

# Linear Time Computation of Discrete Morse Functions Over Two-Manifolds

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1     This preprint, though the results are (more or less) finalized, only contains the abstract  
2     until the full paper is in a respectable state. The full paper is scheduled to be finished  
3     1/10/2023, and a preprint will be released then.

## 4     — Abstract —

5     Discrete Morse theory provides a way of studying simplicial complexes akin to studying flows over  
6     smooth surfaces. Discrete Morse functions assign a value to each cell, and then pair cells based on  
7     homology-preserving gradients. The unpaired cells are either represent an essential homology class  
8     of the underlying topological space, or are an artifact of the function itself (e.g., a local minimum  
9     of the function). We consider two optimization problems: (1) MINMM, finding a function over a  
10    given complex  $K$  that minimizes the number of critical cells; (2) EXTMM, extending a function  
11    over the vertices of a complex to a discrete Morse function compatible with the input function  
12    that minimizes the number of critical cells. While it has been shown that MINMM is NP-hard and  
13     $W[P]$ -Hard to approximate, we provide a linear time algorithm for the restricted case where the  
14    input is a triangulation of a two-manifold. This improves prior algorithms with  $\Theta(dn^3)$  complexity  
15    on a  $d$ -dimensional simplicial complex with  $n$  simplices. We give an implementation of this algorithm  
16    to demonstrate its improvements in practice. We show how a previously published algorithm solves  
17    (2). Finally, we present a heuristic that uses (2) to solve (1), and has reasonable performance on  
18    realistic data, even in higher dimensions.

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## 19    — References —



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