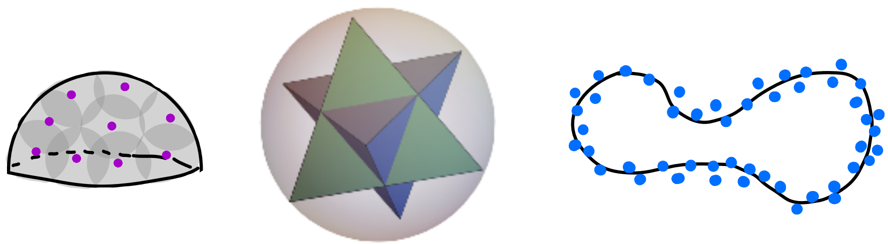
What are Gromov-Hausdorff distances?



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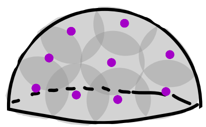 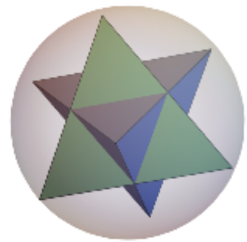 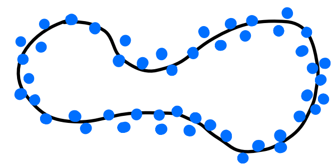

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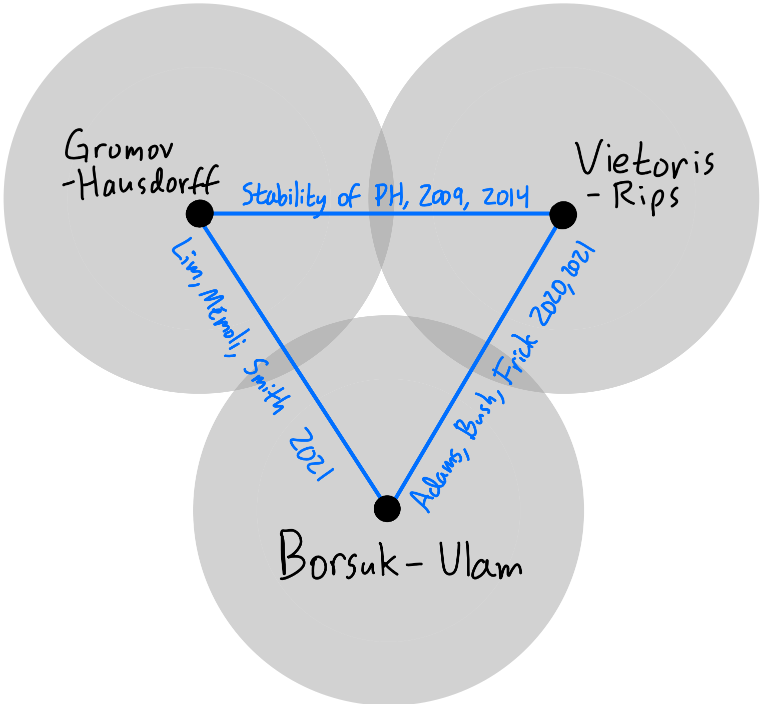
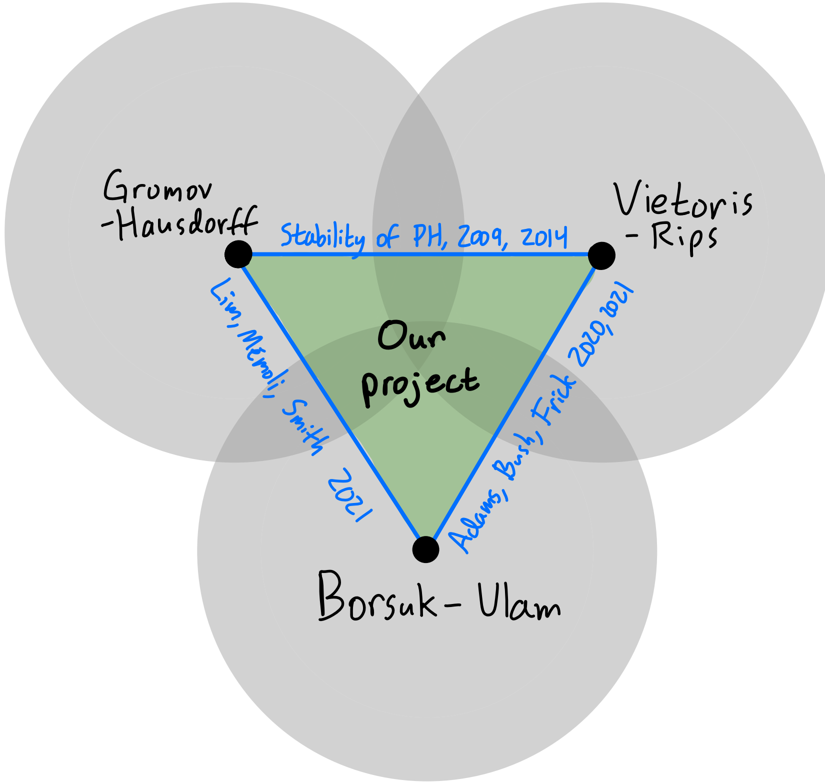
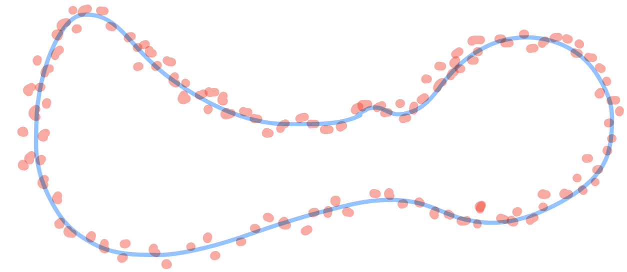
Gromov-Hausdorff distances, Borsuk-Ulam theorems, and Vietoris-Rips complexes





Gromov–Hausdorff distances



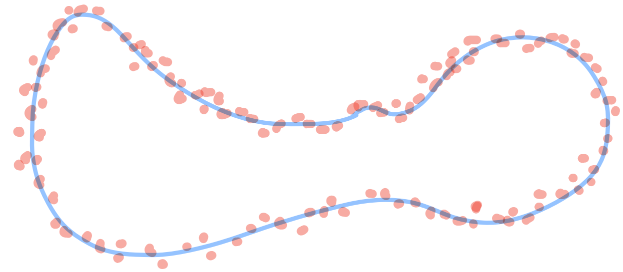
X, Y compact metric spaces

If X and Y are two subsets of the same metric space, then the Hausdorff distance between them is

$$d_H(X, Y) = \inf\{\varepsilon > 0 \mid X \subseteq Y^\varepsilon \text{ and } Y \subseteq X^\varepsilon\}$$

Gromov–Hausdorff distances

X, Y compact metric spaces

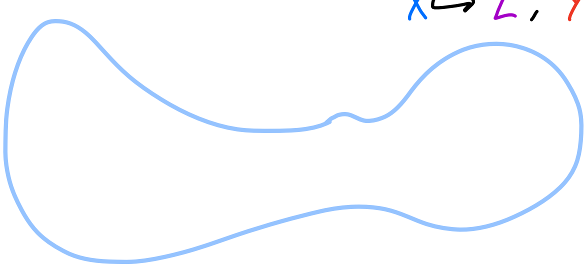


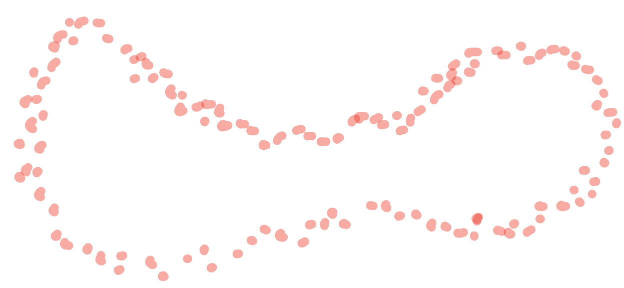
If X and Y are two subsets of the same metric space, then the <u>Hausdorff distance</u> between them is

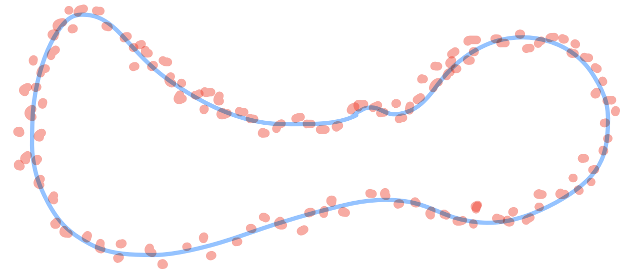
$$d_H(X,Y) = \inf\{\varepsilon > 0 \mid X \subseteq Y^{\varepsilon} \text{ and } Y \subseteq X^{\varepsilon}\}$$

If X and Y are any two metric spaces, then the <u>Gromov-Hausdorff distance</u> between them is

$$d_{GH}(X,Y) = \underset{\substack{\text{isometric embeddings} \\ X \hookrightarrow Z,\ Y \hookrightarrow Z}}{\text{infimum}} \{ d_H^Z(X,Y) \}$$





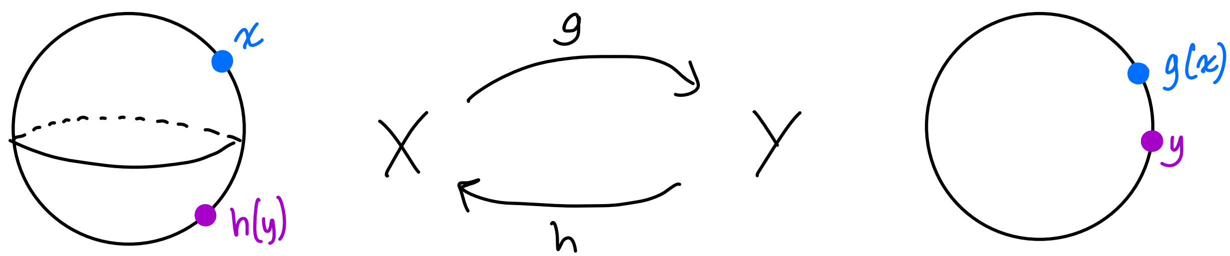


Gromov–Hausdorff distances

X, Y compact metric spaces

Equivalently:

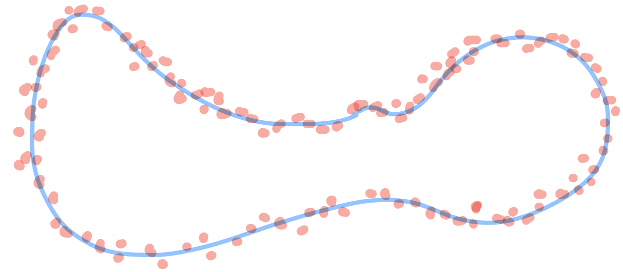
<u>Def</u>
$$2 \cdot d_{GH}(X, Y) = \inf_{\substack{g: X \to Y \\ h: Y \to X}} \max\{\mathrm{dis}(g), \mathrm{dis}(h), \mathrm{codis}(g,h)\}.$$



$$\mathrm{dis}(g) = \sup_{x, x' \in X} \left| d(x,x') - d(g(x), g(x')) \right|$$

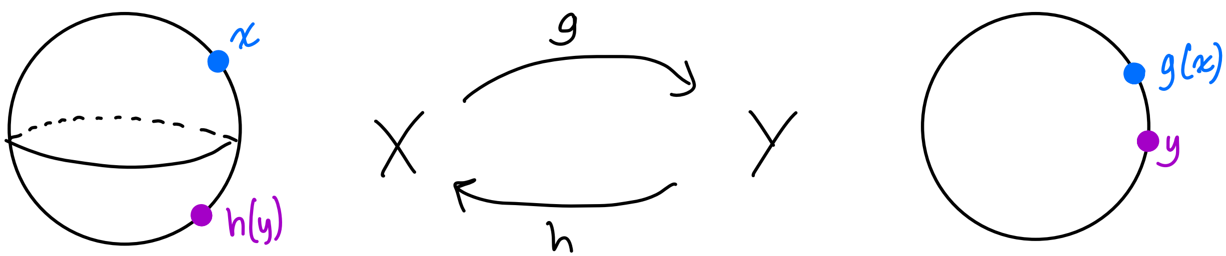
Gromov–Hausdorff distances

X, Y compact metric spaces



Equivalently:

<u>Def</u> 2. $$d_{GH}(X,Y) = \inf_{\substack{g: X \to Y \\ h: Y \to X}} \max\{\mathrm{dis}(g),\ \mathrm{dis}(h),\ \mathrm{codis}(g,h)\}.$$



$$\mathrm{dis}(g) = \sup_{x, x' \in X} \left| d(x,x') - d(g(x), g(x')) \right|$$

$$\mathrm{codis}(g,h) = \sup_{\substack{x \in X \\ y \in Y}} \left| d(x, h(y)) - d(g(x), y) \right|$$

Lim, Mémoli, Smith, 2021

Sphere S^n, geodesic metric, diameter π.

$2 \cdot d_{GH}(S^n, S^k)$

	S^1	S^2	S^3	S^4	S^5	S^6	S^7
S^1	0	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$	$\frac{2\pi}{3}$				
S^2		0	r_2				
S^3			0	$\geq r_3$			
S^4				0	$\geq r_4$		
S^5					0	$\geq r_5$	
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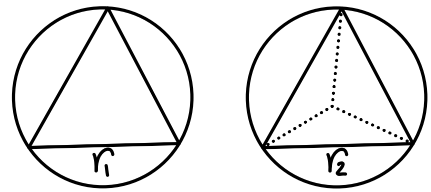
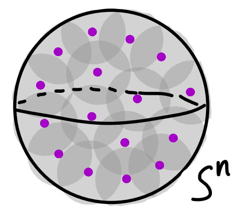
Symmetric matrix
Nonzero entries in $(\pi/2, \pi)$



For $n<k$,
$2 \cdot d_{GH}(S^n, S^k) \geq \pi - \mathrm{cov}_{k+1}(S^n)$



Equality for $1 \leq n < k \leq 3$. Proof with discont. Borsuk Ulam generalizes:

Lim, Mémoli, Smith, 2021

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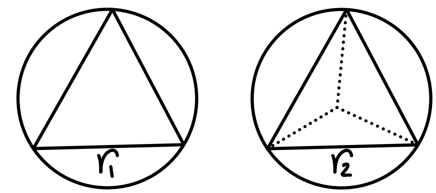

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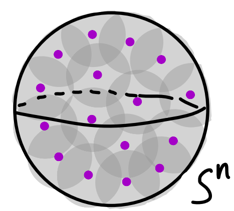

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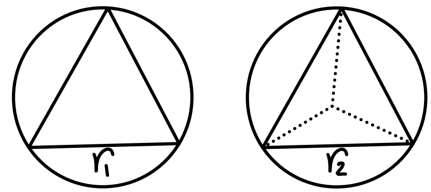

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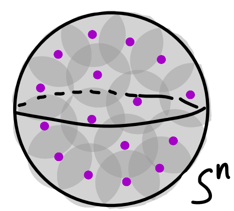

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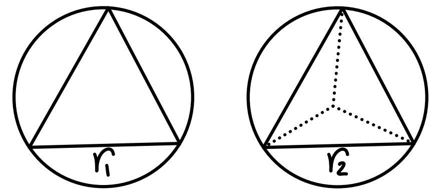

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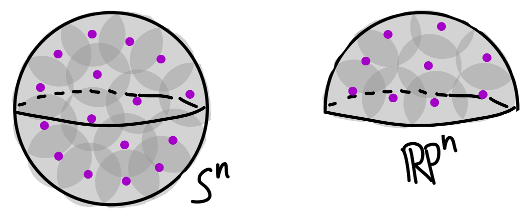

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A., Bush, Frick, 2021

Def $\mathrm{cov}_k(X) :=$ infimum r s.t. k balls of radius $\frac{r}{2}$ cover X.

Lim, Mémoli, Smith, 2021

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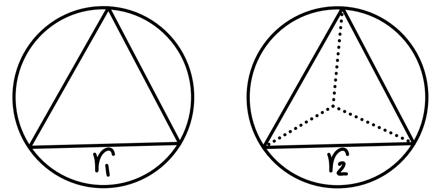

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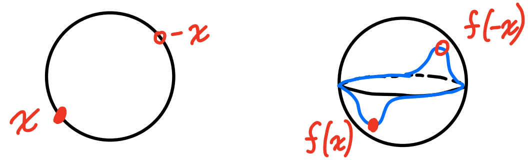
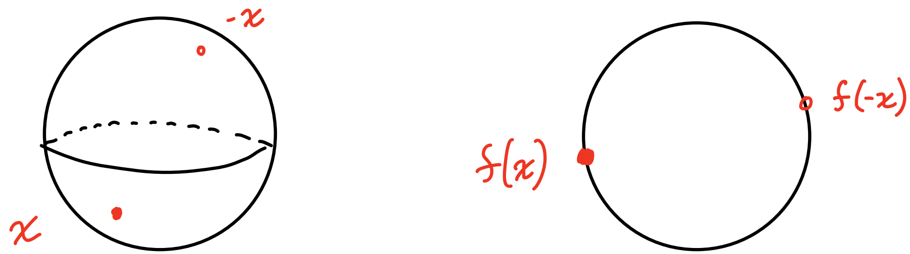
Borsuk-Ulam theorems



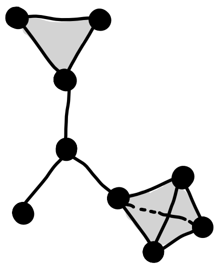
Def A map $f : S^k \to S^n$ is <u>odd</u> if $f(-x) = -f(x)$ $\forall x \in X$

Borsuk-Ulam: There is no cont. odd $S^k \to S^n$ for $k > n$.



Vietoris – Rips simplicial complexes

Def X metric space, $r \geq 0$. Vietoris-Rips complex $VR(X;r)$ has vertex set X, all simplices of diameter $\leq r$.



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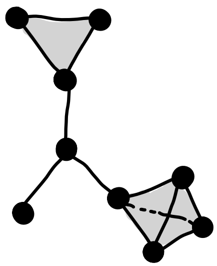
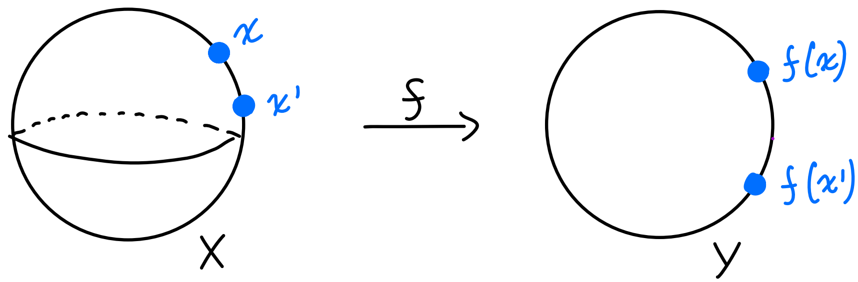


Function $f: X \to Y$ induces a (cont.) simplicial map $f: VR(X, r) \longrightarrow VR(Y; \mathrm{dis}(f)+r)$.

$$[x_0, \ldots, x_m] \longmapsto [f(x_0), \ldots, f(x_m)]$$



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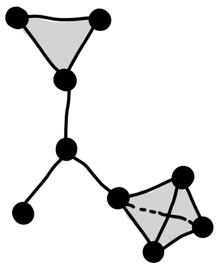

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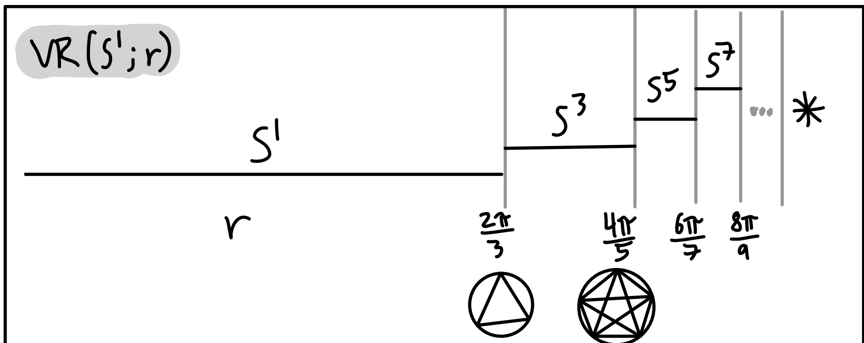
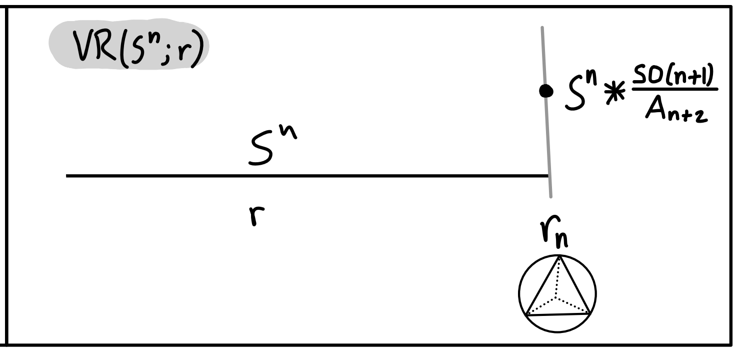




$$C_{1,2k+1} = C_{1,2k} = \frac{2\pi k}{2k+1} \qquad C_{n,n+2} = C_{n,n+1} = r_n$$

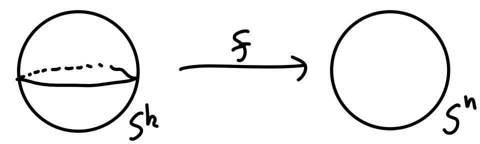
$$\underbrace{\inf\{r \mid \exists \text{ cont. odd } S^k \to VR(S^n;r)\}}_{C_{n,k}}$$

Dubins & Schwarz '81

Lim, Mémoli, Smith, 2021

(Discont.) odd maps $f: S^{n+1} \to S^n$ have $\mathrm{dis}(f) \geq r_n$.

<u>Generalization</u> (Discont.) odd maps $f: S^k \to S^n$ for $k>n$ have $\mathrm{dis}(f) \geq c_{n,k}$.



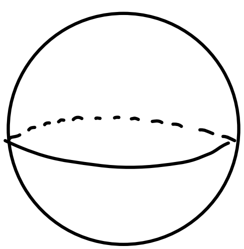
<u>Proof</u>

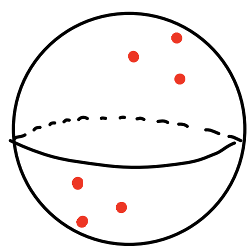
For $\varepsilon>0$, let $X \subset S^k$ be an $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$ net with $X = -X$.

Produce a cont. odd map

$$S^k \xrightarrow{\text{partition of unity}} VR(X;\varepsilon) \xrightarrow{f} VR(S^n;\mathrm{dis}(f)+\varepsilon).$$

$$[x_0, \dots, x_m] \longmapsto [f(x_0), \dots, f(x_m)]$$

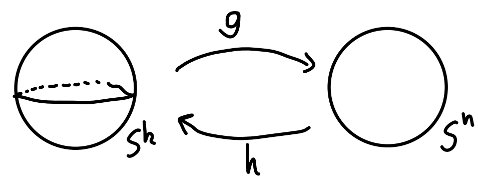




Hence $\mathrm{dis}(f)+\varepsilon \geq c_{n,k}$ $\forall \varepsilon>0$, so $\mathrm{dis}(f) \geq c_{n,k}$.

Theorem (Oct, 2021) For $n<k$,

$$2\cdot d_{GH}(S^n,S^k) \geq \underbrace{\inf\{r \mid \exists \text{ cont. odd } S^k \to VR(S^n;r)\}}_{c_{n,k}}.$$



Proof of Theorem follows Lim, Mémoli, Smith, 2021

$$2\cdot d_{GH}(S^n,S^k) = \inf_{\substack{g:S^k\to S^n\\ h:S^n\to S^k}} \max\{\operatorname{dis}(g), \operatorname{dis}(h), \operatorname{codis}(g,h)\}$$

$$\geq \inf_{g:S^k\to S^n} \operatorname{dis}(g)$$

$$= \inf_{\text{odd } g:S^k\to S^n} \operatorname{dis}(g)$$

$$\geq c_{n,k}.$$

Lim, Mémoli, Smith, 2021

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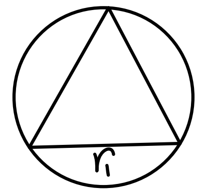

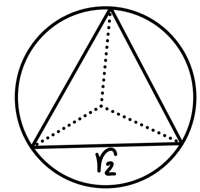

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Question Tight upper bounds on $d_{GH}(S^n, S^k)$ via maps?

Question Bounds on $d_{GH}(X,Y)$ for more general families of G-equivariant metric spaces X, Y ?

Question Relate the p-Gromov-Wasserstein distance $d_{p\text{-}GW}$ to p-Vietoris-Rips thickenings VR_p ?

Question How does the generalization of Dubins & Schwarz relate to Tverberg ?