.

Boutillier [Bou09] considers this model on the infinite plane and constructs a family of ergodic Gibbs measures. This measure is constructed as a limit of

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the dimer model measures on a bipartite graph when some weights degenerate, in particular the hexagon lattice which is equivalent to lozenge tilings. The author proves that under this measure the beads form a determinantal point process whose marginal is the sine process.

This paper is mainly divided into two parts. In the first part (Sections 2 and 3), we consider the finite cases. In Section 2, we consider bead model on finite planar simply connected domains and on the torus, and we take the uniform measure on configurations. We describe the general setting of a bead model (Section 2.1), define the height function (Section 2.3), precisely define the boundary conditions (Section 2.4) and define the uniform measure of the bead model (Section 2.5). We also show that the bead model in such cases can be viewed as a limit of the dimer models (Section 2.2 and 2.6): consider a very tall region tileable by lozenges and consider a unit square D whose boundary condition is given by that of the tileable region, then the bead model normalized into the unit square is in fact a normalized continuous limit of the tiling of the region when the height of that region tends to infinity, see Figure 2.

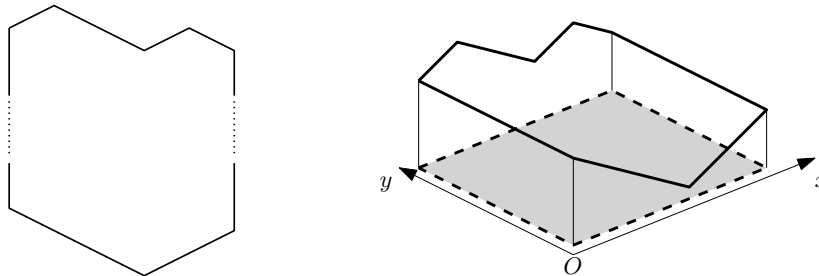


Figure 2: A very tall domain tileable by lozenges vs. corresponding boundary condition of the bead model.

Young diagrams and standard Young tableaux are classical combinatorics objects which describe the irreducible representations of the symmetric groups. In Section 3, we show that every Young diagram (which can be skew) corresponds to one specific bead model. We also show that there is a map from bead configurations to standard tableaux of the given diagram, and the map is measure preserving when considering the uniform measure.

In the second part of this paper, we consider the scaling limits of the bead models and those of standard (skew) Young tableaux. It is known by [CKP01] that for the dimer model, when the size of the domain tends to infinity while the normalized boundary condition tends to a fixed asymptotic function, the normalized random surface converges in probability to the surface that maximizes a functional called entropy. As the bead model is some kind of limit of the dimer measure, we can expect that the results of the dimer model also apply to the bead model in some way.

The limit shape of standard Young tableaux with given asymptotic shape of diagram is studied in [PR07] and [Š06] via different approaches. In [PR07], the authors consider a rectangular shape and use the hook formula to establish a variational principle, while in [Š06] the author consider a tableau of a (not skew) Young

diagram as a subrepresentation of the symmetric group.

By the measure preserving map from the uniformly chosen bead configurations to random standard (skew) Young tableaux, once we have proved the existence of a limit shape for the bead model, we obtain the existence of the limit shape of standard (skew) Young tableaux as corollary.

Since it is already very interesting, and also due to some technical reasons, in this paper we will mainly consider the bead models corresponding to (skew) Young diagrams, which means with fixed boundary conditions constant on the left and right sides.

Here is an outline of the second part of this paper. In Section 4, we define the (adjusted) combinatorial entropy $S(\cdot)$ of the bead model. The definition may appear not natural, but we prove that it is some kind of limit of that of the dimer model to have the good order in the limit.

In [CKP01] the authors compare planar dimer configurations having some slope with those on the torus having the same slope. Using the same idea, in Section 5, we consider the toroidal bead model and compute its free energy and the local entropy function $ent(\cdot, \cdot)$. We postpone the proof of the relation between the local entropy function ent and the combinatorial entropy S to Section 7.

Sections 6 and 7 can be viewed as an adaption of the ideas of [CKP01] and [CEP96] to the bead model. We define the functional $Ent(\cdot)$ which is almost the integral of ent on the unit square D , and define the space of admissible functions as the complete space of normalized height functions on the unit square D . We prove the following variational principle:

Theorem 1.1. *For any given asymptotic boundary height function h^∂ defined on ∂D and being constant on $\{x = 0\}$ and $\{x = 1\}$, there is a unique function h_0 among the space of admissible functions that maximizes $Ent(\cdot)$.*

Theorem 1.2. *Consider a given asymptotic boundary height function h^∂ defined on ∂D and being constant on $\{x = 0\}$ and on $\{x = 1\}$. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, consider the bead model on D with n threads. For any admissible function $h : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $Ent(h) > -\infty$, when n tends to infinity, the probability that the normalized surface of a random bead configuration lies within a δ neighborhood of h is proportional to $e^{(Ent(h)+o(1))n^2}$ when $\delta \rightarrow 0$.*

A more detailed version is given by Theorems 6.6 and 7.10. Please pay attention to the different uses of the same terminology “entropy” in this paper:

- the adjusted combinatorial entropy S of the bead model, see Section 4.
- the local entropy function ent as a function of the slope, see Section 5.2.
- the entropy function Ent as a functional on the space of admissible functions, see Section 6.2.

Note that the large deviation property (Theorem 1.2) particularly yields that when the size of the bead model is big, the random surface converges to h_0 , which is the maximizer of the functional Ent (see Theorem 7.15).

As the bead model is a limit of the dimer model, it is natural to consider the following question: is the limit shape of the bead model a limit of the limit shapes of the dimer model? We give a positive answer to this question.

Theorem 1.3. *The limit shape of the bead model h_0 is a properly normalized limit of the limit shapes of the lozenge tilings for the corresponding sequence of domains.*

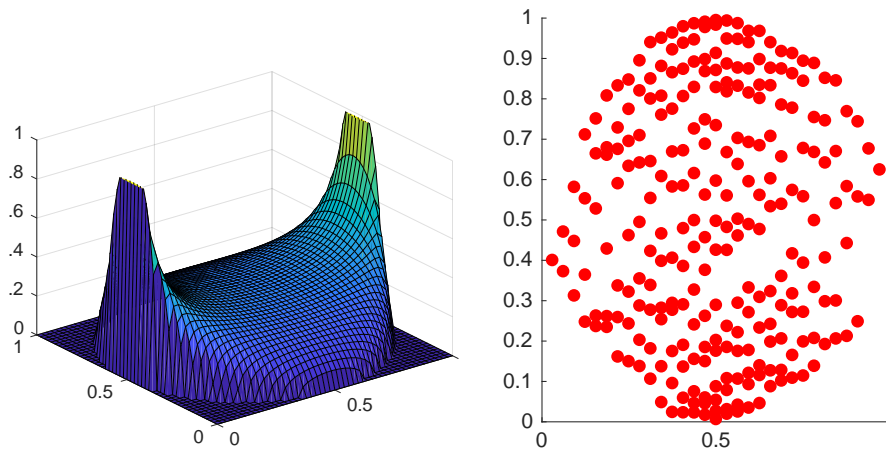
A more detailed version of this theorem is given by Theorem 8.1. This theorem proves the commutativity of the following two limits: the limit from dimer models to a bead model when the heights tend to infinity, and the asymptotic limit for the dimer models on an increasing sequence of graphs with given asymptotic boundary condition, see Commutative Diagram (28).

Authors of [KO07] provide a way to find the limit shape of the dimer model, especially for that of the hexagon lattice on domains with an asymptotic boundary condition piecewise linear in the direction of the edges of the hexagons. By the commutative diagram, their result implies directly a way to find the limit shape of the bead model.

As an example, if we consider a bead model on the unit square with the boundary condition given by $h^\partial : \partial([0, 1] \times [0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$h : (x, y) \mapsto \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } y \leq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } y > 0, \end{cases}$$

then Figure 3(a) is the expected density (which we will show is the vertical partial derivative of h_0), and Figure 3(b) is a simulation of 256 beads.



(a) The estimated density of beads.

(b) A simulation of 256 beads.

Figure 3: Theoretical and empirical density of beads.

In Section 9, we apply the results on the bead model to random standard Young tableaux with a given asymptotic shape. We prove a surface version (Theorem 9.1) and a contour line version (Theorem 9.2) of convergence of the tableaux, which generalize the results of [PR07] and [Š06], notably containing also the skew shapes.

In Section 9.2, we consider a jump process encoding the standard Young tableaux, originally proposed in [Rom12] for square tableaux, and we prove the existence of an arctic curve for a general piecewise linear shape.

Acknowledgements. We would like to thank Cédric Boutillier and Béatrice de Tilière for their directions, comments and references. We would also like to thank Michel Pain for the helpful discussion.

2 Presentation of the bead model

2.1 General setting of a bead configuration

A general bead configuration is a random collection of points on the whole of $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$ or a subset of it, which we denote by \mathbf{B} . Furthermore, we ask that the positions of the beads present in a configuration respect the following geometric restrictions:

- The beads are interlacing: for two consecutive beads on a thread, on each of its neighboring thread there is exactly one bead whose vertical position is between them.
- The configuration is locally finite.

In this paper we focus on the case where the number of threads and that of beads are large but finite, so the locally finite property is automatically satisfied.

Denote by (i, y) the coordinate of a bead. We suppose that there are n threads for some $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. Without loss of generality we suppose that the threads are $\{i = 1, 2, \dots, n\}$. For the vertical coordinates y of the beads, we always suppose that y takes value in $[0, 1]$.

We consider the bead model on finite, planar, simply connected domains and on the torus. More precisely,

- *The case of a finite planar simply connected domain.* Consider a planar simply connected domain $R \subset]0, n + 1[\times]0, 1[$. A bead configuration on the domain R means that the coordinates of the beads (i, y) take value in $R \cap (\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1])$.
- *The case of a torus.* We suppose that $(i, y) \in (\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$, so we can write $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ in the sense of modulo n and $y \in [0, 1[$ in the sense of modulo 1.

Among the simply planar domains we are particularly interested in the rectangular case where $R = [1, n] \times [0, 1]$, but due to some technical reasons we will also consider the case that R is a right triangle.

2.2 Bead configurations as limit of lozenge tilings: a first view

The bead model can be viewed as a limit of lozenge tilings [Bou09], which is equivalent to the dimer model on the hexagonal lattice. Throughout this paper we consider the following three types of lozenges:

- \diamond , generated by the vectors $(1, -\frac{1}{2})$ and $(1, \frac{1}{2})$,
- \sqsupset , generated by the vectors $(1, -\frac{1}{2})$ and $(0, 1)$,
- \sqsubset , generated by the vectors $(1, \frac{1}{2})$ and $(0, 1)$.

In a lozenge tiling, any vertical line where the centers of horizontal tiles \diamond locate is considered as a thread, and consider the highest points of horizontal lozenges in a tiling as particles, then such particles on threads automatically verify the interlacing property. The vertical positions of the particles take discrete values, but if we let the vertical size of the domain or that of the torus tend to infinity and then vertically scale the domain into $[0, 1]$ or \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} , the step length tends to zero, and the vertical positions of the particles take continuous values.

In the limit where the step size tends to 0, the strict inequalities between the vertical coordinates which give the interlacing property (in the case of torus we can locally compare them) can turn to be non-strict, but under the measure we study (to be defined in Section 2.5) this possibility is of negligible probability.

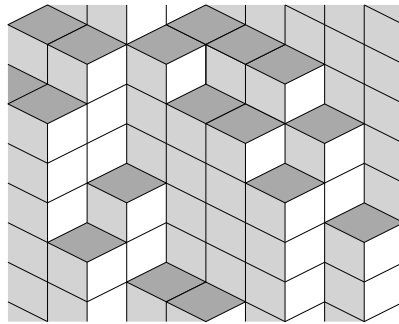


Figure 4: A lozenge tiling corresponding to the bead configuration in Figure 1.

2.3 Height function

We define the height function of the bead model in this section. So as to make this more intuitive, we first define the height function of lozenge tilings and then introduce the definition on bead configurations as an analogue. We first consider the case of a simply connected domain and then consider that of torus.

Throughout this paper we use the following definition of the height function H for lozenge tilings. For a horizontal lozenge \diamond , the upper vertex is 1 higher than the lower vertex, and the other two are equal to the average. For \sqsupset or \sqsubset , vertices along the same vertical edge have the same height, and going right-up or left-up one step will raise the height by $\frac{1}{2}$.

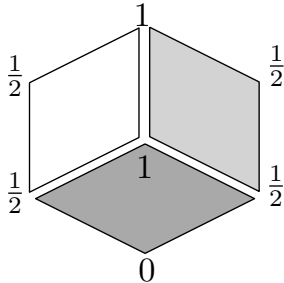


Figure 5: Discrete height function H .

By properties of the height function of the dimer model, for every simply connected domain tileable by lozenges, if we fix the height of a given vertex on the boundary, then for every tiling, the definition above gives a unique height for every vertex (as vertex of a lozenge) in the tiling. It is clear that the heights of the vertices on the boundary of the tiled domain do not depend on the tiling.

We consider the height function of the bead model as the limit of the above height functions which is defined on vertices when the vertical step size tends to 0. In this limit, the vertices become a finite subset of the set of threads $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \times [0, 1]$. We have the following natural definition, in which we define the height function on the threads. We still use the same letter H as that of the lozenge tilings. Normally this won't cause ambiguity.

Definition 2.1. Consider a finite planar simply connected domain $R \subset]0, n + 1[\times]0, 1[$. Given a bead configuration \mathbf{B} of the domain R , the *height function* $H = H^{\mathbf{B}}$ (for convenience we omit \mathbf{B}) is the function

$$H : R \cap (\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

unique up to a constant which verifies the following conditions. The constant is fixed once we fix the height of any point of $R \cap (\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1])$.

- The function H is up-continuous, *i.e.*, for any point $(i_0, y_0) \in D$,

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^+} H(i_0, y) = H(i_0, y_0).$$

- For any $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, and for any $y_1, y_2 \in [0, 1]$, $y_1 < y_2$, $H(i, y_2) - H(i, y_1)$ is equal to the number of beads on the i^{th} thread between y_1 and y_2 .
- If there is a bead at some point (i_0, y_0) , then on the neighboring threads $i = i_0 \pm 1$, we have

$$\lim_{y \rightarrow y_0^-} H(i_0 \pm 1, y) = H(i_0, y_0) - \frac{1}{2}.$$

The definition of the height function of the bead model on the torus is an analogue of that on a simply connected region. In the toroidal case, the coordinates of beads take values in $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$. Any toroidal bead configuration lifts to a configuration on $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$, and there exists a unique (up to a constant) un-normalized

height function defined on the whole plane that corresponds to this configuration. This height function is n -periodic in x and 1-periodic in y , so this defines a unique (up to a constant) multivalued height function H defined on $(\mathbb{Z}/n\mathbb{Z}) \times (\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})$, or equivalently (without considering the topology) defined on $\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \times [0, 1[$.

2.4 Boundary conditions and periodic conditions

The way to define the boundary conditions may seem a little bit artificial. We first give an intuitive explanation: for a bead model in a simply connected region R , the interlacing property yields a collection of inequalities between the vertical coordinates of some pairs of beads on neighboring threads. For almost every bead, given the position of every other bead, the position of the underlying bead is restricted by four inequalities, but those near the boundary of R may have less restrictions. We consider the boundary condition as a collection of supplementary restrictions for these beads.

We begin by defining the fixed boundary conditions.

Definition 2.2. For any planar simply connected domain $R \subset]0, n+1[\times]0, 1[$, the bead model on it is said to have *fixed boundary condition* if, given a fixed exterior bead configuration \mathbf{B}^{ext} on $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus R$, the union of any bead configuration of R and \mathbf{B}^{ext} is a bead configuration of $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$.

A fixed boundary condition means fixing the number of beads on every thread $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and giving a collection of inequalities on the vertical coordinates of the beads inside R . It is uniquely determined by the exterior bead configurations \mathbf{B}^{ext} on $(\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus R$ modulo an equivalence relation: if two exterior configurations give the same restriction on the vertical coordinates of the beads inside R , then they are equivalent.

In some cases it is easier to describe the boundary condition by fixing the height function on the boundary. For example, it is simple to verify that when $R = [1, n] \times [0, 1]$, the following definition of a fixed boundary condition is reduced to Definition 2.2.

Definition 2.3. For the bead model on $R = [1, n] \times [0, 1]$, a function

$$H^\partial : (\{0, n+1\} \times [0, 1]) \cup (\{1, 2, \dots, n\} \times \{0, 1\}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

is called *boundary height function* if

- H^∂ takes value in $\frac{1}{2}\mathbb{Z}$ up to a constant.
- Restricted to $\{0\} \times [0, 1]$ or $\{n+1\} \times [0, 1]$, H^∂ viewed as a function of y is non-decreasing, piecewise constant and every jump is equal to 1.
- For every $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n+1\}$, $H^\partial(i, 1) - H^\partial(i, 0) \in \mathbb{N}$.
- For every $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$, $H^\partial(i+1, 1) - H^\partial(i, 1)$ and $H^\partial(i+1, 0) - H^\partial(i, 0)$ take values in $\{\pm\frac{1}{2}\}$.

A bead model on R is said to have *fixed boundary condition given by H^∂* if every bead configurations \mathbf{B} can be extended to a bead configuration of $\{0, \dots, n+1\} \times [0, 1]$, and the height function of the extended configuration coincides with H^∂ where H^∂ is defined.

Clearly, the number of beads is fixed by the height function, and it is equal to

$$\sum_{i=1}^n (H^\partial(i, 1) - H^\partial(i, 0)).$$

It is not hard to adapt the above definition into a more general shape of R . Define the neighborhood of a bead model on R as the following polygon P , where

$$P = \bigcup_{(i,y) \in R \cap (\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R})} ([i-1, i+1] \times \{y\}) = R \cap (\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}) + [-1, 1] \times \{0\},$$

see Figure 6 for an example of polygon P . There the boundary function H^∂ is defined on

$$\partial P \cap (\mathbb{Z} \times [0, 1]).$$

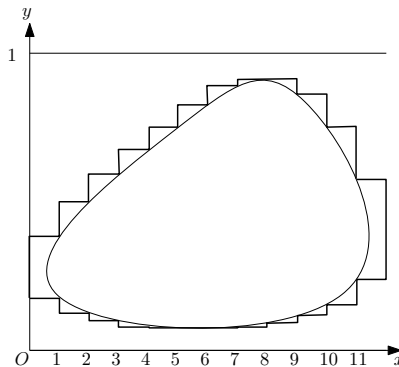


Figure 6: An example of polygon P .

We end this part by the following definition.

Definition 2.4. Let $R \subset]0, n+1[\times]0, 1[$ be a simply connected domain, and let \mathcal{U} be a subset of fixed boundary conditions of the bead model on R . The bead model is said to have the *\mathcal{U} -boundary condition* if it contains all the configurations with fixed boundary conditions taken from \mathcal{U} .

Especially, if \mathcal{U} has only one element, the \mathcal{U} -boundary condition is just a fixed boundary condition, and if \mathcal{U} contains all possible fixed boundary conditions, we say that the bead model has free boundary conditions.

Now consider the toroidal case. A toroidal bead configuration gives rise to a configuration in $\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$, n -periodic in i and 1-periodic in y . As in the dimer model, for any $(i_0, y_0) \in \mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{R}$, define the horizontal height change as

$$H_x = H(i_0 + n, y_0) - H(i_0, y_0),$$

and the vertical height change as

$$H_y = H(i_0, y_0 + 1) - H(i_0, y_0).$$

It is not hard to see that when the number of beads is not 0, (H_x, H_y) takes value in

$$\left\{ -\frac{n}{2} + 1, -\frac{n}{2} + 2, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 2, \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right\} \times \mathbb{N}^*,$$

independent of the choice of (i_0, y_0) .

Definition 2.5. For every given pair

$$(a, b) \in \left\{ -\frac{n}{2} + 1, -\frac{n}{2} + 2, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 2, \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right\} \times \mathbb{N}^*,$$

we say that a toroidal model has *periodic boundary condition* (a, b) if its height change (H_x, H_y) is equal to (a, b) .

Clearly, the number of beads is fixed by the periodic conditions and equal to $nH_y = nb$.

2.5 The uniform measure of the bead model

Consider a bead model with fixed boundary condition or periodic condition, which fixes the number of beads in the model. Denote the number of beads by N . The vertical coordinates can be viewed as a subset of $[0, 1]^N$ or \mathbb{T}^N (the N -dimensional torus). Moreover, the fixed boundary condition is equivalent to a collection of inequalities, so the set of the vertical coordinates is a convex set. The meaning of inequality is not clear for the toroidal case, but it is not hard to verify that the periodic condition also gives a convex subset of \mathbb{T}^N . In both cases, it makes sense to talk about the Lebesgue measure of the set of the vertical coordinates. Thus, we can define the uniform bead measure:

Definition 2.6. For a fixed, resp. periodic, boundary condition of the bead model with N beads, the *uniform bead measure* is the uniform probability measure of the vertical coordinates on the convex set determined by the fixed, resp. periodic, boundary condition, viewed as a subspace of $[0, 1]^N$, resp. \mathbb{T}^N , equipped with the Lebesgue measure.

In particular, under the uniform measure, the event that any two beads have the same vertical coordinate is a subspace of the convex of coordinates with lower dimension. So with probability 1, the vertical coordinates of the beads are all different.

2.6 Bead configuration as limit of lozenge tilings: a second view

Now that we have defined the fixed and periodic conditions of a bead model and the uniform measure, the argument that “the bead model is a limit of the lozenge tiling model” in Section 2.2 can be described in a more detailed way. As usual, we respectively discuss the case of a simply connected planar domain and that of torus.

To simplify the discussion, we suppose that the simply connected planar domain is $R = [1, n] \times [0, 1]$ where n as usual is the number of threads. Given a boundary condition H^∂ as in Definition 2.3, for any $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$ big enough, we construct a very tall polygon R_{l, H^∂} tileable by lozenges as follows.

We first construct two piecewise linear paths p_0 and p_1 . The path p_0 is a piecewise linear continuous path defined on $[0, n+1]$, which is a linear extension of $H^\partial(x, 0) - H^\partial(0, 0)$ on every interval $x \in [i, i+1]$, $i \in \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. Define analogously p_1 on $[0, n+1]$ as a piecewise linear extension of $H^\partial(x, 1) - H^\partial(0, 1) + l$. The paths

$$p_0, p_1, \{0\} \times [0, l], \\ \{n+1\} \times [H^\partial(n+1, 0) - H^\partial(0, 0), H^\partial(n+1, 1) - H^\partial(0, 1) + l]$$

enclose a region of \mathbb{R}^2 when l is big enough so that p_0 and p_1 do not intersect. The paths p_0 and p_1 correspond to the upper and lower boundary conditions of R , and we still need to remove some tiny triangles from this region so that it corresponds to the left and right boundary condition.

For any $j \in \mathbb{N}$, define Δ_j^0 as the triangle defined by the three vertices

$$(0, j), (0, j+1), (1, j + \frac{1}{2})$$

and for any $j' \in \mathbb{N}$ define $\Delta_{j'}^1$ as the triangle defined by

$$(n+1, H^\partial(n+1, 0) - H^\partial(0, 0) + j'), (n+1, H^\partial(n+1, 0) - H^\partial(0, 0) + j' + 1), \\ (n, H^\partial(n+1, 0) - H^\partial(0, 0) + j' + \frac{1}{2}).$$

Suppose that the jumps of $H^\partial(0, y)$ (resp. $H^\partial(n+1, y)$) are at $(0, y_k)$ (resp. $(n+1, y_{k'})$), we remove the triangles $\Delta_{\lfloor ly_k \rfloor}^0$ and $\Delta_{\lfloor ly_{k'} \rfloor}^1$ (when l is large enough, these triangles are all different) from the region defined above, and we define R_{l, H^∂} as the new domain. A removed triangle is called a *crack* on the left or on the right boundary of R_{l, H^∂} . It is not hard to check that R_{l, H^∂} is tileable.

For some reason that will be clear later, we are particularly interested in the case where there are no cracks, *i.e.* the function H^∂ restricted to $i = 0$ or on $i = n+1$ is constant. This domain is tileable in the following way: consider the case $l = 0$, the region R_{0, H^∂} is tileable and only tileable by all \diamond . Now for $l > 0$, the region $R_{l, H^\partial} \setminus R_{0, H^\partial}$ is enclosed by two pairs of parallel paths, and it is easy to see that this difference is tileable by \triangleright and \triangleright .

Figure 7 gives an illustration of a bead model of 9 threads and boundary condition H^∂ . On the left, the grey region is R_{0, H^∂} , tiled in the only possible way. It is enclosed in a bigger polygon R_{7, H^∂} , which can be tiled by \triangleright and \triangleright . On the right is a general tiling. Readers can think of a pile of boxes in \mathbb{R}^3 and a lozenge tiling is its projection on \mathbb{R}^2 in the direction $(1, 1, 1)$. The height function H on the vertices is given by the projection of the pile in the direction $(1, 1, 0)$ (the up-down direction may be contradictory to the intuition). The number of horizontal lozenges in a tiling is the projection of this pile on \mathbb{R}^2 in the direction $(0, 0, 1)$, so it is independent of the exact pile of boxes and l (the height of that pile).

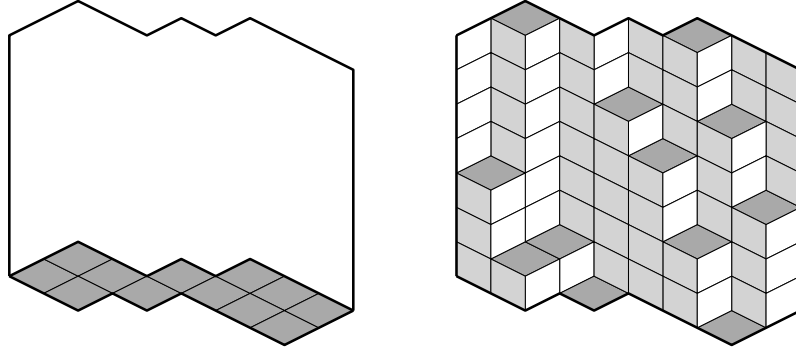


Figure 7: Tiling R_{0,H^∂} and R_{7,H^∂} .

If we consider the uniform measure on the tilings, it is not hard to check that when $l \rightarrow \infty$, the joint Dirac measure of the positions of the horizontal lozenges \diamond in a uniform tiling of R_{l,H^∂} and vertically normalized by l converges weakly to that of the uniform bead measure with boundary condition H^∂ .

The torus is much simpler. We consider $T_{l,n}$ as a torus of size $n \times l$ where l is big enough. Its height change (H_x, H_y) can take value in

$$\left\{ -\frac{n}{2} + 1, -\frac{n}{2} + 2, \dots, \frac{n}{2} - 2, \frac{n}{2} - 1 \right\} \times \mathbb{N}^* \cup \left\{ \left(\pm \frac{n}{2}, 0 \right) \right\},$$

where $(\pm \frac{n}{2}, 0)$ correspond to the cases that there are only \heartsuit or \spadesuit , so they should not be taken into consideration. If we fix (H_x, H_y) , then the number of \diamond is fixed and equal to nH_y . When $l \rightarrow \infty$ the joint Dirac measure of the positions of \diamond in a uniform tiling of $T_{l,n}$ and vertically normalized by l converges weakly to that of the uniform bead measure with periodic condition (H_x, H_y) .

3 Standard Young tableaux and bead model

A *Young diagram* is a finite collection of boxes, left aligned, and the lengths of the lines are in non decreasing order from bottom to top. Given two Young diagrams μ and η , if η is contained in μ as its bottom-left most part (we write $\eta \leq \mu$ in this case), then their difference is called a *skew Young diagram* $\mu \setminus \eta$. Denote the number of boxes of a (skew) diagram λ by $|\lambda|$, then a *standard tableau* of λ is obtained by filling the boxes of λ by $\{1, 2, \dots, |\lambda|\}$ such that the numbers in each row and column are increasing.

Note that in the definition above we use the French convention. There are also English and Russian conventions, see Figure 8, and in this paper we mainly use the Russian convention.

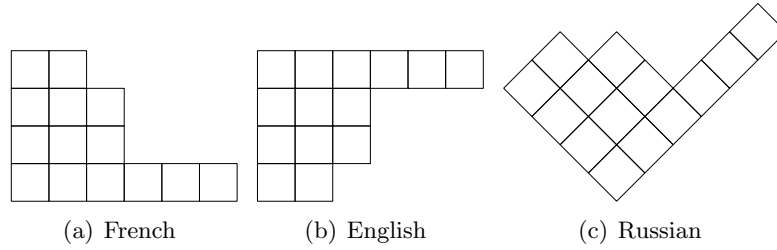


Figure 8: Three conventions for the Young diagrams.

In Section 2.6 we have considered a specific case with fixed boundary conditions of the bead model, where the domain is taken to be $R = [1, n] \times [0, 1]$, and the boundary function H^∂ restricted on $i = 0$ and $i = n + 1$ is constant. In Figure 7, we give an example of a lozenge tiling corresponding to this kind of boundary condition, and we see that R_{0, H^∂} is a skew Young diagram if we view every horizontal lozenge in the tiling of R_{0, H^∂} as a box. We generalize this observation.

For every (skew) Young diagram λ (written under the Russian convention), let n be the number of columns (*i.e.* the number of possible horizontal positions that a box may be located at). Consider a bead model defined in the region $[1, n] \times [0, 1]$ with a boundary function H^∂ such that H^∂ is constant if restricted on $i = 0$ and $i = n + 1$, and the path p_0 (resp. p_1) constructed as in Section 2.6 is exactly the lower (resp. upper) boundary of the Young diagram (vertically scaled by 2).

There is a natural way to encode the boxes of the Young diagram with the beads in the corresponding bead model: the j^{th} bead on the i^{th} thread naturally corresponds to the j^{th} box on the i^{th} column of the (skew) Young diagram (under the Russian convention). In particular, the number of beads is equal to $|\lambda|$.

For any bead configuration, let $y_{i,j}$ be the vertical coordinate of the j^{th} bead on the i^{th} thread. We sort them in a non-decreasing order:

$$y_{i_1, j_1} \leq y_{i_2, j_2} \leq \dots \leq y_{i_{|\lambda|}, j_{|\lambda|}}.$$

As under the uniform measure, the probability that any two coordinates coincide is equal to 0, with probability 1 we can rewrite the inequalities above as

$$y_{i_1, j_1} < y_{i_2, j_2} < \dots < y_{i_{|\lambda|}, j_{|\lambda|}}. \quad (1)$$

For the given diagram λ , define \mathcal{T}_λ as the set of standard tableaux of λ and \mathcal{B}_λ as the space of bead configurations with same constraint. Any inequality on the vertical coordinates of a pair of beads on neighboring threads interprets itself to be an inequality relation between the ranks of neighboring boxes, which is exactly the inequality relation of the neighboring entries in the definition of a standard Young tableau. So conditioned to that all vertical coordinates $y_{i,j}$ are different, if we define the following map \mathcal{Y} as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{Y}: \mathcal{B}_\lambda &\rightarrow \mathcal{T}_\lambda, \\ \mathbf{B} &\mapsto T, \end{aligned}$$

where $T = \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{B})$ is a filling of λ such that $T(i_k, j_k) = k$ for any $k \leq |\lambda|$ (define $T(i, j)$ as the number in the cell (i, j) of T). Then for every configuration $\mathbf{B} \in \mathcal{B}_\lambda$,

$T = \mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{B})$ is a tableau whose entries are all different and verify the constraint of a Young tableau, thus $T \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda$.

In short, the map \mathcal{Y} just turns the continuous coordinates y to its total rank among all the coordinates. If we take the uniform measure of the bead model, the measure induced by \mathcal{Y} on the standard (skew) tableaux is the uniform measure. In fact, for any $T \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda$, the induced probability measure is by definition proportional to the Lebesgue measure of its preimage $\mathcal{Y}^{-1}(T)$, *i.e.*, the volume of the simplex

$$0 < y_{i_1, j_1} < y_{i_2, j_2} < \dots < y_{i_{|\lambda|}, j_{|\lambda|}} < 1,$$

which is always equal to $\frac{1}{|\lambda|!}$ for any T . Thus the induced measure is uniform.

The fact that the map \mathcal{Y} from \mathcal{B}_λ to \mathcal{T}_λ preserves uniform measure and that this gives a way to study \mathcal{T}_λ is known to the authors of [BR10]. They enumerate the standard Young tableaux of a diagonal strip (see Figure 9), a particular type of skew shapes. Their work is based on [Elk03], which studies the case where the strip is of width 2 (the width means the maximal number of boxes on the same column under the Russian convention) so Inequalities (1) can be written as a series of inequalities like

$$y_{1,1} > y_{2,1} < y_{3,1} > y_{4,1} < \dots$$

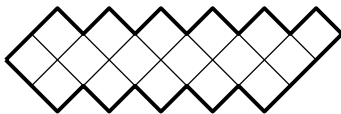


Figure 9: A diagonal strip of width 3.

4 Entropy of the bead model

Our first task is to define the combinatorial entropy. Once defined, we will use the letter S to denote it.

First consider the classical case where a random variable X takes a countable number of possible different values (or states) with p_i be the corresponding probability. For example, we can consider the dimer model. In this case, the *combinatorial entropy* is defined as

$$S(X) = \sum_i -p_i \ln p_i,$$

and if every state has the same probability, then

$$S(X) = \ln Z,$$

where Z is the number of states, known as the “partition function”.

One significant difference between the bead model and the dimer model is that rather than considering the “number” of dimer configurations in a state, here we should consider the volume of similar bead configurations. Moreover, in practice we will adjust it by adding an additional term to let the entropy be of the good order. We give the definition here below.

Definition 4.1. Consider a bead model with fixed number of beads. Let N be the number of beads and n be that of threads. Consider a random bead configuration as a random vector X taking values in $[0, 1]^N$, where every component of X is the vertical coordinates of the corresponding bead (in the toroidal case the coordinates are in the sense of modulo 1).

For any point $\mathbf{y} = (y_1, y_2, \dots, y_N) \in [0, 1]^N$, define $\rho(\mathbf{y})$ as the *density of the bead measure* \mathbb{P} at the point \mathbf{y} with respect to the Lebesgue measure of $[0, 1]^N$ whenever it exists, *i.e.*,

$$\rho(\mathbf{y}) = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\mathbb{P}(X \in \prod_{i=1}^N [y_i - \varepsilon, y_i + \varepsilon])}{(2\varepsilon)^N}$$

whenever this limit exists.

If we consider the uniform bead measure, and if we define V as the N -dimensional Lebesgue measure of the convex set of coordinates, then

$$\rho(\mathbf{y}) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{V} & \text{if } h \text{ is an inner point of the convex set of the admissible coordinates,} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

and the undefined points are negligible.

We use the same letter S to denote the adjusted combinatorial entropy of the bead model.

Definition 4.2. If the density ρ is well defined almost everywhere, then for the bead model with a fixed boundary condition or periodic condition, we define the (*adjusted combinatorial entropy* S associated to the random variable X of the bead model as

$$S(X) = \int_{[0,1]^N} -\rho(\mathbf{y}) \ln \rho(\mathbf{y}) dy_1 \dots dy_N + N \ln n,$$

where N is the number of beads and n is the number of threads.

The term $N \ln n$ may seem not natural, but soon we will see that this term helps to adjust the entropy so that it is of a proper order if we consider a sequence of bead models where $n \rightarrow \infty$ and N is of order n^2 .

In particular, if we consider the uniform measure, we have

$$S(X) = \ln V + N \ln n.$$

The following lemma is a general result for entropies.

Lemma 4.3. Suppose $E = \{E_1, E_2, \dots\}$ is a countable partition of the state space, and I_E is a random variable that tells X is in which E_i , and X_i is the variable equipped with the conditional law of X restricted on E_i . We have

$$S(X) = S(I_E) + \sum_i \mathbb{P}(X \in E_i) S(X_i). \quad (2)$$

The proof is straightforward.

We want to remark that the decomposition (2) allows us to define the entropy S for a union of conditions that not necessarily have the same number of beads once we have defined the probability of taking different number of beads N :

Definition 4.4. For a random bead configuration X that with probability p_i to be in the state of N_i beads, define

$$S(X) = - \sum_i p_i \ln p_i + \sum_i p_i S(X_i),$$

where X_i is the random configuration equipped with the induced probability measure conditioning to have N_i beads.

The following proposition proves that the entropy of the bead model under the uniform measure is the limit of the entropies of the corresponding lozenge tiling models. This discrete approximation is useful in the remaining part of this paper.

Consider a bead model with n threads and N beads, with a fixed boundary condition H^∂ or a given periodic condition (H_x, H_y) . Consider the corresponding lozenge tiling model, where for l sufficiently large we tile a simply connected domain R_{l, H^∂} or a toroidal region $T_{l, n}$. In each of the cases, we define $Z_{l, n}$ as the partition function of the lozenge tilings of the region, and V as the volume of the convex set in $[0, 1]^N$ or $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^N$ formed by the vertical coordinates of the beads.

Proposition 4.5. *For either a fixed boundary condition H^∂ or a given periodic condition (H_x, H_y) , we have the following relation between $Z_{l, n}$ and V :*

$$\ln V = \lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} (\ln Z_{l, n} - N \ln l). \quad (3)$$

In particular, if we let $l = mn$, then for fixed n and N , $l \rightarrow \infty$ is equivalent to $m \rightarrow \infty$, and we have that the entropy of the bead model is equal to

$$S(X) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} (\ln Z_{mn, n} - N \ln m). \quad (4)$$

Proof. Consider the convex set of the vertical coordinates of the beads. For any $l \in \mathbb{N}^*$ big enough, $Z_{l, n}$ is approximately equal to the number of points on the lattice $(\frac{1}{l}\mathbb{Z})^2$ inside the convex set, so we have

$$\lim_{l \rightarrow \infty} \frac{Z_{l, n}}{l^N} = V,$$

and by taking logarithm we get Equation (3) in the proposition. Replacing l by mn , we obtain Equation (4). \square

We now explain why the combinatorial entropy S defined in Definition 4.2 is adjusted by $N \ln n$, and why we use the substitution of l by mn in Proposition 4.5. As mentioned, we are interested in the asymptotic behavior of the bead model, *i.e.* in the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$. If the boundary function H^∂ of the bead model has an asymptotic limit when $n \rightarrow \infty$, then N is asymptotically proportional to n^2 . We write $H^\partial = H^\partial(n)$ and $N = N(n)$ to emphasize their dependances on n .

For every given m and n , consider $R_{mn, H^\partial(n)}$ as in Section 2.6. Since we fix the asymptotic shape of $H^\partial(n)$ in the remaining part of this paper, from now on we simply write $R_{mn, n}$ instead of $R_{mn, H^\partial(n)}$ to simplify the notation. Consider

$$\frac{\ln Z_{mn, n} - N(n) \ln m}{n^2}. \quad (5)$$

If we fix m and let $n \rightarrow \infty$ (we pretend to forget that m should be chosen large enough depending on n), the boundary condition of $R_{mn,n}$ has an asymptotic limit, so by [CKP01, KOS06], (5) converges when m is fixed and $n \rightarrow \infty$. Meanwhile, Proposition 4.5 proves that (5) converges to $\frac{S(X)}{n^2}$ when $m \rightarrow \infty$ for fixed n .

For this reason, it is natural to ask the following questions:

- In (5), can we take the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$ first and then the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$?
- If this limit exists, does it have a good order?
- Can we exchange the order of the limits in m and in n ?

We give a positive answer to each of them in Sections 7 and 8, but before that we want to give some discussion.

We first give an intuitive explanation for the first and the second questions in a specific case. When the boundary condition of the bead model corresponds to a square Young diagram (Section 3), then $N = \frac{(n+1)^2}{4}$. The volume V is equal to the number of possible total ranking of the vertical coordinates (which is the number of standard Young tableaux for a $\frac{n+1}{2} \times \frac{n+1}{2}$ square diagram) times the volume of the convex set of the coordinates totally ranked (which is equal to $\frac{1}{N!}$). Thus, by the hook formula ([FRT54]), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{S(X)}{n^2} &= \frac{\ln V + N(n) \ln n}{n^2} \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\ln \left(\frac{N(n)!}{\prod_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n+1}{2}} (i+j+1)} \frac{1}{N(n)!} \right) + N(n) \ln n \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{1 \leq i, j \leq \frac{n+1}{2}} \ln \left(\frac{n}{i+j+1} \right) \right) \\ &\simeq \frac{1}{4} \iint_{x, y \in [0, 1]} \ln \frac{1}{x+y} dx dy. \end{aligned}$$

This double integral also appears in [PR07], which studies the limit shape of a random square Young tableaux using hook formula.

For the third question, we show why a priori it is not obvious that we can exchange the order of the limits in n and in m . In fact, in the proof of Proposition 4.5 we use an approximation of the volume of a convex set of dimension $N(n) = O(n^2)$ by a mesh of size $\frac{1}{mn}$, and this approximation is not uniform in m and n for whatever type of convex set. For example, if we consider a simplex

$$0 \leq y_1 \leq y_2 \leq \dots \leq y_{N(n)} \leq 1,$$

the volume of this simplex is $\frac{1}{N(n)!}$, while the number of lattice points of a $(\mathbb{Z}/mn)^{N(n)}$ mesh inside this simplex is equal to the number of choosing $N(n) + 1$ non-negative ordered integers that sum to mn , which is equal to $\binom{mn+N(n)}{N(n)}$. Thus, the approxi-

mation has a relative error of order

$$\begin{aligned} & \binom{mn + N(n)}{N(n)} \left(\frac{1}{mn}\right)^{N(n)} \left(\frac{1}{N(n)!}\right)^{-1} - 1 \\ &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{mn}\right) \left(1 + \frac{2}{mn}\right) \dots \left(1 + \frac{N(n)}{mn}\right) - 1. \end{aligned}$$

We see that as in Proposition 4.5, for fixed n , the relative error tends to 0 when $m \rightarrow \infty$, while this is not uniform in n .

5 Free energy and local entropy function of the bead model

In this section, we consider a sequence of toroidal bead models with given asymptotic periodic condition (which means that the height change (H_x, H_y) is proportional to the number of threads n), and we calculate its entropy when the size of the torus tends to infinity. In the computation we mainly use the discrete approximation given by Proposition 4.5.

In [Bou09], the author defines a family of ergodic Gibbs bead measures which are limits of the ergodic Gibbs measures of the dimer model on the hexagonal lattice when some weights degenerate. We begin by considering this parameterized weight setting of the dimer model, then apply a Legendre transform on the adjusted partition function of the dimer model to obtain the local entropy function ent . The proof of that ent is equal to the normalized combinatorial entropy S is postponed to Theorem 7.10 of Section 7.

5.1 Free energy

Throughout this section, suppose that a lozenge \diamond has weight a , ∇ has weight b and \heartsuit has weight c , see Figure 10.

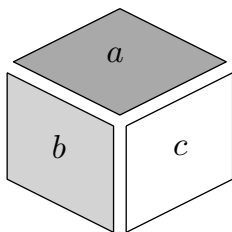


Figure 10: The lozenges respectively weighted a , b and c .

Consider a fundamental domain as Figure 11. The characteristic polynomial is

$$a^2z - (b + cw)^2/w.$$

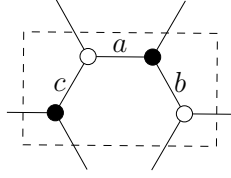


Figure 11: The fundamental domain.

The advantage of taking this domain is that it has an obvious horizontal-vertical decomposition. We consider $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n}$ as a toroidal graph which is $mn \times n$ this fundamental domain. The dimer model on $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n}$ corresponds to a toroidal lozenge tiling model defined in Section 2.6 where we use the substitution of l by mn . But pay attention, $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n}$ corresponds to $T_{mn,2n}$ rather than $T_{mn,n}$.

We take two parameters $\alpha \in \mathbb{R}^+$, $\gamma \in]-1, 1[$, and let $a = \alpha/m$, $b = e^{\alpha\gamma/m}$, $c = 1$. The author of [Bou09] proves that the ergodic Gibbs dimer measure under such setting, which is to first take $n \rightarrow \infty$ for a dimer model on $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n}$, converges to an ergodic Gibbs measure on the configurations of the beads on threads when $m \rightarrow \infty$, and the limiting measure is parameterized with respect to α and γ . We will take the reverse order, *i.e.*, we first take $m \rightarrow \infty$ and then $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Denote the dimer partition function of $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n}$ by $Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)$. The set of dimer configurations is denoted by $\mathcal{M} = \mathcal{M}(\mathcal{G}_{mn,n})$. Let N_a (resp. N_b and N_c) be the number of edges with weight a (resp. b and c), then the partition function is

$$Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma) = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}} a^{N_a(M)} b^{N_b(M)} c^{N_c(M)} = \sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}} (\alpha/m)^{N_a(M)} e^{\alpha\gamma N_b(M)/m}.$$

To simplify the notation we denote the weight of a configuration $(\alpha/m)^{N_a(M)} e^{\alpha\gamma N_b(M)/m}$ by $w(M)$.

Here the order of $\ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)$ is n^2 (while for fixed a , b and c the logarithm of the partition function should be of order mn^2). In fact, if we differentiate $\ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)$ with respect to γ or α , we get:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{\partial \gamma} &= \frac{1}{Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)} \frac{\partial Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{\partial \gamma} = \frac{\sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}} \alpha N_b(M) w(M)}{m \sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}} w(M)} = \frac{\alpha \mathbb{E}[N_b]}{m}, \\ \frac{\partial \ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{\partial \alpha} &= \frac{1}{Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)} \frac{\partial Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{\sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}} (\frac{1}{\alpha} N_a(M) + \gamma/m N_b(M)) w(M)}{\sum_{M \in \mathcal{M}} w(M)} \\ &= \frac{1}{\alpha} \mathbb{E}[N_a] + \frac{\gamma}{m} \mathbb{E}[N_b]. \end{aligned}$$

When divided by n^2 , we get

$$\frac{\partial \ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{\partial \gamma} \frac{1}{n^2} = \alpha \frac{\mathbb{E}[N_b]}{mn^2}. \quad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial \ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{\partial \alpha} \frac{1}{n^2} = \frac{1}{\alpha} \frac{\mathbb{E}[N_a]}{n^2} + \gamma \frac{\mathbb{E}[N_b]}{mn^2}. \quad (7)$$

Since we expect that the number of edges a is of order n^2 and that of edges b and c is of order mn^2 , Equations (6) and (7) show that $\ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)$ normalized

by n^2 is of the good order. The aim of this section is to compute the limit of $\frac{\ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{n^2}$, where we first take $m \rightarrow \infty$ and then $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proposition 5.1. *For any given $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, when $m \rightarrow \infty$, $Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)$ converges.*

Assuming Proposition 5.1, we define the partition function of the bead model of the torus of size n and of parameters α and γ as

$$\tilde{Z}_n(\alpha, \gamma) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma).$$

Proposition 5.2. *When $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\ln \tilde{Z}_n(\alpha, \gamma)$ is of order n^2 , and*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \tilde{Z}_n(\alpha, \gamma)}{n^2} = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} (\gamma \arccos(-\gamma) + \sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}).$$

This limit is called the free energy of the bead model with parameters α and γ per fundamental domain. This value depends on the choice of fundamental domain. The proof of Propositions 5.1 and 5.2 is put in Appendix A.

As a corollary, by (6) and (7), we get an estimate of the numbers of the different types of edges:

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\frac{N_a}{n^2} \right) = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}, \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{N_b}{mn^2} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos(-\gamma), \quad \mathbb{E} \left(\frac{N_c}{mn^2} \right) = \frac{2}{\pi} \arccos(\gamma).$$

The following proposition allows us to take the limit $m, n \rightarrow \infty$ in an arbitrary way.

Proposition 5.3. *The limit $m \rightarrow \infty$ and the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ can be exchanged when calculating the partition function, i.e.,*

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{\ln \tilde{Z}_n(\alpha, \gamma)}{n^2}.$$

Proof. This can be proved via direct computation. □

5.2 Surface tension, local entropy function

We now turn to the uniform measure on the periodic bead model with given height change, which corresponds to the uniform bead measure with given periodic boundary condition introduced in Section 2.4. Take the definition of height function of Section 2.3, and let N_a , N_b and N_c respectively be the number of \diamond , \sqcap and \square in a tiling of $T_{mn,n}$, then the height change (H_x, H_y) is given by

$$N_a = nH_y, \quad N_b - N_c = -2mnH_x, \quad N_a + N_b + N_c = mn^2.$$

Recall that $T_{mn,n}$ corresponds to $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n/2}$ (without loss of generality we suppose that n is even). If we fix the height change (H_x, H_y) and define $Z_{mn,n}^{H_x, H_y}$ as the

partition function for a uniform tiling of $T_{mn,n}$, then the partition function of $\mathcal{G}_{mn,n/2}$ with parameters α, γ is given by

$$Z_{mn,n/2}(\alpha, \gamma) = \sum_{H_x, H_y} Z_{mn,n}^{H_x, H_y} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^{nH_y} e^{n^2 \left(\ln \alpha \frac{H_y}{n} + \alpha \gamma \left(-\frac{H_x}{n} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + o(1) \right)}, \quad (8)$$

where $o(1)$ is in m . Recall that in Proposition 4.5 we proved that for given (H_x, H_y) , the term

$$Z_{mn,n}^{H_x, H_y} \left(\frac{1}{m} \right)^{nH_y}$$

converges when $m \rightarrow \infty$. Later in Section 7 we prove that moreover the logarithm of this limit value divided by n^2 converges when $n \rightarrow \infty$ and the limits depends and is continuous on the average slope $(\frac{H_x}{n}, \frac{H_y}{n})$, which by construction should be included in $[-\frac{1}{n}] \times [0, +\infty]$. The case where $\frac{H_y}{n} = \infty$ (*i.e.* H_y is beyond the order $O(n)$) is possible, but this has a negligible contribution because otherwise the right hand side of (8) explodes if we take an α bigger than 1, which is not the case.

Following the idea of [KOS06], for $(s, t) \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \times [0, \infty[$, and for any m, n , consider the lozenge tilings of $T_{mn,n}$ of height change

$$(H_x, H_y) = (\lfloor ns \rfloor, \lfloor nt \rfloor),$$

and by the discussion above we can define the surface tension as

$$\sigma(s, t) = - \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \left(\frac{\ln Z_{mn,n}^{\lfloor ns \rfloor, \lfloor nt \rfloor}}{n^2} - t \ln m \right).$$

If we consider a fundamental domain as in Figure 12 (which is half of that of Figure 11), and consider the free energy per fundamental domain which is equal to

$$F(\alpha, \gamma) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\ln Z_{mn,n}(\alpha, \gamma)}{n^2} = \frac{1}{\pi} (\alpha \gamma \arccos(-\gamma) + \alpha \sqrt{1 - \gamma^2}),$$

(it is half of the limit in Proposition 5.2), then equation (8) implies that

$$F(\alpha, \gamma) = \max_{s, t} \left(-\sigma(s, t) + \ln \alpha t + \alpha \gamma \left(\frac{1}{2} - s \right) \right).$$

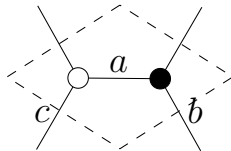


Figure 12: Another fundamental domain.

Let $A = \ln \alpha$, $B = -\alpha \gamma$, then we get that

$$\alpha = e^A, \quad \gamma = -\frac{B}{e^A}. \quad (9)$$

Replace α and γ by A and B , and define

$$\tilde{F}(A, B) = F(\alpha, \gamma) - \frac{\alpha\gamma}{2} = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(-B \arccos\left(\frac{B}{e^A}\right) + \sqrt{e^{2A} - B^2} \right) + \frac{B}{2}.$$

Its Hessian matrix is positive-definite so \tilde{F} is strictly convex. Since the σ as a limit of strictly convex function (the surface tension in the dimer model) is convex, \tilde{F} and $\sigma(s, t)$ are Legendre duals, so we have

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma(s, t) &= \max_{A, B} \left(-\tilde{F}(A, B) + At + Bs \right) \\ &= - \left(1 + \ln \left(\frac{\cos(\pi s)}{\pi t} \right) \right) t. \end{aligned}$$

Define the local entropy *ent* of the bead model as $-\sigma$. More precisely,

Definition 5.4. For any slope $(s, t) \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \times [0, \infty]$, define the *local entropy function* $ent(s, t)$ of the bead model as the following function:

$$ent(s, t) = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } t = 0, \\ -\infty & \text{if } s = \pm\frac{1}{2}, t \neq 0, \\ \left(1 + \ln \left(\frac{\cos(\pi s)}{\pi t} \right) \right) t & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

The function $ent(s, t)$ is concave in s and t and strictly concave on any domain where $t > 0$.

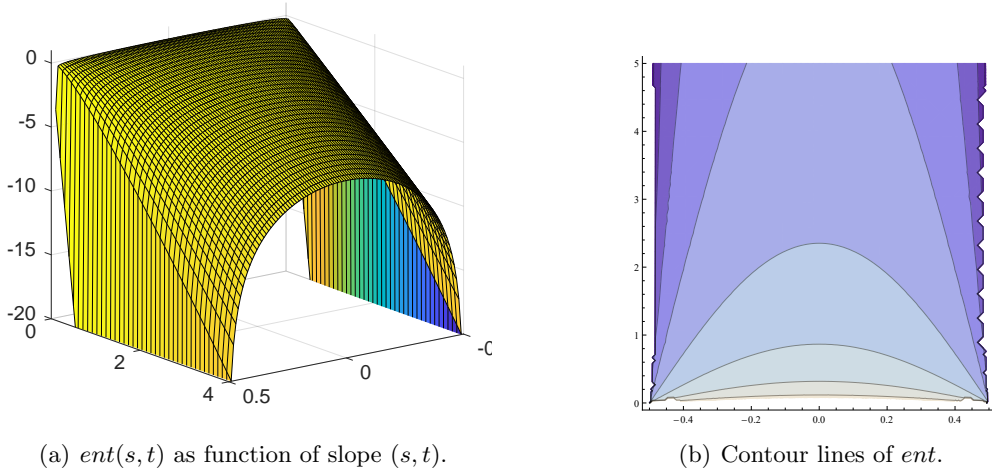


Figure 13: The local entropy function ent .

In Section 6, we consider the problem of maximizing (roughly speaking) the integral of ent over D where where t will be taken to be $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$ and $s = \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}$. For later use, we here take a look at the expression of the local entropy $ent(s, t)$ (Definition 5.4):

$$\left(1 + \ln \left(\frac{\cos(\pi s)}{\pi t} \right) \right) t,$$

The integral of any constant times $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$ on D is fixed by the boundary condition. Also, $-u \ln u \leq \frac{1}{e}$. So maximizing the integral of ent is equivalent to maximizing the integral of

$$\ln \left(\frac{\cos(\pi s)}{t} \right) t - \frac{1}{e},$$

which is non-positive and we call it the *active part* of $ent(s, t)$. In Section 6, without loss of generality, sometimes we consider the active part and assume that ent is bounded above by 0 for the sake of simplification.

Meanwhile, it is good to remark that $ent(s, t)$ tends to $-\infty$ when t to infinity or when s tends to $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ while t not tends to 0 fast enough.

We end this section by an analog of Proposition 5.3 for entropy. Denote by ent^\diamond the entropy of the dimer model on the honeycomb lattice.

Proposition 5.5. *For any $(s, t) \in [-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}] \times [0, +\infty[$, the entropy function of the bead model $ent(s, t)$ is the following limit of that of the dimer model on the honeycomb lattice:*

$$ent(s, t) = \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} m ent^\diamond(s, t/m) - \ln mt. \quad (10)$$

Also, we have the following properties concerning the convergence:

- (a) for any compact set of possible slopes that doesn't contain points where $s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$, the above convergence (10) is uniform.
- (b) for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta < 0$ and $M \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that for all possible slopes (s, t) such that $t \leq \delta$ and for all $m \geq M$, we have

$$m ent^\diamond(s, t/m) - \ln mt < \varepsilon.$$

Note that in (b) we just claim an arbitrarily small upper bound and the lower bound is in fact $-\infty$.

Proof. By [CKP01, Ken09], the dimer entropy of slope (s, t) is

$$ent^\diamond(s, t) = \frac{1}{\pi} (\mathcal{L}(\pi t) + \mathcal{L}(\pi(\frac{1}{2} - s - \frac{t}{2})) + \mathcal{L}(\pi(\frac{1}{2} + s - \frac{t}{2}))),$$

where \mathcal{L} is the Lobachevsky function defined by

$$\mathcal{L}(\theta) = - \int_0^\theta \ln |2 \sin t| dt.$$

So we have

$$m ent^\diamond(s, \frac{t}{m}) = -\frac{m}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi \frac{t}{m}} \ln |2 \sin t| dt + \frac{m}{\pi} \int_{\pi(\frac{1}{2} - s - \frac{t}{2m})}^{\pi(\frac{1}{2} - s + \frac{t}{2m})} \ln |2 \sin t| dt. \quad (11)$$

The first term of (11) is equal to

$$(1 + \ln m - \ln 2 - \ln \pi - \ln t)t + o(1)$$

where the $o(1)$ tends to 0 when $m \rightarrow \infty$ and this is uniform on any set where t is bounded.

For the second term of (11), for any (s, t) , when m is big this is equal to

$$\ln |2 \sin(\pi(\frac{1}{2} - s))|t + o(1), \quad (12)$$

so we have proved the pointwise convergence in the lemma:

$$m \text{ent}^\diamond(s, t/m) - \ln mt = \left(1 + \ln\left(\frac{\cos(\pi s)}{\pi t}\right)\right) t + o(1) = \text{ent}(s, t) + o(1).$$

Clearly, the convergence (12) is uniform on any compact set of slopes that excludes the points where $s = \pm\frac{1}{2}$, which finish the proof of (a). The convergence is not uniform on a bounded set containing $(\pm\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, as for all m the function ent_m^\diamond is continuous on any possible point of slopes, while ent is not continuous at $(\pm\frac{1}{2}, 0)$.

To prove (b), we have

$$\begin{aligned} & m \text{ent}^\diamond(s, t/m) - \ln mt \\ &= \left[-\frac{m}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi \frac{t}{m}} \ln |2 \sin t| dt + (-\ln m + \ln 2)t \right] + \frac{m}{\pi} \int_{\pi(\frac{1}{2}-s-\frac{t}{2m})}^{\pi(\frac{1}{2}-s+\frac{t}{2m})} \ln |\sin t| dt. \end{aligned}$$

For any $\delta > 0$, the term in the bracket converges uniformly to $(1 - \ln \pi - \ln t)t$ on the set $t \leq \delta$ when $m \rightarrow \infty$ and $(1 - \ln \pi - \ln t)t$ converges to 0 when $t \rightarrow 0$, so it suffices to choose a δ small enough and M large enough so that for all $m > M$ this term is less than ε . Meanwhile, the second term is always negative. Thus we have finished the proof. \square

6 Entropy-maximizing problem

Our main aim is to establish a variational principle for the bead model as in [CKP01]. This mainly consists of three parts: giving an entropy function, proving that there exists a unique maximizer and proving that there is a large deviation type behavior around that maximizer. In this section we focus on the first two parts, *i.e.* raise a functional Ent and prove that there exists a unique maximizer of it.

Since the bead model is just some kind of limit of that of the dimer, there are a lot of similarities between our case and that in [CKP01]. It is natural to think of defining a global entropy function $\text{Ent}(h)$ as the integral of $\text{ent} \circ \nabla h$ on some domain with given boundary condition, where h is the normalized height function. However, some delicate differences make the proof in the case of the bead model not a trivial and direct corollary of the dimer model. As we will see, the most remarkable difference is the unboundness of ent .

We consider a bead model normalized into the unit square $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, define a normalized height function h and define the space of admissible functions \mathcal{H} in Section 6.1. In Section 6.2 we define the functional Ent on the admissible functions, and in Section 6.3 we prove that there is a unique admissible function that maximizes the entropy Ent .

6.1 Bead model normalized into unit square

We normalize the bead configuration into the unit square $D = [0, 1] \times [0, 1]$. Consider a bead model with n threads as in Section 2 but take the threads as

$$\left\{ \left(x = \frac{i-1}{n-1}, y \right) : i = 1, 2, \dots, n, y \in [0, 1] \right\},$$

and we normalize the bead height function H defined in Section 2.3 by $n-1$. Moreover, we extend this function to the whole of D in a piecewise linear way.

Definition 6.1. Given a bead configuration \mathbf{B} on threads $x \in \left\{ \frac{i-1}{n-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\}$, $y \in [0, 1]$, the *normalized height function* $h = h^{\mathbf{B}}$ (again for convenience we omit \mathbf{B}) is defined as

$$h(x, y) = \frac{1}{n-1} H((n-1)x + 1, y)$$

along every thread

$$\left\{ \frac{i-1}{n-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n \right\} \times [0, 1],$$

then extended to the whole unit square D in the following way: for every $y \in [0, 1]$, the height function $x \mapsto h(x, y)$ viewed as a function of x is taken to be the piecewise linear extension of $h\left(\frac{i-1}{n-1}, y\right)$.

For a toroidal bead model, we can also define a normalized multivalued height function h on $(\mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z})^2$ analogously to Definition 6.1.

From now on, when we speak of the bead model with n threads defined on the unit square D , we mean a normalized bead model as above, with normalized height function extended to D .

Clearly the function h 's horizontal partial derivative is equal to $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ almost everywhere and its vertical partial derivative equals to 0 almost everywhere. Restricted to the upper and lower boundaries of D , $h(x, 1)$ and $h(x, 0)$ are continuous in x , piecewise linear of slope $\pm \frac{1}{2}$, while restricted to the left and right boundaries of D , $h(0, y)$ and $h(1, y)$ are piecewise constant and increasing in y .

To describe the boundary condition by the normalized height function h , compare this to Section 2.4, we should introduce two imaginary threads $x = -\frac{1}{n-1}$ and $x = 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}$ where we define the boundary height function. So we sometimes consider a bead model on $[-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1]$ if necessary. The domain of definition of the boundary height function depends on n , so we denote it by h_n^∂ .

Definition 6.2. Consider a bead model with n threads defined on D . The normalized height function $h : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is said to have one of the boundary conditions below if there exists a normalized bead model height function $h' : [-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $h'|_D = h$ and

(a) if \mathcal{U} is a subspace of the functions $h_n^\partial : \partial\left([-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1]\right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, then we say h has a *boundary condition lying in \mathcal{U}* if

$$h'|_{\partial\left([-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1]\right)} \in \mathcal{U}.$$

(b) we say h has a *fixed boundary condition* $h_n^\partial : \partial([- \frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1]) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ if

$$h'|_{\partial([- \frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1])} = h_n^\partial,$$

i.e., \mathcal{U} has only one element.

When $n \rightarrow \infty$, the domain $[- \frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1]$ tends to the unit square D , so if we talk about an *asymptotic boundary condition*, it means a function h^∂ defined on ∂D , non-decreasing in y and $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz in x .

Given an asymptotic height function h^∂ , for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we want to consider a boundary height function h_n^∂ close to h^∂ . However, as we will see later in Section 7, the dependence of the entropy of the bead model on the boundary condition is delicate, so the meaning of “close to h^∂ ” should be clarified with attention. We postpone this problem to Section 7, and in this section we focus on analytic results.

For every given asymptotic boundary condition h^∂ , we define the space of *admissible functions* as the closure of the normalized height function, *i.e.*,

Definition 6.3. Given the unit square D and a boundary condition h^∂ defined on ∂D , a function h is called *admissible* if it is horizontally $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz, vertically non decreasing, and when restricted on ∂D it is equal to h^∂ . Denote by \mathcal{H} the space of admissible functions.

We have the following generalization of Dini’s theorem, which will be used later:

Lemma 6.4. *For any sequence of admissible functions $(h^i)_{i=1,2,\dots}$, if they converge point-wise to some continuous function, then the convergence is uniform.*

Proof. Denote the limiting function by h^∞ . For any x , as $h^i(x, \cdot)$ is non-decreasing and $h^\infty(x, \cdot)$ is continuous, the convergence of $h^i(x, \cdot)$ to $h^\infty(x, \cdot)$ is uniform on $y \in [0, 1]$ by Dini’s theorem.

For all $\varepsilon > 0$ and for all x , there exists I_x such that for all $i > I_x$,

$$\sup_{y \in [0, 1]} |h^i(x, y) - h^\infty(x, y)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

By the Lipschitz condition on x , for fixed x_0 , for every x in the interval $[x_0 - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}, x_0 + \frac{\varepsilon}{2}]$ we have that

$$\sup_{y \in [0, 1]} |h^i(x, y) - h^\infty(x, y)| < \varepsilon$$

for all $i > I_{x_0}$ and for all y . By compactness of $[0, 1]$, we can choose I such that for $i > I$ we have

$$\sup_{y \in [0, 1]} |h^i(x, y) - h^\infty(x, y)| < \varepsilon$$

for all $(x, y) \in D$. □

6.2 Statement of the entropy-maximizing problem

From now on we consider a specific case: the bead models on the unit square D with fixed asymptotic boundary condition

$$h|_{\partial D} = h^\partial,$$

where the left and right boundary conditions are given by a constant function. More precisely, we have $h(0, y) = C_0$, $h(1, y) = C_1$ for $C_0, C_1 \in \mathbb{R}$, $h(x, 0)$ and $h(x, 1)$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz and $h(x, 1) \geq h(x, 0)$ for $x \in [0, 1]$. Recall that any such boundary condition corresponds to an asymptotic shape of (skew) Young diagram, and the bead model with this kind of boundary condition corresponds to the standard Young tableaux (Section 3). The shape of the diagram is given by the projection of $h(x, 0)$ and $h(x, 1)$ in the direction of y to the same plane:

$$\lambda = \{(x, z) : 2h(x, 0) \leq z \leq 2h(x, 1)\}. \quad (13)$$

In the case where $h(x, 0) = h(x, 1)$ for some $x \in]0, 1[$, the diagram can be decomposed into two independent regions, so without loss of generality we can always suppose that $h(x, 1) > h(x, 0)$ for all $x \in]0, 1[$.

We want to define a global entropy function $Ent(\cdot)$ on the space of admissible functions. According to the definition, an admissible function is differentiable almost everywhere so $ent \circ \nabla h$ is well defined almost everywhere too. Naturally we can define the entropy of a function $h \in \mathcal{H}$ as the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ in D . However, for several reasons we are not satisfied with this choice.

The first problem is that under the common uniform norm, the space \mathcal{H} is not equicontinuous, so an Arzelà-Ascoli-type theorem says that the space is not compact, and in a variational principle problem compactness is needed when we hope to prove the existence of an entropy-maximizer.

The second one is that if we take a discontinuous function as

$$h(x, y) = \begin{cases} h(x, 0) & \text{if } y \leq \frac{1}{2}, \\ h(x, 1) & \text{if } y > \frac{1}{2}, \end{cases}$$

then the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ is equal to 0. However, in the bead model this corresponds to a phenomenon where almost all the beads are located on one horizontal segment, which should be very rare. Even if we only consider the continuous functions, we can imagine a case where the vertical differential $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$ is 0 almost everywhere but the height changes (such a function can be constructed via Cantor set). In neither case the definition of a normal integral seems reasonable. To fix this problem, we could define an integral in the sense of distributions by finding a way to well define the integral of ent at the exploding points.

Instead, the solution we use is to think of a new space where we fix the x -axis and turn the space in the $y - z$ plane by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ so that the vertically monotonicity converts to a 1-Lipshitz condition. This turning map is denoted by \sim , and the new coordinate system is denoted by \tilde{x} , \tilde{y} and \tilde{z} .

After taking the map \sim , by properly choosing the 0 of the coordinates of the system or by thinking of a linear transformation within a constant, we have the following relation

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{x} = x, \\ \tilde{y} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(y+z), \\ \tilde{z} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(y-z), \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} x = \tilde{x}, \\ y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\tilde{y} - \tilde{z}), \\ z = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(\tilde{y} + \tilde{z}). \end{cases}$$

Consider the surface of any admissible function h as the set $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ containing the points (x, y, z) where for any x, y it contains such z that

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^-} h(x, y + \delta) \leq z \leq \lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0^+} h(x, y + \delta).$$

We call the surface S under new coordinates as \tilde{S} and let $\tilde{h} : \tilde{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ be the function that give the new surface \tilde{S} under the turned coordinates, where \tilde{D} is its domain of definition which is uniquely determined the boundary condition of \mathcal{H} . Denote by $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ the space $\{\tilde{h} : h \in \mathcal{H}\}$. We will still call the functions in $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ as admissible function, but under the coordinates (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) .

The first advantage of this change is that the new space $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ is compact under the uniform metric, as we see that for fixed $x = \tilde{x}$, the monotonicity in y of $h(x, y)$ turns to 1-Lipschitz in \tilde{y} of $\tilde{h}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$. More precisely we have the following relations between (s, t) and (\tilde{s}, \tilde{t}) corresponding to the same point (x, y) , (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) :

$$\begin{cases} \tilde{s} = \frac{s}{t+1}, \\ \tilde{t} = \frac{t-1}{t+1}, \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} t = \frac{1+\tilde{t}}{1-\tilde{t}}, \\ s = \frac{2\tilde{s}}{1-\tilde{t}}. \end{cases}$$

Now consider in the double integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ in D the change of variable (x, y) to (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) . As the Jacobian is equal to

$$J = \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tilde{x}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \tilde{y}} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial \tilde{y}} \frac{\partial y}{\partial \tilde{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(1 - \tilde{t}), \quad (14)$$

so the new entropy under the variable change is

$$\widetilde{ent}(\tilde{s}, \tilde{t}) = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \ln \left(1 + \frac{(1 - \tilde{t}) \cos(\frac{2\pi\tilde{s}}{1-\tilde{t}})}{\pi(1 + \tilde{t})} \right) (1 + \tilde{t}).$$

Readers can verify that the new entropy \widetilde{ent} is also strictly concave in the interior of its domain of definition.

We see that the entropy function \widetilde{ent} is equal to $-\infty$ when the slope $\tilde{t} = \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{y}}$ is equal to 1, the case corresponding to the discontinuity or quasi-discontinuity in \mathcal{H} . If we check the examples we considered as the typical cases that the integral of ent doesn't reflect the entropy, in the new integral they both give an integral equal to $-\infty$. So we take the following definition.

Definition 6.5. For any admissible function $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, its *entropy* is defined as

$$\widetilde{Ent}(\tilde{h}) = \iint_{\tilde{D}} \widetilde{ent} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{x}}, \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right) d\tilde{x} d\tilde{y},$$

and for any admissible function $h \in \mathcal{H}$, its *entropy* is defined as

$$Ent(h) = \widetilde{Ent}(\tilde{h}).$$

We can announce the main theorem of Section 6 now:

Theorem 6.6. *There exists a unique $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}$ (resp. $\tilde{h}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$) which maximizes $Ent(\cdot)$ (resp. $\widetilde{Ent}(\cdot)$) among all admissible functions of \mathcal{H} (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$).*

Later, Definition and Lemma 6.9 will show that there exists at least one admissible function whose entropy is not $-\infty$, so this set \mathcal{H} (resp. $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$) is not empty.

6.3 Proof of the existence and uniqueness of entropy-maximizer

We prove Theorem 6.6 in this section. For some technical reason that we will see soon, we still hope to calculate directly $Ent(h)$ by integrating $ent \circ \nabla h$ on D in the normal sense of Lebesgue.

Definition 6.7. Define the following subspace of the admissible functions:

$$\mathcal{H}_0 = \{h \in \mathcal{H} : Ent(h) = \iint_D ent \circ \nabla h dx dy\},$$

where $Ent(h) = \widetilde{Ent}(\tilde{h})$ (Definition 6.5). We define $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$ as the image of \mathcal{H}_0 in $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$.

Check the Jacobian in Equation (14), we directly get that

Lemma 6.8. *The space $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$ is the subspace of $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ where for every function $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, the Lebesgue measure of the set*

$$\{(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) : \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = 1\}$$

is equal to 0.

In particular, any function in \mathcal{H}_0 is continuous, so a pointwise convergence of any sequence of admissible functions to a function in \mathcal{H}_0 is uniform (Lemma 6.4).

Obviously for any function $h \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}} \setminus \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$, $Ent(h) = \widetilde{Ent}(\tilde{h}) = -\infty$ (while its converse is false). As in Theorem 6.6 we are only interested in finding the maximizer of the entropy, we can restrict ourselves to any subspace which excludes only some functions whose entropy is $-\infty$, so it suffices to consider Theorem 6.6 in \mathcal{H}_0 and $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$.

Although with the new coordinates we have compactness, the proof the semi-continuity of [CKP01] does not apply here because the local entropy \widehat{ent} here is no longer bounded. Under the coordinates (x, y) , it explodes (tends to $-\infty$) when the vertical slope tends to ∞ , or when the horizontal slope tends to $\frac{1}{2}$ but the horizontal one is not 0. These are cases that we should take into consideration because later we will see that typically the slope explodes at some boundary points, which causes a singularity.

The method we use is to give a way to construct for every admissible function a good approximation. However, as the construction highly relies on the boundary condition, and it is hard to describe the boundary condition in $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ in a simple and clear way, we choose to do the construction still in \mathcal{H} . So in the remaining

part of this section, we will often switch between $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ and \mathcal{H} . We hope that this inconvenience will not cause too many difficulties to the reader.

We introduce successive technical constructions which will be used in the proof of Theorem 6.6.

Definition and Lemma 6.9. Given a rectangular domain $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$ with a boundary condition where $h(0, y)$ and $h(1, y)$ are constant, $h(x, a)$ and $h(x, b)$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz and $h(x, b) > h(x, a)$ for $x \in]0, 1[$, then we can construct an admissible function

$$h^t : [0, 1] \times [a, b] \rightarrow \mathbb{R},$$

whose vertical partial derivative $\frac{\partial h^t}{\partial y}$ only take two possible values, and $ent \circ \nabla h^t$ is bounded on D .

Proof. Since $h(x, b) > h(x, a)$ for all $x \in]0, 1[$, there exists a $(\frac{1}{2} - \varepsilon)$ -Lipschitz function $\bar{h}(x)$ for some $\varepsilon > 0$ such that $h(x, b) \geq \bar{h}(x) \geq h(x, a)$ for all $x \in [0, 1]$. Let $A = \max_{x \in [0, 1]}(\bar{h}(x) - h(x, a))$ and $B = \max_{x \in [0, 1]}(h(x, b) - \bar{h}(x))$, consider D' as a subdomain of $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$ given by

$$D' = \left\{ (x, y) \in [0, 1] \times [a, b] : \frac{b-a}{A+B}(A + h(x, a) - \bar{h}(x)) \leq y - a \leq \frac{b-a}{A+B}(A + h(x, b) - \bar{h}(x)) \right\}.$$

We take

$$h^t(x, y) = \begin{cases} h(x, b) & \text{if } y \geq a + \frac{b-a}{A+B}(A + h(x, b) - \bar{h}(x)), \\ h(x, a) & \text{if } y \leq a + \frac{b-a}{A+B}(A + h(x, a) - \bar{h}(x)), \\ \lambda_a h(x, a) + \lambda_b h(x, b) & \text{otherwise,} \end{cases}$$

where $\lambda_a = \frac{a + \frac{b-a}{A+B}(A + h(x, b) - \bar{h}(x)) - y}{\frac{b-a}{A+B}(h(x, b) - h(x, a))}$ and $\lambda_b = 1 - \lambda_a$. In short, what we do is inscribing into the domain $[0, 1] \times [a, b]$ a domain D' of shape corresponding to the boundary condition of D . Outside D' we have $\frac{\partial h^t}{\partial y} = 0$ so the height function on the boundary of D extends vertically to the boundary of D' , and inside D' we construct the surface of h^t by linking every pair of points with the same horizontal coordinate by line segment.

Outside D' we have $\frac{\partial h^t}{\partial y} = 0$ so $ent \circ \nabla h^t$ is equal to 0. Inside D' we always have

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial h^t}{\partial y}(x, y) &= \frac{A+B}{b-a} \\ \frac{\partial h^t}{\partial x}(x, y) &= \frac{\partial \bar{h}}{\partial x}(x), \end{aligned}$$

so h^t satisfies the conditions in the statement. \square

The construction of h^t is not unique: it depends on the choice of \bar{h} . Figure 14 is an illustration of an example h^t where the domain of definition is taken to be the unit square D and $h|_{\partial D}$ corresponds to the square Young diagrams and \bar{h} is taken to be constant. In this example, h^t is piecewise linear.

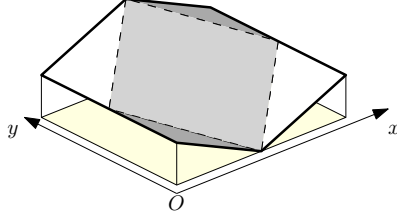


Figure 14: An example of h^t .

The following corollary is direct.

Corollary 6.10. *For all h^∂ as given asymptotic boundary function on ∂D satisfying that $h(0, y)$ and $h(1, y)$ are constant, $h(x, 0)$ and $h(x, 1)$ are $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz, and $h(x, 1) \geq h(x, 0)$ for $x \in]0, 1[$, there exists at least an admissible function whose entropy is not $-\infty$.*

We give a series of definitions for technical reasons. Although they are long and redundant, some of them may be used more than one time, so we decide to list them here rather than putting them separately into the proofs. Reader may skip this part and go back once some notion defined here appears later in an announcement or a proof.

Definition 6.11.

- For any $\delta \in]-\infty, \frac{1}{2}[$, D_δ is defined as the domain $[\delta, 1 - \delta] \times [\delta, 1 - \delta]$. Attention, when $\delta < 0$, the new domain is bigger than the unit square, see Figure 15 where the dashed square is the unit square D .

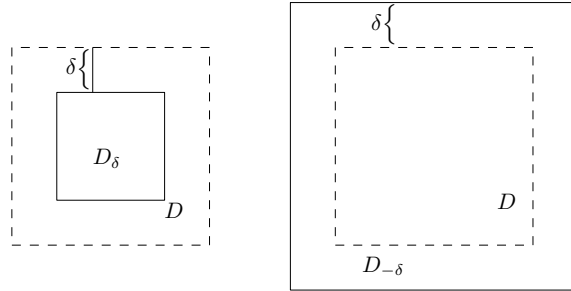


Figure 15: Examples of D_δ and $D_{-\delta}$ for $\delta > 0$.

- For any $\delta_1, \delta_2 \in]-\infty, \frac{1}{2}[$ and $z_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, define the operator of contraction

$$P_{\delta_1, \delta_2, z_0} : \{h : D_{\delta_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\} \rightarrow \{h : D_{\delta_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\},$$

where for any bounded function $h : D_{\delta_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, we apply on the surface given by h the following map:

$$(x, y, z) \rightarrow \left(\frac{\delta_2 - \delta_1}{1 - 2\delta_1} + \frac{1 - 2\delta_2}{1 - 2\delta_1}x, \frac{\delta_2 - \delta_1}{1 - 2\delta_1} + \frac{1 - 2\delta_2}{1 - 2\delta_1}y, z_0 + \frac{1 - 2\delta_2}{1 - 2\delta_1}z \right).$$

In other words, the surface of $P_{\delta_1, \delta_2, z_0}(h)$ is taken to be geometrically similar to that of h and to fit the domain D_{δ_2} .

- For any boundary function h^∂ which is respectively constant on the left and right boundaries of D , and for $\delta > 0$ and any function $h : D_\delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ which is respectively constant on the left and right boundaries of D_δ , define $T_\delta(h) : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as the following extension of h on D whenever possible:
 - Respectively on $[0, \delta] \times [\delta, 1 - \delta]$ and on $[1 - \delta, 1] \times [\delta, 1 - \delta]$, $T_\delta(h)$ is taken to be flat and fitting the boundary conditions on ∂D and ∂D_δ .
 - If for the function constructed in the last step respectively we have

$$\begin{aligned} h(x, 1) &> T_\delta(h)(x, 1 - \delta) && \text{for } x \in]0, 1[, \\ h(x, 0) &< T_\delta(h)(x, \delta) && \text{for } x \in]0, 1[, \end{aligned}$$

then extend $T_\delta(h)$ respectively on these two domains by using the function h^t in Definition and Lemma 6.9.

- For any admissible function $h \in \mathcal{H}$ and any $\delta > 0$, its flat extension on $D_{-\delta} = [-\delta, 1 + \delta] \times [-\delta, 1 + \delta]$ is the function

$$F_\delta(h) : D_{-\delta} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

which is the unique extension of h on $D_{-\delta}$ whose vertical partial derivative is equal to 0 everywhere outside D and the horizontal derivative is equal to 0 if $x \notin [0, 1]$.

Definition and Lemma 6.12. Fix a family of non-negative functions $U_\delta \in C^\infty(\mathbb{R}^2)$ parameterized by $\delta > 0$, whose integral is equal to 1 and whose support is contained in a disc centered at the origin and of radius δ . Define the operator

$$C_\delta : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \{h : D_{-\delta} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}\}$$

such that for any admissible $h \in \mathcal{H}$, we extend h to

$$D_{-2\delta} = [-2\delta, 1 + 2\delta] \times [-2\delta, 1 + 2\delta]$$

by using the flat extension defined above, and $C_\delta(h)$ is taken to be the convolution of U_δ and the extended h on $D_{-\delta}$.

This new function $C_\delta(h)$ is horizontally $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz and vertically non-decreasing. Moreover,

- the integral of $ent \circ \nabla C_\delta(h)$ on $D_{-\delta}$ is bigger than that of $ent \circ \nabla h$ on D .
- if $h \in \mathcal{H}_0$, then the integral of $ent \circ \nabla(C_\delta(h))$ on $D_{-\delta}$ tends to $Ent(h)$ when $\delta \rightarrow 0$.

Remark: the letter C stands for convolution.

Proof. The function $C_\delta(h)$ is obviously horizontally $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz and vertically non-decreasing.

To prove (a), it suffices to note that ent is concave and outside D the local entropy of the extended h is always 0, so for any admissible function h the value of $ent \circ \nabla(U_\delta * h)$ at any point is bigger than $U_\delta * ent \circ \nabla h$ (define by default $ent \circ \nabla h = 0$ on $D_{-2\delta} \setminus D$).

If $h \in \mathcal{H}_0$, then $Ent(h)$ is equal to the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ on D . As we have already proved (a), to prove the convergence it suffices to prove that

$$\limsup_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \int_{D_{-\delta}} ent \circ \nabla(C_\delta(h)) dx dy \leq \int_D ent \circ \nabla h dx dy.$$

Let δ_i be any sequence tending to 0, as $\nabla h \in L^1$, by property of the convolution we have the convergence in L^1 of $U_\delta * (\nabla h)$ to ∇h . We can take a subsequence δ_{i_j} of δ_i such that the convergence is almost everywhere, so $ent \circ \nabla C_\delta(h)$ tends to $ent \circ \nabla h$ almost everywhere for this subsequence of δ .

Since ent is a non-positive function, apply Fatou's lemma for this subsequence we have

$$\limsup_{j \rightarrow \infty} \int_{D_{-\delta_{i_1}}} \mathbb{1}_{D_{-\delta_{i_j}}} ent \circ \nabla(C_{\delta_{i_j}}(h)) dx dy \leq \int_{D_{-\delta_{i_1}}} ent \circ \nabla h dx dy,$$

while by construction the right hand side is equal to $Ent(h)$. As the sequence of δ_i can be chosen arbitrarily, so the inequality above is true for any $\delta \rightarrow 0$. \square

We remark that the convolution provides us a function of better regularity but breaks the boundary condition. Using the convolution technique here above, in Lemma 6.13 we construct an admissible function of good enough regularity.

We also remark that, restricted on the left (resp. right) boundary of $D_{-\delta}$, it is constant and equal to the value of h on the left (resp. right) boundary of D , while its restriction on the upper and lower boundaries are functions that only depend on the boundary condition of h on the upper and lower boundaries of D .

Lemma 6.13. *For any given boundary condition, any $\delta < \frac{1}{2}$, and for any δ' small enough (depending on δ and the boundary condition), then there exists a family of operators*

$$A_{\delta, \delta'} : \mathcal{H} \rightarrow \mathcal{H},$$

parameterized by δ and δ' , verifying that

(a) for all functions $h \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)) \geq (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(h) + O(\delta \ln \delta),$$

where the function $O(\cdot)$ only depends on δ and the boundary condition.

(b) for any $h \in \mathcal{H}_0$, then for δ' sufficiently small depending on h , we have

$$Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)) = (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(h) + O(\delta \ln \delta).$$

(c) if $Ent(h) > -\infty$, then $ent \circ \nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)$ is bounded from below on D by some constant depending on δ , δ' and $Ent(h)$ (and not on the precise h).

The letter A stands for approximation.

Proof. Technically we will limit ourselves to the case that the domain

$$\lambda = \{(x, z) : x \in [0, 1], z \in [2h(x, 0), 2h(x, 1)]\}$$

is *star convex*, i.e. there exist points (x_0, z_0) such that for any $\alpha \in]0, 1[$ and $x \in [0, 1]$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha(h(x, 1) - z_0) &< h(x_0 + \alpha(x - x_0), 1) - z_0, \\ \alpha(h(x, 0) - z_0) &> h(x_0 + \alpha(x - x_0), 0) - z_0. \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, we ask that every straight line passing (x_0, z_0) is not tangent to the boundary of this domain at any point. This assures a distance of order $1 - \alpha$ between the domain and the one multiplied by α , α close to 1.

For example, the function $h(x, 1) = \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}|$ and $h(x, 0) = -\frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}|$ verify the condition above for $(x_0, y_0) = \frac{1}{2}$. In the case that the domain does not verify such condition, by the Lipschitz condition and compactness we can cut the domain vertically into disjoint parts such that every part verifies this condition. The following procedure still works with small modifications if we treat each part simultaneously.

Without loss of generality throughout the remainder of this section we will always suppose the star convexity with respect to $(x_0, z_0) = (\frac{1}{2}, 0)$. In this case, for every $\delta < \frac{1}{2}$, we take δ' small enough (to be specified below) so that we can define

$$T_\delta P_{-\delta', \delta, 0} C_{\delta'}(h),$$

where T and P are operators defined in Definition 6.11. In this case, we just let

$$A_{\delta, \delta'} = T_\delta P_{-\delta', \delta, 0} C_{\delta'}.$$

We will prove that such defined $A_{\delta, \delta'}$ verifies the conclusion in the Lemma. For h such that $Ent(h) = -\infty$, the results (a) and (b) are automatical. So without loss of generality we consider the h such that $Ent(h) > -\infty$, so these h are in \mathcal{H}_0 , and

$$Ent(h) = \int_D ent \circ \nabla h \, dx dy.$$

As proved in Definition and Lemma 6.12, for any $h \in \mathcal{H}$,

$$\int_{D_{-\delta'}} ent \circ \nabla (C_{\delta'}(h)) \, dx dy \geq Ent(h), \quad (15)$$

and for any $h \in \mathcal{H}_0$, when $\delta' \rightarrow 0$,

$$\lim_{\delta' \rightarrow 0} \int_{D_{-\delta'}} ent \circ \nabla (C_{\delta'}(h)) \, dx dy = Ent(h). \quad (16)$$

The map $P_{-\delta', \delta, 0}$ keeps gradient, so

$$\int_{D_\delta} ent \circ \nabla (P_{-\delta', \delta, 0} C_{\delta'}(h)) \, dx dy = \frac{(1 - \delta)^2}{(1 + \delta')^2} \int_{D_{-\delta'}} ent \circ \nabla (C_{\delta'}(h)) \, dx dy. \quad (17)$$

Consider the function $P_{0, \delta, 0}(h) : D_\delta \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and we claim that $T_\delta P_{0, \delta, 0}(h)$ is well defined for δ small enough, *i.e.*, it is possible to fill in $D \setminus D_\delta$ piecewisely by h^t constructed in Definition and Lemma 6.9. Moreover, we will prove that the filling function will give a contribution of order $O(\delta \ln \delta)$ when $\delta \rightarrow 0$ in the integral of ent .

On $[0, \delta] \times [\delta, 1 - \delta]$ and $[1 - \delta, 1] \times [\delta, 1 - \delta]$, it is always possible to define the extended function $T_\delta P_{0, \delta, 0}(h)$, which is of 0 vertical slope so gives 0 contribution in Ent . In the following, without loss of generality we only treat the region near the upper boundary of D , that is $[0, 1] \times [1 - \delta, 1]$.

By the star convex hypothesis, there exists a $(\frac{1}{2} - K\delta)$ -Lipschitz function \bar{h} for some constant $K > 0$ not depending on δ such that

$$h(x, 1) \geq \bar{h}(x) \geq P_{0,\delta,0}(h)(x, 1 - \delta),$$

since $P_{0,\delta,0}(h)(x, 1 - \delta)$ is already defined on $[0, 1] \times [\delta, 1 - \delta]$. By construction (see Definition and Lemma 6.9), the local entropy ent is at most of order $O(\ln \delta)$, thus the contribution of this region in Ent is at most of order $O(\delta \ln \delta)$. The function $O(\cdot)$ only depends on the constant K we just mention.

Now consider $P_{-\delta',\delta,0}C_{\delta'}(h)$ instead of $P_{0,\delta,0}(h)$. Clearly for δ' small enough depending only on δ and the boundary condition, all the results above are still true.

Combining this with (15), (16) and (17), we prove (a) and (b).

To prove (c), it suffices to note that on D_δ , $A_{\delta,\delta'}(h)$ is constructed via convolution. By concavity of ent ,

$$ent \circ \nabla(A_{\delta,\delta'}(h))(x, y) \geq \frac{(1 - \delta)^2}{(1 + \delta')^2} U_{\delta'} * (ent \circ \nabla h(x, y)),$$

and the right hand side has a trivial lower bound depending on $Ent(h)$ and $U_{\delta'}$. Outside D_δ , $A_{\delta,\delta'}(h)$ is constructed via h^t in Definition and Lemma 6.9, whose local entropy function ent has also a lower bound only depending on the boundary condition and δ . Thus we prove (c). \square

For any $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$, let \mathcal{H}^λ be the subspace of the admissible functions such that $ent \circ \nabla h(x, y) \geq -\lambda$ for $(x, y) \in \mathring{D}$ almost everywhere. Clearly \mathcal{H}^λ is an increasing sequence of space of functions in λ . Definition and Lemma 6.9 constructs a function h^t whose entropy $ent \circ \nabla h^t$ is bounded, so \mathcal{H}^λ is not empty for all λ bigger than some $\Lambda \in \mathbb{R}^+$.

We furthermore have the following two lemmas.

Lemma 6.14. *For δ and δ' such that $A_{\delta,\delta'}(h)$ verifies Lemma 6.13, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $l > 0$ such that we can construct a function h' as below:*

- (a) h' agrees with $A_{\delta,\delta'}(h)$ on $D \setminus D_\delta$.
- (b) on D_δ it is piecewise linear on a triangle mesh of size $O(l)$.
- (c) the sup norm between h' and $A_{\delta,\delta'}(h)$ is less than ε , and

$$|Ent(A_{\delta,\delta'}(h)) - Ent(h')| < \varepsilon.$$

We need the triangulation to avoid the possible explosion of ent near the singularity $(s, t) = (\pm\frac{1}{2}, 0)$. Readers will see later that the lemma above plays the same role as Lemma 2.2 of [CKP01] where the authors give an approximation by triangulation, and it is interesting to compare them. In [CKP01], the main problem the authors deal with is the lack of smoothness, and thanks to Lemma 6.13 this is not the main focus in our case.

Proof. Define respectively for $+$ and $-$ the set of frozen points as

$$K^\pm := \left\{ (x, y) \in D_\delta : \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x, y) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\},$$

and for all η , define respectively for $+$ and $-$ the set

$$K_\eta^\pm := \{(x, y) \in D_\delta : \text{dist}((x, y), D \setminus K^\pm) \geq \eta\}.$$

For any δ' small enough we have the following equality:

$$K_{\delta'}^\pm = \left\{ (x, y) \in D_\delta : \frac{\partial A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)}{\partial x}(x, y) = \pm \frac{1}{2} \right\}.$$

The Lebesgue measure of $K_\eta^+ \cup K_\eta^-$ is a decreasing function in η so it is continuous almost everywhere. From now on we take δ'' close enough to δ' such that δ'' is a continuous point of the measure of $K_\eta^+ \cup K_\eta^-$, the sup norm between $A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$ and $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)$ is less than $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, and $|\text{Ent}(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)) - \text{Ent}(A_{\delta, \delta''}(h))| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ (by the arguments we used in the proof of Lemma 6.13 it is possible to do so).

The function $A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$ belongs to some \mathcal{H}^λ .

For any l small enough and dividing $1 - 2\delta$, consider a l -grid on D_δ , and consider the mesh of isosceles right triangles constructed by linking the northeast and southwest vertices of every l -square of the grid. Consider the only function h' which is a linear function on every triangle of the mesh and agrees with $A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$ on vertices of triangles and outside D_δ we just take $h' = A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$.

As $A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$ is C^∞ on D_δ , for l sufficiently small, h' agrees with h within $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$, so the first approximation in (c) is direct.

We also conclude that there exists $\lambda' \in \mathbb{R}^+$ such that $h' \in \mathcal{H}^{\lambda'}$ (i.e. $\text{ent} \circ \nabla h'$ is bounded from below by $-\lambda'$ almost everywhere) and λ' is independent of l . The boundness on $D \setminus D_\delta$ is trivial. Inside D_δ , consider any triangle of the l -mesh. Its slope is equal to the integrals of the partial differentials of $A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$ along the edge which is the diagonal of the l -square then normalized by the length $\sqrt{2}l$. Since on any point the partial differentials $(\partial A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)/\partial x, \partial A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)/\partial y)$ is within the set

$$\{(s, t) : \text{ent}(s, t) \geq -\lambda\},$$

the normalized integral of the partial differentials is within the convex hull of this set, which is easy to be shown to be included in $\{(s, t) : \text{ent}(s, t) \geq -\lambda'\}$ for some finite λ' , so we get the wanted property.

We will respectively treat the case where $s = \pm \frac{1}{2}$ (note that whenever this is true we have also $\{t = 0\}$) and where $s \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$. We show that for l small enough, $\text{ent} \circ \nabla h'$ approximates well $\text{ent} \circ \nabla h$ on most points in the interior of these sets, and the rest points have a contribution arbitrarily small.

As the Lebesgue measure of K_η^\pm is continuous at δ'' , for the ε given, find d small enough such that the Lebesgue measure of $(K_{\delta''}^+ \cup K_{\delta''}^-) \setminus (K_{\delta''+d}^+ \cup K_{\delta''+d}^-)$ is less than $\frac{\varepsilon}{8\lambda'}$.

For any $l < \frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}$, the l -squares respectively intersecting $K_{\delta''+d}^\pm$ gives a cover of $K_{\delta''+d}^\pm$, and they are contained in $K_{\delta''}^\pm$. In other words, we give an inner approximation of $K_{\delta''}^\pm$ by disjoint squares of length l . The measure of the difference set is less than that of $(K_{\delta''}^+ \cup K_{\delta''}^-) \setminus (K_{\delta''+d}^+ \cup K_{\delta''+d}^-)$, which is less than $\frac{\varepsilon}{8\lambda'}$.

Note that $\text{ent} \circ \nabla h'(x, y) = 0$ on $K_{\delta''+d}^\pm$, so the local entropy of the function h' is equal to that of $A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)$ there.

On the other hand, for any point $(x_0, y_0) \in D_\delta$ such that $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x_0, y_0) \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$, there exists r (which depends on (x_0, y_0)) such that within the r -neighborhood of (x_0, y_0) , ∇h is within a small convex neighborhood of $\nabla h(x_0, y_0)$ where

$$|ent \circ \nabla h(x, y) - ent \circ \nabla h(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

This gives an open cover of the points that $\frac{\partial h}{\partial x} \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$. We may choose ρ small enough such that the area of the union of the balls of diameters bigger than ρ is bigger than the measure of

$$\{(x, y) \in D_\delta : \frac{\partial h}{\partial x}(x, y) \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}\}$$

minus $\frac{\varepsilon}{8\lambda}$.

Now take $l < \min\{\frac{d}{\sqrt{2}}, \rho\}$, for the piecewise linear function h' , we have

$$|ent \circ \nabla h(x, y) - ent \circ \nabla h(x_0, y_0)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$$

on all points except a set of measure $\frac{\varepsilon}{2\lambda}$, thus

$$|Ent(A_{\delta, \delta''}(h)) - Ent(h')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

thus we have finished the proof. \square

Figure 16 gives an illustration of several notions used in the proof above: the l -mesh, the frozen point set K^\pm and the set $K_{\delta''}^\pm$.

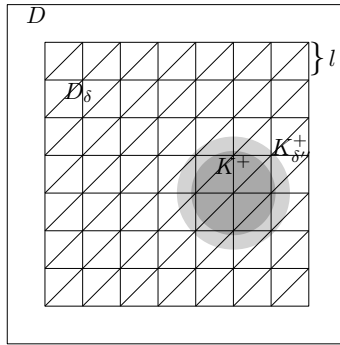


Figure 16: The l -mesh, the frozen point set K^\pm and the set $K_{\delta''}^\pm$.

Lemma 6.15. *The space \mathcal{H}^λ is compact and semicontinuous with respect to the sup norm of H , and there exists a unique function h_λ that maximizes $Ent(\cdot)$ among all functions of \mathcal{H}^λ .*

Proof. When $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$ tends to plus infinity, the entropy $ent(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y})$ tends to minus infinity. So for any λ , the boundness condition implies that $\frac{\partial h}{\partial y}$ is bounded from above by a constant depending on λ . Thus we have a Lipschitz condition on y for \mathcal{H}^λ , so \mathcal{H}^λ is relative compact in \mathcal{H} under the uniform norm.

To prove the compactness we should also prove that \mathcal{H}^λ is closed in \mathcal{H} . This is because the constraint $ent \circ \nabla h(x, y) \geq -\lambda$ can be interpreted as a constraint on the horizontal and vertical slope. By the argument of the local convexity near the points $(\pm\frac{1}{2}, 0)$, a space verifying such geometric constraint is closed.

As for the semicontinuity of Ent , thanks to Lemma 6.14 and the boundness of ent on \mathcal{H}^λ , the proof is nothing different from Lemma 2.3 in [CKP01].

All these imply the existence of a maximizer: taking a sequence of height functions whose entropies tend to $\sup\{Ent(h) : h \in \mathcal{H}^\lambda\}$, then there exists a converging subsequence. By semicontinuity, the entropy of the limit height function is $\sup\{Ent(h) : h \in \mathcal{H}^\lambda\}$. \square

Corollary 6.16. *We have*

$$\sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}} Ent(h) = \lim_{\lambda \rightarrow \infty} \sup_{h \in \mathcal{H}^\lambda} Ent(h).$$

Proof. This is a direct corollary of Lemma 6.13 and Lemma 6.15.

Proof of Theorem 6.6. Choose $I \in \mathbb{N}$ such that \mathcal{H}^I is not empty. For any $i \geq I$, consider the function h_i as the maximizer of Ent among all functions of \mathcal{H}^i . We first take the turned coordinates (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) . By compactness of $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, the sequence \tilde{h}_i given by Corollary 6.16 has a converging subsequence \tilde{h}_{i_j} under the uniform norm. Denote the limit by \tilde{h}_0 , and denote its preimage by $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}$. The function h_0 is well defined except for the discontinuous points, and on these points we will take $h_0(x, y) = \limsup_{(a,b) \rightarrow (x,y)} h(a, b)$. It is easy to verify that the convergence of h_{i_j} to h_0 is pointwise except on the discontinuous points.

To simplify the notation, here rather than a subsequence of \tilde{h}_i , we suppose that the sequence \tilde{h}_i converges. This simplification does not lose generality: we prove below that the limit of the subsequence is the unique function that maximizes $Ent(\cdot)$, so by the uniqueness of the limit of the subsequence, the sequence itself converges to the same limit.

We now prove that $\tilde{h}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$. Otherwise, the set Δ defined by

$$\Delta = \{(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) \in \tilde{D} : \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_0}{\partial \tilde{y}} = 1\}$$

has a positive measure $\mu > 0$.

For all ε , there exists an open set $U \subset \mathbb{R}^2$ such that $\Delta \subset U$ and the \mathbb{R}^2 -Lebesgue measure of U is less than $\mu(1 + \varepsilon)$. Denote the \mathbb{R}^2 -Lebesgue measure by $|\cdot|$. The set U is the union of at most countable open discs, and we choose finite discs such that the 2-Lebesgue measure of their union is bigger than μ , and we can cut their union into finite disjoint convex parts.

Let $\Delta_1, \Delta_2, \dots, \Delta_M$ respectively be their closures. The sum of $|\Delta_k|$ for $k = 1, 2, \dots, M$ is less than $\mu(1 + \varepsilon)$ and bigger than μ , and the sum of $|\Delta_k \cap \Delta|$ is bigger than $\mu(1 - \varepsilon)$. Thus, there exists a subset K of $\{1, 2, \dots, M\}$ such that for every $k \in K$, $\frac{|\Delta_k \cap \Delta|}{|\Delta_k|} \geq 1 - 3\varepsilon$ and $\sum_{k \in K} |\Delta_k| \geq \frac{1}{3}\mu$.

For any $\tilde{h} \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ and $k \in K$, define the average vertical slope on Δ_k as

$$av_y^{\Delta_k}(\tilde{h}) := \frac{1}{|\Delta_k|} \iint_{\Delta_k} \frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{y}} d\tilde{x}d\tilde{y}.$$

As $\frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{y}} \geq -1$, for all $k \in K$, we have

$$av_y^{\Delta_k}(\tilde{h}_0) \geq \frac{|\Delta_k \cap \Delta|}{|\Delta_k|} - \left(1 - \frac{|\Delta_k \cap \Delta|}{|\Delta_k|}\right) = 1 - 6\varepsilon.$$

As the convergence of \tilde{h}_i to \tilde{h}_0 is uniform, there exists J such that for all $i \geq J$, \tilde{h}_i is within a $\varepsilon \min_{k \in K} \{\text{diam} \Delta_k\}$ -neighborhood of \tilde{h}_0 , then $av_y^{\Delta_k}(\tilde{h}_i) \geq 1 - 8\varepsilon$ for all $k \in K$ and $i \geq J$.

By concavity of \widetilde{Ent} , negativity of \widetilde{ent} , we get

$$\widetilde{Ent}(\tilde{h}_i) \leq \sum_{k \in K} \iint_{\Delta_k} \widetilde{ent} \left(\frac{\partial \tilde{h}_i}{\partial \tilde{x}}, \frac{\partial \tilde{h}_i}{\partial \tilde{y}} \right) d\tilde{x}d\tilde{y} \leq \sum_{k \in K} \iint_{\Delta_k} \widetilde{ent}(av_x^{\Delta_k}, av_y^{\Delta_k}) d\tilde{x}d\tilde{y}, \quad (18)$$

where the average horizontal height change $av_x^{\Delta_k}$ is defined as analogue of $av_y^{\Delta_k}$. When $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, the average vertical slopes on all Δ_k uniformly tend to 1 so $\widetilde{ent}(av_x^{\Delta_k}, av_y^{\Delta_k})$ uniformly tend to $-\infty$. As the sum of the 2-Lebesgue measure of Δ_k is bigger than $\frac{1}{3}\mu$, we prove that $\widetilde{Ent}(\tilde{h}_i)$ tend to $-\infty$. However, by definition it should be finite and increasing, thus we get a contradiction and prove that $\tilde{h}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$, so $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}_0$.

By Lemma 6.13 for all h_i and h_0 , for all $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist δ and δ' such that the function $O(\delta \ln \delta)$ depending only on the boundary condition is less than ε , and

$$\begin{aligned} Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_i)) &\geq (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(h_i) - \varepsilon, \quad i = I, I + 1, \dots \\ Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_0)) &\in [(1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(h_0) - \varepsilon, (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(h_0) + \varepsilon]. \end{aligned} \quad (19)$$

By construction, for all i ,

$$Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_i)) \geq (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(h_I) - \varepsilon,$$

and by Lemma 6.13 (c) there exists $\Lambda(\delta, \delta') \in \mathbb{R}$ such that for all $i = I, I + 1, \dots$, $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_i) \in \mathcal{H}^{\Lambda(\delta, \delta')}$.

The convergence of h_i to h_0 when $i \rightarrow \infty$ implies the convergence of $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_i)$ to $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_0)$. By semicontinuity of Ent for functions of $\mathcal{H}^{\Lambda(\delta, \delta')}$, we have

$$Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_0)) \geq \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(h_i)).$$

Compare this inequality to (19), we prove that $Ent(h_0) \geq \limsup_{i \rightarrow \infty} Ent(h_i)$, and by Lemma 6.16, h_0 maximizes $Ent(\cdot)$ among functions of \mathcal{H} . It is the unique maximizer because of the strict concavity of ent in the interior of its domain of definition. \square

7 The variational principle

Our next step is to establish a variational principle to prove a large deviation result for the bead model that reveals a limit shape of the model when the size tends to infinity. In [CKP01], the authors prove that the number of dimer configurations of height functions around an admissible function is proportional to exponential of its entropy times n^2 , by which they prove that in the limit the height functions converge to the entropy maximizing one in probability. As the bead model is a limit of the dimer model, we expect a similar behavior here.

Since a lot of notations will appear in this section and probably the readers may be confused, we decide to give here, in the very beginning of this section, a general convention on the use of notation.

- The number of beads or the number of horizontal lozenges is denoted by $N(n)$, where n emphasizes its dependence on the number of threads n .
- For any upper index u and lower index l ,
 - \mathcal{H}_l^u will denote the space of configurations.
 - X_l^u is a uniformly chosen random configuration of \mathcal{H}_l^u .
- If the lower index l is n , we mean the bead model with n threads, and if l is mn, n , that means we are considering a discrete approximation of the bead model by lozenge tilings.
- The letter h is used for the normalized bead height function. H with a lower index n means the un-normalized bead height function, and with a lower index mn, n means a height function of lozenge tiling.
- We use h_n^∂ to denote a fixed boundary condition of the normalized bead height function, while that of the lozenge tiling is given by the domain $R_{mn,n}$.

The main result of this section is the following theorem. Consider a fixed normalized boundary condition as in Section 6.2, *i.e.*, a normalized boundary function h^∂ defined on ∂D where D is the unit square, and we furthermore ask that $h^\partial(0, y)$, $h^\partial(1, y)$ viewed as functions of y are constant functions, while $h^\partial(x, 0) < h^\partial(x, 1)$ as functions of x are $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz.

Fix the asymptotic boundary function h^∂ . For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, consider the following boundary height function h_n^∂ of a bead model with n threads and normalized into D :

$$h_n^\partial : \left(\left[-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1} \right] \times [0, 1] \right) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}.$$

We furthermore ask that the function h_n^∂ is constant if restricted to $x = -\frac{1}{n-1}$ or $x = 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}$ and that for any $x \in [0, 1]$,

$$\max \left\{ |h_n^\partial(x, 0) - |h^\partial(x, 0)||, |h_n^\partial(x, 1) - |h^\partial(x, 1)|| \right\} < \frac{1}{n-1}.$$

Theorem 7.1. *For any admissible function $h : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ that agrees with h^∂ on ∂D and $\text{Ent}(h) > -\infty$, define $\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)$ as the δ -neighborhood of h under the supremum norm. For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, consider the normalized bead model on D with n threads and fixed boundary condition h_n^∂ . Let $\mathcal{H}_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)}$ be the space of configurations whose normalized height function is in $\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)$ and let $X_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)}$ be a random configuration uniformly chosen in this space, then we have*

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)})}{n^2} = \text{Ent}(h), \quad (20)$$

where we recall that $S(X)$ is the adjusted combinatorial entropy of the random variable X .

Note that, in order to differ with \mathcal{U} (the letter we use to a set of boundary condition), here we use \mathcal{V} to denote the neighborhood of an admissible function h which is a subspace of the height functions of the bead configurations.

Here we give an outline of the proof of this theorem, which will later be formalized and proved via a series of lemmas and propositions. Recall that with the help of Lemma 4.5, we are able to approach the entropy S of a bead model via that of dimer model, which is well studied in [CKP01].

The main idea of the proof is to use triangulations. Although most results in this paper are given for the bead model on the unit square, it is not hard to generalize the definition to triangles, discs or other simply connected regions. As we are going to prove the variational principle by using triangulation, it is particularly interesting to consider the isosceles right triangles. Proposition 7.13 proves that the entropy on the isosceles right triangles shares all the needed property of that on the squares.

We first study a bead model on the unit square D with almost planar boundary condition. Unlike in [CKP01], in the bead model, close boundary condition (under the uniform norm on ∂D) does not imply close entropy: if a boundary condition of the vertical sides has an arbitrarily small jump, then the entropy is equal to $-\infty$. Thus, in any neighborhood of a nearly planar boundary condition we can always find two boundary conditions that give entropies arbitrarily far apart.

To solve this problem, we give a more precise definition that clarify what is an ‘‘almost planar’’ boundary condition (Definitions 7.3 and 7.4). We prove that the normalized (and adjusted) entropy of a bead model with almost planar boundary condition converges (Lemma 7.5).

Then we prove a series of technical lemmas (Lemma 7.6, 7.7, 7.8) which the readers can find their origins in [CKP01] and [CEP96]. They serve to prove Lemma 7.9, which concludes that among all nearby boundary conditions, the almost planar ones have the biggest entropy. Theorem 7.10 proves that it is equal to $\text{ent}(\cdot, \cdot)$, and the entropy of the bead model whose boundary condition is the union of nearby functions in a neighborhood of an almost planar function has the same limit when the radius of the neighborhood tends to 0.

Lemma 6.14 and Lemma 7.14 give two triangulations of a surface of bead configurations respectively for a lower bound and an upper bound of entropy. This proves Theorem 7.1, a variational principle of the bead model.

As a corollary of the variational principle, in the end of this section, we prove

a limiting behavior for the bead model with fixed boundary condition: when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the random surface of the bead configuration converges in probability to the function h_0 that maximizes $Ent(h)$.

In the beginning we give a lemma which is somehow independent of the others. It proves that the combinatorial entropy S is bounded from above by a constant. This is reminiscent of the fact that the local entropy function ent is also bounded from above. This lemma will be used when we prove the upper bound of the entropy in Theorem 7.1.

Lemma 7.2. *We have a global constant C such that uniformly for any asymptotic fixed or periodic boundary condition of bead model, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, we have*

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X)}{n^2} \leq C.$$

Proof. We use the discretization based on Proposition 4.5 to prove this lemma. For any fixed or toroidal boundary condition of $N(n)$ beads, consider its discrete version of lozenge tiling of a rectangle-like region $R_{mn,n}$, so we should study

$$\limsup_{n \rightarrow \infty} \lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\ln Z_{mn,n} - \ln mN(n) \right).$$

We consider the tiling of $R_{mn,n}$ column by column from left to right. Suppose that the number of horizontal lozenges on the i^{th} column is N_i . Given the positions of the i^{th} column, for the $i+1^{th}$ column, the number of possible positions of the columns are the product of the length of the intervals between the neighboring horizontal lozenges on the i^{th} thread, thus at most $\left(\frac{mn}{N_i}\right)^{N_{i+1}}$. Thus we have

$$Z_{mn,n} \leq \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{mn}{N_i}\right)^{N_{i+1}}.$$

We derive that

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(\ln Z_{mn,n} - \ln mN(n) \right) \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n N_i (\ln n - \ln N_{i+1}) \right) \quad (21)$$

If $\min_{i=1,\dots,n} N_i = 0$, then the model can be decomposed into independent models (one can be trivial, *i.e.* no bead at all). Without loss of generality we suppose that $\min_{i=1,\dots,n} N_i \geq 1$.

For any $\varepsilon > 0$, we consider the following partition of $\{1, 2, \dots, n\}$:

- set $I_{\leq \varepsilon n} := \{i : N_i \leq \varepsilon n\}$,
- set $I_{> \varepsilon n} := \{i : N_i > \varepsilon n\}$.

By construction, the numbers of beads on neighboring threads differ at most by 1, so for $i \in I_{\leq \varepsilon n}$, we have

$$\ln \left(\frac{N_i}{N_{i+1}} \right) \leq \ln 2,$$

so

$$N_i(\ln n - \ln N_{i+1}) \leq N_i(\ln n - \ln N_i) + \ln 2.$$

By the same reason, for $i \in I_{>\varepsilon n}$, we have

$$N_i(\ln n - \ln N_{i+1}) \leq N_i \left(\ln n - \ln N_i + \ln \left(\frac{1 + \varepsilon n}{\varepsilon n} \right) \right) \leq N_i \left(\ln n - \ln N_i + \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon n} \right) \right).$$

Thus, the right hand side of Inequality (21) is less than

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\ln n - \ln N_i) + \sum_{i \in I_{\leq \varepsilon n}} \ln 2 N_i + \sum_{i \in I_{>\varepsilon n}} \left(\frac{1}{\varepsilon n} \right) N_i \right) \\ & \leq \frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n N_i(\ln n - \ln N_i) \right) + \varepsilon \ln 2 + \frac{1}{\varepsilon} O \left(\frac{1}{n} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where we use the fact that $N(n) = O(n^2)$. Let $n \rightarrow \infty$, and by the fact that ε is arbitrarily small, the right hand side of Inequality (21) is less than

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(\sum_i N_i(\ln n - \ln N_i) \right) + o(1),$$

which takes maximum if N_i are almost all equal, thus less than

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(n \frac{N(n)}{n} \left(\ln n - \ln \frac{N(n)}{n} \right) \right) + o(1) = -\frac{N(n)}{n^2} \ln \frac{N(n)}{n^2} + o(1). \quad (22)$$

Let C be any constant bigger than $\max_{x>0}(-x \ln x) = \frac{1}{e}$ and we have finished the proof. \square

Readers may compare this lemma to the expression of ent , and the term $-\frac{N(n)}{n^2} \ln \frac{N(n)}{n^2}$ of Equation (22) corresponds to the term $-t \ln t$ in $ent(s, t)$.

As we have already seen, the dependence of the entropy of a random bead configuration on the boundary condition is more delicate than that of the dimer model. So rather than roughly speaking that one boundary condition is close to a plane, we need to have a more precise definition.

Definition 7.3. Given a tilt $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, +\infty[$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, a fixed boundary condition $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ of a bead model with n threads is called *almost planar* if there exists a plane of tilt (s, t) and $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ is chosen to give the best approximation of that plane.

We remark that being chosen to give the best approximation of a plane implies that on the left and right boundaries of $[-\frac{1}{n-1}, 1 + \frac{1}{n-1}] \times [0, 1]$, the distances between neighboring jumps of $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ are all equal.

We will equally need its discrete version:

Definition 7.4. Given a tilt $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, +\infty[$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ and $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ large, an *almost planar region* $R_{mn, n}^0$ is a tall region tileable by lozenges corresponding to $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ constructed as in Section 2.6.

According to the construction of $R_{mn,n}^0$, the distance between the neighboring cracks on the left and right boundaries of $R_{mn,n}^0$ are all equal except for an error smaller than 1. We also remark that an equivalent way to describe this region is that there exists a parallelogram in \mathbb{R}^3 corresponding to the tilt, and the boundary height function of $R_{mn,n}^0$ is chosen to fit best to that parallelogram.

By construction, the almost planar bead boundary condition (Definition 7.3) is the continuous limit of its discrete version (Definition 7.4). It is also clear that for any tilt (s, t) , it is always possible to find at least one boundary function h_n^∂ verifying Definition 7.3 and to find at least one region $R_{mn,n}^0$ verifying Definition 7.4.

Lemma 7.5. *For any tilt $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, \infty[$,*

(a) *let $\mathcal{H}_n^t(s, t)$ be the space of bead configurations on the torus with n threads and the height change of H is equal to $(\lfloor ns \rfloor, \lfloor nt \rfloor)$, and let $X_n^t(s, t)$ be a randomly chosen element of $\mathcal{H}_n^t(s, t)$, then*

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^t(s, t))}{n^2} > -\infty.$$

(b) *let $\mathcal{H}_n^0(s, t)$ be the space of almost planar bead configurations on D with n threads best fitting a plane of tilt (s, t) , and let $X_n^0(s, t)$ be a randomly chosen element of $\mathcal{H}_n^0(s, t)$, then*

$$\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^0(s, t))}{n^2} > -\infty.$$

Proof. The existence of the $\liminf_{n \rightarrow \infty}$ is a result of subadditivity. □

We give a series of technical lemmas following [CEP96, CKP01].

Lemma 7.6. *For any two bead models having the same number of threads but with different boundary conditions, consider the un-normalized height function H . If the two boundary conditions differ by at most Δ , then on every common vertex, the expected value of these two unnormalized height functions differ by at most $\Delta + 2$ under the supremum norm.*

Proof. This is a corollary of Proposition 20 of [CEP96]'s analog in the case of lozenge tilings.

Define the distance between two vertices as the length of the shortest path between them, and define the distance between two sets as the sup inf of the distances between vertices from two sets. Proposition 20 of [CEP96]'s analog in lozenge tiling says that, for any two lozenge-tileable domains, if their boundaries differ by Δ_1 , and if for any pair of points on the first and the second domain with a distance smaller Δ_1 their heights differ at most by Δ_2 , then the average height function of these two domains differ at most by $\Delta_1 + \Delta_2 + 1$.

For the bead model, suppose that the number of thread is n , and for any $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ big enough, consider the discrete version where we consider two regions $R_{mn,n}^i$, $i = 1, 2$, both with n columns, tileable by lozenges and corresponding to the boundary conditions given in this lemma. The distance between their left-most (or right-most) boundaries is 1, and for the upper and lower boundaries, the difference of the boundary height functions at a point on the boundaries of the bead model is equal to the vertical distance of the boundaries of the corresponding lozenge tiling model. Thus we can apply Proposition 20 of [CEP96] and take the limit $m \rightarrow \infty$.

□

Lemma 7.7. *For a bead model with n threads, if the average height function is vertically A -Liptshitz, then there exists a constant $C > 0$ and $C' > 0$ depending on A such that for any simply connected region contained in D with given boundary condition of the bead model and two points (x_1, y_1) and (x_2, y_2) in the this region, the probability that $h(x_1, y_1) - h(x_2, y_2)$ differs from its expected height change by more than $\alpha \sqrt{\frac{|x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|}{n-1}}$ is less than $Ce^{-C'\alpha^2}$.*

Proof. This is the bead-model-version of Theorem 21 and Proposition 22 of [CEP96]. To prove this, consider the path

$$((n-1)x_1, (n-1)y_1) \rightarrow ((n-1)x_2, (n-1)y_1) \rightarrow ((n-1)x_2, (n-1)y_2)$$

in the domain $[0, n-1] \times [0, n-1]$, and consider the height function $(n-1)h(x, y)$ (attention, this is not the un-normalized height function H).

Let $N_1 = \lfloor (n-1)|x_1 - x_2| \rfloor$ be the number of threads between these two points. For the first step (the horizontal step), consider the same martingale as in Theorem 21 of [CEP96], and using Azuma's inequality [AS16], the probability that the difference between the exact height change and expected height change is bigger than $\frac{1}{2}\alpha\sqrt{N_1}$ is less than $C_1e^{-C_2\alpha^2}$ for some constant $C_1, C_2 > 0$.

Now consider the vertical step. To do this, we turn the space by $\frac{\pi}{4}$ again so that the new space is vertically Lipschitz (see Section 6.2) under the turned coordinates $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z})$ and the surface is $\tilde{z} = \tilde{H}(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y})$. Since the space is Lipschitz, we can apply Azuma's inequality again. Take a discretization in \tilde{y} and for any two points on the same thread and with vertical coordinates \tilde{y}_1, \tilde{y}_2 , the number of steps is equal to $\lfloor (n-1)|\tilde{y}_1 - \tilde{y}_2| \rfloor$, and we get a result for \tilde{y} similar to that for x . For any surface $(n-1)h$, turning $(\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}, \tilde{z})$ back into the original space (x, y, z) will lead to another difference, but it is bounded by a constant depending on A times the difference of the real and expected height change of $(n-1)h$. Thus, there exist constants $C_3, C_4 > 0$ such that $(n-1)h(x, y)$ changes by more than $\frac{1}{2}\alpha\sqrt{N_2}$ is less than $C_3e^{-C_4\alpha^2}$, where $N_2 = \lfloor (n-1)|y_1 - y_2| \rfloor$.

In conclusion, the probability that h and its expected value differs by more than $\alpha \sqrt{\frac{|x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|}{n-1}}$ is at most $Ce^{-C'\alpha^2}$ for well chosen C and C' . \square

For any tilt $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, +\infty[$, any $\delta > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, define $\mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$ as the space of fixed boundary condition of the normalized bead model with n threads, where the boundary functions h_n^δ are in the δ -neighborhood of a plane of tilt (s, t) .

Lemma 7.8. *Under the setting above, for n sufficiently large, for any fixed boundary condition $h_n^\delta \in \mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$, the average normalized height function of the bead model is given within $\delta + o(1)$ by that plane, $o(1)$ tending to 0 when $n \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. This is a direct corollary of Proposition 3.4 of [CKP01]. \square

Lemma 7.9. *Under the same setting of Lemma 7.8, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, if we let $X_n^{h_n^\delta}$ be any random bead model whose fixed boundary condition is given by $h_n^\delta \in \mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$, then for δ sufficiently small and n sufficiently large, we have*

$$\frac{S(X_n^{h_n^\delta})}{n^2} \leq \frac{S(X_n^0(s, t))}{n^2} + \varepsilon,$$

where recall that $X_n^0(s, t)$ is the random bead configuration with an almost planar fixed boundary condition.

This lemma corresponds to Proposition 3.6 of [CKP01], where the authors prove that the entropies of the dimer models of nearby boundary conditions are close. As we have already explained, this is no longer true for the bead model, and the lemma above tells that among all the boundary conditions near a planar, the one that is almost planar has the biggest entropy, with an error tending to 0 when $n \rightarrow \infty$. In short, we have an approximating inequality rather than an approximating equality.

We remark that in the proof below there is a technical assumption. We don't succeed to find a rigorous proof of this point but we have reason to believe that it is true.

Proof. To prove this lemma, we will look at the discrete version of the bead model. There we use the same idea of [CKP01], where the authors compare the entropy of two different boundary conditions by applying a coupling-like method between the surfaces. In our case this is more complicated since even a tiny region may have big negative contribution in the entropy, so some more detailed construction is needed.

Given a tilt $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, +\infty[$, we define $h^{\partial, 0} : \partial D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as the linear function fitting a plane of tilt (s, t) . For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, we denote by $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ an almost planar boundary condition fitting best $h^{\partial, 0}$, and for any $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$ large, consider an almost planar region $R_{mn, n}^0$ as in Section 2.6.

Now given any other boundary condition $h_n^\partial \in \mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$, consider another region $R_{mn, n}$ that corresponds to h_n^∂ as in Section 2.6.

As rising the whole boundary by the same amount doesn't change the entropy, without loss of generality we can suppose that $h_n^\partial \geq h_n^{\partial, 0}$. We superpose $R_{mn, n}^0$ and $R_{mn, n}$ in such a way that their left and right sides are on the same lines (except for the positions of cracks corresponding to the jumps of $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ and h_n^∂), and the upper and lower boundaries differ by at most $O(\delta n)$.

Define respectively $\mathcal{H}_{mn, n}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{mn, n}^0$ as the space of tilings of $R_{mn, n}$ and of $R_{mn, n}^0$, and a random tiling uniformly chosen respectively from $\mathcal{H}_{mn, n}$ and $\mathcal{H}_{mn, n}^0$ is denoted by $X_{mn, n}$ and $X_{mn, n}^0$. We want to compare the adjusted entropies of $X_{mn, n}$ and $X_{mn, n}^0$. To do this, we use a surface coupling method as in [CKP01] but more delicate (in some sense).

For a given tilt (s, t) , we fix some $\rho > 0$ such that the ρ -neighborhood of (s, t) lies within $] -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, \infty[$. Define $h^{0, +} : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ as the supremum of the admissible function fitting $h^{\partial, 0}$ on ∂D and of tilt within the ρ -neighborhood of (s, t) almost everywhere. Such $h^{0, +}$ is a piecewise linear surface on D . For any n , we let $h_n^{0, +}$ be a bead height function that fits best to $h^{0, +}$ and let $H_{mn, n}^{0, +}$ be a height function of tiling of $R_{mn, n}^0$ which approximates $h^{0, +}$ best when normalized horizontally by n and vertically by mn .

For any $r \in]0, \frac{1}{2}[$, for every $H_{mn, n}$, whenever possible, define $\gamma_r(H_{mn, n})$ to be the maximal curve made up by the points of the intersection of $H_{mn, n}$ and $H_{mn, n}^{0, +}$ and enclosing $D_r = [r, 1 - r] \times [r, 1 - r]$. Here the "curve" means a path along the edges of lozenges, and "maximal" means having the biggest enclosed area.

We decompose the set of tilings of $R_{mn,n}$ by $\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})$. In case that $\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})$ doesn't exist, we just note $\gamma_r(H_{mn,n}) = \emptyset$. According to Lemma 4.3, we have the following decomposition for $\gamma \in \{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n}) : H_{mn,n} \in \mathcal{H}_{mn,n}\} \cup \{\emptyset\}$:

$$S(X_{mn,n}) - \ln mN(n) = \sum_{\gamma} p_{\gamma} (-\ln p_{\gamma} + S(X_{mn,n} |_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}) - \ln mN(n)), \quad (23)$$

where $N(n)$ is the number of horizontal tiles in a tiling of $R_{mn,n}$ and p_{γ} is the probability that $\gamma_r(H_{mn,n}) = \gamma$. We will compare this to $S(X_{mn,n}^0) - \ln mN^0(n)$, where $N^0(n)$ is the number of horizontal tiles in a tiling of $R_{mn,n}^0$.

We first treat the term $\gamma = \emptyset$ and fix $r = \frac{2\delta}{\rho}$ as a function of δ . The probability that $\gamma = \emptyset$ is less than the probability that there is some point on ∂D_r such that on the corresponding point in the discrete version we have $H_{mn,n} > H_{mn,n}^{0,+}$.

By Lemmas 7.6 and 7.7, on any such point this probability is exponentially small in n . Moreover, there are only $O(n)$ points that need to be checked: on the upper and lower sides there are only $O(n)$ point, and on the other two sides it suffices to check $O(n)$ with fixed distance between neighboring ones. The unit distance should be small enough depending on ρ so that if two neighboring points verify the condition then on the whole interval the same condition is automatically verified. Thus, the total probability tends to 0 when $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$, and the term $-p_{\gamma} \ln p_{\gamma}$ tends to 0 too.

By Lemma 7.2 the remaining part is bounded from above by a global constant times the area, so in conclusion, we can choose δ small enough so that this term is less than $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$ for any n large enough.

We now restrict ourselves to the case where $\gamma \neq \emptyset$. For any γ , denote respectively the number of horizontal lozenges on the curve by N^{γ} , the number of lozenges not enclosed by γ by N_{out}^{γ} and the number of lozenges enclosed by γ by N_{in}^{γ} . Conditioned to γ , the tiling of the regions inside and outside γ are independent, so we can write every term (corresponding to γ) in the sum on the right hand side of (23) as a sum of:

- (a) p_{γ} times the adjusted entropy of a tiling of the region enclosed by γ ,
- (b) that of a tiling of the region not enclosed by γ ,
- (c) $p_{\gamma}(-\ln p_{\gamma} - \ln mN^{\gamma})$.

We take the following technical assumption: we assume that for δ small enough, when $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $m \rightarrow \infty$ (depending on n), the term (c) summed over all γ and normalized by n^2 will be finally smaller than $\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. In fact, the sum over all γ of (c) can be viewed as an expectation, and we consider a typical boundary. If on the left piece there are N_l horizontal lozenges, and we suppose that the winding contributes not too much so the left piece behaves as a lazy random walk with fixed number of moves, starting position and ending position. The way to take this piece is around $\left(\frac{nm}{\frac{N_l}{2}}\right)^2$, so typically the probability is of order $\left(\frac{mn}{N^{\gamma}}\right)^{-1}$, and

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \mathbb{E} \left[\sum_{\gamma} p_{\gamma} (-\ln p_{\gamma} - \ln mN^{\gamma}) \right]$$

should be of order $\frac{\ln n}{n}$. By this argument, our assumption seems to be reasonable, but we wish to find a way to make this argument rigorous.

For terms (a) and (b), we consider the following subspaces of the tiling of $R_{mn,n}^0$: for every given γ , define

$$\mathcal{H}_{mn,n}^{0,+}(\gamma) = \{H_{mn,n}^0 \in \mathcal{H}_{mn,n}^0 : H_{mn,n}^0|_\gamma = H_{mn,n}^{0,+}|_\gamma\}. \quad (24)$$

Denote by $X_{mn,n}^{0,+}(\gamma)$ a random tiling uniformly chosen in this space. We prove that the normalized and adjusted entropy

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(S(X_{mn,n}^{0,+}(\gamma)) - \ln m(N^0(n) - N^\gamma) \right)$$

is at least not much smaller than

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(S(X_{mn,n}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}) - \ln m(N(n) - N^\gamma) \right).$$

In fact, both of them can be written as a sum of the adjusted and normalized entropy on the region enclosed by γ and that on the region not enclosed by γ . Obviously their contributions of the region enclosed by γ in the entropy are equal. On the region not enclosed by γ , by Lemma 7.2 we have

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(S(X_{mn,n}^{out}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}) - \ln mN_{out}^\gamma \right)$$

is less than a global constant C times the area of region, which tends to 0 when $\delta \rightarrow 0$ (so $r \rightarrow 0$). Here $X_{mn,n}^{out}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}$ is the conditioned random tiling outside the region enclosed by γ and of boundary condition $\partial R_{mn,n}$.

Meanwhile, if let $X_{mn,n}^{out,0,+}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}$ be the conditioned random tiling outside the region enclosed by γ and of boundary condition $\partial R_{mn,n}^0$, then for

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(S(X_{mn,n}^{out,0,+}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}) - \ln mN_{out}^{\gamma,0} \right),$$

where $N_{out}^{\gamma,0} = N^0(N) - N^\gamma - N_{in}^\gamma$ is the number of horizontal lozenges outside γ , its boundary condition restricted on $\partial R_{mn,n}^0$ and γ fits best to a piecewise linear function $h^{0,+}$. We can decomposed the region into a union of disjoint squares, and by Lemma 7.5, the adjusted normalized ventropy normalized entropy is bounded from below by some constant (depending on (s, t) and ρ) times the area of this region when $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $m \rightarrow \infty$ depending on n . Since when $\delta \rightarrow 0$, the normalized area of the region between curve γ and ∂R_{mn}^0 also tends to 0, as conclusion, for δ small enough, for n big enough and for m big enough, we have

$$\frac{1}{n^2} \left(S(X_{mn,n}^{out,0,+}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}) - \ln mN_{out}^{\gamma,0} \right) > -\frac{\varepsilon}{4}.$$

Finally, since the space $\mathcal{H}_{mn,n}^{0,+}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}$ is a subspace of $\mathcal{H}_{mn,n}^0$, the normalized adjusted entropy of $X_{mn,n}^{0,+}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}$ for every γ is less than that of $X_{mn,n}^0$. Together with the technical assumption on (c), in conclusion we have: for δ small enough, n large enough, we have

$$\sum_{\gamma} p_{\gamma} \left(-\ln p_{\gamma} + S(X_{mn,n}|_{\gamma_r(H_{mn,n})=\gamma}) - \ln mN(n) \right) < \frac{1}{n^2} \left(S(X_{mn,n}^0) - \ln mN^0(n) \right) + \varepsilon.$$

□

Lemma 7.9 proves that among the fixed boundary conditions that are close to a plane, the almost planar one has almost the biggest entropy. As a corollary, we have the following theorem. Recall that for bead models with n threads, $X_n^t(s, t)$ is the random bead configuration of toroidal boundary condition given by tilt (s, t) , and $X_n^0(s, t)$ is that of almost planar fixed boundary condition.

Theorem 7.10. *For any tilt $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, +\infty[$, we have*

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^t(s, t))}{n^2} = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^0(s, t))}{n^2} = \text{ent}(s, t).$$

Moreover, for any $\delta > 0$, $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, if we consider the union of bead models with fixed boundary conditions taken in $\mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$, then the combinatorial entropy of a random bead configuration in this set normalized by n^2 is also equal to $\text{ent}(s, t) + o(1)$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\delta \rightarrow 0$.

If we take any two fixed boundary function of $\mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$, they do not necessarily have the same number of beads. So to define the adjusted combinatorial entropy for the union of boundary conditions in $\mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$, we need Definition 4.4, which a priori furthermore asks fixing the probability that a random bead configuration has some given number of beads. However, in the proof below, we show that the choice of the probability doesn't affect the limit of the normalized adjusted entropy.

Proof. By Lemmas 7.2 and 7.5, for any tilt (s, t) , $\frac{S(X_n^t(s, t))}{n^2}$ is bounded, so there exists a subsequence n_k of n , and along this subsequence, for every n_k we can choose an almost planar boundary conditions whose normalized entropies as sequence in n_k converge.

Lemma 7.9 proves that among all nearby boundary conditions the almost planar one has the almost biggest normalized entropy. In particular, this implies that for any given tilt (s, t) and any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ big enough, two almost planar boundary conditions have close entropy. Thus, the convergence along n_k in the last paragraph doesn't depend on the choice of the precise almost planar boundary condition.

Moreover, this convergence is not just for a subsequence of n_k but a convergence in n . In fact, in the following we prove that along n_k , the normalized adjusted entropies converge to $\text{ent}(s, t)$. As this is also true for any subsequence of n , we conclude that the normalized adjusted entropy converge as $n \rightarrow \infty$. Thus, without loss of generality, in the following we only consider a sequence in n .

Now for every $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ fix the sequence $N(n) \propto n^2$ and consider the bead models with n threads, $N(n)$ beads and with boundary conditions be any function in $\mathcal{U}_{\delta, n}(s, t)$. We claim that the normalized entropy of this sequence of models converges to the same limit of $\frac{S(X_n^0(s, t))}{n^2}$ when $\delta \rightarrow 0$ and $n \rightarrow \infty$. This claim corresponds to the second part of this theorem.

We first suppose that upper, lower and right boundaries are fixed and the left boundary boundary is free within δ neighborhood of the almost planar one. The number of beads on the left boundary is fixed (by the given upper and lower boundaries) and we denote it by K . For all m , consider the discrete version where we tile $R_{mn, n}$ by lozenges. There are $\binom{mn}{K}$ different possibilities, and by Stirling's

formula

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\ln \binom{mn}{K} - K \ln m}{n^2} \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\ln \left(\frac{\sqrt{2\pi mn}}{\sqrt{2\pi(mn-K)2\pi K}} \frac{(mn)^{mn}}{(mn-K)^{mn-K} K^K} \right) + o(1) - K \ln m \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\ln \sqrt{\frac{mn}{2\pi(mn-K)K}} - K \ln \frac{K}{n} + (mn-K) \ln \frac{mn}{mn-K} + o(1) \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{n^2} \left[\ln \sqrt{\frac{mn}{2\pi(mn-K)K}} - K \ln \frac{K}{n} + \frac{mn-K}{mn} K + o(1) \right] \\
&= O\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),
\end{aligned}$$

where $o(1)$ is for m big enough. Thus, the entropy of the bead model of free left boundary will be at most $O(\frac{1}{n})$ bigger than that of the fixed almost planar one. It is not hard to show that for any of other three boundaries there is a similar result. Thus, if the number of $N(n)$ is fixed, then our claim is true.

Now we allow $N(n)$ to vary but under the constraint that the boundary functions are within $\mathcal{U}_{\delta,n}(s,t)$. For any n and δ , denote by $\mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N}(s,t,\delta,n)$ be the set of possible $N(n)$, then $|\mathcal{N}|$ is of order $O(2\delta n^2)$. According to Definition 4.4, if for any $N_i \in \mathcal{N}$, the probability that $N(n) = N_i$ is given and equal to p_{N_i} , then the entropy of the bead configurations with boundary conditions taken in $\mathcal{U}_{\delta,n}(s,t)$ is equal to

$$- \sum_{N_i \in \mathcal{N}} p_{N_i} \ln p_{N_i} + \sum_{N_i \in \mathcal{N}} p_{N_i} S_{N_i}, \quad (25)$$

where S_{N_i} is the entropy of the model whose number of beads is equal to N_i . Since we have proved that $\frac{S_{N_i}}{n^2}$ is at most $\frac{S(X_n^0(s,t))}{n^2} + o(1)$, and $\frac{-\sum_{N_i \in \mathcal{N}} p_{N_i} \ln p_{N_i}}{n^2}$ is at most of order $\frac{\ln n}{n^2}$, we have proved our claim that the normalized entropies of the bead configurations with $\mathcal{U}_{\delta,n}(s,t)$ -boundary condition converge to the same limit of $\frac{S(X_n^0(s,t))}{n^2}$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$ and $\delta \rightarrow 0$.

It remains to prove the first part of this theorem.

First, by construction, we can find an almost planar boundary condition whose opposite sides matches. So we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^t(s,t))}{n^2} \geq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^0(s,t))}{n^2}.$$

On the other hand, given a toroidal boundary condition (so the number of beads is fixed), consider the fixed boundary conditions of $\mathcal{U}_{\delta,n}(s,t)$ that yield the same number of beads. Since the bead configuration with periodic boundary condition not included in $\mathcal{U}_{\delta,n}(s,t)$ has a negligible contribution, by our claim proved above, we have

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^t(s,t))}{n^2} \leq \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^0(s,t))}{n^2}.$$

Finally, as for any $\delta > 0$, $\mathcal{U}_{\delta,n}(s,t)$ also includes the almost planar boundary conditions of tilts near (s,t) , by applying a similar argument as above we conclude

that for (s', t') close to (s, t) , $\frac{S(X_n^t(s', t'))}{n^2}$ is also close to $\frac{S(X_n^0(s, t))}{n^2}$. Thus, $\frac{S(X_n^t(s, t))}{n^2}$ is continuous in the tilt. This allows us to use the Legendre transform in Section 5.2, so we have proved this theorem. \square

Definition 7.11. For any $\varepsilon > 0$ and for any $(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, 1[$, define

$$\rho^\varepsilon(s, t) = \sup_{\rho > 0} \left\{ \rho : \left(\|(s', t') - (s, t)\| < \rho \right) \Rightarrow \left(|ent(s, t) - ent(s', t')| < \varepsilon \right) \right\}.$$

The following lemma is a direct corollary of Lemma 7.9 and Theorem 7.10.

Lemma 7.12. Consider the unit square D . For any $\varepsilon > 0$, and for any tilt

$$(s, t) \in]-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}[\times]0, +\infty[$$

consider the bead model on D with n treads and with the fixed boundary condition fitting to a plane of tilt (s, t) within $\rho^\varepsilon(s, t)$. Then for n sufficiently large, the entropy S of the bead configurations normalized by n^2 is at most the entropy of a bead model with an almost planar periodic boundary condition $h_n^{\partial, 0}$ plus $\varepsilon + o(1)$ where $o(1)$ tends to 0 when $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Proposition 7.13. Lemma 7.9 and Theorem 7.10 hold if the region is an isosceles right triangle instead of a square.

Proof. The proof is exactly the same as that of Corollary 4.2 of [CKP01]. An isosceles right triangle can be approached from interior by a union of squares, and combining two triangles gives a square. These operations naturally yield a lower bound and an upper bound of the entropy of a bead model on a isosceles right triangle, which is both equal to $ent(s, t) + o(1)$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$.

The following Lemma is another version of Lemma 6.14 which we will see is related to an upper bound of the entropy S .

Lemma 7.14. For any admissible function h such that $Ent(h) > -\infty$ and for any $\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2 > 0$, for $l > 0$ sufficiently small, then the piecewise linear function h' on the l -right-triangle mesh verifies the following two properties.

- (a) For all but a fraction of ε_1 of the triangles in the mesh, for every triangle, denote the tilt of h' on that triangle by (s, t) , then the function h is within $\rho^{\varepsilon_2}(s, t)l$ of h' .
- (b) $Ent(h') < Ent(h) + \varepsilon_2$.

Proof. The proof of part (a) is the same as in Lemma 2.2 of [CKP01]. We now prove (b). Define the space of possible tilts as

$$V_0 = \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \times [0, +\infty[$$

and for any $A > 0$, $d > 0$, define the following subset of V_0 :

$$V_0^{A, d} = \left\{ (s, t) : \left| s - \frac{1}{2} \right| < d, \text{ or } \left| s + \frac{1}{2} \right| < d, \text{ or } t > A \right\}.$$

Since $Ent(h) > -\infty$ and $ent(\cdot, 0) = 0$, we can take A sufficiently large and d sufficiently small so that the points

$$\left\{ (x, y) : \left(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \right) (x, y) \notin V_0^{A, d} \right\}$$

gives a contribution of absolute value less than $\frac{\varepsilon_2}{4}$ in $Ent(h)$.

Let V_1, V_2, \dots, V_n be an open cover of $V_0 \setminus V_0^{A,d}$ such that within each set V_i the function $ent(s, t)$ changes at most by $\frac{\varepsilon_2}{4}$. For any $i \in \{1, 2, \dots, n\}$ and for any $\eta_i \in]0, 1[$, consider the set $\bar{S}(V_i, \eta_i)$ which is composed of possible tilts (\bar{s}, \bar{t}) that there exists a probability density function (in the sense of distribution) on V_0 such that the average slope is equal to (\bar{s}, \bar{t}) , and a proportion bigger than η_i is in V_i . This gives a family of convex subsets of V_0 indexed by η_i . When $\eta_i \rightarrow 1$, the set $\bar{S}(V_i, \eta_i)$ tends to $V_i + \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^+$, where the sum of two sets is defined as the set of the sums of any pair of elements.

By the property of ent , for η_i close enough to 1 we have that for any average tilt $(\bar{s}, \bar{t}) \in \bar{S}(V_i, \eta_i)$,

$$ent(\bar{s}, \bar{t}) \leq \sup_{(s,t) \in V_i} ent(s, t) + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{8},$$

and

$$(1 - \eta_i) \inf_{(s,t) \notin V_0^{A,d}} ent(s, t) \geq -\frac{\varepsilon_2}{4}.$$

Now we can apply an argument of metric density from [Rud87] similar to the way [CKP01] uses it. For any $\varepsilon' > 0$, $\eta_i > 0$, if l_i is sufficiently small, then for any $\delta \leq l_i$, on all but an $1 - \varepsilon'$ fraction of the points (x, y) such that $(\frac{\partial h}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial h}{\partial y}) \in V_i$, at least a η_i fraction of the ball centered at (x, y) and of radius δ lies in V_i .

If there is some triangle where h verifies (a) for some ε' , the tilt of the piecewise linear function h' differs from the average tilt on that triangle by at most $2\varepsilon'$. Take ε' less than $\frac{\varepsilon_1}{2}$ such that for all i and for all (s, t) in the $2\varepsilon'$ neighborhood of $\bar{S}(V_i, \eta_i)$ we have

$$ent(s, t) \leq \sup_{(s,t) \in V_i} ent(s, t) + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{4}. \quad (26)$$

Also, for ε' small enough, the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ is bigger than $-\frac{\varepsilon_2}{4}$ on any subset of D whose measure is less than $2\varepsilon'$.

For all $l \leq \min_i \{l_i\}$ and less than the l in (a) where we replace ε_1 by some ε' less than ε_1 and verifying the conditions above, on at least a $1 - \varepsilon'$ fraction of the triangles, (a) is verified.

Now compare $Ent(h)$ to $Ent(h')$ where h' is the piecewise linear function on the l -mesh. There is at least a $1 - 2\varepsilon'$ fraction of triangles such that for each triangle, there exists i such that in this triangle a proportion of at least η_i of points (x, y) verifies that $ent \circ \nabla h(x, y)$ is contained in V_i , thus the average slope of h is in $\bar{S}(V_i, \eta_i)$. Meanwhile, as the tilt of h' lies within $2\varepsilon'$ -neighborhood of the average slope of h , according to (26) we have that on this triangle

$$ent \circ \nabla h' \leq \sup_{(s,t) \in V_i} ent(s, t) + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{4} \leq \inf_{(s,t) \in V_i} ent(s, t) + \frac{\varepsilon_2}{2}.$$

In conclusion, we compare $Ent(h)$ and $Ent(h')$ respectively for the following two cases:

- On the $2\varepsilon'$ fraction of triangles and on the points in the $1 - 2\varepsilon'$ fraction of triangles where $ent \circ \nabla h(x, y) \in V_0^{A,d}$:

- the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ is bigger than $-\frac{\varepsilon_2}{2}$ by construction.
- the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ is less than 0 by negativity.
- On the $1 - 2\varepsilon'$ fraction of triangles and where $ent \circ \nabla h(x, y) \notin V_0^{A,d}$, for each triangle, there exists i such that a proportion bigger than η_i of points is in V_i . The contribution of the other $(1 - \eta_i)$ proportion of points in $Ent(h)$ is most $-\frac{\varepsilon_2}{4}$ times the area. On other points,

$$ent \circ \nabla h' < ent \circ \nabla h + \frac{\varepsilon}{4},$$

so the contribution of these points in $Ent(h') - Ent(h)$ is at most $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$.

Thus we have proved the lemma. □

Now we can prove our main theorems of this section.

Proof of Theorem 7.1. We will separately prove that $Ent(h)$ is asymptotically the upper bound and lower bound of the normalized entropy on the left hand side of (20).

We begin by the part of lower bound. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, by Lemma 6.13, we can find some \tilde{h} such that $\|\tilde{h} - h\|_{L^\infty} < \frac{\delta}{4}$, $|Ent(\tilde{h}) - Ent(h)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$, and there exists some K such that $ent \circ \nabla \tilde{h} > -K$ on D (in other words $\tilde{h} \in \mathcal{H}^K$). By Lemma 6.14, for any l small enough, we can construct a l -isosceles-right-triangle mesh and find a function h' such that on every triangle of the mesh h' is linear and $\|h' - \tilde{h}\|_{L^\infty} < \frac{\delta}{4}$ and $|Ent(h') - Ent(\tilde{h})| < \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$.

By Theorem 7.10 and Proposition 7.13, on any triangular of the mesh, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the entropy normalized by n^2 of the bead model with fixed almost planar boundary condition fitting the boundary of triangle converges to the contribution of this triangle in $Ent(h')$, and the configurations whose maximal height difference from h' is bigger than $\frac{\delta}{4}$ is exponentially small in n . The fixed boundary conditions of the triangles together with the control on the maximal height difference gives a lower bound of $S(X_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)})$, so as conclusion we prove that for any δ and for n small enough,

$$\frac{S(X_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)})}{n^2} \geq Ent(h) - \varepsilon.$$

Now we prove the upper bound. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, since h has no atom and $Ent(h) > -\infty$, there exists ε_1 such that for any subset of D of Lebesgue measure less than ε_1 , the integral of $ent \circ \nabla h$ on that set is bigger than $-\frac{\varepsilon}{4}$. By Lemma 7.14, for $l > 0$ small enough, the piecewise linear function h' on the l -right-triangle mesh satisfies that

- (a) for at least a fraction of $1 - \varepsilon_1$ of triangles in the mesh, on every triangle, the function h is within $\rho^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(s, t)l$ of h' where (s, t) is the tilt of that triangle.
- (b) $Ent(h') < Ent(h) + \frac{\varepsilon}{4}$.

Lemma 7.2 says that the at most ε_1 fraction of triangles, the entropy S is at most C times the area of the triangles, and Theorem 7.10 says that on every triangle, if the tilt h' is (s, t) there, then the normalized entropy of all the configurations whose height on the boundary of the triangle is within $\rho^{\frac{\varepsilon}{2}}(s, t)l$ is less than $ent(s, t) + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + o(1)$ times the area of the triangle, $o(1)$ converging to 0 when n tends to infinity.

Summing this gives an upper bound of entropy, which is less than $Ent(h) + \varepsilon + o(1)$. This finishes the proof. \square

The above large-deviation theorem naturally yields the following theorem about the convergence of a random bead configuration.

Theorem 7.15. *Given an asymptotic boundary condition function h^∂ defined on ∂D which is constant if restricted to $x = 1$ or $x = 0$, for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, consider the bead model on D with n threads and with fixed boundary condition that approximates best h^∂ . Then the normalized height function h converges (under the uniform norm) in probability when $n \rightarrow \infty$ to an admissible function h_0 , which is the unique maximizer of $Ent(\cdot)$.*

Proof. Theorem 7.1 proves that for any admissible function $h : D \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that $Ent(h) > -\infty$, for any $\delta > 0$, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, $\frac{S(X_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)})}{n^2}$ converges to $Ent(h)$ when $n \rightarrow \infty$. We should also take the functions that $Ent(h) = -\infty$ into consideration.

If $h \in \mathcal{H}_0$, it is easy to see that Lemma 6.14 and the upper bound part of Theorem 7.10 still apply. Thus, for any $h \in \mathcal{H}_0$ such that $Ent(h) = -\infty$, we have

$$\lim_{\delta \rightarrow 0} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{S(X_n^{\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)})}{n^2} = -\infty.$$

If $h \notin \mathcal{H}_0$, we consider the turned space $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ under the uniform norm. By definition, if $h \notin \mathcal{H}_0$, then there exists a subset of (\tilde{x}, \tilde{y}) with Lebesgue measure $\mu > 0$ where $\frac{\partial \tilde{h}}{\partial \tilde{y}} = 1$. By the same argument of metric density used in Lemma 7.14, for all $\varepsilon > 0$ small enough, there exists a subset of \tilde{D} as a union of disjoint squares such that on every square the average vertical slope is bigger than $1 - \varepsilon$ and the measure of this subset is bigger than $\mu - \varepsilon$. It is not hard to see that if we take $\varepsilon > 0$ arbitrarily small, then for $\tilde{\delta}$ small enough, the entropy within the $\tilde{\delta}$ -neighborhood in $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ of \tilde{h} can be arbitrarily small.

An open set of admissible functions in the original height function space \mathcal{H} is also an open set in the turned space $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, and the turned space $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$ is compact under the uniform norm. Thus, from any open cover of the admissible functions we can choose a finite cover. By the definition of entropy, if we consider all the bead configurations with the same fixed boundary condition, then for any $\delta > 0$, any admissible function h such that $Ent(h) > -\infty$ and for n large enough, the probability that a random bead configuration is in $\mathcal{V}_\delta(h)$, which by definition is equal to the proportion of the volume of this set with respect to the volume of the whole set of possible configurations, is proportional to $e^{Ent(h)n^2}$. When $n \rightarrow \infty$, the probability that h is within the neighborhood of h_0 dominates the other possibilities, and we have proved the theorem. \square

8 Solutions of the entropy maximizing problem

In this section, we will characterize h_0 , the solution of the variational principle. The variational principle naturally yields a Euler-Lagrange equation of the limit

shape h_0 : since ent is smooth, to maximize the integral of ent over a region with given boundary condition, the height function should satisfies the equation:

$$\operatorname{div} \nabla ent \circ \nabla h = 0,$$

which implies

$$\pi^2(1 + \tan^2(\pi h_x))h_y h_{xx} + \frac{h_{yy}}{h_y} + 2\pi h_{xy} \tan(\pi h_x) = 0. \quad (27)$$

However, in general it is hard to solve Equation (27) directly, and we hope to have a systematical way to find the solutions. A possible option is applying directly the results of [KO07] to the bead model, where the authors prove that finding the solution h of the Euler-Lagrange equation can be done via finding and solving a system of algebraic equations. To do so, we prove in Theorem 8.1 that the maximizer of the bead model is a properly normalized limit of those of the dimer models.

This theorem can be summarized by a commutative diagram (28) here below. For any given asymptotic fixed boundary condition h^∂ defined on ∂D and constant if restricted to $x = 0$ or $x = 1$, for any n , we consider the bead model with n threads and an almost planar boundary condition h_n^∂ . Moreover, for any m big enough we consider $R_{mn,n}$ as the domain constructed in Section 2.6. We have:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \text{Lozenge tiling of } R_{mn,n}, & \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} & \text{Bead configuration with } n \text{ threads,} \\ \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty & \circlearrowleft & \downarrow n \rightarrow \infty \\ \text{Limit shape of a uniformly} & \xrightarrow{m \rightarrow \infty} & \text{Limit shape of the bead model.} \\ \text{chosen tiling of } R_{mn,n}, & & \end{array} \quad (28)$$

This result seems quite natural as the bead model is a continuous scaling limit of the dimer model. However, it is not trivial since there is no theory yet that ensures the commutativity of the limit in m (from dimer models to bead models) and that in n (from finite cases to asymptotic limit).

For every $R_{mn,n}$, rather than considering $m \rightarrow \infty$ while keeps n as when we defined the bead model, here we consider the limit $n \rightarrow \infty$ while keeping the asymptotic shape of the region. Let R_m be the region $R_{mn,n}$ normalized by n . Define

$$\sigma := \sup\{|y_1 - y_2| : (x_1, y_1), (x_2, y_2) \in R_m\} - m.$$

In other words, the height of the region R_m is equal to $m + \sigma$. Thus, if we vertically normalize R_m by $m + \sigma$, then the new region, denoted by D^m , fits inside the unit square D .

The boundary condition of D^m also naturally yields a boundary condition of D by vertically extending the boundary height function of D^m , *i.e.* for $x \in [0, 1]$,

$$\begin{aligned} h(x, 1) &= h(x, \sup\{y : (x, y) \in D^m\}), \\ h(x, 0) &= h(x, \inf\{y : (x, y) \in D^m\}), \end{aligned}$$

while $h(0, y)$ and $h(1, y)$ are constant.

The (dimer) admissible function on R_m , defined as the closure of the height function H of lozenge tilings normalized to D^m as above (see Figure 5), forms the space of functions on R_m which are horizontally $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz, vertically non-decreasing and 1-Lipschitz. If naturally extended from D^m to the whole of D , they forms such following subspace of functions \mathcal{H}_0 : define

$$\bar{\mathcal{H}}_m = \left\{ h \in \mathcal{H}_0 : \frac{\partial h}{\partial y} \Big|_{D \setminus D^m} = 0, h \text{ is } (m + \sigma)\text{-Lipschitz} \right\}.$$

It is easy to see that $(\bar{\mathcal{H}}_m)_m$ form an increasing subsequence exhausting \mathcal{H}_0 when $m \rightarrow \infty$.

Recall that ent^\diamond as the local entropy function of the dimer model on the hexagon lattice. Considering Proposition 5.5, we define ent_m as the normalized and adjusted local entropy function of the dimer model, *i.e.*,

$$ent_m(s, t) = (m + \sigma) ent^\diamond(s, t/(m + \sigma)) - \ln(m + \sigma)t, \quad (29)$$

and for any $h \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_m$ define

$$Ent_m(h) = \int_D ent_m \circ \nabla h \, dx dy.$$

Recall that Proposition 5.5 says that the right side of Equation (29) converges to $ent(s, t)$ for any (s, t) and the convergence is uniform on any compact of slopes that doesn't contain exploding points. We also remark that the concavity of ent simply implies the concavity of ent_m .

By [CKP01], for any $m \in \mathbb{N}^*$, there exists a unique height function $\bar{h}_m \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_m$ that maximizes Ent_m . The following theorem is the main result of this section.

Theorem 8.1. *The normalized height functions \bar{h}_m converge to h_0 on D when $m \rightarrow \infty$.*

Proof. Similar to Theorem 6.6, if we consider the turned space $\tilde{\mathcal{H}}$, by compactness there is a converging subsequence of $(\tilde{h}_m)_m$, saying $(\tilde{h}_{m_l})_l$. Denote the limit function's preimage in \mathcal{H} by \bar{h}_0 (it may depends on the choice of the subsequence but we will prove that this is not the case).

We prove that it is the same function as h_0 , and we do this by showing that $Ent(\bar{h}_0)$ is equal to $Ent(h_0)$. The proof is divided into the following three parts. We first prove that

$$Ent(h_0) \leq \liminf_{l \rightarrow \infty} Ent_{m_l}(\bar{h}_{m_l}), \quad (30)$$

then we show that $\bar{h}_0 \in \mathcal{H}_0$, so we can apply Lemma 6.13, and finally we prove that

$$Ent(\bar{h}_0) \geq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} Ent_{m_l}(\bar{h}_{m_l}), \quad (31)$$

thus $Ent(\bar{h}_0) \geq Ent(h_0)$. By uniqueness of Theorem 6.6 we prove that $\bar{h}_0 = h_0$.

Finally, as we can apply this argument to any subsequence of $(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_m)_m$ and prove that any subsequence has a converging subsubsequence whose limit is h_0 , so the convergence of subsequence is in fact a convergence of the sequence $(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_m)_m$ itself. Thus, without loss of generality, here below we suppose $(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_m)_m$ converges so as to simplify the notation.

Begin by proving Inequality (30), and without loss of generality we still take the setting of star-convexity used in Lemma 6.13. For any $\varepsilon > 0$, by Lemma 6.13 and Lemma 6.14 there exist $\delta, \delta' > 0$, functions $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)$ and h' , such that the function h' agrees with $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)$ on $D \setminus D_\delta$, is piecewise linear on a l -triangle mesh of D_δ , and

$$Ent(h') \geq Ent(h_0) - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

The local entropy $ent \circ \nabla h'$ is bounded, so by the same reason mentioned in the proof of Lemma 6.15, there exists some $M \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that the vertical partial derivative is less than M . Still by construction, on the band $[0, 1] \times [1 - \delta, 1]$ and that $[0, 1] \times [0, \delta]$, we have some frozen-like regions of shapes corresponding to the height function near the boundaries, so there exists $M' \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that outside $D^{M'}$ the vertical slope of h' is 0.

Thus, for all $m \geq \max\{M, M'\}$ we have $h' \in \bar{\mathcal{H}}_m$. Especially,

$$Ent_m(\bar{h}_m) \geq Ent_m(h').$$

As h' is piecewise linear on D_δ and the number of pieces is finite, and on $D \setminus D_\delta$ it is taken to be the naive function in Definition and Lemma 6.9, $\nabla h'$ only takes the values of $t = 0$ together with a finite number of possible values. By Lemma 5.5,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Ent_m(h') = Ent(h')$$

so for m sufficiently large we have

$$Ent_m(h') \geq Ent(h') - \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

In conclusion, we have that for m sufficiently large,

$$Ent_m(\bar{h}_m) \geq Ent(h_0) - \varepsilon,$$

which proves Inequality (30).

Now we prove that $\tilde{\tilde{h}}_0 \in \tilde{\mathcal{H}}_0$. As in Theorem 6.6, if the set that $\frac{\partial \tilde{\tilde{h}}_0}{\partial y} = 1$ is positive, then for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exist a finite number of disjoint convex compacts $K_j, j = 1, 2, \dots, J$ of a positive measure independent of ε and $M \in \mathbb{Z}^*$ such that on each compact the average vertical height change $av_y^{\Delta^k}(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_m)$ is greater than $1 - 8\varepsilon$ if $m \geq M$. By an argument similar to that used in Theorem 6.6, it can be proved that

$$\limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} \widetilde{Ent}_m(\tilde{\tilde{h}}_m) = -\infty.$$

However, this contradicts to Inequality (30) which says that

$$\widetilde{Ent}_m(\tilde{h}_m) = Ent_m(\bar{h}_m)$$

has a lower bound, so we have proved that $\bar{h} \in \mathcal{H}_0$.

Now we are allowed to use Lemma 6.13 to approximate \bar{h}_0 by a function of better regularity. For all $\varepsilon > 0$, we can choose δ, δ' small enough so that

$$Ent(A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)) = (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent(\bar{h}_0) + O(\delta \ln \delta),$$

so for any $\varepsilon > 0$ we may choose δ and δ' so that the absolute value of the term $O(\delta \ln \delta)$ is less than ε .

Furthermore, by construction of the operator $A_{\delta, \delta'}$, for the same δ and δ' as above, we have that for any admissible function h :

- (a) if $h \in \mathcal{H}_m$, then the integral of local entropy function ent_m of $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)|_{D_\delta}$ is bigger than that of $h|_{D_\delta}$ (by concavity of ent_m).
- (b) $A_{\delta, \delta'}(h)|_{D \setminus D_\delta}$ is the same function for any h , with two possible vertical derivative, and when the vertical derivative is non-zero, the horizontal one is bounded away from $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ by some constant of order δ . Thus, the integral of $ent_m \circ (\nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(h))$ on $D \setminus D_\delta$ converges in m uniformly for all h to a term of absolute value less than ε .

In conclusion, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists $\delta, \delta' > 0$ and $M \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that for any $m \geq M$ we have

$$Ent_m(A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_m)) \geq (1 - 2\delta)^2 Ent_m(\bar{h}_m) - \varepsilon.$$

The boundness of $Ent_m(\bar{h}_m)$ and concavity of ent_m implies the uniform boundness of $ent_m \circ \nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_m)$ on D .

We also claim that $\nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_m)$ converges uniformly to $\nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)$ on D . In fact, by construction, they are all identical on $D \setminus D_\delta$ so have the same gradient there, and on D_δ we have that for any m ,

$$\nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_m) = -\nabla U_{\delta'} * P_{0, \delta, 0} \bar{h}_m.$$

According to Lemma 6.4, $P_{0, \delta, 0} \bar{h}_m$ converge uniformly to $P_{0, \delta, 0} \bar{h}_0$, so the convergence of $\nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_m)$ to $\nabla A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)$ is uniform.

Define $(K_l(A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)))_{l=1, 2, \dots}$ as the following increasing sequence of subsets of D :

$$K_l(A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)) = \left\{ (x, y) \in D : \frac{\partial A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)}{\partial x}(x, y) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{l}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{l}\right] \times [0, A] \right\},$$

and the limit of this sequence is

$$K_\infty(A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)) = \left\{ (x, y) \in D : \frac{\partial A_{\delta, \delta'}(\bar{h}_0)}{\partial x}(x, y) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right] \times [0, A] \right\}.$$

By the uniform convergence of $\nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m)$ to $\nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)$, for all l , there exists M such that for all $m > M$, on $K_l(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0))$ we have

$$\frac{\partial A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m)}{\partial x} \in \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2l}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2l}\right],$$

By Lemma 5.5 argument (a), the convergence of $ent_m(s, t)$ to $ent(s, t)$ is uniform for any $(s, t) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2l}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2l}\right] \times [0, A]$, *i.e.*, for any $\varepsilon > 0$, there exists M' such that for all $m' > M'$ and all $(s, t) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2l}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2l}\right] \times [0, A]$, we have

$$|ent_m(s, t) - ent(s, t)| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}. \quad (32)$$

The uniform convergence also implies that the space

$$\{ent_m(\cdot, \cdot), m \geq M\} \cup \{ent(\cdot, \cdot)\}$$

viewed as a subspace of continuous functions on the compact set

$$(s, t) \in \left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2l}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2l}\right] \times [0, A]$$

is compact. Especially, by Arzela-Ascoli, they are equicontinuous: for the same ε , there exists $\varepsilon' > 0$ such that for any (s, t) and (s', t') in $\left[-\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2l}, \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2l}\right] \times [0, A]$ and for any $m > M$,

$$\|(s, t) - (s', t')\| < \varepsilon' \Rightarrow |ent_m(s, t) - ent_m(s', t')| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

Again by the uniform convergence of $\nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m)$ to $\nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)$, there exists $M'' > M$ such that for all $m'' \geq M''$,

$$\sup_{(x,y) \in K_l} \|\nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_{m''}) - \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)\| < \varepsilon'.$$

Thus for all $m' > M'$, $m'' > M''$, $(x, y) \in K_l$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} & |ent_{m'} \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_{m''})(x, y) - ent \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)(x, y)| \\ & \leq |ent_{m'} \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_{m''})(x, y) - ent_{m'} \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)(x, y)| \\ & \quad + |ent_{m'} \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)(x, y) - ent \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)(x, y)| \\ & \leq \varepsilon. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, on K_l , we have the following uniform convergence on m' and m'' :

$$\lim_{m' \rightarrow \infty, m'' \rightarrow \infty} ent_{m'} \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_{m''})(x, y) = ent \circ \nabla A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)(x, y),$$

so

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow \infty} Ent_m^{K_l}(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m)) = Ent^{K_l}(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)). \quad (33)$$

When l tends to infinity, by bounded convergence, the right hand side of (33) tends to $Ent^{K_\infty}(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0))$ which is equal to $Ent(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0))$. For the left hand

side, the difference between $Ent_m^{K_l}(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m))$ and $Ent_m^{K_\infty}(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m))$ also converges to 0 by bounded convergence, and the difference between $Ent_m^{K_\infty}(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m))$ and $Ent_m(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m))$ is equal to

$$\iint_{D \setminus K_\infty} ent_m(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m)) dx dy,$$

and by Lemma 5.5 (b), for l sufficiently large, then for m large enough, the term above will be uniformly bounded from above by ε .

In conclusion, for m large enough, we have

$$Ent(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_0)) \geq Ent_m(A_{\delta,\delta'}(\bar{h}_m)) - 2\varepsilon,$$

and let $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ we get

$$Ent(\bar{h}_0) \geq \limsup_{m \rightarrow \infty} Ent_m(\bar{h}_m),$$

which is Inequality (31). □

Inspired by the results of [KO07], in the following part of this section, we are furthermore interested in the case where the asymptotic upper and lower boundary functions of the bead model are piecewise linear where every piece is of slope $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ and that the length of every piece is rational.

Consider the discrete version of this bead model, *i.e.* tiling a regions $R_{mn,n}$ by lozenges for $m, n \in \mathbb{N}^*$ large enough. Consider a subsequence of n such that $\frac{1}{n}$ divides the length of every piece of the boundary. The advantage of taking this subsequence is that it verifies the the assumptions of [KO07]. Meanwhile, by Theorem 7.15, the limit shape along such subsequence of n is the same for the sequence in n itself. Thus, without loss of generality, we can apply the results of [KO07] to our case about the limit shape when $n \rightarrow \infty$ for fixed m .

By [KO07], for every $R_{mn,n}$, we can complete the boundary by adding some imaginary vertical edge so that the region can be viewed as a polygon whose boundary is made up of the edges clockwise (or anticlockwise) repeated in the directions of the edges of the honeycomb lattice. If the number of edges is $3d$, [KO07] proves that when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the limiting height function (\bar{h}_m if normalize this to D) exists and is determined by

$$\nabla h = \frac{1}{\pi}(\text{Arg} w, -\text{Arg} z),$$

in the liquid region, where w and z are found by solving a system of algebraic equations

$$\begin{aligned} P(z, w) &= 0, \\ Q_0(z, w) &= xzP_z + ywP_w, \end{aligned}$$

$P(z, w)$ as the characteristic polynomial and Q being a polynomial of degree at most d . We remark that coefficients of Q_0 effectively depend on m . Also, there is an algebraic arctic curve (the frozen boundary) of degree at most $2d - 2$ that separates the liquid and frozen region.

Theorem 8.1 says that the normalized limit height functions \bar{h}_m converge to h_0 (the limit height function of the bead model) when $m \rightarrow \infty$, so the frozen boundary converges too. Denote the frozen boundaries of \bar{h}_m by γ_m and that of h_0 by γ_0 . The algebraic curves of degree less than some integer d is a finite dimensional object, so the convergence of these algebraic curves is equivalent to the convergence of their coefficients, which means that γ_0 is still an algebraic curve whose degree is at most $2d - 2$. Moreover, γ_m is tangent to every side of the polygon (perhaps on the extended line). As $m \rightarrow \infty$, these tangent relations is interpreted to be the tangent relations between γ_0 and ∂D . It is easy to see that the only possibility is given by the following proposition.

Proposition 8.2. *Suppose that the upper boundary of D can be divided into the following $2k_u$ intervals*

$$[0, 1] = \bigcup_{i=1, \dots, k_u} ([a_u^i, b_u^i] \cup [b_u^i, a_u^{i+1}]),$$

(by convention we take $a_u^1 = 0$, $a_u^{k_u+1} = 1$), and on every interval of $[a_u^i, b_u^i]$ (resp. $[b_u^i, a_u^{i+1}]$) the upper boundary height function $h(\cdot, 1)$ is of slope $\frac{1}{2}$ (resp. $-\frac{1}{2}$). Similarly, suppose that the lower bound of D can be divided into the intervals

$$[0, 1] = \bigcup_{j=1, \dots, k_l} ([a_l^j, b_l^j] \cup [b_l^j, a_l^{j+1}]),$$

and on every interval of $[a_l^j, b_l^j]$ (resp. $[b_l^j, a_l^{j+1}]$) the upper boundary height function $h(\cdot, 0)$ is of slope $-\frac{1}{2}$ (resp. $\frac{1}{2}$). Then the frozen boundary h_0 is an algebraic curve of degree $2(k_u + k_l) - 2$ and genus 0 such that it is tangent to ∂D at the points

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1, \dots, k_u} \{(b_u^i, 1)\} \right) \cup \left(\bigcup_{j=1, \dots, k_l} \{(b_l^j, 0)\} \right),$$

tangent to the lines $x = a_u^i$, $i = 2, \dots, k_u$ and the lines $x = a_l^j$, $i = 2, \dots, k_l$ in the interior of D with cusp singularities, and tangent to the left and right boundaries of D .

We give an explicit example here below. Consider the boundary condition in Section 1:

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } y \leq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } y > 0. \end{cases}$$

Here $d = 2$, so the frozen boundary is of degree at most $2d - 2 = 2$. By symmetry and we have at once that the frozen boundary is a circle, the only degree 2 algebraic curve that verifies Proposition 8.2. Moreover, this boundary condition corresponds to an hexagonal domain in the dimer model, a particular case studied in [CLP98] where the author gives explicit solutions. If we let the length of two vertical edges tend to infinity, readers can easily verify that the following function $h(x, y) = \frac{1}{2\pi}H(2x - 1, 2y - 1)$, where

$$H(x, y) = \begin{cases} \arctan \frac{y}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} - x \arctan \frac{xy}{\sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}} & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 \leq 1 \\ \frac{\pi}{2}(1 - |x|) & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 > 1, y > \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{\pi}{2}(|x| - 1) & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 > 1, y < \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$$

is a particular solution of the Euler-Lagrange equation (27).

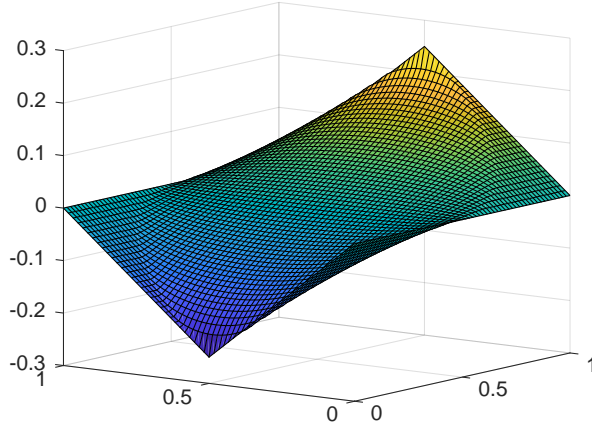


Figure 17: The function h_0 for this boundary condition.

We remark that this shape corresponds to a square Young diagram. We will use this result to recover the limit shape of a random square Young tableau calculated in [PR07].

9 Limit shape of standard Young tableaux

9.1 Limit shape of standard (skew) Young tableaux

In this section we study the limiting behavior of a random standard Young tableau with a given asymptotic shape (which can be skew). We use the map from uniform bead configurations and the convergence result of a random bead configuration.

More precisely, we fix an arbitrarily chosen (skew) shape of Young diagram λ , given by two $\frac{1}{2}$ -Lipschitz function

$$h(\cdot, 0), h(\cdot, 1) : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

such that $h(x, 1) - h(x, 0) > 0$ on $]0, 1[$, and λ is given by

$$\lambda = \{(x, z) : 2h(x, 0) \leq z \leq 2h(x, 1)\}.$$

Without loss of generality we can suppose that $h(0, 0) = h(0, 1) = 0$. Readers can compare this to (13), page 27.

For any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, define λ_n as the normalized (skew) diagram that approximates λ to an order of $O(\frac{1}{n})$, and the diagram is made of boxes of edge length $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{n}$ and written under the Russian convention. We use the $x - z$ coordinates.

Recall that \mathcal{T}_{λ_n} is the set of standard tableaux of diagram λ_n . We can view a random tableau $T \in \mathcal{T}_{\lambda_n}$ as a random piecewise constant function on λ_n .

Consider Ω as a probability space, and consider $\mathbf{B}_n = \mathbf{B}_n(\omega)$ be a random bead configuration for the bead model corresponding to λ_n . By the map \mathcal{Y} constructed

in Section 3 from bead configurations to the standard Young tableaux, we define the following random surface

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_n : \quad \mathbb{R}^2 \times \Omega &\rightarrow [0, 1], \\ (x, z; \omega) &\mapsto \mathbb{1}_{(x,z) \in \lambda_n} \frac{\mathcal{Y}(\mathbf{B}_n(\omega))(x, z)}{|\lambda_n|}, \end{aligned}$$

where we extend the function to the whole \mathbb{R}^2 plane and outside λ_n we take 0 by default. We have the following theorem.

Theorem 9.1. *For a sequence of (skew) Young diagram λ_n with an asymptotic shape λ , when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the random surfaces τ_n converge on any compact subset of the interior of λ in probability and under uniform metric to a surface \mathcal{S} supported on λ . The surface \mathcal{S} is explicitly determined by the unique function $h_0 \in \mathcal{H}$ that maximizes $\text{Ent}(\cdot)$ with a boundary condition corresponding to λ . If we define for any $x \in [0, 1]$*

$$\begin{aligned} z_-(x) &= \inf\{z : (x, z) \in \lambda\}, \\ z_+(x) &= \sup\{z : (x, z) \in \lambda\}, \end{aligned}$$

and for any value $e \in [h(x, 0), h(x, 1)]$, define

$$h_{0,x}^{-1}(e) = \inf\{y \in [0, 1] : h_0(x, y) \geq e\},$$

then the surface is given by

$$\mathcal{S}(x, z) = \begin{cases} h_{0,x}^{-1}\left(\frac{h_0(x,0)(z_+(x)-z)+h_0(x,1)(z-z_-(x))}{z_+(x)-z_-(x)}\right) & \text{if } (x, z) \in \lambda, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. Consider the corresponding sequence of bead models, which by construction has an asymptotic boundary condition h^∂ determined by λ . By Theorem 7.15, the normalized height function h converges in probability to h_0 under the uniform metric.

For any such compact K in the interior of λ , there exists $N(K) \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that for any $n > N(K)$ we have $K \subset \lambda_n$. To prove that τ_n converges to \mathcal{S} on K , we define another random function η_n . Recall that $y_{i,j} = y_{i,j}(\omega)$ is the random vertical coordinate of the j^{th} bead on the i^{th} thread (page 13). For any bead configuration \mathbf{B}_n with n threads, $n > N(K)$, consider

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_n : \quad K &\rightarrow [0, 1], \\ (x, z; \omega) &\mapsto y_{\lfloor xn \rfloor, \lfloor (z-z_-(x))n \rfloor}(\omega), \end{aligned}$$

i.e., for all n we associate the box containing the point (x, z) to a value equal to the y -coordinate of the bead corresponding to that box.

When $n \rightarrow \infty$, the random function η_n converges in probability to $\mathcal{S}(x, z)$ on K . In fact, restricted to every x , $\eta_n(x, \cdot, \omega)$ viewed as a stepwise constant function of z is roughly the inverse (which can be well defined by using \inf and \sup) of the normalized height function h as a stepwise constant function of y . Meanwhile, still restricted to x , the surface \mathcal{S} viewed as a function of z is merely the inverse function of h_0 as a function of y , while the degenerating case (where the inversion fails) only

happens in the frozen region of h_0 , and by construction this doesn't matter. Thus the fact that a random surface h converges to h_0 implies that η_n converges to \mathcal{S} .

Now consider the difference between τ_n and η_n . For any bead configuration, conditioning to any ordering of $y_{i,j}$, the difference of τ_n and η_n on a box i, j is just equal to the difference of $y_{i,j}$ and its rank normalized by $|\lambda_n|$. So

$$\sup_{(x,z) \in K} |\tau_n - \eta_n|(x, z) \leq \sup_{k=1,2,\dots,|\lambda_n|} \left| y_{i_k, j_k} - \frac{k}{|\lambda_n|} \right|,$$

where the right hand side converges to 0 in probability since the array $(y_{i_k, j_k})_{k=1,2,\dots,|\lambda_n|}$ is of the same law than a random ordered $|\lambda_n|$ -dimensional array under the uniform measure on $[0, 1]$. \square

We remark that the random surface η_n in the proof can be viewed as the limit of a normalized plane partition, which also gives the bead model. So the convergence of η_n when $n \rightarrow \infty$ is nothing different from the convergence of bead configurations in Theorem 7.15.

We call Theorem 9.1 the ‘‘surface version’’ convergence of a random (skew) Young tableau. It will be interesting to recover for a general skew case the results of [PR07] and [S06], which we call as the ‘‘contour curve version’’ convergence.

For any (skew) Young diagram λ_n , any standard tableau $T \in \mathcal{T}_{\lambda_n}$, and for any $\alpha \in]0, 1[$, define $Y_{\alpha, n}(T)$ as the set composed of the boxes whose entries are less than $\alpha|\lambda_n|$, *i.e.* a sub (skew) diagram of λ_n given by

$$Y_{\alpha, n}(T) := \left\{ \left(\frac{i}{n}, \frac{j}{n} \right) : T(i, j) \leq \alpha|\lambda_n| \right\}. \quad (34)$$

If we consider T as a random standard tableau, then $Y_{\alpha, n}$ such defined is a random subdiagram of λ_n . We have

Theorem 9.2. *When $n \rightarrow \infty$, the Dirac measures of the upper boundary of $Y_{\alpha, n}$ converges to a Dirac measure on a curve determined explicitly by h_0 . The curve is the contour line of height α of the surface \mathcal{S} in Theorem 9.1.*

Proof. Consider a boundary condition on D of the bead model corresponding to λ and a line segment $y = \alpha$ in D . Then for any $n \in \mathbb{N}^*$, define the following random subdiagram of λ_n formed by the boxes corresponding to the beads under the line $y = \alpha$, *i.e.*,

$$Y'_{\alpha, n} = \left\{ \left(\frac{i}{n}, \frac{j}{n} \right) : y_{i,j} \leq \alpha|\lambda_n| \right\}.$$

The upper boundary of $Y'_{\alpha, n}$ normalized by n is a 1-Lipschitz function on $[0, 1]$. By the same reason than in Theorem 9.1, this curve converges to a limiting curve determined by h_0 .

Consider the difference of the diagrams $Y'_{\alpha, n}$ and $Y_{\alpha, n}$. If $\alpha|\lambda_n| \leq y_{i_{[\alpha|\lambda_n]}, j_{[\alpha|\lambda_n]}}$, then $Y'_{\alpha, n} \leq Y_{\alpha, n}$ and if $\alpha|\lambda_n| \geq y_{i_{[\alpha|\lambda_n]}, j_{[\alpha|\lambda_n]}}$ then $Y'_{\alpha, n} \geq Y_{\alpha, n}$. In either case,

their difference is a random skew diagram, and the number of boxes in this diagram is

$$|\alpha|\lambda_n| - y_{i_{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}, j_{\lfloor \alpha n \rfloor}}|\lambda_n| + O(1)|.$$

Thus, the area of this diagram normalized into λ is equal to the difference of α and the $\lfloor \alpha|\lambda_n| \rfloor^{th}$ biggest element in a random array uniformly taking $|\lambda_n|$ points in $[0, 1]$, which converges to 0 in probability when $n \rightarrow \infty$. By the Lipschitz condition of the upper boundary of a Young diagram under the Russian convention, the norm sup of these upper boundaries converges to 0 in probability. Thus the Dirac measure of the upper boundary of $Y_{\alpha, n}$ converges to the same limit than that of $Y'_{\alpha, n}$. \square

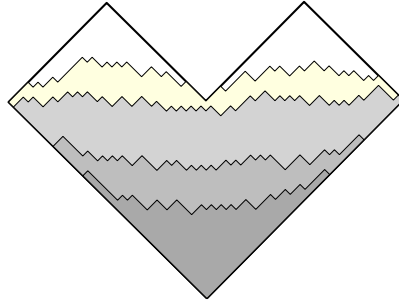


Figure 18: Contour curves of a Young tableaux for $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{2}{3}$ and $\frac{5}{6}$.

As an example, we consider the boundary function

$$f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{4} - \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } y \leq 0, \\ -\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}|x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } y > 0, \end{cases}$$

which corresponds to the shape of a random square standard Young tableau. For a sequence of odd positive integers n , let λ_n be a sequence of squares $\frac{n+1}{2} \times \frac{n+1}{2}$, so the corresponding bead model has n threads. This is the case studied in Section 8, where h_0 is given explicitly via an existing result of [CLP98]. For any $\alpha \in]0, 1[$, if we write the square diagram under the Russian convention and let the scale be $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, define $z_\alpha(x)$ as the limiting upper boundary of the first α proportion of boxes. This corresponds to a level line $y = \alpha$, and the difference of $z_\alpha(x)$ and the lower boundary of the diagram (*i.e.* $z = |x - \frac{1}{2}|$) corresponds to the number of beads on the thread x and between $y = \alpha$ and $y = 0$. Since the total area is $\frac{1}{2}$, we have that

$$\begin{aligned} z_\alpha(x) &= 2(h_0(x, \alpha) - h_0(x, 0)) + |x - \frac{1}{2}| \\ &= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\arctan \frac{1-2\alpha}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x)^2-(1-2\alpha)^2}} - (1-2x) \arctan \frac{(1-2\alpha)(1-2x)}{\sqrt{1-(1-2x)^2-(1-2\alpha)^2}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } 1 - (1-2x)^2 - (1-2\alpha)^2 \geq 0, \\ |x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } 1 - (1-2x)^2 - (1-2\alpha)^2 < 0, \alpha < \frac{1}{2}, \\ 1 - |x - \frac{1}{2}| & \text{if } 1 - (1-2x)^2 - (1-2\alpha)^2 < 0, \alpha > \frac{1}{2}. \end{cases} \end{aligned}$$

Thus we recover the result in [PR07].

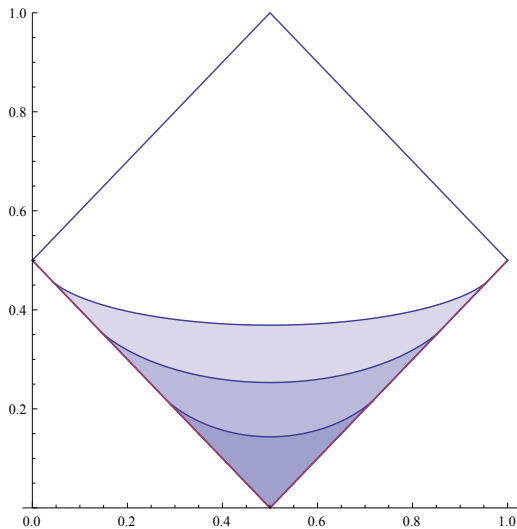


Figure 19: Level line of a standard square tableau, for $\alpha = 0.05, 0.15$ and 0.3 .

9.2 Arctic curve of a uniform particle jumping process

We end this section by considering a particle jumping process encoding the standard Young tableaux, proposed in [Rom12], where the author finds an arctic curve separating frozen regions and mixing regions. This behavior has an obvious similarity to those of the bead model and dimer model, and we show that they are in fact equivalent.

The jumping process we consider is as follows. Suppose on \mathbb{Z} there are p particles. Every particle occupies a site of \mathbb{Z} at time 0, which we call as the initial state, which can be viewed as a set $E_0 \subset \mathbb{Z}$ where $|E_0| = p$. At every time $t \in \mathbb{N}^*$, there is exactly one particle which jumps, at it is allowed to jump one unit to its right if that site is not occupied. We also fix a time \mathbf{T} as well as the ending state $E_1 \subset \mathbb{Z}$, $|E_1| = p$. It is obvious that there exists such a jump process if and only if for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, the number of the elements of E_0 that is less than k is smaller than that of the elements of E_1 . Moreover, we have

$$\mathbf{T} = \sum_{k \in E_1} k - \sum_{k' \in E_0} k'.$$

We will consider the uniform probability measure on this process, *i.e.* every possible configuration has the same probability.

For every (skew) Young diagram, there exists a corresponding particle jumping process such that every configuration of the jumping process corresponds to exactly one standard tableau. The process is constructed as below. For any (skew) Young diagram λ , write the diagram under the Russian convention. As in Figure 20, we draw one line above the diagram and one below the diagram. For every northwest-southeast going edge on the lower (resp. upper) boundary of the diagram, we associate to it a particle right below (resp. above) it on the line.

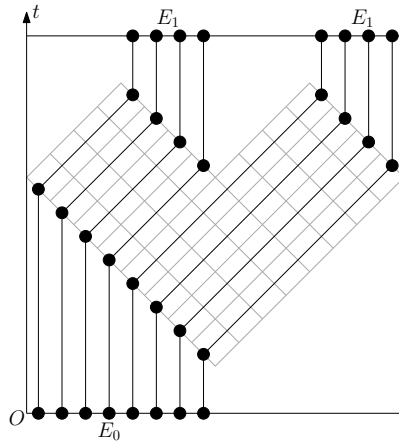


Figure 20: An example of associating a Young diagram to 8 particles.

Obviously the number of particles on the line below the diagram is equal to that on the line above the diagram, and this is equal to the number of rows of the diagram (under the French convention). We associate the i^{th} row (under the French convention) to the i^{th} particles counted from right on the line above and below the diagram. Given any standard tableau $T \in \mathcal{T}_\lambda$, let particles begin at their positions on the line below the diagram, and at every time t , $t \in \{1, 2, \dots, |\lambda|\}$, if $T_{i,j} = t$, then the i^{th} particle jump one step to its right, and finally it will go to the position of the i^{th} particle on the line above the diagram, see Figure 21 for an illustration. It is clear that this correspondence between standard tableaux and configurations of particle jump process is 1 to 1 and measure preserving if both are under uniform measure.

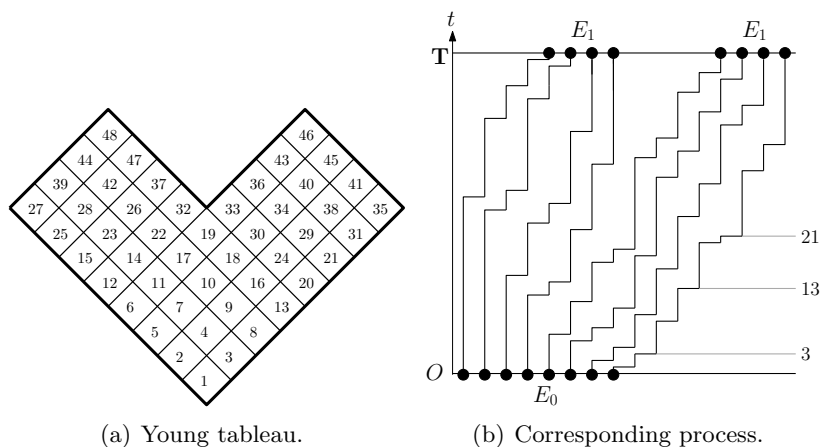


Figure 21: The process corresponding to a random tableau, 8 particles.

When the size of the diagram goes to infinity, we observe the appearance of an arctic curve. Figure 22 gives a simulation of 40 particles.

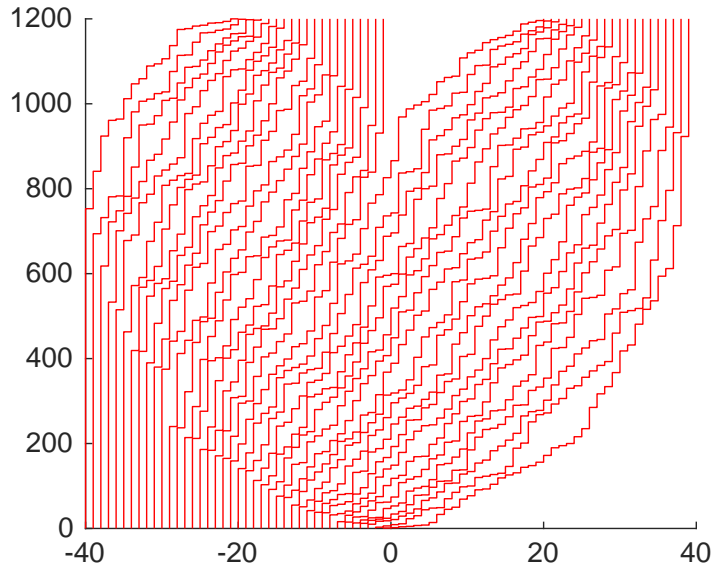


Figure 22: The process corresponding to a random tableau of shape Figure 20, 40 particles.

We have the following result as a generalization of Theorem 2 of [Rom12] for more general diagrams.

Suppose that there is a shape of Young diagram λ written under the Russian convention whose boundary is piecewise linear and the projection of every piece on the x axis is rational. Suppose that n_0 is the smallest positive integer such that the length of every piece of boundary of λ is integer if multiplied by n_0 . Then we consider a sequence of diagram $\lambda_{kn_0} = kn_0\lambda$.

Consider the jump processes corresponding to λ_{kn_0} . Clearly, the number of particles is proportional to k and the number of jumps (equal to $|\lambda_{kn_0}|$) is proportional to k^2 . To simplify the notation we let $n = kn_0$.

Scale this process into a unit square $[0, 1] \times [0, 1]$, so the horizontal step size is $\frac{1}{n-1}$ and the vertical step size is $\frac{1}{|\lambda_n|}$. For any $i \in \mathbb{N}^*$, define $t_n^-(i)$ (resp. $t_n^+(i)$) be the first (resp. last) moment that there is a particle jump from or jump into the line $x = \frac{i}{n-1}$. Then we have the following arctic-curve theorem for random (skew) Young tableaux.

Proposition 9.3. *The exist two functions*

$$\varphi_{\pm} : [0, 1] \rightarrow [0, 1],$$

such that for any $\varepsilon > 0$, when $n \rightarrow \infty$, the probability of the event

$$\left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} \left| \frac{t_n^-(i)}{|\lambda_n|} - \varphi_-\left(\frac{i}{n-1}\right) \right| < \varepsilon \right\} \cap \left\{ \max_{1 \leq i \leq n-1} \left| \frac{t_n^+(i)}{|\lambda_n|} - \varphi_+\left(\frac{i}{n-1}\right) \right| < \varepsilon \right\}$$

converges to 1.

Proof. It suffices to note that the constructed point process is nothing else but a discretization of a bead model: for any bead configuration with vertical coordinates ordered as

$$y_{i_1, j_1} < y_{i_2, j_2} < \dots < y_{i_{|\lambda_n|}, j_{|\lambda_n|}},$$

then the corresponding process replaces y_{i_k, j_k} by k for any $k \in \{1, 2, \dots, |\lambda_n|\}$. Since

$$\max_{k \leq |\lambda_n|} \left| y_{i_k, j_k} - \frac{k}{|\lambda_n|} \right|$$

converges to 0 in probability, the proposition is just a corollary of the corresponding result on the bead model where there is an arctic curve in the limit that separating frozen regions and non-frozen one(s) if the boundary condition is given by piecewise linear functions. \square

Appendix

A Proof of Propositions 5.1 and 5.2

Fix the parameters α and γ so we can simply write $Z_{mn,n}$ and \tilde{Z}_n (this notation is only limited to this proof because the notation $Z_{mn,n}$ is already used for the partition function of lozenge tilings of $R_{mn,n}$ or $T_{mn,n}$). The characteristic polynomial is

$$\det \hat{K}(z, w) = a^2 z - (b + cw)^2/w = (\alpha/m)^2 z - (e^{\alpha\gamma/m} + w)^2/w. \quad (35)$$

The dimer partition function $Z_{mn,n}$ can be written as a linear combination of 4 terms $Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)}$ [Kas63, GL99, Tes00, CR07], where $\theta, \tau \in \{0, 1\}$, and the term $Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)}$ is defined by

$$Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)} = \prod_{\substack{z^n=(-1)^\theta, \\ w^{mn}=(-1)^\tau}} \det \hat{K}(z, w) = \prod_{\substack{z^n=(-1)^\theta, \\ u^n=(-1)^\tau}} \prod_{w^m=u} ((\alpha/m)^2 z - (e^{\alpha\gamma/m} + w)^2/w).$$

In the linear combination, the coefficient for every term is either $\frac{1}{2}$ or $-\frac{1}{2}$, where three terms have positive signs and one has negative sign.

Taking logarithm, we have

$$\ln Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)} = \sum_{\substack{z^n=(-1)^\theta, \\ u^n=(-1)^\tau}} \sum_{w^m=u} \ln ((\alpha/m)^2 z - (e^{\alpha\gamma/m} + w)^2/w). \quad (36)$$

We rewrite (35) as

$$-(w - w_1)(w - w_2)/w, \quad (37)$$

where w_1 and w_2 are two roots of the polynomial (35) given by

$$w_{1,2} = -1 + \frac{\alpha}{m}(-\gamma \pm \sqrt{-z}) + o\left(\frac{1}{m}\right), \quad (38)$$

which are close to -1 when m is large.

For given parameters α and γ , parity $(\theta, \tau) \in \{0, 1\}^2$, and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, for fixed $z \in S^1$, we first calculate the sum over m . As in the dimer model, we hope to approximate this sum by an integral. However, as we have stated, now the sum is of order 1 so the integral (which approximates the sum divided by m) is of order $1/m$. So rather than to compare the sum divided by m to the integral as usual, we compare the sum to m times the integral. As a result, the difference between them is something a priori not negligible and should be determined precisely.

For every (θ, τ) , the term $Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)}$ is a real number, so $\ln Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)}$ is either real or purely imaginary. Since the partition function $Z_{mn,n}$ satisfies

$$Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)} \leq Z_{mn,n} \leq 2 \max_{(\theta,\tau)} Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)},$$

we can just consider the case where $\ln Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)}$ is real. Especially, we can just consider its real part.

For every (θ, τ) , by (36), the real part of the logarithm $\ln Z_{mn,n}^{(\theta,\tau)}$ can be written as a sum over z , u and w . Consider first the sum over w , which by (37) can be rewritten as

$$\sum_{w^m=u} (\Re \ln(-1) + \Re \ln(w - w_1) + \Re \ln(w - w_2) - \Re \ln w).$$

Since $\ln(-1)$ and $\ln w$ are purely imaginary, the above sum is always equal to

$$\sum_{w^m=u} (\Re \ln(w - w_1) + \Re \ln(w - w_2)). \quad (39)$$

We need to compare this to the following value, which is an integral over the unit circle $S^1 = \{w \in \mathbb{C} : |w| = 1\}$:

$$\Re \left(m \int_{S^1} (\ln(w - w_1) + \ln(w - w_2)) \frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w} \right). \quad (40)$$

We calculate the integral (40) first. Its value depends on whether the root w_1 and w_2 are inside or outside of the unit circle S^1 . If a root is inside the unit circle S^1 , we denote this root by w_{in} , and by the fact that $\ln w$ is purely imaginary we have

$$\Re \left(m \int_{S^1} \ln(w - w_{in}) \frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w} \right) = \Re \left(m \int_{S^1} \ln \left(1 - \frac{w_{in}}{w} \right) \frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w} \right).$$

Since $|\frac{w_{in}}{w}| < 1$, we can develop $\ln(1 - \frac{w_{in}}{w})$ into a power series of $\frac{w_{in}}{w}$, whose powers in w are not bigger than -1 . The contour integral of any term in this series times $\frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w}$ around S^1 is 0, so for a root inside S^1 we have

$$\Re \left(m \int_{S^1} \ln(w - w_{in}) \frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w} \right) = 0.$$

If a root is outside S^1 , denote it by w_{out} , we have

$$\Re \left(m \int_{S^1} \ln(w - w_{out}) \frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w} \right) = \Re \left(m \ln w_{out} + m \int_{S^1} \ln \left(1 - \frac{w}{w_{out}} \right) \frac{dw}{(2\pi i)w} \right).$$

Again, we develop the logarithm $\ln(1 - \frac{w}{w_{out}})$ into a power series of $\frac{w}{w_{out}}$ with powers in w bigger than 1, so the contour integral is 0.

In conclusion, if we use the indicator function $\mathbb{1}_{out}$ to tell whether a root $w_{1,2}$ is outside S^1 , then the integral (40) is equal to

$$m \sum_{j=1,2} \Re(\mathbb{1}_{out} \ln(w_j)). \quad (41)$$

When m is large, the roots w_1 and w_2 are both close to -1 , so whether a root is inside or outside the unit circle mainly depends on its real part. When $m \rightarrow \infty$, we just need to check whether $\Re(-\alpha\gamma \pm \alpha\sqrt{-z})$ is positive or negative, and when

it is negative, the root w_j is outside S^1 , and in the logarithm of $\ln(w_j)$, the only term of order $\frac{1}{m}$ is $\alpha\gamma \mp \alpha\Re\epsilon\sqrt{-z}$. Thus, when $m \rightarrow \infty$, (40) tends to

$$\sum_{+,-} (\alpha(\gamma \mp \Re\epsilon\sqrt{-z}))_+, \quad (42)$$

where $(x)_+$ is defined to be $\max\{x, 0\}$.

Summing this term for $u \in S^1$, $u^n = (-1)^\tau$ just multiply it by n . Summing this for $z \in S^1$, $z^n = (-1)^\theta$ and divided by n can be approximated by an integral over S^1 :

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{S^1} \left(\sum_{+,-} \alpha(\gamma \mp \Re\epsilon\sqrt{-z})_+ \right) \frac{dz}{(2\pi i)z} \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\alpha}{2\pi} \left(\left(\gamma + \cos(-\theta/2) \right)_+ + \left(\gamma - \cos(-\theta/2) \right)_+ \right) d\theta \\ &= \int_0^{2\pi} \frac{\alpha}{\pi} (\gamma + \cos(\theta))_+ d\theta = \frac{2}{\pi} (\alpha\gamma \arccos(-\gamma) + \alpha\sqrt{1-\gamma^2}), \end{aligned} \quad (43)$$

and the error term between the sum over u and z and the integral (43) is negligible.

Now we consider the difference between (39) and (40). It suffices to consider the difference between terms of w_1 , and the argument for w_2 is similar. We use Euler-Maclaurin formula, and to simplify the notation we denote by f the function

$$f(x; w_1) = \ln(e^{i(\frac{2\pi x + \text{Arg}u}{m})} - w_1),$$

then our problem is reduced to estimating the real part of

$$\sum_{k=1}^m f(k; w_1) - \int_0^m f(x; w_1) dx. \quad (44)$$

A little remark is that here the function $f(\cdot; w_1)$ is taken in the class C^∞ . Both the sum and the integral in (44) differ from the original ones but only by imaginary constants, which causes no effect.

Apply the Euler-Maclaurin formula to (44) to order two, then we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=1}^m f(k; w_1) - \int_0^m f(x; w_1) dx \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(f(m; w_1) - f(0; w_1)) + 1/12(f'(m; w_1) - f'(0; w_1)) - \int_0^m \frac{1}{2} f''(x; w_1) B_2(x - [x]) dx \\ &= \mathbf{1}_{w_1 \in D\pi i} - R(w_1), \end{aligned}$$

where the first term is imaginary and the second term $R(w_1)$ is the remainder term of the Euler-Maclaurin formula,

$$R(w_1) = \int_0^m \frac{1}{2} f''(x) B_2(x - [x]) dx, \quad (45)$$

where B_2 is the Bernoulli polynomial of order 2 and f'' is equal to

$$f''(x; w_1) = \frac{e^{i(\frac{2\pi x + \text{Arg}u}{m})} w_1}{(e^{i(\frac{2\pi x + \text{Arg}u}{m})} - w_1)^2} \left(\frac{2\pi}{m}\right)^2.$$

The remainder term $R(w_1)$ is a priori not negligible. We will split the unit circle S^1 into the following three parts and respectively consider (44) there. If we let $w = e^{i(\frac{2\pi x + \text{Arg}u}{m})}$, then considering the following partition of S_1 is equivalent to considering a partition of $x \in [0, m]$:

$$\begin{aligned} S_{\text{I}} &:= \left\{ w \in S_1 : |w + 1| > C_1 \frac{\ln m}{\sqrt{m}} \right\} \\ S_{\text{II}} &:= \left\{ w \in S_1 : C_1 \frac{\ln m}{\sqrt{m}} > |w + 1| > C_2 \frac{\ln m}{m^{3/4}} \right\} \\ S_{\text{III}} &:= \left\{ w \in S_1 : |w + 1| < C_2 \frac{\ln m}{m^{3/4}} \right\}. \end{aligned}$$

Here C_1 is an arbitrary positive real number and C_2 is a positive real number small enough. When m is sufficiently large, on S_{I} , $f'' = O(\frac{1}{m(\ln m)^2})$, so its contribution in the remainder term $R(w_1)$ (an integral over S_{I}) tends to 0 when $m \rightarrow \infty$. On S_{II} , $f'' = O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}(\ln m)^2})$. The length of S_{II} is $\frac{\ln m}{\sqrt{m}}$ so the terms in total is of order $\sqrt{m} \ln m$, so its contribution in $R(w_1)$ also tends to 0.

To calculate the difference on S_{III} , we approximate the sum and integral on the arc S_{III} respectively by the sum and integral on a line segment passing w_1 orthogonal to the x -axis whose length is of order $C_2 \frac{\ln m}{m^{3/4}}$. In fact, if $w_1 \in D$, this is a part of a chord passing w_1 , whose length is $O(\frac{1}{\sqrt{m}})$.

Without loss of generality we suppose that m is even, let $x' = x - m/2$, so near -1 we have

$$e^{i(\frac{2\pi x + \text{Arg}u}{m})} = -e^{i(\frac{2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u}{m})} = -1 - \frac{2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u}{m}i + \frac{1}{2} \frac{(2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u)^2}{m^2} + o\left(\frac{1}{m^2}\right),$$

where $|x'| < C_2 m^{1/4} \ln m$. We have

$$\ln(-e^{i(\frac{2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u}{m})} - w_1) - \ln(-1 - \frac{2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u}{m}i - w_1) = O\left(\frac{\ln m}{m^{3/4}}\right).$$

This difference, if summed over $\{k \in \mathbb{Z}, |k| < C_2 m^{1/4} \ln m\}$ or integrated over $\{|x| < C_2 m^{1/4} \ln m\}$, tends to zero when $m \rightarrow \infty$. Consider the sum

$$\sum_{k=-A}^{A-1} \ln(-1 - \frac{2\pi k + \text{Arg}u}{m}i - w_1) = \sum_{k=-A}^{A-1} \left(-\ln m + \ln(\alpha\gamma \mp \alpha\sqrt{-z} - (2\pi k + \text{Arg}u)i) \right),$$

and the integral

$$\int_{-A}^A \ln(-1 - \frac{2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u}{m}i - w_1) dx' = \int_{-A}^A \left(-\ln m + \ln(\alpha\gamma \mp \alpha\sqrt{-z} - (2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u)i) \right) dx'.$$

Their difference is independent of m . Let

$$g(x') = \ln(\alpha\gamma \mp \alpha\sqrt{-z} - (2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u)i),$$

and apply the Euler-Maclaurin formula to g , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{k=-A}^{A-1} g(k) - \int_{-A}^A g(x') dx' \\ &= \frac{1}{2}(g(A) - g(-A)) + \frac{1}{12}(g'(A) - g'(-A)) \\ & - \frac{1}{2} \int_{-A}^A \frac{-4\pi^2}{(\alpha\gamma \mp \sqrt{-z} - (2\pi x' + \text{Arg}u)i)^2} B(x' - \lfloor x' \rfloor) dx'. \end{aligned}$$

For A large, the first term is close to $\frac{\pi}{2}i$ so its real part is close to 0, and the second term is close to 0. Considering the property of $\int \frac{dx}{(z+xi)^2}$, it is clear that the third part (the remainder term of Euler Maclaurin formula) is converging. Moreover, $\forall \varepsilon > 0$, there exists $C(\varepsilon) \in \mathbb{N}^*$ such that outside $[-C(\varepsilon), C(\varepsilon)]$, uniformly on u and z , the remainder term is less than ε . Note that we have proved the convergence of (44) when $m \rightarrow \infty$, and we still need to prove that it can be arbitrarily small when $n \rightarrow \infty$.

For any given ε , we consider the difference of the finite sum $\sum_{k=-C(\varepsilon)}^{C(\varepsilon)-1} g(k)$ and the integral $\int_{-C(\varepsilon)}^{C(\varepsilon)} g(x') dx'$.

We calculate the sum first. Fix $k \in \mathbb{Z} \cap [-C(\varepsilon), C(\varepsilon) - 1]$, the sum of $g(k)$ over $z : z^n = 1$ divided by n is approximated by

$$\ln \alpha + \int_{S^1} \ln\left(\gamma \mp \sqrt{-z} - \frac{2\pi k + \text{Arg}u}{\alpha} i\right) \frac{dz}{(2\pi i)z}$$

within $o(1)$ as function of n . Let $s = s(k, u) = \gamma - \frac{2\pi k + \text{Arg}u}{\alpha} i$. We consider the sum of those corresponding to w_1 and w_2 ,

$$\int_{S^1} \ln(s + \sqrt{-z}) \frac{dz}{(2\pi i)z} + \int_{S^1} \ln(s - \sqrt{-z}) \frac{dz}{(2\pi i)z}, \quad (46)$$

and by taking $\sqrt{-z} = Z$, $Z \in S^1$, $\text{Arg}Z$ from $\frac{\pi}{2}$ to $\frac{3\pi}{2}$, (46) is equal to

$$\int_{S^1} \ln(s + Z) \frac{2dZ}{(2\pi i)Z} + C,$$

where C is imaginary so we don't need to consider. By a power expansion similar to what we used for w , we have

$$\Re\left(\int_{S^1} \ln(s + Z) \frac{2dZ}{(2\pi i)Z}\right) = 2\Re(\mathbb{1}_{s \notin D} \ln s).$$

We now approximate the sum over u divided by n . Again this term can be approximated by an integral over u . Note that in fact if we glue the interval of $2\pi k - \text{Arg}u$ for every $k \in [-C(\varepsilon), C(\varepsilon) - 1]$, this gives exactly a continuous interval of $[-2\pi C(\varepsilon), 2\pi C(\varepsilon)]$, and the double sum of g over u and z is equal to

$$2\Re\left(\int_{-2\pi C(\varepsilon)}^{2\pi C(\varepsilon)} \mathbb{1}_{(\gamma - \frac{y}{\alpha}i) \notin D} \ln\left(\gamma - \frac{y}{\alpha}i\right) dy\right).$$

If we do the same thing for the double integral of g over u and z , this gives exactly the same form. We see that integral over z and u makes disappear the difference between the sum and the integral of g .

By taking $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, we have proved the proposition.

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