

The asymptotic geometries of puzzles and moduli spaces

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Certain puzzles have natural configuration spaces with interesting geometries, often encoded by graphs. You get a family of spaces by modifying the size of the underlying puzzle, for instance by varying the side length of Rubik's cubes.

These talks will be about the geometry of puzzle spaces, and how they seem to emulate phenomena that you can observe in types of combinatorial moduli spaces, such as flip-graphs of polygons where one looks at distances between triangulations.