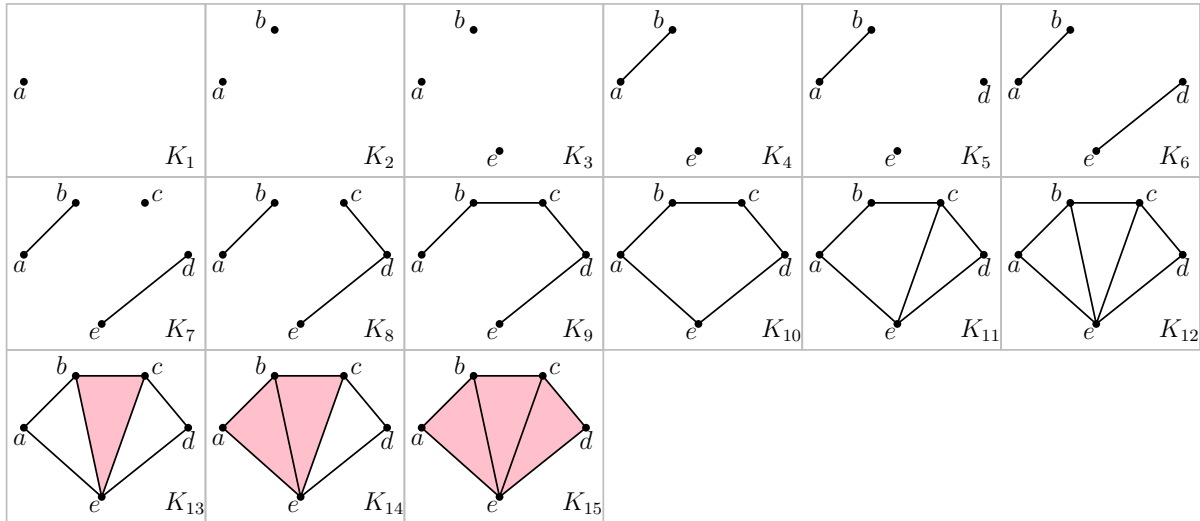


CS 410/510 HW1

Instructor: Tao Hou

Note: You should submit a single pdf to Canvas. If you are handwriting your answer, I would recommend you use a scanner app such as Adobe Scan to convert your writing into pdf (it gives you a much cleaner scan than simply using a camera).

- (20 points) Using the algorithm described in class, compute the PD of the following simplex-wise filtration:



Specifically, provide intervals in the PD of each dimension and also for each finite interval (not ending with $+\infty$), provide its representative (aka. its entry in the “ ζ ” table as demonstrated in class). Notice that a representative (chain) should be denoted as a sum of σ_i ’s as done in class, where i is the index of the simplex added in the filtration. For example, the chain $a + b$ should be denoted as $\sigma_1 + \sigma_2$ where $\sigma_1 = a$ and $\sigma_2 = b$.

Remark: There are several ways to quickly check whether your results make sense:

- Each index should occur exactly once in an interval, either as the start or the end.
- The representative for an interval $[b, d)$ should be a cycle created in K_b and becoming a boundary in K_d .

- (6 points) Given a filtration \mathcal{F} , its p -th Betti curve $B_p : I \rightarrow \mathbb{N}$ is a map from the indices I of the filtration \mathcal{F} to natural numbers \mathbb{N} such that $B_p(i)$ is the p -th Betti number of the complex K_i in \mathcal{F} . Compute the 0th and 1st Betti curve for the filtration in Question 1. Specifically, fill out a table of the following form:

Index	1	2	...	15
B_0				
B_1				

Hint: Recall that there is a way mentioned in class about reading off the Betti numbers for a complex in a filtration using the persistence diagram (barcode).

3. (6 points) Consider the following non-simplex-wise filtration \mathcal{F} and its corresponding simplex-wise filtration \mathcal{F}' where the dashed lines indicate equality of complexes:

$$\begin{array}{c} \mathcal{F} : K_0 \hookrightarrow K_1 \hookrightarrow K_2 \hookrightarrow K_3 \hookrightarrow K_4 \hookrightarrow K_5 \hookrightarrow K_6 \\ \mathcal{F}' : K'_0 \hookrightarrow K'_1 \hookrightarrow K'_2 \hookrightarrow K'_3 \hookrightarrow K'_4 \hookrightarrow K'_5 \hookrightarrow K'_6 \hookrightarrow K'_7 \hookrightarrow K'_8 \hookrightarrow K'_9 \hookrightarrow K'_{10} \hookrightarrow K'_{11} \hookrightarrow K'_{12} \hookrightarrow K'_{13} \end{array}$$

(Dashed lines connect $K_0 \rightarrow K'_0$, $K_1 \rightarrow K'_1$, $K_2 \rightarrow K'_2$, $K_3 \rightarrow K'_3$, $K_4 \rightarrow K'_4$, $K_5 \rightarrow K'_5$, $K_6 \rightarrow K'_{13}$)

Convert the following intervals in the PD of \mathcal{F}' to intervals in the PD of \mathcal{F} (if an interval does not have correspondence in \mathcal{F} , just say “none”):

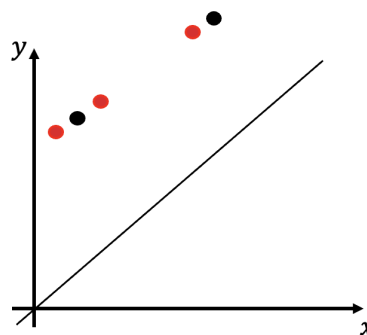
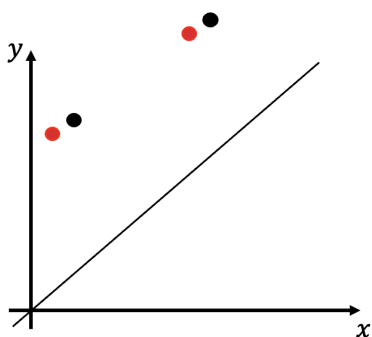
- $[2, 5)$
- $[7, 13)$
- $[2, 4)$

4. (10 points) Consider four points a, b, c, d with the following pair-wise distance:

	a	b	c	d
a		1.5	0.1	0.5
b			1.0	0.3
c				0.9
d				

Construct the Vietoris-Rips filtration for the four points. You only need to list the different complexes in the filtration, by denoting each simplex as, say, $abcd$. (Recall that to build VR filtration, you only need to first figure out the order of the edges being introduced, and then you just take the clique complexes once you figure out the edges.)

5. (6 points)



Consider the two PDs on the left \mathbb{R}^2 plane where one PD contains red points and another PD contains black points. Assume the following:

- Each red or black point (interval) has the same length (aka. $d - b$) of 1.0.

- The first red point and the first black point are 0.2 distance away, and the second red point and the second black point are 0.2 distance away.
- The first black point and the second red points are 1.5 distance away.

We then have that, the two PDs (on the left \mathbb{R}^2 plane) have a bottleneck distance of 0.2, with the two closest pairs of red and black points perfectly matched.

Now, add another red point whose length is also 1.0 and whose distance to the first black point is 0.2, as indicated in right figure. What is the bottleneck distance of the two PDs in this case? You should also provide brief justifications for your answer.