

Topological Persistence

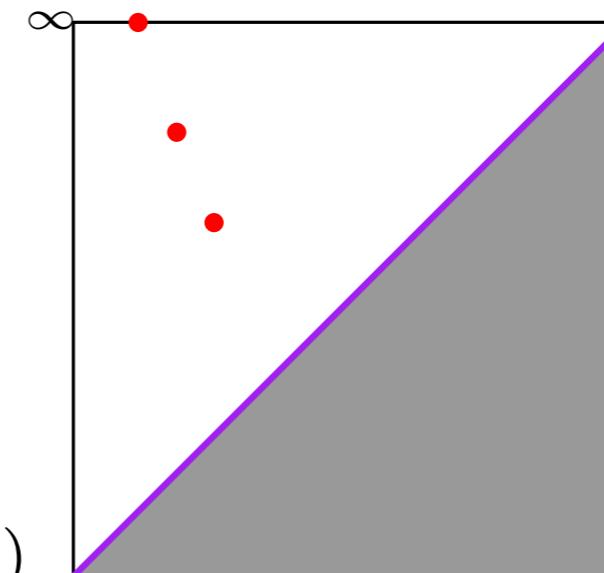
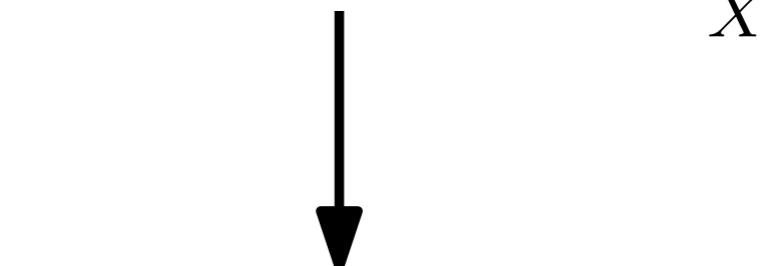
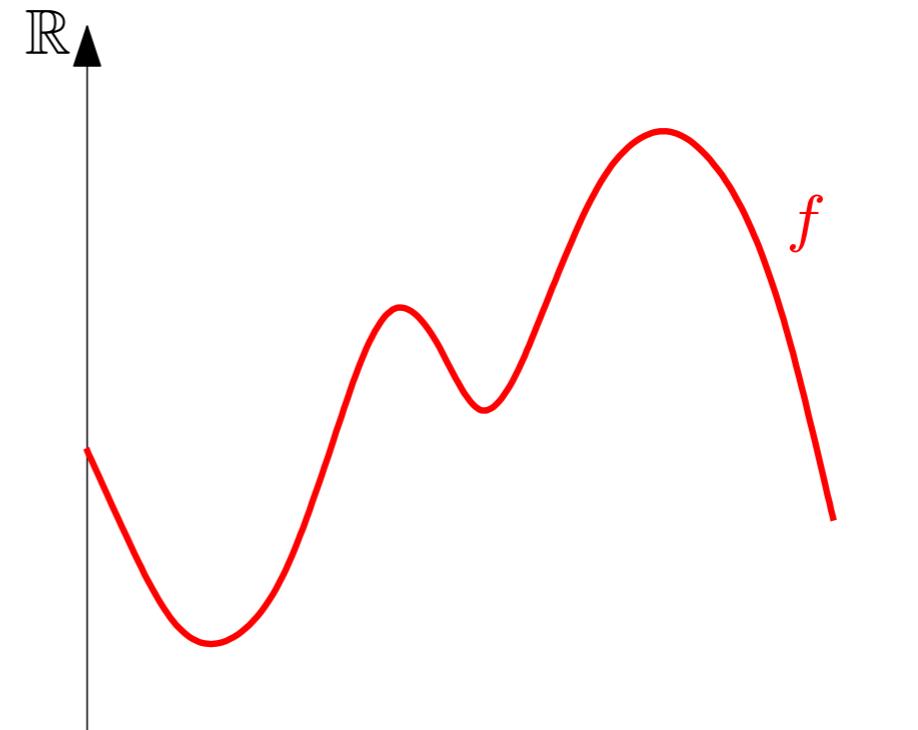
Topological Persistence (in a nutshell)

X topological space

$$f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\text{Dg } f$$



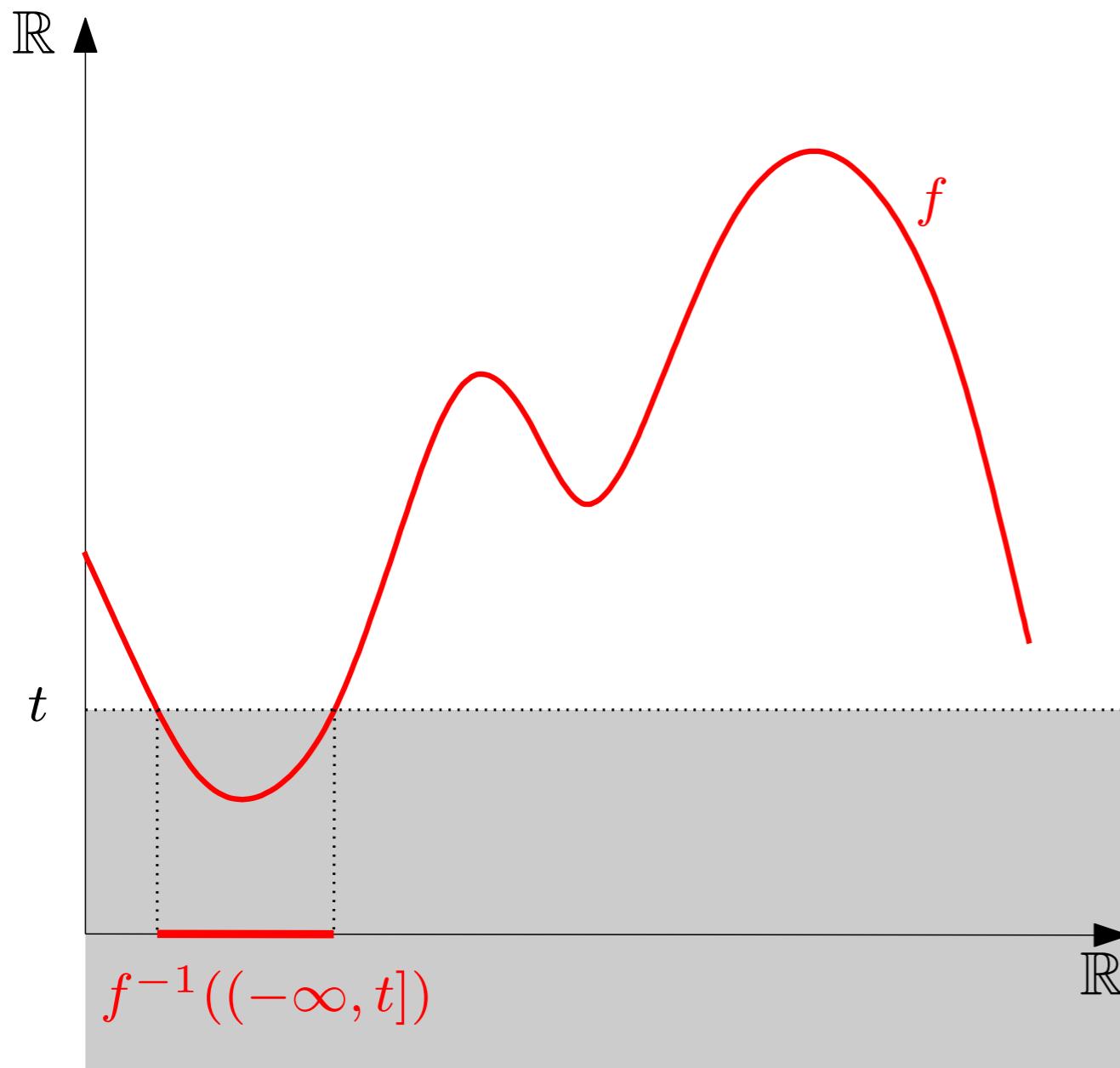
signature: *persistence diagram*

encodes the topological structure of the pair (X, f)

Topological Persistence (in a nutshell)

Inside the black box:

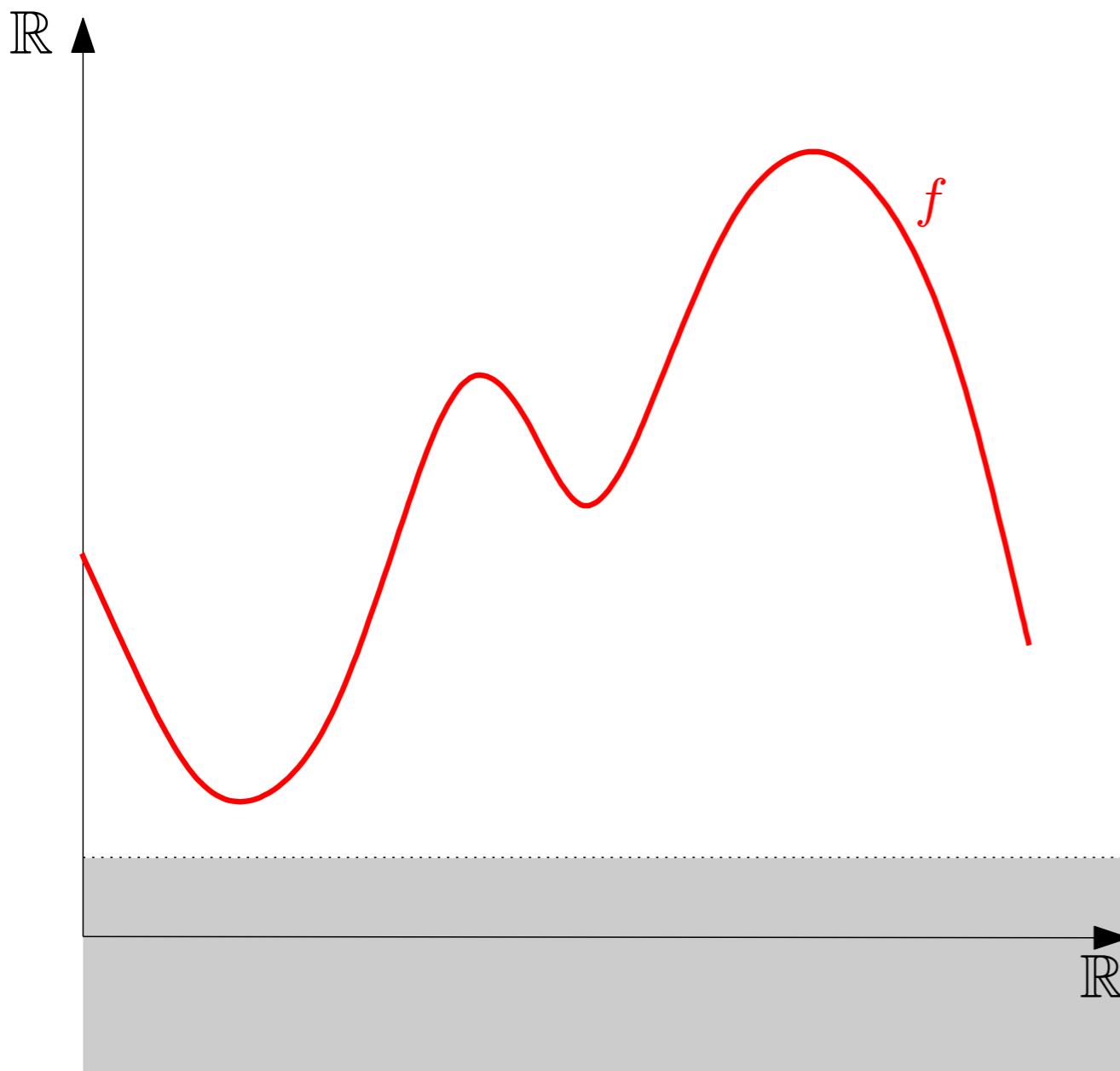
- Nested family (*filtration*) of sublevel-sets $f^{-1}((-\infty, t])$ for t ranging over \mathbb{R}
- Track the evolution of the topology (homology) throughout the family



Topological Persistence (in a nutshell)

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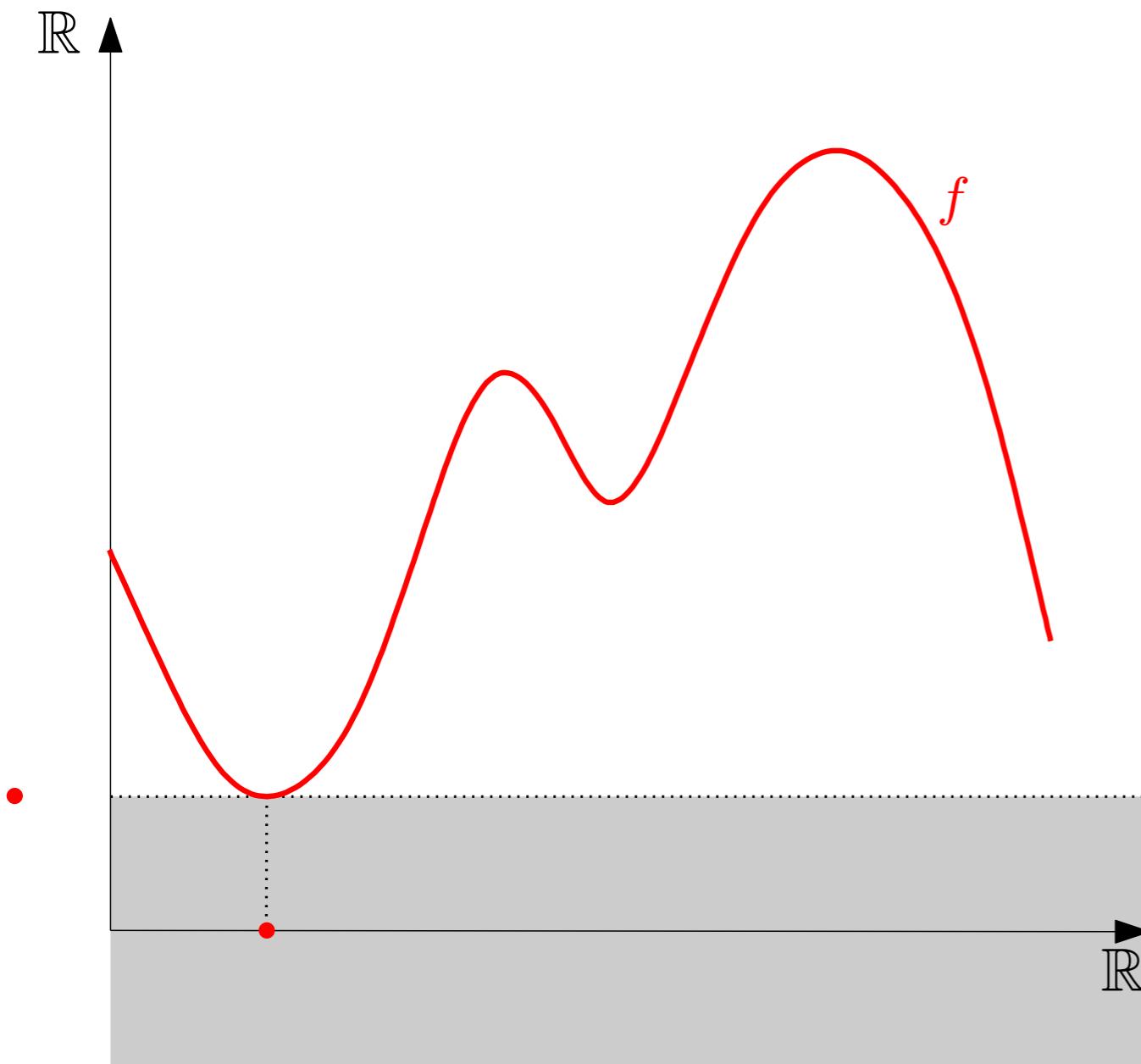
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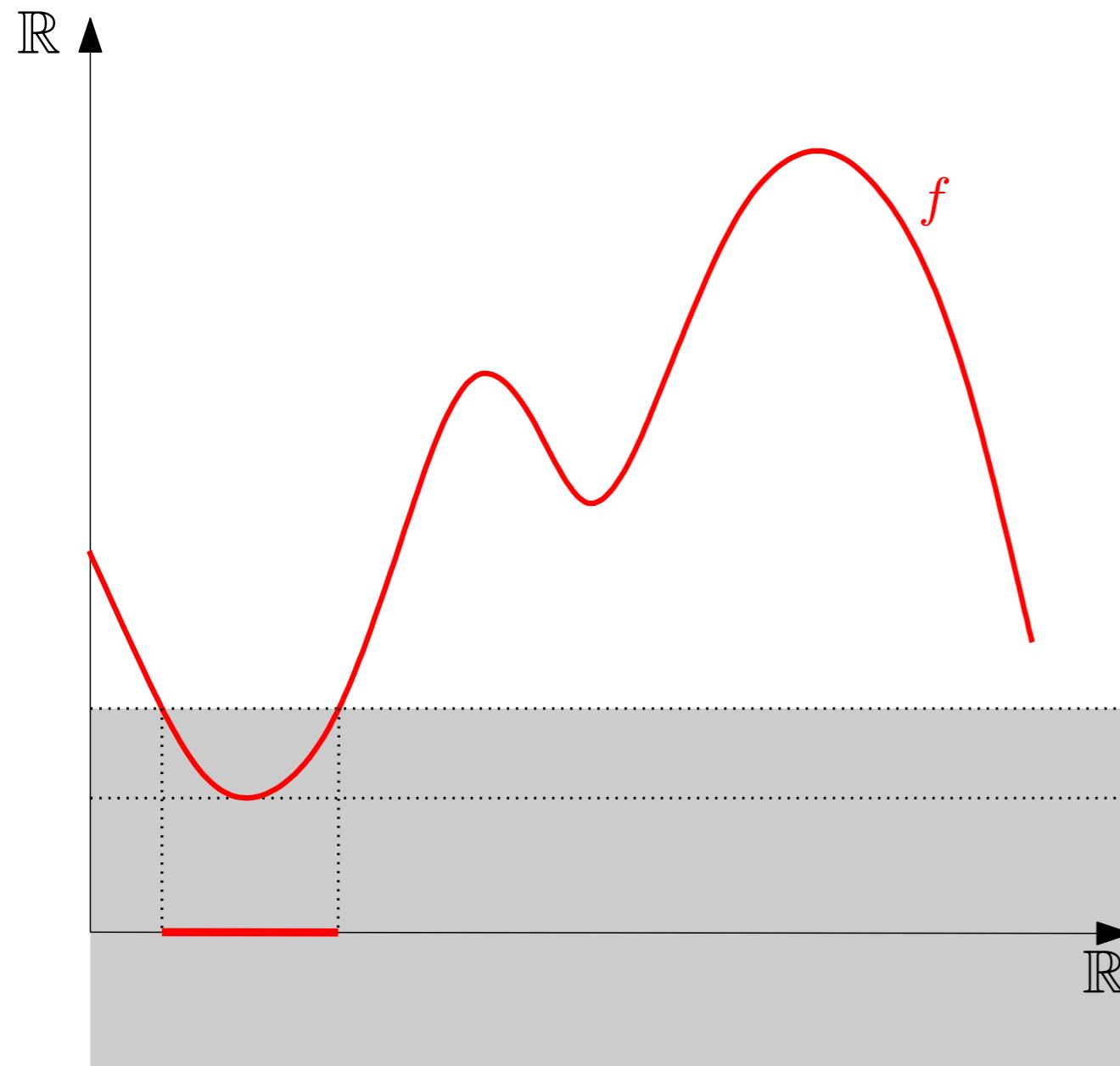
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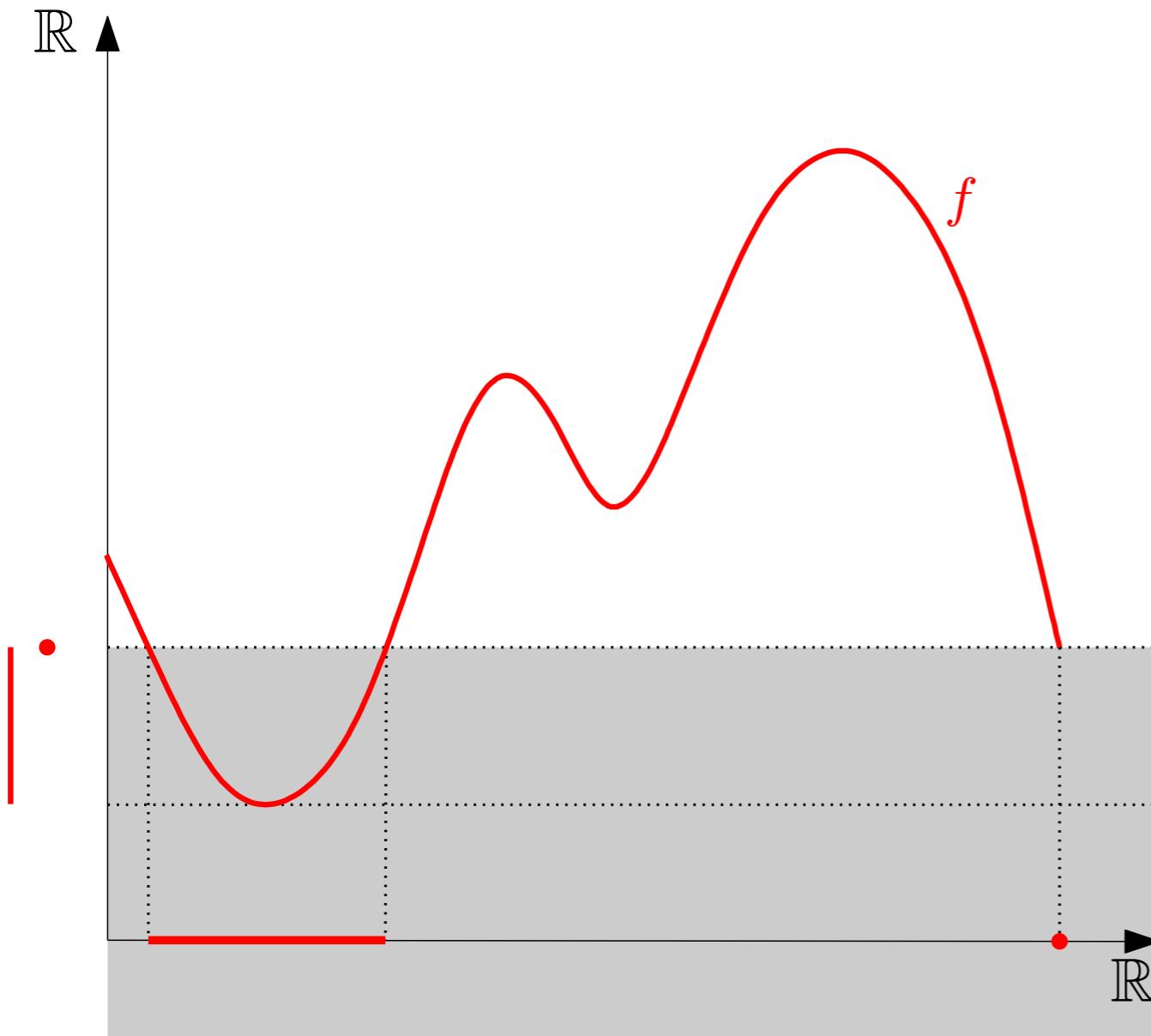
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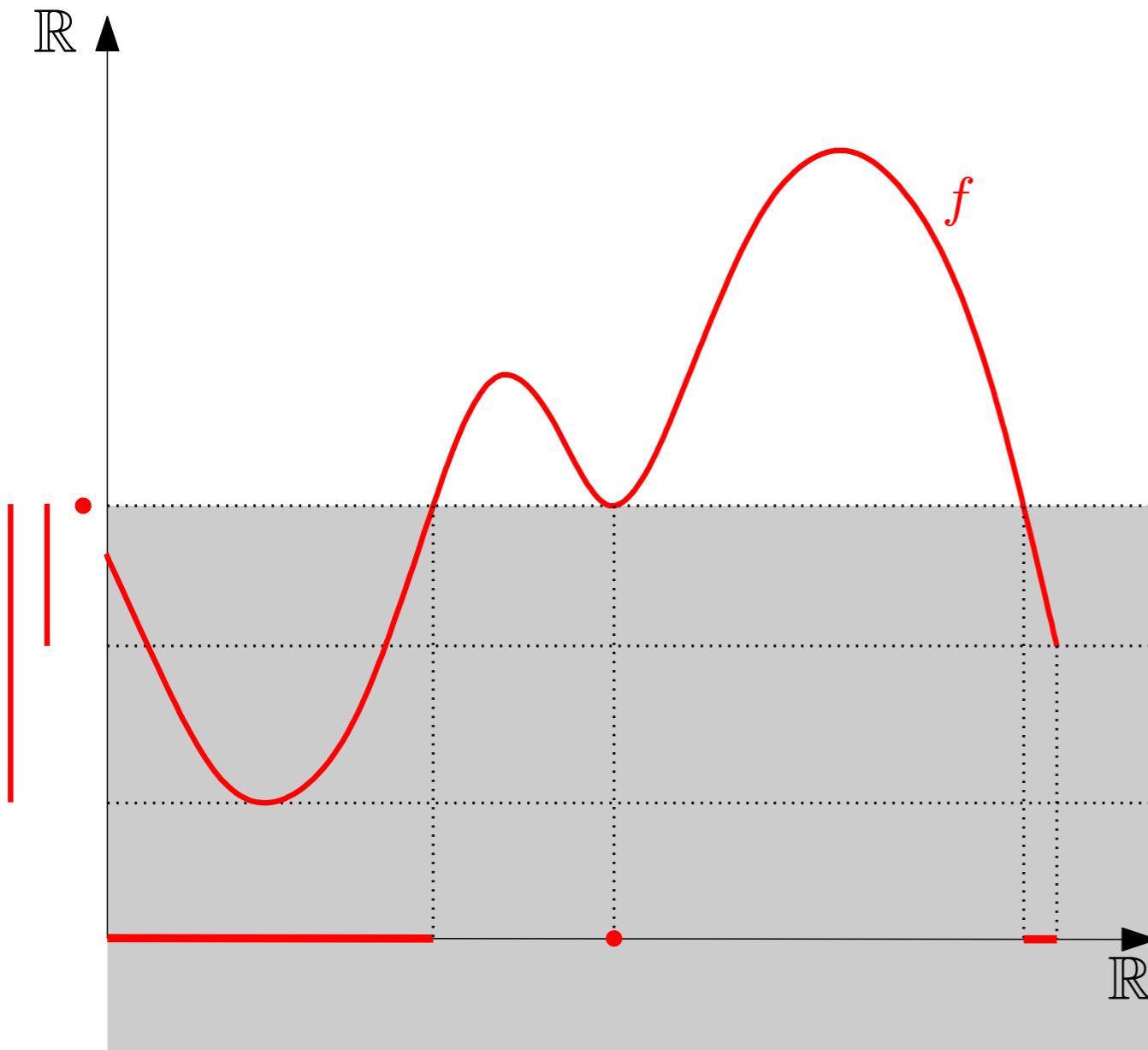
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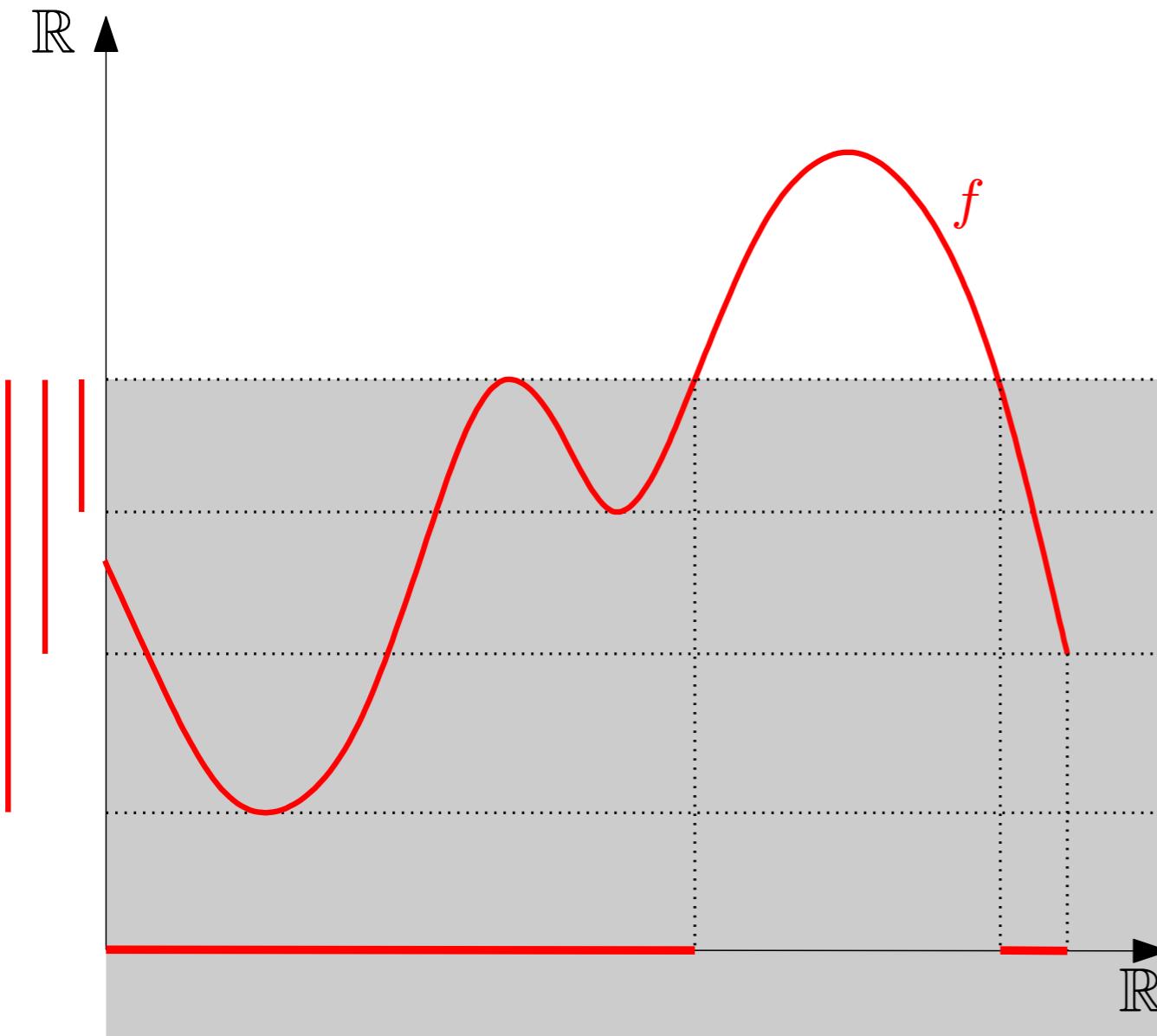
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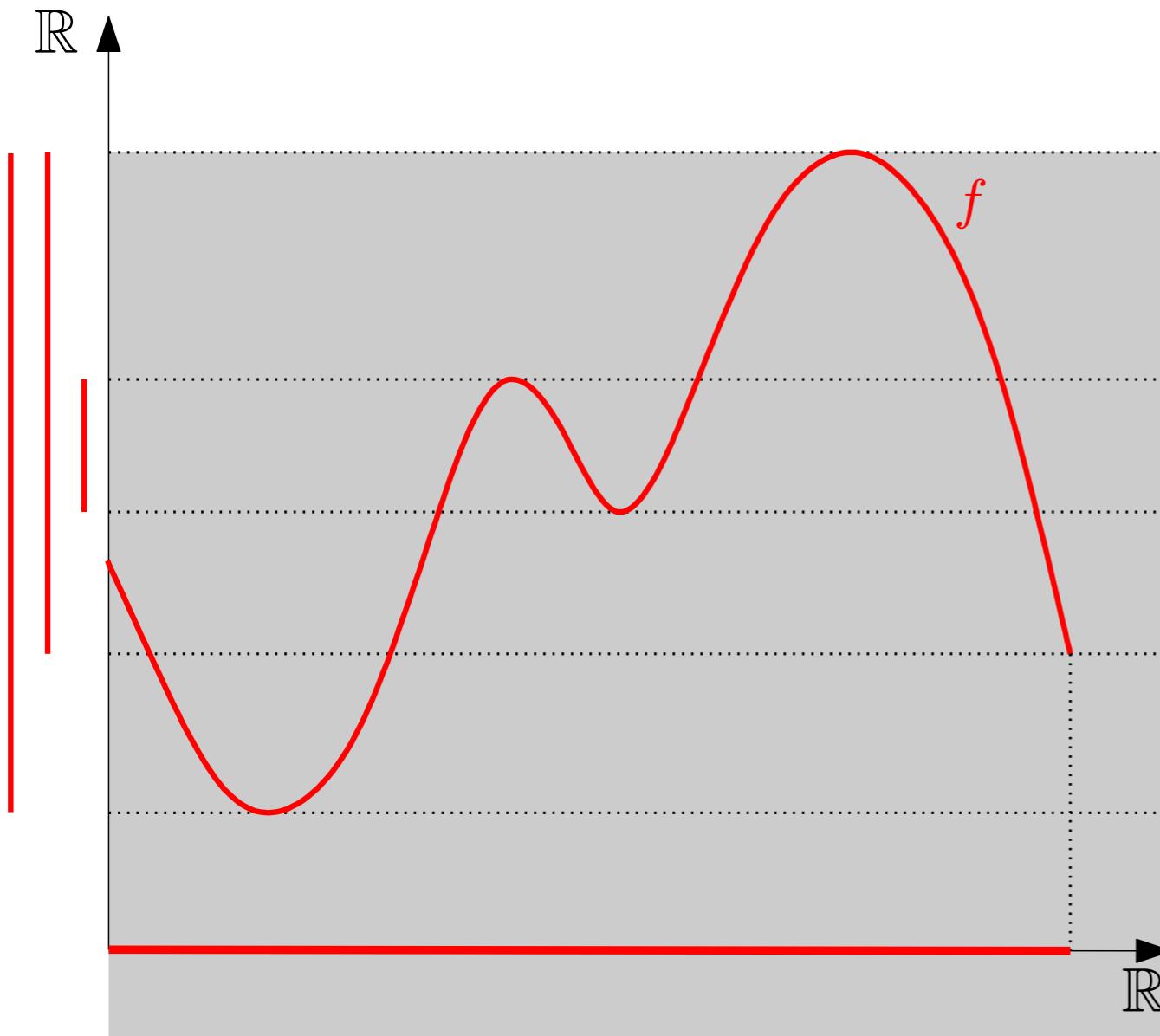
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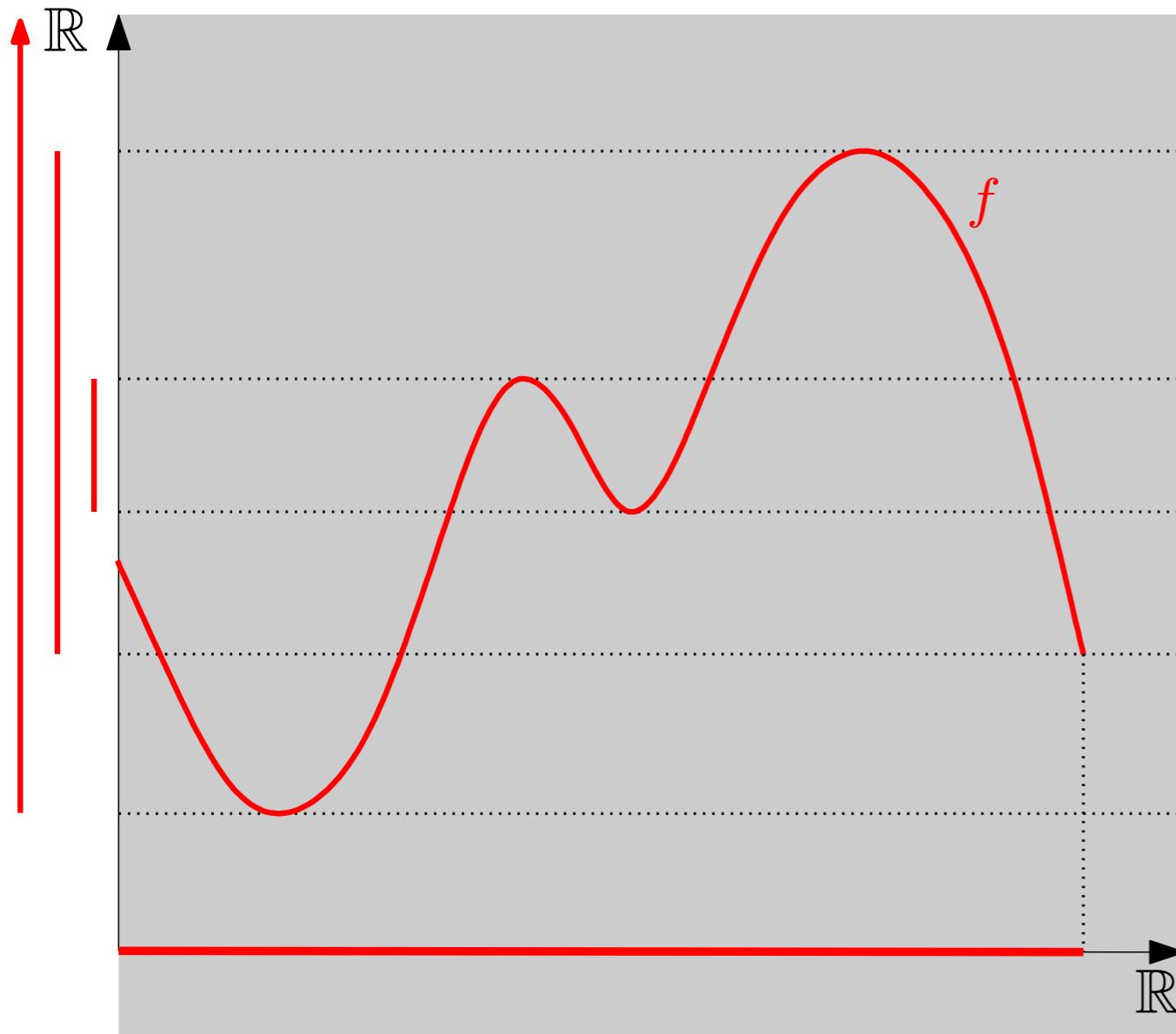
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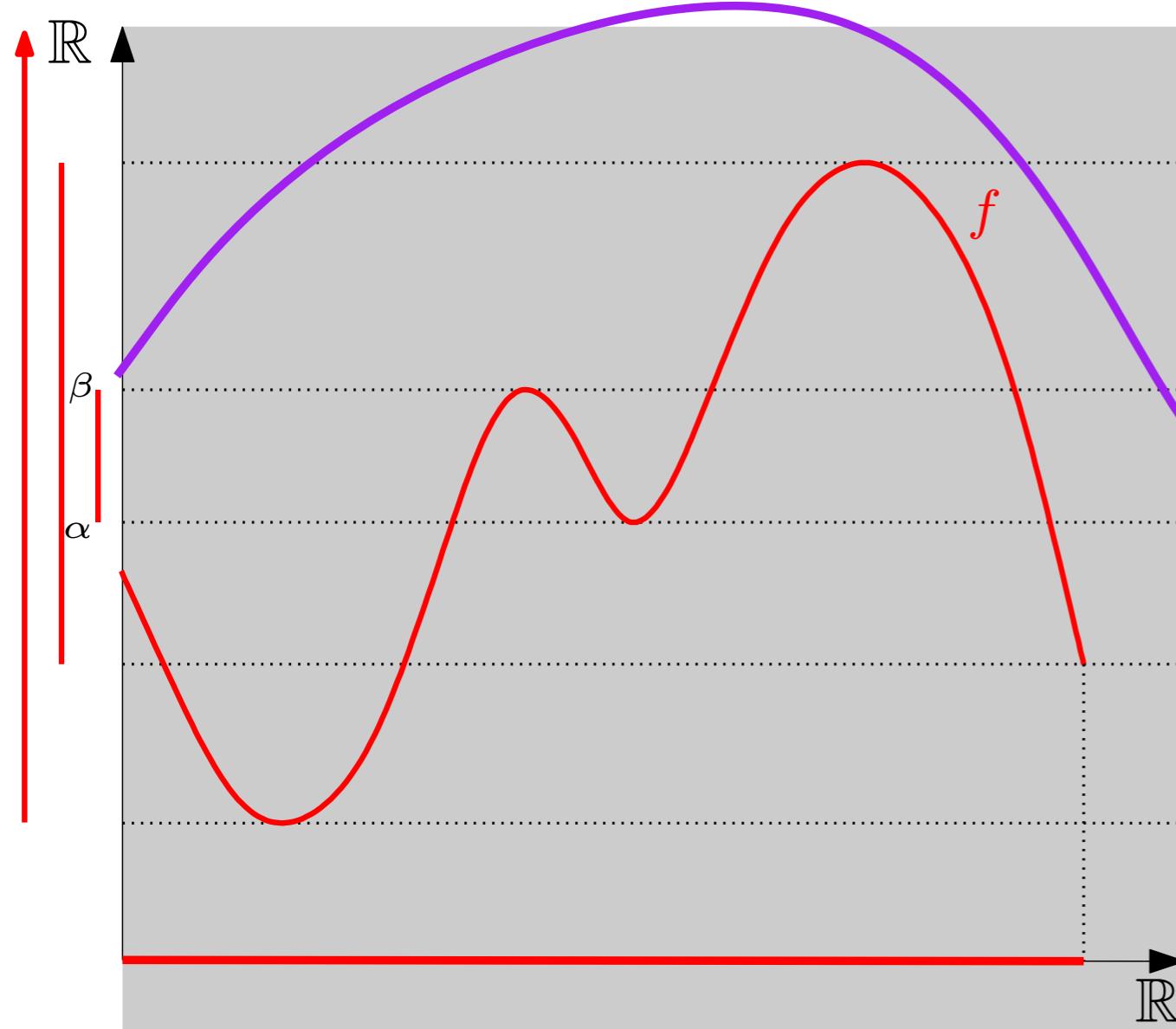
- Nested family (*filtration*) of sublevel-sets $f^{-1}((-\infty, t])$ for t ranging over \mathbb{R}
- Track the evolution of the topology (homology) throughout the family
- Finite set of intervals (barcode) encodes births/deaths of topological features



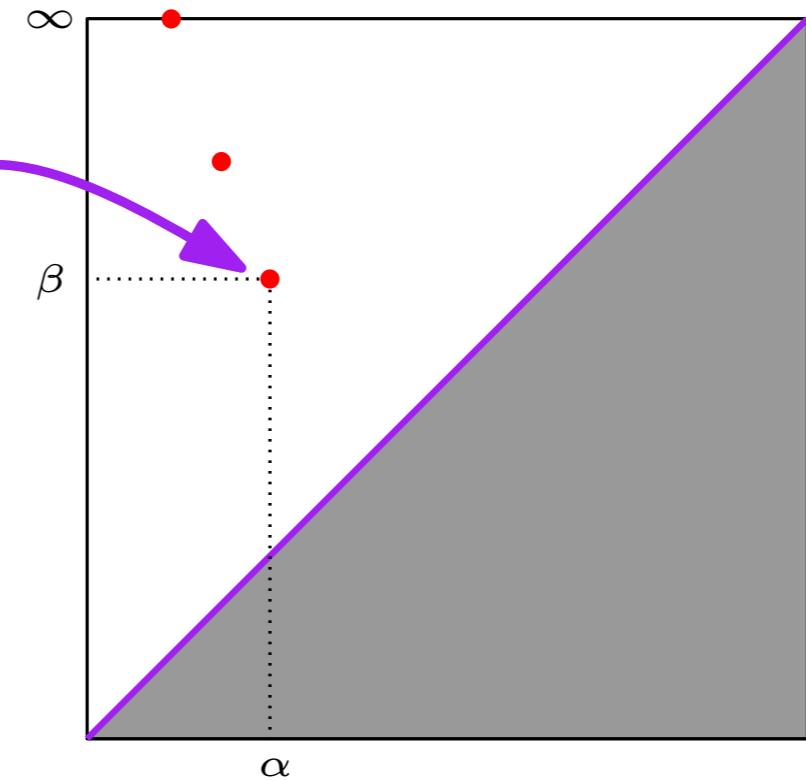
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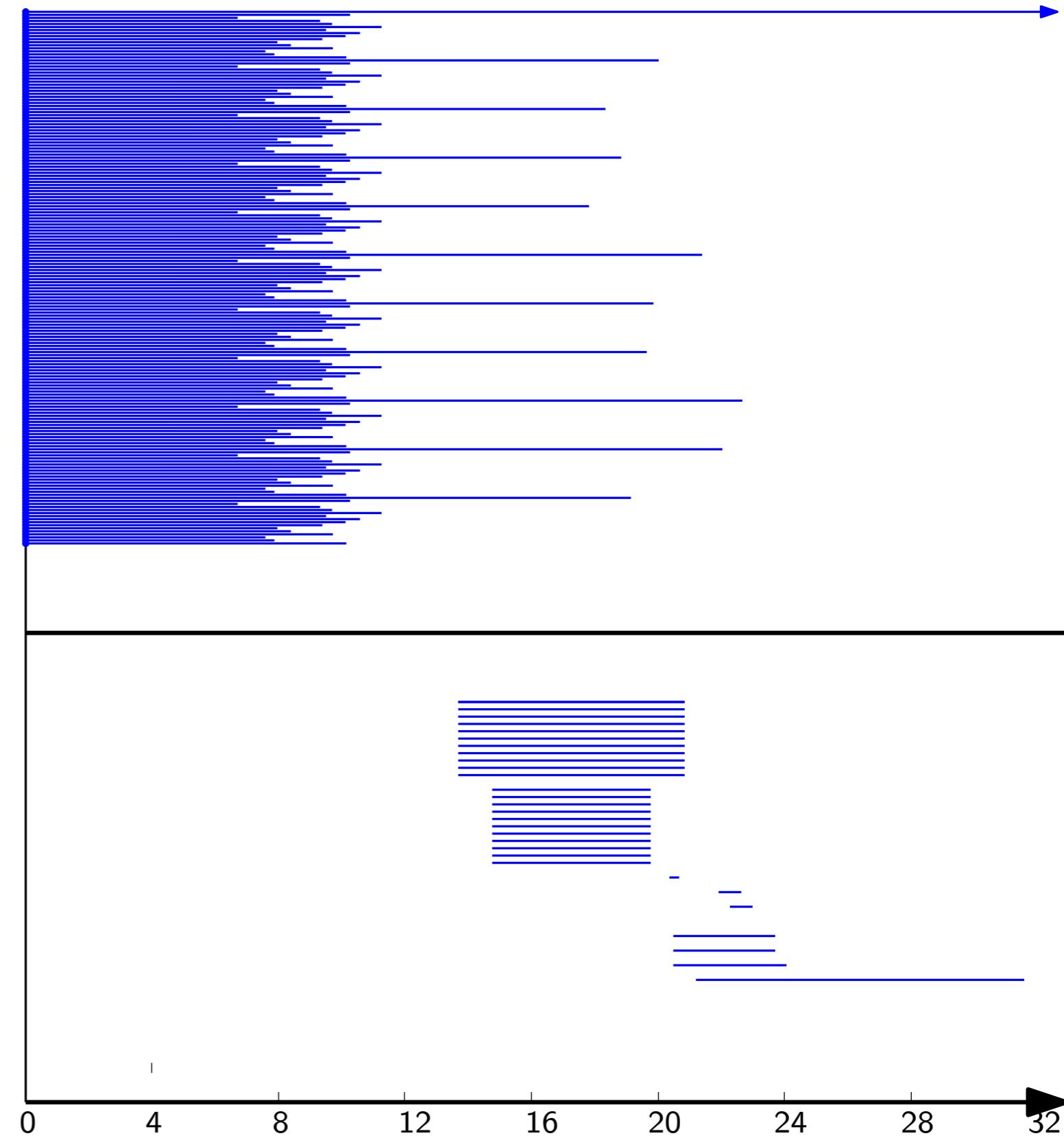
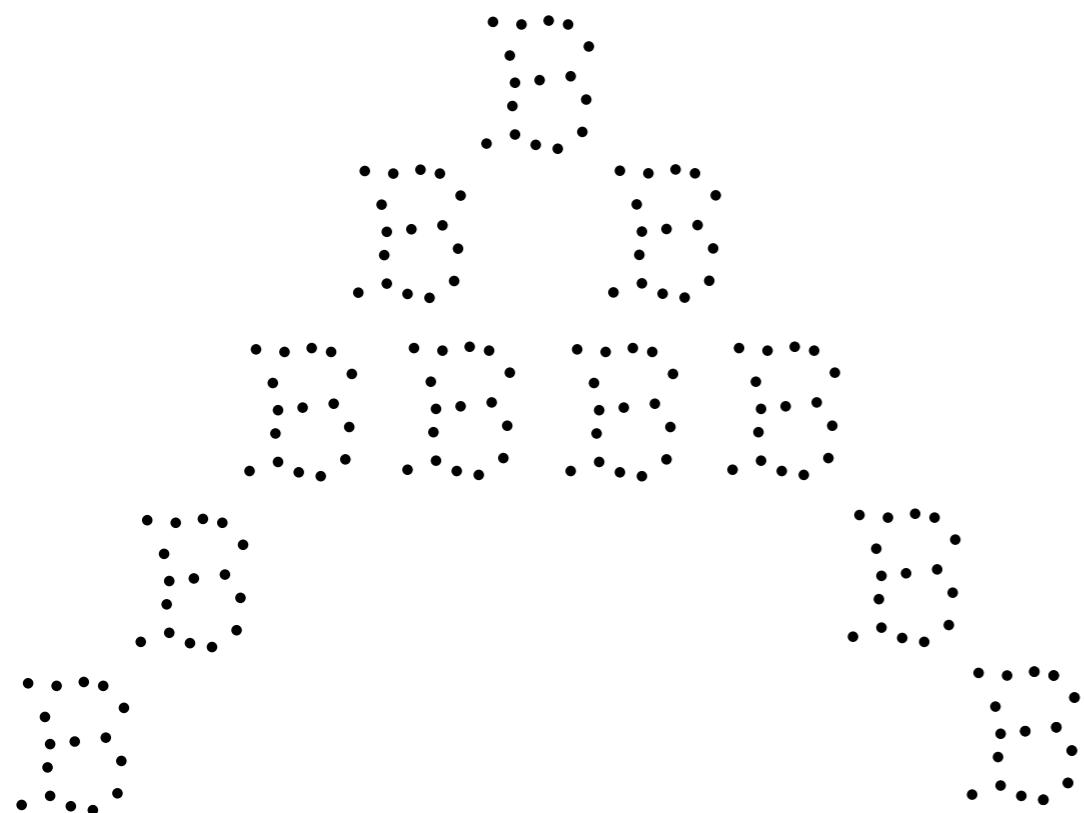
- Alternate representation as a (multi-) set of points in the plane (*diagram*).



Example: Distance Function

$$f_P : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

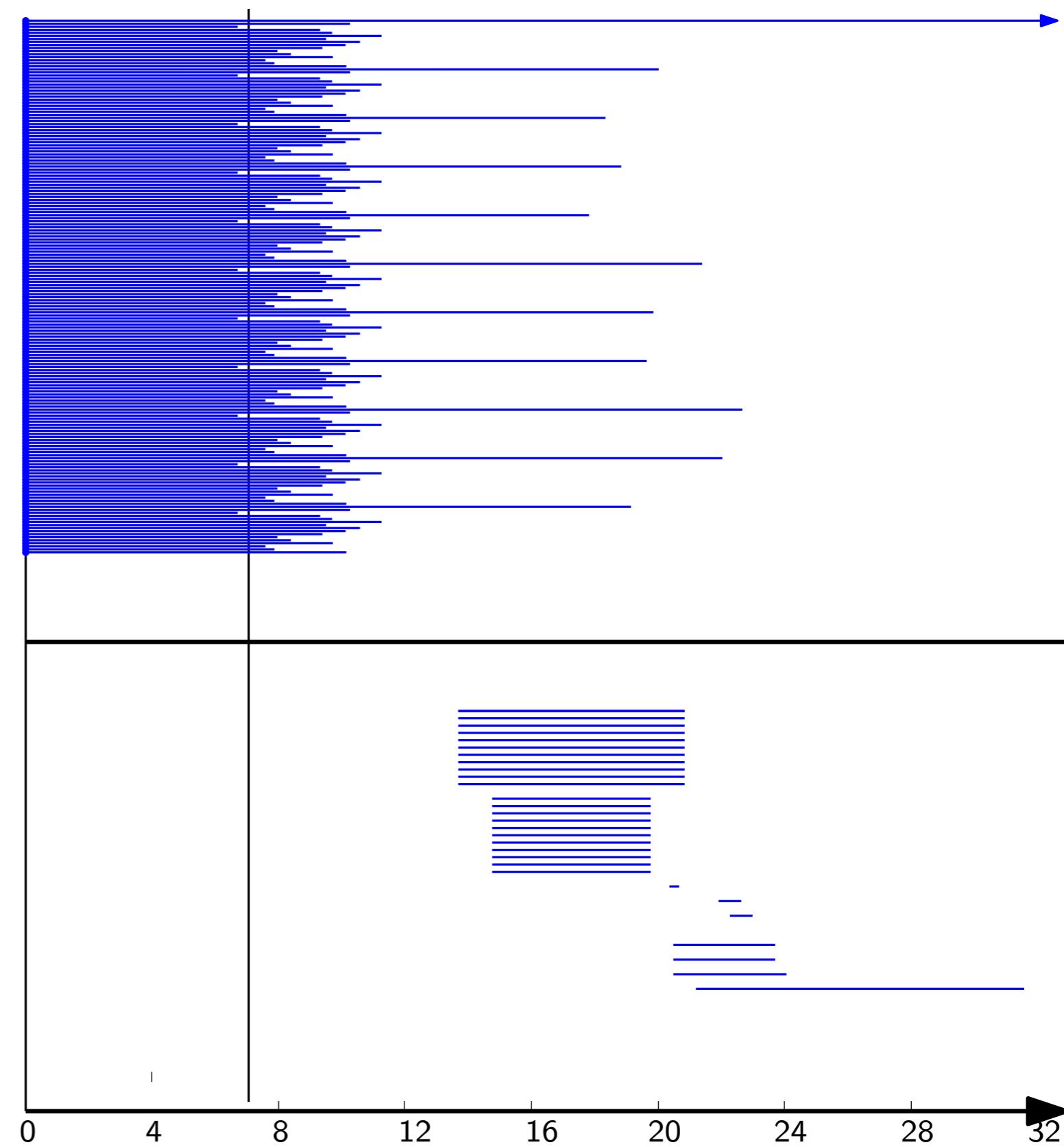
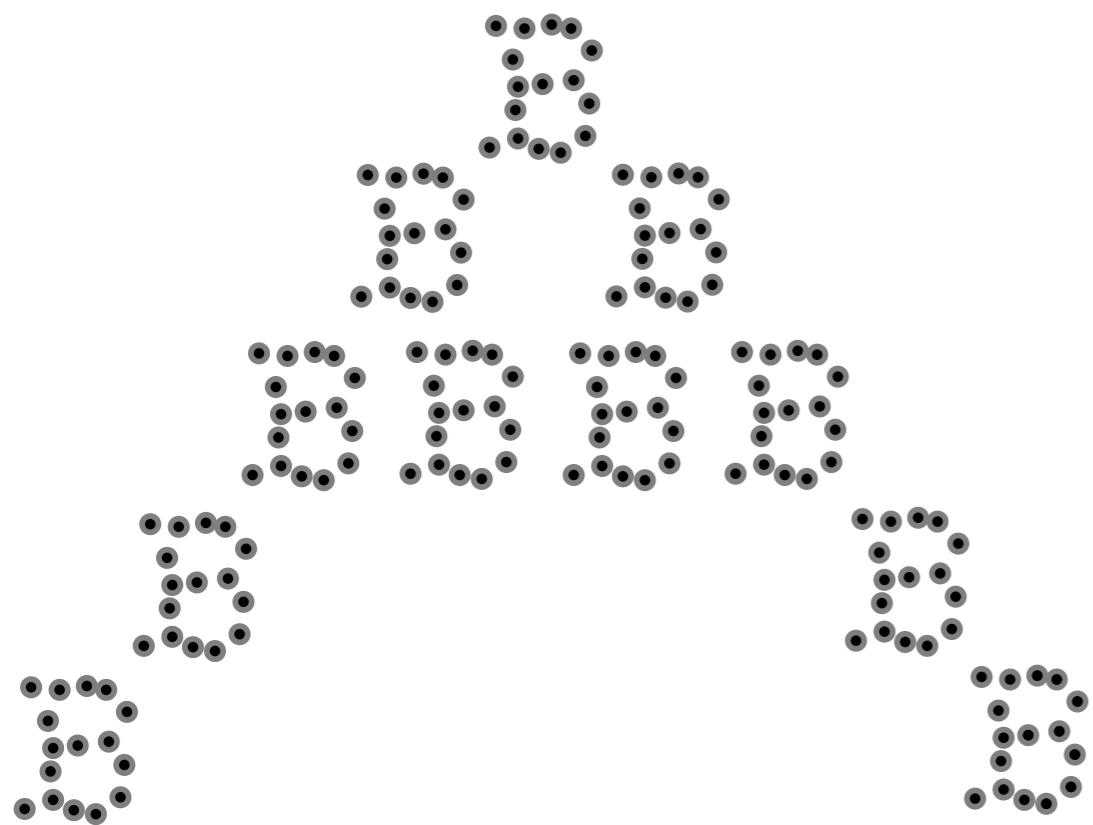
$$x \mapsto \min_{p \in P} \|x - p\|_2$$



Example: Distance Function

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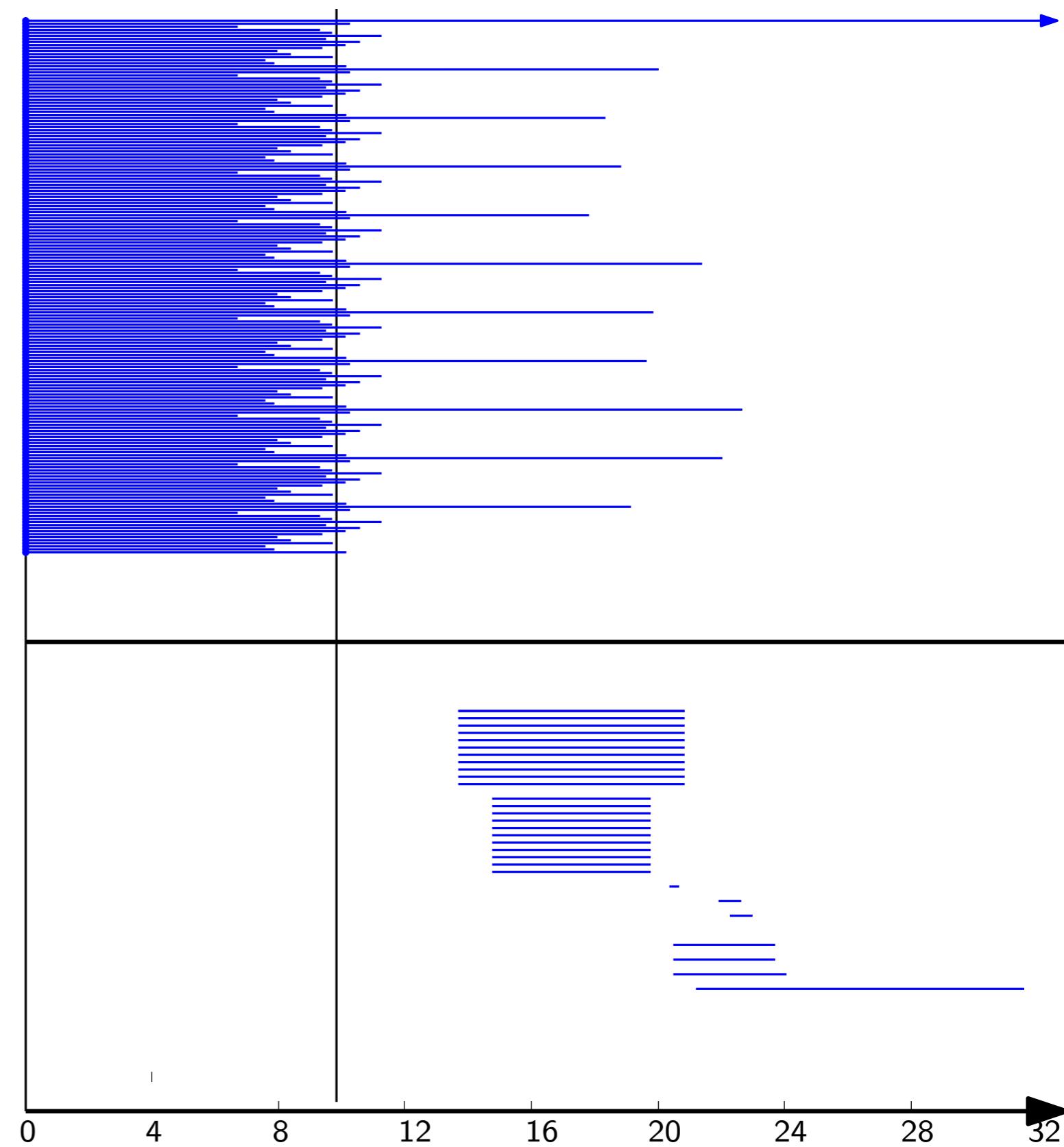
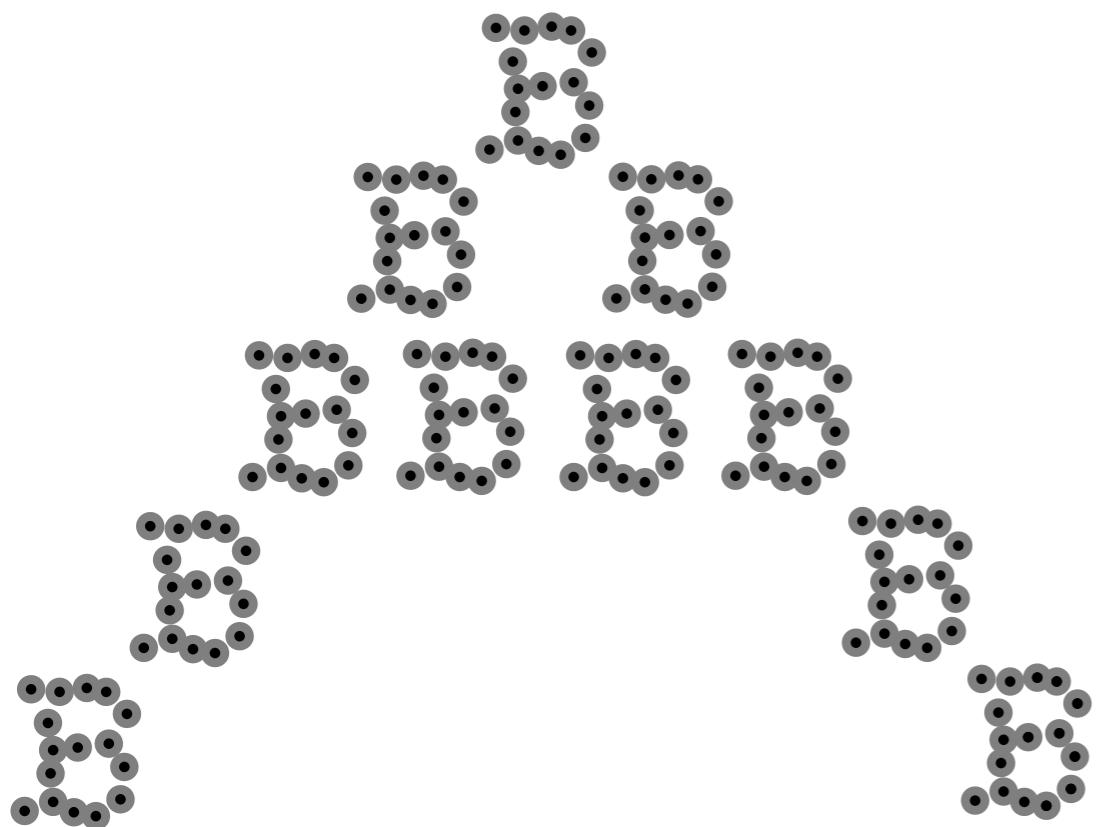
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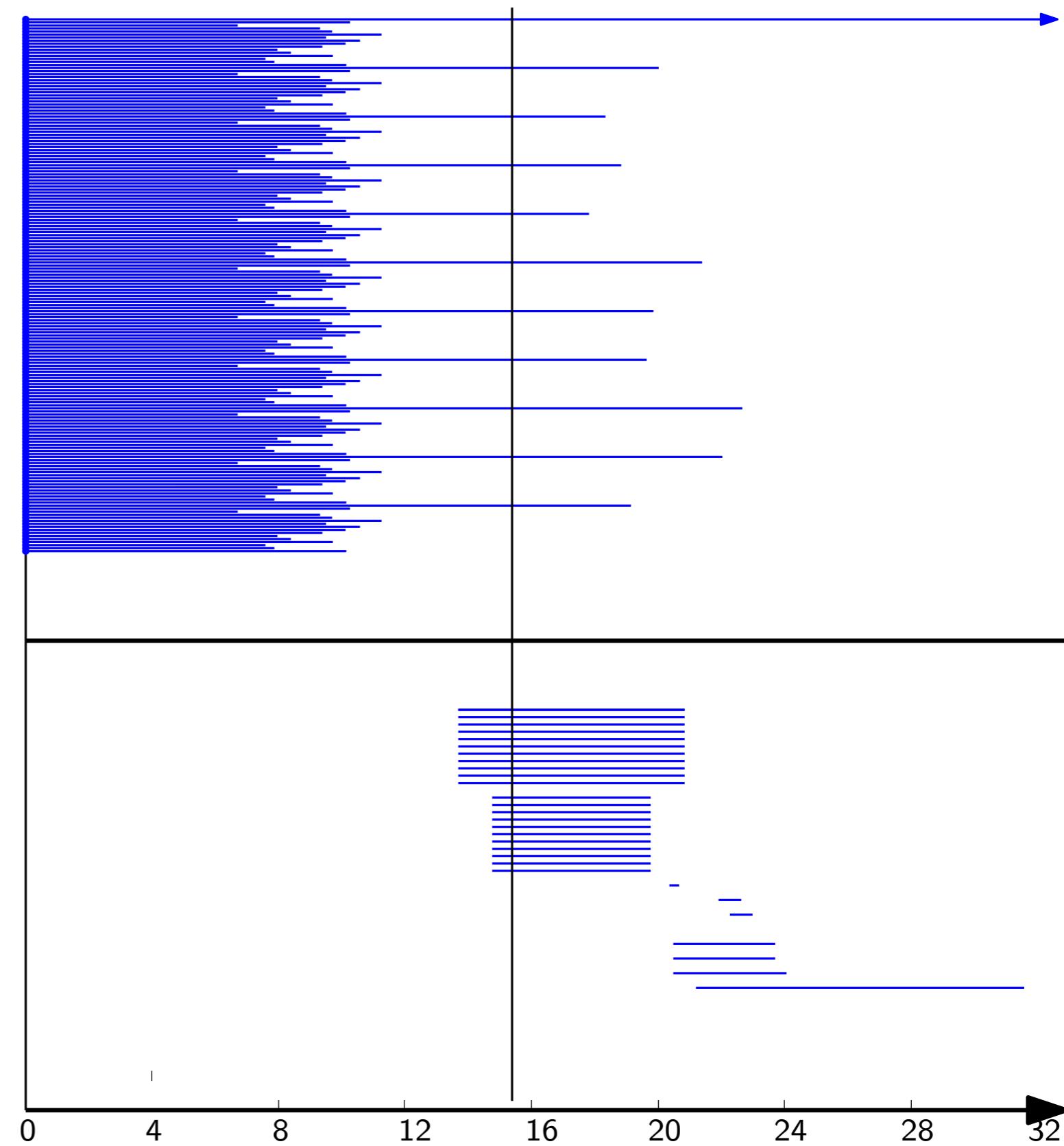
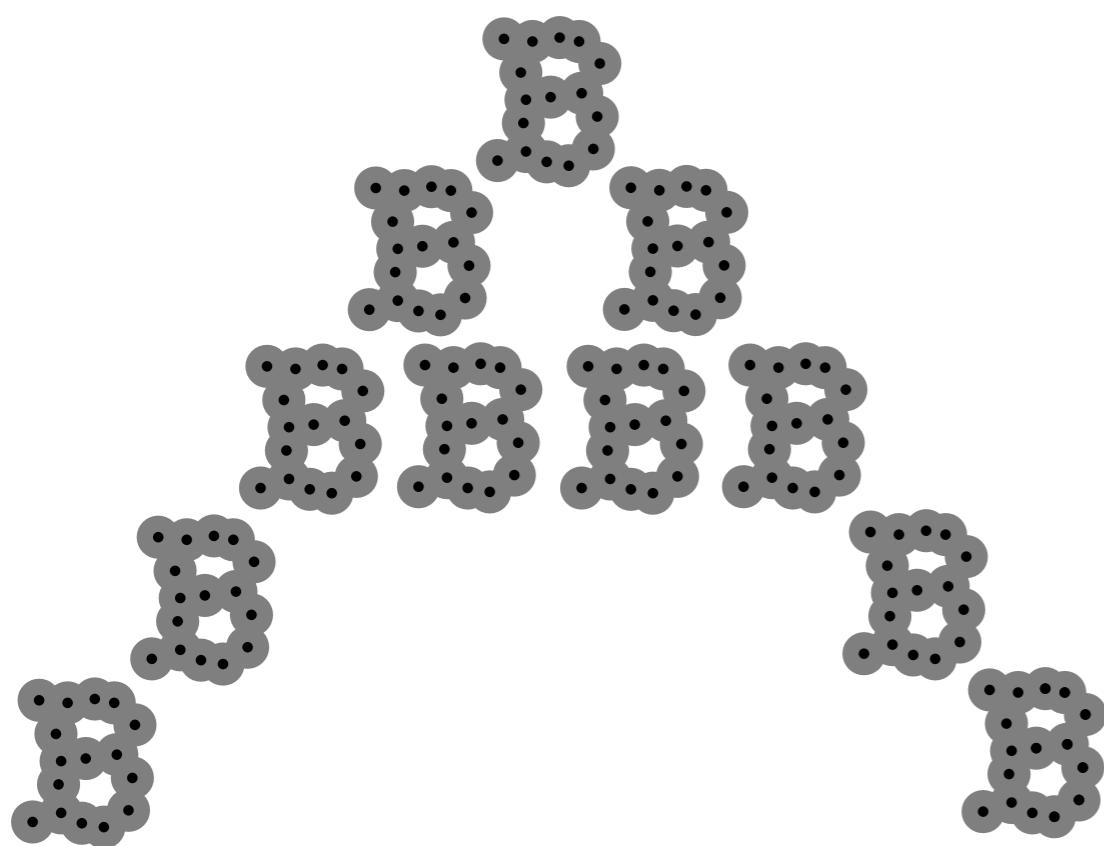
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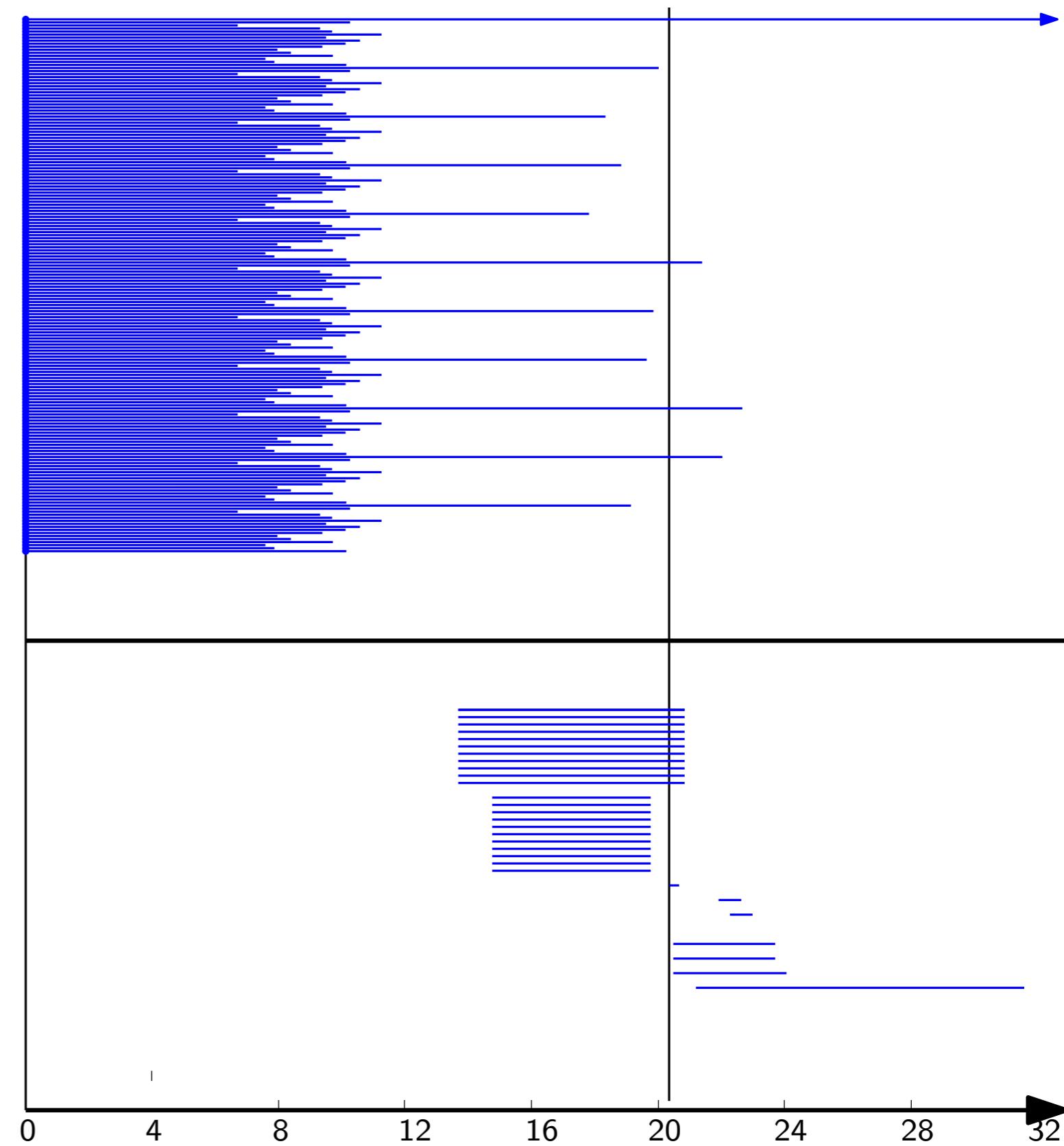
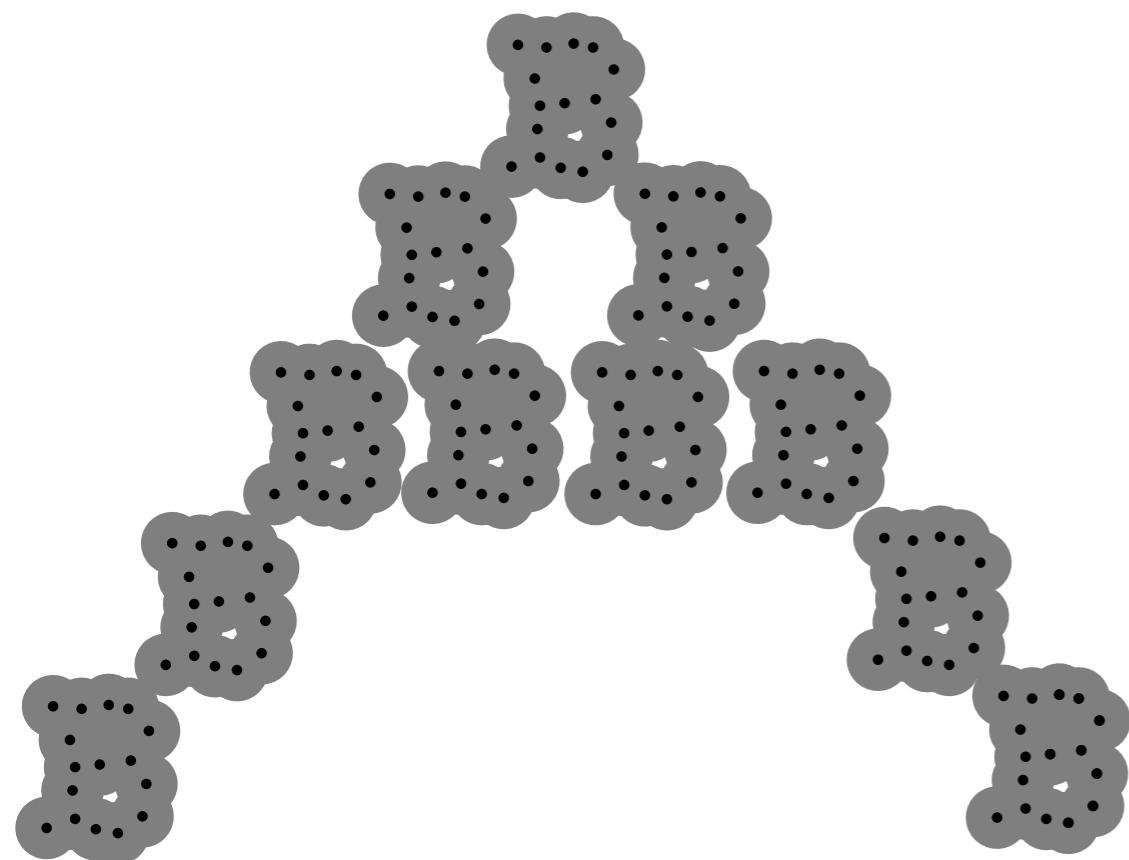
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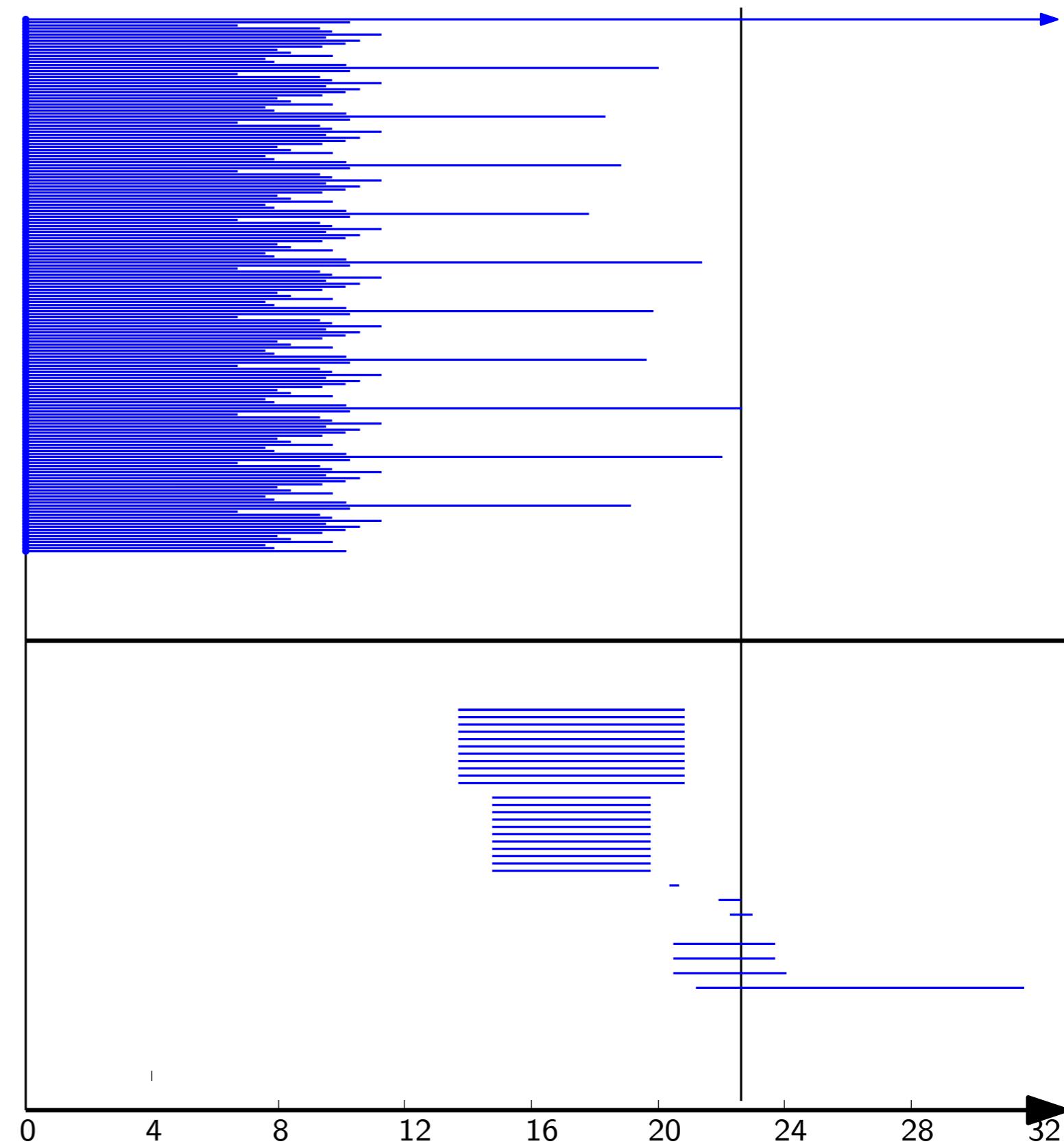
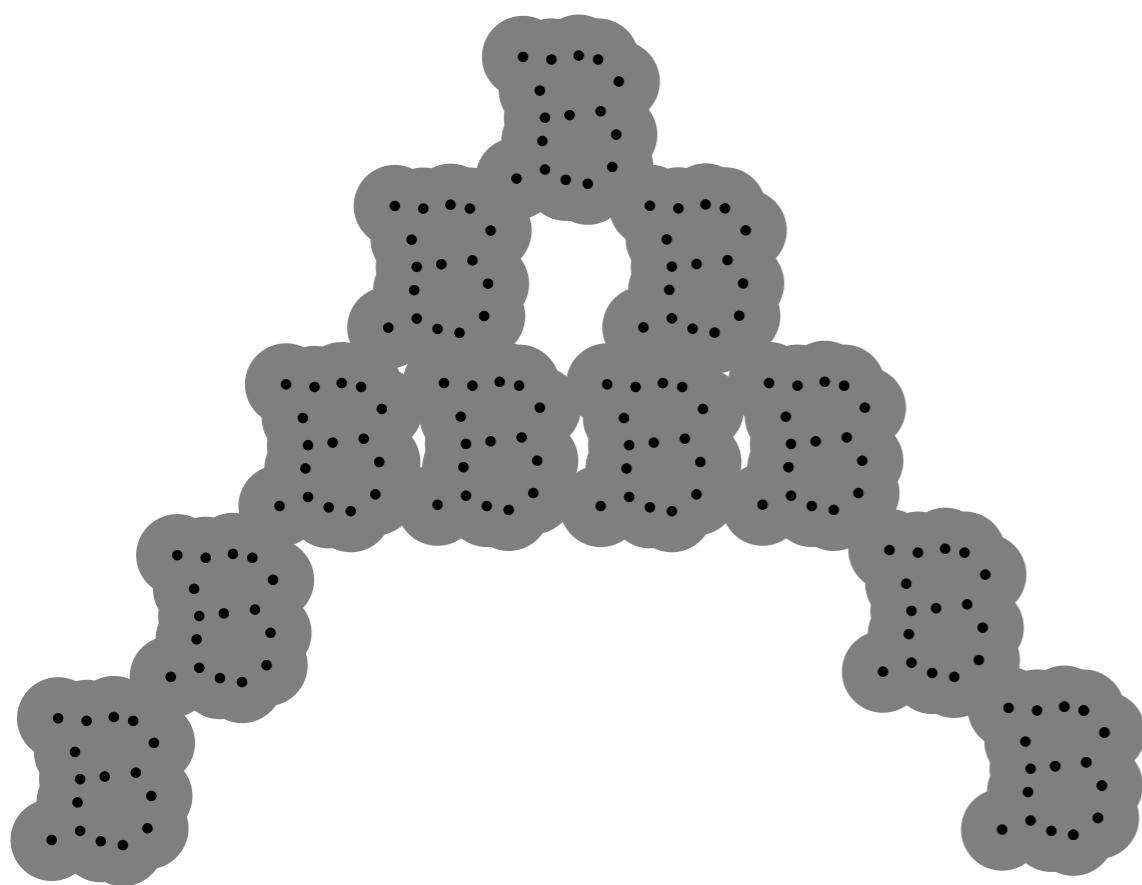
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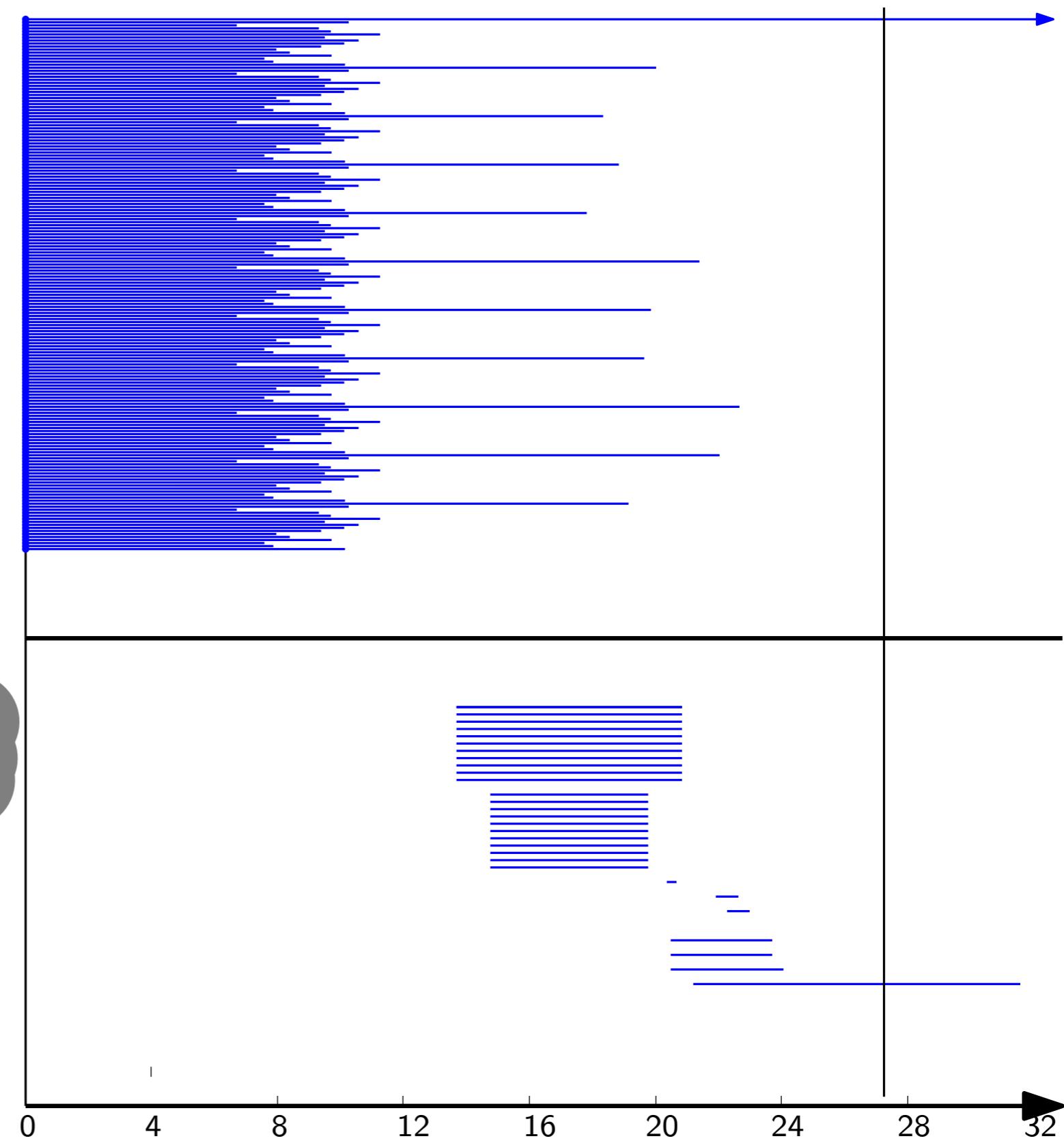
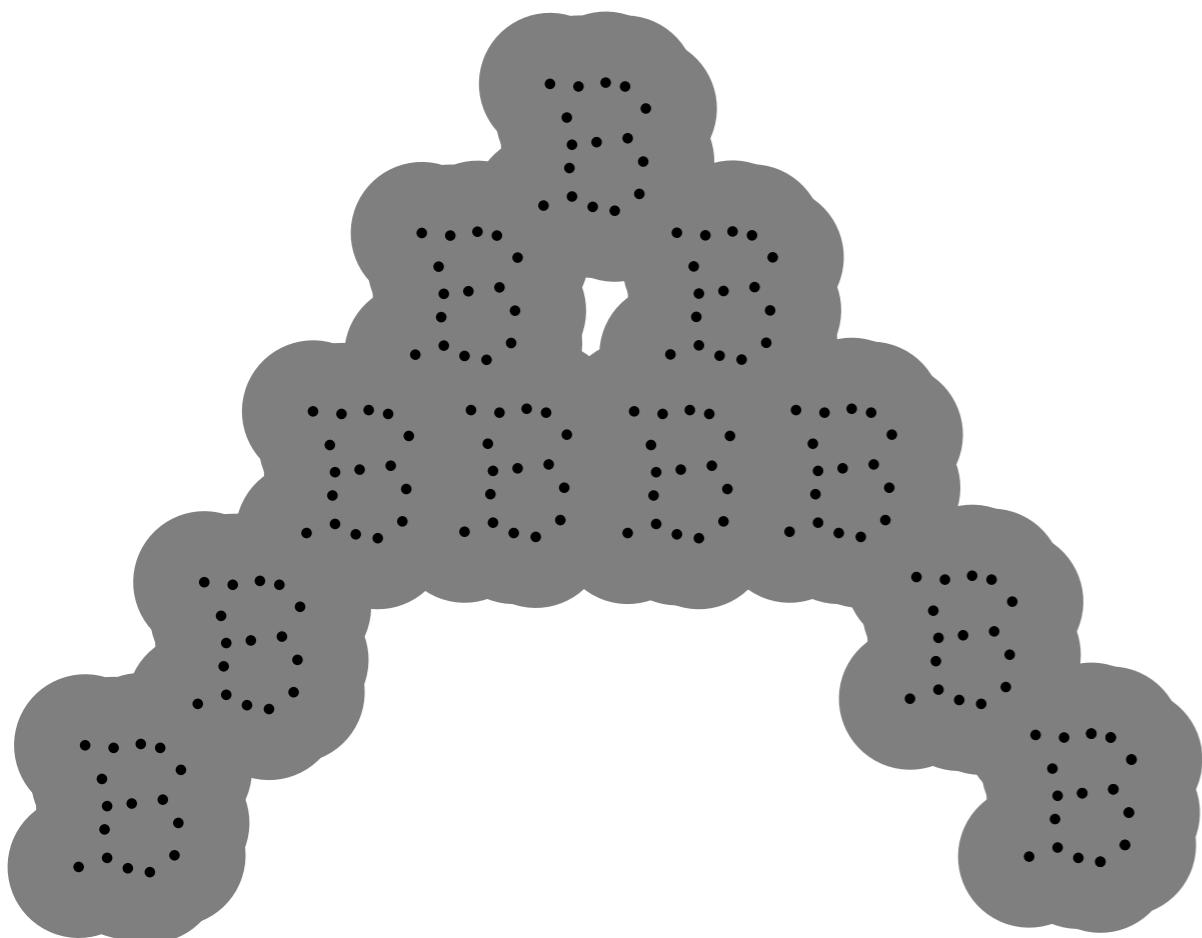
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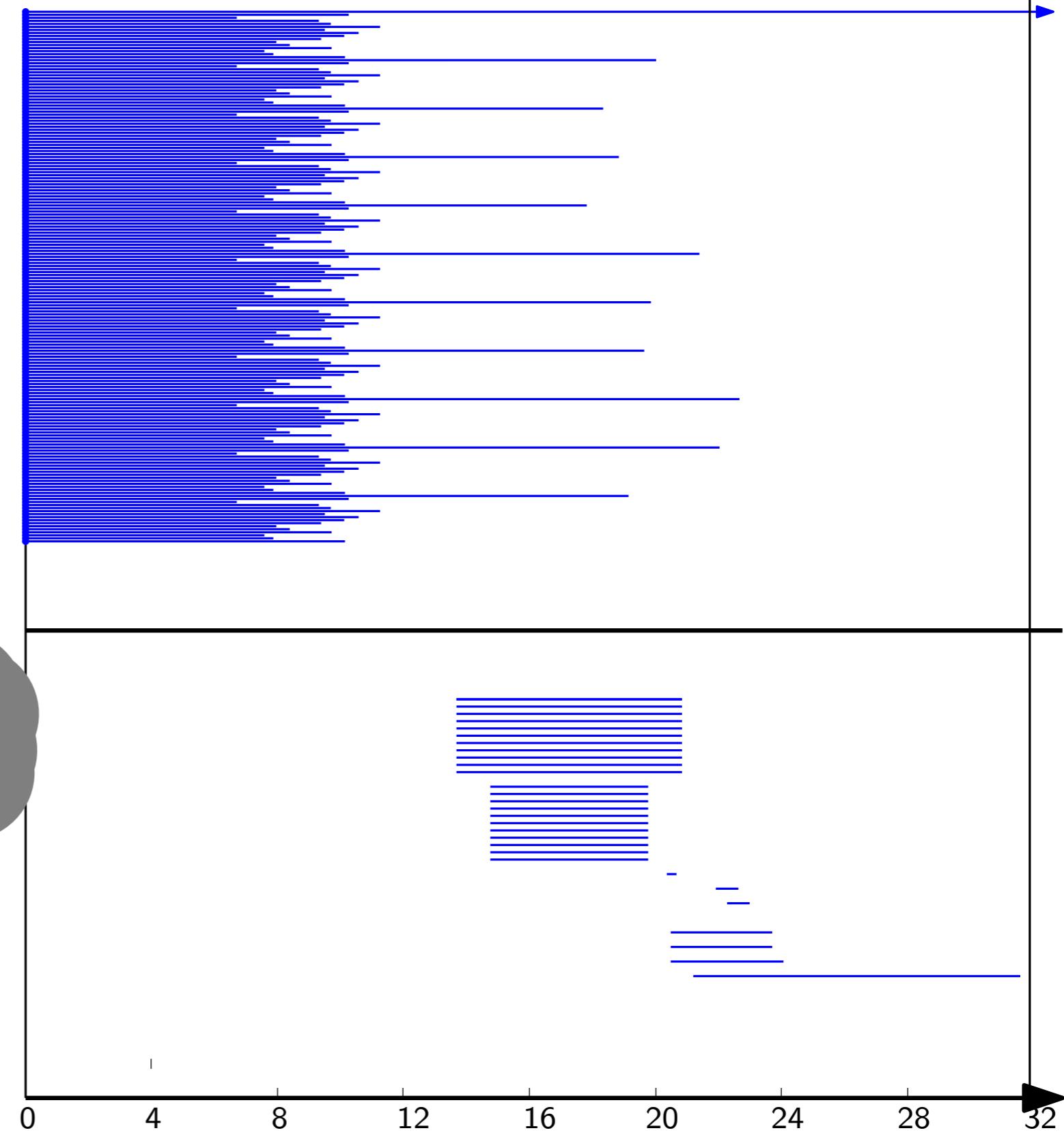
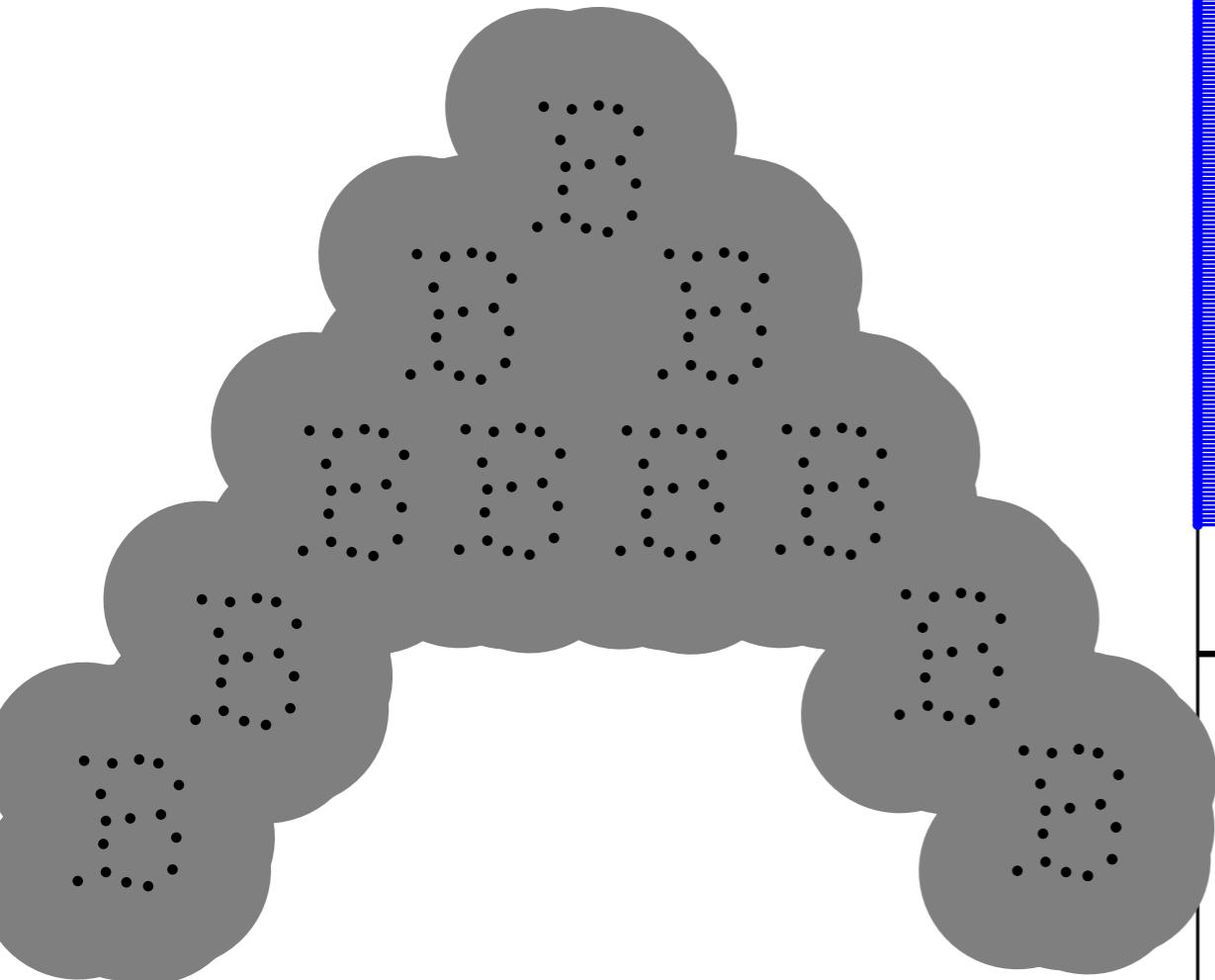
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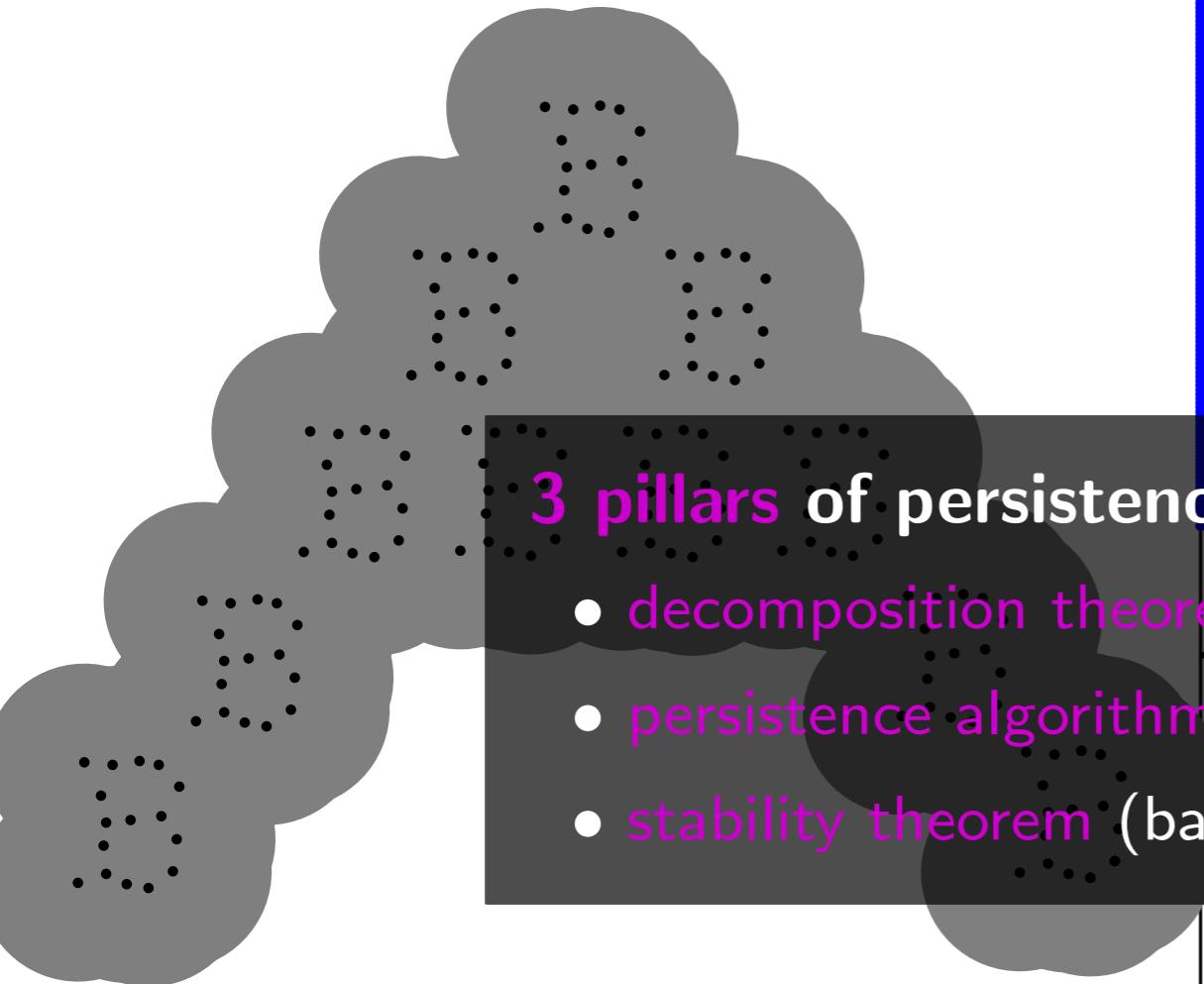
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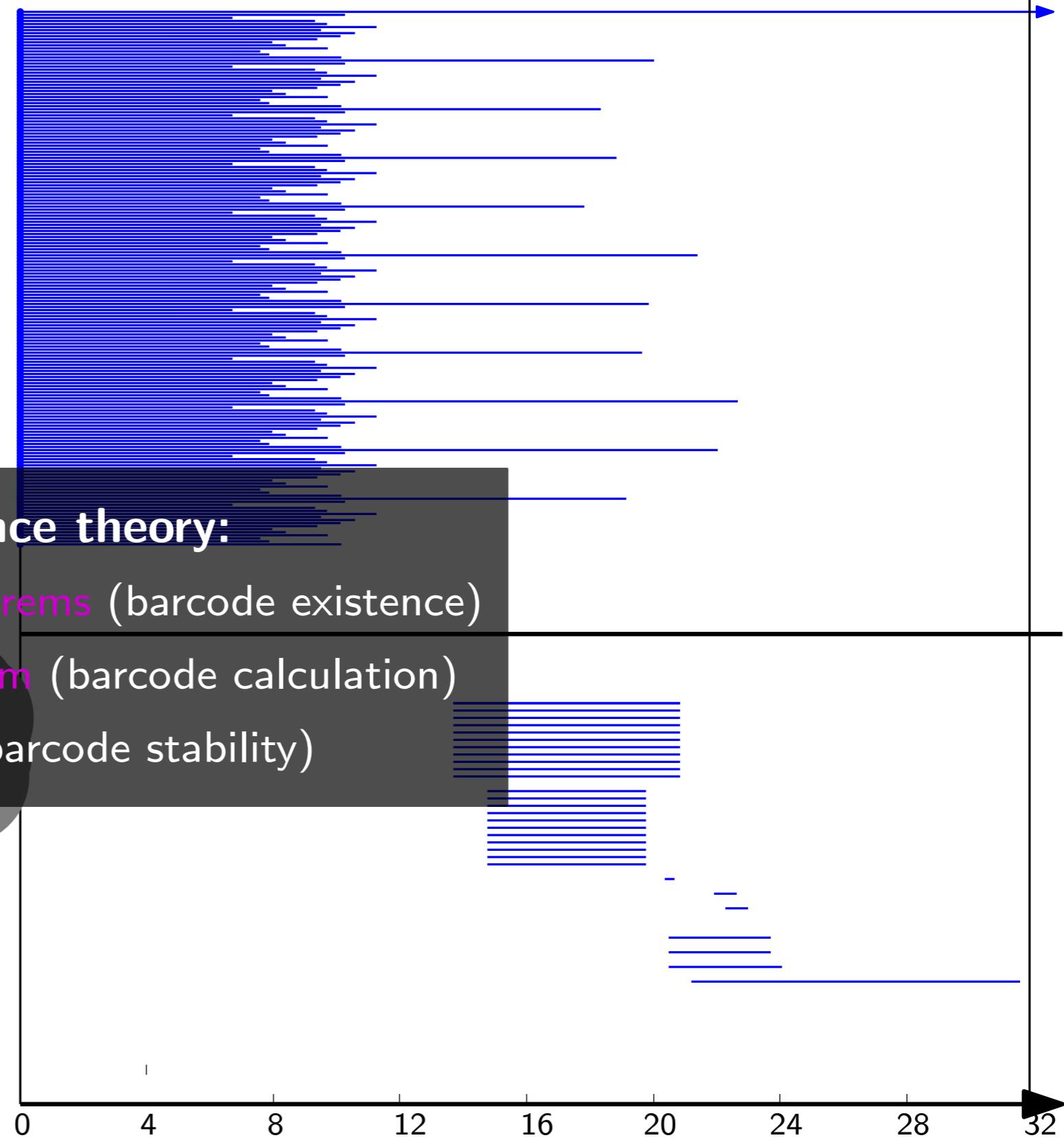
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3 pillars of persistence theory:

- decomposition theorems (barcode existence)
- persistence algorithm (barcode calculation)
- stability theorem (barcode stability)



Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

Filtration: $F_1 \subseteq F_2 \subseteq F_3 \subseteq F_4 \subseteq F_5 \dots$

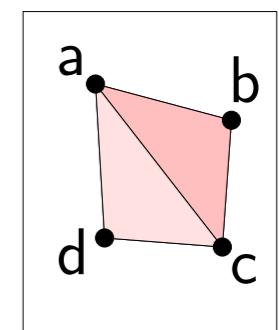
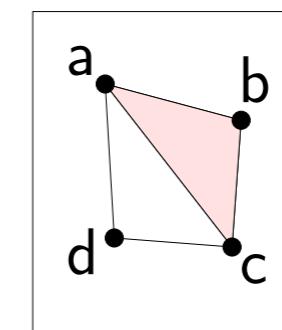
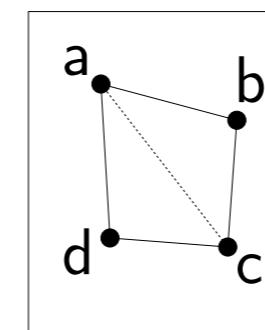
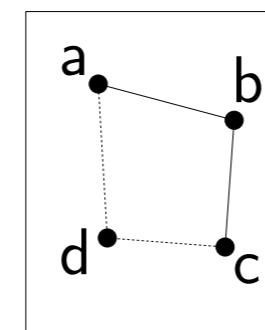
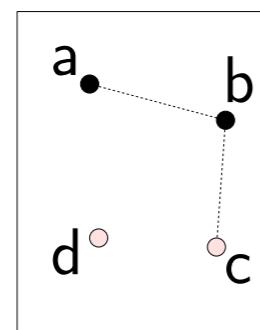
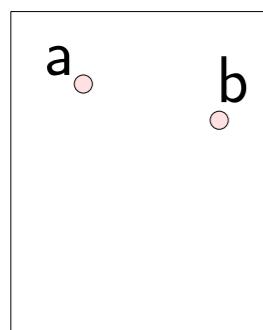
Example 1: *offsets filtration* (nested family of unions of balls, cf. previous slide)

Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

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Example 1: *offsets filtration* (nested family of unions of balls, cf. previous slide)

Example 2: *simplicial filtration* (nested family of simplicial complexes)



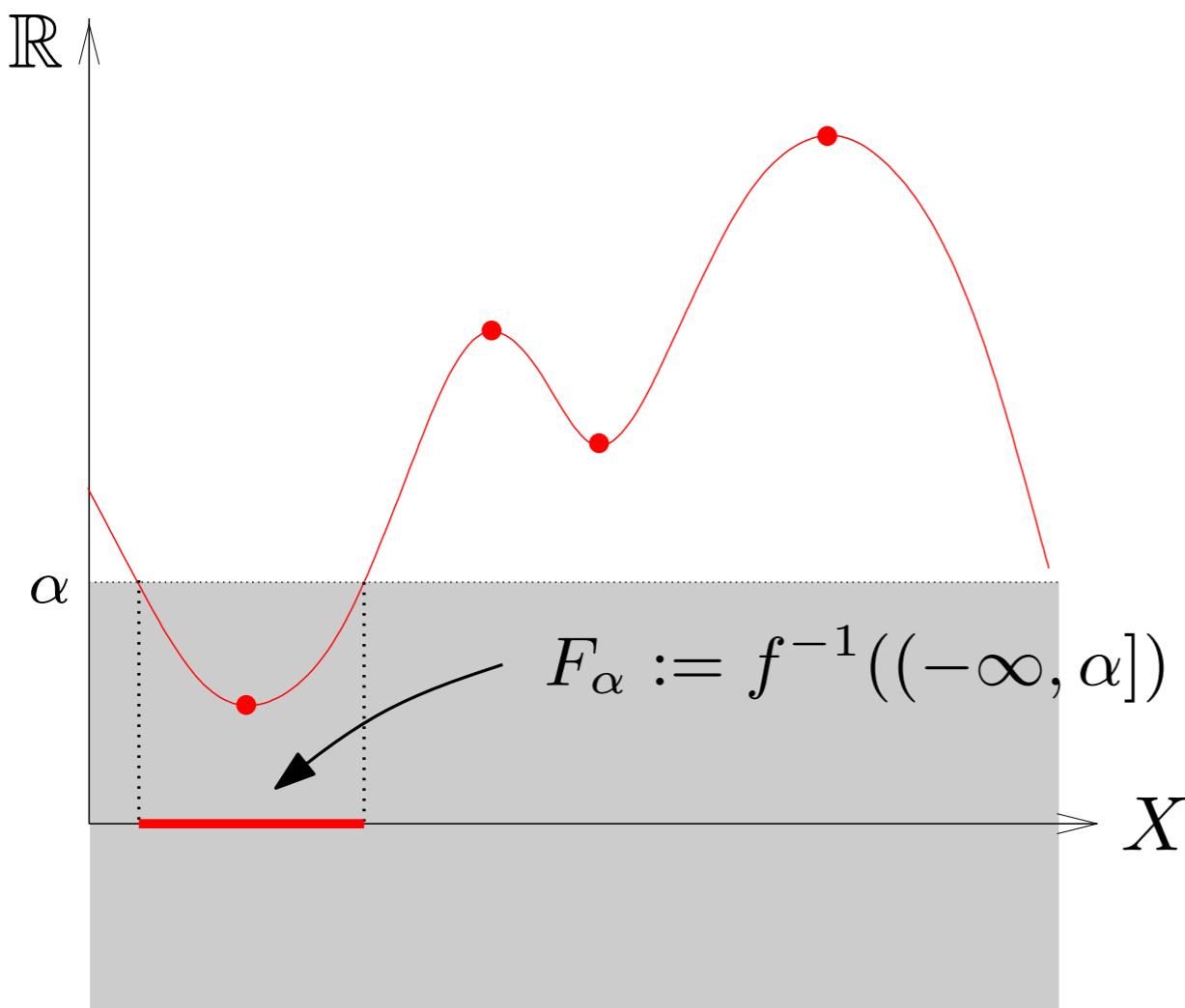
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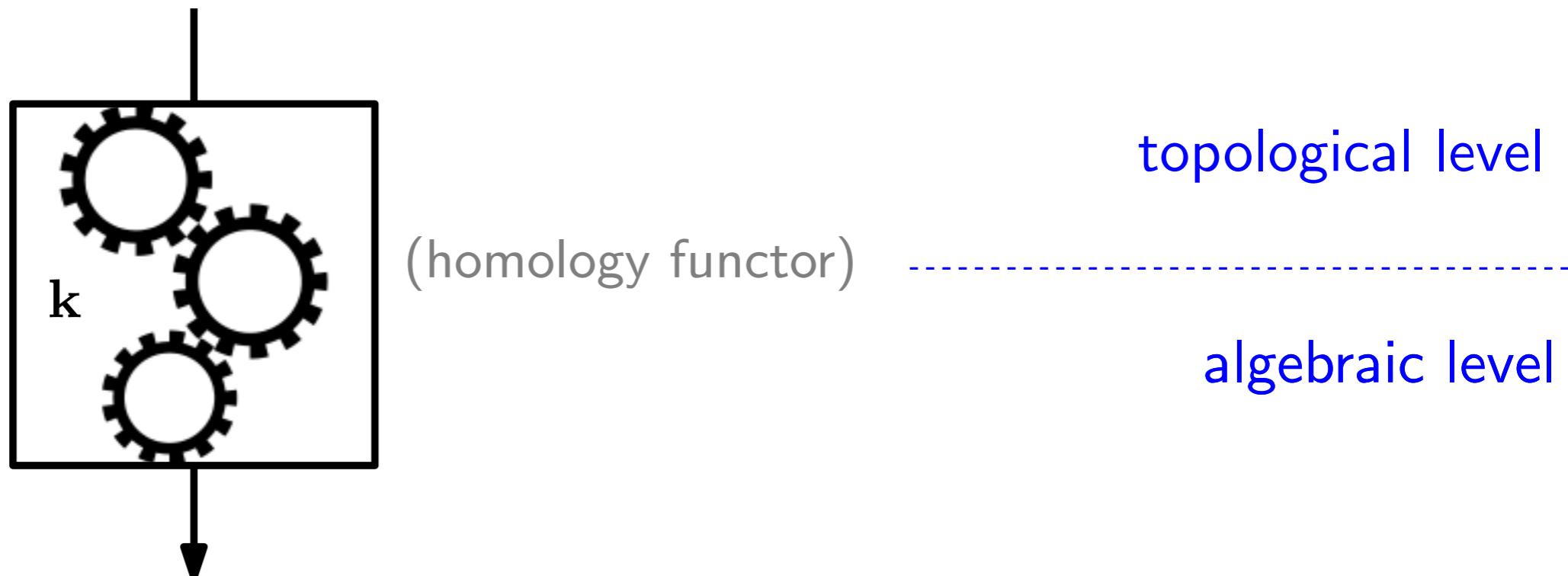
Example 2: *simplicial filtration* (nested family of simplicial complexes)

Example 3: *sublevel-sets filtration* (family of sublevel sets of a function $f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$)



Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

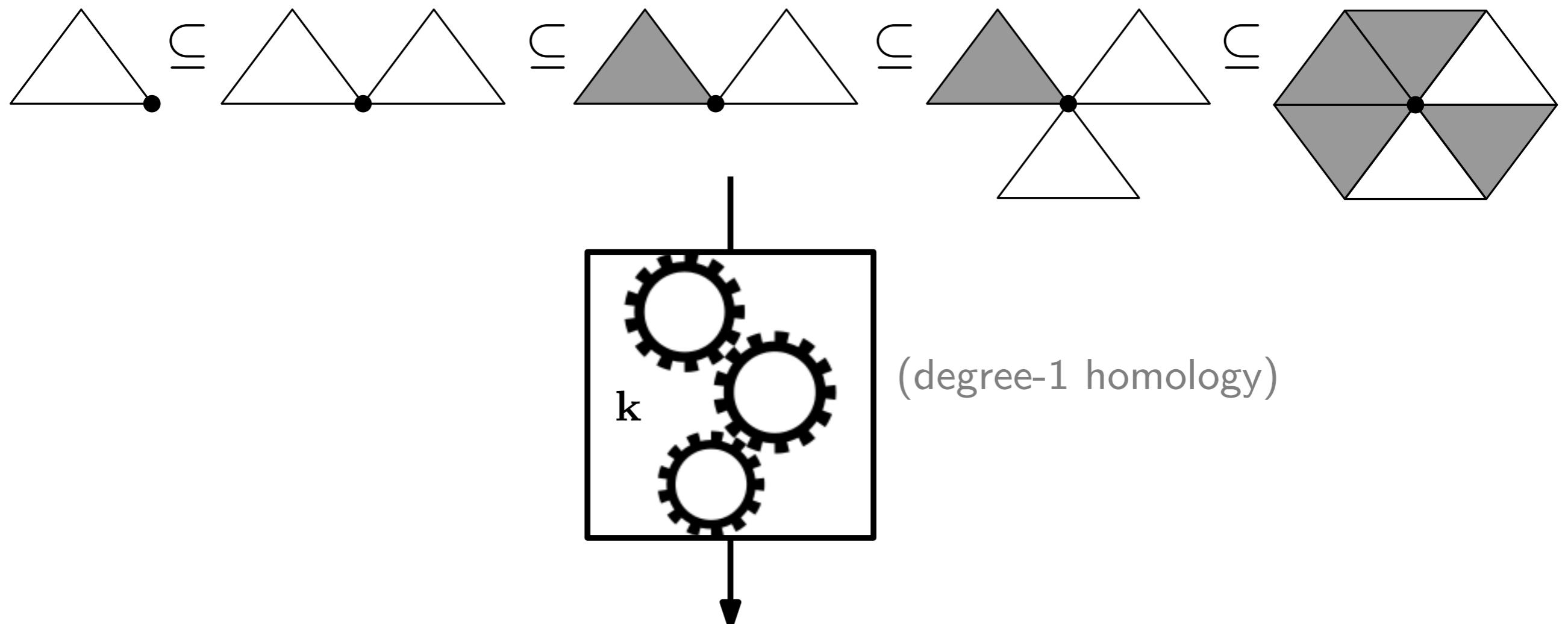
Filtration: $F_1 \subseteq F_2 \subseteq F_3 \subseteq F_4 \subseteq F_5 \cdots$



Persistence module: $H_*(F_1) \rightarrow H_*(F_2) \rightarrow H_*(F_3) \rightarrow H_*(F_4) \rightarrow H_*(F_5) \cdots$

Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

Example:



$$k \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}} k^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} k \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}} k^2 \xrightarrow{\begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}} k^2 \dots$$

Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

Theorem. Let M be a persistence module over an index set $T \subseteq \mathbb{R}$. Then, M decomposes as a direct sum of *interval modules* $\mathbf{k}_{\lceil b, d \rceil}$:

$$0 \xrightarrow{0} \cdots \xrightarrow{0} 0 \xrightarrow{0} \underbrace{\mathbf{k}}_{t < \lceil b, d \rceil} \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \cdots \xrightarrow{\text{id}} \underbrace{\mathbf{k}}_{\lceil b, d \rceil} \xrightarrow{0} \underbrace{0 \xrightarrow{0} \cdots \xrightarrow{0}}_{t > \lceil b, d \rceil}$$



$$M \simeq \bigoplus_{j \in J} \mathbf{k}_{\lceil b_j, d_j \rceil}$$

(the barcode is a complete descriptor of the algebraic structure of M)

Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

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$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & \mathbf{k} & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{\text{id}} & \mathbf{k} & \xrightarrow{0} & 0 & \xrightarrow{0} & \cdots & \xrightarrow{0} \\ & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{t < \lceil b, d \rceil} & & & & & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{\lceil b, d \rceil} & & & & & & & & & & \underbrace{\hspace{10em}}_{t > \lceil b, d \rceil} \end{array}$$

in the following cases:

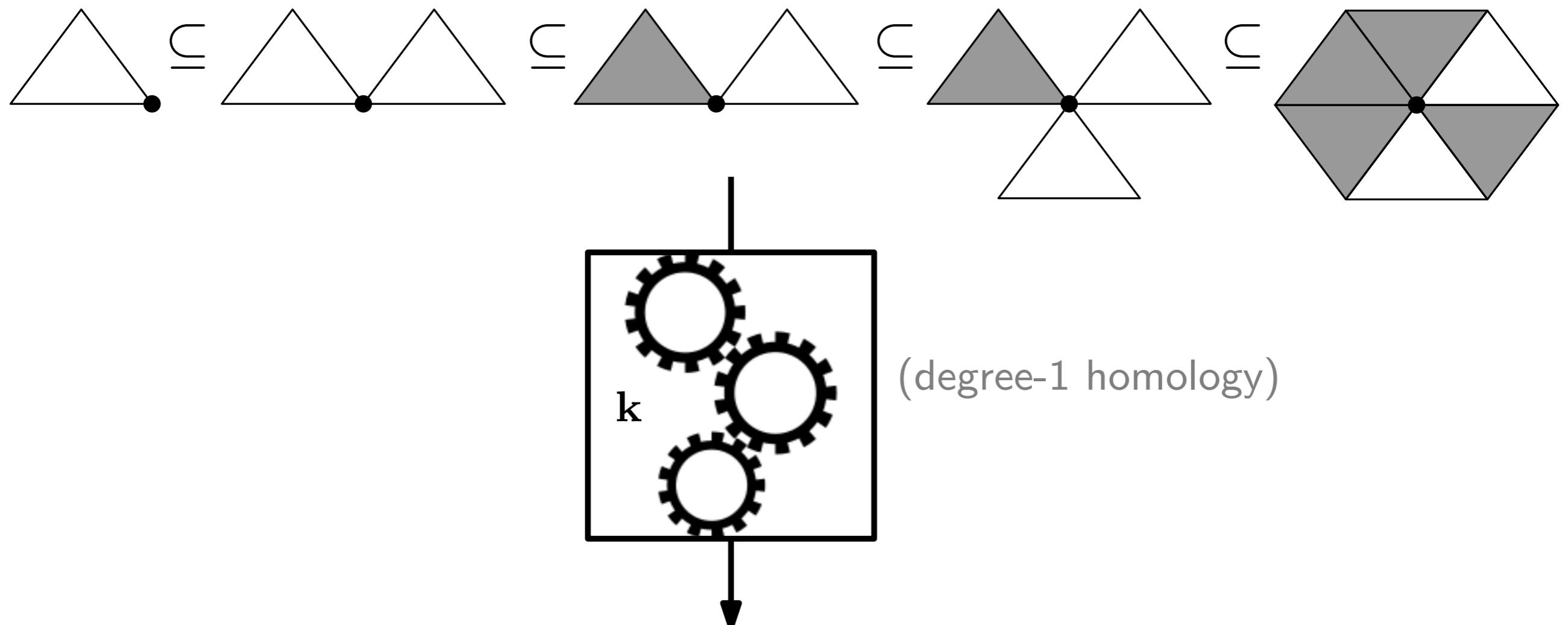
- T is finite [Gabriel 1972] [Auslander 1974],
- M is *pointwise finite-dimensional* (every space M_t has finite dimension) [Webb 1985] [Crawley-Boevey 2012].

Moreover, when it exists, the decomposition is **unique** up to isomorphism and permutation of the terms [Azumaya 1950].

(Note: this is independent of the choice of field \mathbf{k} .)

Mathematical viewpoint: homology + quivers

Example:



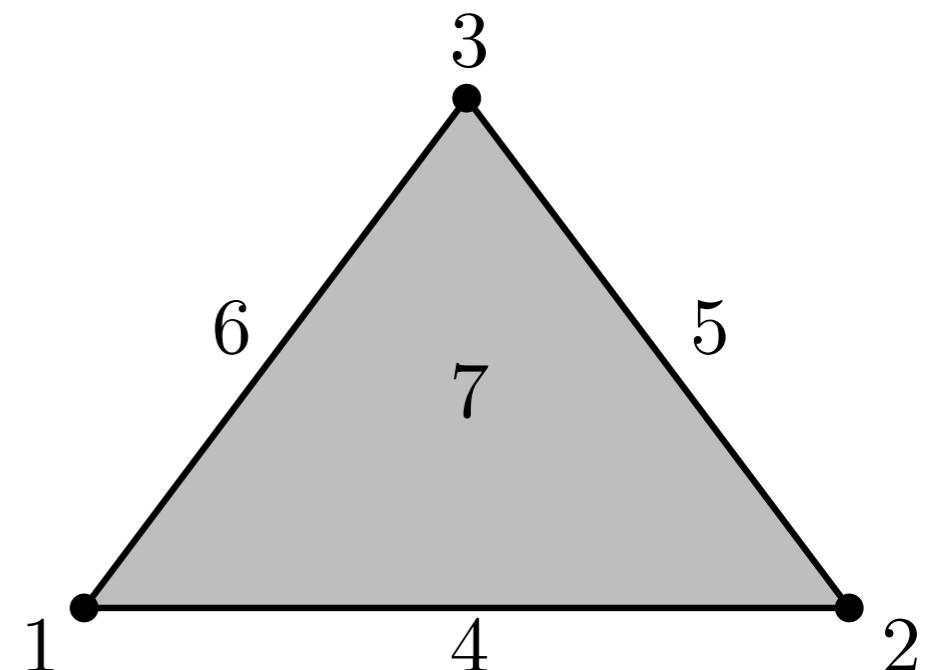
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Computation of barcodes: matrix reduction

[Edelsbrunner, Letscher, Zomorodian 2002] [Carlsson, Zomorodian 2005] . . .

Input: simplicial filtration

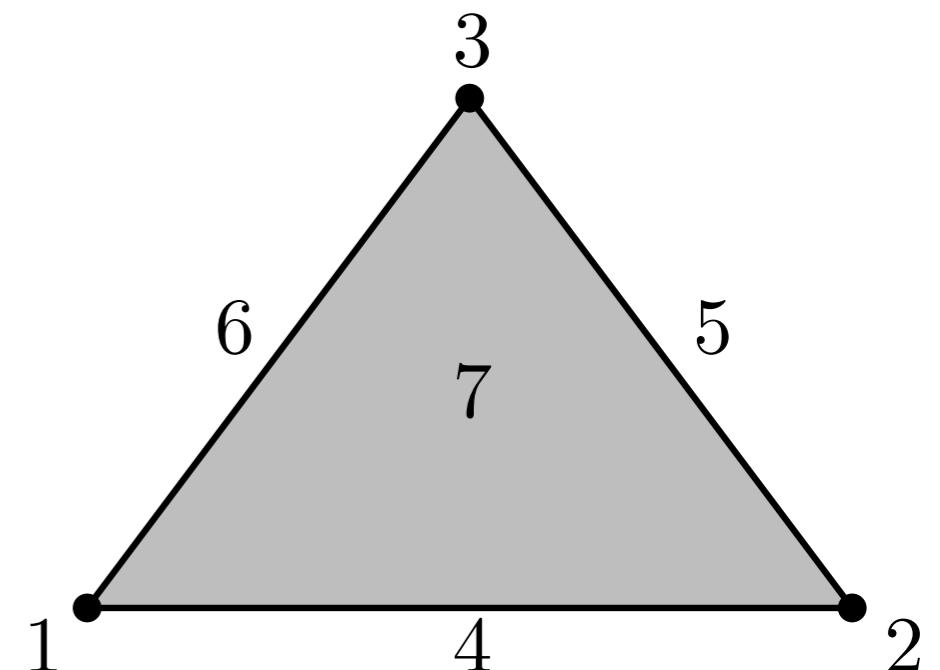


Computation of barcodes: matrix reduction

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Input: simplicial filtration

Output: boundary matrix



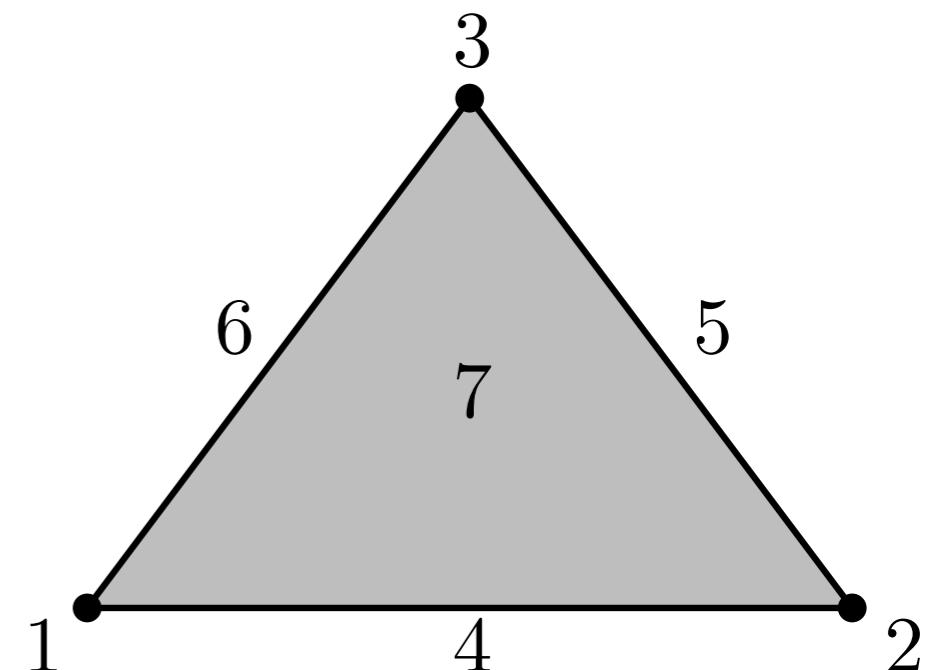
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1				*		*	
2				*	*		
3				*	*		
4						*	
5						*	
6						*	
7							

Computation of barcodes: matrix reduction

[Edelsbrunner, Letscher, Zomorodian 2002] [Carlsson, Zomorodian 2005] . . .

Input: simplicial filtration

Output: boundary matrix
reduced to column-echelon form



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2				*	*		
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4						*	
5						*	
6						*	
7							

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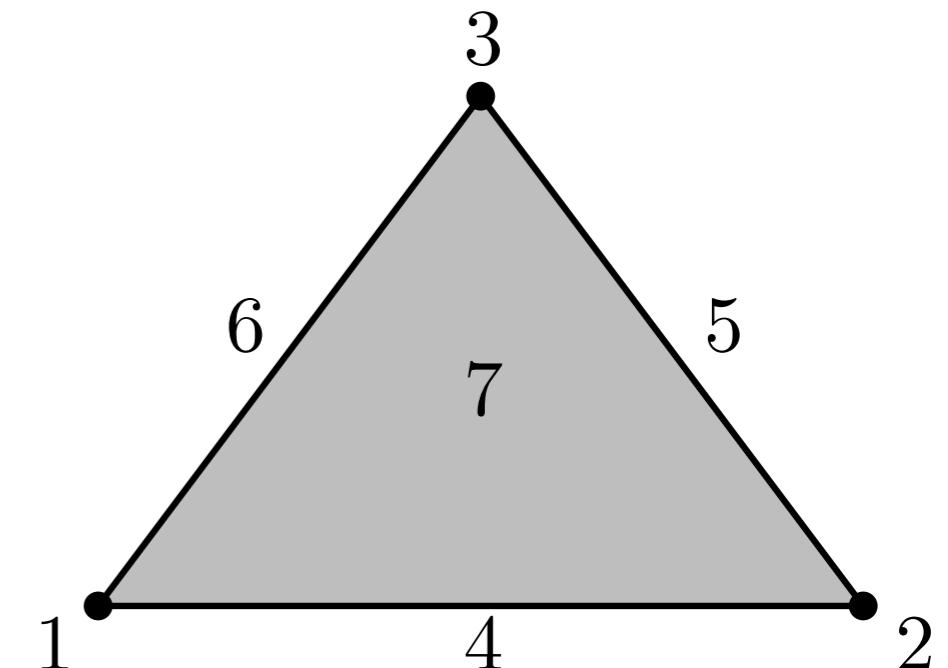
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simplex pairs give finite intervals:

$[2, 4), [3, 5), [6, 7)$

unpaired simplices give infinite intervals: $[1, +\infty)$



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1				*		*	
2				*	*		
3				*	*		
4						*	
5						*	
6						*	
7							

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	1			*			
2		1			1		*
3			1			1	
4							*
5							*
6							1
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PLU factorization:

- Gaussian elimination
- fast matrix multiplication (divide-and-conquer) [Bunch, Hopcroft 1974]
- random projections?

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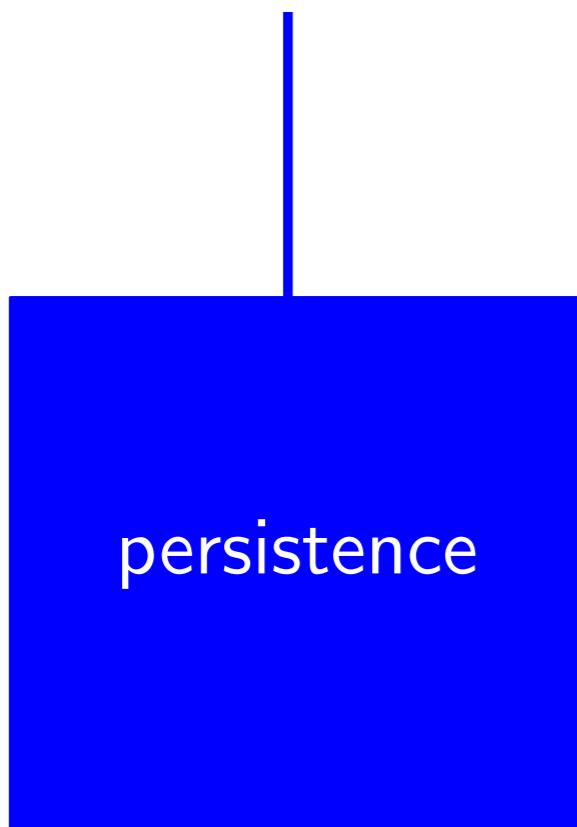
PLU factorization:

- Gaussian elimination
 - PLEX / JavaPLEX (<http://appliedtopology.github.io/javaplex/>)
 - Dionysus (<http://www.mrzv.org/software/dionysus/>)
 - Perseus (<http://www.sas.upenn.edu/~vnanda/perseus/>)
 - Gudhi (<http://gudhi.gforge.inria.fr/>)
 - PHAT (<https://bitbucket.org/phat-code/phat>)
 - DIPHA (<https://github.com/DIPHA/dipha/>)
 - CTL (<https://github.com/appliedtopology/ctl>)

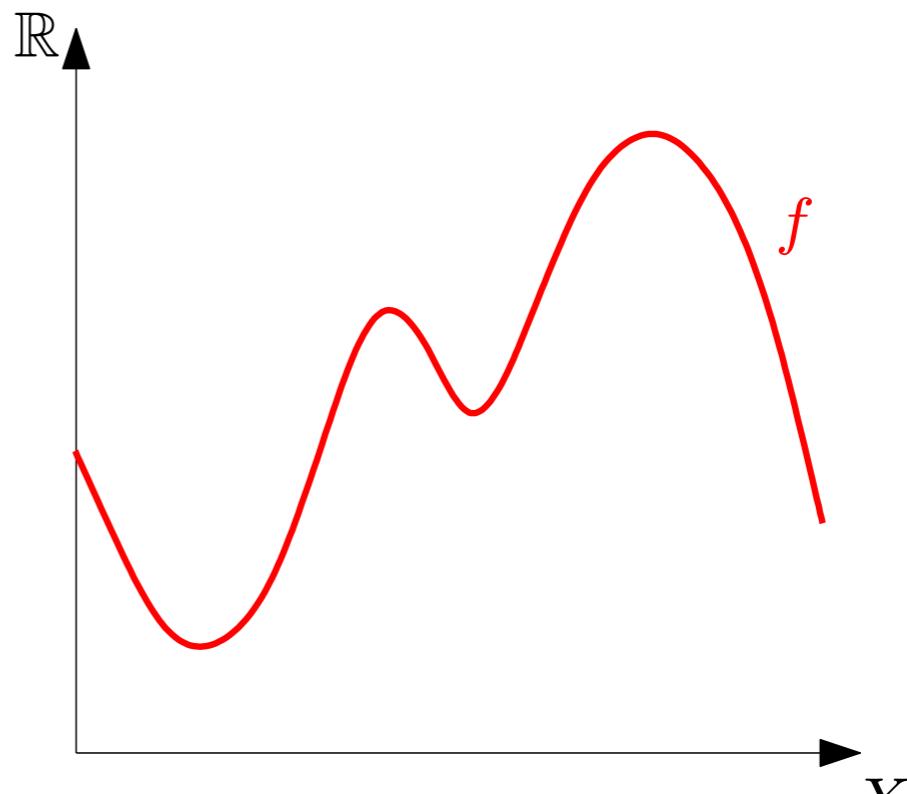
Stability of persistence barcodes

X topological space

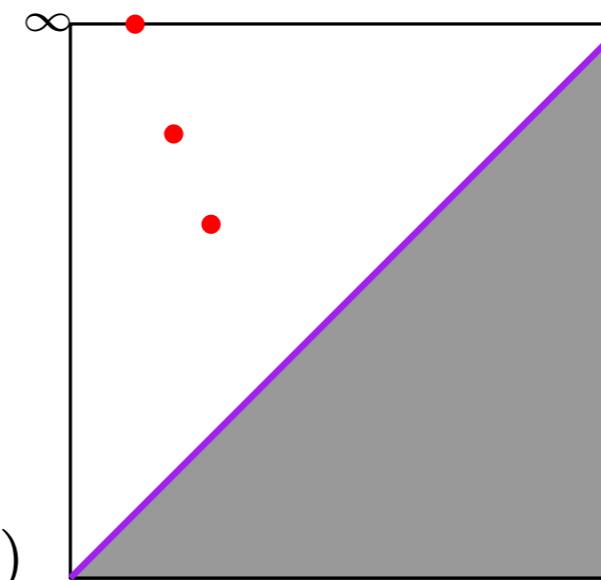
$$f : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



$$\mathrm{Dg}\ f$$



Lipschitz



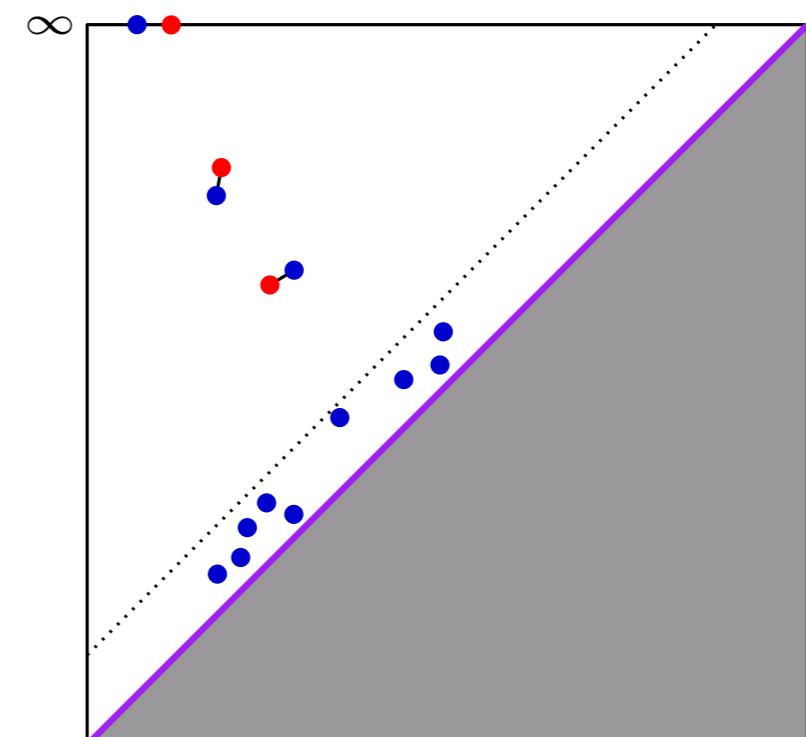
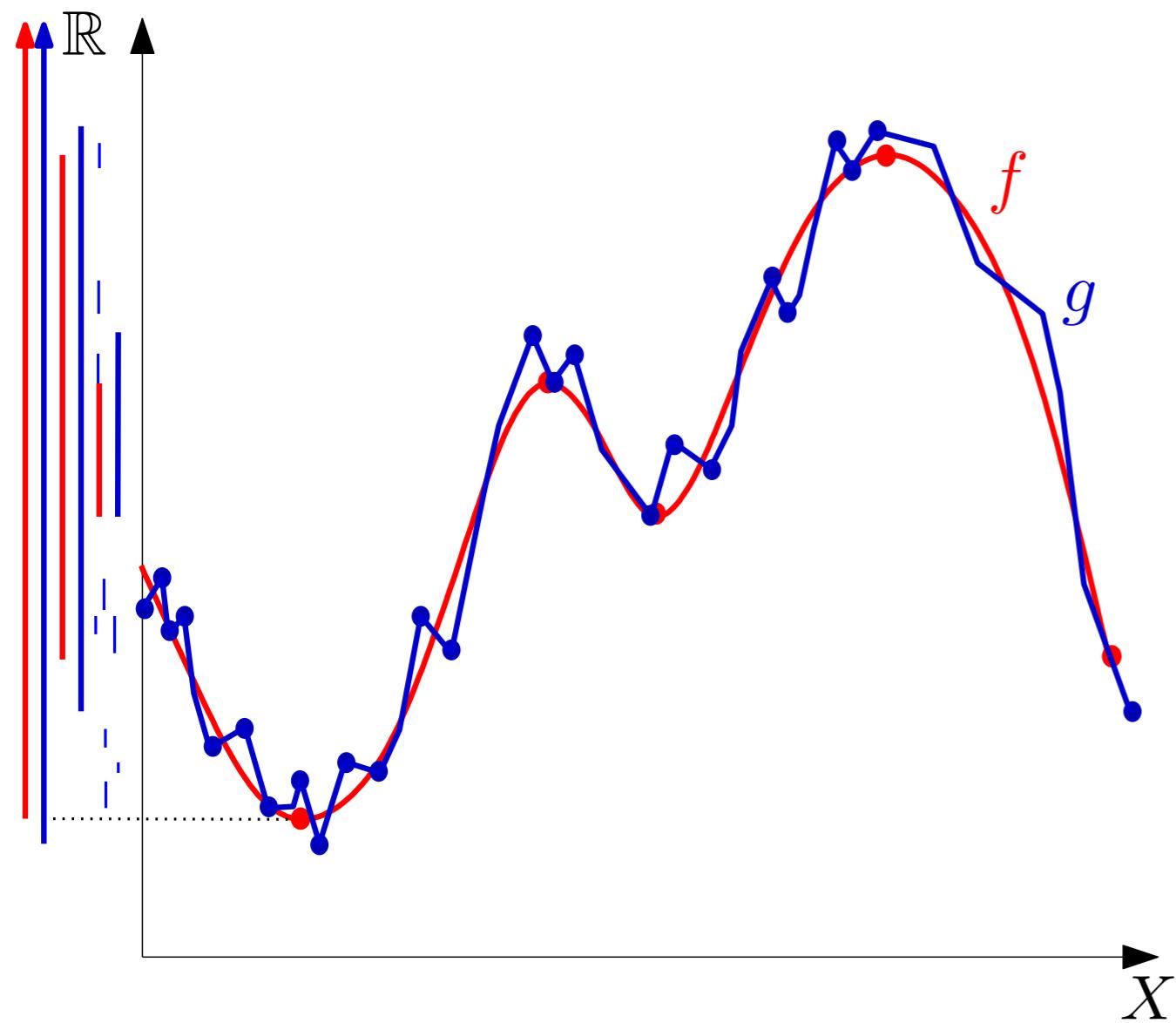
signature: *persistence diagram*

encodes the topological structure of the pair (X, f)

Stability of persistence barcodes

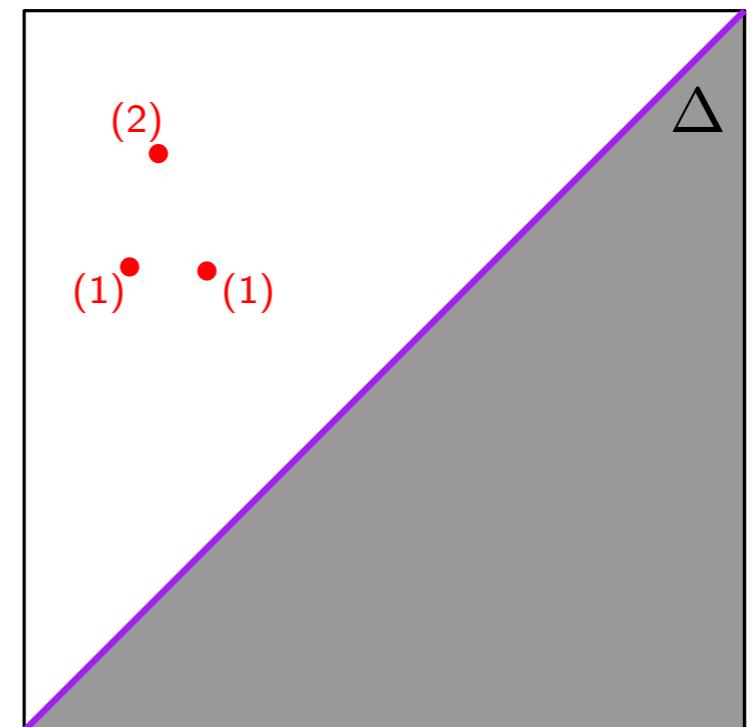
Theorem: For any pfd functions $f, g : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$,

$$d_\infty(Dg f, Dg g) \leq \|f - g\|_\infty$$



Metric on persistence diagrams

Persistence diagram \equiv finite multiset in the open half-plane $\Delta \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}$



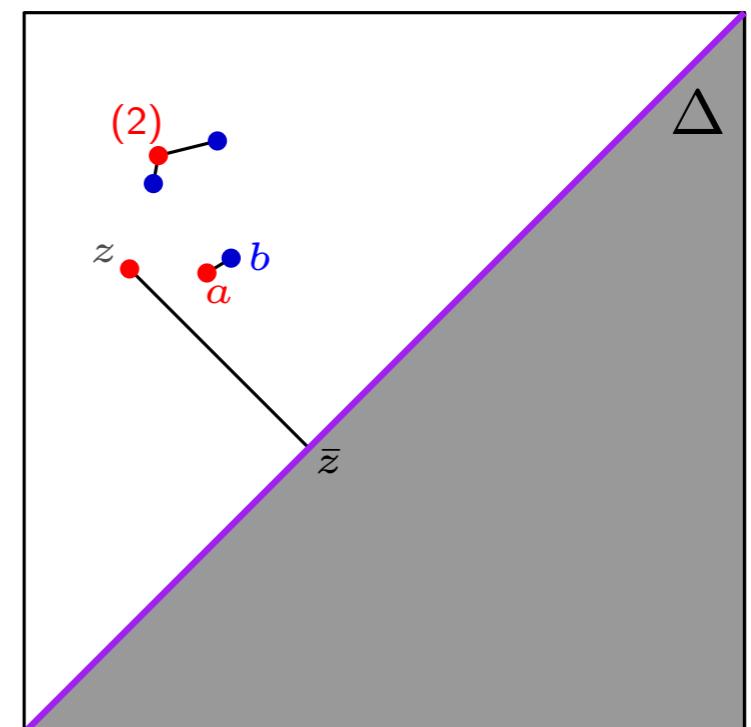
Metric on persistence diagrams

Persistence diagram \equiv finite multiset in the open half-plane $\Delta \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}$

Given a **partial matching** $M : A \leftrightarrow B$:

- cost of a matched pair $(a, b) \in M$: $c_p(a, b) := \|a - b\|_\infty^p$
- cost of an unmatched point $c \in A \sqcup B$: $c_p(c) := \|c - \bar{c}\|_\infty^p$
- **cost of M :**

$$c_p(M) := \left(\sum_{(a, b) \text{ matched}} c_p(a, b) + \sum_{c \text{ unmatched}} c_p(c) \right)^{1/p}$$



Metric on persistence diagrams

Persistence diagram \equiv finite multiset in the open half-plane $\Delta \times \mathbb{R}_{>0}$

Given a **partial matching** $M : A \leftrightarrow B$:

- cost of a matched pair $(a, b) \in M$: $c_p(a, b) := \|a - b\|_\infty^p$
- cost of an unmatched point $c \in A \sqcup B$: $c_p(c) := \|c - \bar{c}\|_\infty^p$
- **cost of M :**

$$c_p(M) := \left(\sum_{(a, b) \text{ matched}} c_p(a, b) + \sum_{c \text{ unmatched}} c_p(c) \right)^{1/p}$$

Def: p -th diagram distance (extended metric):

$$d_p(A, B) := \inf_{M: A \leftrightarrow B} c_p(M)$$

Def: bottleneck distance:

$$d_\infty(A, B) := \lim_{p \rightarrow \infty} d_p(A, B)$$

