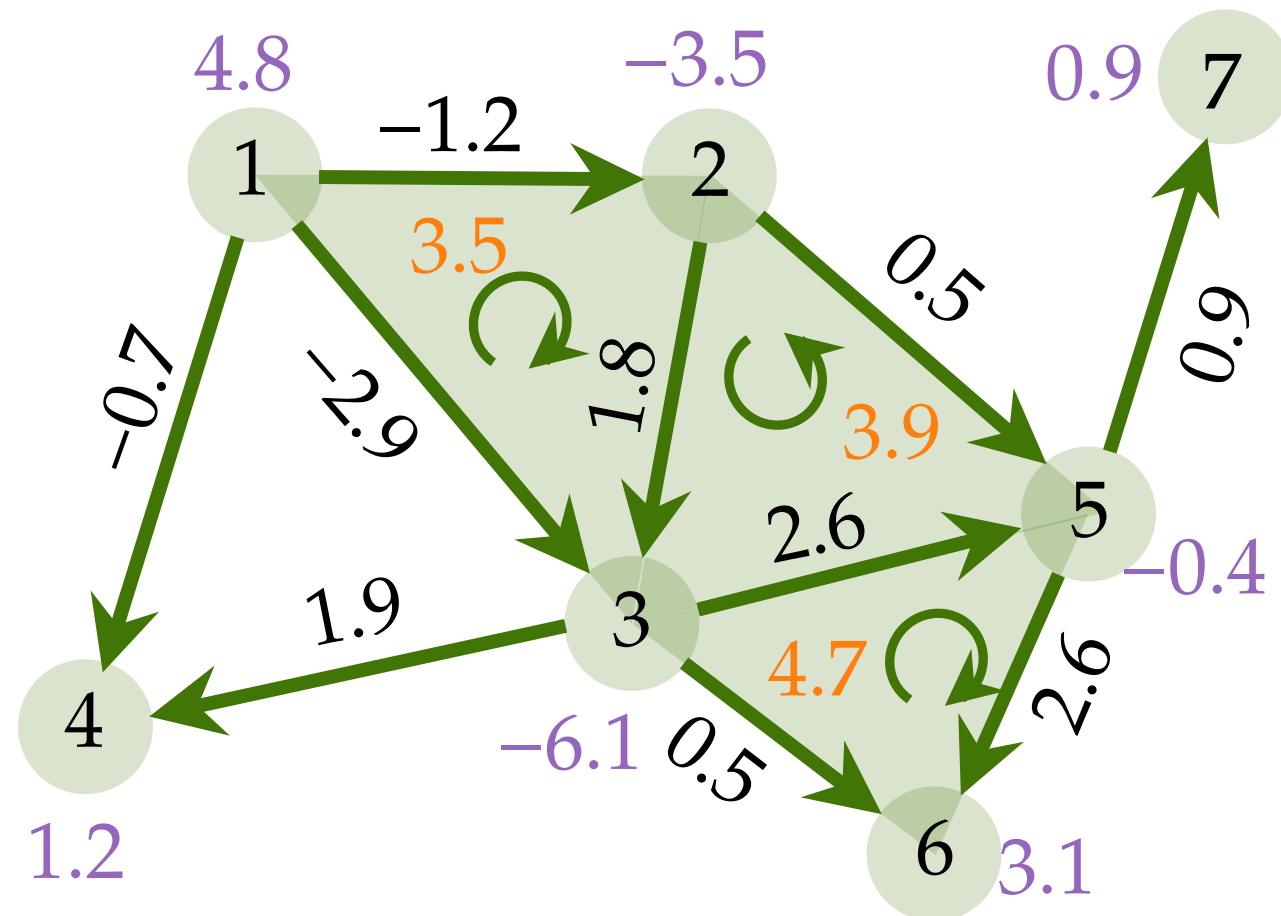


Incidence & Laplacians

1st and 2nd order Discrete Derivatives



Gradient of node signal: $\mathbf{B}_1^\top \mathbf{v}$ $[\mathbf{f}_G]_{[i,j]} = [\mathbf{v}]_j - [\mathbf{v}]_i$

Divergence of edge flows: $[\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{f}]_i = \sum_{j < i} \mathbf{f}_{[j,i]} - \sum_{i < k} \mathbf{f}_{[i,k]}$

Net-flow = in_flow - out_flow

Curl of edge flows: $[\mathbf{B}_2^\top \mathbf{f}]_t = \mathbf{f}_{[i,j]} + \mathbf{f}_{[j,k]} - \mathbf{f}_{[i,k]}$, for $t = [i,j,k]$

Net-circulation in triangles

$$[\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{f}]_5 = 0.5 + 2.6 - (0.9 + 2.6) = -0.4$$

$$[\mathbf{B}_2^\top \mathbf{f}]_{[1,2,3]} = -1.2 + 1.8 - (-2.9) = 3.5$$

Hodge Laplacians = Grad Div + Curl* Curl

$$\text{Hodge Laplacian: } \mathbf{L}_1 = \mathbf{B}_1^\top \mathbf{B}_1 + \mathbf{B}_2 \mathbf{B}_2^\top$$

$$\Delta_1 = \nabla(\nabla \cdot) + \nabla \times (\nabla \times)$$

Simplicial Signal Smoothness

Variations in terms of faces and cofaces

- For edge flows

Total divergence $\|\mathbf{B}_1 \mathbf{f}\|_2^2 = \mathbf{f}^\top \mathbf{L}_d \mathbf{f}$

Total curl $\|\mathbf{B}_2^\top \mathbf{f}\|_2^2 = \mathbf{f}^\top \mathbf{L}_u \mathbf{f}$

- For node signal:

$$\|\mathbf{B}_1^\top \mathbf{v}\|_2^2 = \mathbf{v}^\top \mathbf{L}_0 \mathbf{v}$$

- For general simplicial signals

Lower variation

Upper variation