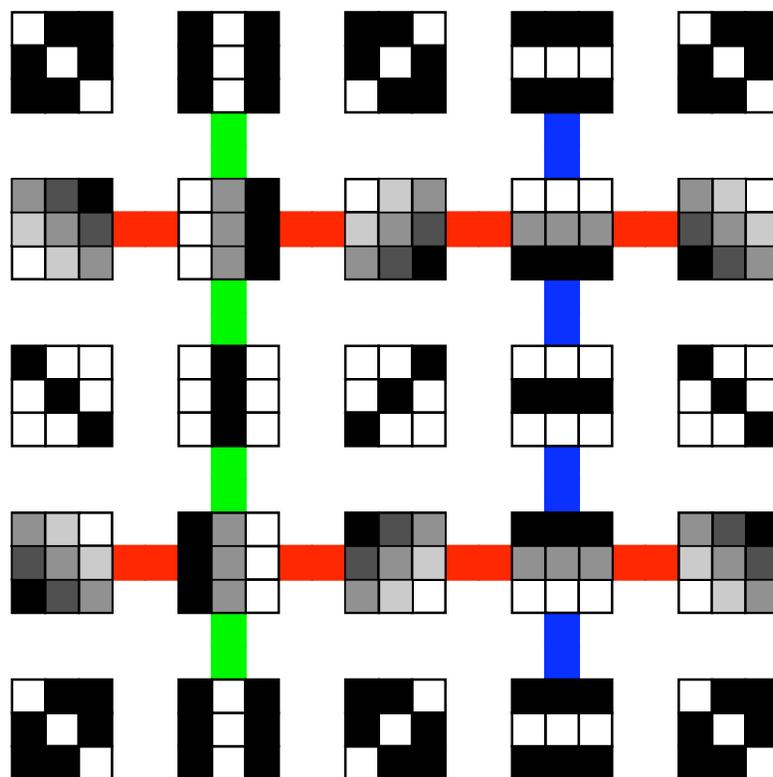


An Introduction to Applied and Computational Topology

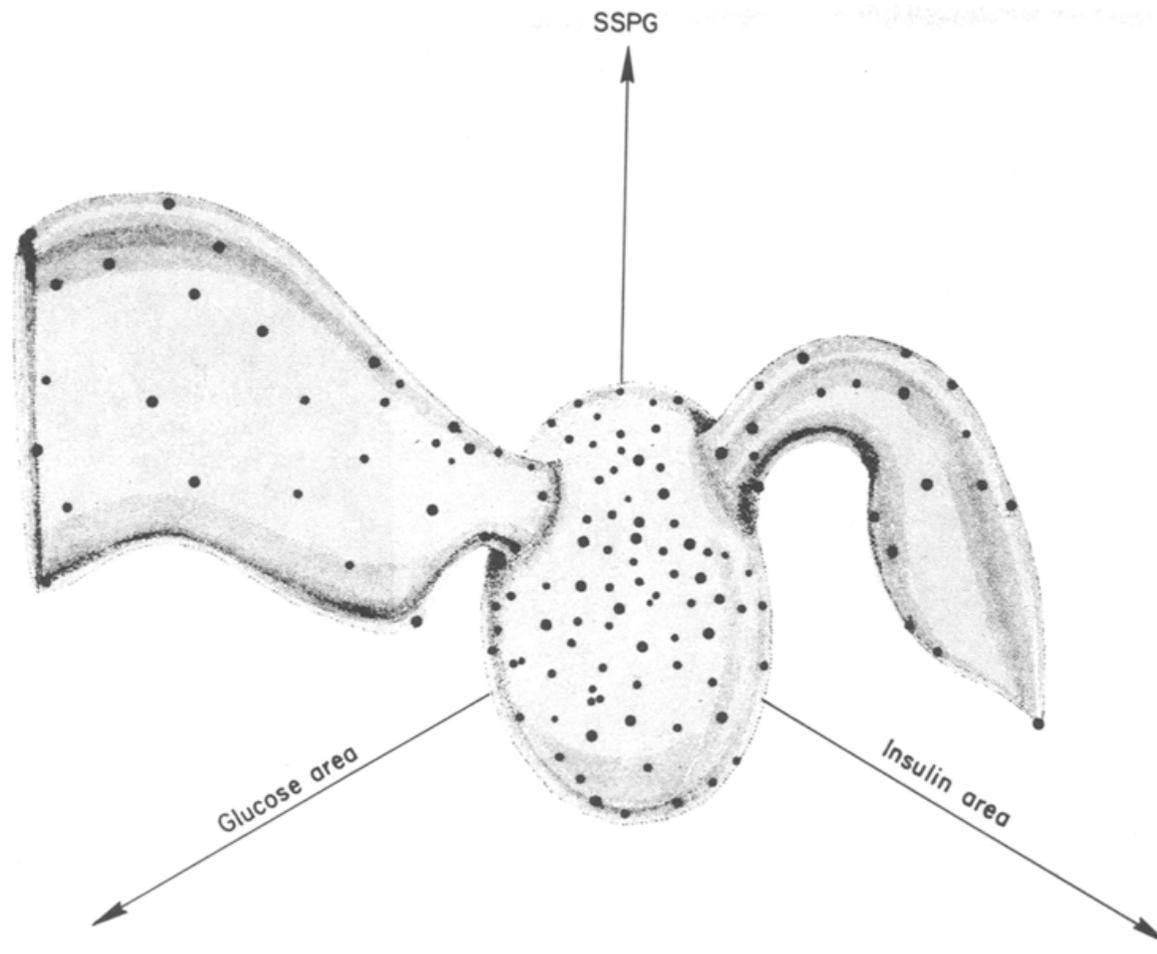


Henry Adams and Joshua Mirth
Colorado State University

Datasets have shapes

Example: Diabetes study

145 points in 5-dimensional space

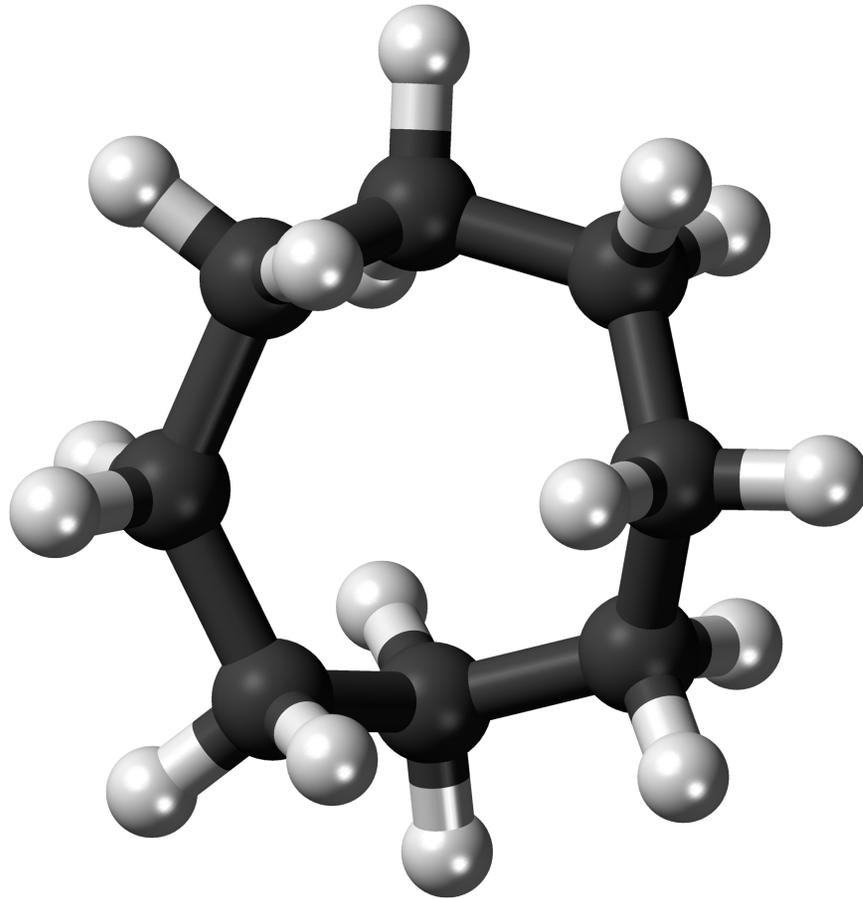


An Attempt to Define the Nature of Chemical Diabetes Using a Multidimensional Analysis by G. M. Reaven and R. G. Miller, 1979.

Datasets have shapes

Example: Cyclo-Octane (C_8H_{16}) data

1,000,000+ points in 72-dimensional space

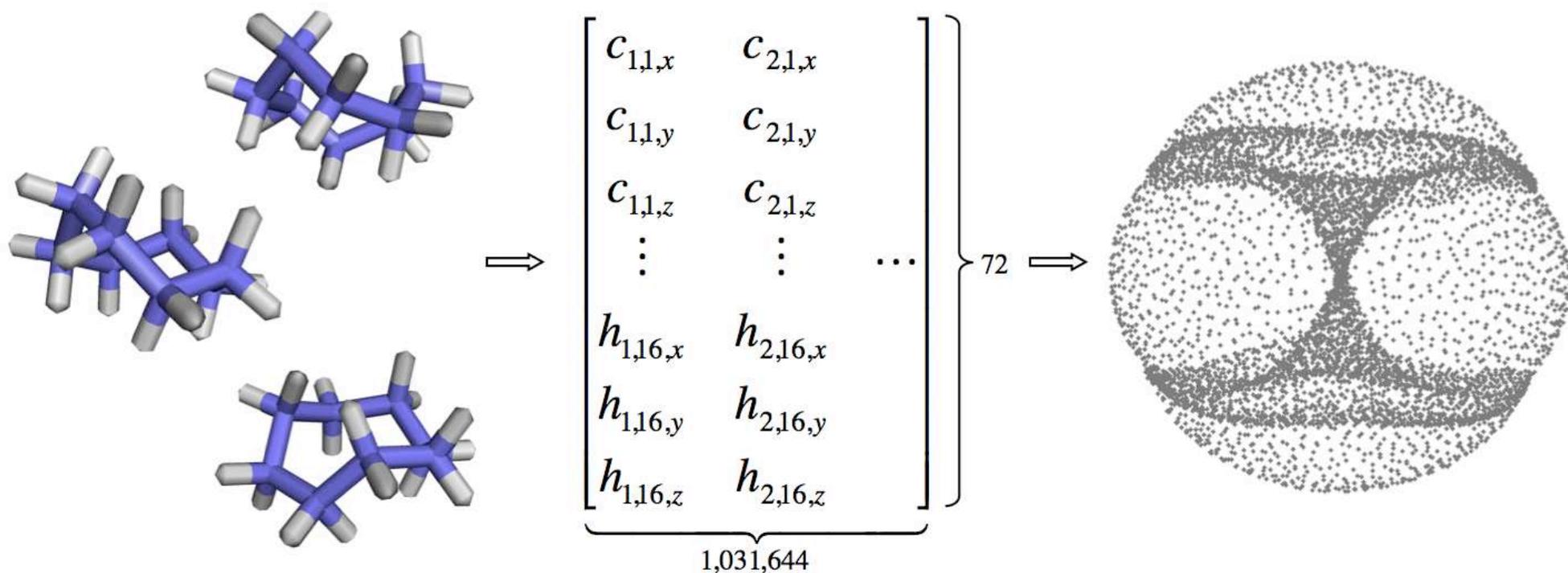


Non-Manifold Surface Reconstruction from High Dimensional Point Cloud Data by Shawn Martin and Jean-Paul Watson, 2010.

Datasets have shapes

Example: Cyclo-Octane (C_8H_{16}) data

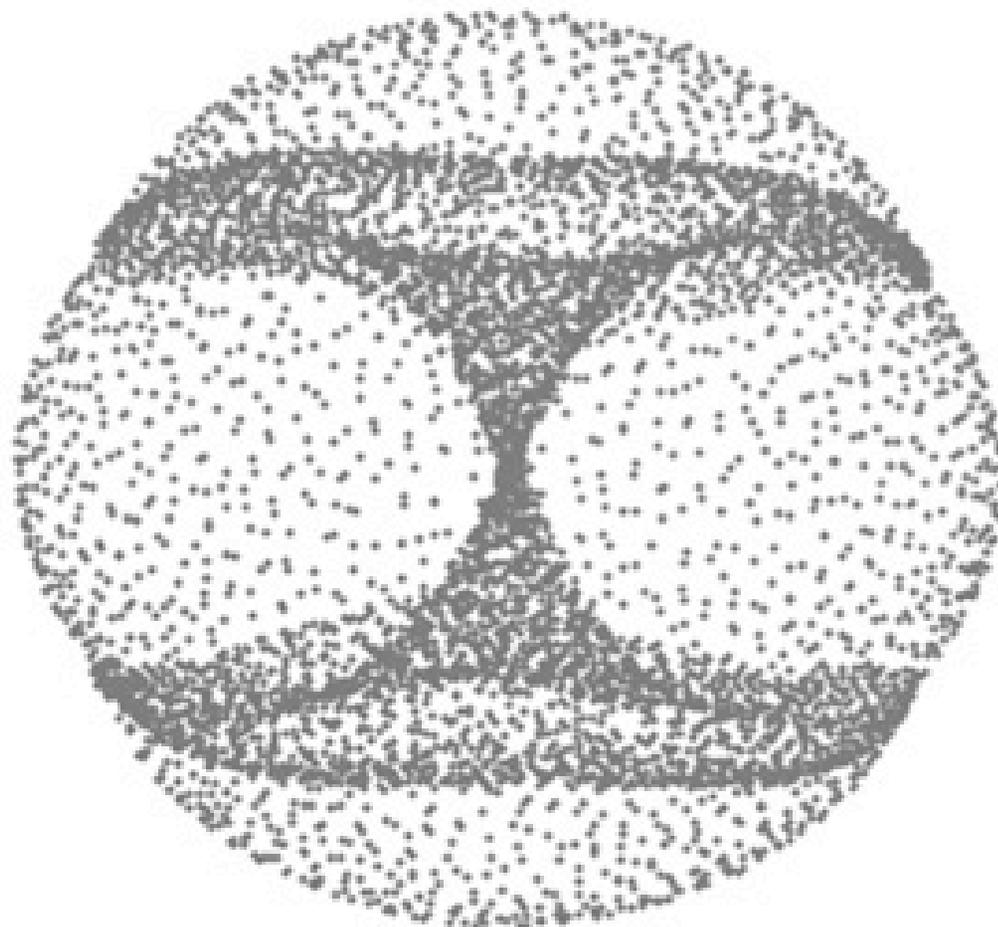
1,000,000+ points in 72-dimensional space



Non-Manifold Surface Reconstruction from High Dimensional Point Cloud Data by Shawn Martin and Jean-Paul Watson, 2010.

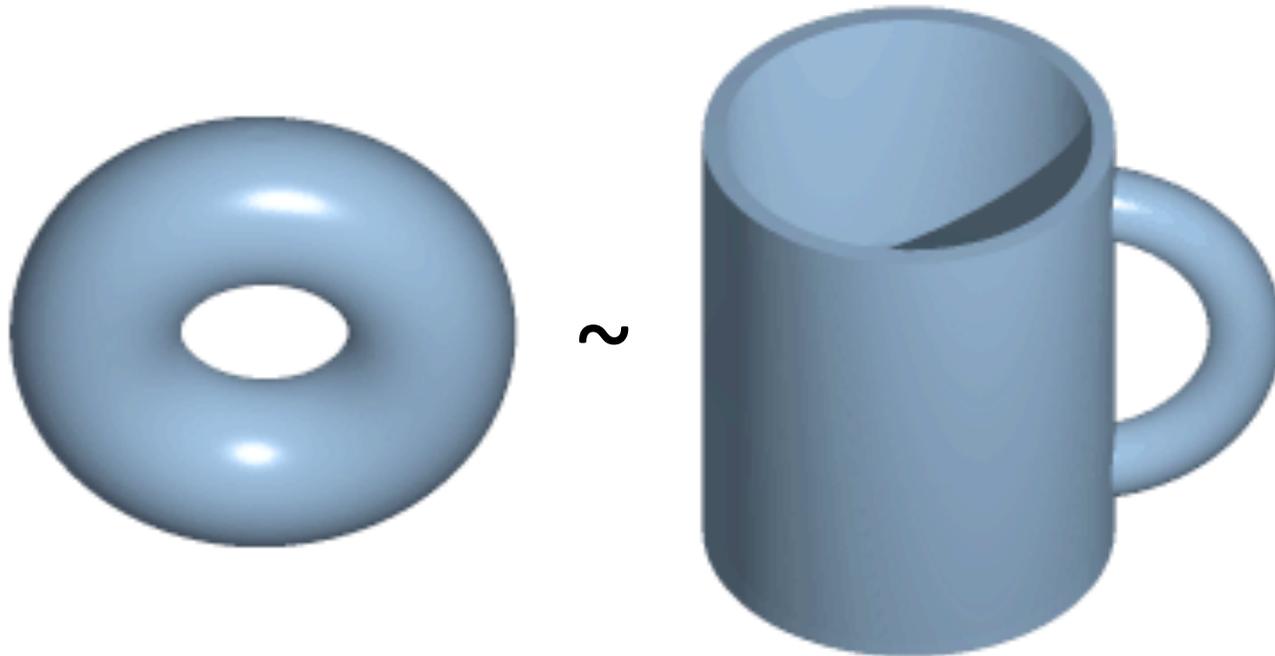
Datasets have shapes

What shape is this?



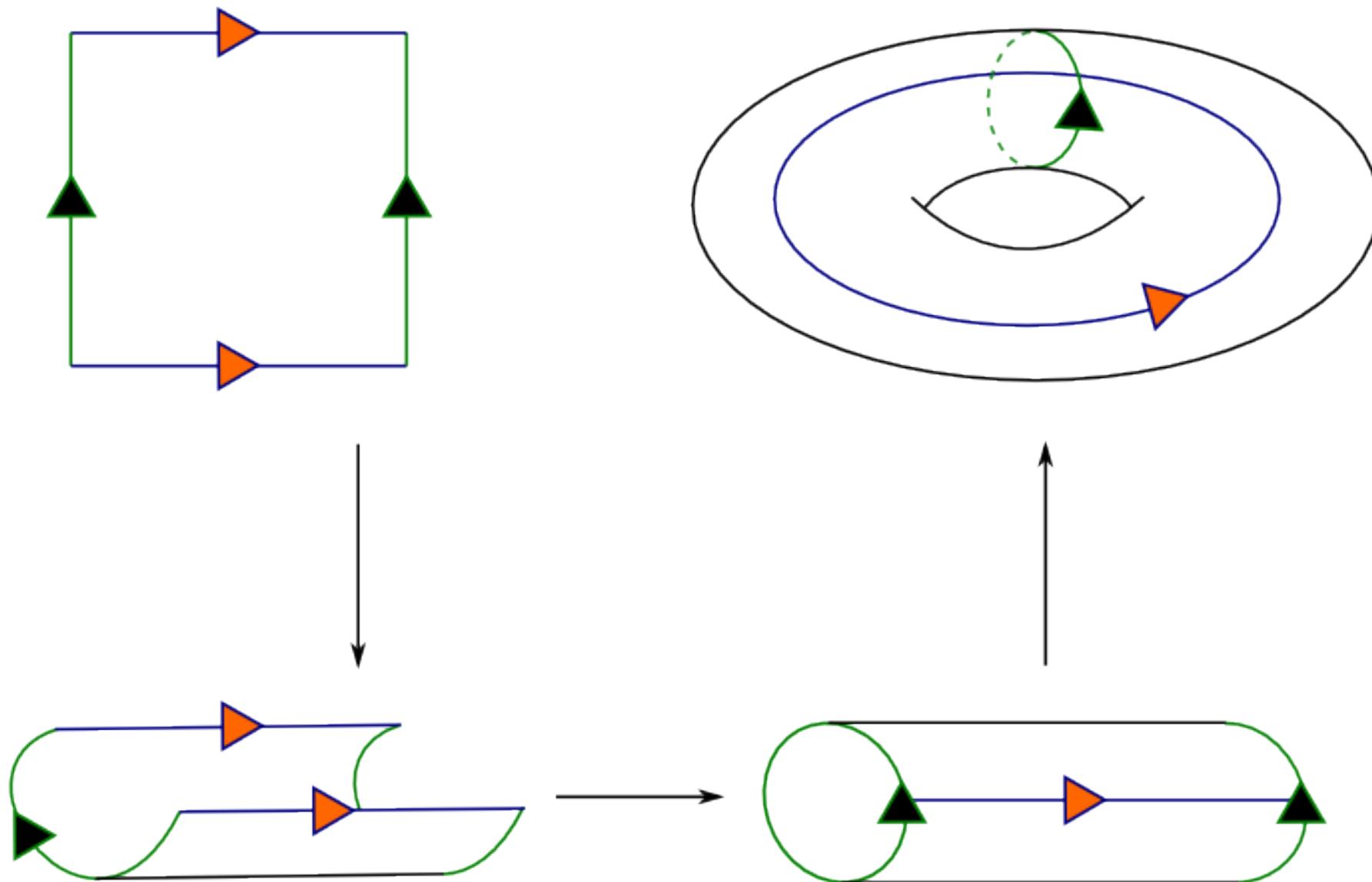
Topology studies shapes

A donut and coffee mug are “homotopy equivalent”, and considered to be the same shape. You can bend and stretch (but not tear) one to get the other.



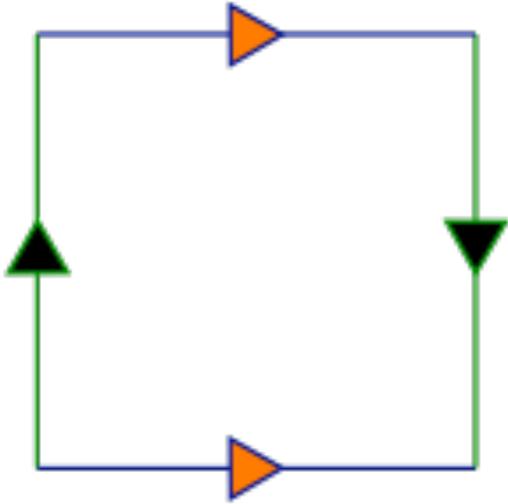
Topology studies shapes

Torus



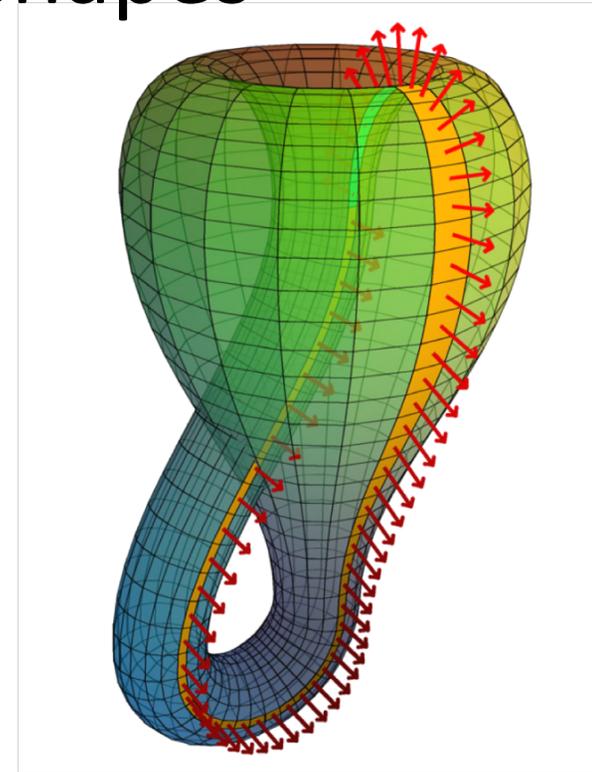
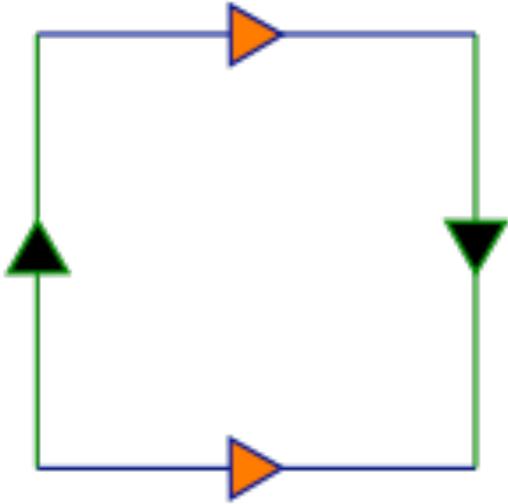
Topology studies shapes

Klein bottle



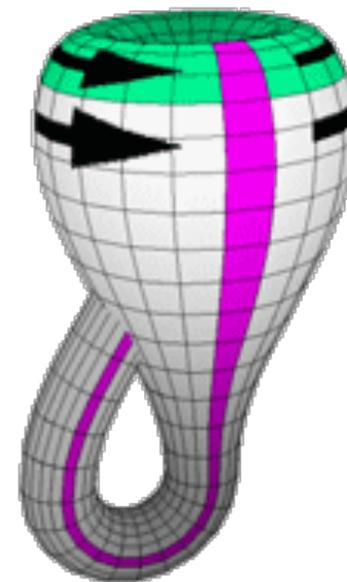
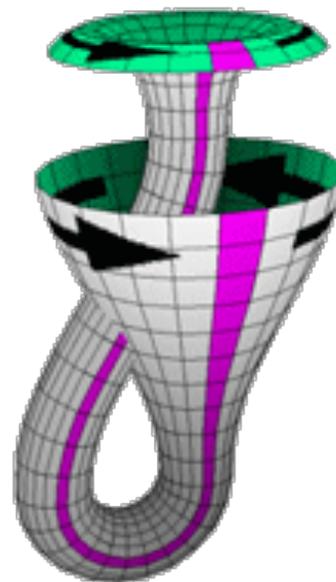
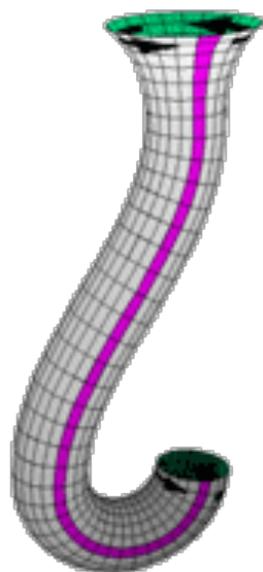
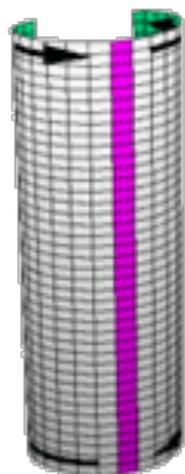
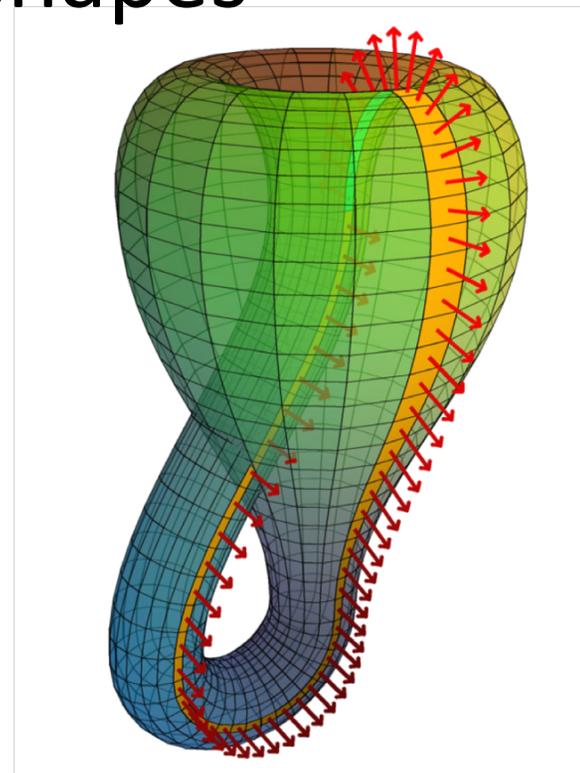
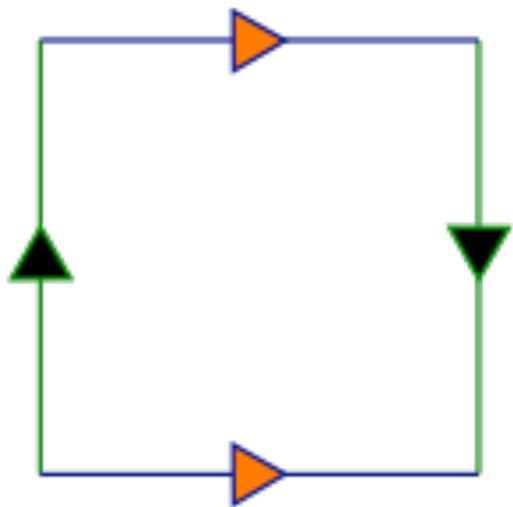
Topology studies shapes

Klein bottle



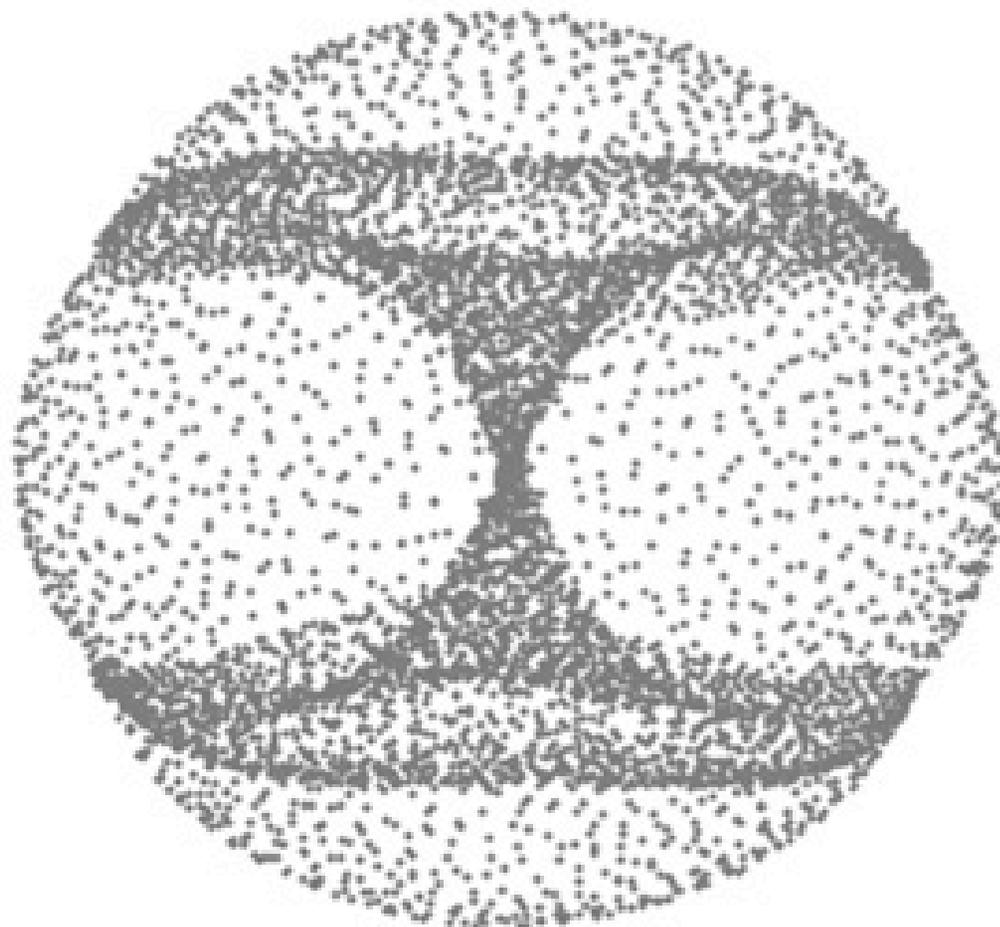
Topology studies shapes

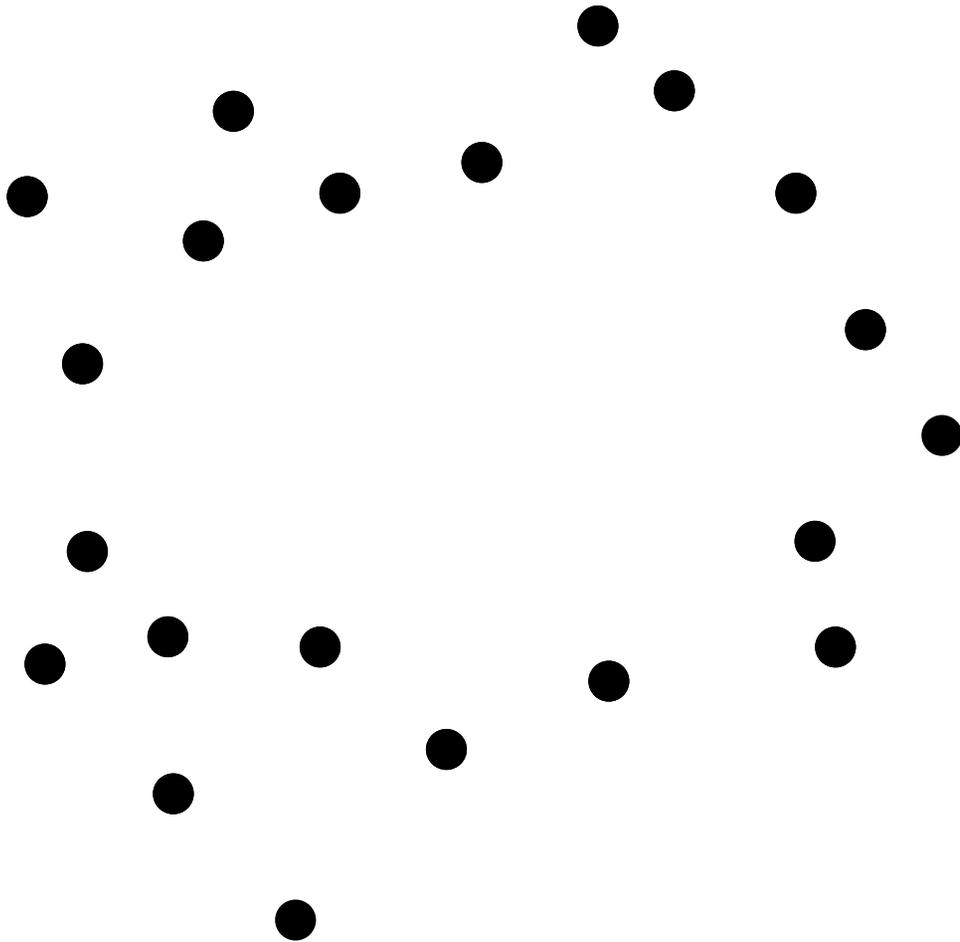
Klein bottle

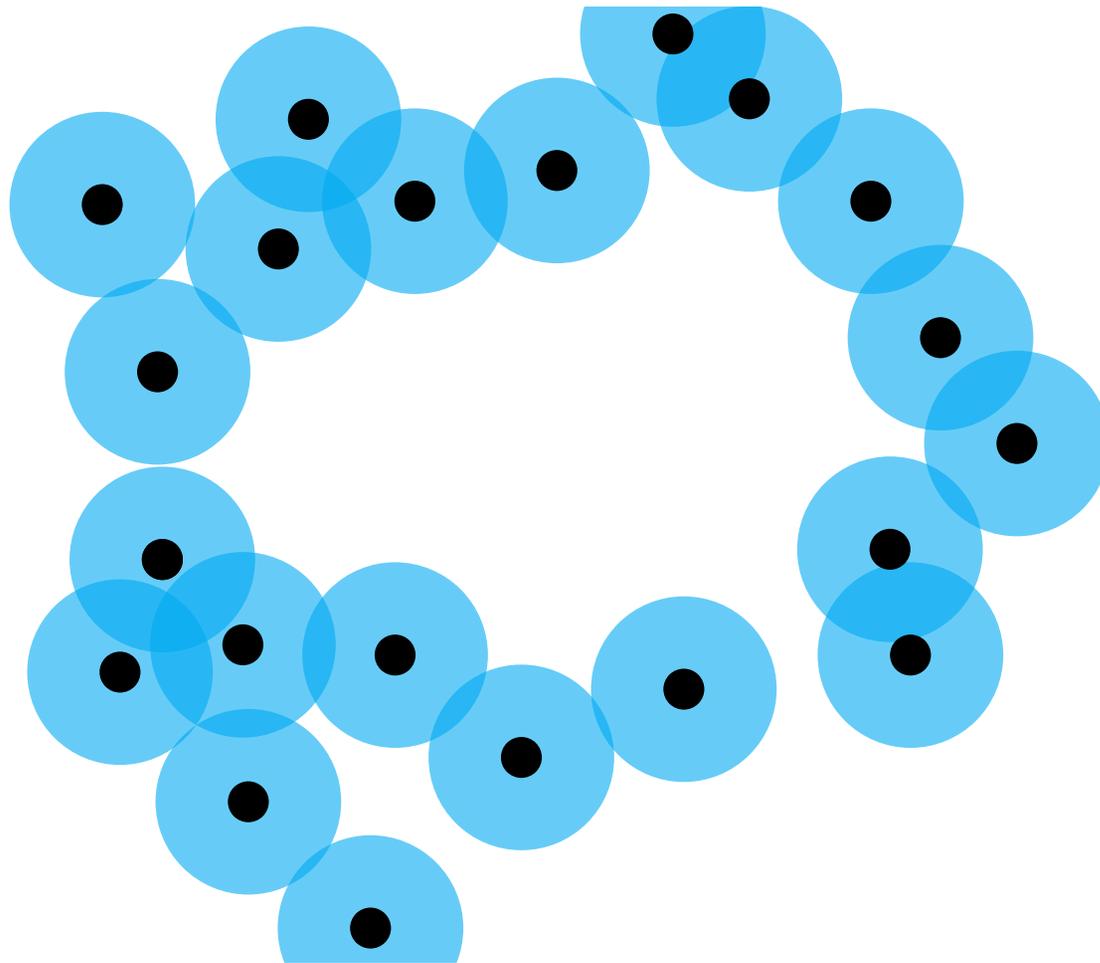


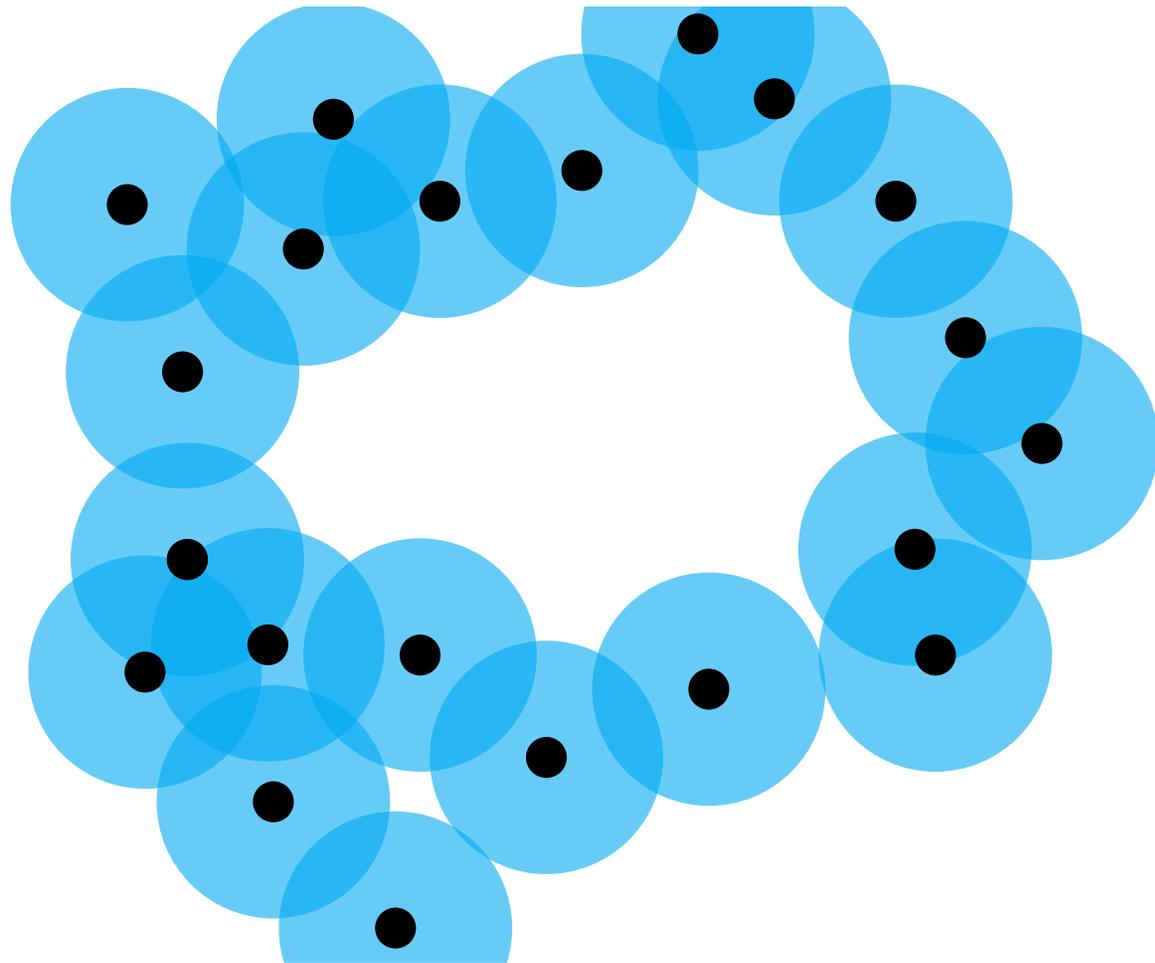
Datasets have shapes

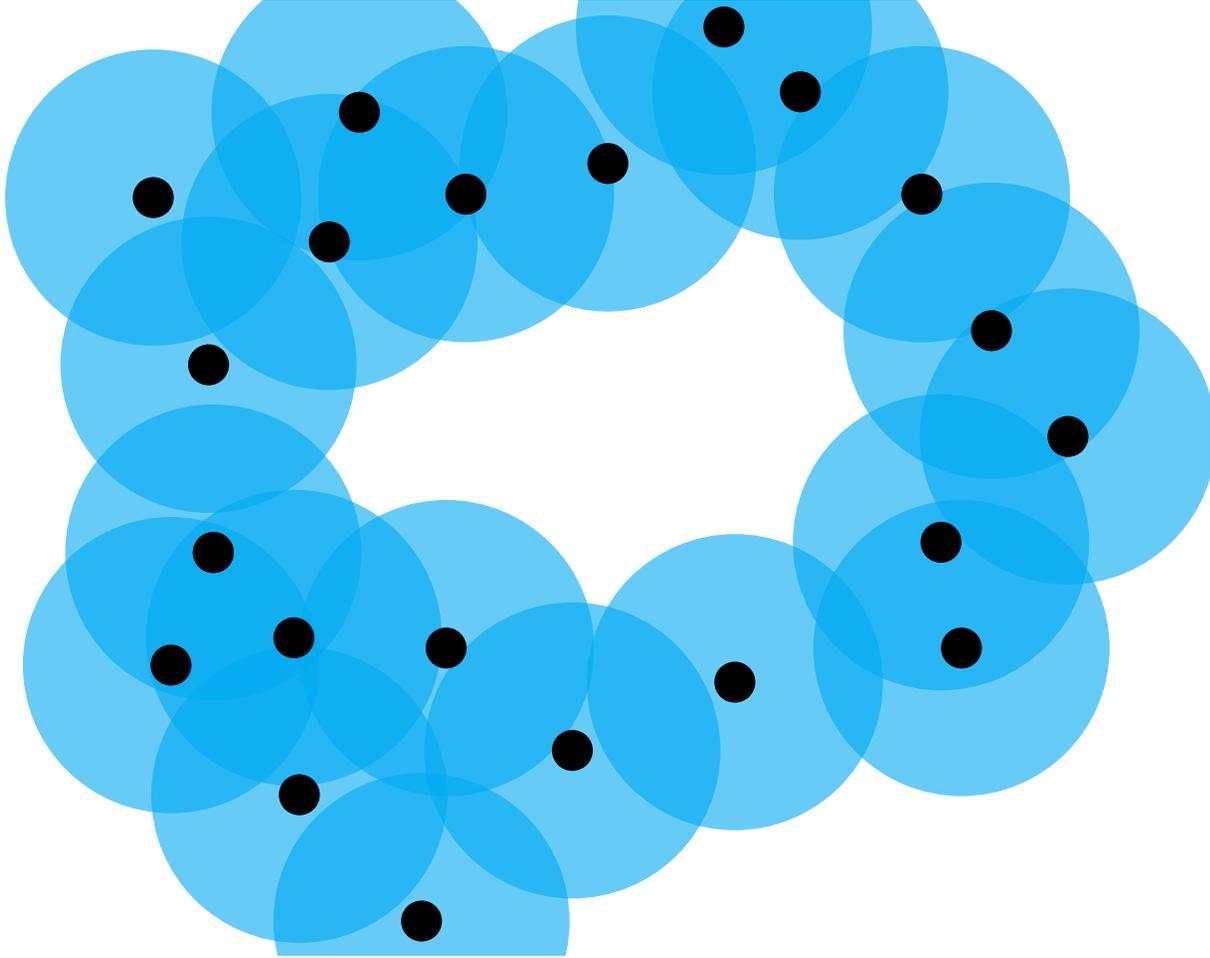
What shape is this?

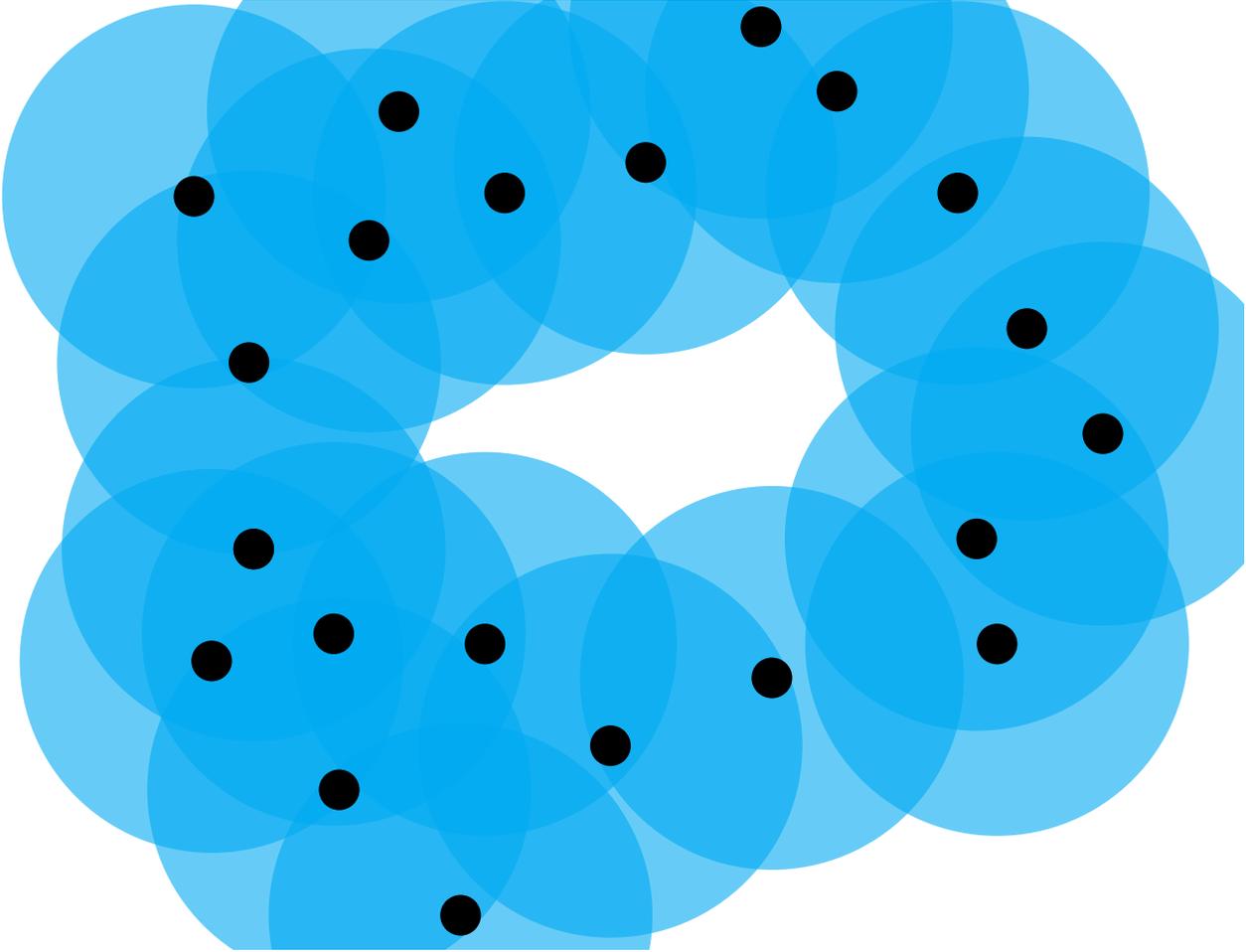


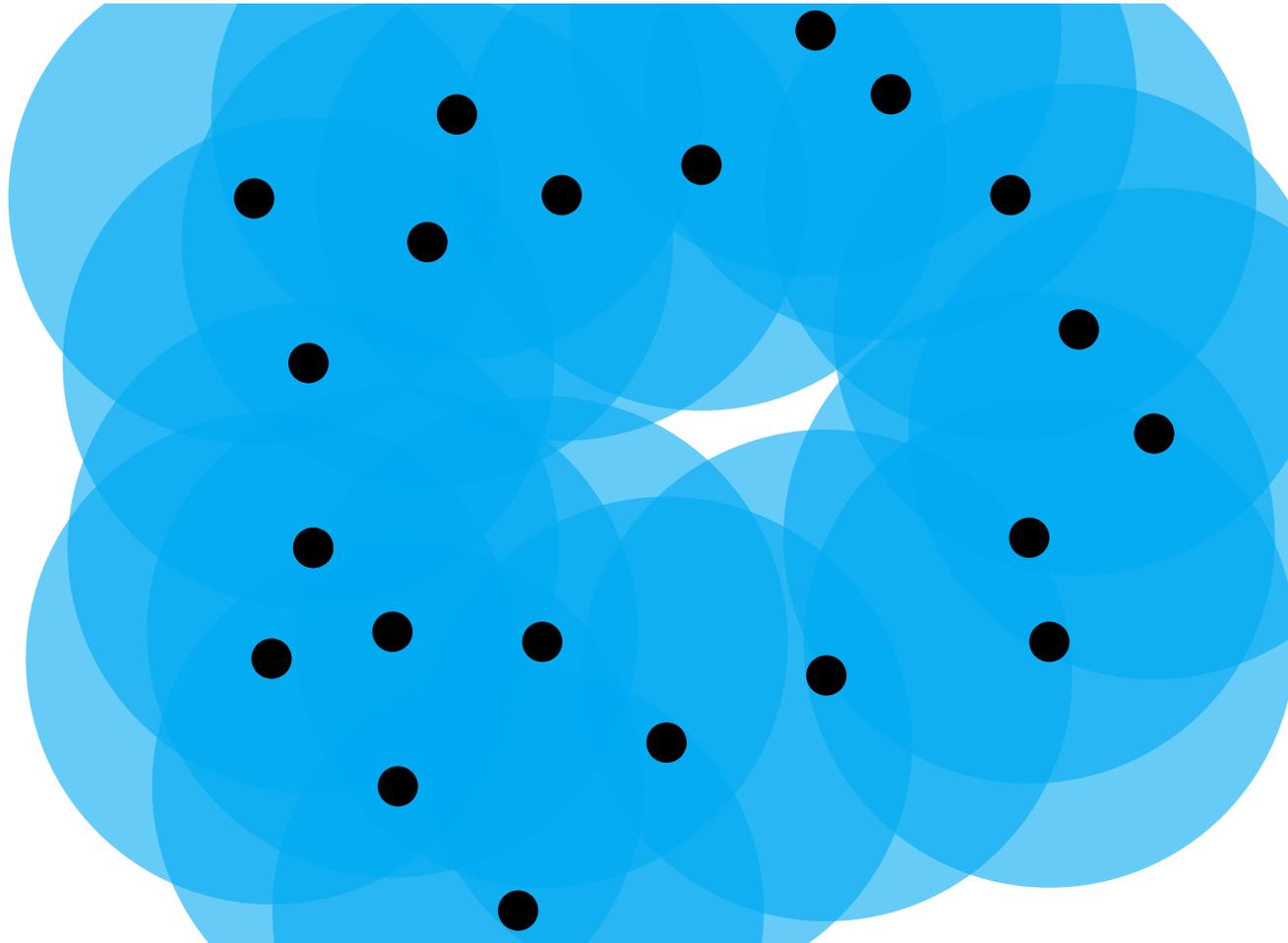


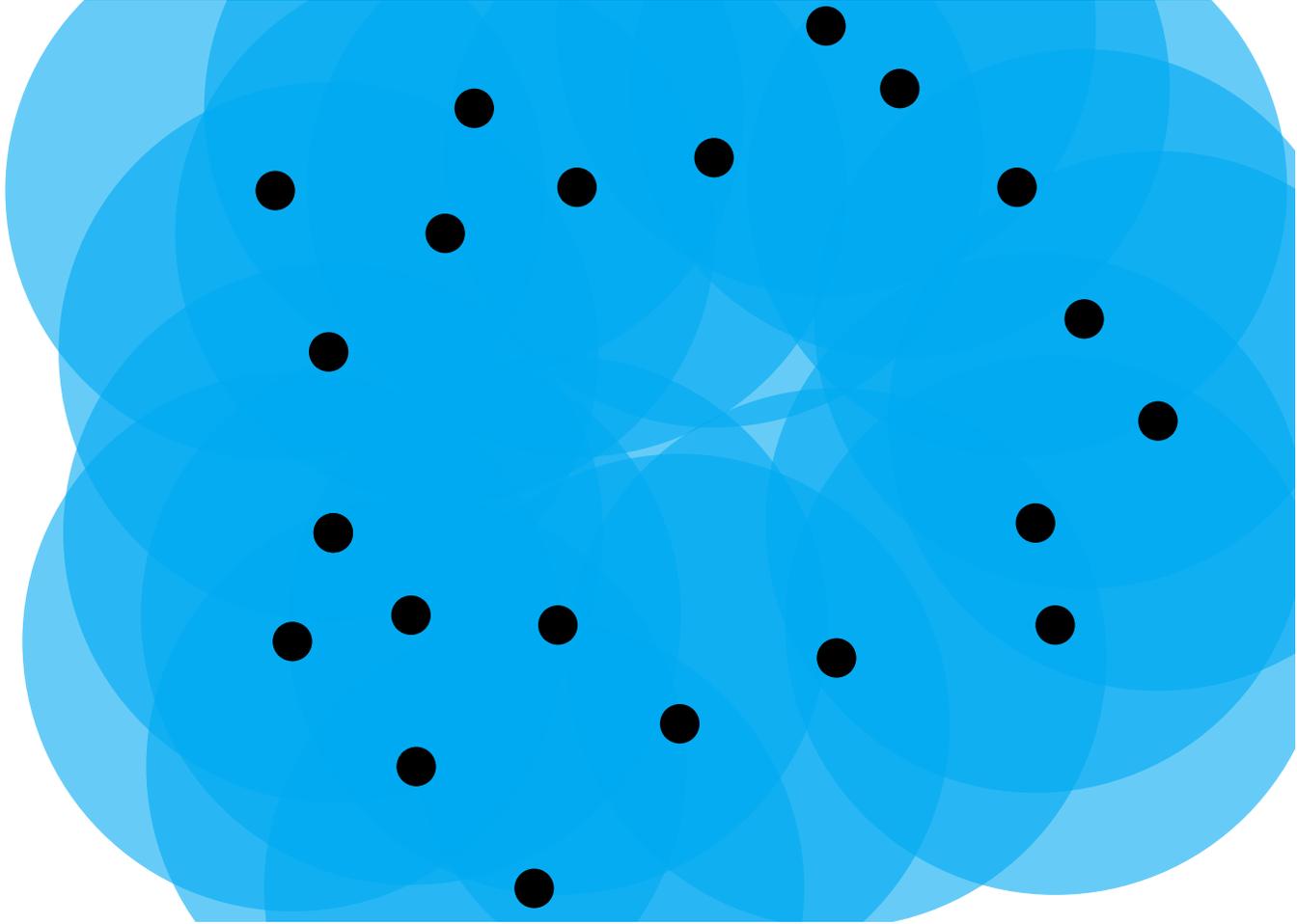


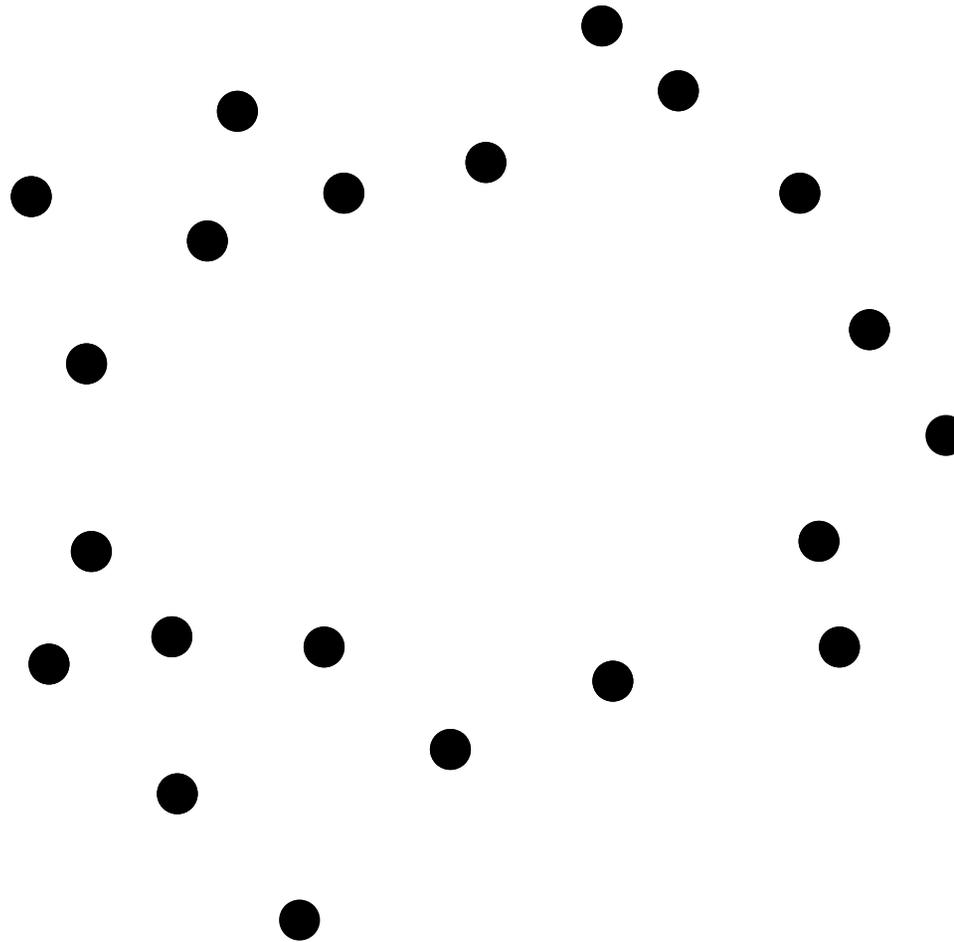








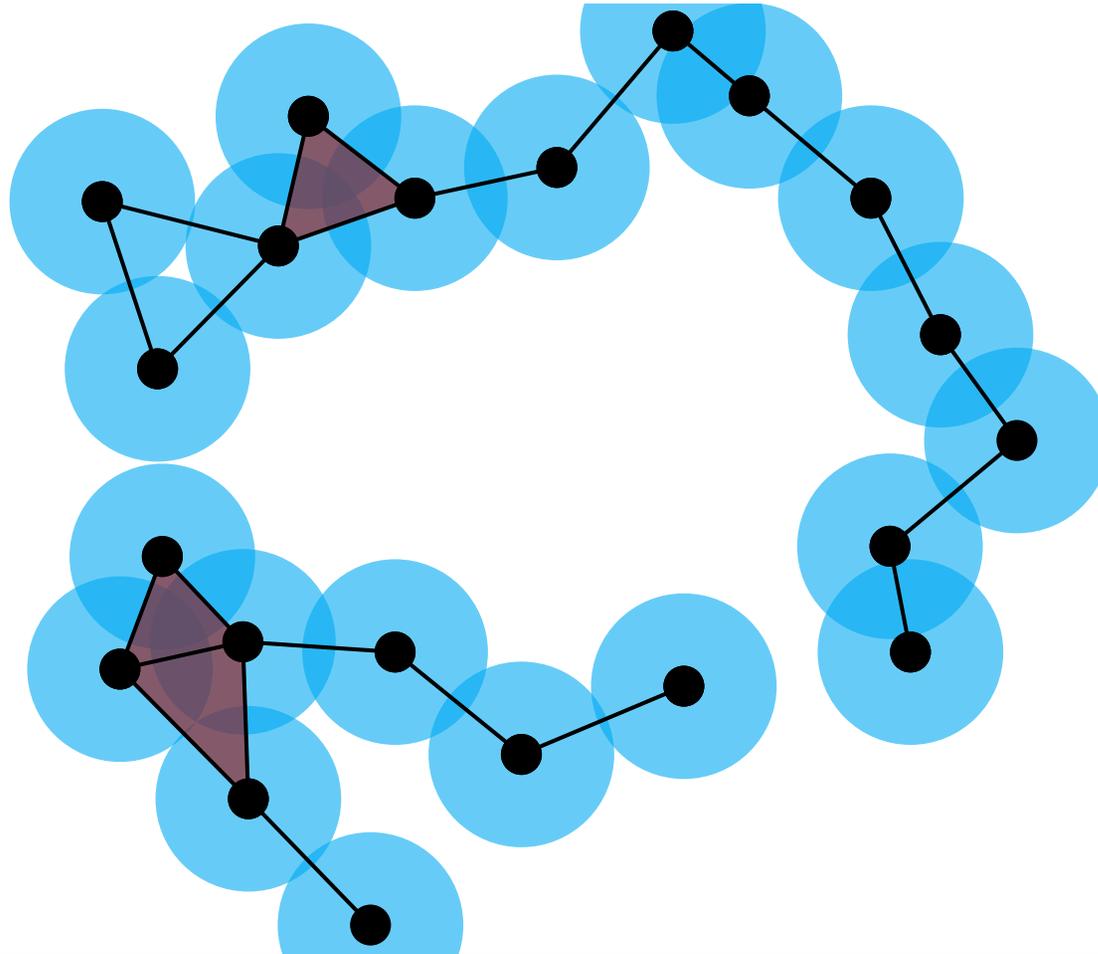




Definition

For metric spaces $X \subseteq Y$ and scale $r \geq 0$, the Čech simplicial complex $\check{C}(X; r)$ has

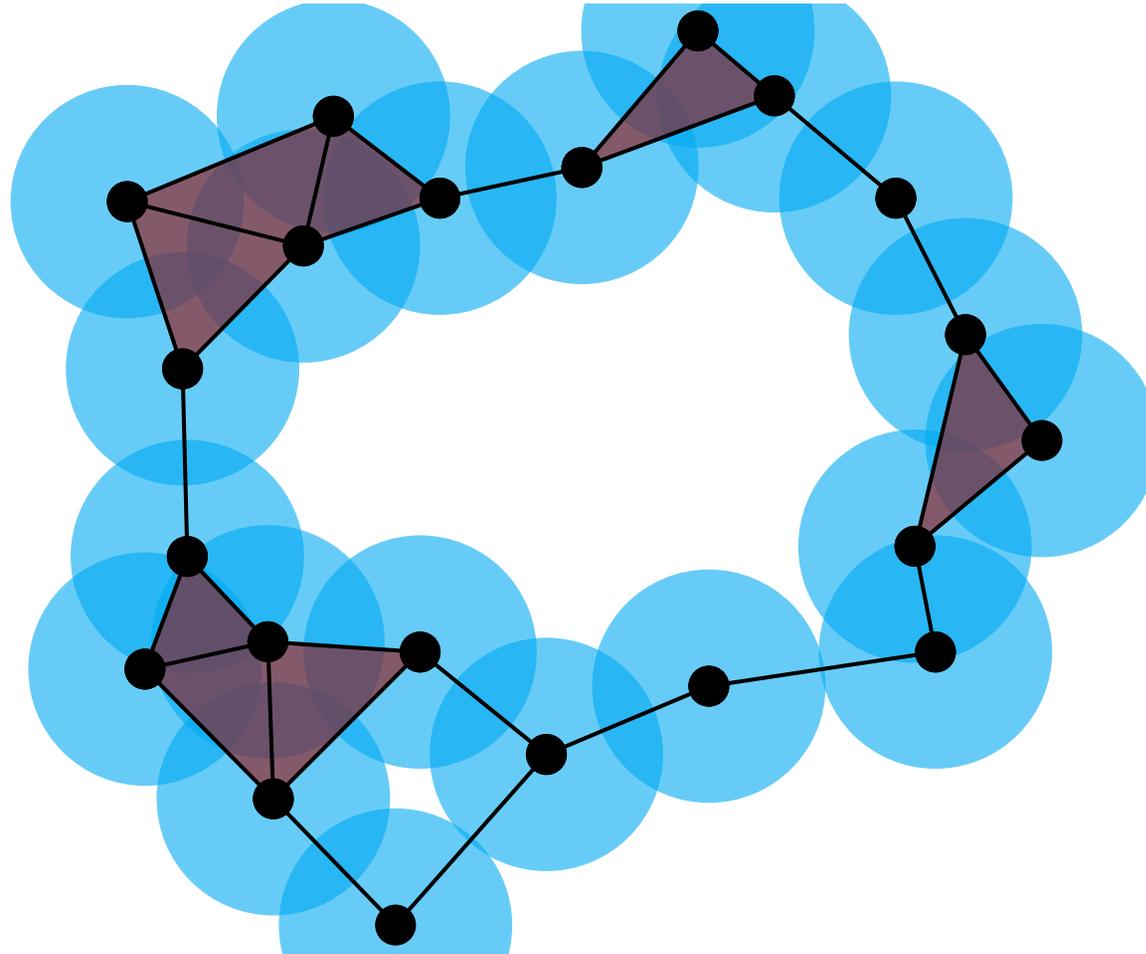
- vertex set X
- finite simplex $[x_0, x_1, \dots, x_k]$ when $\bigcap_{i=0}^k B_Y(x_i, \frac{r}{2}) \neq \emptyset$.



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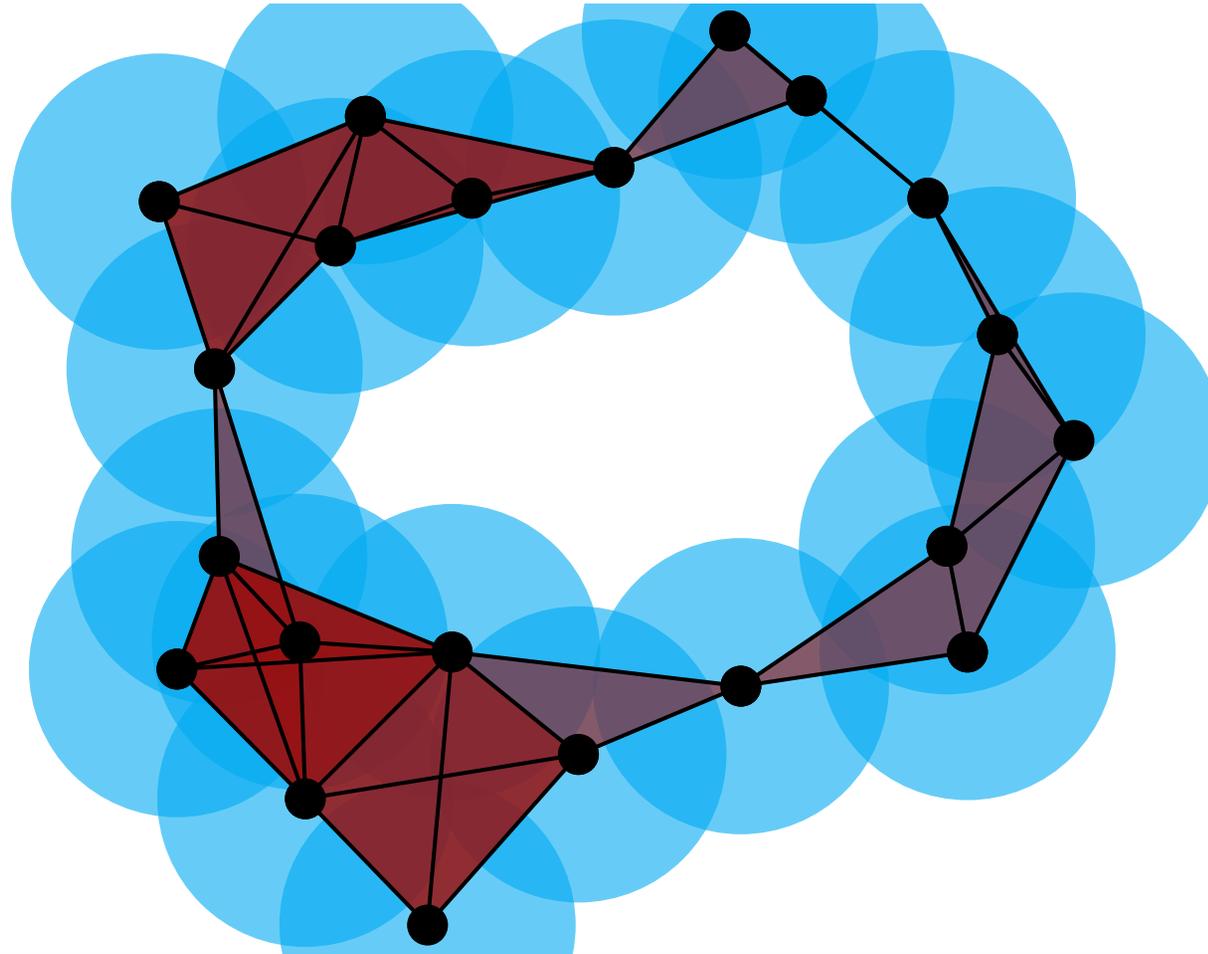
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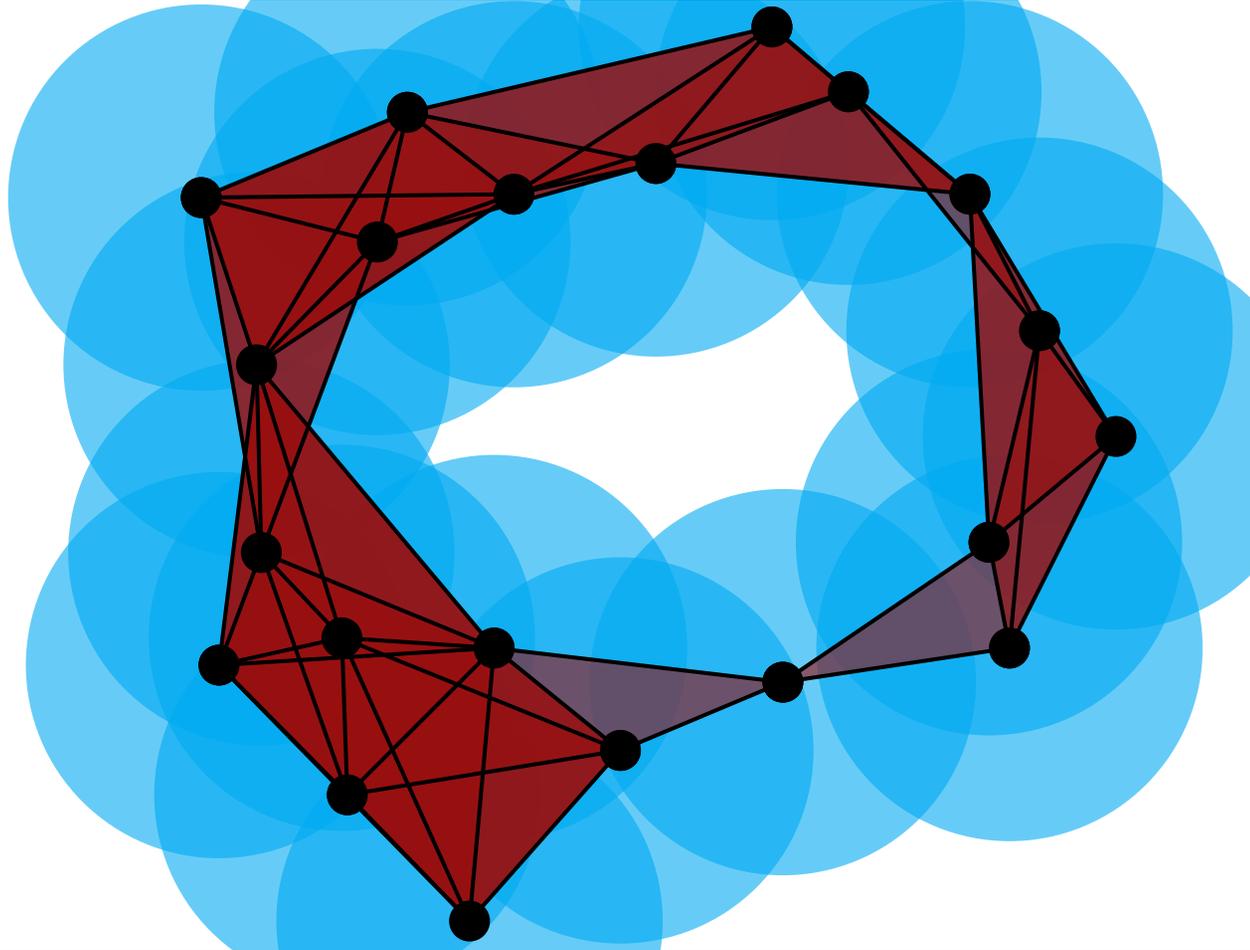
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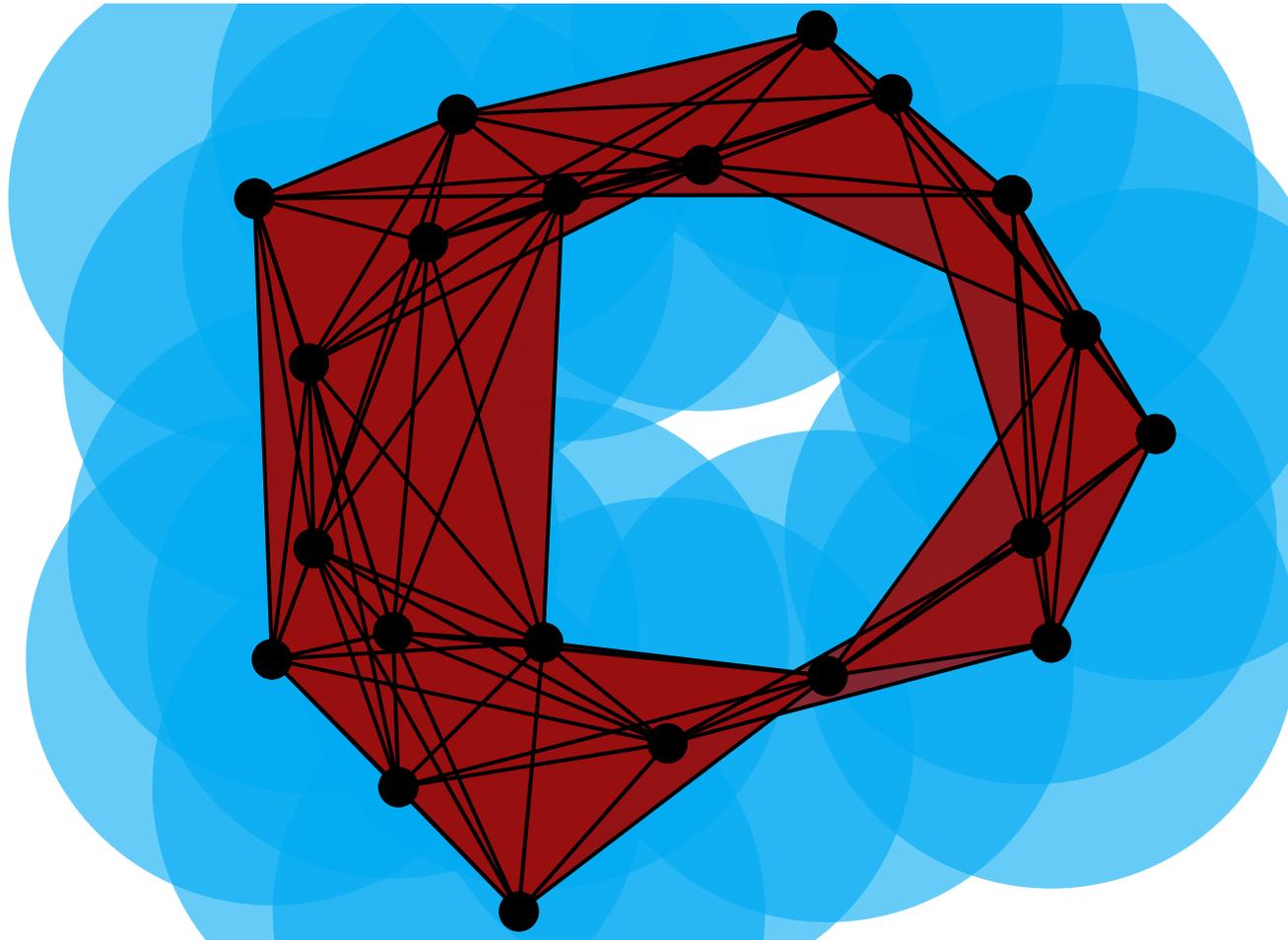
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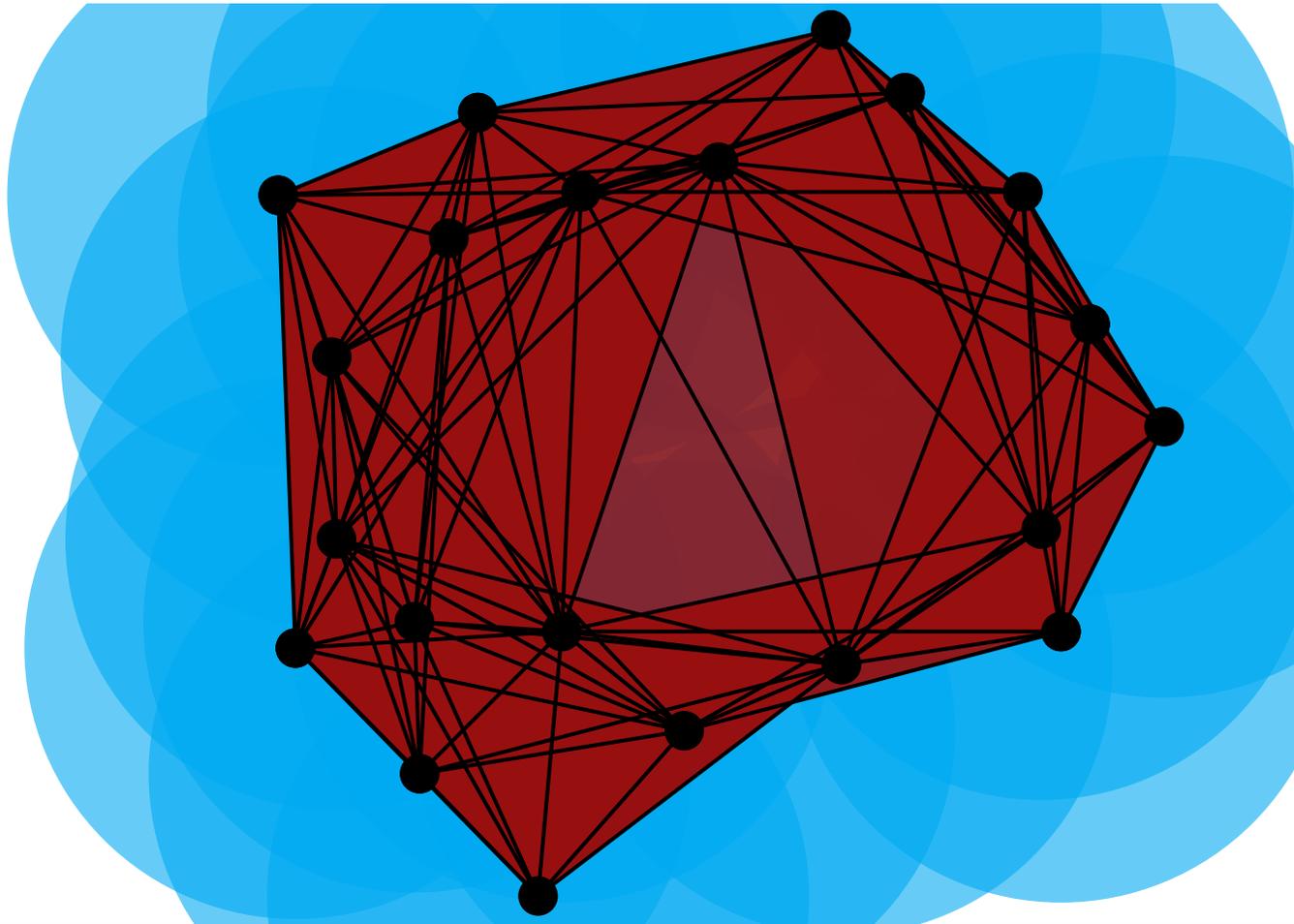
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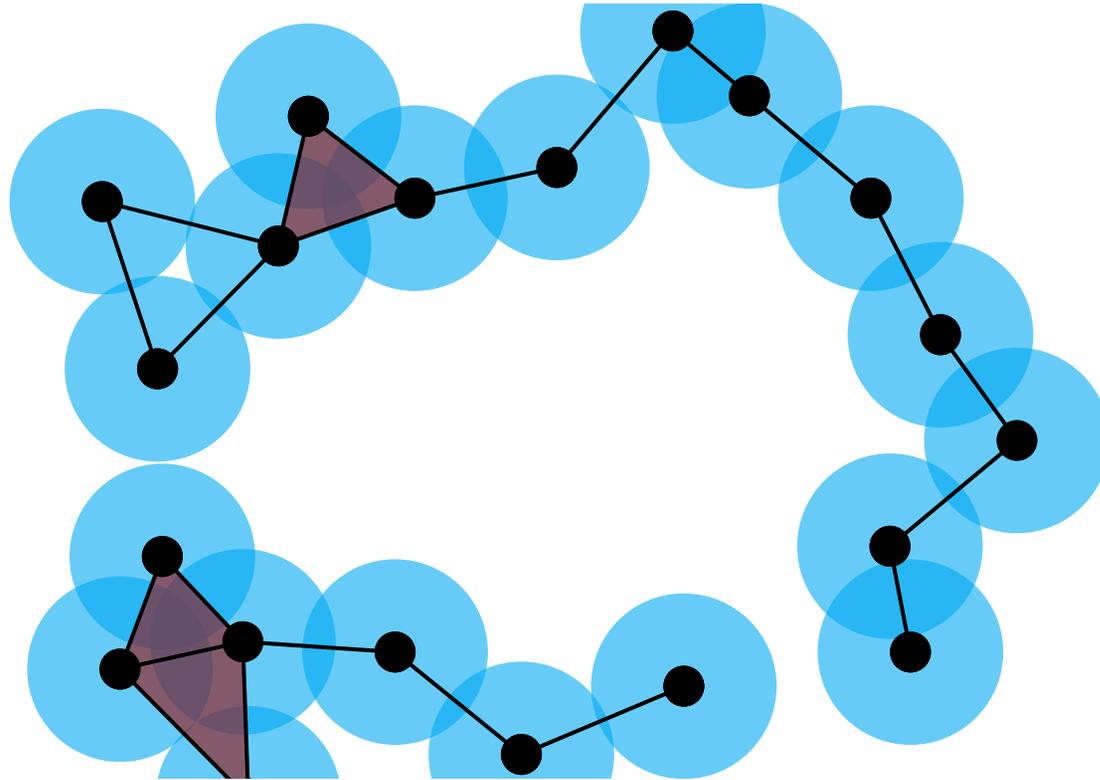
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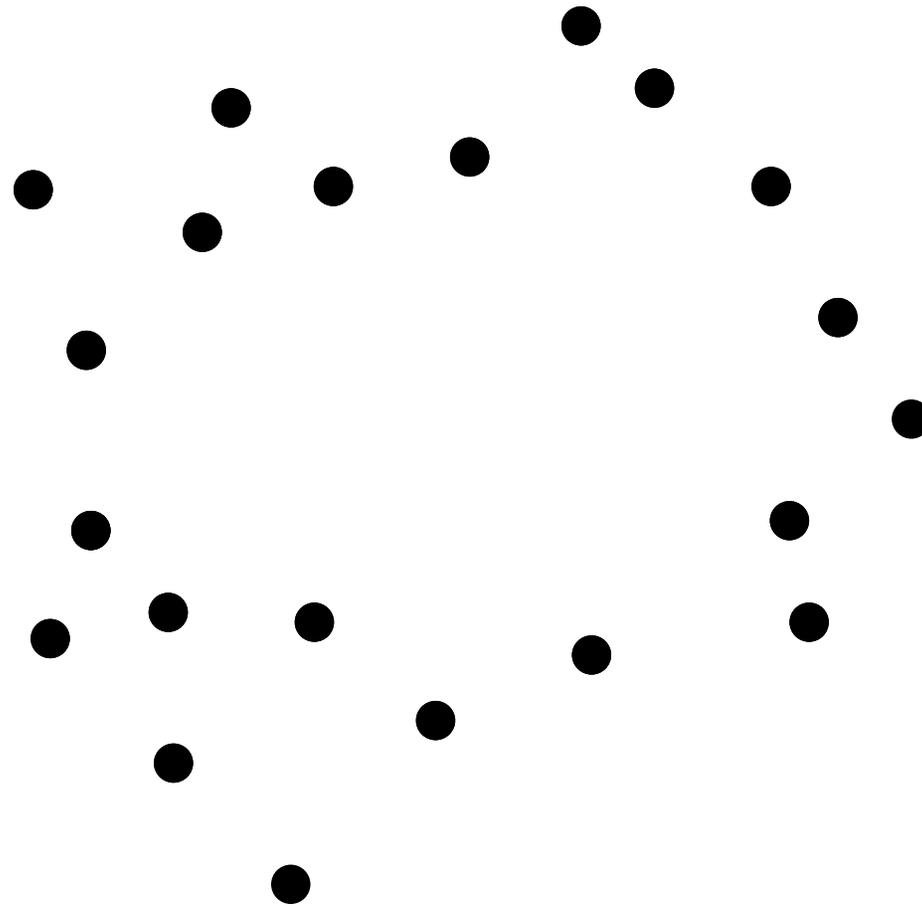


Nerve Lemma. $\check{C}(X; r) \simeq \text{union of balls}$

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For metric spaces $X \subseteq Y$ and scale $r \geq 0$, the Čech simplicial complex $\check{C}(X; r)$ has

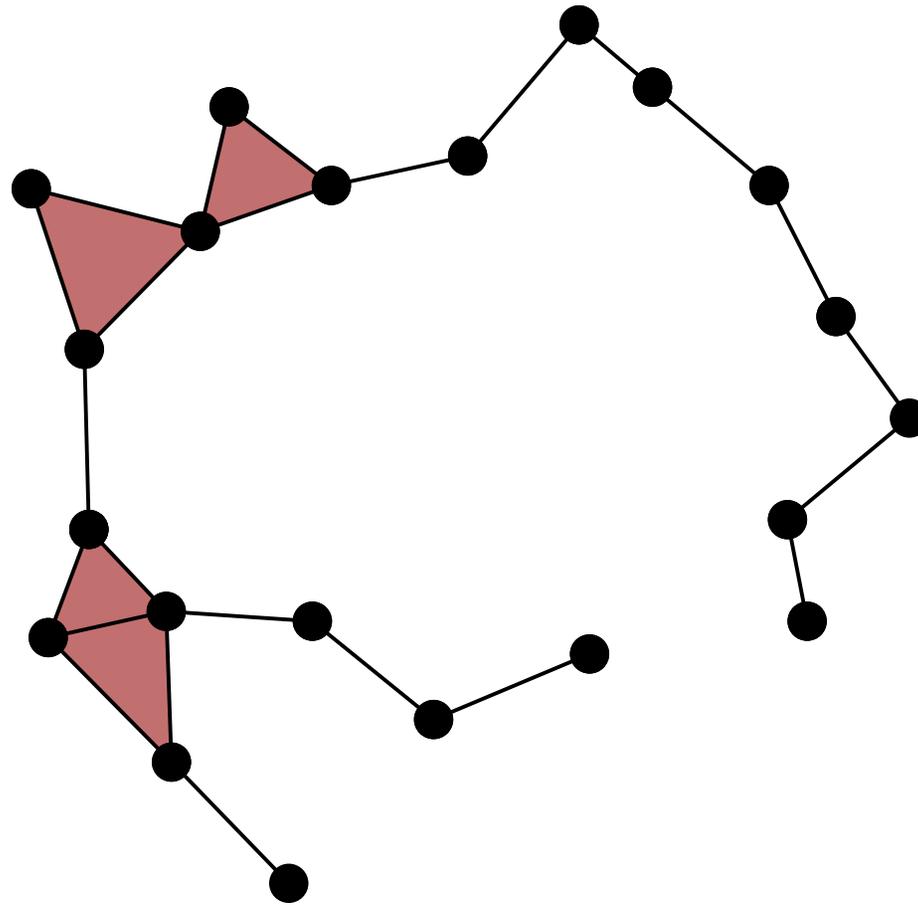
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Definition

For metric space X and scale $r \geq 0$, the *Vietoris–Rips simplicial complex* $\text{VR}(X; r)$ has

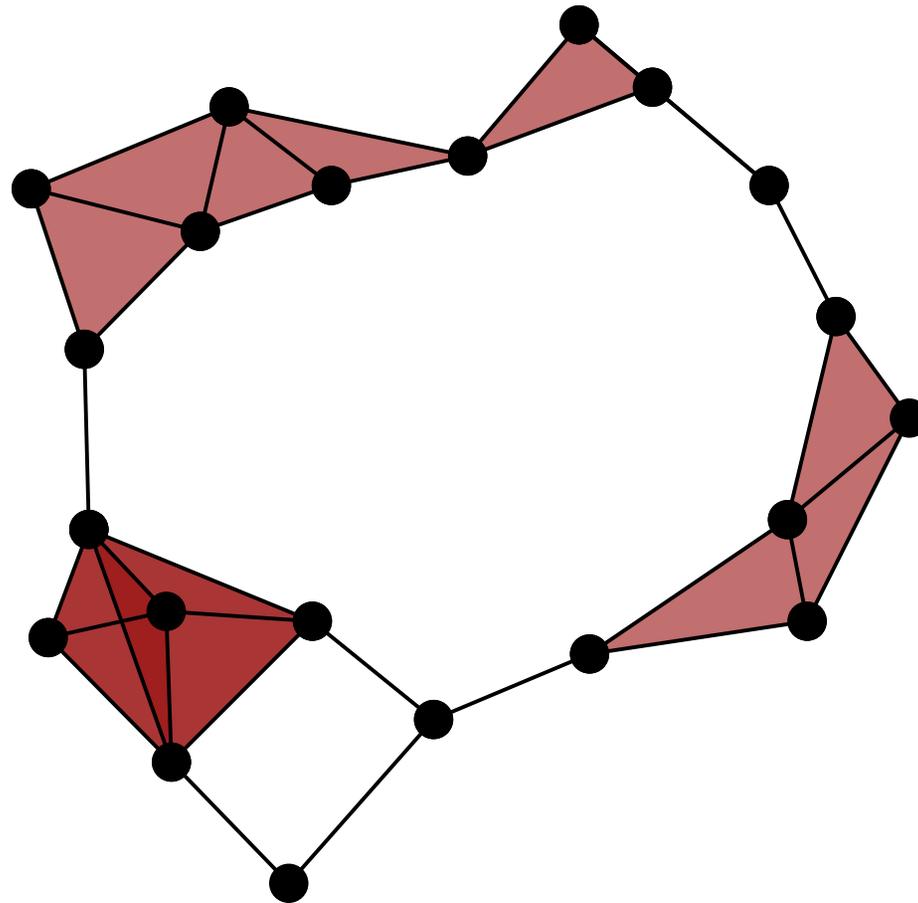
- vertex set X
- finite simplex σ when $\text{diam}(\sigma) \leq r$.



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For metric space X and scale $r \geq 0$, the *Vietoris–Rips simplicial complex* $VR(X; r)$ has

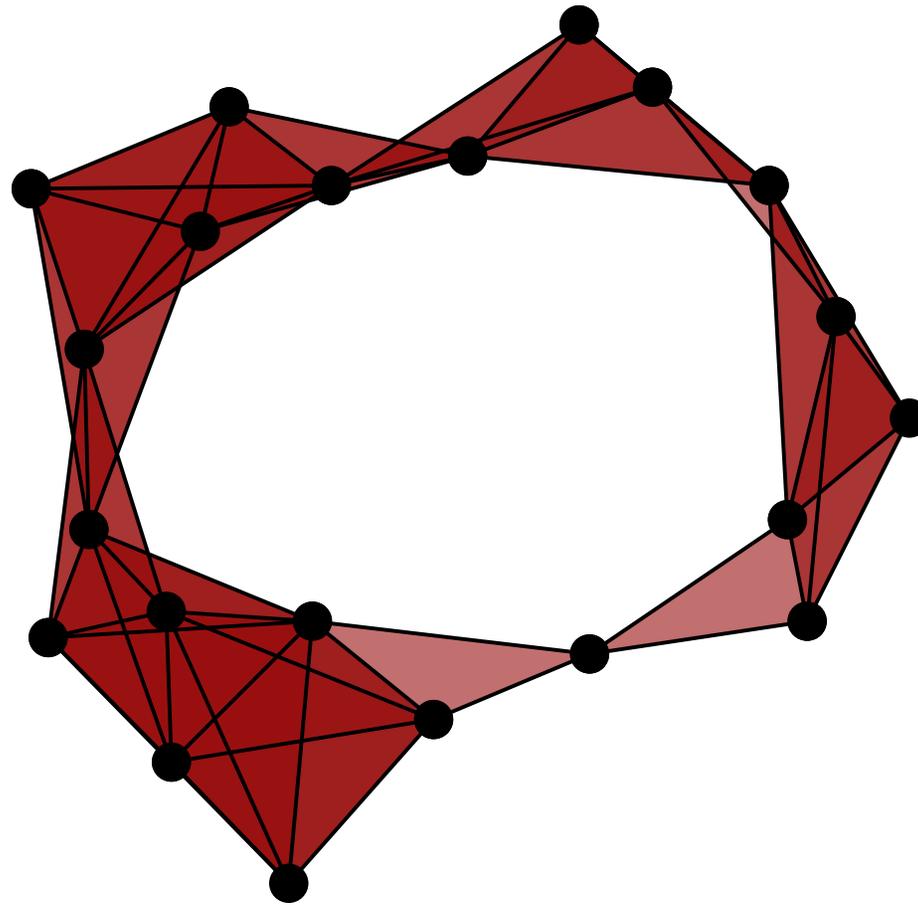
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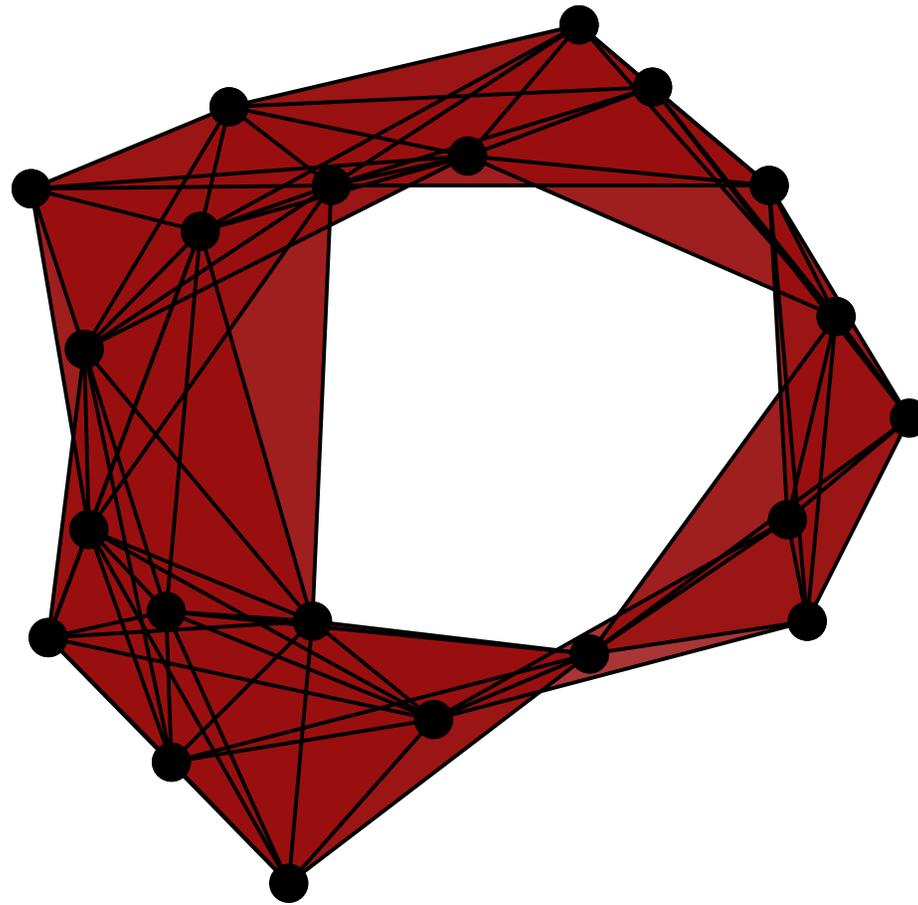
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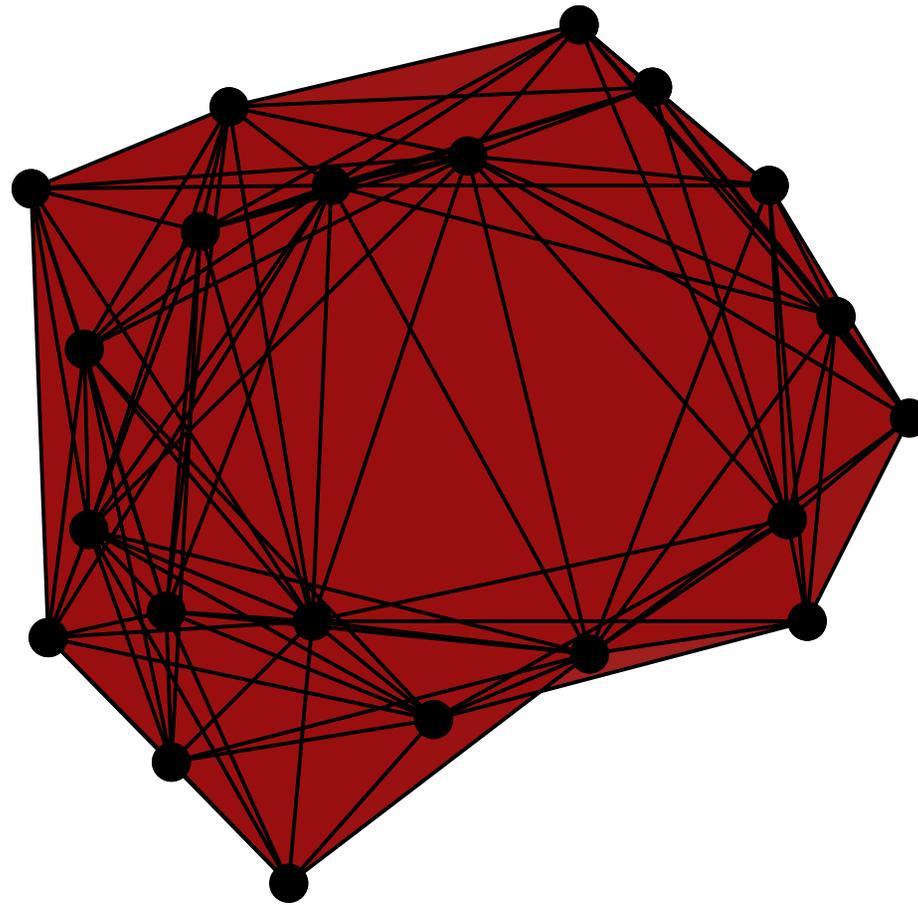
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Vietoris-Rips is a controlled approximation:

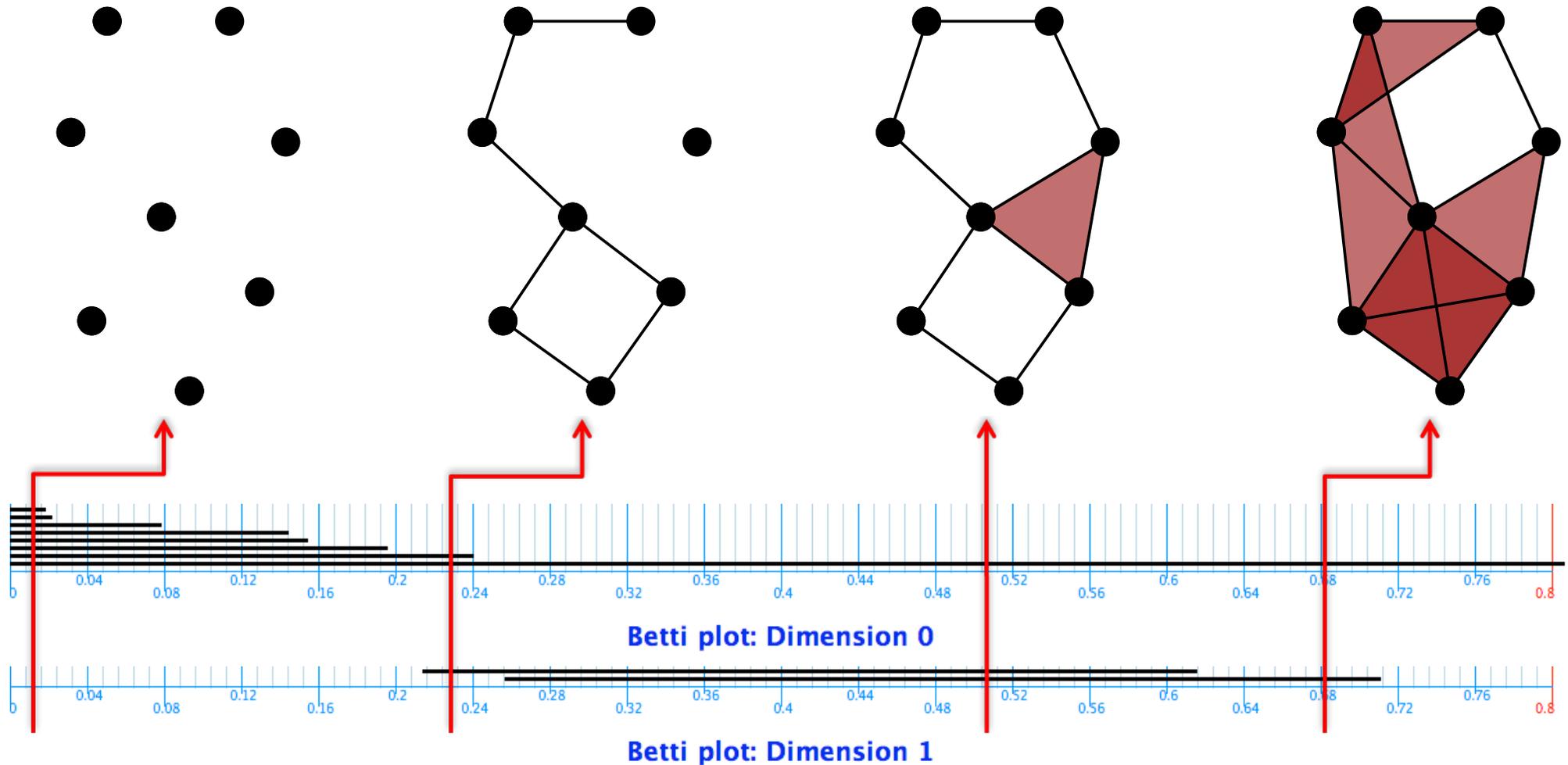
$$\check{C}(X; r) \subseteq \text{VR}(X; r) \subseteq \check{C}(X; 2r)$$

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For metric space X and scale $r \geq 0$, the *Vietoris–Rips simplicial complex* $\text{VR}(X; r)$ has

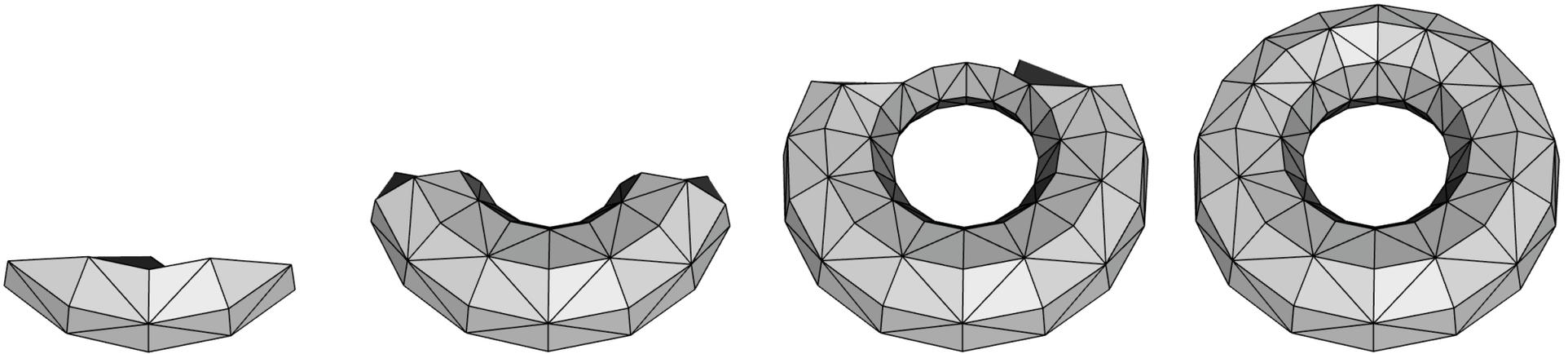
- vertex set X
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Persistent homology

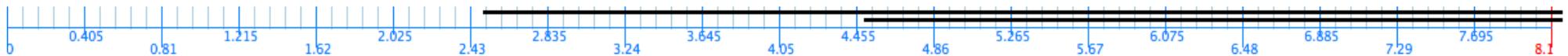


- Input: filtered topological space. Output: barcode.
- Significant features persist.
- Cubic computation time in the number of simplices.

Persistent homology



Betti plot: Dimension 0



Betti plot: Dimension 1



Betti plot: Dimension 2

- Input: filtered topological space. Output: barcode.
- Significant features persist.
- Cubic computation time in the number of simplices.

Persistent homology

- Definition. A *persistence module* over diagram

$$\bullet \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \dots \rightarrow \bullet \rightarrow \bullet$$

has a vector space at each vertex and a linear map at each edge.

- Example.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccccc} \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet & \rightarrow & \bullet \\ V_1 & \rightarrow & V_2 & \rightarrow & V_3 & \rightarrow & V_4 & \rightarrow & V_5 \end{array}$$

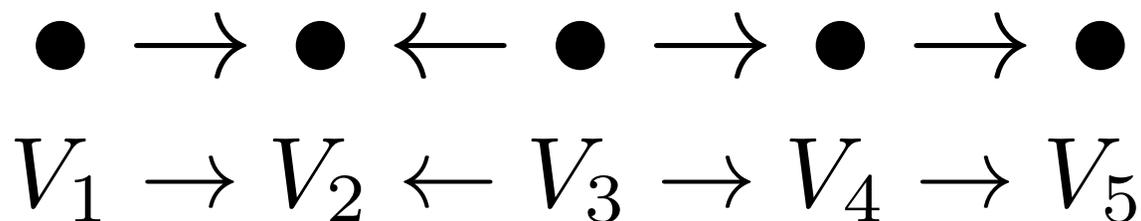
Zigzag Persistent homology

- Definition. A *zigzag persistence module* over diagram



has a vector space at each vertex and a linear map at each edge.

- Example.



Zigzag Persistent homology

- Definition. A *zigzag persistence module* over diagram

$$\bullet \longleftrightarrow \bullet \longleftrightarrow \dots \longleftrightarrow \bullet \longleftrightarrow \bullet$$

has a vector space at each vertex and a linear map at each edge.

- Example.

$$\bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \longleftarrow \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet \longrightarrow \bullet$$

$$V_1 \longrightarrow V_2 \longleftarrow V_3 \longrightarrow V_4 \longrightarrow V_5$$

$$U_1 \longrightarrow U_2 \longleftarrow U_3 \longrightarrow U_4 \longrightarrow U_5$$

Zigzag Persistent homology

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- Theorem (Gabriel). Indecomposables classified by intervals.

$$0 \longleftrightarrow \dots \longleftrightarrow 0 \longleftrightarrow \overbrace{k \xleftrightarrow{id} \dots \xleftrightarrow{id} k} \longleftrightarrow 0 \longleftrightarrow \dots \longleftrightarrow 0$$

Zigzag Persistent homology

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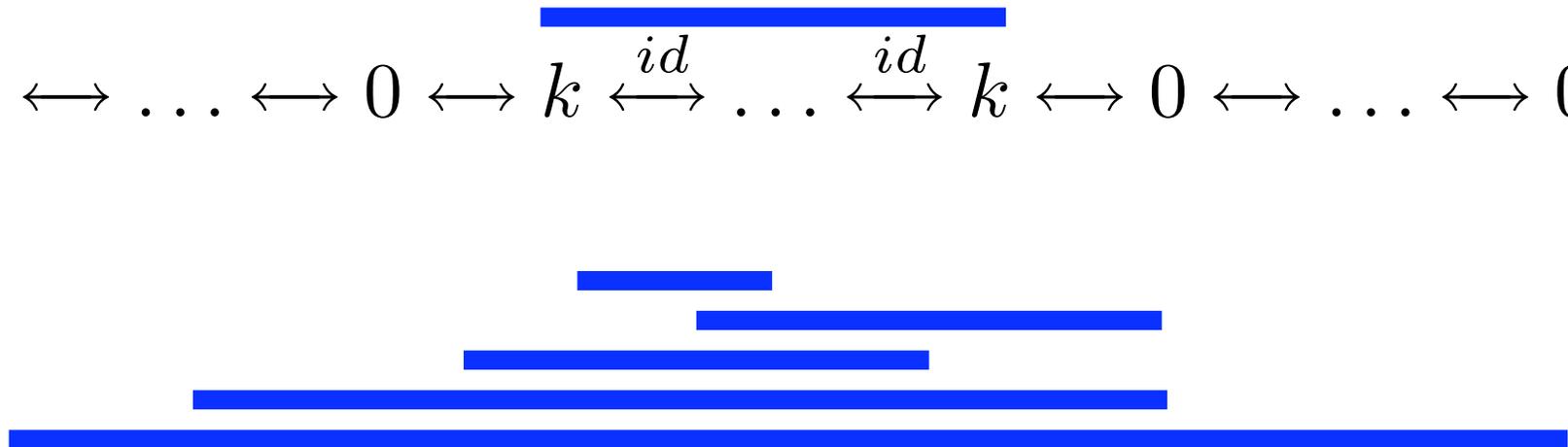
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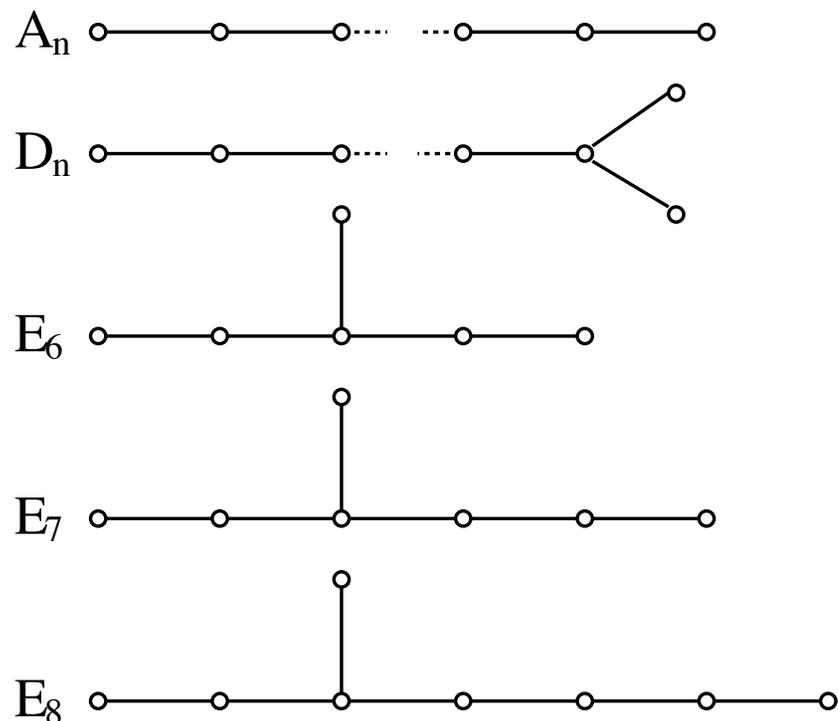
$$0 \longleftrightarrow \dots \longleftrightarrow 0 \longleftrightarrow k \xrightarrow{id} \dots \xrightarrow{id} k \longleftrightarrow 0 \longleftrightarrow \dots \longleftrightarrow 0$$



Zigzag Persistent homology

- Theorem (Gabriel).

A diagram has a finite number of indecomposables \iff
it's a union of certain Dynkin diagrams.

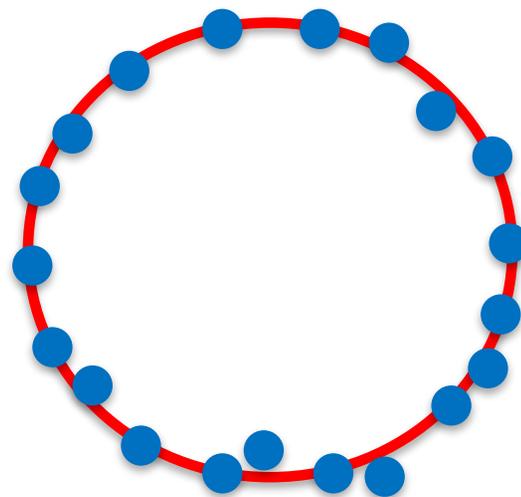
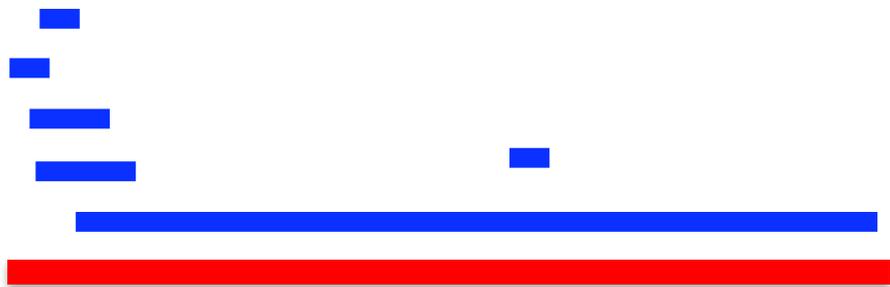


Persistent homology

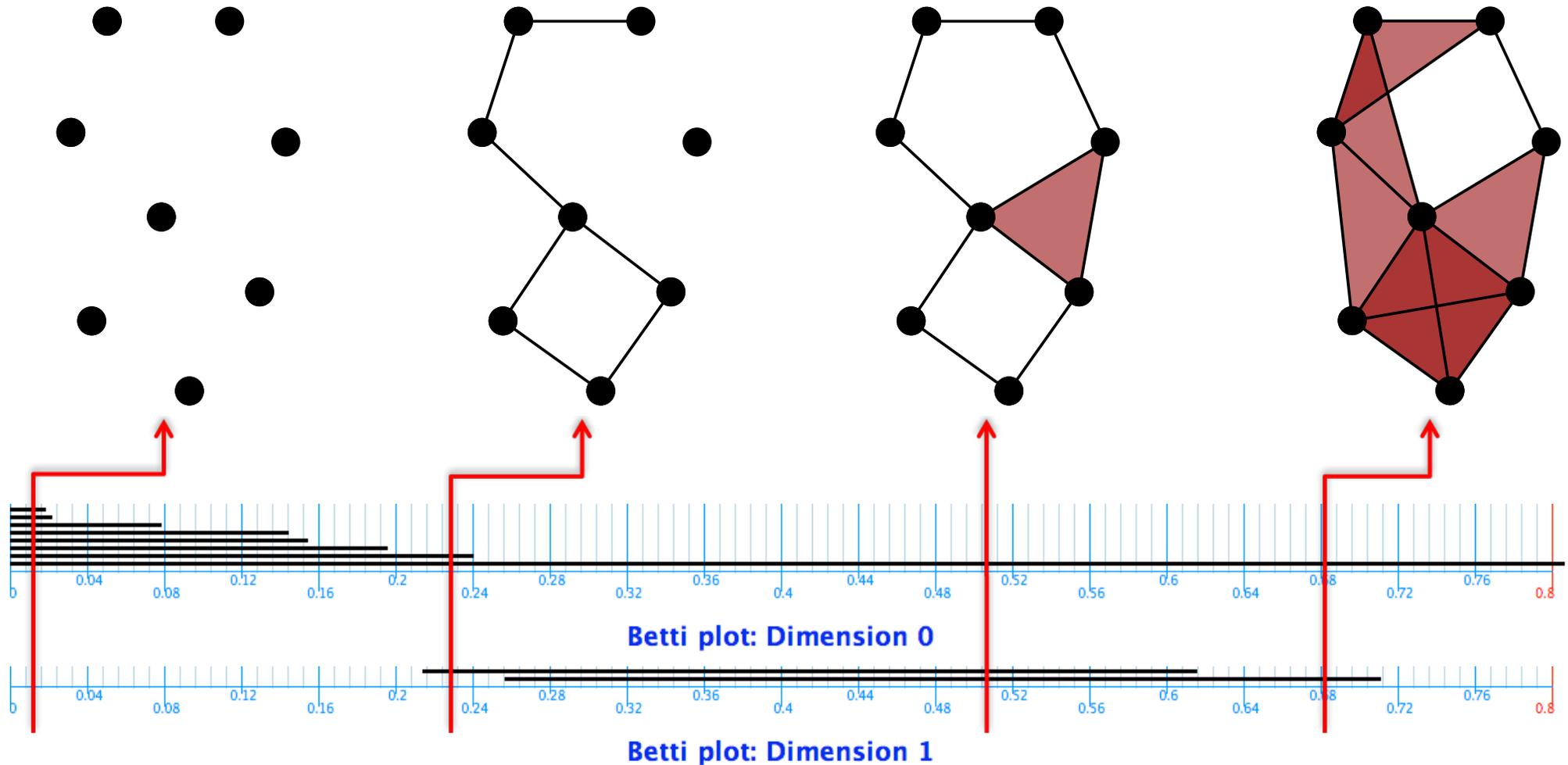
- Stability Theorem.

If X and Y are metric spaces, then

$$d_B(\text{PH}(\text{VR}(X)), \text{PH}(\text{VR}(Y))) \leq 2d_{GH}(X, Y)$$



Persistent homology

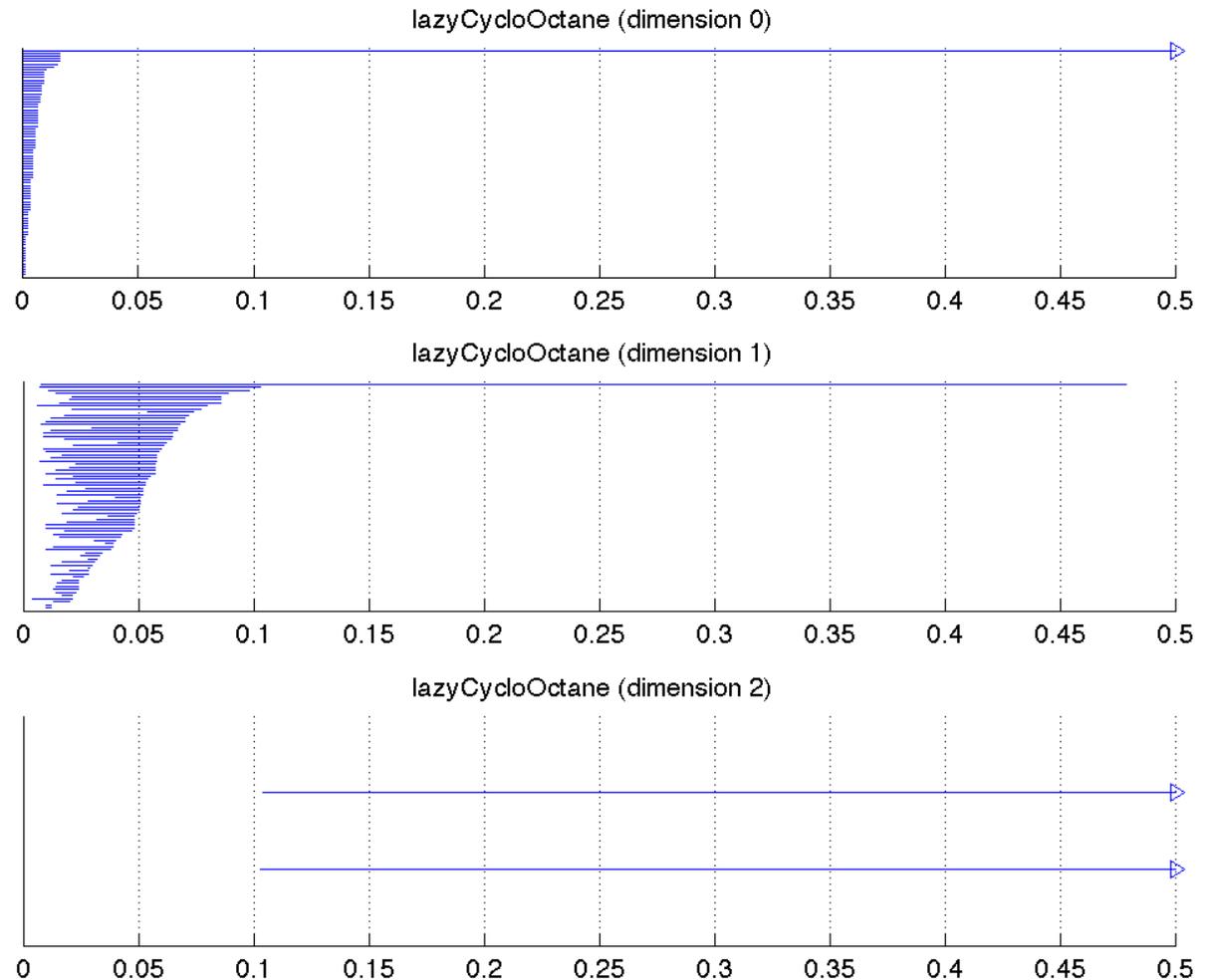
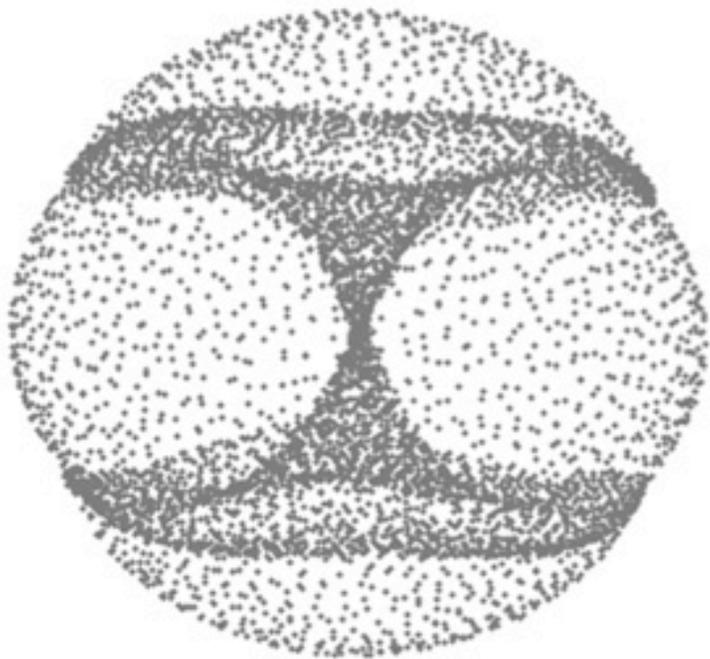


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Persistent homology applied to data

Example: Cyclo-Octane (C_8H_{16}) data

1,031,644 points in 72-dimensional space

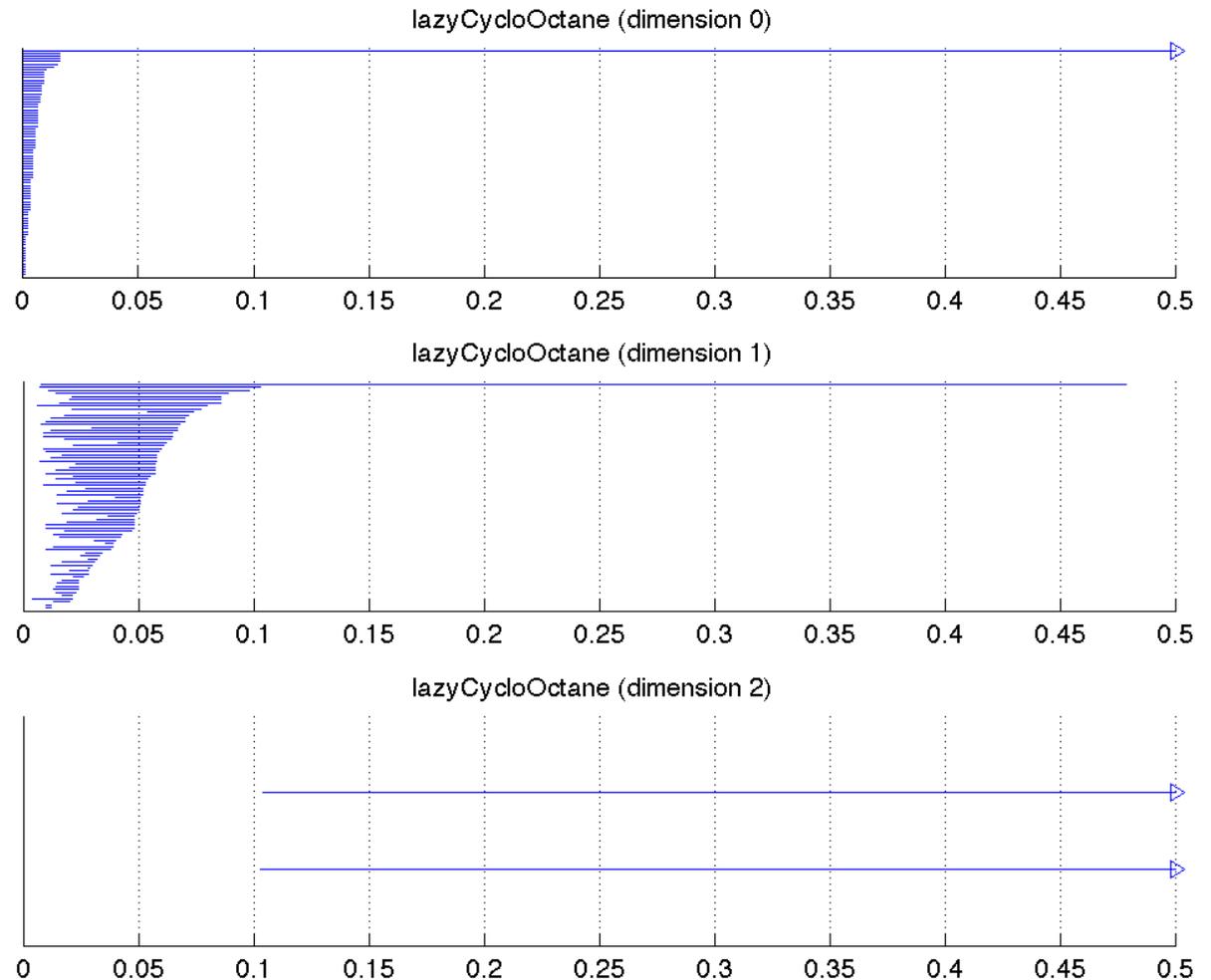
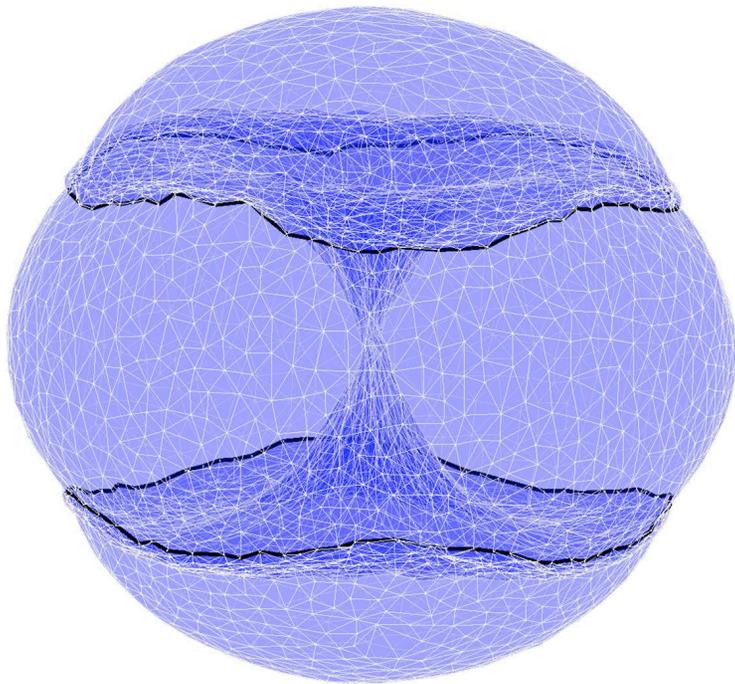


Non-Manifold Surface Reconstruction from High Dimensional Point Cloud Data by Shawn Martin and Jean-Paul Watson, 2010.

Persistent homology applied to data

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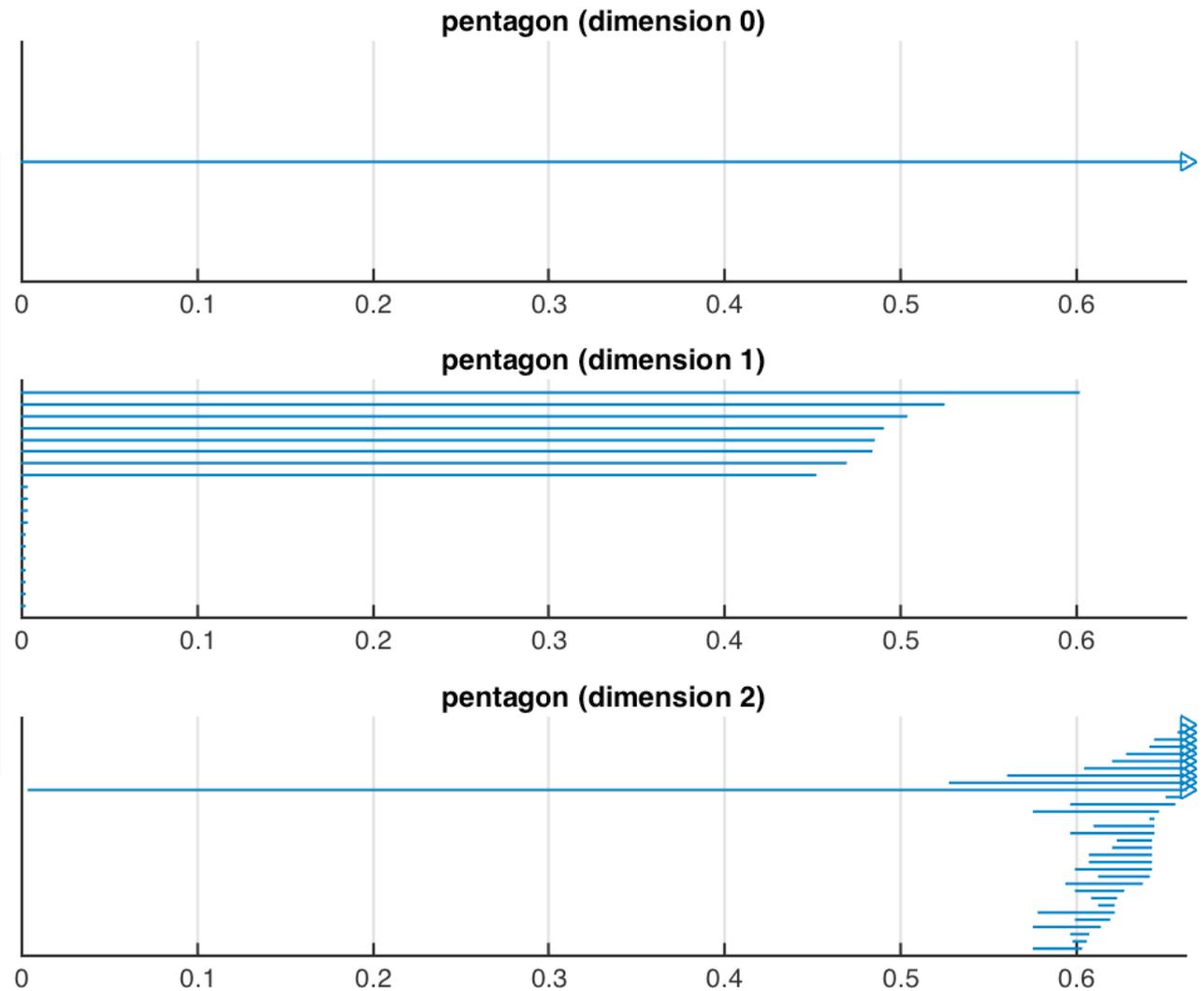
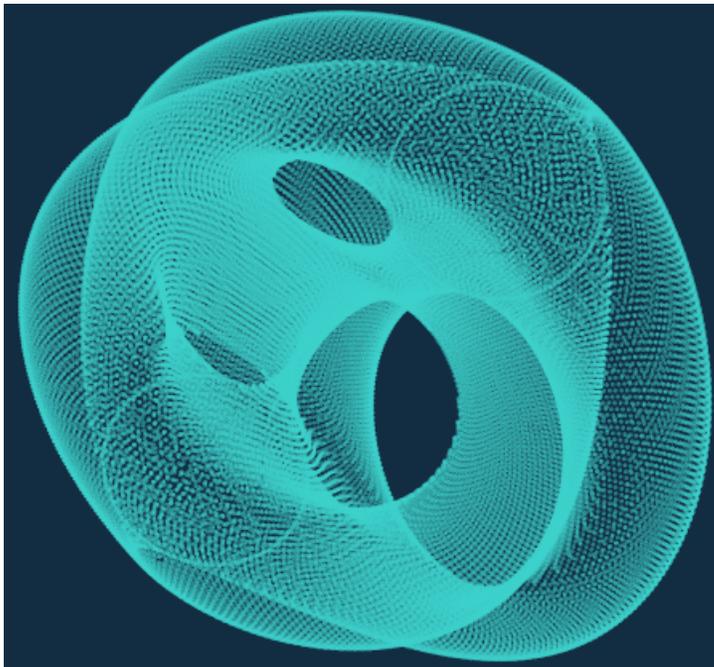
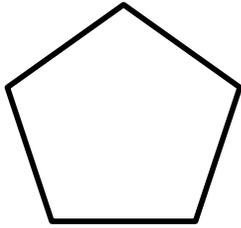
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Non-Manifold Surface Reconstruction from High Dimensional Point Cloud Data by Shawn Martin and Jean-Paul Watson, 2010.

Persistent homology applied to data

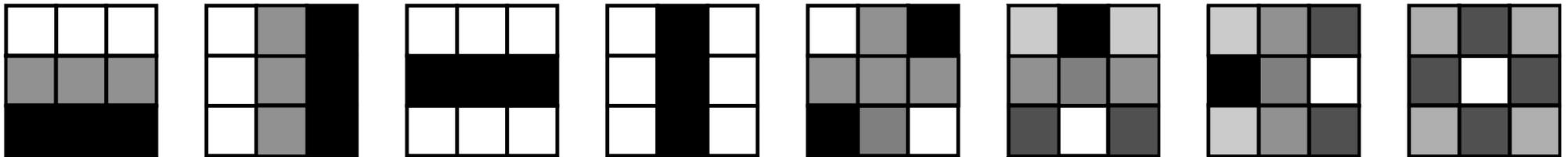
Example: Equilateral pentagons in the plane



Persistent homology applied to data

Example: 3x3 high-contrast patches from images

Points in 9-dimensional space

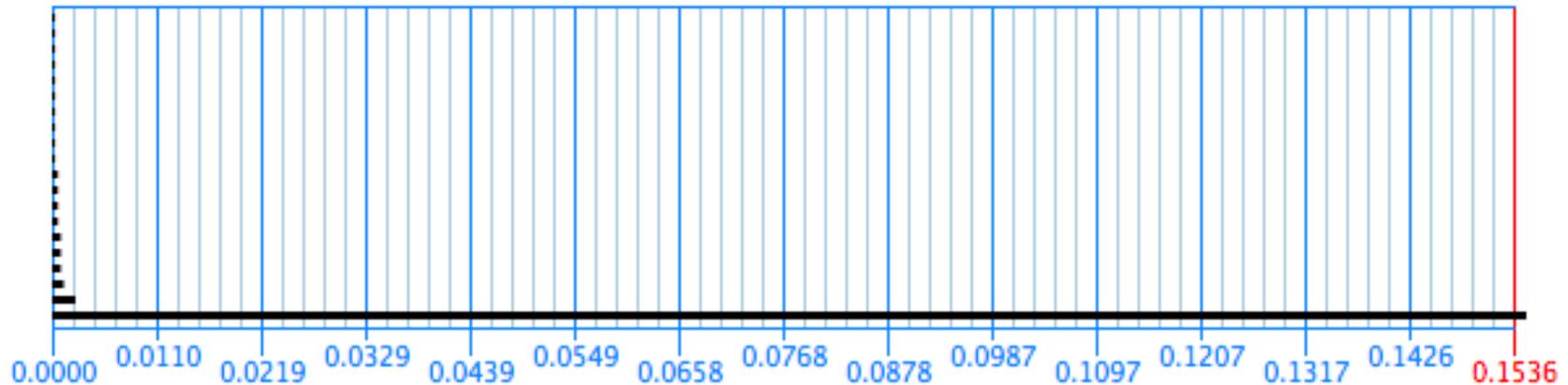


On the Local Behavior of Spaces of Natural Images by Gunnar Carlsson, Tigran Ishkhanov, Vin de Silva, and Afra Zomorodian, 2008.

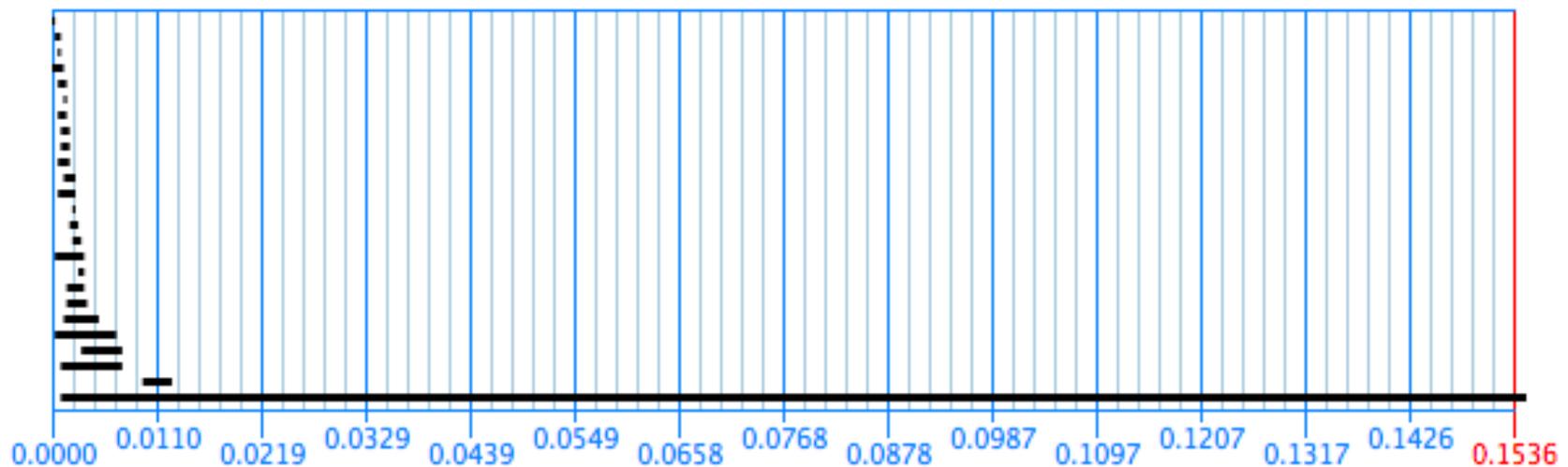
Persistent homology applied to data

1. Densest patches according to a global estimate

lazyWitness_nk300c30Dct (Dimension: 0)



lazyWitness_nk300c30Dct (Dimension: 1)

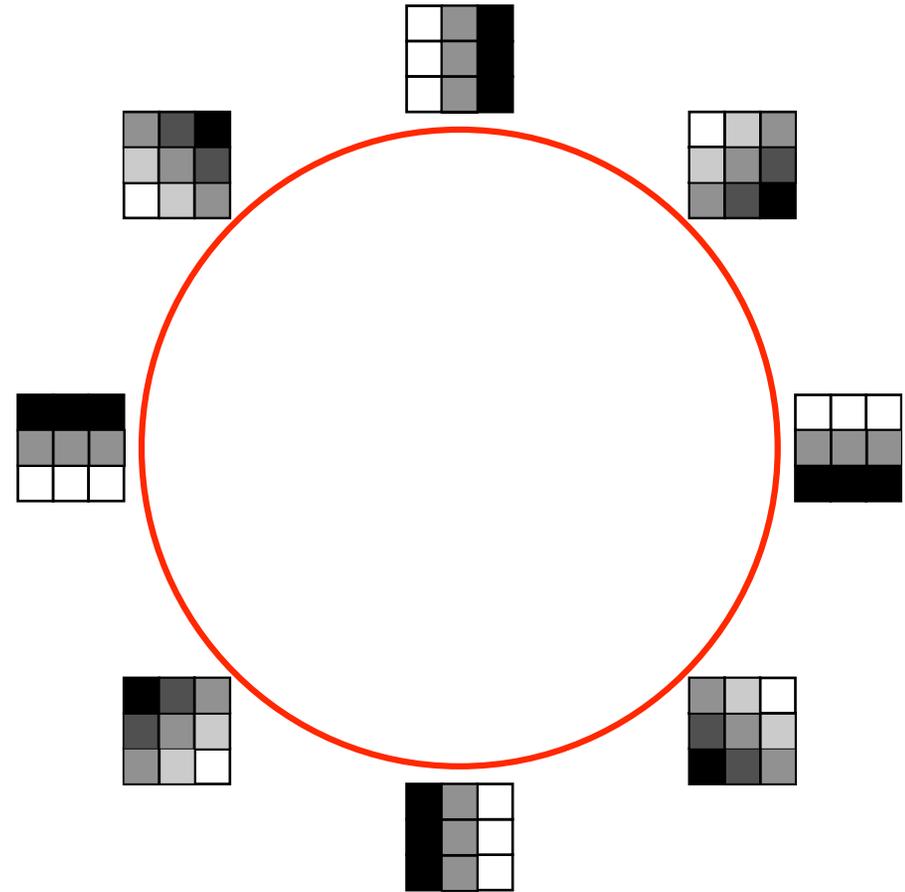
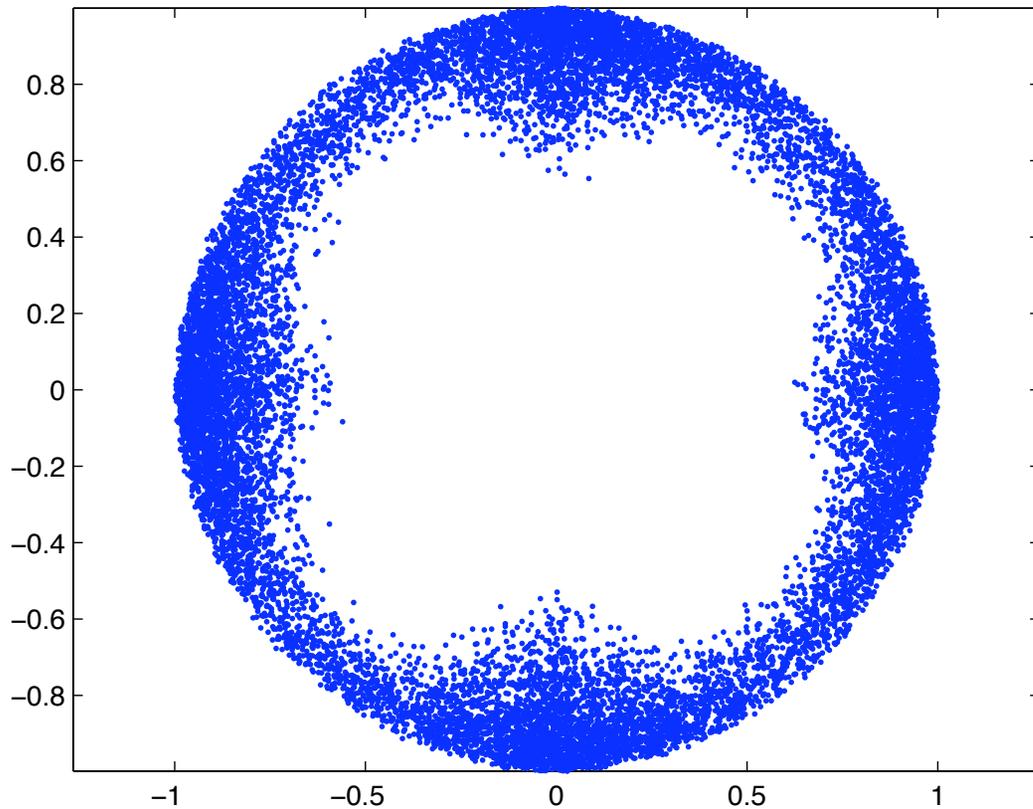


lazyWitness_nk300c30Dct (Dimension: 2)



Persistent homology applied to data

1. Densest patches according to a global estimate

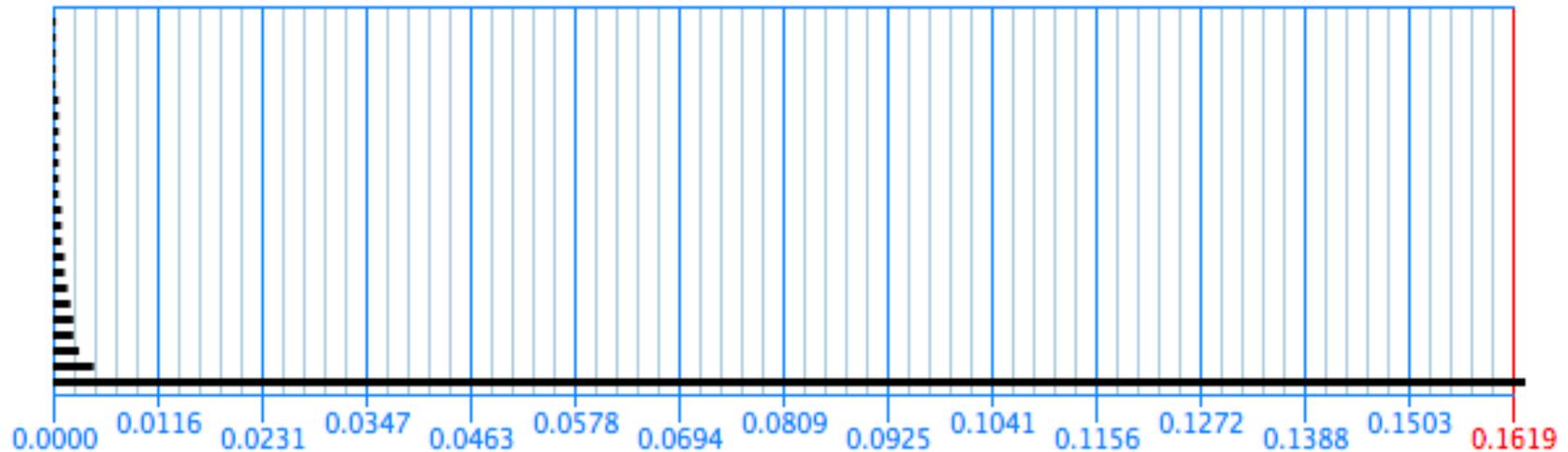


Interpretation: nature prefers linearity

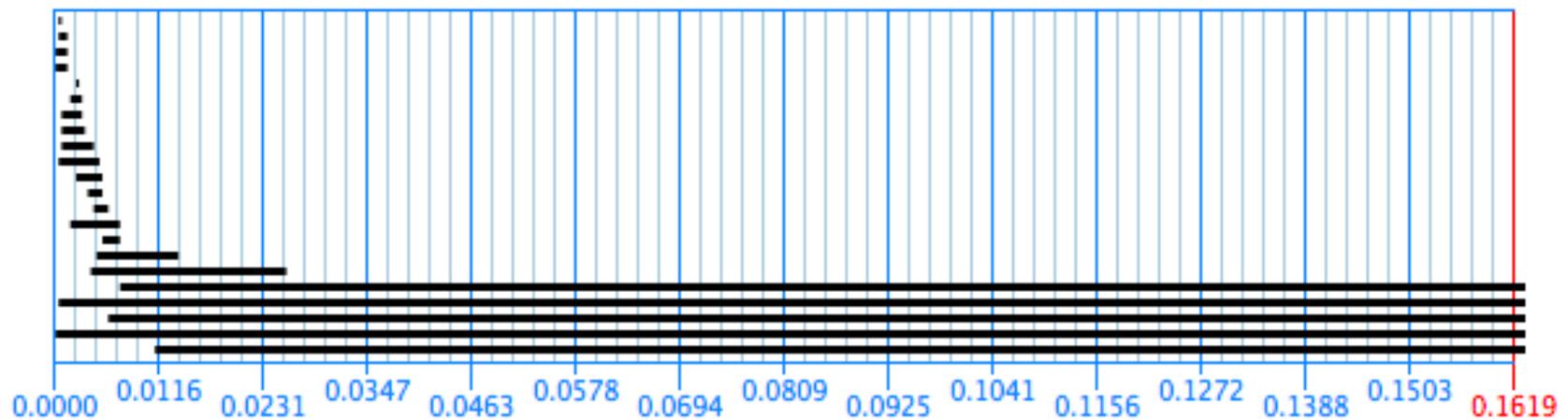
Persistent homology applied to data

2. Densest patches according to an intermediate estimate

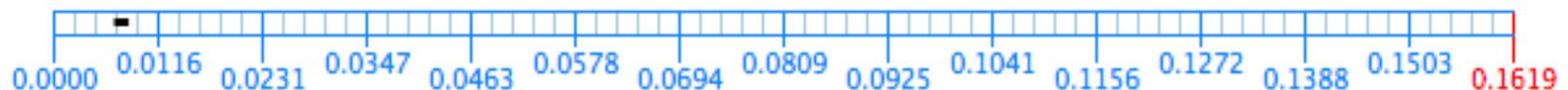
lazyWitness_nk15c30Dct (Dimension: 0)



lazyWitness_nk15c30Dct (Dimension: 1)

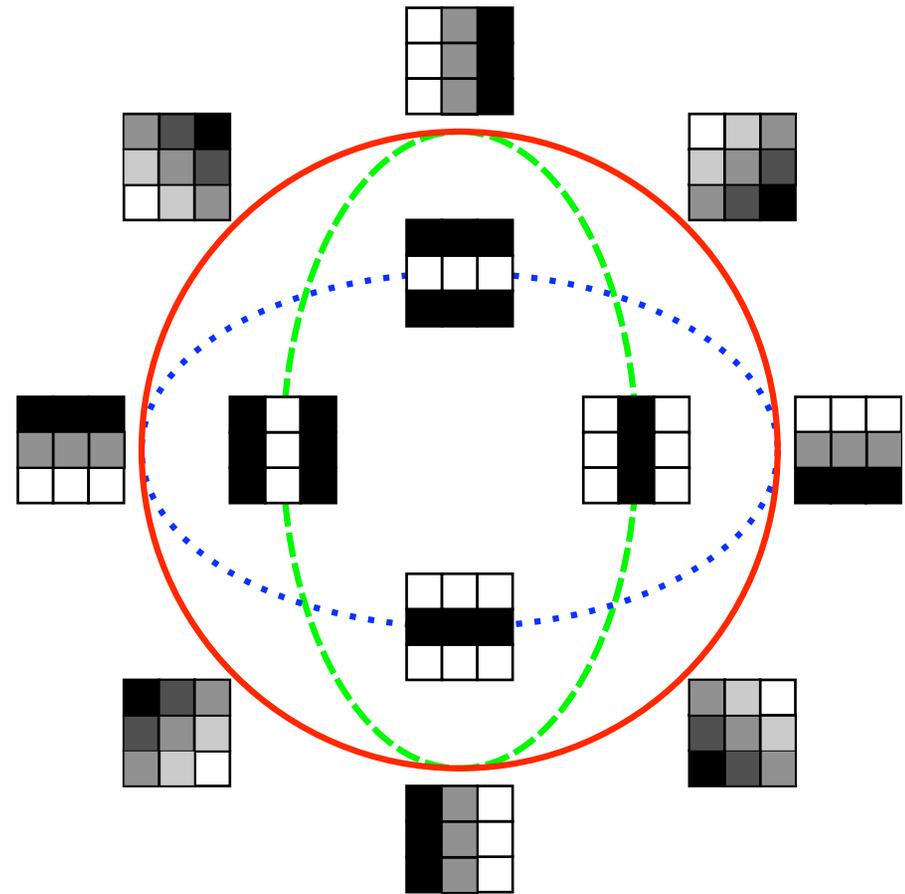
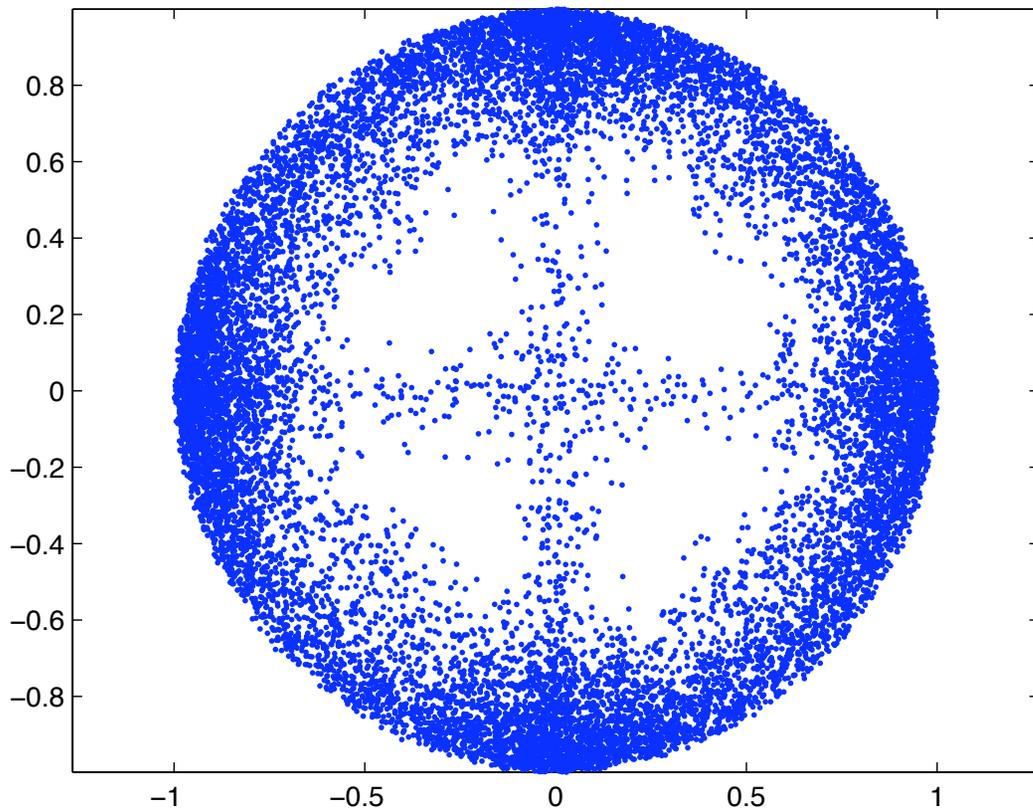


lazyWitness_nk15c30Dct (Dimension: 2)



Persistent homology applied to data

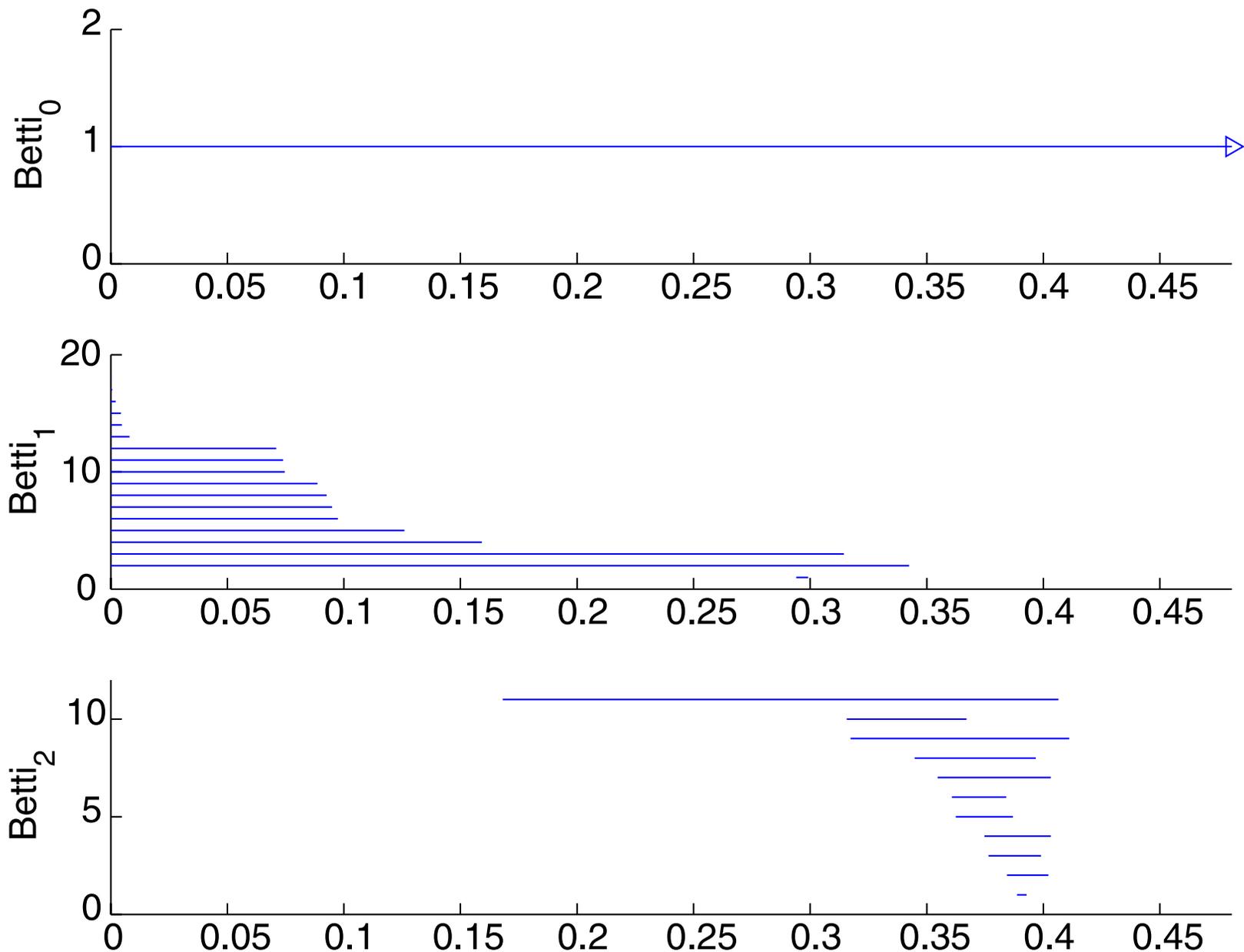
2. Densest patches according to an intermediate estimate



Interpretation: nature prefers horizontal and vertical directions

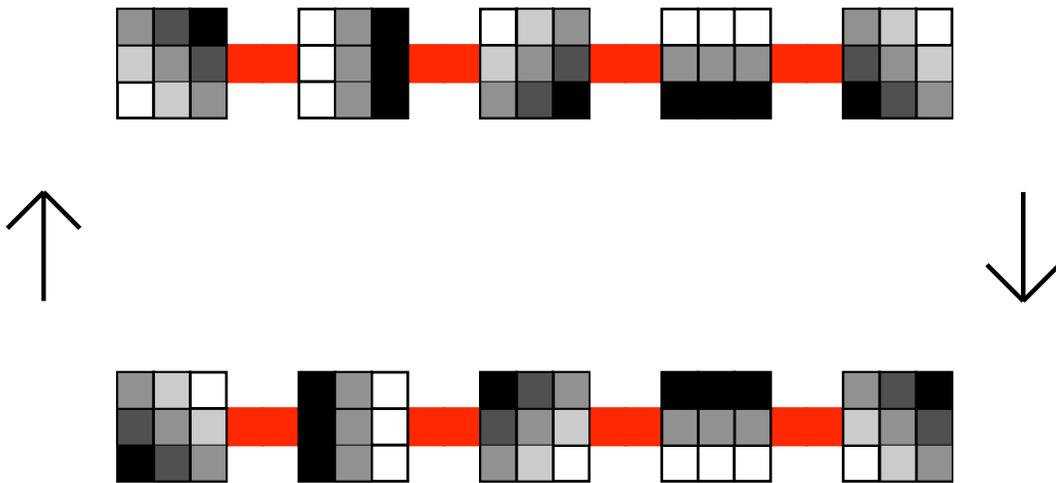
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



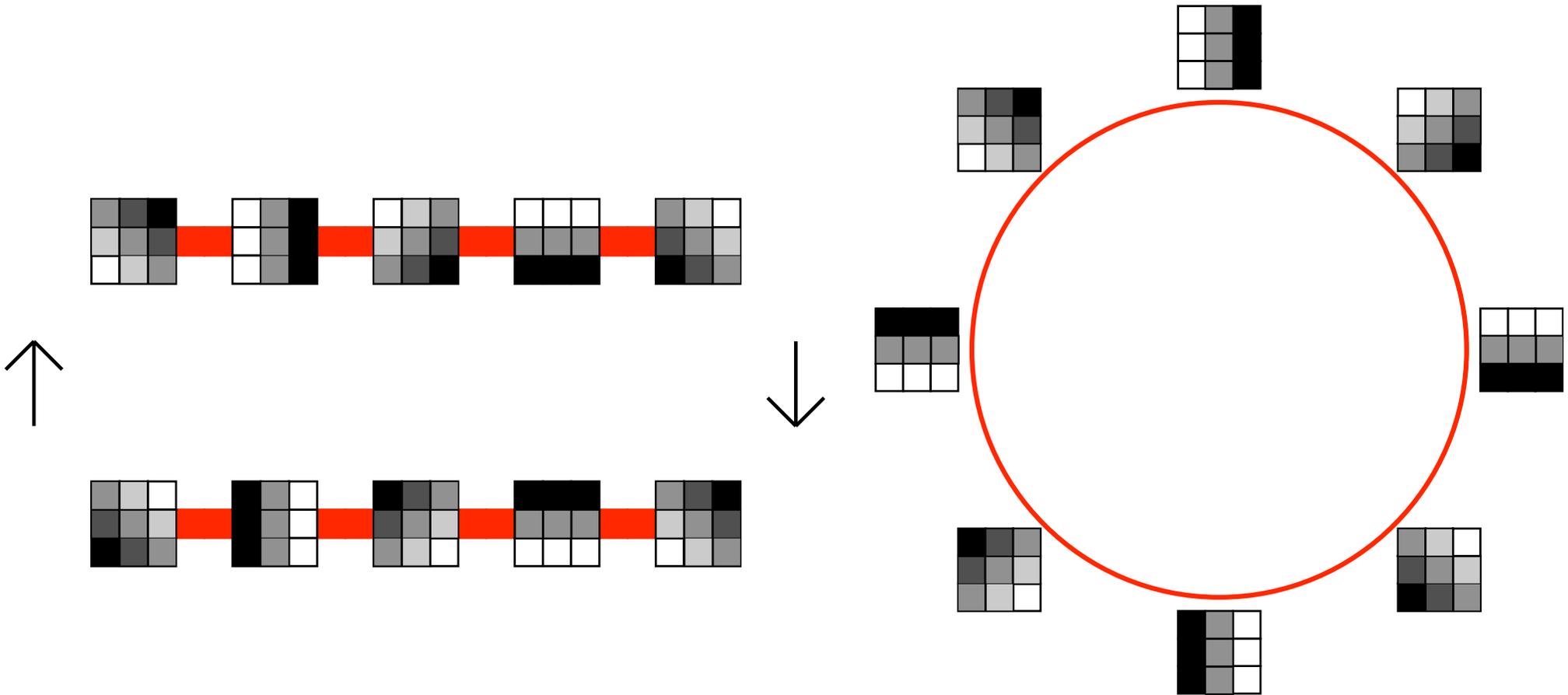
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



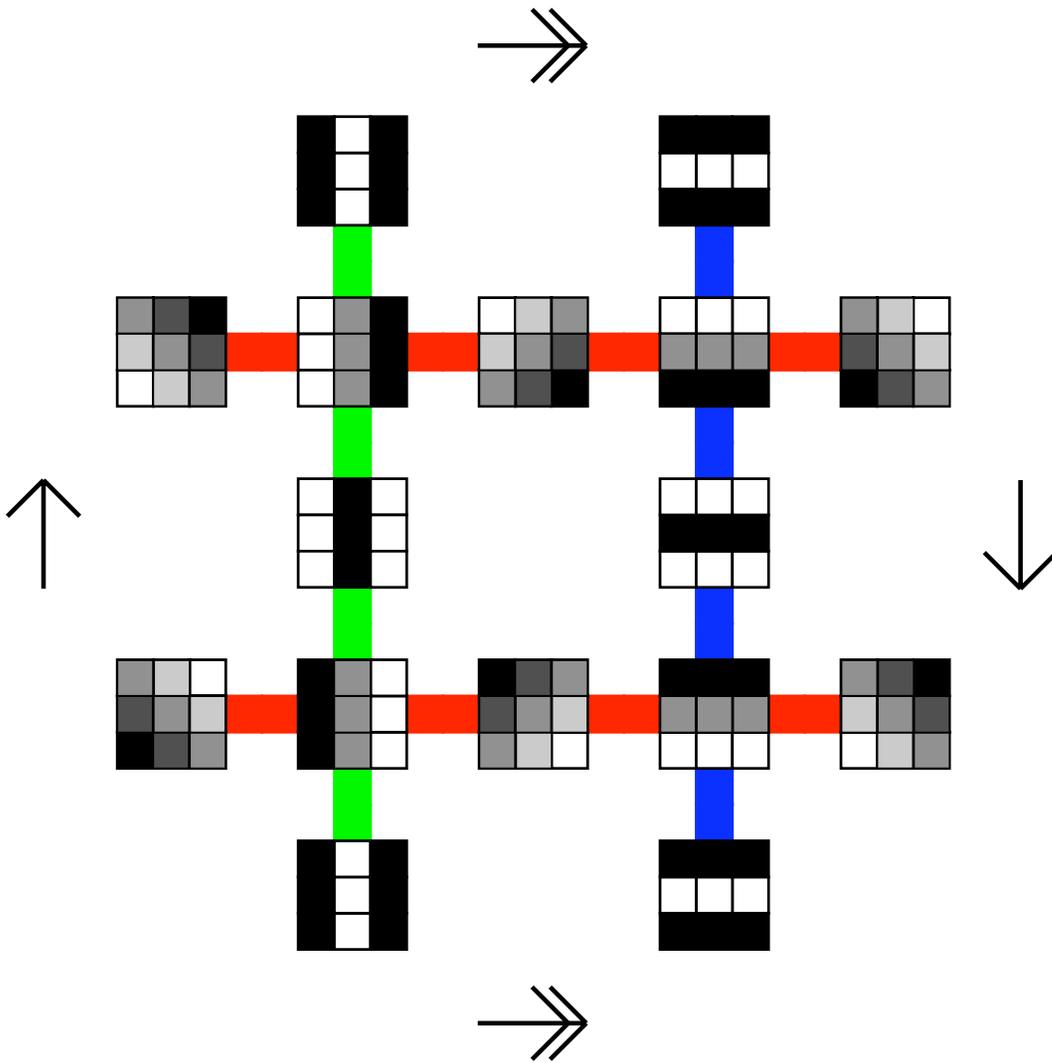
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



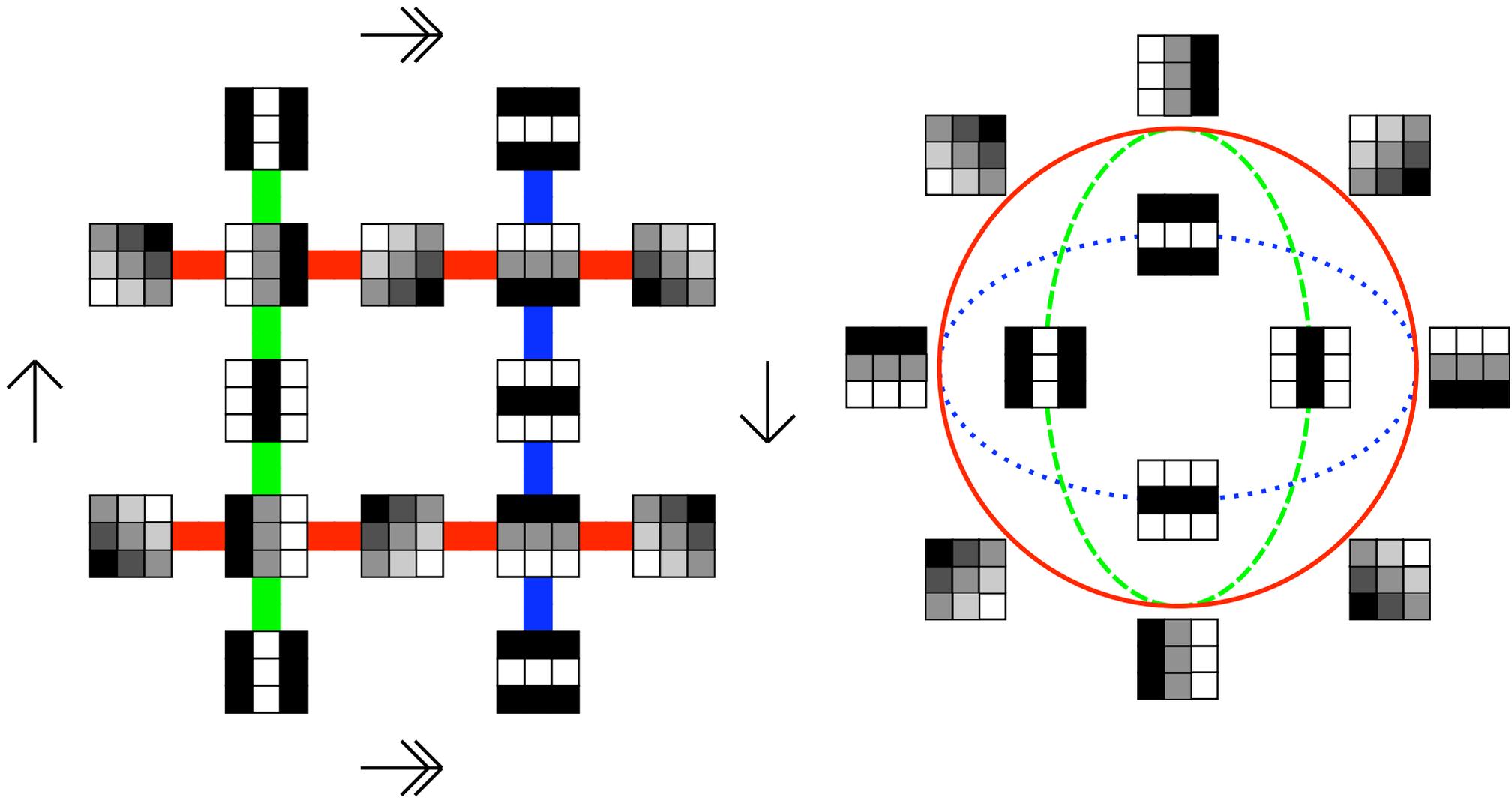
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



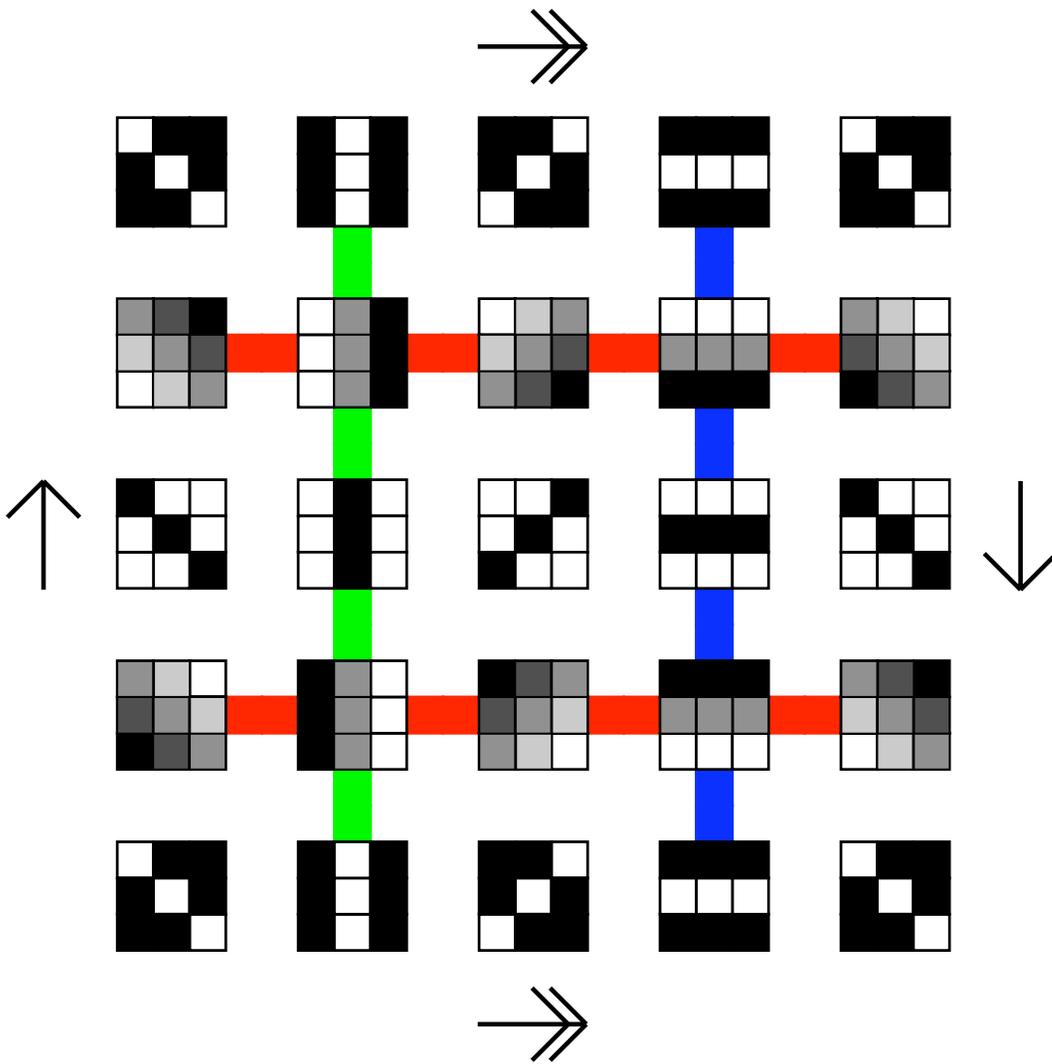
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



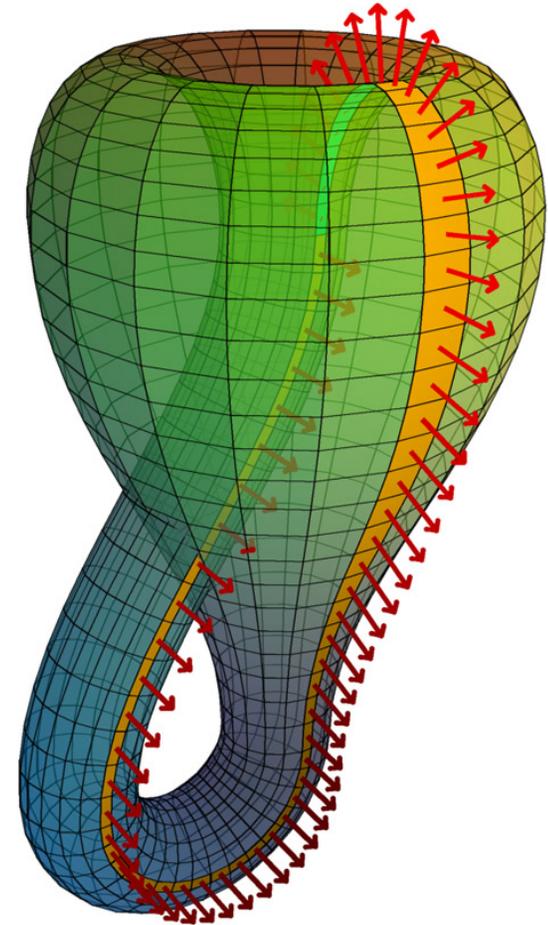
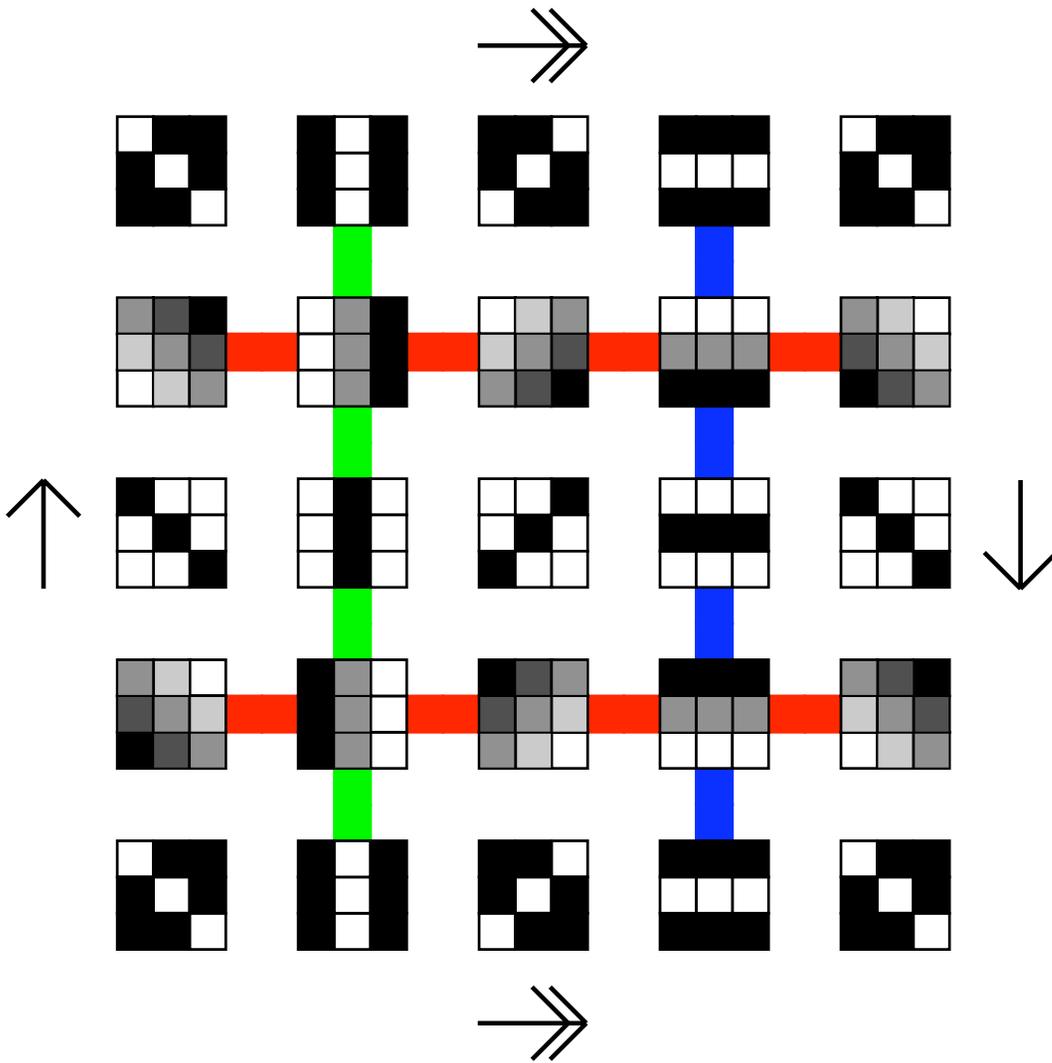
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



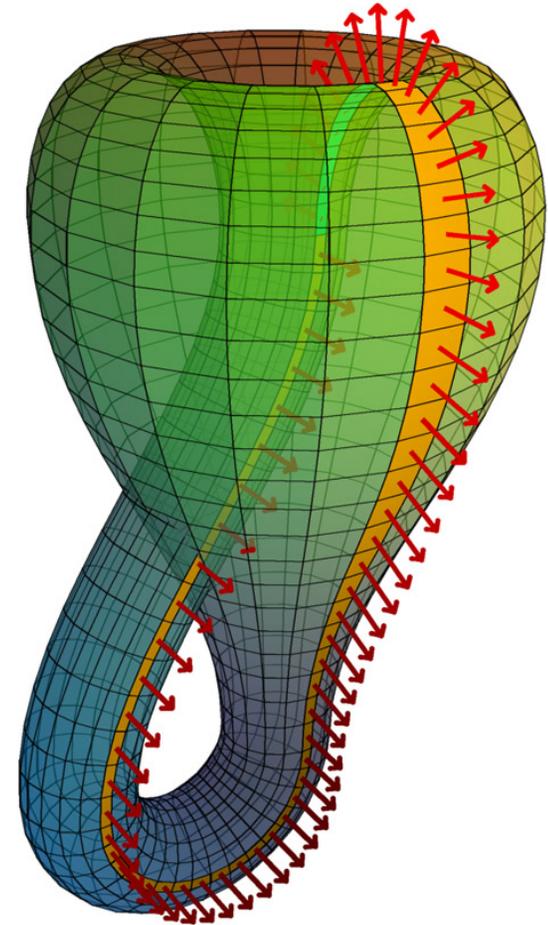
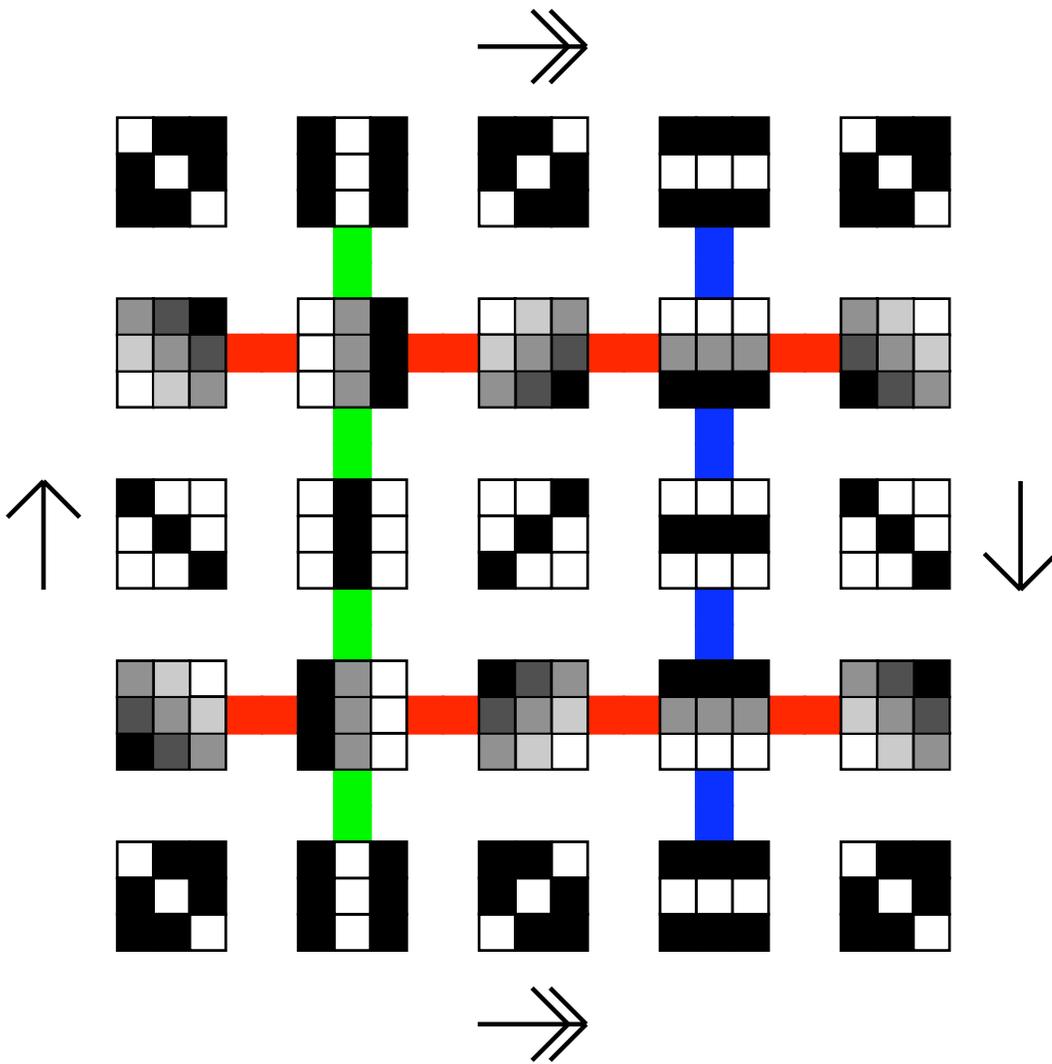
Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



Persistent homology applied to data

3. Densest patches according to a local estimate



Interpretation: nature prefers linear and quadratic patches at all angles

References

- *An Attempt to Define the Nature of Chemical Diabetes Using a Multidimensional Analysis* by G. M. Reaven and R. G. Miller, 1979.
- *Non-Manifold Surface Reconstruction from High Dimensional Point Cloud Data* by Shawn Martin and Jean-Paul Watson, 2010.
- *On the Local Behavior of Spaces of Natural Images* by Gunnar Carlsson, Tigran Ishkhanov, Vin de Silva, and Afra Zomorodian, 2008.