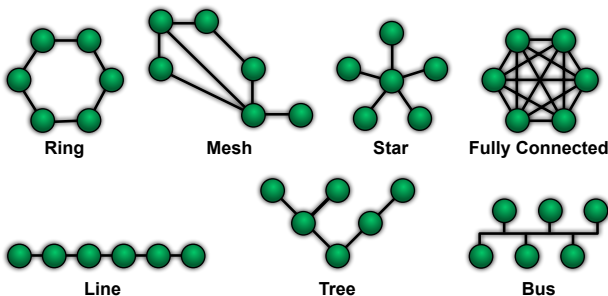


BETTI NUMBERS AND ALPHA COMPLEXES

March 23, 2015

A topological space may be defined as a set of points, along with a set of neighbourhoods for each point, that satisfy a set of axioms relating points and neighbourhoods.



Betti numbers are used to distinguish topological spaces based on the connectivity of n -dimensional simplicial complexes. The k 'th Betti number refers to the number of k -dimensional holes on a topological surface.

- b_0 is the number of connected components
- b_1 is the number of one-dimensional or "circular" holes
- b_2 is the number of two-dimensional "voids" or "cavities"

Examples of Betti numbers for a complex.



$\mathcal{K}^{(0)}$

$$\beta_0 = 4$$

$$\beta_1 = 0$$

$$\beta_2 = 0$$



$\mathcal{K}^{(1)}$

$$\beta_0 = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = 3$$

$$\beta_2 = 0$$

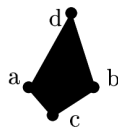


$\mathcal{K}^{(2)}$

$$\beta_0 = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = 0$$

$$\beta_2 = 1$$



$\mathcal{K}^{(3)}$

$$\beta_0 = 1$$

$$\beta_1 = 0$$

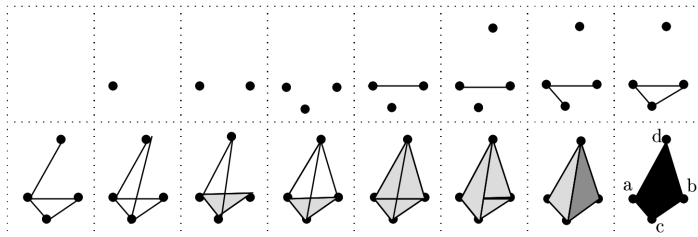
$$\beta_2 = 0$$

AN ALGORITHM FOR BETTI NUMBERS

FILTERING A COMPLEX BY SIMPLICES

Incremental algorithm, that uses filtration.

Filtrations. A *filtration* is a sequence of simplicial complexes, where every complex is a proper sub-complex of its successor. If $\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_n$ is a sequence of simplices, then $\mathcal{K}_1, \mathcal{K}_2, \dots, \mathcal{K}_n$, with $\mathcal{K}_i = \{\sigma_1, \sigma_2, \dots, \sigma_i\}$, is a filtration, provided each \mathcal{K}_i is a genuine simplicial complex. We call the sequence of simplices the *filter* of the filtration. Figure 2 illustrates an example filtration.



The incremental algorithm:

```
for  $\ell := 0$  to  $d$  do  $b_\ell := 0$  endfor;  
for  $i := 0$  to  $m$  do  
   $k := \dim \sigma_i$ ;  
  if  $\sigma_i$  belongs to a  $k$ -cycle of  $\mathcal{K}_i$  then  $b_k := b_k + 1$  else  $b_{k-1} := b_{k-1} - 1$  endif  
endfor.
```

Lets do a small example.

In practice cycles are checked by using sets.

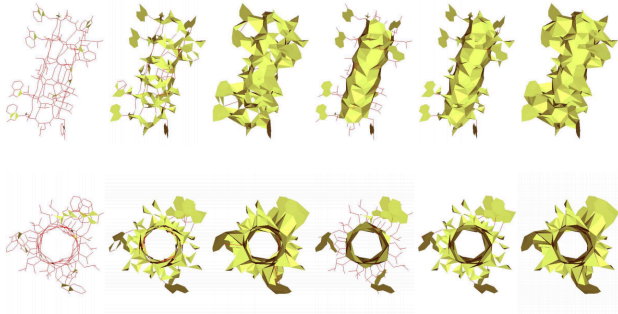
Running time is $O(\alpha(n)n)$, where $\alpha(n)$ is the inverse ackermann function. and n is the sum of k -simplices.

ALPHA COMPLEXES

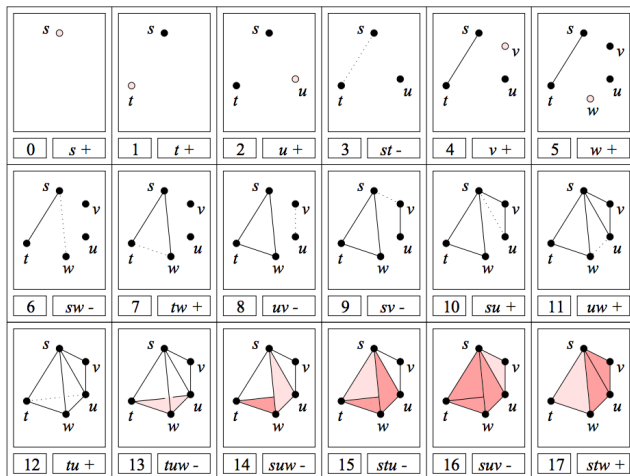
Definition goes here.

PERSISTENCE AND SIMPLIFICATION

explain

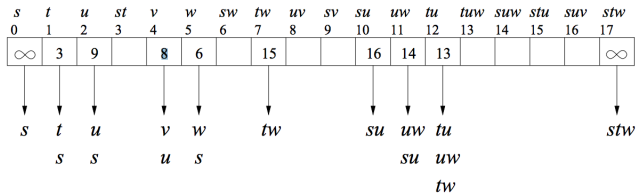


explain



PAIR DATASTRUCTURE

explain



PAIRS PERSISTENCE

explain

