

# Distributed Computation of Persistent Homology using the Blowup Complex

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## 1 Introduction

## 2 Background

**Persistent homology.** [Simplicial complex. Filtration.] [Homology. Persistent homology.]

**Algorithms.** [ELZ reduction algorithm, expressed as  $D = RU$  and  $R = DV$ , where  $R$  is reduced and  $U$  and  $V$  are invertible and upper-triangular.] [Uniqueness of lowest-ones in the  $D = RU$  decomposition [?].]

[Subtract rows to turn  $R$  into an almost-permutation matrix  $P$ . I.e., change basis to get  $R = SP$ , and, equivalently,  $P = S^{-1}R$ , where  $P$  is almost-permutation and  $S$  is invertible and upper-triangular.] [~~Explain the trick we used to construct  $S^{-1}$  in the column form without having to do row operations.~~ There doesn't seem to be a trick: to construct  $S^{-1}$  in column form, we also need row access to its elements, which is a lot of hassle. Instead we can keep  $D_{>0}$  in row form, apply the row operations directly (and efficiently), and then convert it to column form on de-serialization.]

**Blowup complex.** [Cover  $C$ . Blowup  $K^C$ .] [Filtration by the base space filtration with ties broken by the nerve dimension.]

[Theorem: persistence of the above filtration on the blowup produces the same pairing as the filtration on the base space.]

## 3 Algorithm

**Parallel setup.** [ $p+1$  processors, with one processor per cover set. One extra processor to put things together.]

**Distributed computation.** [Version 2 of the algorithm.]

[Optimization: only send the lowest ones in the rows that have non-zero entries in  $Q_{>0}^i$ .]

## 4 Cascade

[Brute-force repair (straight-up reduction) takes  $O(n^2m)$  time and up to  $O(n^2)$  space. (Double-check.) Use cascade repair instead.]

[Row version of the cascade algorithm. Output matrix  $T$ .]

**Theorem 1.** *Lowest ones of the reduced  $T$  give the correct pairing.*

**Theorem 2.**  $|T| = (n - m) + nm$ .  $T$  can be reduced using the cascade algorithm in time  $O(nm^2)$ , while keeping its size  $O(nm)$ .

## 5 Experiments

### A Notation