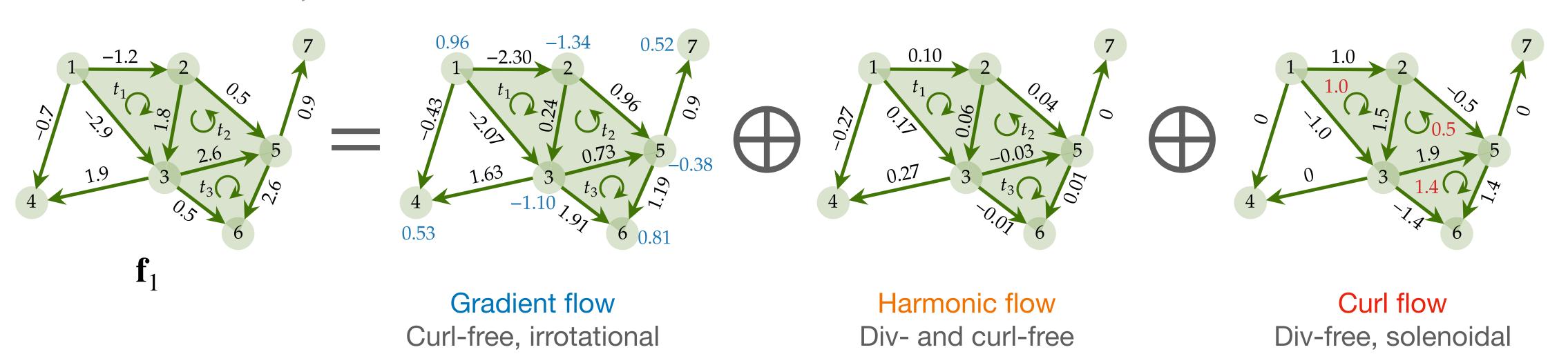
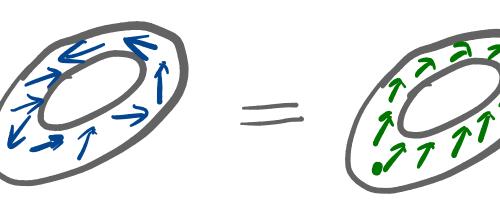
Hodge decomposition

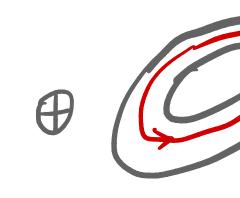
 $\mathbb{R}^{N_1} = \operatorname{im}(\mathbf{B}_1^{\mathsf{T}}) \oplus \ker(\mathbf{L}_1) \oplus \operatorname{im}(\mathbf{B}_2)$ $\mathbf{f}_1 = \mathbf{f}_G + \mathbf{f}_H + \mathbf{f}_C$

Lovász et al. 2004; Lim et al. 2020



- This holds for any simplex order k





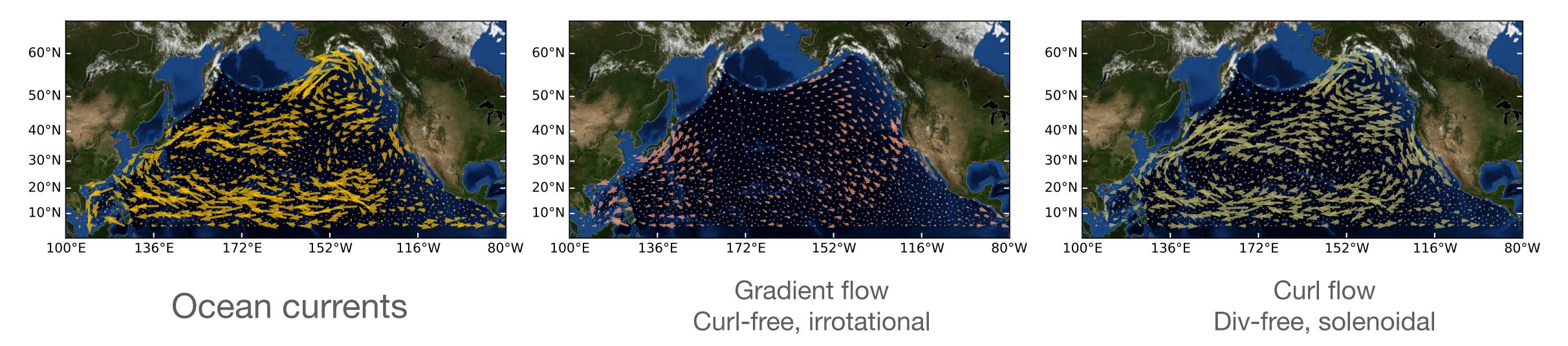


- What is the case for k = 0?

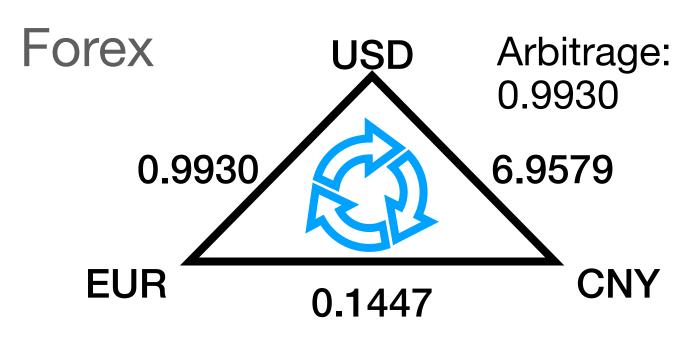
$$\mathbb{R}^{N_0} = \operatorname{im}(\mathbf{B}_1) \oplus \ker(\mathbf{L}_0)$$

- Characteristic decomposition

Applications of Hodge decomposition



Chen, Yu-Chia et al. (2021) "Helmholtzian Eigenmap."



- Water flows (div-free)
- Electrical currents,voltages
- $r^{a/b}r^{b/c} = r^{a/c}$ Arbitrage-free

$$f_{[a,b]} + f_{[b,c]} - f_{[a,c]} = 0$$
 Curl-free

- Brain networks (Anand et al. 2022)
- Game theory (Candogan et al. 2011)
- Ranking problems (Jiang et al. 2011)
- Random walks (Strang et al. 2020)

- . .