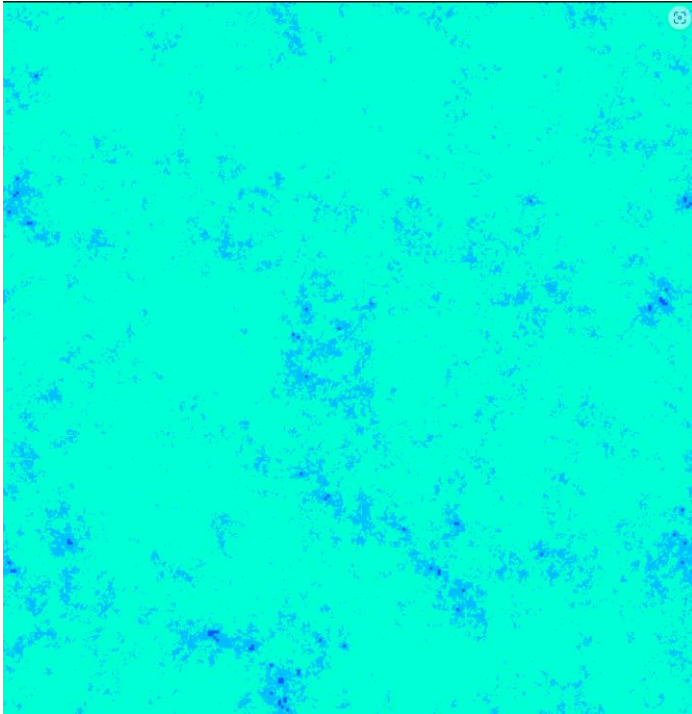
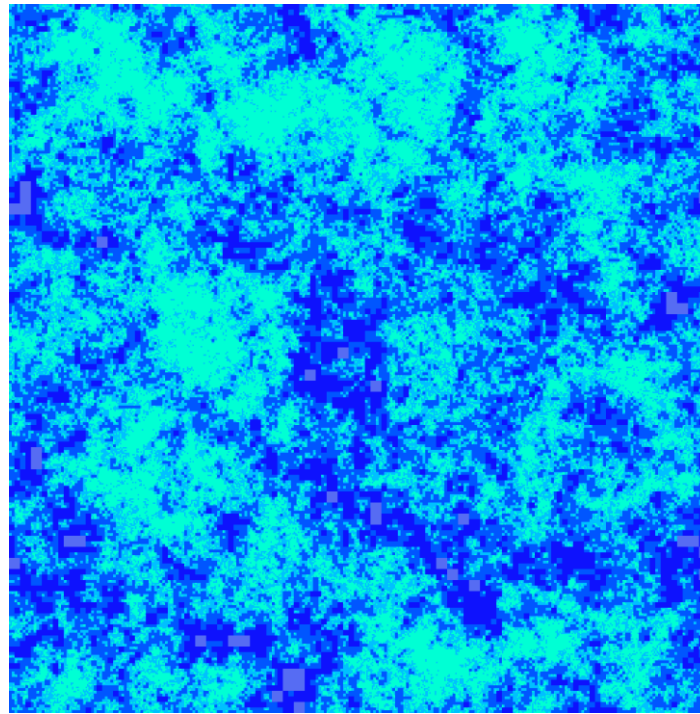


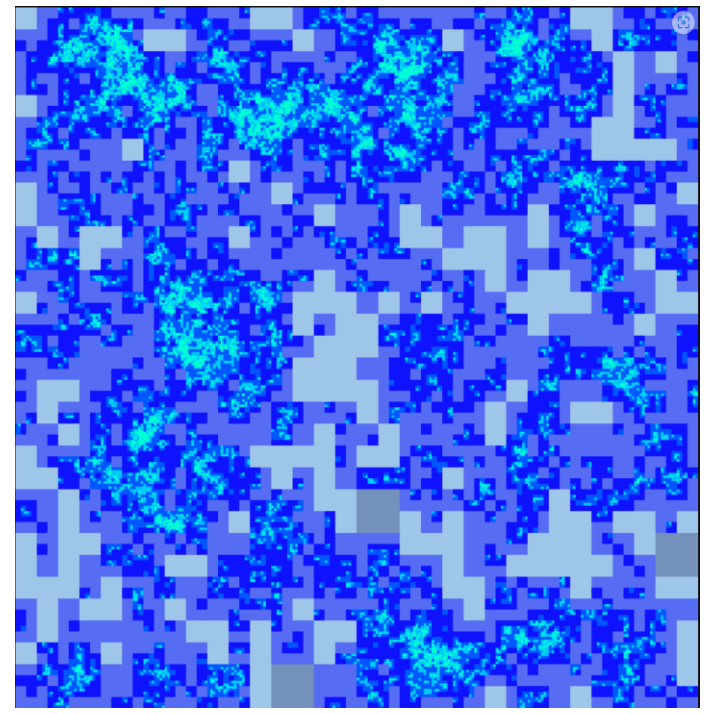
# LQG measure



$\gamma \sim 0$

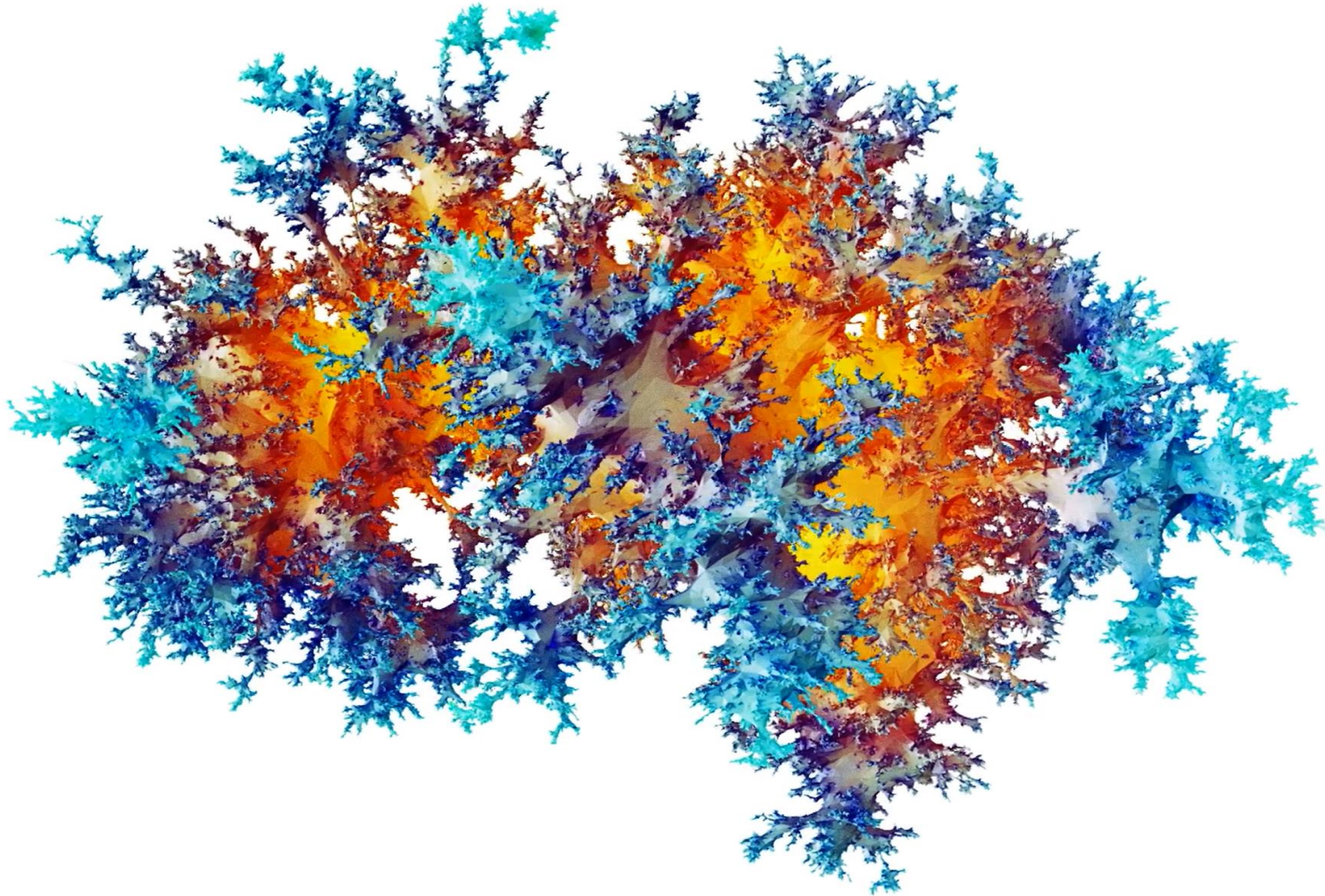


$\gamma = 1$

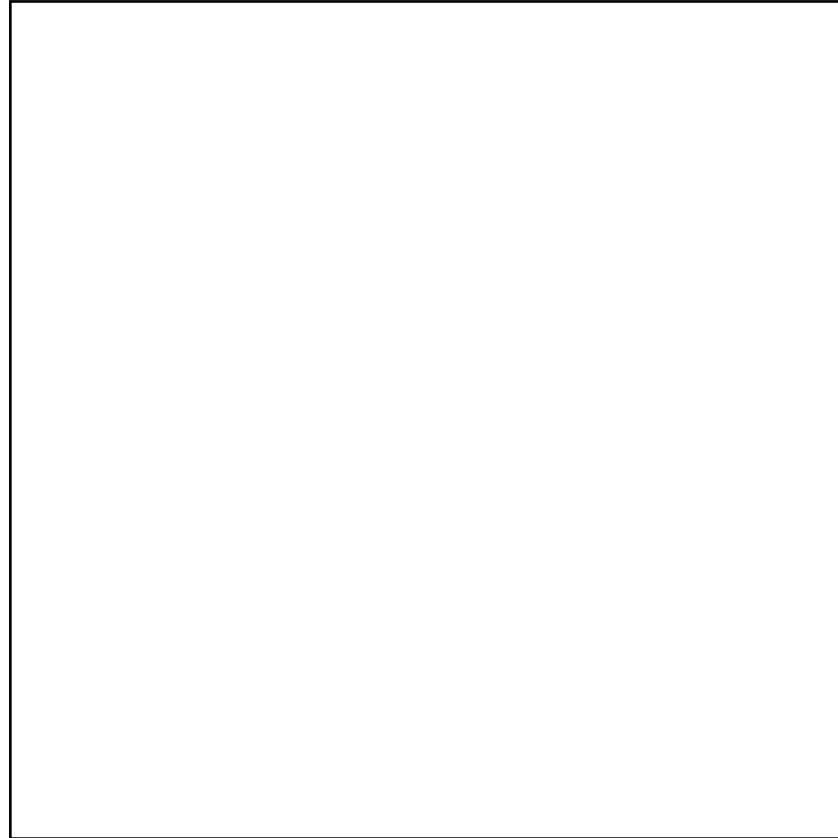


$\gamma \sim 2$

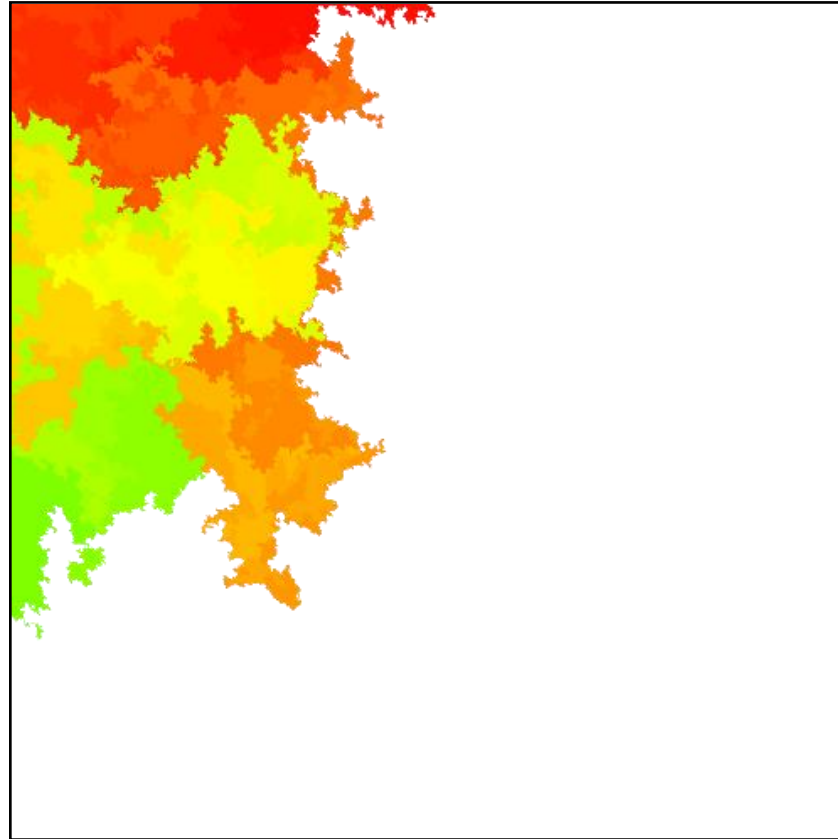
# LQG metric



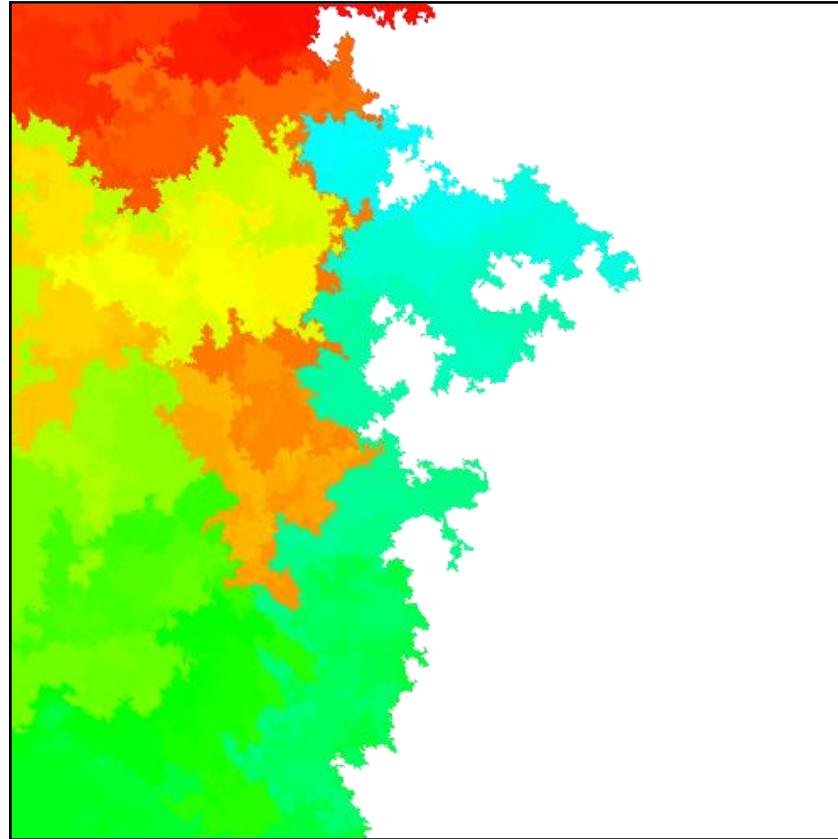
# SLE(6)



# SLE(6)

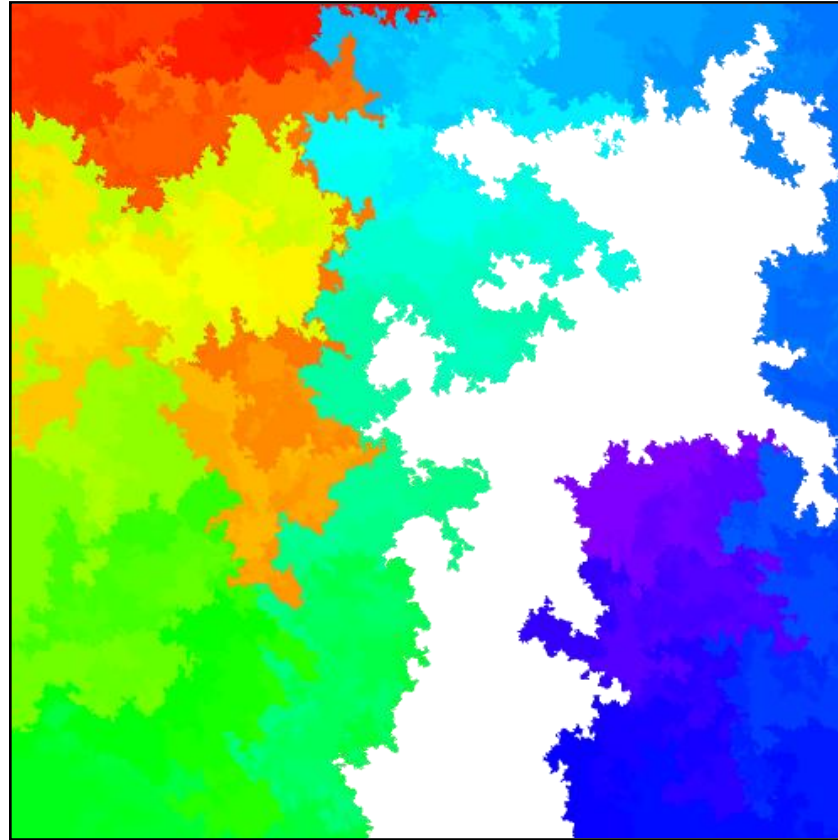


# SLE(6)

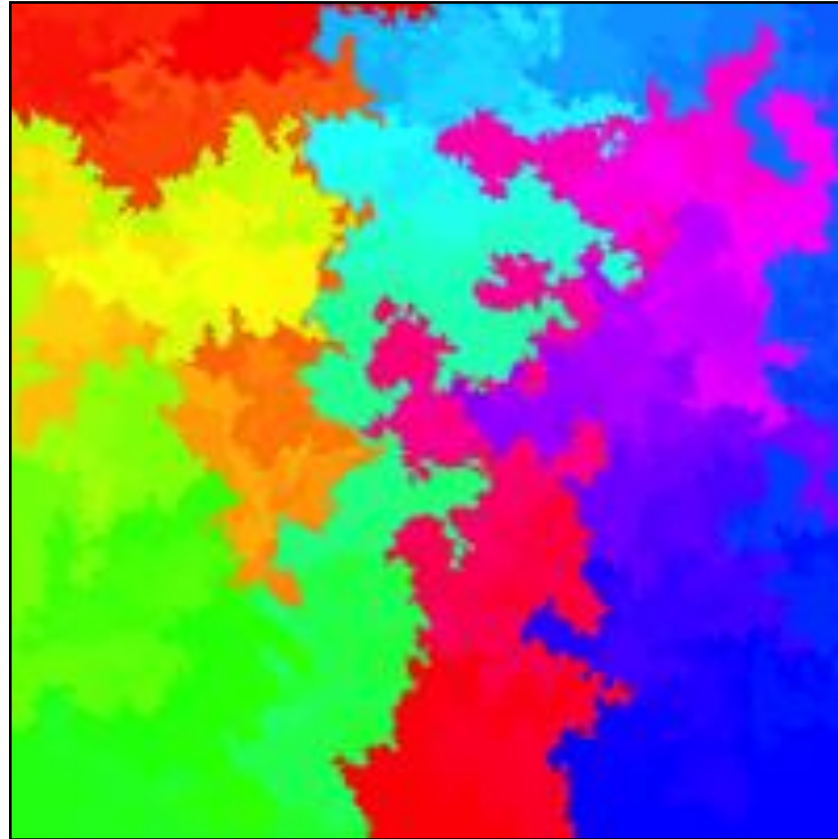




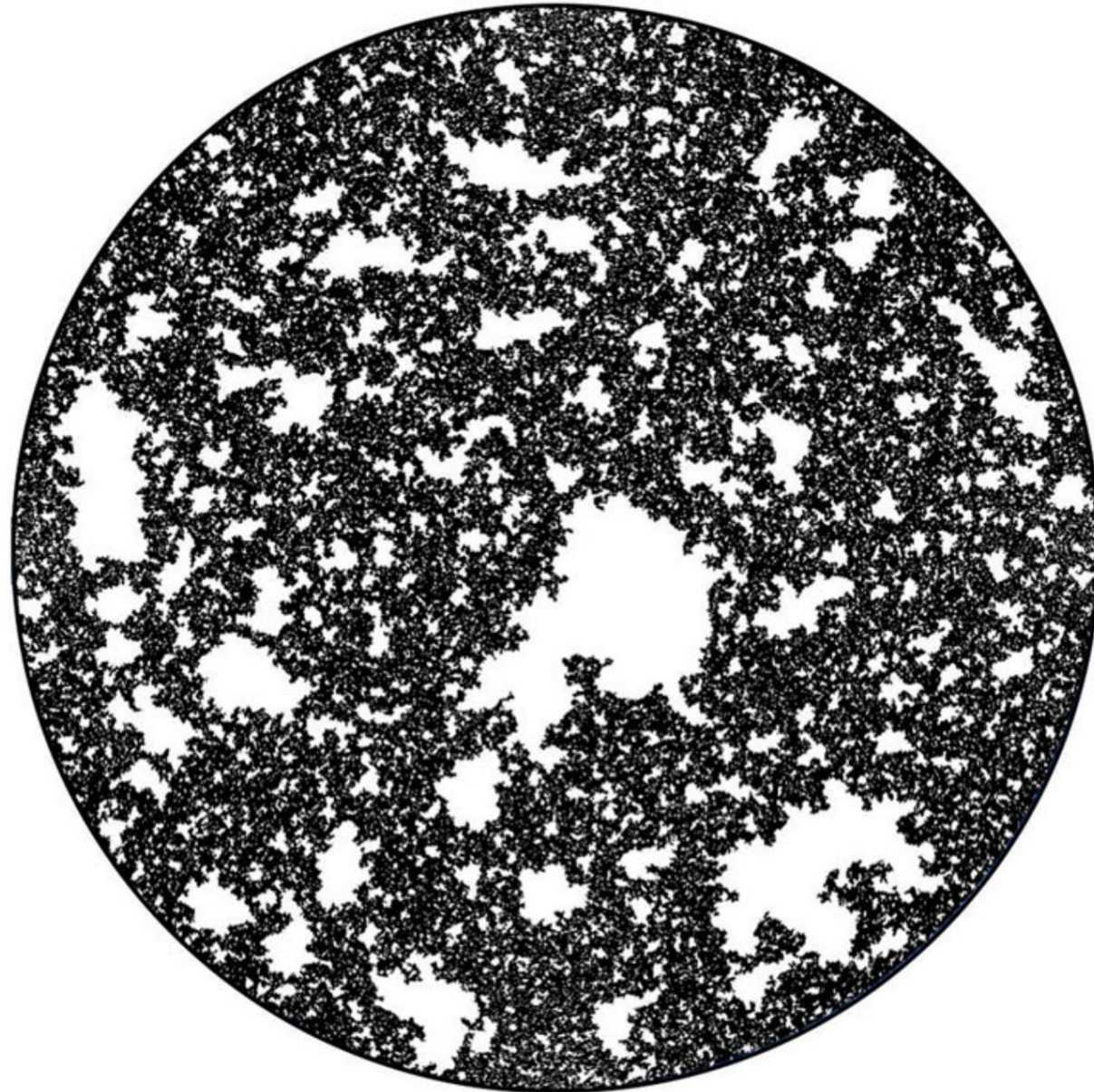
# SLE(6)



# SLE(6)



# CLE(6)



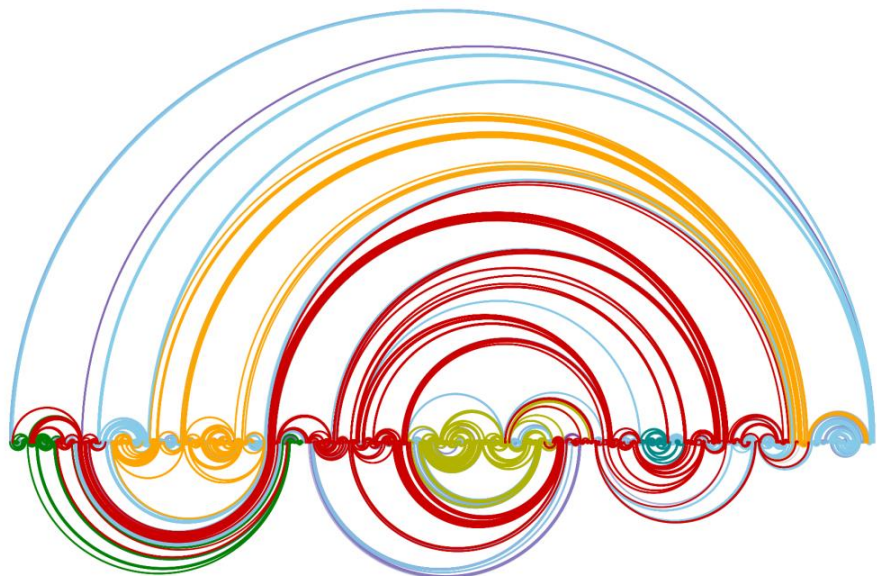
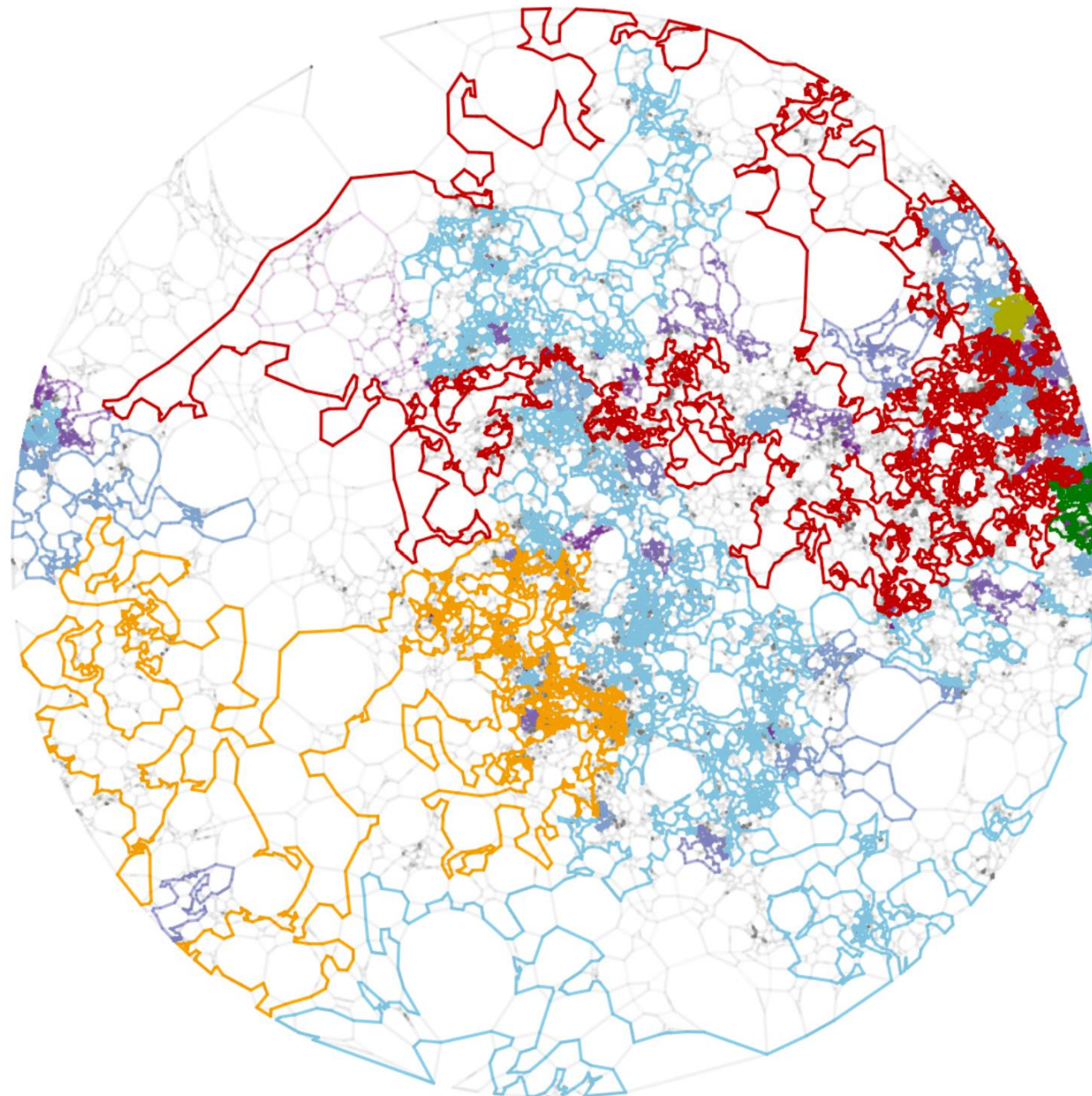
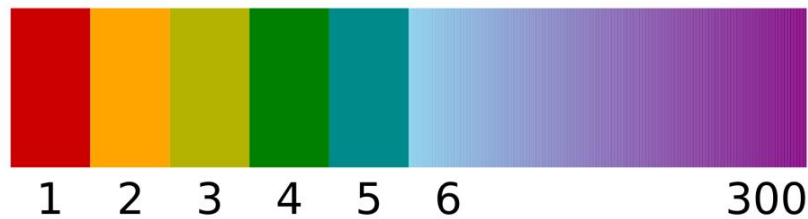
@ Jason Miller



Planar map + loops



$\sqrt{2}$ -LQG + CLE6

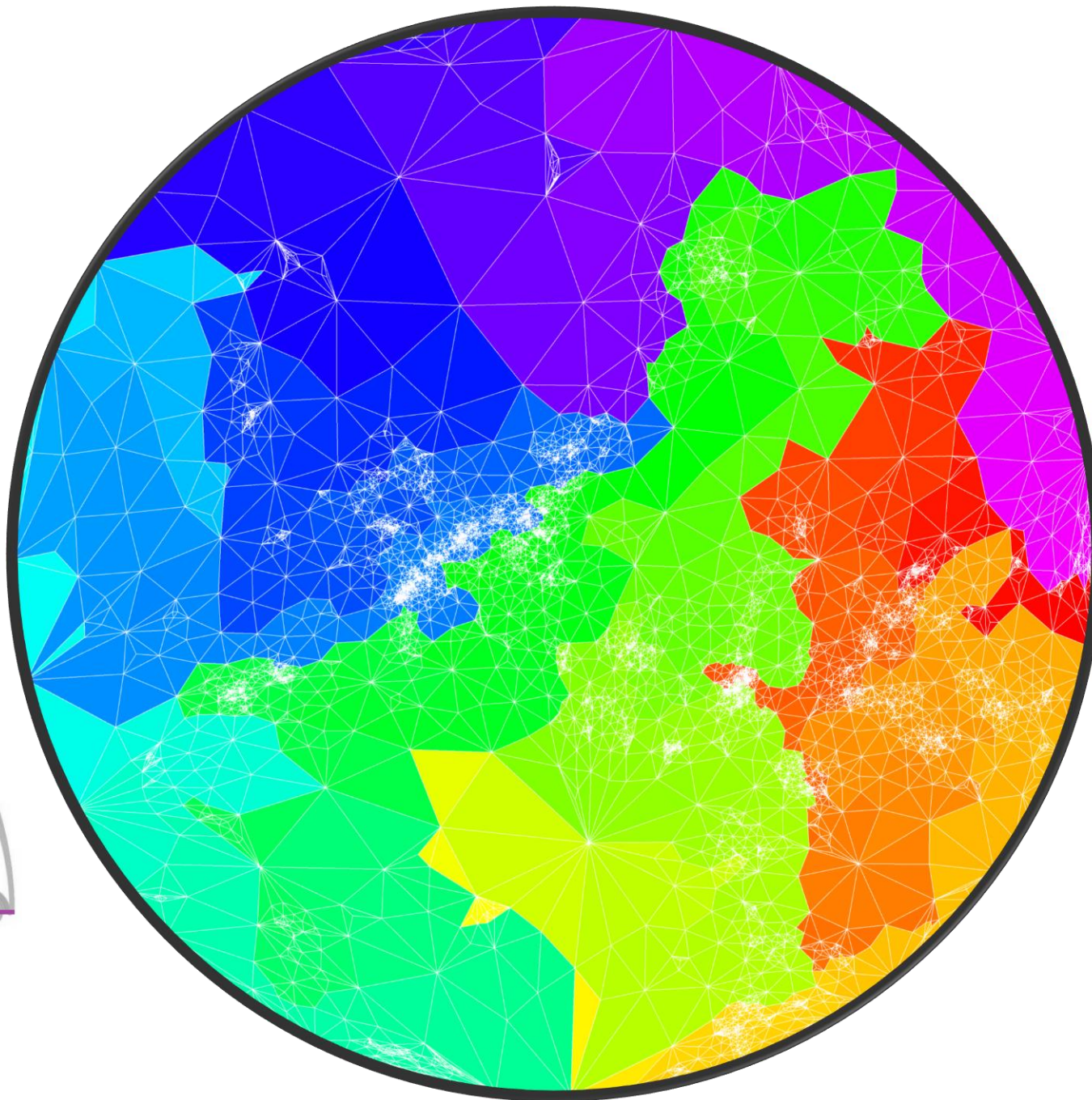
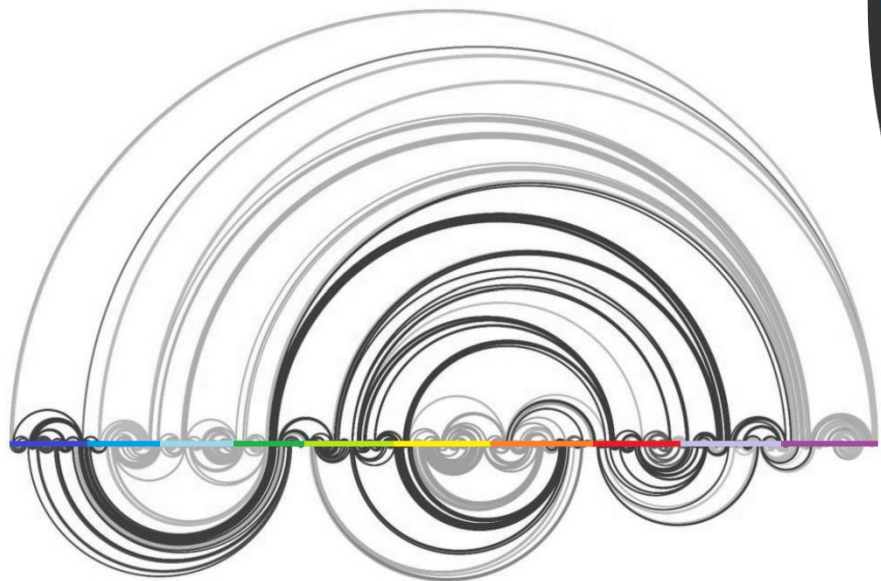




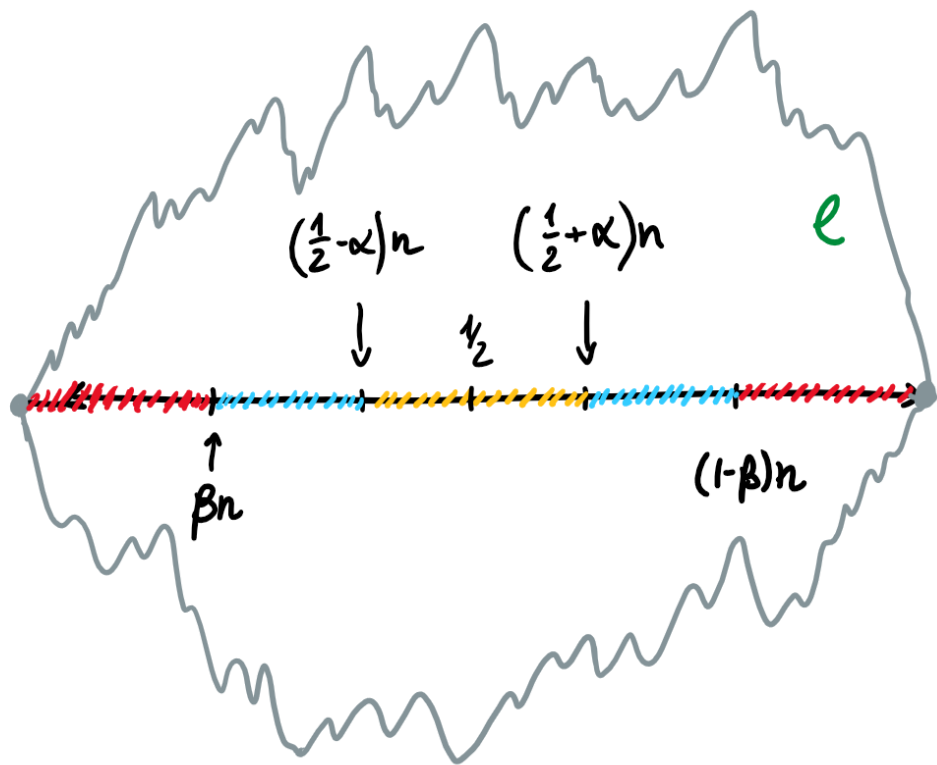
Planar map  
+  
Hamiltonian path



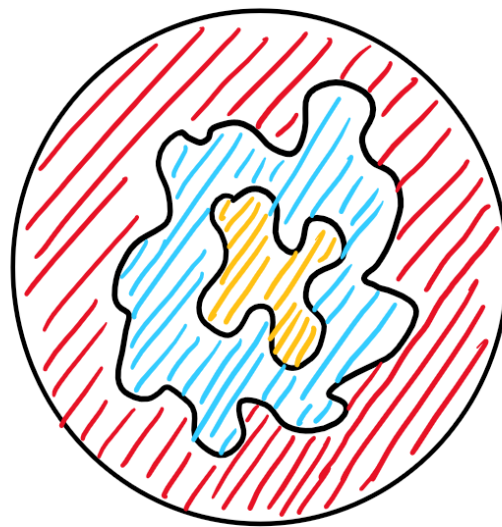
$\sqrt{2}$ -LQG + SLE<sub>8</sub>



$\exists \alpha > 0$  and  $\beta > 0$  such that:



After embedding in the sphere we see the following in the limit:



All the 3 regions (red, blue, yellow) are macroscopic & red and yellow are separated by blue.

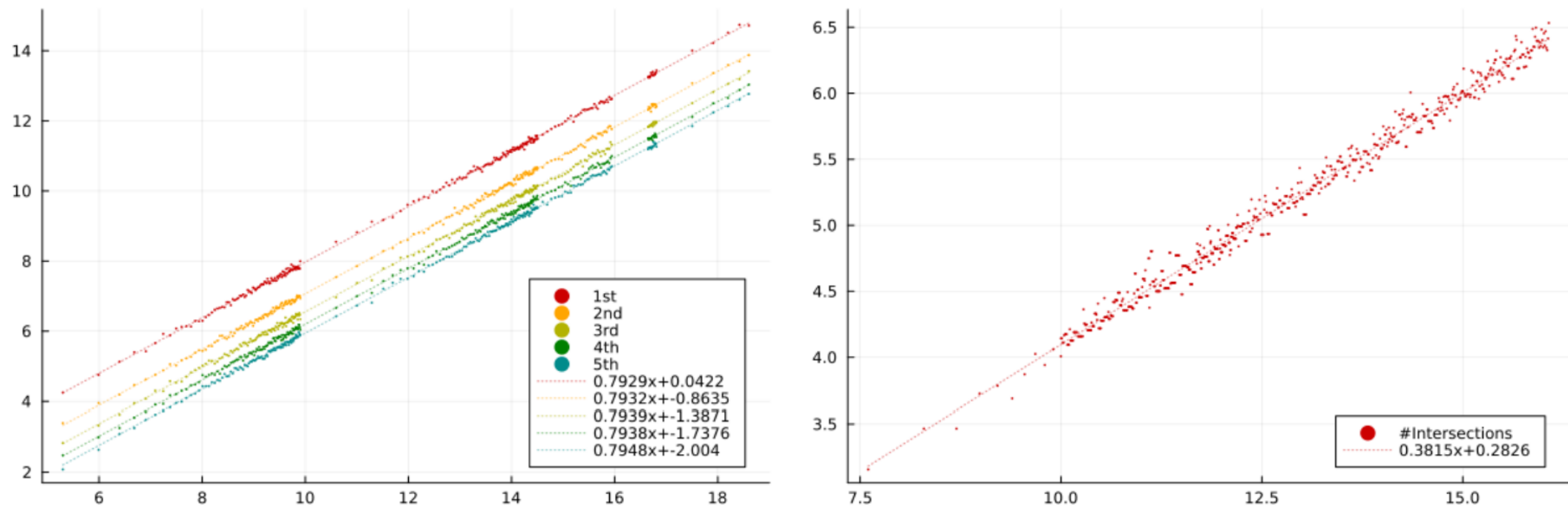


Figure 18: **Left:** The plot of  $\log(|\ell_n^k|)$  versus  $\log(2n)$ , where  $|\ell_n^k|$  is the number of vertices of the  $k$ th largest loop of  $\mathfrak{S}_n$ . The 95% confidence intervals for the slopes are  $0.7929 \pm 0.0022$ ,  $0.7932 \pm 0.0021$ ,  $0.7939 \pm 0.0021$ ,  $0.7938 \pm 0.0020$ ,  $0.7948 \pm 0.0019$ , respectively, which all include our conjectured value  $(3 - \sqrt{2})/2 \approx 0.7929$ . **Right:** The plot of  $\log(|\text{Cross}_n|)$  versus  $\log(2n)$ , where  $\text{Cross}_n$  is defined in Section 7.3. The 95% confidence interval for the slope is  $0.3815 \pm 0.0015$ , which includes our conjectured value  $\frac{1}{2}(3 - \sqrt{5}) \approx 0.3820$ .