

# Topological Data Analysis MVA

**Last name:**

**First name:**

**Duration:** 30 minutes.

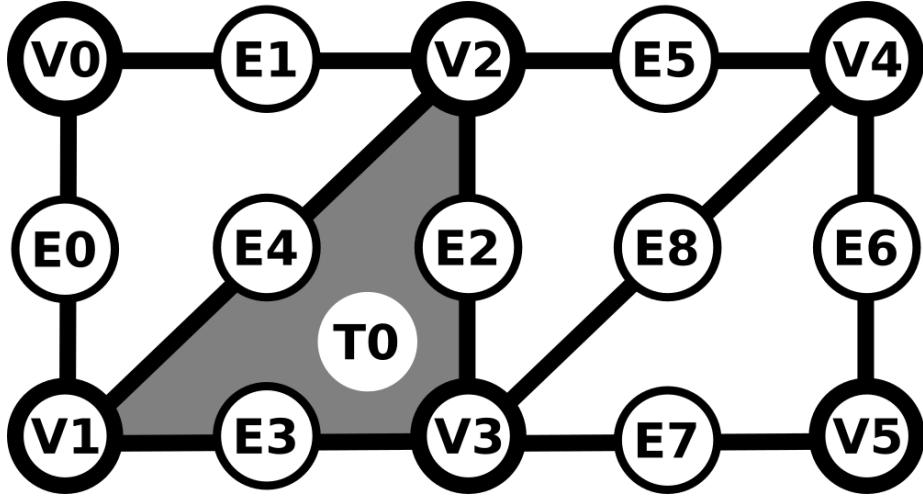


Figure 1: Simplicial complex  $\mathcal{K}$ , made of 6 vertices, 9 edges and 1 triangle.

**Question 1:** Let  $\mathcal{K}$  be the simplicial complex shown in Figure 1. Give the Betti numbers of  $\mathcal{K}$ .

- a)  $\beta_0 = 1, \beta_1 = 3, \beta_2 = 1, \beta_i = 0, \forall i > 2$ .
- b)  $\beta_0 = 1, \beta_1 = 3, \beta_i = 0, \forall i > 1$ .
- c)  $\beta_0 = 1, \beta_1 = 5, \beta_i = 0, \forall i > 1$ .

**Question 2:** Let  $\mathcal{M}$  be the triangulation of a 3-manifold embedded in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ . For every interior 2-simplex  $\sigma_2 \in \mathcal{M}$ , what is  $\beta_0(Lk(\sigma_2))$  equal to?

- a)  $\beta_0(Lk(\sigma_2)) = 0$
- b)  $\beta_0(Lk(\sigma_2)) = 1$
- c)  $\beta_0(Lk(\sigma_2)) = 2$

**Question 3:** Let  $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a piecewise linear (PL) scalar function defined on a closed, orientable PL 2-manifold  $\mathcal{M}$ , admitting a *monkey saddle* on the vertex  $v_s$ . What are  $\beta_0(Lk^-(v_s))$  and  $\beta_0(Lk^+(v_s))$  equal to?

- a)  $\beta_0(Lk^-(v_s)) \geq 3$  and  $\beta_0(Lk^+(v_s)) \geq 3$
- b)  $\beta_0(Lk^-(v_s)) = 2$  and  $\beta_0(Lk^+(v_s)) = 2$
- c)  $\beta_0(Lk^-(v_s)) = 1$  and  $\beta_0(Lk^+(v_s)) = 1$

**Question 4:** Let  $f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  be a PL *Morse* function defined on a closed, orientable PL 2-manifold  $\mathcal{M}$  of genus 5. What is the number of loops of the

Reeb graph  $\mathcal{R}(f)$  of  $f$ ?

- a) 10
- b) 5
- c) 1

**Question 5:** In Discrete Morse Theory, given a discrete gradient field  $F$  defined on a PL  $d$ -manifold  $\mathcal{M}$ , what is the dimension of the simplices on which local maxima can occur?

- a) 0
- b)  $d/2$
- c)  $d$

**Question 6:** To compute the 1-dimensional persistent homology of a 2-dimensional simplicial complex, it is enough to know its 1-dimensional skeleton.

- a) True
- b) False

**Question 7:** Let  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  be the two persistence diagrams defined by:

$$D_1 = [(1, (1.0, 2.0)), (1, (2.0, 4.0)), (1, (3.0, 3.5))] \quad (1)$$

and

$$D_2 = [(1, (1.8, 4.2)), (1, (2.7, 3.5))]. \quad (2)$$

The bottleneck distance between  $D_1$  and  $D_2$  is equal to:

- a) 0.2
- b) 0.3
- c) 0.5
- d) 1.0

**Question 8:** What is the dimension of the Vietoris-Rips complex of radius  $r = 2$  built on top of the 4 vertices  $(0,0), (1,0), (1,1), (0,1)$  of the unit square in the plane  $\mathbb{R}^2$ ?

- a) 1
- b) 2
- c) 3
- d) 4

**Question 9:** The 2-dimensional unit sphere  $\mathbb{S}^2$  in  $\mathbb{R}^3$  is not homeomorphic to the 2-dimensional torus  $\mathbb{T}^2$  (cartesian product of 2 unit circles  $\mathbb{S}^1 \times \mathbb{S}^1$  because:

- a)  $\beta_0(\mathbb{S}^2) \neq \beta_0(\mathbb{T}^2)$
- b)  $\beta_1(\mathbb{S}^2) \neq \beta_1(\mathbb{T}^2)$
- c)  $\beta_2(\mathbb{S}^2) \neq \beta_2(\mathbb{T}^2)$
- d)  $\beta_3(\mathbb{S}^2) \neq \beta_3(\mathbb{T}^2)$

**Question 10:** Given a data set of 1,000,000 points in  $\mathbb{R}^3$ , is it realistic to compute the persistent homology of the Vietoris-Rips filtration built on top of this data set?

- a) Yes
- b) No. In that case, propose a possible solution to overcome the problem.