## Local limit of Mallows trees

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## Mallows permutations

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Definition

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\mathbb{P}\left(X_{n, q}=\sigma\right)=\frac{q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}}{\prod_{k=1}^{n}\left(1+q+\ldots+q^{k-1}\right)} \propto q^{\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)}
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where $\operatorname{Inv}(\sigma)=|\{i<j: \sigma(i)>\sigma(j)\}|$ is the number of inversions of $\sigma$.

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$\rightarrow$ We restrict ourselves to the case $q \in[0,1)$.

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- Set $\mathcal{T}$ to be the infinite line on $\mathbb{Z}$ with the root of each $T_{i}$ attached via an edge to $i$.
- Choose $o$ uniformly over $\{0\} \cup V\left(T_{0}\right)$.

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$\rightarrow$ Infinite Mallows permutations are already defined, both on $\mathbb{N}$ and $\mathbb{Z}$ ! So we are good, right? Well, not exactly...

## The problem

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$\rightarrow$ We need to extend binary search trees to two-sided sequences $x=\left(\ldots, x_{-1}, x_{0}, x_{1}, \ldots\right)$.
$\rightarrow$ Let us try some cases to understand how they work.

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$\rightarrow$ This makes the formal definition of "general binary search trees" more difficult.
Luckily for us, infinite Mallows permutations (with $q \in[0,1)$ ) tend to be "ordered". In particular, they can always be put in a tree with a single infinite path to the right.


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- Infinite rightward path (from top-left to bottom-right).
- Infinite leftward path (from top-right to bottom-left).
- Zigzagging tree.
$\rightarrow$ This makes the formal definition of "general binary search trees" more difficult.
Luckily for us, infinite Mallows permutations (with $q \in[0,1)$ ) tend to be "ordered". In particular, they can always be put in a tree with a single infinite path to the right.
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$\rightarrow$ For more details, check out the paper or come talk to me.
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This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 Research and Innovation Programme under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie Grant Agreement No. 101034253 .

