The basic `larcc` module *

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Contents

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1 Basic representations

A few basic representation of topology are used in LARCC. They include some common sparse matrix representations: CSR (Compressed Sparse Row), CSC (Compressed Sparse Column), COO (Coordinate Representation), and BRC (Binary Row Compressed).

1.1 BRC (Binary Row Compressed)

We denote as BRC (Binary Row Compressed) the standard input representation of our LARCC framework. A BRC representation is an array of arrays of integers, with no requirement of equal length for the component arrays. The BRC format is used to represent a (normally sparse) binary matrix. Each component array corresponds to a matrix row, and contains the indices of columns that store a 1 value. No storage is used for 0 values.

BRC format example Let $A = (a_{i,j} \in \{0, 1\})$ be a binary matrix. The notation $\texttt{BRC}(A)$ is used for the corresponding data structure.

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0 \\ 0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 \\ 1,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1 \\ 1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,0,0 \\ 0,0,0,0,0,1,1,1,0,0 \\ 0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0,1,0 \\ 0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0 \\ 0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1 \\ 0,0,0,1,0,0,0,0,1,0 \\ 0,1,1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mapsto \quad \texttt{BRC}(A) = \begin{array}{l} \texttt{[[1,7],} \\ \texttt{ [2],} \\ \texttt{ [0,3,9],} \\ \texttt{ [0,6],} \\ \texttt{ [5,6,7],} \\ \texttt{ [2,4,8],} \\ \texttt{ [],} \\ \texttt{ [1,7,9],} \\ \texttt{ [3,8],} \\ \texttt{ [1,2,4]]} \end{array}$$

1.2 Format conversions

First we give the function `triples2mat` to make the transformation from the sparse matrix, given as a list of triples *row,column,value* (non-zero elements), to the `scipy.sparse` format corresponding to the `shape` parameter, set by default to `"csr"`, that stands for *Compressed Sparse Row*, the normal matrix format of the LARCC framework.

⟨ From list of triples to scipy.sparse 3a ⟩ ≡

```
def triples2mat(triples,shape="csr"):
    n = len(triples)
    data = arange(n)
    ij = arange(2*n).reshape(2,n)
    for k,item in enumerate(triples):
        ij[0][k],ij[1][k],data[k] = item
    return scipy.sparse.coo_matrix((data, ij)).asformat(shape)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

The function `brc2Coo` transforms a `BRC` representation in a list of triples (*row*, *column*, 1) ordered by row.

⟨ Brc to Coo transformation 3b ⟩ ≡

```
def brc2Coo(ListOfListOfInt):
    COOm = [[k,col,1] for k,row in enumerate(ListOfListOfInt)
            for col in row ]
    return COOm
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

Two coordinate compressed sparse matrices `cooFV` and `cooEV` are created below, starting from the `BRC` representation `FV` and `EV` of the incidence of vertices on faces and edges, respectively, for a very simple plane triangulation.

⟨ Test example of Brc to Coo transformation 3c ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> brc2Coo"
V = [[0, 0], [1, 0], [2, 0], [0, 1], [1, 1], [2, 1]]
FV = [[0, 1, 3], [1, 2, 4], [1, 3, 4], [2, 4, 5]]
EV = [[0,1],[0,3],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,4],[2,5],[3,4],[4,5]]
cooFV = brc2Coo(FV)
cooEV = brc2Coo(EV)
assert cooFV == [[0,0,1],[0,1,1],[0,3,1],[1,1,1],[1,2,1],[1,4,1],[2,1,1],
[2,3,1], [2,4,1],[3,2,1],[3,4,1],[3,5,1]]
assert cooEV == [[0,0,1],[0,1,1],[1,0,1],[1,3,1],[2,1,1],[2,2,1],[3,1,1],
[3,3,1],[4,1,1],[4,4,1],[5,2,1],[5,4,1],[6,2,1],[6,5,1],[7,3,1],[7,4,1],
[8,4,1],[8,5,1]]
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

⟨ Coo to Csr transformation 4a ⟩ ≡

```
def coo2Csr(COOm):
    CSRm = triples2mat(COOm,"csr")
    return CSRm
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

Two CSR sparse matrices `csrFV` and `csrEV` are generated (by *scipy.sparse*) in the following example:

⟨ Test example of Coo to Csr transformation 4b ⟩ ≡

```
csrFV = coo2Csr(cooFV)
csrEV = coo2Csr(cooEV)
print "\ncsr(FV) =\n", repr(csrFV)
print "\ncsr(EV) =\n", repr(csrEV)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

The *scipy* printout of the last two lines above is the following:

```
csr(FV) = <4x6 sparse matrix of type '<type 'numpy.int64'>'
   with 12 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
csr(EV) = <9x6 sparse matrix of type '<type 'numpy.int64'>'
   with 18 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
```

The transformation from BRC to CSR format is implemented slightly differently, according to the fact that the matrix dimension is either unknown (`shape=(0,0)`) or known.

⟨ Brc to Csr transformation 4c ⟩ ≡

```
def csrCreate(BRCmatrix,shape=(0,0)):
    triples = brc2Coo(BRCmatrix)
    if shape == (0,0):
        CSRmatrix = coo2Csr(triples)
    else:
        CSRmatrix = scipy.sparse.csr_matrix(shape)
        for i,j,v in triples: CSRmatrix[i,j] = v
    return CSRmatrix
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

The conversion to CSR format of the characteristic matrix *faces-vertices* `FV` is given below for our simple example made by four triangle of a manifold 2D space, graphically shown in Figure 1a. The LAR representation with CSR matrices does not make difference between manifolds and non-manifolds, conversely than most modern solid modelling representation schemes, as shown by removing from `FV` the third triangle, giving the model in Figure 1b.

⟨ Test example of Brc to Csr transformation 5a ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> brc2Csr"
V = [[0, 0], [1, 0], [2, 0], [0, 1], [1, 1], [2, 1]]
FV = [[0, 1, 3], [1, 2, 4], [1, 3, 4], [2, 4, 5]]
EV = [[0,1],[0,3],[1,2],[1,3],[1,4],[2,4],[2,5],[3,4],[4,5]]
csrFV = csrCreate(FV)
csrEV = csrCreate(EV)
print "\ncsrCreate(FV) =\n", csrFV
VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,FV))))
VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,EV))))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 6d, 19b.

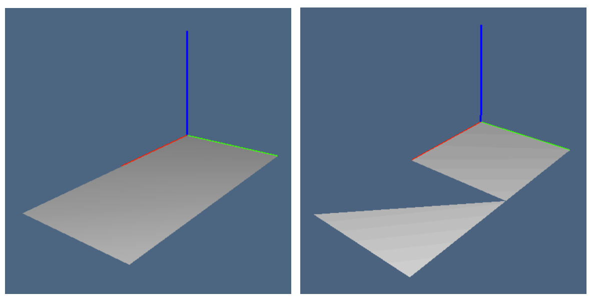

Figure 1: (a) Manifold two-dimensional space; (b) non-manifold space.

2 Matrix operations

As we know, the LAR representation of topology is based on CSR representation of sparse binary (and integer) matrices. Two Utility functions allow to query the number of rows and columns of a CSR matrix, independently from the low-level implementation (that in the following is provided by *scipy.sparse*).

⟨ Query Matrix shape 5b ⟩ ≡

```
def csrGetNumberOfRows(CSRmatrix):
    Int = CSRmatrix.shape[0]
    return Int

def csrGetNumberOfColumns(CSRmatrix):
    Int = CSRmatrix.shape[1]
    return Int
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test examples of Query Matrix shape 6a ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> csrGetNumberOfRows"
print "\ncsrGetNumberOfRows(csrFV) =", csrGetNumberOfRows(csrFV)
print "\ncsrGetNumberOfRows(csrEV) =", csrGetNumberOfRows(csrEV)
print "\n>>> csrGetNumberOfColumns"
print "\ncsrGetNumberOfColumns(csrFV) =", csrGetNumberOfColumns(csrFV)
print "\ncsrGetNumberOfColumns(csrEV) =", csrGetNumberOfColumns(csrEV)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

⟨ Sparse to dense matrix transformation 6b ⟩ ≡

```
def csr2DenseMatrix(CSRm):
    nrows = csrGetNumberOfRows(CSRm)
    ncolumns = csrGetNumberOfColumns(CSRm)
    ScipyMat = zeros((nrows,ncolumns),int)
    C = CSRm.tocoo()
    for triple in zip(C.row,C.col,C.data):
        ScipyMat[triple[0],triple[1]] = triple[2]
    return ScipyMat
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test examples of Sparse to dense matrix transformation 6c ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> csr2DenseMatrix"
print "\nFV =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(csrFV)
print "\nEV =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(csrEV)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 6d, 19b.

Characteristic matrices Let us compute and show in dense form the characteristic matrices of 2- and 1-cells of the simple manifold just defined. By running the file `test/py/larcc/ex8.py` the reader will get the two matrices shown in Example 2

"test/py/larcc/ex8.py" 6d ≡

```
from larcc import *
⟨ Test example of Brc to Csr transformation 5a ⟩
⟨ Test examples of Sparse to dense matrix transformation 6c ⟩
◇
```

Example 1 (Dense Characteristic matrices)**.** *Let us notice that the two matrices below have the some numbers of columns (indexed by vertices of the cell decomposition). This very fact allows to multiply one matrix for the other transposed, and hence to compute the* *matrix form of linear operators between the spaces of cells of various dimensions.*

```
       [[1 1 0 1 0 0]
 FV =   [0 1 1 0 1 0]
        [0 1 0 1 1 0]
        [0 0 1 0 1 1]]
```

```
        [[1 1 0 0 0 0]
         [1 0 0 1 0 0]
         [0 1 1 0 0 0]
         [0 1 0 1 0 0]
 EV =    [0 1 0 0 1 0]
         [0 0 1 0 1 0]
         [0 0 1 0 0 1]
         [0 0 0 1 1 0]
         [0 0 0 0 1 1]]
```

Matrix product and transposition The following macro provides the IDE interface for the two main matrix operations required by LARCC, the binary product of compatible matrices and the unary transposition of matrices.

⟨ Matrix product and transposition 7 ⟩ ≡

```
def matrixProduct(CSRm1,CSRm2):
    CSRm = CSRm1 * CSRm2
    return CSRm

def csrTranspose(CSRm):
    CSRm = CSRm.T
    return CSRm
```

◇

Macro referenced in 19a.

Example 2 (Operators from edges to faces and vice-versa)**.** *As a general rule for operators between two spaces of chains of different dimensions supported by the* same *cellular complex, we use names made by two characters, whose first letter correspond to the target space, and whose second letter to the domain space. Hence* `FE` *must be read as the operator from edges to faces. Of course, since this use correspond to see the first letter as the space generated by rows, and the second letter as the space generated by columns. Notice that the element* (i, j) *of such matrices stores the number of vertices shared between the (row-)cell* i *and the* *(column-)cell j.*

$$FE = FV\, EV^\top = \begin{matrix}[[2 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0] \\ [1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 1 & 1] \\ [1 & 1 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 0 & 2 & 1] \\ [0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 2 & 2 & 1 & 2]]\end{matrix} \qquad EF = EV\, FV^\top = \begin{matrix}[[2 & 1 & 1 & 0] \\ [2 & 0 & 1 & 0] \\ [1 & 2 & 1 & 1] \\ [2 & 1 & 2 & 0] \\ [1 & 2 & 2 & 1] \\ [0 & 2 & 1 & 2] \\ [0 & 1 & 0 & 2] \\ [1 & 1 & 2 & 1] \\ [0 & 1 & 1 & 2]]\end{matrix}$$

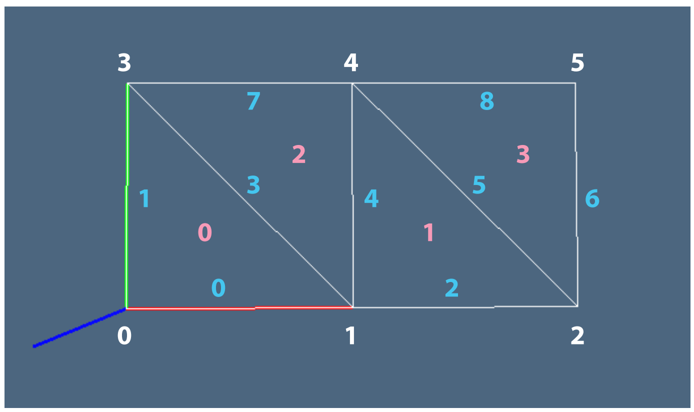

Figure 2: example caption

⟨ Matrix filtering to produce the boundary matrix 8 ⟩ ≡

```
def csrBoundaryFilter(CSRm, facetLengths):
    maxs = [max(CSRm[k].data) for k in range(CSRm.shape[0])]
    inputShape = CSRm.shape
    coo = CSRm.tocoo()
    for k in range(len(coo.data)):
        if coo.data[k]==maxs[coo.row[k]]: coo.data[k] = 1
        else: coo.data[k] = 0
    mtx = coo_matrix((coo.data, (coo.row, coo.col)), shape=inputShape)
    out = mtx.tocsr()
    return out
```

◇

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test example of Matrix filtering to produce the boundary matrix 9a ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> csrBoundaryFilter"
csrEF = matrixProduct(csrFV, csrTranspose(csrEV)).T
facetLengths = [csrCell.getnnz() for csrCell in csrEV]
CSRm = csrBoundaryFilter(csrEF, facetLengths).T
print "\ncsrMaxFilter(csrFE) =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(CSRm)
```

◇

Macro referenced in 19b.

⟨ Matrix filtering via a generic predicate 9b ⟩ ≡

```
def csrPredFilter(CSRm, pred):
   # can be done in parallel (by rows)
   coo = CSRm.tocoo()
   triples = [[row,col,val] for row,col,val
            in zip(coo.row,coo.col,coo.data) if pred(val)]
   i, j, data = TRANS(triples)
   CSRm = scipy.sparse.coo_matrix((data,(i,j)),CSRm.shape).tocsr()
   return CSRm
```

◇

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test example of Matrix filtering via a generic predicate 9c ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> csrPredFilter"
CSRm = csrPredFilter(matrixProduct(csrFV, csrTranspose(csrEV)).T, GE(2)).T
print "\nccsrPredFilter(csrFE) =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(CSRm)
```

◇

Macro referenced in 19b.

3 Topological operations

3.1 Incidence and adjacency operators

3.2 Boundary and coboundary operators

⟨ From cells and facets to boundary operator 10a ⟩ ≡

```
def boundary(cells,facets):
    csrCV = csrCreate(cells)
    csrFV = csrCreate(facets)
    csrFC = matrixProduct(csrFV, csrTranspose(csrCV))
    facetLengths = [csrCell.getnnz() for csrCell in csrCV]
    return csrBoundaryFilter(csrFC,facetLengths)

def coboundary(cells,facets):
    Boundary = boundary(cells,facets)
    return csrTranspose(Boundary)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test examples of From cells and facets to boundary operator 10b ⟩ ≡

```
V = [[0.0, 0.0, 0.0], [1.0, 0.0, 0.0], [0.0, 1.0, 0.0], [1.0, 1.0, 0.0],
[0.0, 0.0, 1.0], [1.0, 0.0, 1.0], [0.0, 1.0, 1.0], [1.0, 1.0, 1.0]]

CV =[[0, 1, 2, 4], [1, 2, 4, 5], [2, 4, 5, 6], [1, 2, 3, 5], [2, 3, 5, 6],
[3, 5, 6, 7]]

FV =[[0, 1, 2], [0, 1, 4], [0, 2, 4], [1, 2, 3], [1, 2, 4], [1, 2, 5],
[1, 3, 5], [1, 4, 5], [2, 3, 5], [2, 3, 6], [2, 4, 5], [2, 4, 6], [2, 5, 6],
[3, 5, 6], [3, 5, 7], [3, 6, 7], [4, 5, 6], [5, 6, 7]]

EV =[[0, 1], [0, 2], [0, 4], [1, 2], [1, 3], [1, 4], [1, 5], [2, 3], [2, 4],
[2, 5], [2, 6], [3, 5], [3, 6], [3, 7], [4, 5], [4, 6], [5, 6], [5, 7],
[6, 7]]

print "\ncoboundary_2 =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary(CV,FV))
print "\ncoboundary_1 =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary(FV,EV))
print "\ncoboundary_0 =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary(EV,AA(LIST)(range(len(V)))))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

⟨ From cells and facets to boundary cells 11a ⟩ ≡

```
def zeroChain(cells):
   pass

def totalChain(cells):
   return csrCreate([[0] for cell in cells])  # ????  zero ??

def boundaryCells(cells,facets):
   csrBoundaryMat = boundary(cells,facets)
   csrChain = totalChain(cells)
   csrBoundaryChain = matrixProduct(csrBoundaryMat, csrChain)
   for k,value in enumerate(csrBoundaryChain.data):
      if value % 2 == 0: csrBoundaryChain.data[k] = 0
   boundaryCells = [k for k,val in enumerate(csrBoundaryChain.data.tolist()) if val == 1]
   return boundaryCells
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test examples of From cells and facets to boundary cells 11b ⟩ ≡

```
boundaryCells_2 = boundaryCells(CV,FV)
boundaryCells_1 = boundaryCells([FV[k] for k in boundaryCells_2],EV)

print "\nboundaryCells_2 =\n", boundaryCells_2
print "\nboundaryCells_1 =\n", boundaryCells_1

boundary = (V,[FV[k] for k in boundaryCells_2])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(boundary)))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

⟨ Signed boundary matrix for simplicial models 12a ⟩ ≡

```
def signedBoundary (V,CV,FV):
   # compute the set of pairs of indices to [boundary face,incident coface]
   coo = boundary(CV,FV).tocoo()
   pairs = [[coo.row[k],coo.col[k]] for k,val in enumerate(coo.data) if val != 0]

   # compute the [face, coface] pair as vertex lists
   vertLists = [[FV[pair[0]], CV[pair[1]]]for pair in pairs]

   # compute two n-cells to compare for sign
   cellPairs = [ [list(set(coface).difference(face))+face,coface]
               for face,coface in vertLists]

   # compute the local indices of missing boundary cofaces
   missingVertIndices = [ coface.index(list(set(coface).difference(face))[0])
                     for face,coface in vertLists]

   # compute the point matrices to compare for sign
   pointArrays = [ [[V[k]+[1.0] for k in facetCell], [V[k]+[1.0] for k in cofaceCell]]
               for facetCell,cofaceCell in cellPairs]

   # signed incidence coefficients
   cofaceMats = TRANS(pointArrays)[1]
   cofaceSigns = AA(SIGN)(AA(np.linalg.det)(cofaceMats))
   faceSigns = AA(C(POWER)(-1))(missingVertIndices)
   signPairProd = AA(PROD)(TRANS([cofaceSigns,faceSigns]))

   # signed boundary matrix
   csrSignedBoundaryMat = csr_matrix( (signPairProd,TRANS(pairs)) )
   return csrSignedBoundaryMat
```
◇

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Oriented boundary cells for simplicial models 12b ⟩ ≡

```
def signedBoundaryCells(verts,cells,facets):
   csrBoundaryMat = signedBoundary(verts,cells,facets)
   csrTotalChain = totalChain(cells)
   csrBoundaryChain = matrixProduct(csrBoundaryMat, csrTotalChain)
   coo = csrBoundaryChain.tocoo()
   boundaryCells = list(coo.row * coo.data)
   return AA(int)(boundaryCells)
```
◇

Macro defined by 12b, 14.
Macro referenced in 19a.

Orienting polytopal cells

input : "cell" indices of a convex and solid polytopes and "V" vertices;

output : biggest "simplex" indices spanning the polytope.

`m` : number of cell vertices

`d` : dimension (number of coordinates) of cell vertices

`d+1` : number of simplex vertices

`vcell` : cell vertices

`vsimplex` : simplex vertices

`Id` : identity matrix

`basis` : orthonormal spanning set of vectors e_k

`vector` : position vector of a simplex vertex in translated coordinates

`unUsedIndices` : cell indices not moved to simplex

⟨ Oriented boundary cells for simplicial models 14 ⟩ ≡

```
def pivotSimplices(V,CV,d=3):
   simplices = []
   for cell in CV:
      vcell = np.array([V[v] for v in cell])
      m, simplex = len(cell), []
      # translate the cell: for each k, vcell[k] -= vcell[0], and simplex[0] := cell[0]
      for k in range(m-1,-1,-1): vcell[k] -= vcell[0]
      # simplex = [0], basis = [], tensor = Id(d+1)
      simplex += [cell[0]]
      basis = []
      tensor = np.array(IDNT(d))
      # look for most far cell vertex
      dists = [SUM([SQR(x) for x in v])**0.5 for v in vcell]
      maxDistIndex = max(enumerate(dists),key=lambda x: x[1])[0]
      vector = np.array([vcell[maxDistIndex]])
      # normalize vector
      den=(vector**2).sum(axis=-1) **0.5
      basis = [vector/den]
      simplex += [cell[maxDistIndex]]
      unUsedIndices = [h for h in cell if h not in simplex]

      # for k in {2,d+1}:
      for k in range(2,d+1):
         # update the orthonormal tensor
         e = basis[-1]
         tensor = tensor - np.dot(e.T, e)
         # compute the index h of a best vector
         # look for most far cell vertex
         dists = [SUM([SQR(x) for x in np.dot(tensor,v)])**0.5
         if h in unUsedIndices else 0.0
         for (h,v) in zip(cell,vcell)]
         # insert the best vector index h in output simplex
         maxDistIndex = max(enumerate(dists),key=lambda x: x[1])[0]
         vector = np.array([vcell[maxDistIndex]])
         # normalize vector
         den=(vector**2).sum(axis=-1) **0.5
         basis += [vector/den]
         simplex += [cell[maxDistIndex]]
         unUsedIndices = [h for h in cell if h not in simplex]
      simplices += [simplex]
   return simplices

def simplexOrientations(V,simplices):
   vcells = [[V[v]+[1.0] for v in simplex] for simplex in simplices]
   return [SIGN(np.linalg.det(vcell)) for vcell in vcells]
◇
```

Macro defined by 12b, 14.
Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Computation of cell adjacencies 15a ⟩ ≡

```
def larCellAdjacencies(CSRm):
    CSRm = matrixProduct(CSRm,csrTranspose(CSRm))
    return CSRm
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test examples of Computation of cell adjacencies 15b ⟩ ≡

```
print "\n>>> larCellAdjacencies"
adj_2_cells = larCellAdjacencies(csrFV)
print "\nadj_2_cells =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(adj_2_cells)
adj_1_cells = larCellAdjacencies(csrEV)
print "\nadj_1_cells =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(adj_1_cells)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

⟨ Extraction of facets of a cell complex 16 ⟩ ≡

```
def setup(model,dim):
    V, cells = model
    csr = csrCreate(cells)
    csrAdjSquareMat = larCellAdjacencies(csr)
    csrAdjSquareMat = csrPredFilter(csrAdjSquareMat, GE(dim)) # ? HOWTODO ?
    return V,cells,csr,csrAdjSquareMat

def larFacets(model,dim=3,emptyCellNumber=0):
    """
        Estraction of (d-1)-cellFacets from "model" := (V,d-cells)
        Return (V, (d-1)-cellFacets)
      """
    V,cells,csr,csrAdjSquareMat = setup(model,dim)
    solidCellNumber = len(cells) - emptyCellNumber
    cellFacets = []
    # for each input cell i
    for i in range(len(cells)):
        adjCells = csrAdjSquareMat[i].tocoo()
        cell1 = csr[i].tocoo().col
        pairs = zip(adjCells.col,adjCells.data)
        for j,v in pairs:
            if (i<j) and (i<solidCellNumber):
                cell2 = csr[j].tocoo().col
                cell = list(set(cell1).intersection(cell2))
                cellFacets.append(sorted(cell))
    # sort and remove duplicates
    cellFacets = sorted(AA(list)(set(AA(tuple)(cellFacets))))
    return V,cellFacets
```

◇

Macro referenced in 19a.

⟨ Test examples of Extraction of facets of a cell complex 17 ⟩ ≡

```
V = [[0.,0.],[3.,0.],[0.,3.],[3.,3.],[1.,2.],[2.,2.],[1.,1.],[2.,1.]]
FV = [[0,1,6,7],[0,2,4,6],[4,5,6,7],[1,3,5,7],[2,3,4,5],[0,1,2,3]]

_,EV = larFacets((V,FV),dim=2)
print "\nEV =",EV
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,EV))))

FV = [[0,1,3],[1,2,4],[2,4,5],[3,4,6],[4,6,7],[5,7,8], # full
   [1,3,4],[4,5,7], # empty
   [0,1,2],[6,7,8],[0,3,6],[2,5,8]] # exterior

_,EV = larFacets((V,FV),dim=2)
print "\nEV =",EV
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19b.

4 Exporting the library

4.1 MIT licence

⟨ The MIT Licence 18a ⟩ ≡

```
"""
The MIT License
===============

Permission is hereby granted, free of charge, to any person obtaining
a copy of this software and associated documentation files (the
'Software'), to deal in the Software without restriction, including
without limitation the rights to use, copy, modify, merge, publish,
distribute, sublicense, and/or sell copies of the Software, and to
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the following conditions:

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IN NO EVENT SHALL THE AUTHORS OR COPYRIGHT HOLDERS BE LIABLE FOR ANY
CLAIM, DAMAGES OR OTHER LIABILITY, WHETHER IN AN ACTION OF CONTRACT,
TORT OR OTHERWISE, ARISING FROM, OUT OF OR IN CONNECTION WITH THE
SOFTWARE OR THE USE OR OTHER DEALINGS IN THE SOFTWARE.
"""
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

4.2 Importing of modules or packages

⟨ Importing of modules or packages 18b ⟩ ≡

```
from pyplasm import *
import collections
import scipy
import numpy as np
from scipy import zeros,arange,mat,amin,amax
from scipy.sparse import vstack,hstack,csr_matrix,coo_matrix,lil_matrix,triu

from lar2psm import *
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

4.3 Writing the library file

"lib/py/larcc.py" 19a ≡

```
# -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
""" Basic LARCC library """
⟨The MIT Licence 18a⟩
⟨Importing of modules or packages 18b⟩
⟨From list of triples to scipy.sparse 3a⟩
⟨Brc to Coo transformation 3b⟩
⟨Coo to Csr transformation 4a⟩
⟨Brc to Csr transformation 4c⟩
⟨Query Matrix shape 5b⟩
⟨Sparse to dense matrix transformation 6b⟩
⟨Matrix product and transposition 7⟩
⟨Matrix filtering to produce the boundary matrix 8⟩
⟨Matrix filtering via a generic predicate 9b⟩
⟨From cells and facets to boundary operator 10a⟩
⟨From cells and facets to boundary cells 11a⟩
⟨Signed boundary matrix for simplicial models 12a⟩
⟨Oriented boundary cells for simplicial models 12b, ... ⟩
⟨Computation of cell adjacencies 15a⟩
⟨Extraction of facets of a cell complex 16⟩

if __name__ == "__main__":
    ⟨Test examples 19b⟩
◇
```

5 Unit tests

⟨Test examples 19b⟩ ≡

```
⟨Test example of Brc to Coo transformation 3c⟩
⟨Test example of Coo to Csr transformation 4b⟩
⟨Test example of Brc to Csr transformation 5a⟩
⟨Test examples of Query Matrix shape 6a⟩
⟨Test examples of Sparse to dense matrix transformation 6c⟩
⟨Test example of Matrix filtering to produce the boundary matrix 9a⟩
⟨Test example of Matrix filtering via a generic predicate 9c⟩
⟨Test examples of From cells and facets to boundary operator 10b⟩
⟨Test examples of From cells and facets to boundary cells 11b⟩
⟨Test examples of Computation of cell adjacencies 15b⟩
⟨Test examples of Extraction of facets of a cell complex 17⟩
◇
```

Macro referenced in 19a.

A Appendix: Tutorials

A.1 Model generation, skeleton and boundary extraction

"test/py/larcc/ex1.py" 20a ≡

```
from larcc import *
from largrid import *
⟨ input of 2D topology and geometry data 20b ⟩
⟨ characteristic matrices 20c ⟩
⟨ incidence matrix 20d ⟩
⟨ boundary and coboundary operators 21a ⟩
⟨ product of cell complexes 21b ⟩
⟨ 2-skeleton extraction 21c ⟩
⟨ 1-skeleton extraction 22a ⟩
⟨ 0-coboundary computation 22b ⟩
⟨ 1-coboundary computation 22c ⟩
⟨ 2-coboundary computation 23a ⟩
⟨ boundary chain visualisation 23b ⟩
◇
```

⟨ input of 2D topology and geometry data 20b ⟩ ≡

```
# input of geometry and topology
V2 = [[4,10],[8,10],[14,10],[8,7],[14,7],[4,4],[8,4],[14,4]]
EV = [[0,1],[1,2],[3,4],[5,6],[6,7],[0,5],[1,3],[2,4],[3,6],[4,7]]
FV = [[0,1,3,5,6],[1,2,3,4],[3,4,6,7]]
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ characteristic matrices 20c ⟩ ≡

```
# characteristic matrices
csrFV = csrCreate(FV)
csrEV = csrCreate(EV)
print "\nFV =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(csrFV)
print "\nEV =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(csrEV)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ incidence matrix 20d ⟩ ≡

```
# product
csrEF = matrixProduct(csrEV, csrTranspose(csrFV))
print "\nEF =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(csrEF)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ boundary and coboundary operators 21a ⟩ ≡

```
# boundary and coboundary operators
facetLengths = [csrCell.getnnz() for csrCell in csrEV]
boundary = csrBoundaryFilter(csrEF,facetLengths)
coboundary_1 = csrTranspose(boundary)
print "\ncoboundary_1 =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary_1)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ product of cell complexes 21b ⟩ ≡

```
# product operator
mod_2D = (V2,FV)
V1,topol_0 = [[0.],[1.],[2.]], [[0],[1],[2]]
topol_1 = [[0,1],[1,2]]
mod_0D = (V1,topol_0)
mod_1D = (V1,topol_1)
V3,CV = larModelProduct([mod_2D,mod_1D])
mod_3D = (V3,CV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS(mod_3D)))
print "\nk_3 =", len(CV), "\n"
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ 2-skeleton extraction 21c ⟩ ≡

```
# 2-skeleton of the 3D product complex
mod_2D_1 = (V2,EV)
mod_3D_h2 = larModelProduct([mod_2D,mod_0D])
mod_3D_v2 = larModelProduct([mod_2D_1,mod_1D])
_,FV_h = mod_3D_h2
_,FV_v = mod_3D_v2
FV3 = FV_h + FV_v
SK2 = (V3,FV3)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS(SK2)))
print "\nk_2 =", len(FV3), "\n"
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ 1-skeleton extraction 22a ⟩ ≡

```
# 1-skeleton of the 3D product complex
mod_2D_0 = (V2,AA(LIST)(range(len(V2))))
mod_3D_h1 = larModelProduct([mod_2D_1,mod_0D])
mod_3D_v1 = larModelProduct([mod_2D_0,mod_1D])
_,EV_h = mod_3D_h1
_,EV_v = mod_3D_v1
EV3 = EV_h + EV_v
SK1 = (V3,EV3)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.2,1.2,1.2)(MKPOLS(SK1)))
print "\nk_1 =", len(EV3), "\n"
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ 0-coboundary computation 22b ⟩ ≡

```
# boundary and coboundary operators
np.set_printoptions(threshold=sys.maxint)
csrFV3 = csrCreate(FV3)
csrEV3 = csrCreate(EV3)
csrVE3 = csrTranspose(csrEV3)
facetLengths = [csrCell.getnnz() for csrCell in csrEV3]
boundary = csrBoundaryFilter(csrVE3,facetLengths)
coboundary_0 = csrTranspose(boundary)
print "\ncoboundary_0 =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary_0)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ 1-coboundary computation 22c ⟩ ≡

```
csrEF3 = matrixProduct(csrEV3, csrTranspose(csrFV3))
facetLengths = [csrCell.getnnz() for csrCell in csrFV3]
boundary = csrBoundaryFilter(csrEF3,facetLengths)
coboundary_1 = csrTranspose(boundary)
print "\ncoboundary_1.T =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary_1.T)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ 2-coboundary computation 23a ⟩ ≡

```
csrCV = csrCreate(CV)
csrFC3 = matrixProduct(csrFV3, csrTranspose(csrCV))
facetLengths = [csrCell.getnnz() for csrCell in csrCV]
boundary = csrBoundaryFilter(csrFC3,facetLengths)
coboundary_2 = csrTranspose(boundary)
print "\ncoboundary_2 =\n", csr2DenseMatrix(coboundary_2)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

⟨ boundary chain visualisation 23b ⟩ ≡

```
# boundary chain visualisation
boundaryCells_2 = boundaryCells(CV,FV3)
boundary = (V3,[FV3[k] for k in boundaryCells_2])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(boundary)))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 20a.

A.2 Boundary of 3D simplicial grid

"test/py/larcc/ex2.py" 23c ≡

```
⟨ boundary of 3D simplicial grid 23d ⟩
◇
```

⟨ boundary of 3D simplicial grid 23d ⟩ ≡

```
from simplexn import *
from larcc import *

V,CV = larSimplexGrid([10,10,3])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,CV))))
SK2 = (V,larSimplexFacets(CV))
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(SK2)))
_,FV = SK2
SK1 = (V,larSimplexFacets(FV))
_,EV = SK1
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(SK1)))

boundaryCells_2 = boundaryCells(CV,FV)
boundary = (V,[FV[k] for k in boundaryCells_2])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(boundary)))
print "\nboundaryCells_2 =\n", boundaryCells_2
◇
```

Macro referenced in 23c.

A.3 Oriented boundary of a random simplicial complex

"test/py/larcc/ex3.py" 24a ≡

⟨ Importing external modules 24b ⟩
⟨ Generating and viewing a random 3D simplicial complex 24c ⟩
⟨ Computing and viewing its non-oriented boundary 24d ⟩
⟨ Computing and viewing its oriented boundary 25a ⟩
◇

⟨ Importing external modules 24b ⟩ ≡

```
from simplexn import *
from larcc import *
from scipy.spatial import Delaunay
import numpy as np
```
◇

Macro referenced in 24a.

⟨ Generating and viewing a random 3D simplicial complex 24c ⟩ ≡

```
verts = np.random.rand(10000, 3) # 1000 points in 3-d
verts = [AA(lambda x: 2*x)(VECTDIFF([vert,[0.5,0.5,0.5]])) for vert in verts]
verts = [vert for vert in verts if VECTNORM(vert) < 1.0]
tetra = Delaunay(verts)
cells = [cell for cell in tetra.vertices.tolist()
         if  ((verts[cell[0]][2]<0) and (verts[cell[1]][2]<0)
               and (verts[cell[2]][2]<0) and (verts[cell[3]][2]<0) ) ]
V, CV = verts, cells
VIEW(MKPOL([V,AA(AA(lambda k:k+1))(CV),[]]))
```
◇

Macro referenced in 24a.

⟨ Computing and viewing its non-oriented boundary 24d ⟩ ≡

```
FV = larSimplexFacets(CV)
VIEW(MKPOL([V,AA(AA(lambda k:k+1))(FV),[]]))
boundaryCells_2 = boundaryCells(CV,FV)
print "\nboundaryCells_2 =\n", boundaryCells_2
bndry = (V,[FV[k] for k in boundaryCells_2])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(bndry)))
```
◇

Macro referenced in 24a.

⟨ Computing and viewing its oriented boundary 25a ⟩ ≡

```
boundaryCells_2 = signedBoundaryCells(V,CV,FV)
print "\nboundaryCells_2 =\n", boundaryCells_2
def swap(mylist): return [mylist[1]]+[mylist[0]]+mylist[2:]
boundaryFV = [FV[-k] if k<0 else swap(FV[k]) for k in boundaryCells_2]
bndry = (V,boundaryFV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(bndry)))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 24a.

A.4 Oriented boundary of a simplicial grid

"test/py/larcc/ex4.py" 25b ≡

⟨ Generate and view a 3D simplicial grid 25c ⟩
⟨ Computing and viewing the 2-skeleton of simplicial grid 25d ⟩
⟨ Computing and viewing the oriented boundary of simplicial grid 25e ⟩
◇

⟨ Generate and view a 3D simplicial grid 25c ⟩ ≡

```
from simplexn import *
from larcc import *
V,CV = larSimplexGrid([4,4,4])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,CV))))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 25b.

⟨ Computing and viewing the 2-skeleton of simplicial grid 25d ⟩ ≡

```
FV = larSimplexFacets(CV)
EV = larSimplexFacets(FV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,FV))))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 25b.

⟨ Computing and viewing the oriented boundary of simplicial grid 25e ⟩ ≡

```
csrSignedBoundaryMat = signedBoundary (V,CV,FV)
boundaryCells_2 = signedBoundaryCells(V,CV,FV)
def swap(l): return [l[1],l[0],l[2]]
boundaryFV = [FV[-k] if k<0 else swap(FV[k]) for k in boundaryCells_2]
boundary = (V,boundaryFV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(boundary)))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 25b.

A.5 Skeletons and oriented boundary of a simplicial complex

"test/py/larcc/ex5.py" 26a ≡

⟨ Skeletons computation and vilualisation 26b ⟩
⟨ Oriented boundary matrix visualization 26c ⟩
⟨ Computation of oriented boundary cells 26d ⟩
◇

⟨ Skeletons computation and vilualisation 26b ⟩ ≡

```
from simplexn import *
from larcc import *
V,FV = larSimplexGrid([3,3])
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,FV))))
EV = larSimplexFacets(FV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,EV))))
VV = larSimplexFacets(EV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS((V,VV))))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 26a.

⟨ Oriented boundary matrix visualization 26c ⟩ ≡

```
np.set_printoptions(threshold='nan')
csrSignedBoundaryMat = signedBoundary (V,FV,EV)
Z = csr2DenseMatrix(csrSignedBoundaryMat)
print "\ncsrSignedBoundaryMat =\n", Z
from pylab import *
matshow(Z)
show()
◇
```

Macro referenced in 26a.

⟨ Computation of oriented boundary cells 26d ⟩ ≡

```
boundaryCells_1 = signedBoundaryCells(V,FV,EV)
print "\nboundaryCells_1 =\n", boundaryCells_1
def swap(mylist): return [mylist[1]]+[mylist[0]]+mylist[2:]
boundaryEV = [EV[-k] if k<0 else swap(EV[k]) for k in boundaryCells_1]
bndry = (V,boundaryEV)
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(MKPOLS(bndry)))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 26a.

A.6 Boundary of random 2D simplicial complex

"test/py/larcc/ex6.py" 27a ≡

```
from simplexn import *
from larcc import *
from scipy.spatial import Delaunay
⟨ Test for quasi-equilateral triangles 27b ⟩
⟨ Generation and selection of random triangles 28a ⟩
⟨ Boundary computation and visualisation 28b ⟩
◇
```

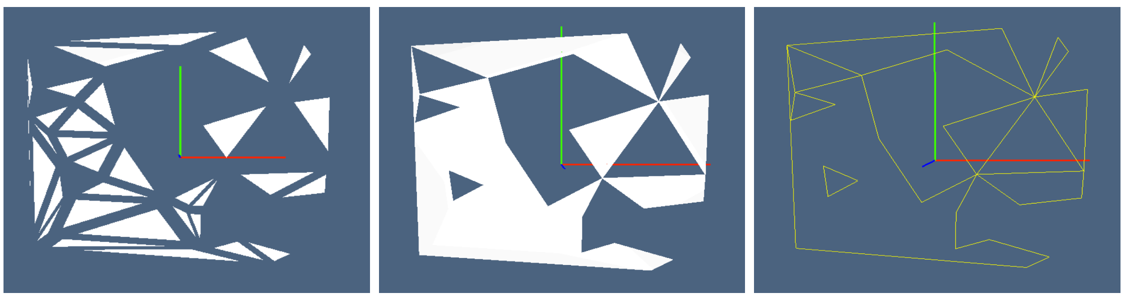

Figure 3: example caption

⟨ Test for quasi-equilateral triangles 27b ⟩ ≡

```
def quasiEquilateral(tria):
    a = VECTNORM(VECTDIFF(tria[0:2]))
    b = VECTNORM(VECTDIFF(tria[1:3]))
    c = VECTNORM(VECTDIFF([tria[0],tria[2]]))
    m = max(a,b,c)
    if m/a < 1.7 and m/b < 1.7 and m/c < 1.7: return True
    else: return False
◇
```

Macro referenced in 27a.

⟨ Generation and selection of random triangles 28a ⟩ ≡

```
verts = np.random.rand(20,2)
verts = (verts - [0.5,0.5]) * 2
triangles = Delaunay(verts)
cells = [ cell for cell in triangles.vertices.tolist()
         if (not quasiEquilateral([verts[k] for k in cell])) ]
V, FV = AA(list)(verts), cells
EV = larSimplexFacets(FV)
pols2D = MKPOLS((V,FV))
VIEW(EXPLODE(1.5,1.5,1.5)(pols2D))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 27a.

⟨ Boundary computation and visualisation 28b ⟩ ≡

```
boundaryCells_1 = signedBoundaryCells(V,FV,EV)
print "\nboundaryCells_1 =\n", boundaryCells_1
def swap(mylist): return [mylist[1]]+[mylist[0]]+mylist[2:]
boundaryEV = [EV[-k] if k<0 else swap(EV[k]) for k in boundaryCells_1]
bndry = (V,boundaryEV)
VIEW(STRUCT(MKPOLS(bndry) + pols2D))
VIEW(COLOR(RED)(STRUCT(MKPOLS(bndry))))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 27a.

⟨ Compute the topologically ordered chain of boundary vertices 28c ⟩ ≡

```

◇
```

Macro never referenced.

⟨Decompose a permutation into cycles 29a⟩ ≡

```
def permutationOrbits(List):
   d = dict((i,int(x)) for i,x in enumerate(List))
   out = []
   while d:
      x = list(d)[0]
      orbit = []
      while x in d:
         orbit += [x],
         x = d.pop(x)
      out += [CAT(orbit)+orbit[0]]
   return out

if __name__ == "__main__":
   print [2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1]
   print permutationOrbits([2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 0, 1])
   print [3,9,8,4,10,7,2,11,6,0,1,5]
   print permutationOrbits([3,9,8,4,10,7,2,11,6,0,1,5])
```
◇

Macro never referenced.

A.7 Assemblies of simplices and hypercubes

"test/py/larcc/ex7.py" 29b ≡

```
from simplexn import *
from larcc import *
from largrid import *
```
⟨Definition of 1-dimensional LAR models 30a⟩
⟨Assembly generation of squares and triangles 30b⟩
⟨Assembly generation of cubes and tetrahedra 30c⟩
◇

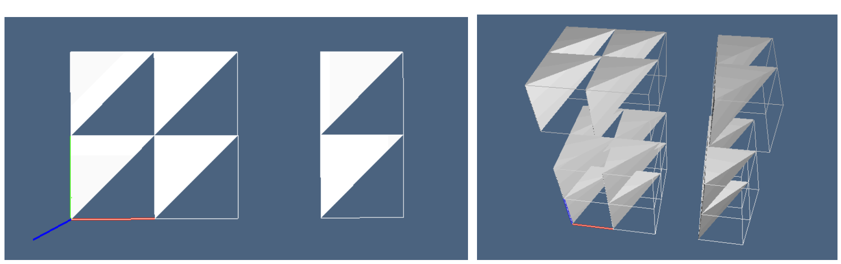

Figure 4: (a) Assemblies of squares and triangles; (b) assembly of cubes and tetrahedra.

⟨ Definition of 1-dimensional LAR models 30a ⟩ ≡

```
geom_0,topol_0 = [[0.],[1.],[2.],[3.],[4.]],[[0,1],[1,2],[3,4]]
geom_1,topol_1 = [[0.],[1.],[2.]], [[0,1],[1,2]]
mod_0 = (geom_0,topol_0)
mod_1 = (geom_1,topol_1)
◇
```

Macro referenced in 29b.

⟨ Assembly generation of squares and triangles 30b ⟩ ≡

```
squares = larModelProduct([mod_0,mod_1])
V,FV = squares
simplices = pivotSimplices(V,FV,d=2)
VIEW(STRUCT([ MKPOL([V,AA(AA(C(SUM)(1)))(simplices),[]]),
              SKEL_1(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,FV)))) ]))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 29b.

⟨ Assembly generation of cubes and tetrahedra 30c ⟩ ≡

```
cubes = larModelProduct([squares,mod_0])
V,CV = cubes
simplices = pivotSimplices(V,CV,d=3)
VIEW(STRUCT([ MKPOL([V,AA(AA(C(SUM)(1)))(simplices),[]]),
           SKEL_1(STRUCT(MKPOLS((V,CV)))) ]))
◇
```

Macro referenced in 29b.

References

[CL13] CVD-Lab, *Linear algebraic representation*, Tech. Report 13-00, Roma Tre University, October 2013.