

# Gromov hyperbolicity, geodesic defect, and apparent pairs in Vietoris-Rips filtrations

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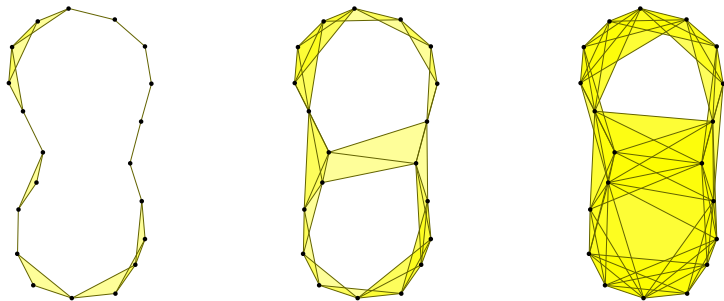
SoCG 2022

joint work with Ulrich Bauer

# The Vietoris–Rips complex

**Definition.** Let  $X$  be a metric space. The Vietoris–Rips complex at scale  $r$  is the simplicial complex

$$\text{Rips}_r(X) = \{S \subseteq X \text{ finite} \mid S \neq \emptyset, \text{diam } S \leq r\}.$$



# The Vietoris–Rips complex

## Applications

- In the limit  $r \rightarrow 0$ : Used by Leopold Vietoris to extend homology theory to metric spaces (1927).

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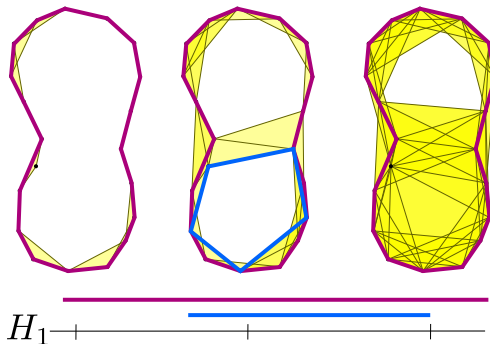
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- In the limit  $r \rightarrow \infty$ : Used by Eliyahu Rips and Mikhael Gromov to study hyperbolic groups (1987).

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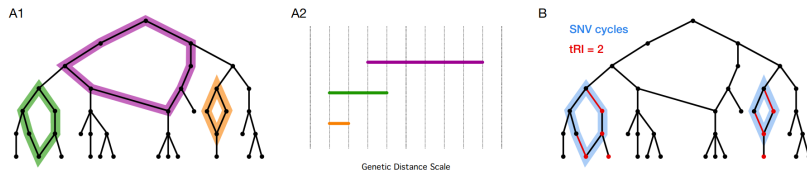
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- In the limit  $r \rightarrow \infty$ : Used by Eliyahu Rips and Mikhael Gromov to study hyperbolic groups (1987).
- For all  $r > 0$ : Used in topological data analysis (nowadays).



# Application of Vietoris–Rips persistent homology

## COVID-19 genetic evolution data



**Figure 2. Topological data analysis quantifies convergent evolution.** (A) Persistent homology detects reticulate events in viral evolution by means of a persistence barcode. Each bar in the barcode (A2) corresponds to a topological cycle in the reticulate phylogeny (A1). Bars at small genetic distance scales are expected to correspond mainly to homoplasies, while recombination events typically produce topological features at larger scales. (B) SNV cycles are topological cycles in the reticulate phylogeny for which adjacent sequences differ



M. Bleher, L. Hahn, J. A. Patino-Galindo, M. Carriere, U. Bauer, R. Rabadan, and A. Ott

Topological data analysis identifies emerging adaptive mutations in SARS-CoV-2

Preprint, [arXiv:2106.07292](https://arxiv.org/abs/2106.07292), 2021

# Application of Vietoris–Rips persistent homology

COVID-19 genetic evolution data

covid data (9500 points)	Ripser's runtime
ordered chronologically	49m 37s



U. Bauer

Ripser: efficient computation of Vietoris–Rips persistence barcodes

[Journal of Applied and Computational Topology](#),

[doi:10.1007/s41468-021-00071-5](#), 2021

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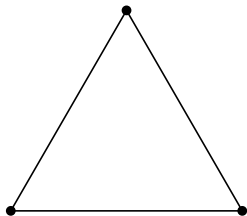
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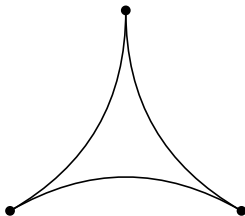


# Rips contractibility lemma

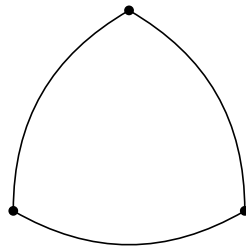
Gromov-hyperbolicity



euclidean triangle



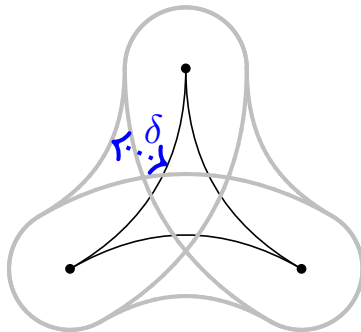
hyperbolic triangle



spherical triangle

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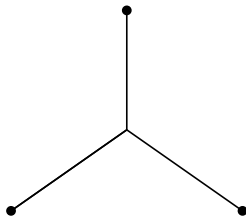
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# Rips contractibility lemma

Gromov-hyperbolicity



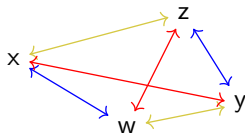
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# Rips contractibility lemma

## Gromov-hyperbolicity

**Definition.** A metric space  $X$  is (Gromov)  $\delta$ -hyperbolic if for all four points  $w, x, y, z \in X$

$$d(x, w) + d(y, z) \leq \max\{d(x, y) + d(z, w), d(x, z) + d(y, w)\} + 2\delta$$

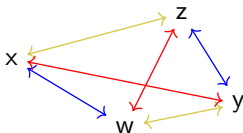


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**Example.** finite metric spaces, trees are 0-hyperbolic, hyperbolic plane, ...

# Rips contractibility lemma

**Theorem (Rips, Gromov 1987).** Let  $X$  be a  $\delta$ -hyperbolic geodesic metric space. Then  $\text{Rips}_t(X)$  is contractible for all  $t \geq 4\delta$ .

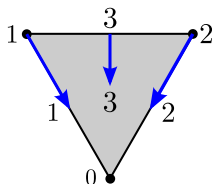
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We address two questions:

1. What about non-geodesic spaces? Finite metric spaces?
2. Connections to Ripser?

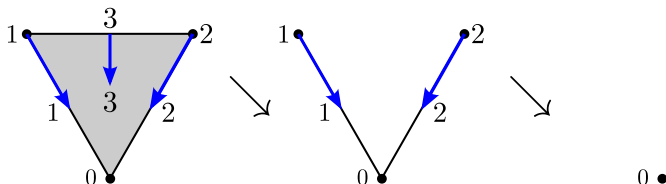
# Discrete Morse theory



- Discrete Morse function  $K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with discrete gradient.



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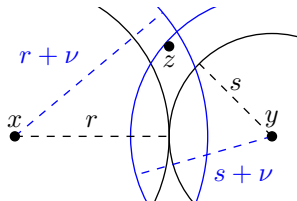


- Discrete Morse function  $K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  with discrete gradient.
- They induce collapses that preserve the homotopy type.

# Generalized contractibility lemma

## The geodesic defect

**Definition (Bonk, Schramm 2000).** The metric space  $X$  is  $\nu$ -geodesic if for all  $x, y \in X$  and  $r, s \geq 0$  with  $r + s = d(x, y)$  there exists  $z \in X$  with  $d(x, z) \leq r + \nu$  and  $d(y, z) \leq s + \nu$ .



# Generalized contractibility lemma

**Theorem (Bauer, R).** Let  $X$  be a finite  $\delta$ -hyperbolic metric space. Then there exists a discrete gradient encoding the collapses

$$\text{Rips}_u(X) \searrow \text{Rips}_t(X) \searrow \{*\}$$

for all  $u > t \geq 4\delta + 2\nu$ , where  $\nu$  is the geodesic defect of  $X$

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- Connections to Ripser?

# Discrete Morse theory

## Apparent pairs

Ripser uses the following construction for a computational shortcut:

**Definition.** In a simplexwise filtration  $(K_i = \{\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_i\})_i$ , a pair of simplices  $(\sigma, \tau)$  is an apparent pair if

- $\sigma$  latest proper face of  $\tau$ , and
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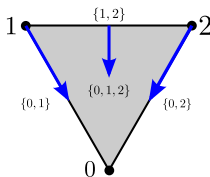
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**Lemma.** The apparent pairs form a discrete gradient.





# Collapsing Rips complexes of trees

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- Ripser computes the persistent homology of  $X$  without a single column operation.
- Explains Ripser's outstanding performance on genetic distances.

# Conclusion

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- Identified a subclass of metric spaces for which the persistent homology computation is very efficient.
- Extended the Contractibility Lemma to finite metric spaces and made it filtration compatible.



# Collapsing Rips complexes of trees

## Some proof details

If  $X$  is generic

- $\text{diam}: \text{Cl}(V) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  is a (generalized) discrete Morse function.
- for *any* total order on  $V$  the apparent pairs gradient for the lexicographically refined Vietoris–Rips filtration induces the collapses.

If  $X$  is arbitrary

- for a *compatible* total order on  $V$  a symbolic perturbation scheme on the edges is induced, establishing the generic situation.