

# Induced matchings and the algebraic stability of persistence barcodes

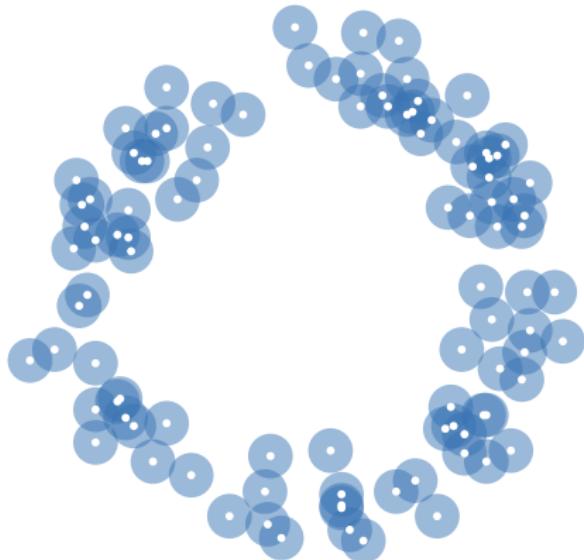
Ulrich Bauer

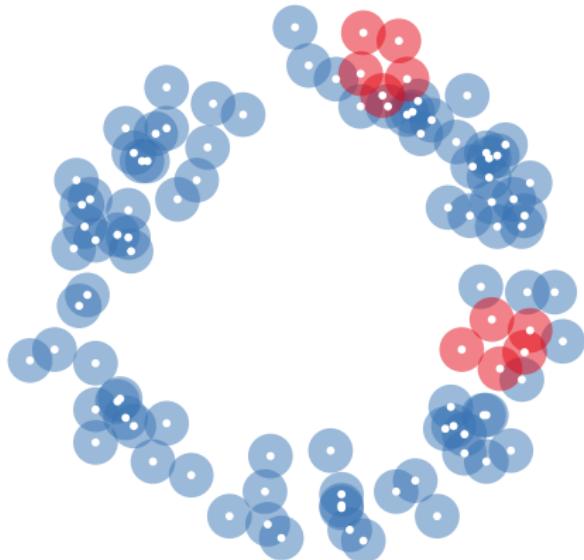
TUM

February 25, 2015

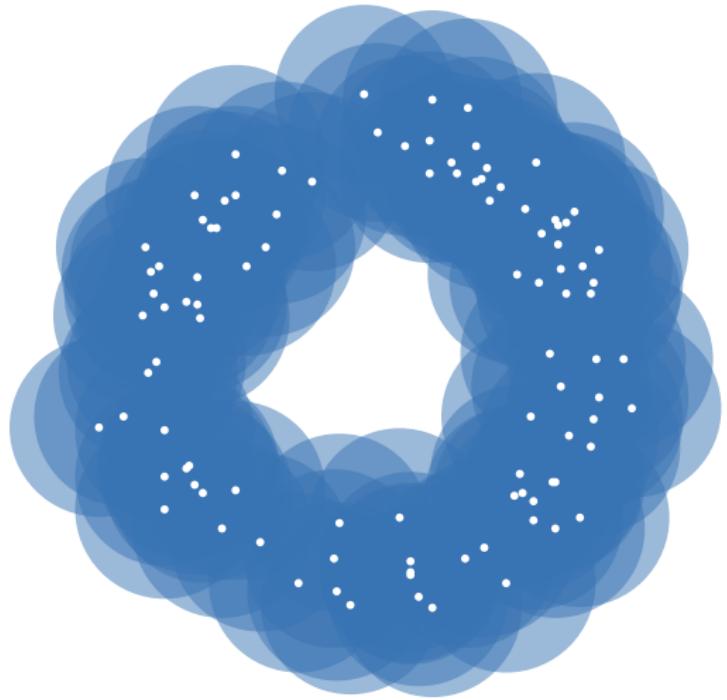
Joint work with Michael Lesnick (IMA)

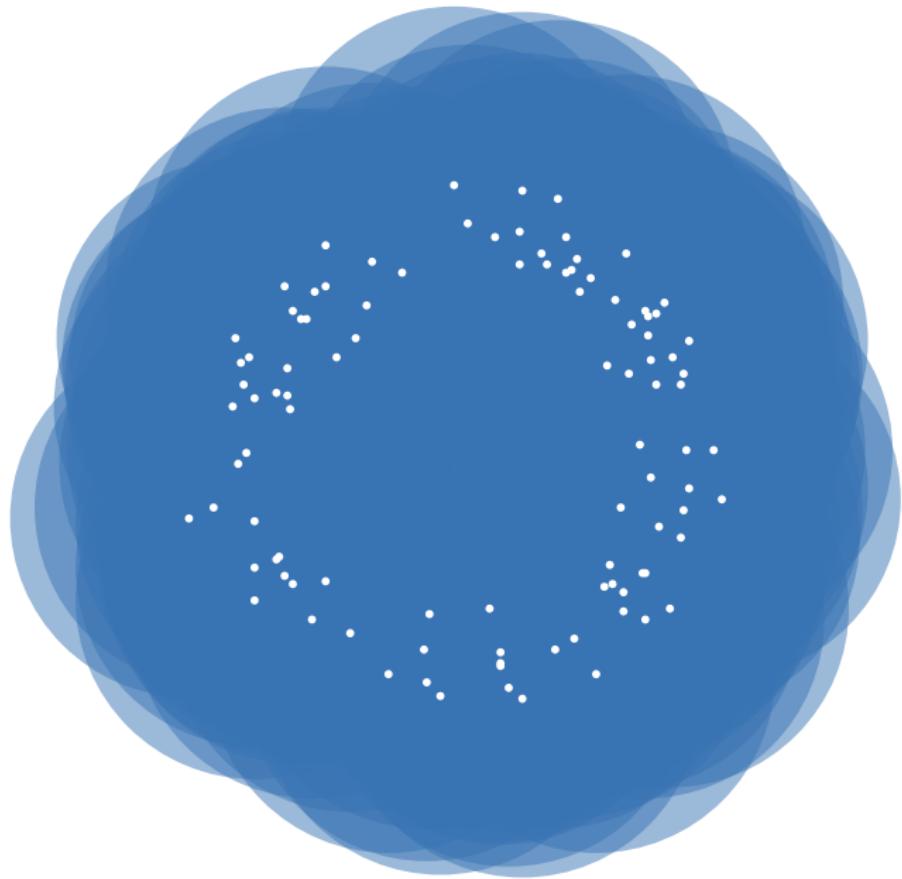


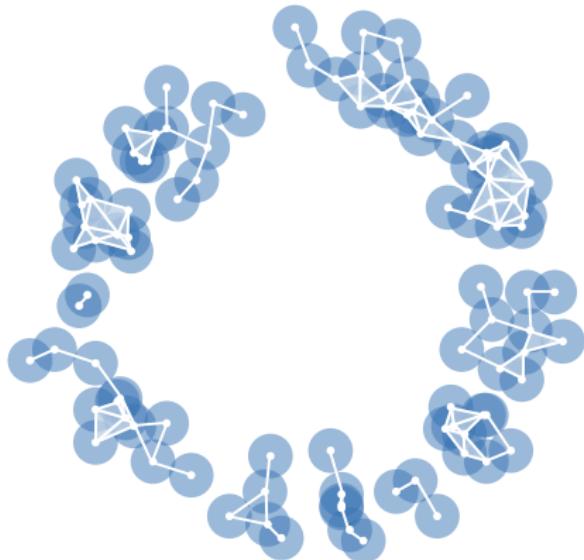


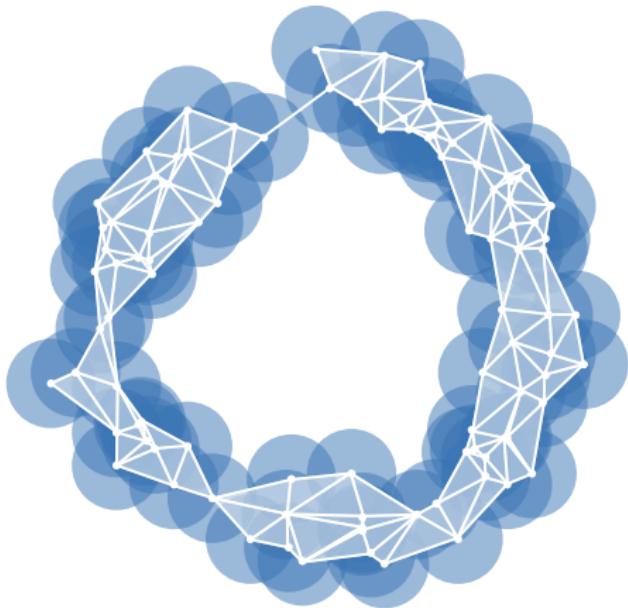


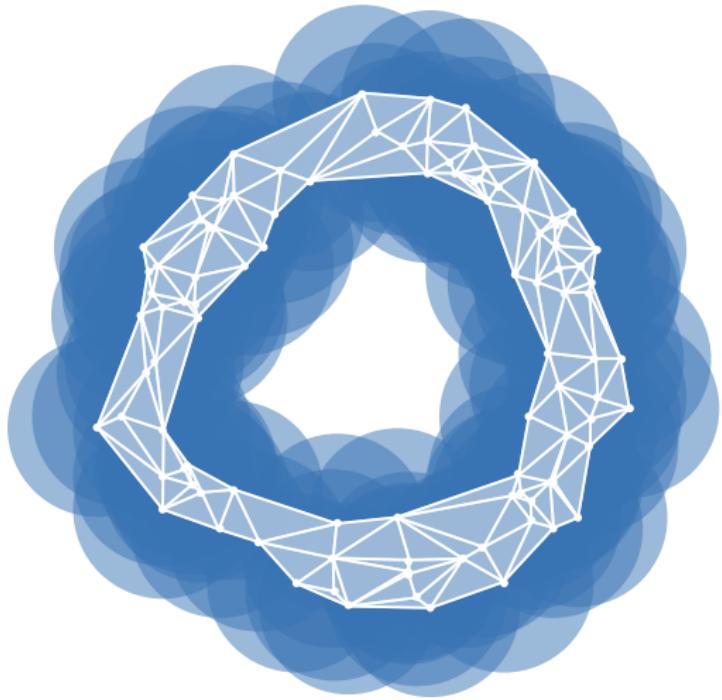


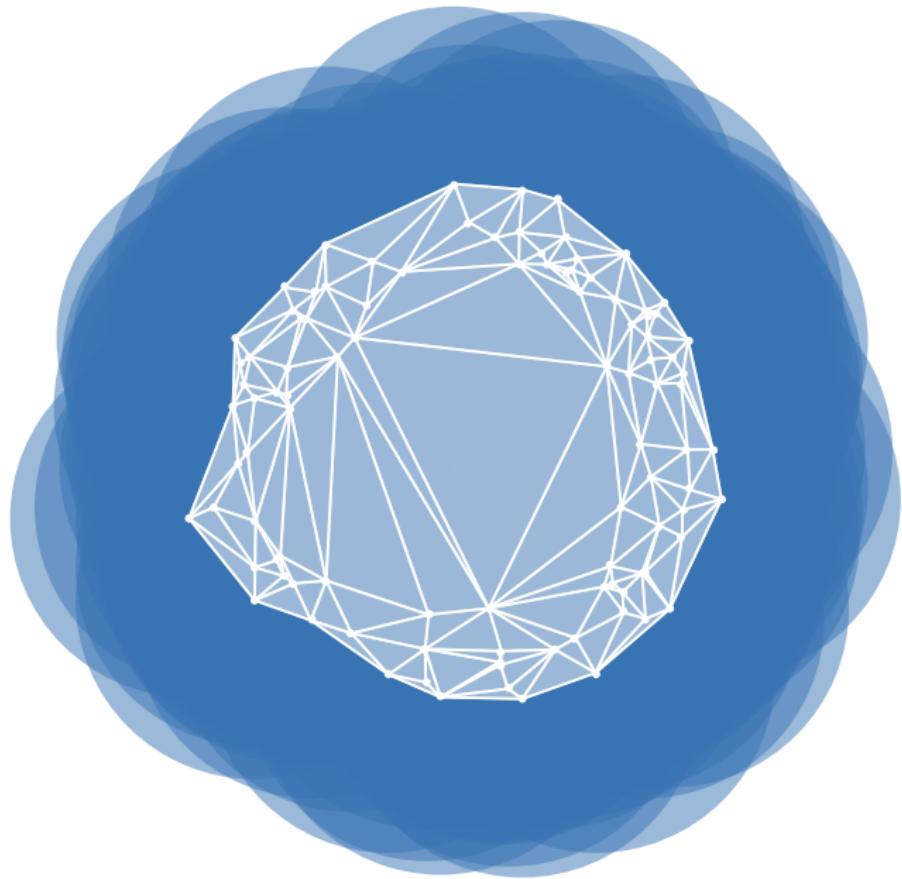




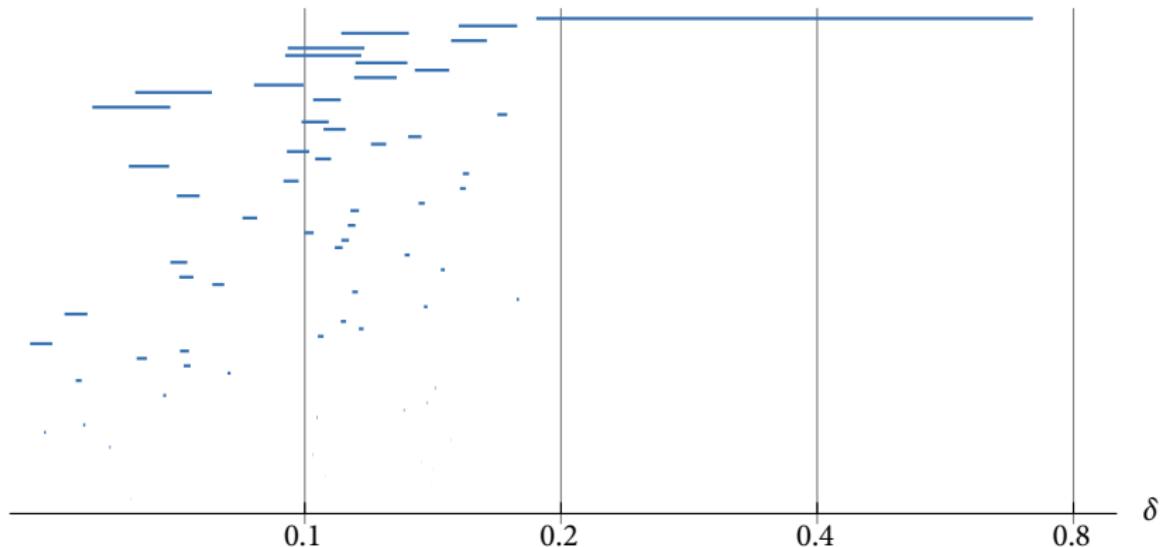
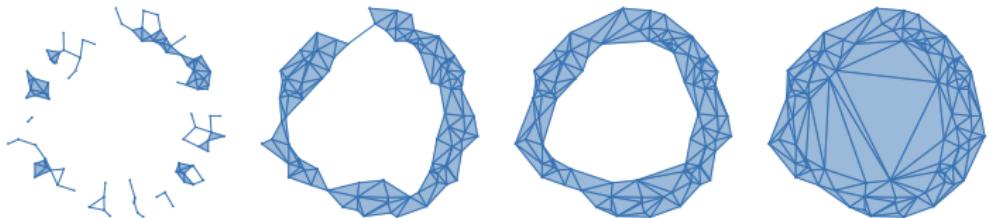




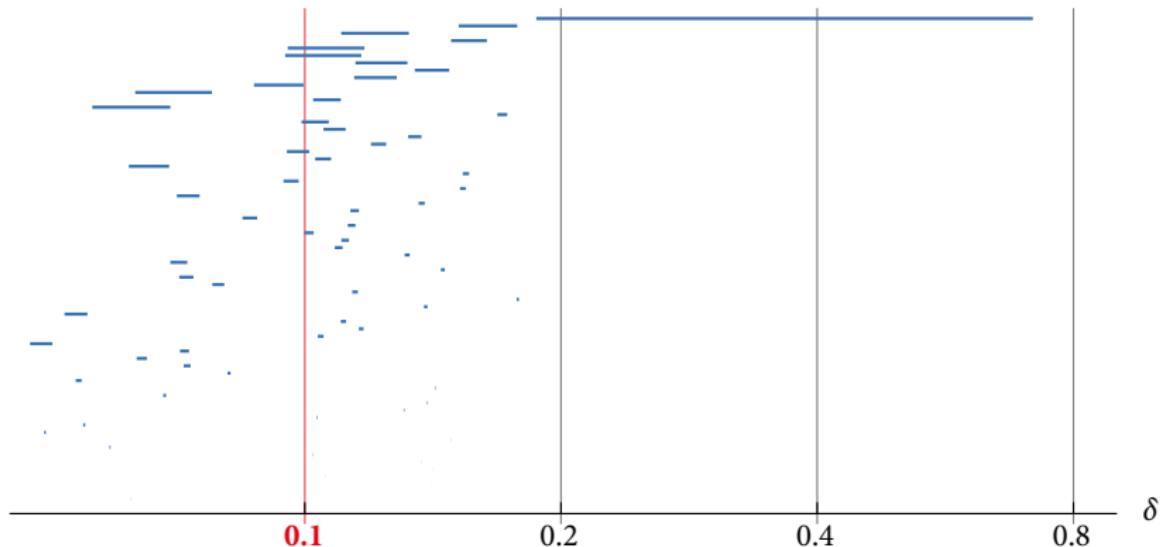
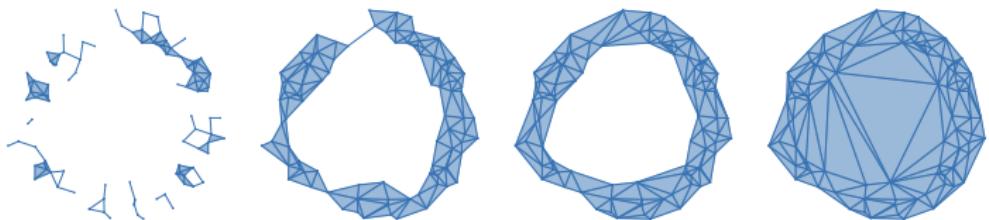




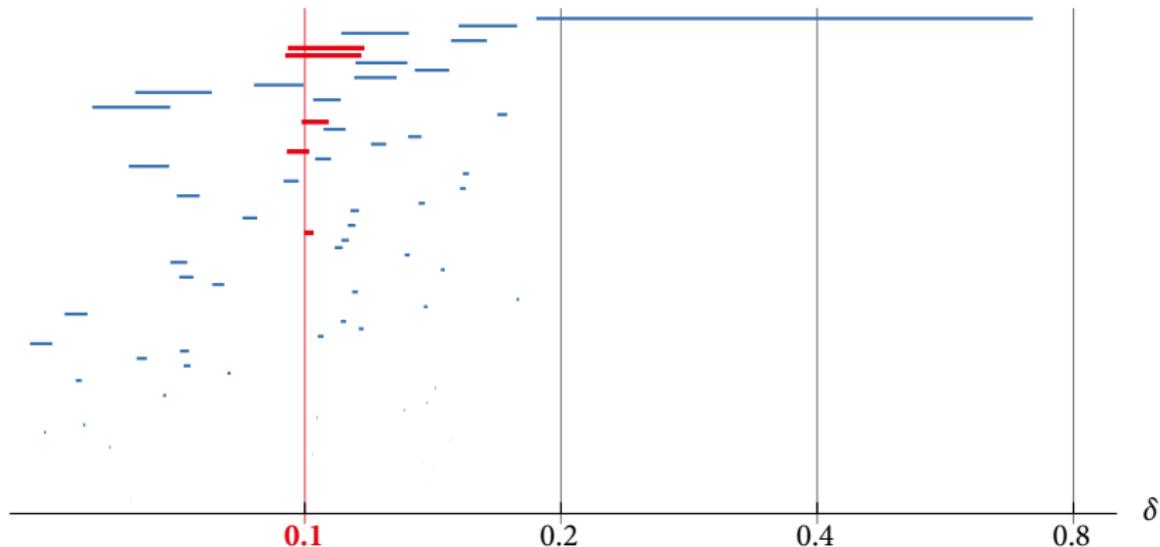
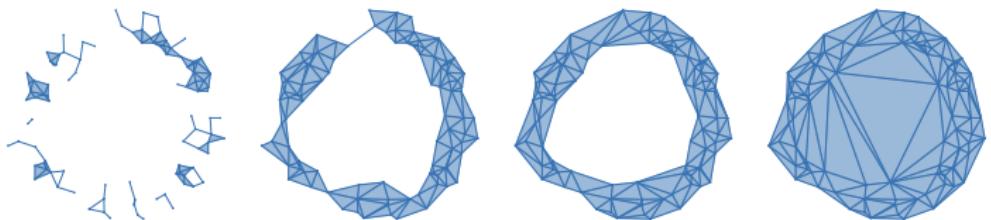
# What is persistent homology?



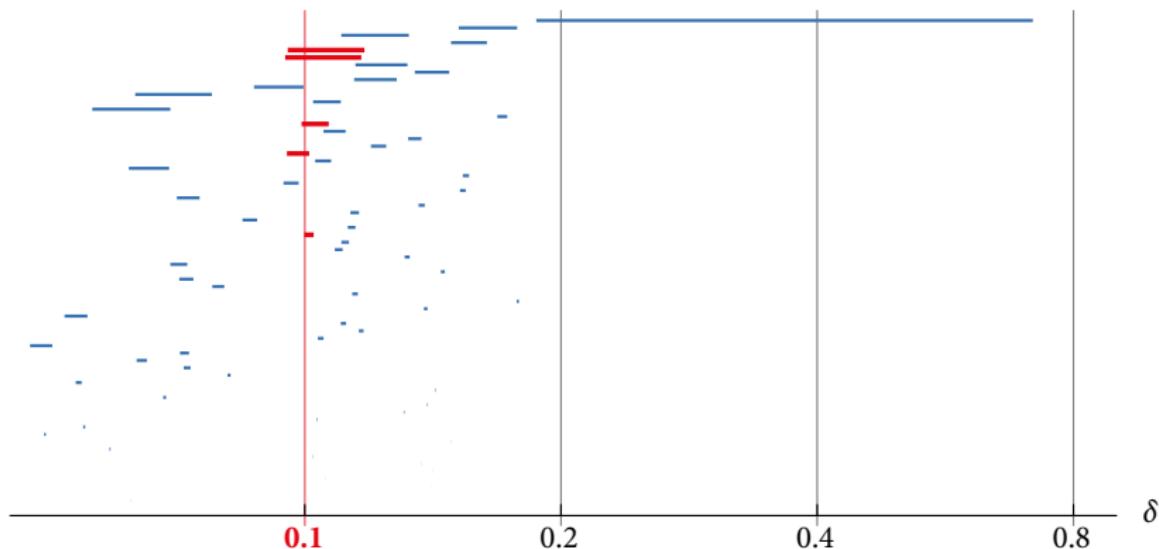
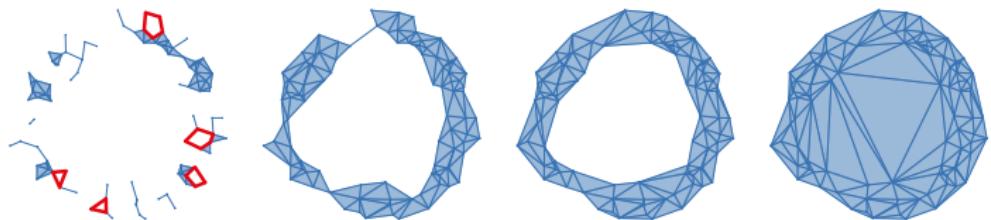
# What is persistent homology?



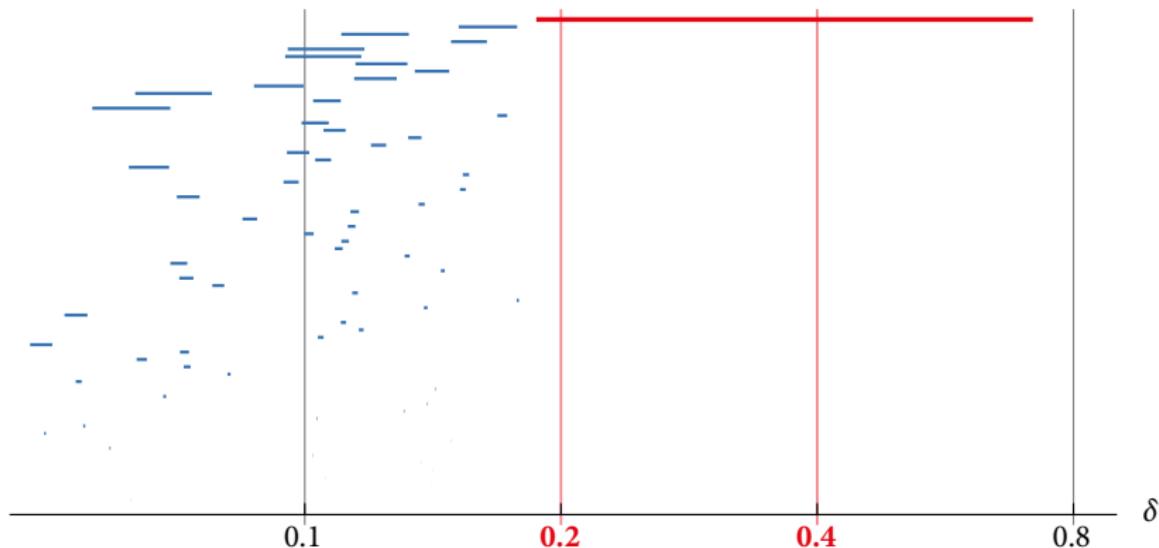
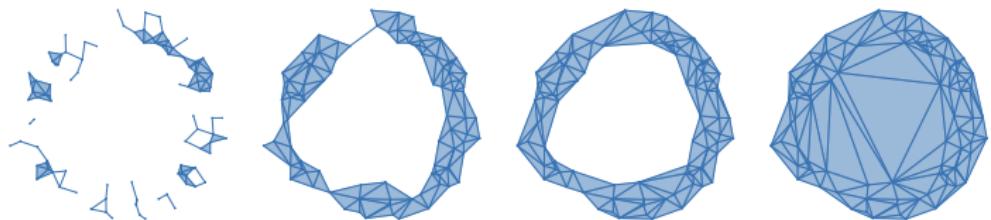
# What is persistent homology?



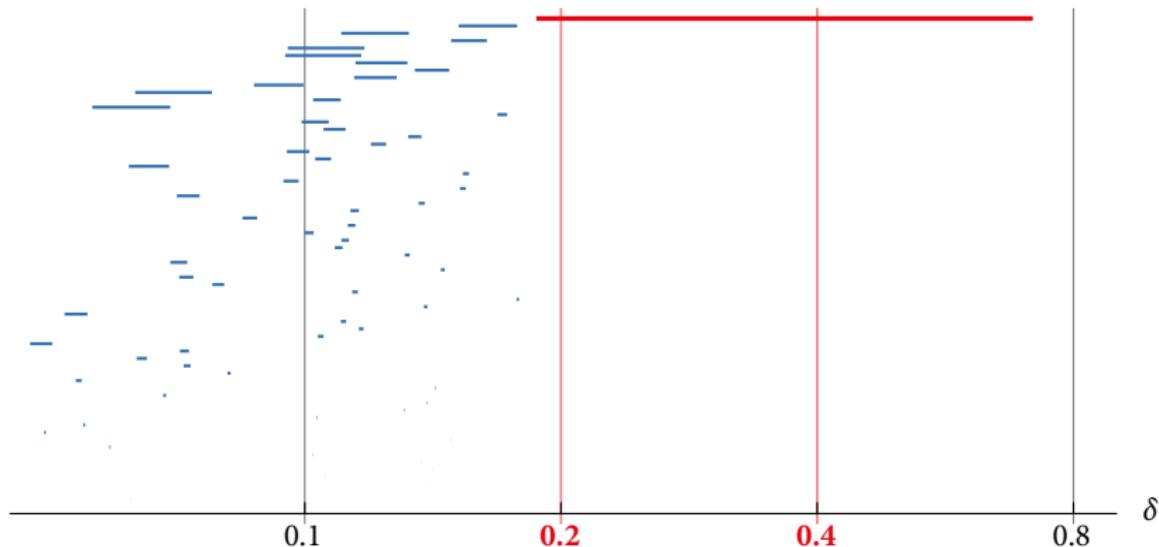
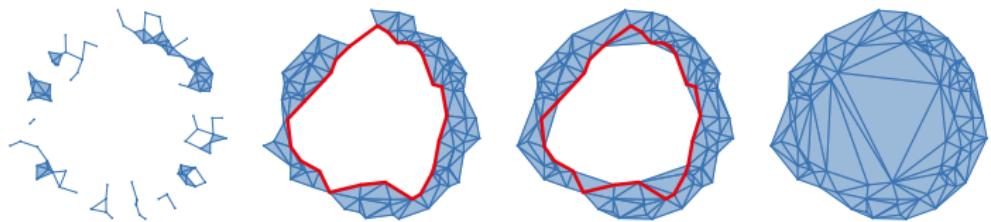
# What is persistent homology?



# What is persistent homology?



# What is persistent homology?



# What is persistent homology?

# What is persistent homology?

Persistent homology is the homology of a filtration.

# What is persistent homology?

Persistent homology is the homology of a filtration.

- A filtration is a certain diagram  $K : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ .

# What is persistent homology?

Persistent homology is the homology of a filtration.

- A filtration is a certain diagram  $K : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ .
  - A topological space  $K_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

# What is persistent homology?

Persistent homology is the homology of a filtration.

- A filtration is a certain diagram  $K : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ .
  - A topological space  $K_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$
  - An inclusion map  $K_s \hookrightarrow K_t$  for each  $s \leq t \in \mathbb{R}$

# What is persistent homology?

Persistent homology is the homology of a filtration.

- A filtration is a certain diagram  $K : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Top}$ .
  - A topological space  $K_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$
  - An inclusion map  $K_s \hookrightarrow K_t$  for each  $s \leq t \in \mathbb{R}$
- $\mathbf{R}$  is the poset category of  $(\mathbb{R}, \leq)$

# Inference

# Homology inference

## Problem (Homology inference)

*Determine the homology  $H_*(\Omega)$  of a shape  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  from a finite sample  $P \subset \Omega$ .*

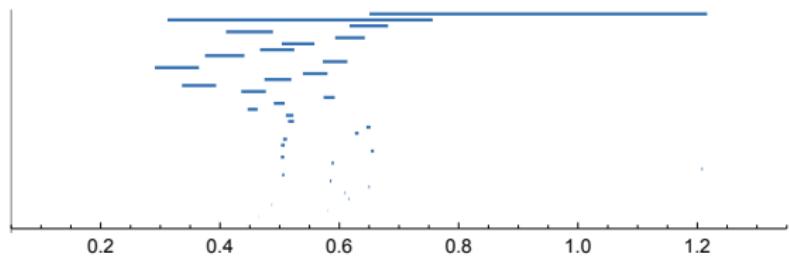
# Homology inference

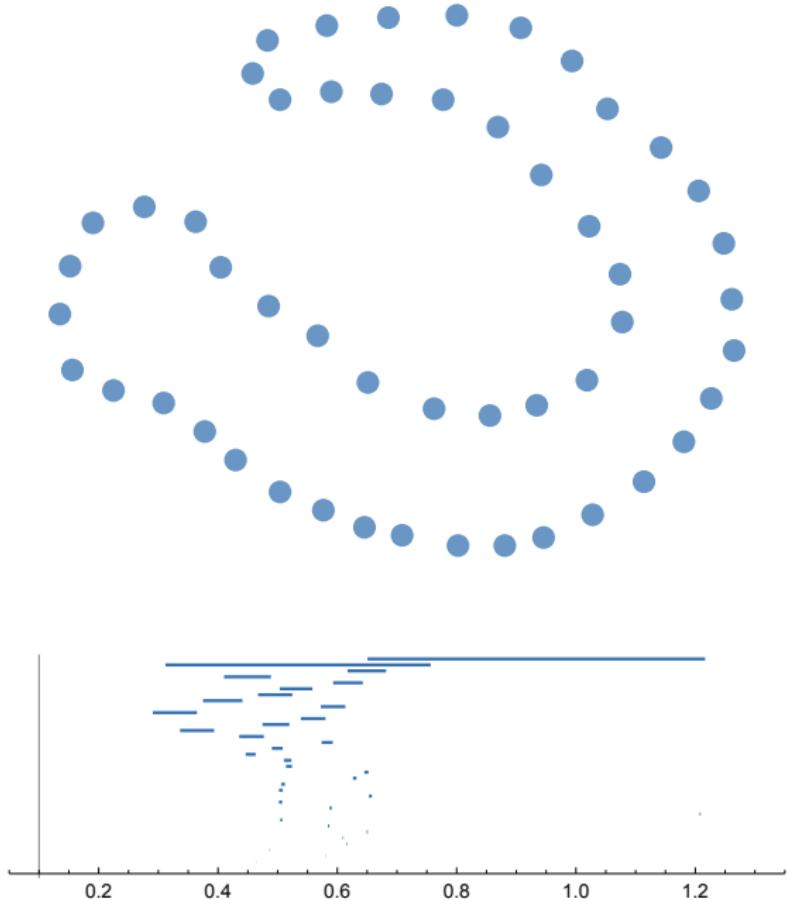
## Problem (Homology inference)

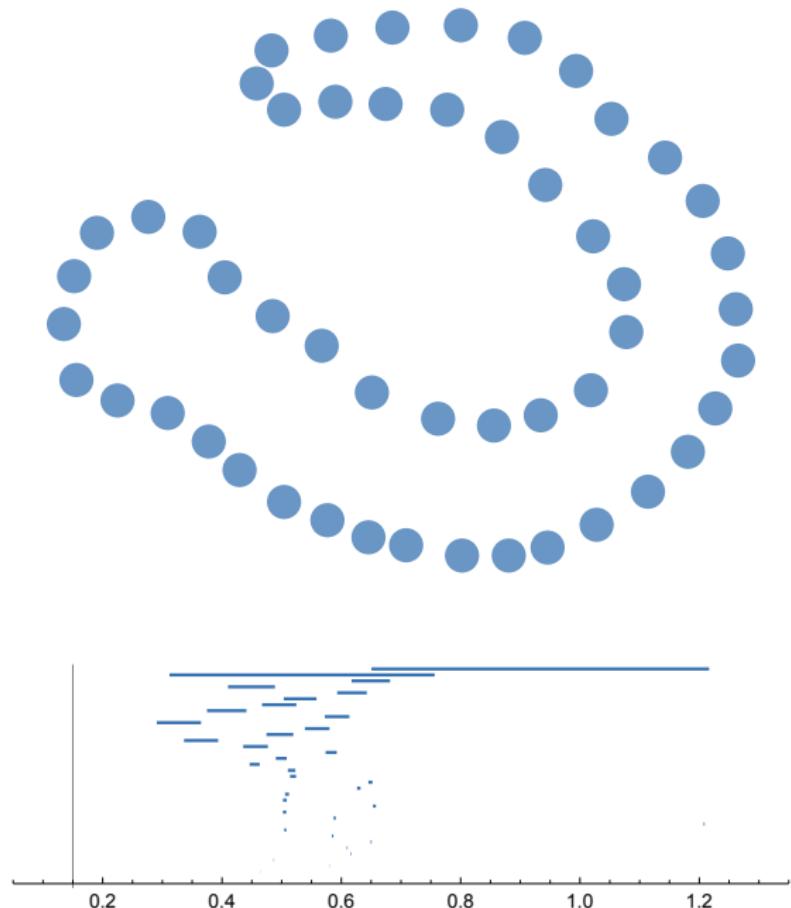
*Determine the homology  $H_*(\Omega)$  of a shape  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$  from a finite sample  $P \subset \Omega$ .*

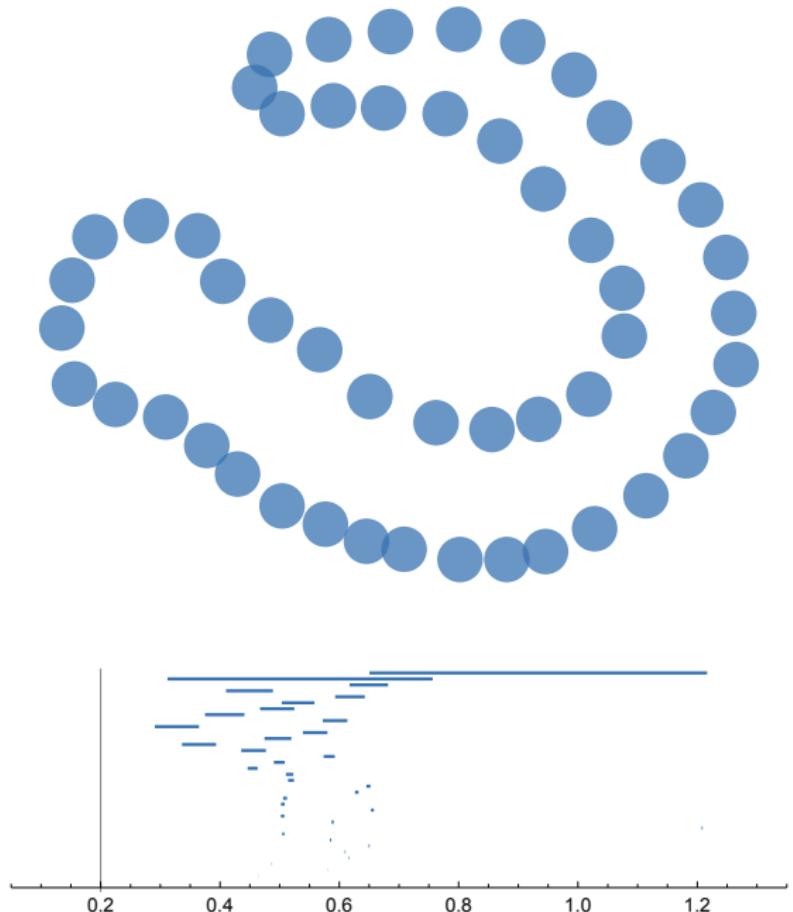
Idea:

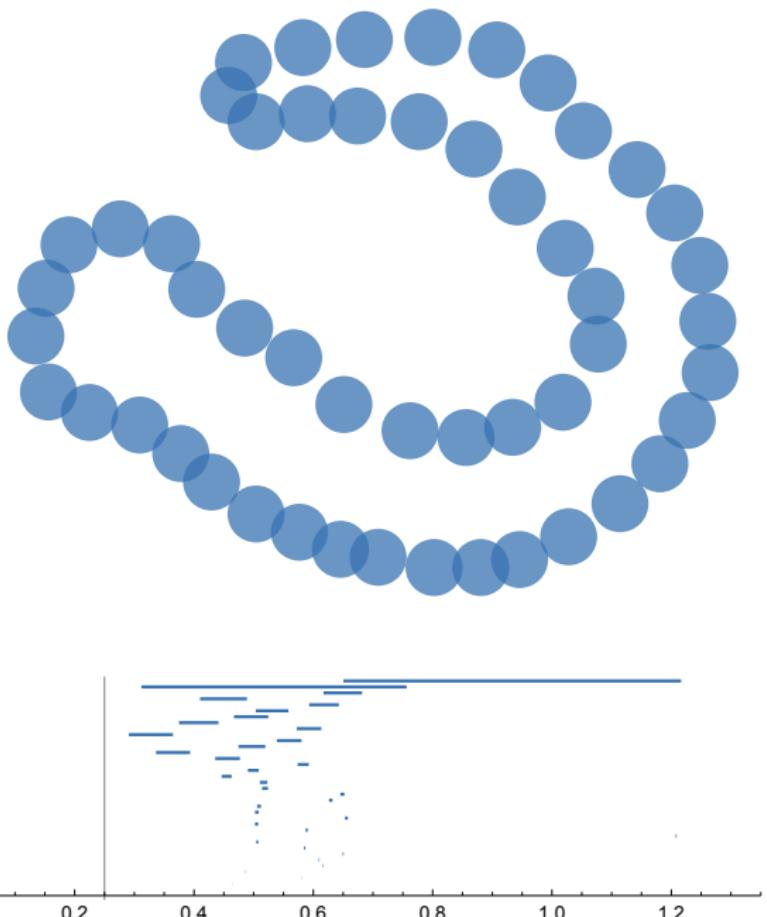
- approximate the shape by a thickening  $B_\delta(P)$  covering  $\Omega$

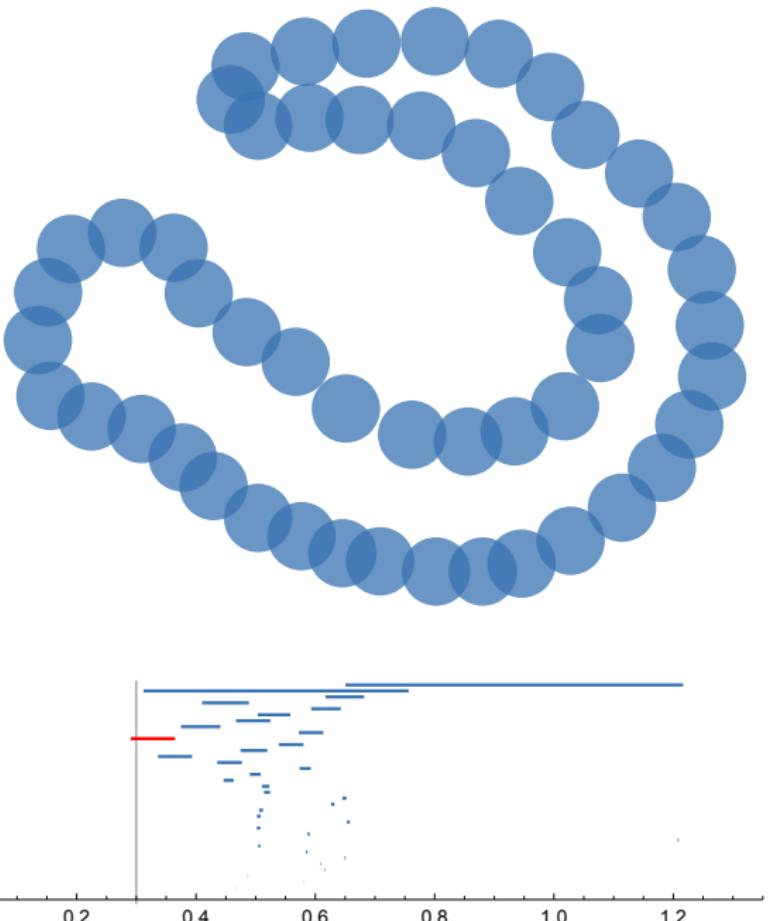


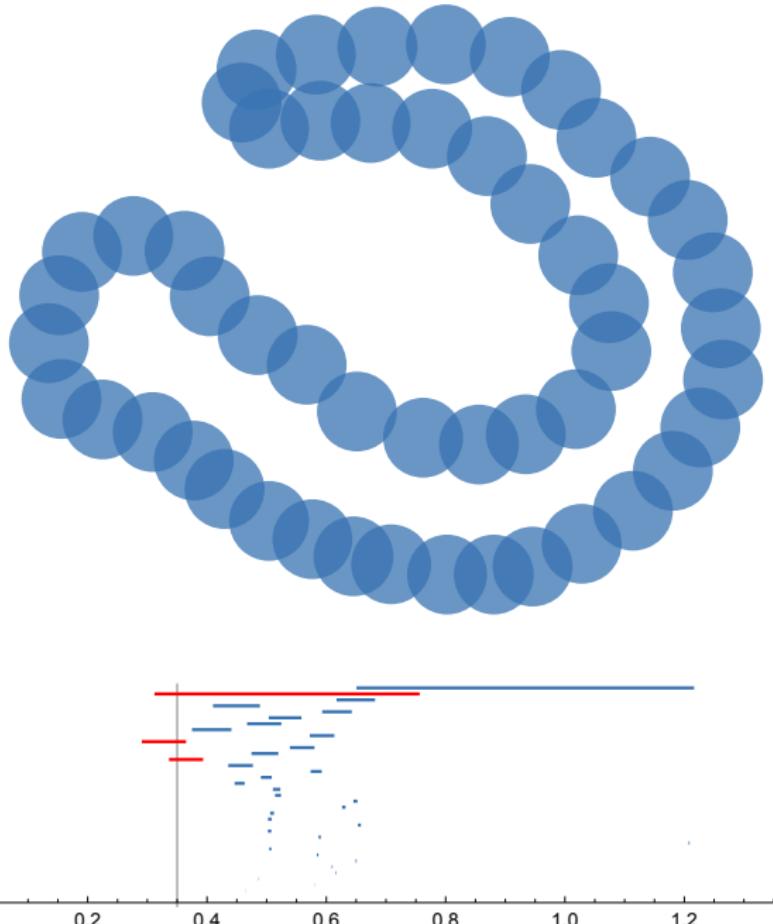


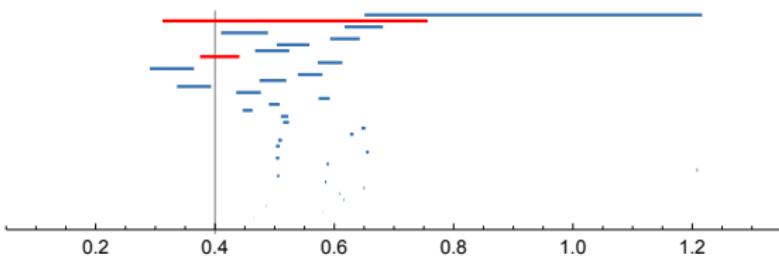
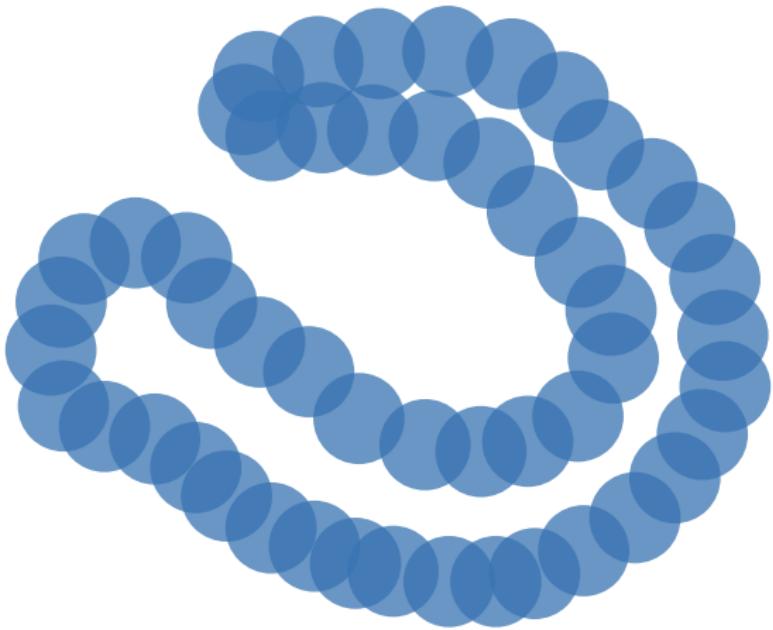


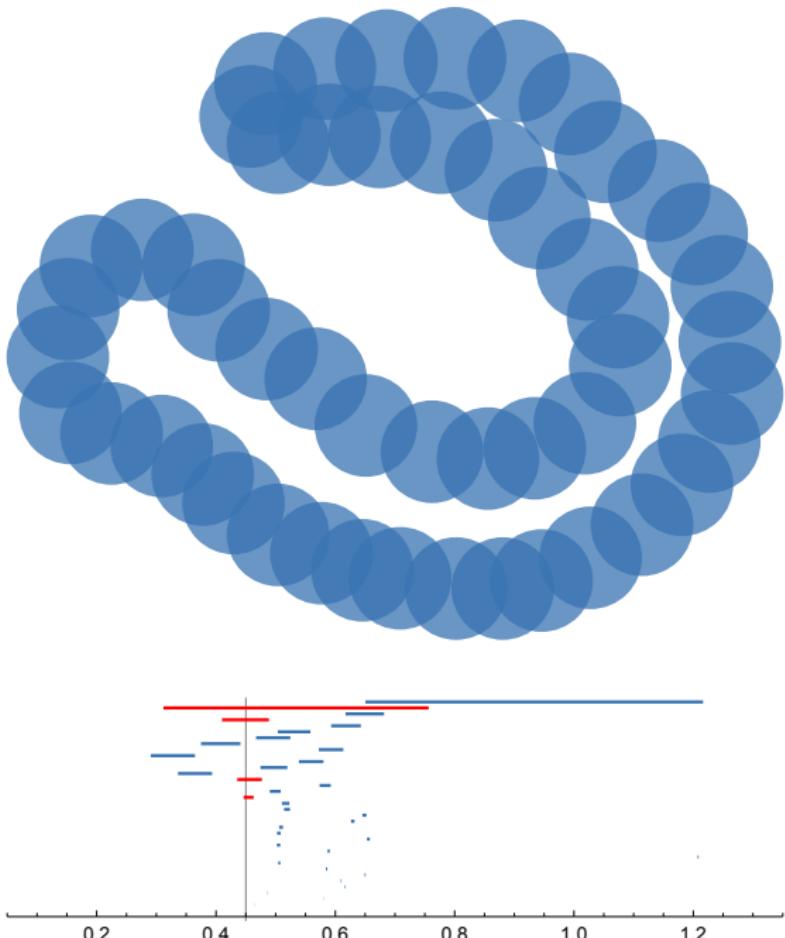


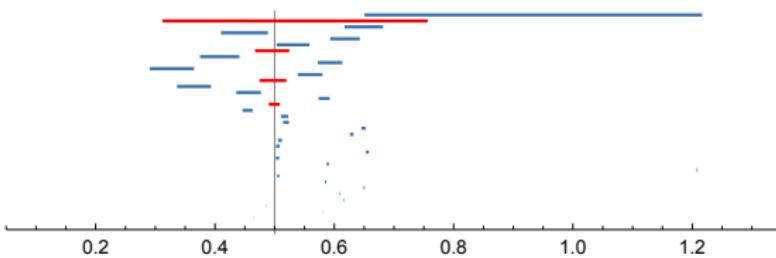
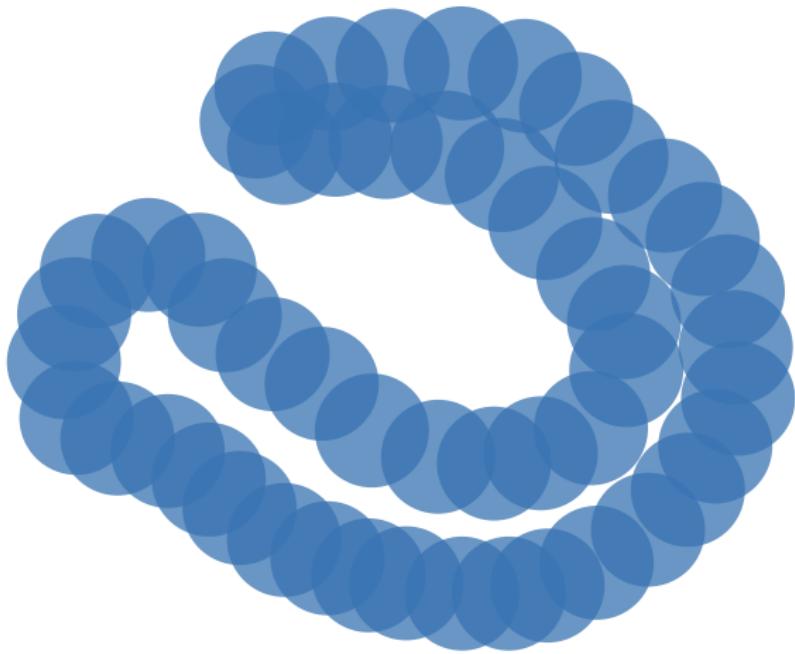


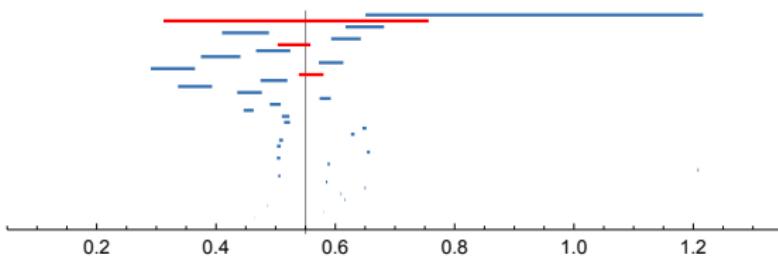
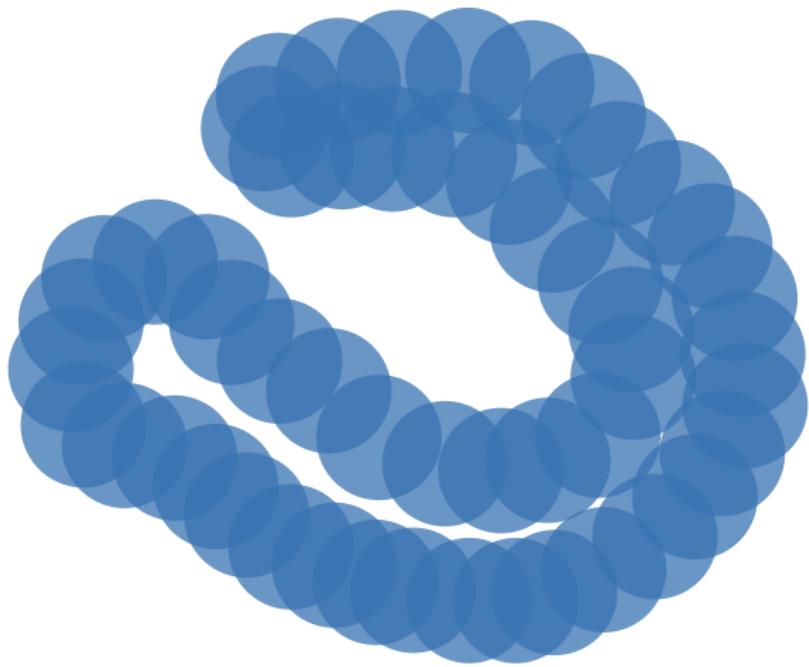


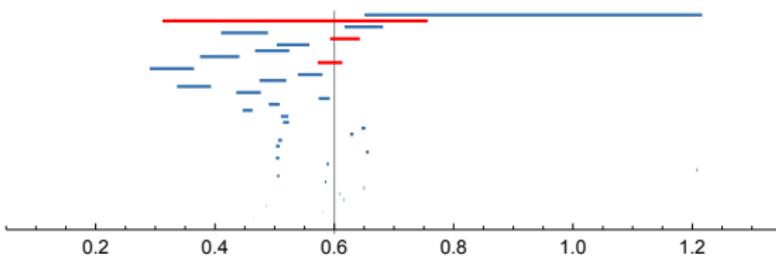
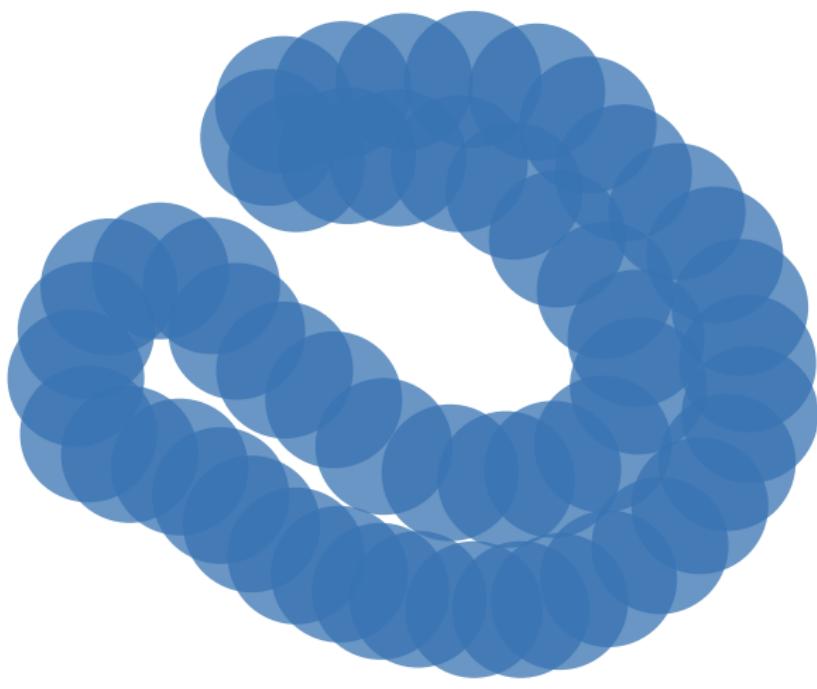


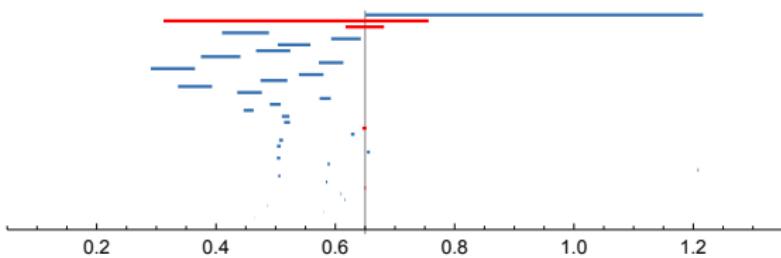
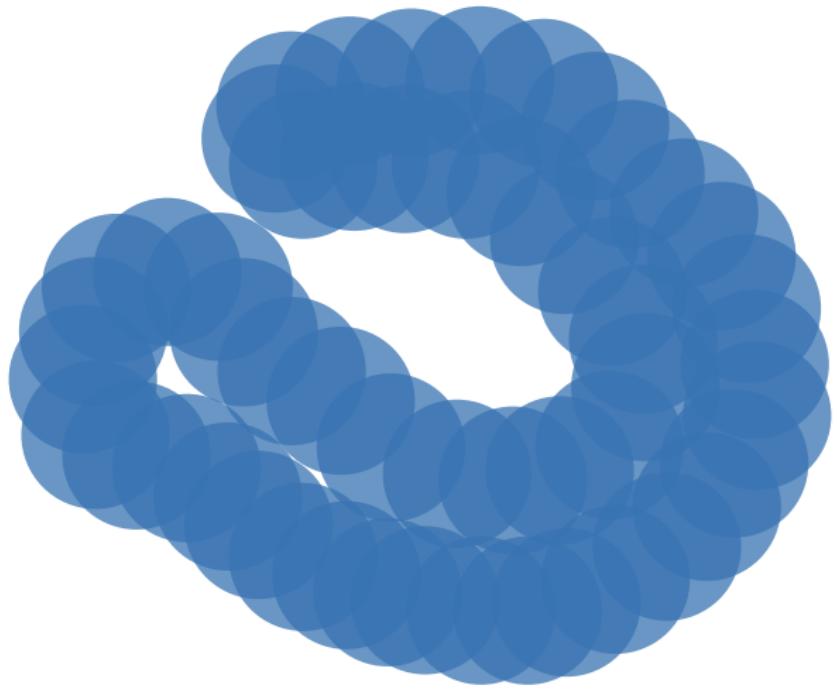


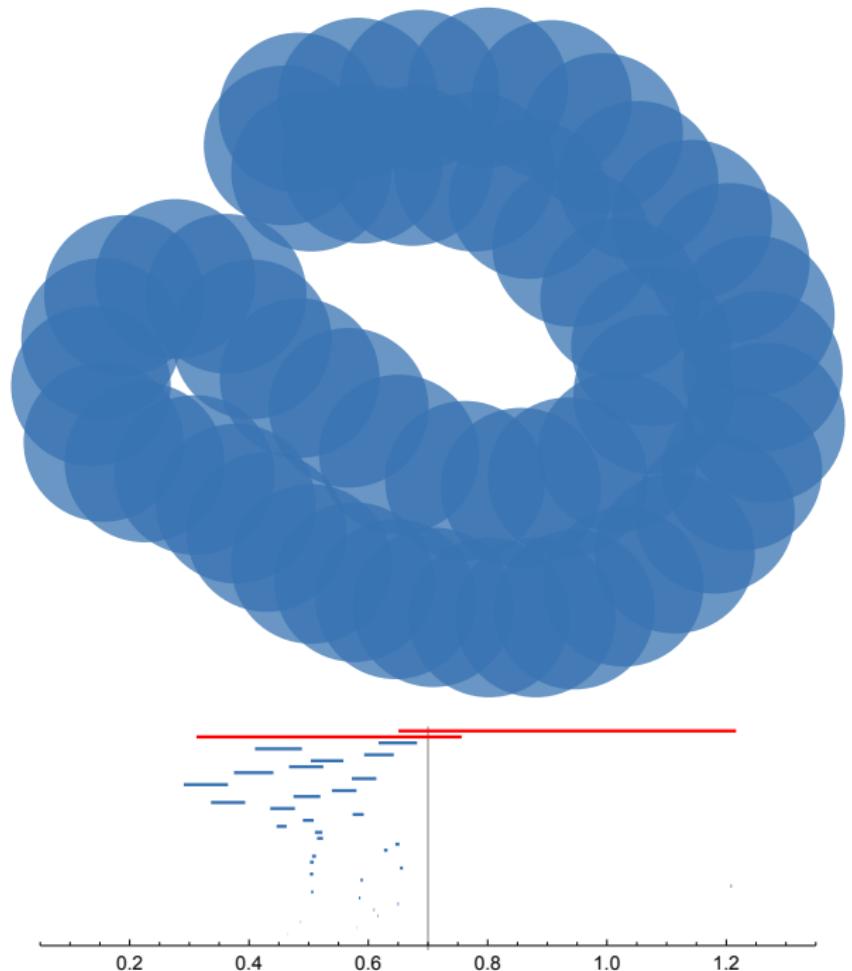


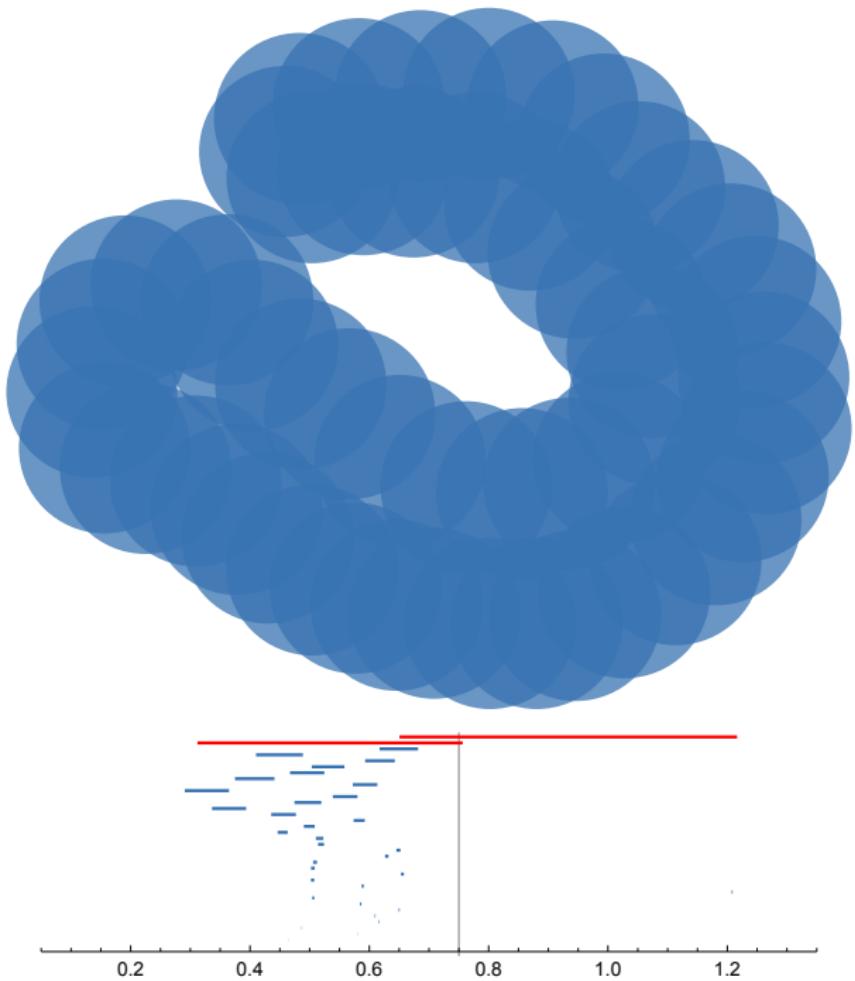


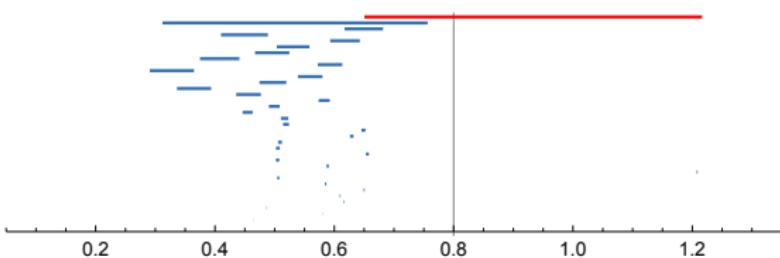
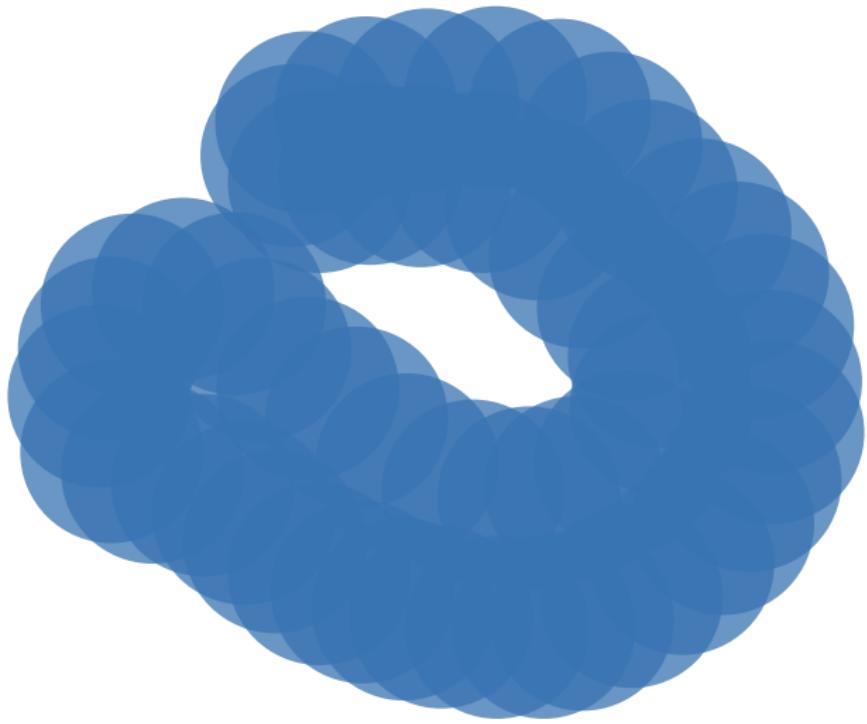


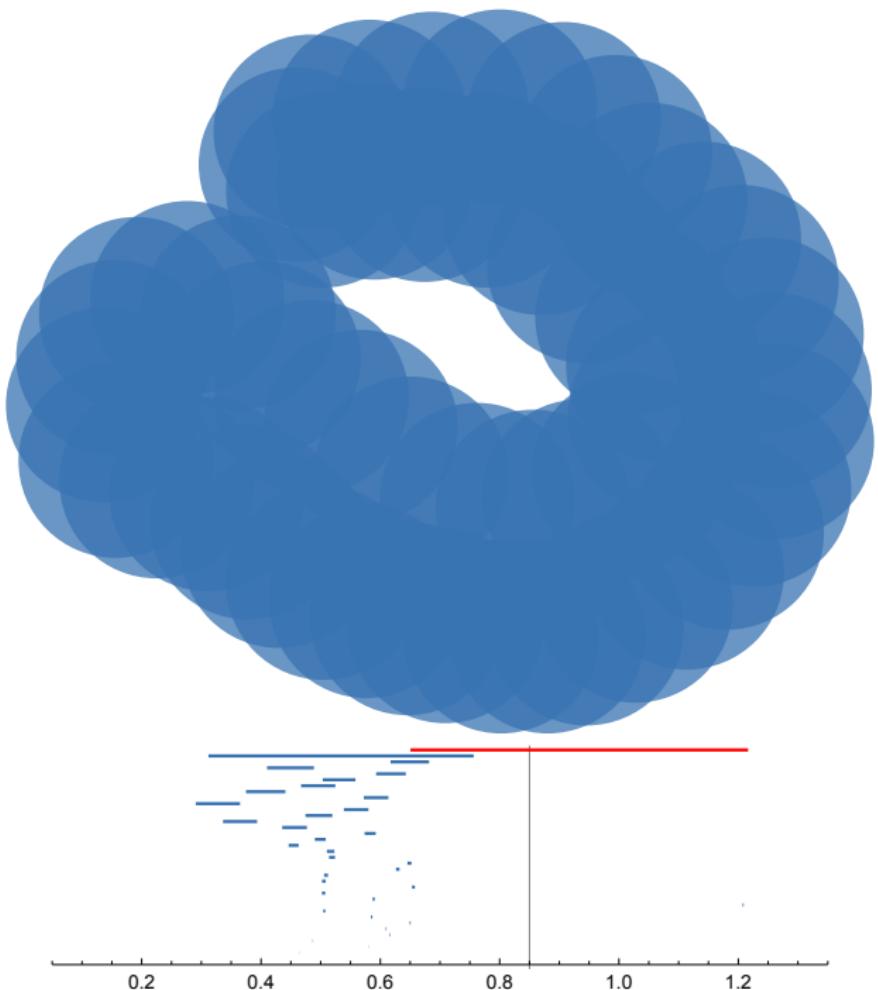


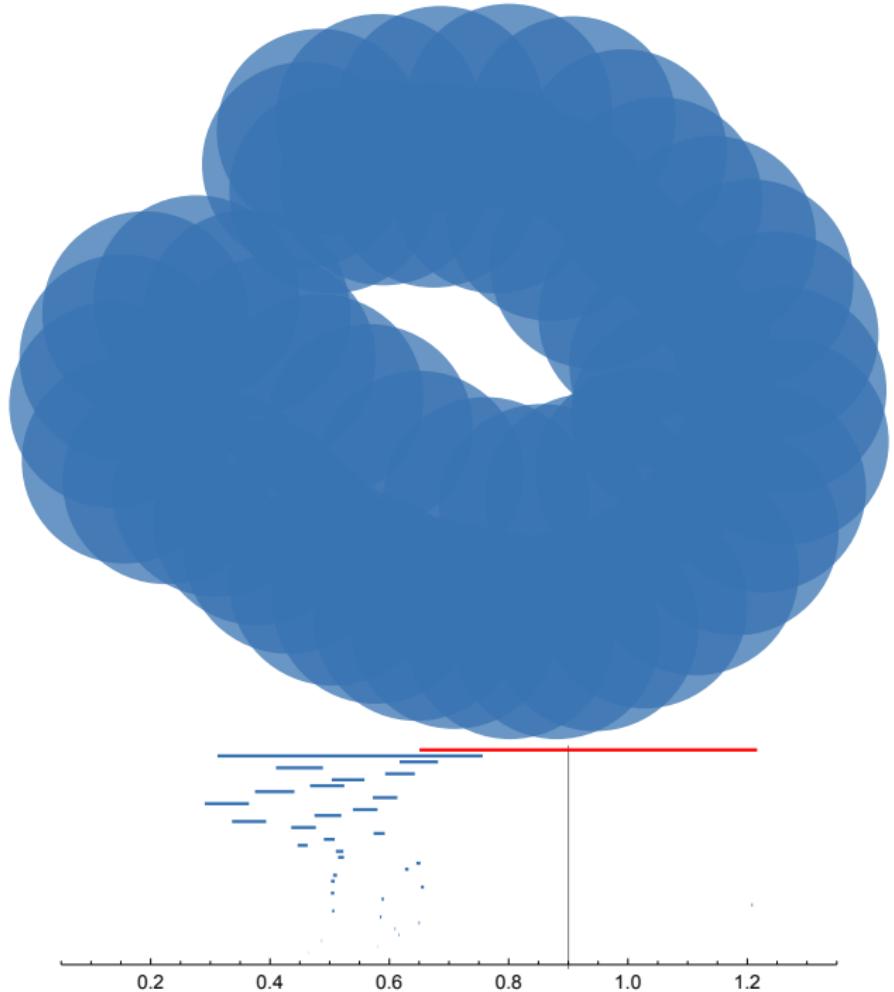












# Homology inference using persistent homology

$P_\delta = B_\delta(P)$ :  $\delta$ -neighborhood (union of balls) around  $P$

**Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . Let  $P \subset \Omega$  be such that

- $\Omega \subseteq P_\delta$  for some  $\delta > 0$  and
- both  $H_*(\Omega \hookrightarrow \Omega_\delta)$  and  $H_*(\Omega_\delta \hookrightarrow \Omega_{2\delta})$  are isomorphisms.

Then

$$H_*(\Omega) \cong \text{im } H_*(P_\delta \hookrightarrow P_{2\delta}).$$

# Homology inference using persistent homology

$P_\delta = B_\delta(P)$ :  $\delta$ -neighborhood (union of balls) around  $P$

**Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . Let  $P \subset \Omega$  be such that

- $\Omega \subseteq P_\delta$  for some  $\delta > 0$  and
- both  $H_*(\Omega \hookrightarrow \Omega_\delta)$  and  $H_*(\Omega_\delta \hookrightarrow \Omega_{2\delta})$  are isomorphisms.

Then

$$H_*(\Omega) \cong \text{im } H_*(P_\delta \hookrightarrow P_{2\delta}).$$

# Homology inference using persistent homology

$P_\delta = B_\delta(P)$ :  $\delta$ -neighborhood (union of balls) around  $P$

Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . Let  $P \subset \Omega$  be such that

- $\Omega \subseteq P_\delta$  for some  $\delta > 0$  and
- both  $H_*(\Omega \hookrightarrow \Omega_\delta)$  and  $H_*(\Omega_\delta \hookrightarrow \Omega_{2\delta})$  are isomorphisms.

Then

$$H_*(\Omega) \cong \text{im } H_*(P_\delta \hookrightarrow P_{2\delta}).$$

# Homology inference using persistent homology

$P_\delta = B_\delta(P)$ :  $\delta$ -neighborhood (union of balls) around  $P$

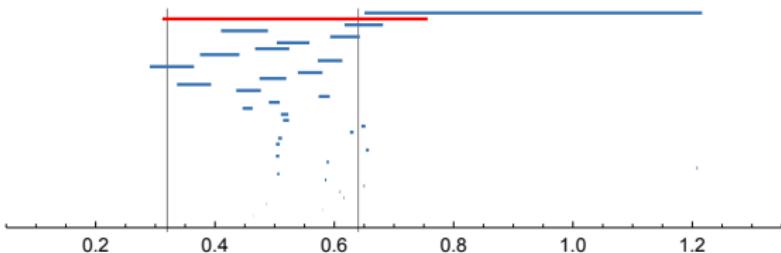
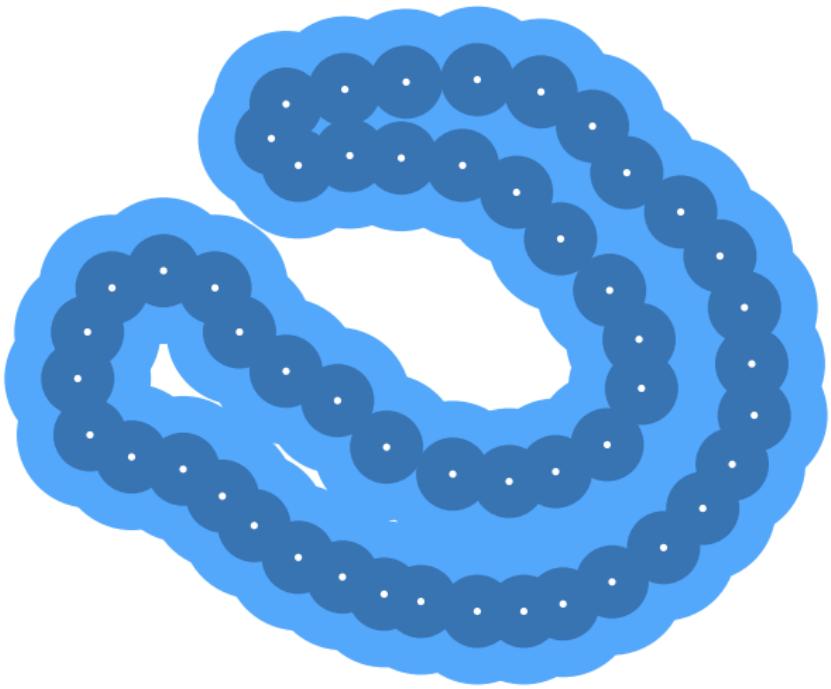
**Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)**

Let  $\Omega \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ . Let  $P \subset \Omega$  be such that

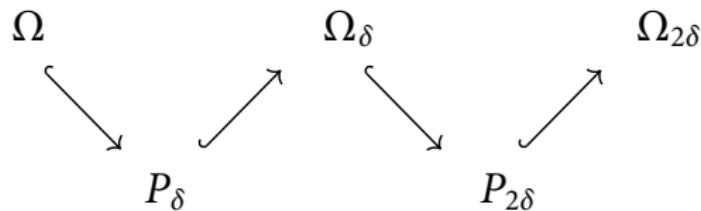
- $\Omega \subseteq P_\delta$  for some  $\delta > 0$  and
- both  $H_*(\Omega \hookrightarrow \Omega_\delta)$  and  $H_*(\Omega_\delta \hookrightarrow \Omega_{2\delta})$  are isomorphisms.

Then

$$H_*(\Omega) \cong \text{im } H_*(P_\delta \hookrightarrow P_{2\delta}).$$



Proof.



Proof.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_*(\Omega) & H_*(\Omega_\delta) & H_*(\Omega_{2\delta}) \\ \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow \\ H_*(P_\delta) & & H_*(P_{2\delta}) \end{array}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(\Omega) & \hookrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_\delta) & \hookrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_{2\delta}) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & & H_*(P_\delta) & & H_*(P_{2\delta}) \end{array}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(\Omega) & \hookrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_\delta) & \hookrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_{2\delta}) \\ \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow \\ & & H_*(P_\delta) & & H_*(P_{2\delta}) \end{array}$$

Proof.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(\Omega) & \longleftrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_\delta) & \hookrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_{2\delta}) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow & \swarrow & \nearrow \\ & & H_*(P_\delta) & & H_*(P_{2\delta}) \end{array}$$

Proof.

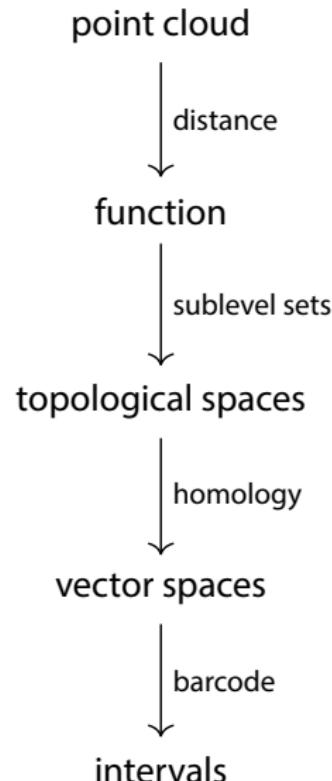
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(\Omega) & \longleftrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_\delta) & \hookrightarrow & H_*(\Omega_{2\delta}) \\ \searrow & \nearrow & \uparrow \cong & \swarrow & \nearrow \\ H_*(P_\delta) & & H_*(P_{2\delta}) & & \\ \searrow & & \downarrow & \swarrow & \\ & & \text{im } H_*(P_\delta \hookrightarrow P_{2\delta}) & & \end{array}$$

Proof.

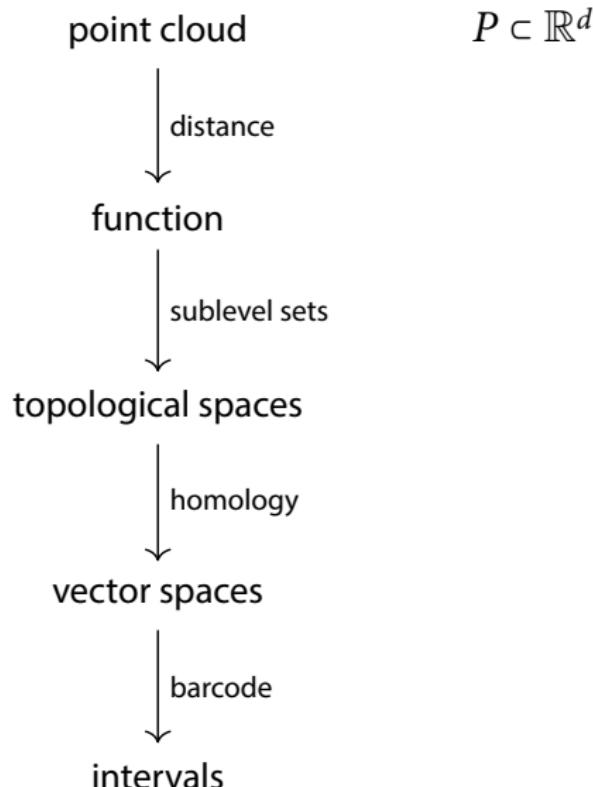
$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(\Omega) & \xhookleftarrow{\quad \cong \quad} & H_*(\Omega_\delta) & \xhookrightarrow{\quad} & H_*(\Omega_{2\delta}) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow & \uparrow \cong & \swarrow \curvearrowright \nearrow \\ H_*(P_\delta) & & & H_*(P_{2\delta}) & \\ & \searrow & \downarrow & \nearrow & \\ & & \text{im } H_*(P_\delta \hookrightarrow P_{2\delta}) & & \end{array}$$

□

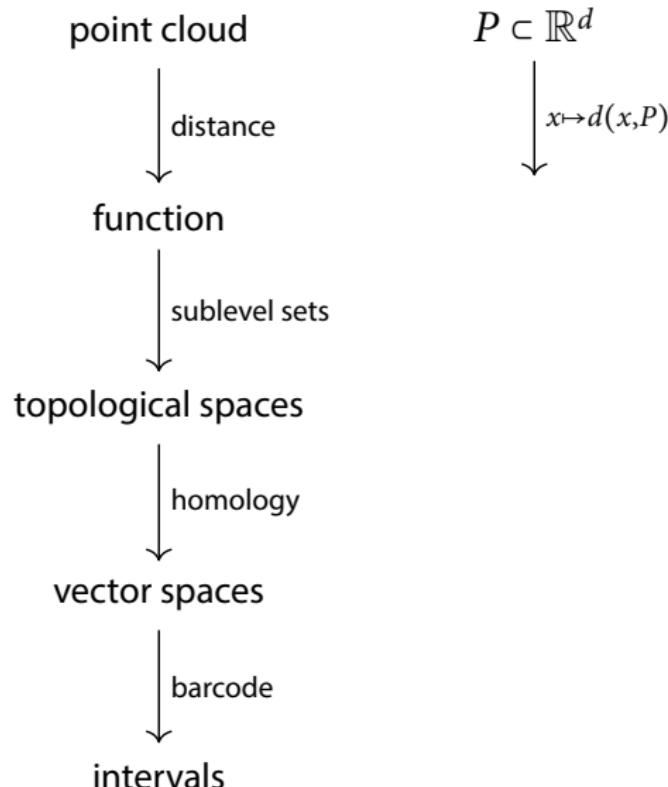
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



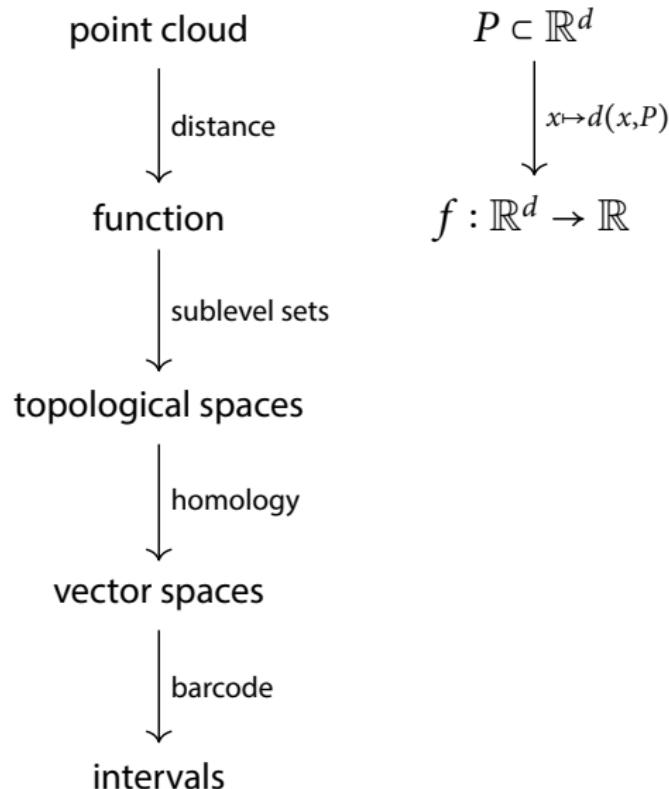
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



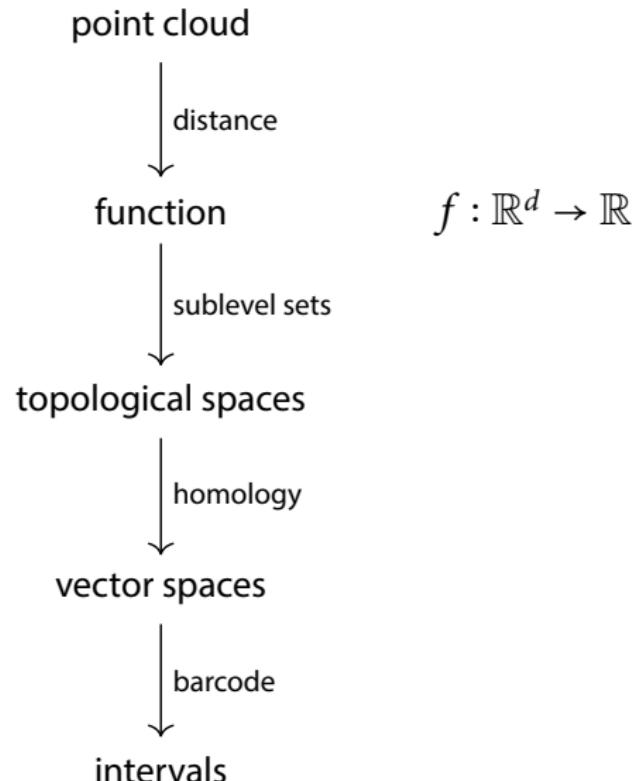
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



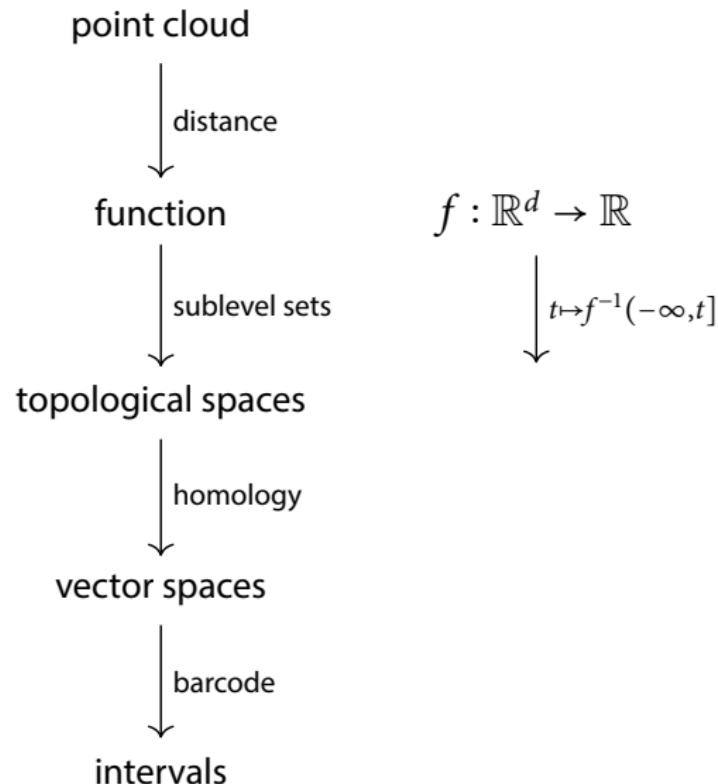
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



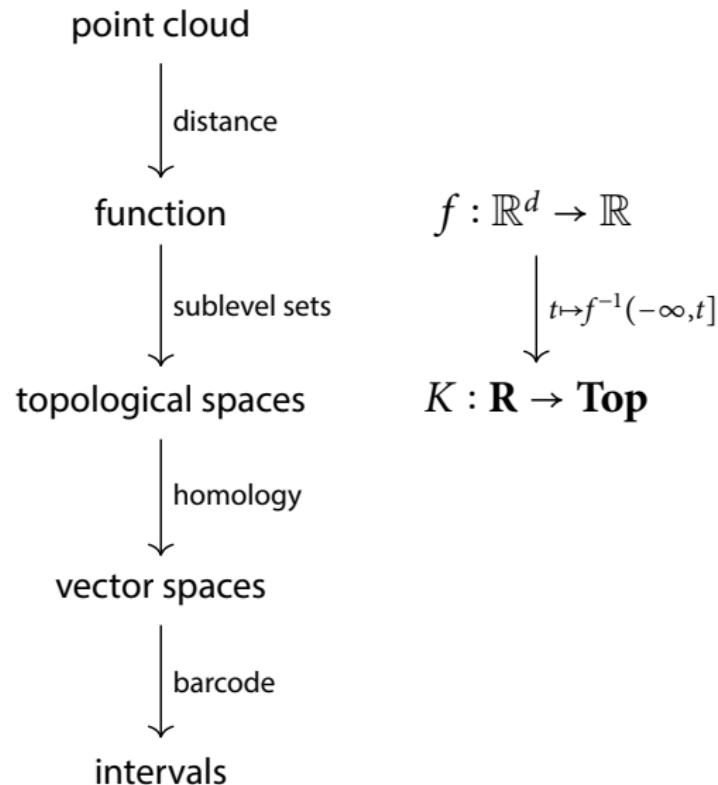
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



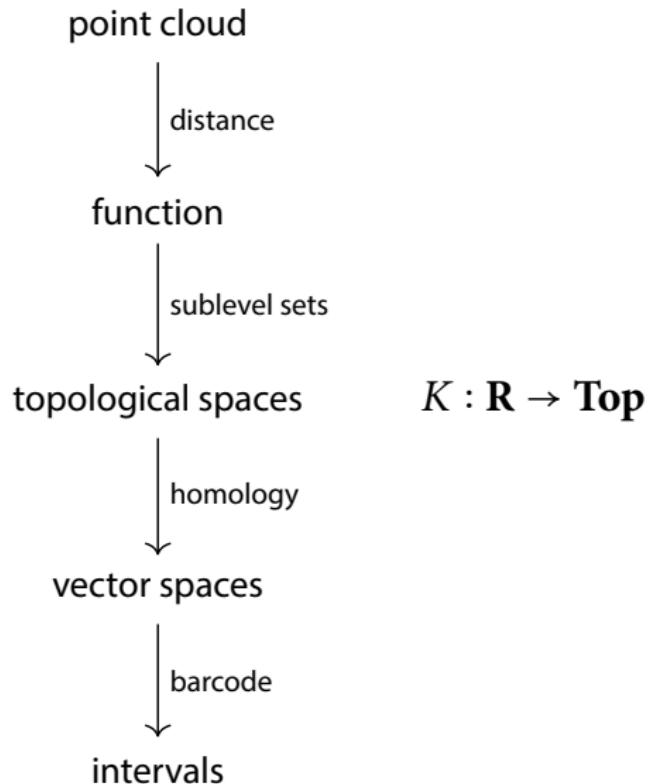
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



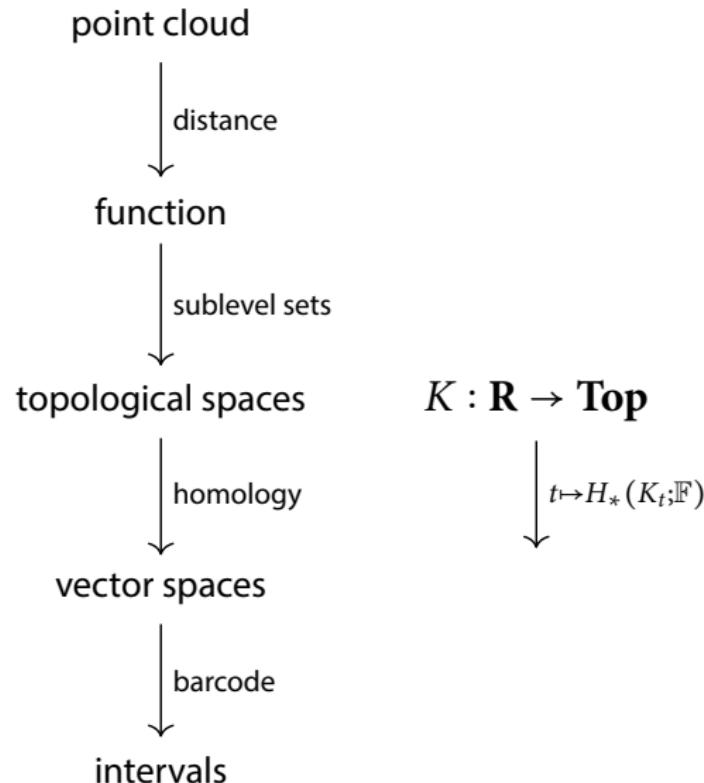
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



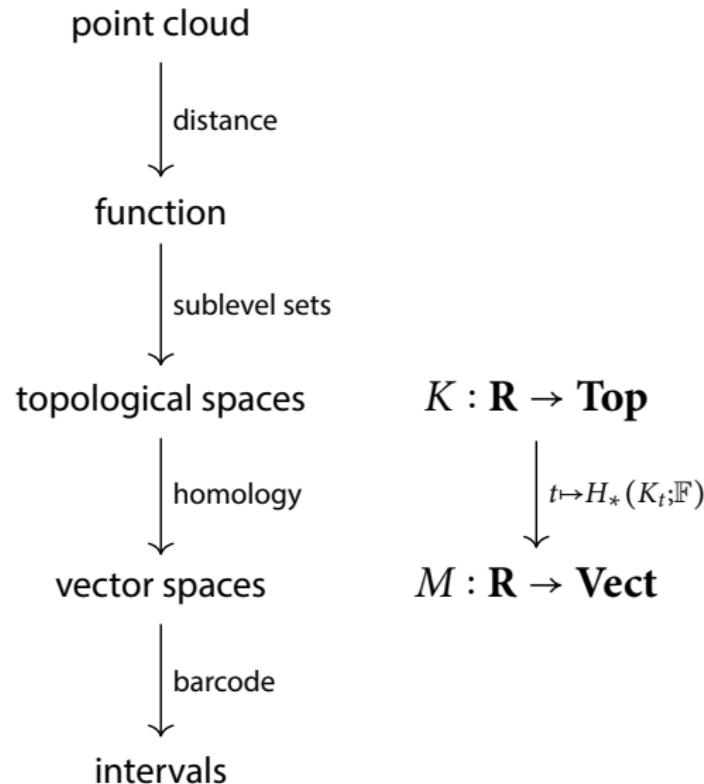
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



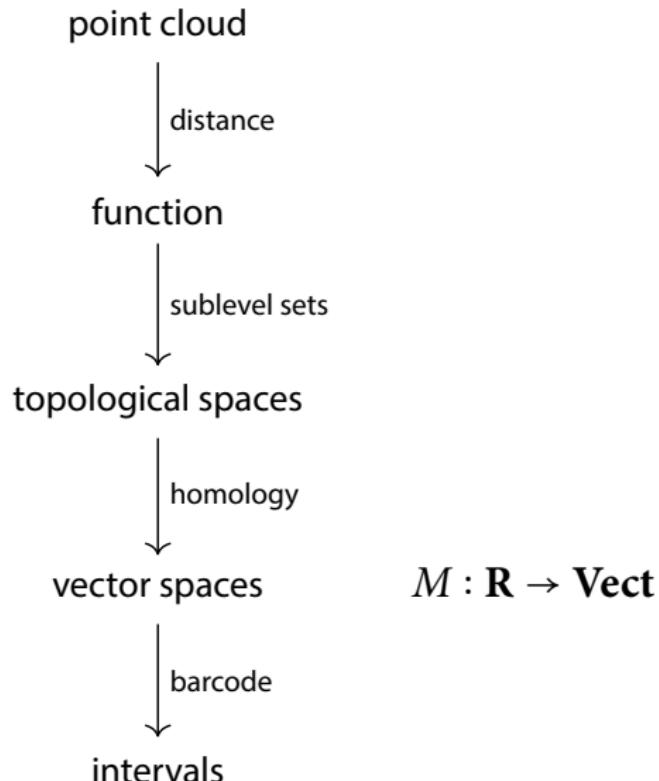
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



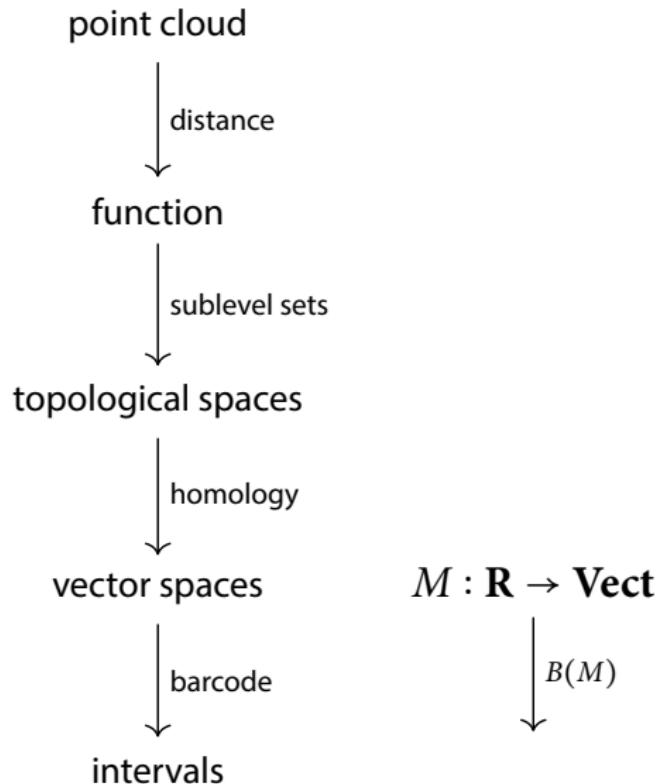
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



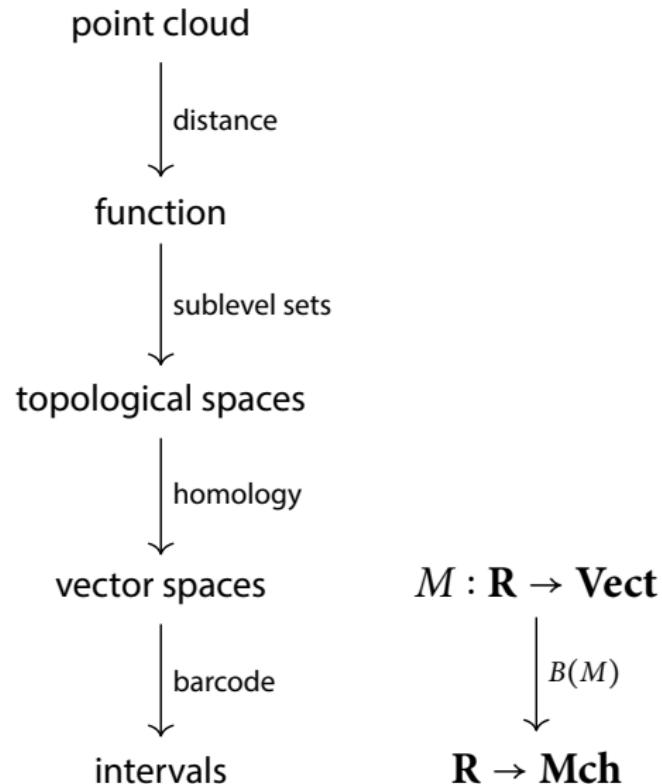
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



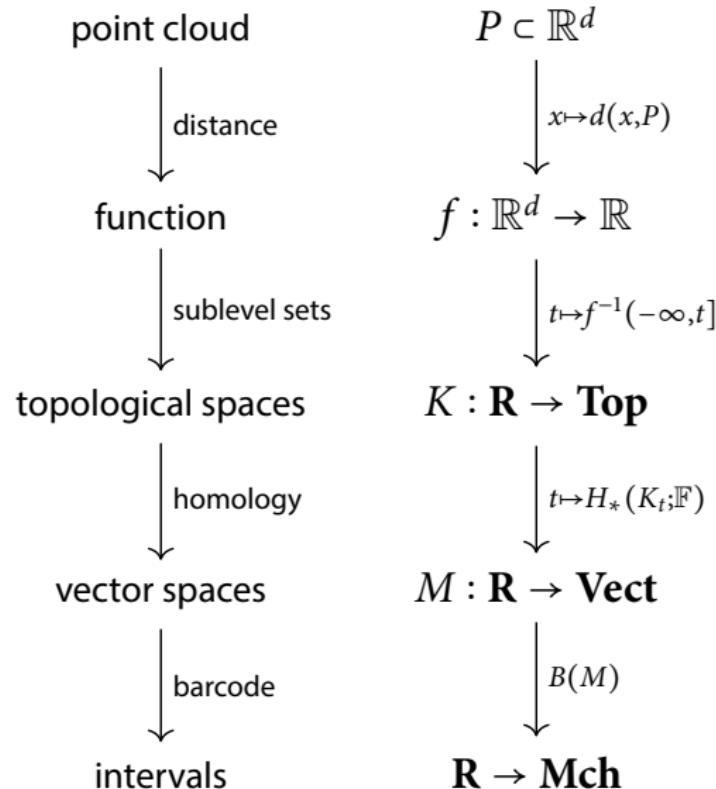
# The pipeline of topological data analysis



# The pipeline of topological data analysis



# The pipeline of topological data analysis

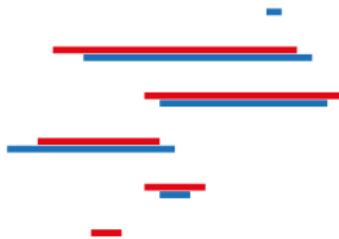


# Stability

# Stability of persistence barcodes for functions

Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)

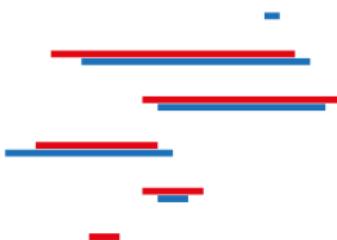
If two functions  $f, g : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  have distance  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$   
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.



# Stability of persistence barcodes for functions

Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)

If two functions  $f, g : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  have distance  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$   
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.

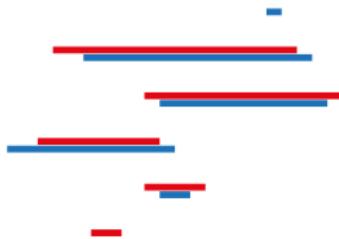


- matching  $A \rightarrow B$ : bijection of subsets  $A' \subseteq A, B' \subseteq B$

# Stability of persistence barcodes for functions

Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)

If two functions  $f, g : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  have distance  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$   
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.

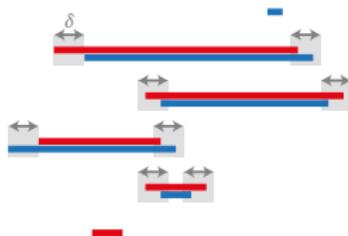


- *matching*  $A \rightarrow B$ : bijection of subsets  $A' \subseteq A, B' \subseteq B$
- $\delta$ -*matching of barcodes*:

# Stability of persistence barcodes for functions

Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)

If two functions  $f, g : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  have distance  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$   
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.

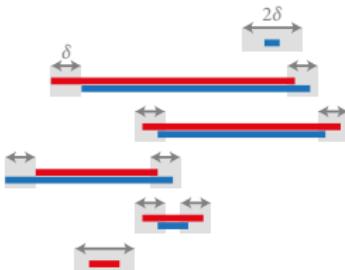


- matching  $A \rightarrow B$ : bijection of subsets  $A' \subseteq A, B' \subseteq B$
- $\delta$ -matching of barcodes:
  - matched intervals have endpoints within distance  $\leq \delta$

# Stability of persistence barcodes for functions

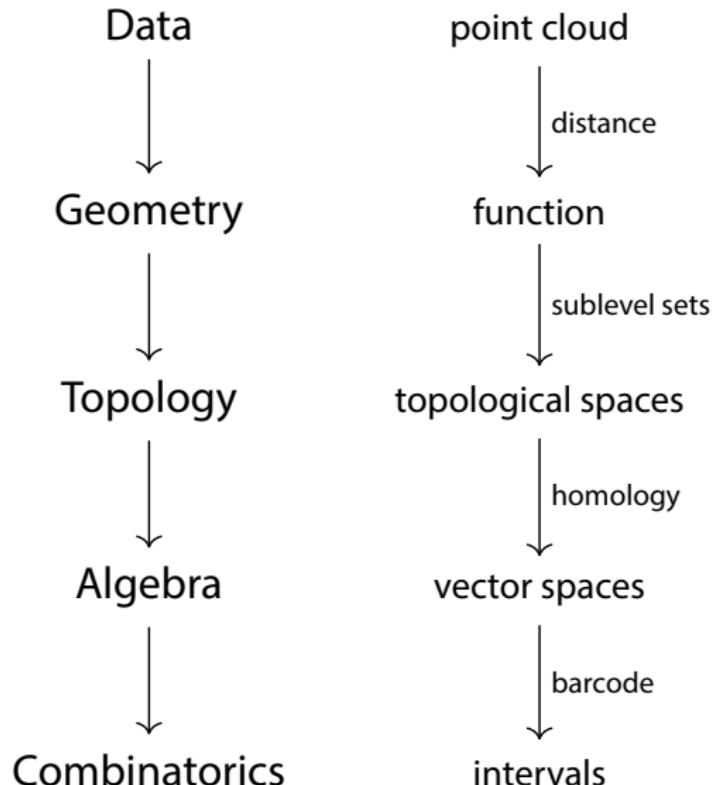
Theorem (Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner, Harer 2005)

If two functions  $f, g : K \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  have distance  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$   
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.

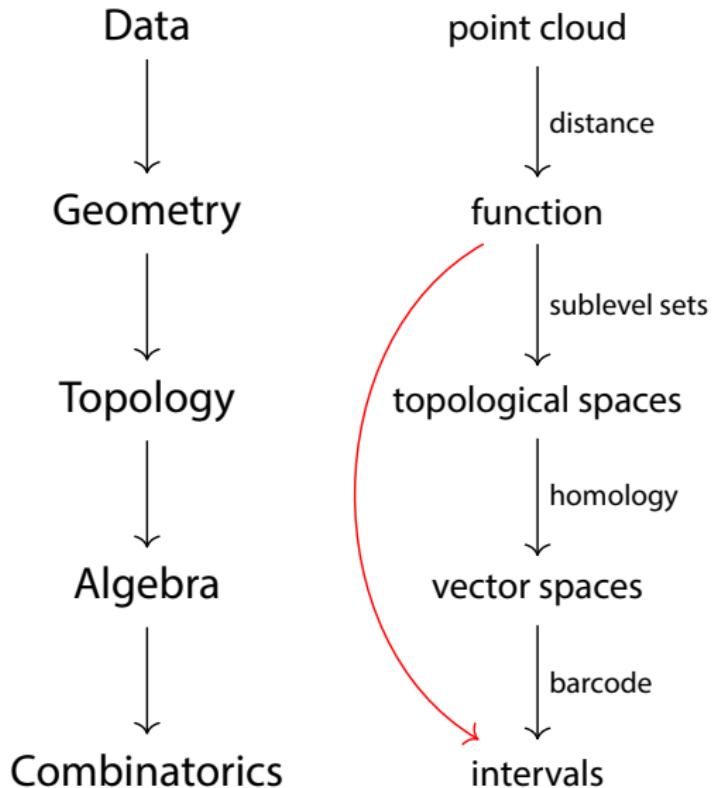


- matching  $A \rightarrow B$ : bijection of subsets  $A' \subseteq A, B' \subseteq B$
- $\delta$ -matching of barcodes:
  - matched intervals have endpoints within distance  $\leq \delta$
  - unmatched intervals have length  $\leq 2\delta$

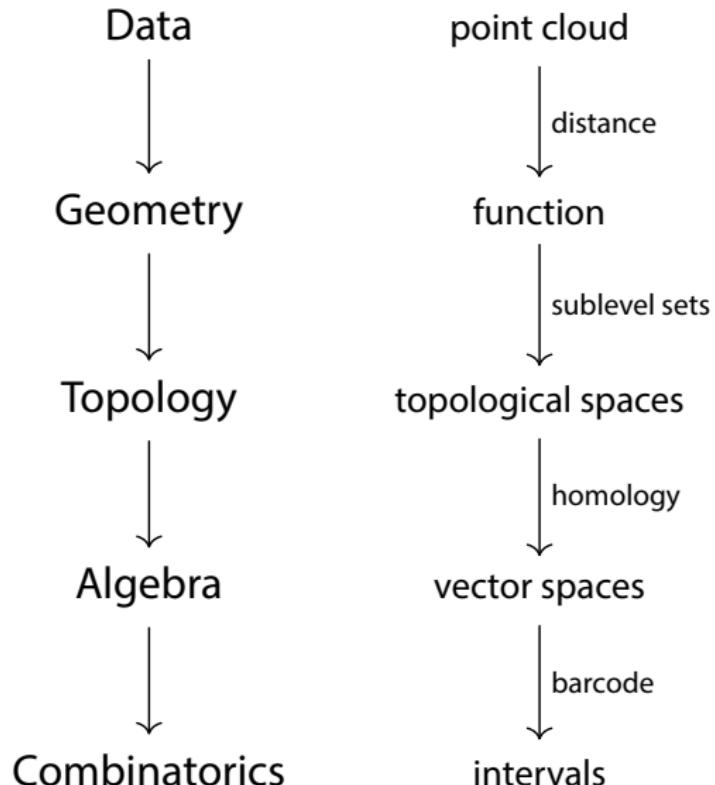
# Stability for functions in the big picture



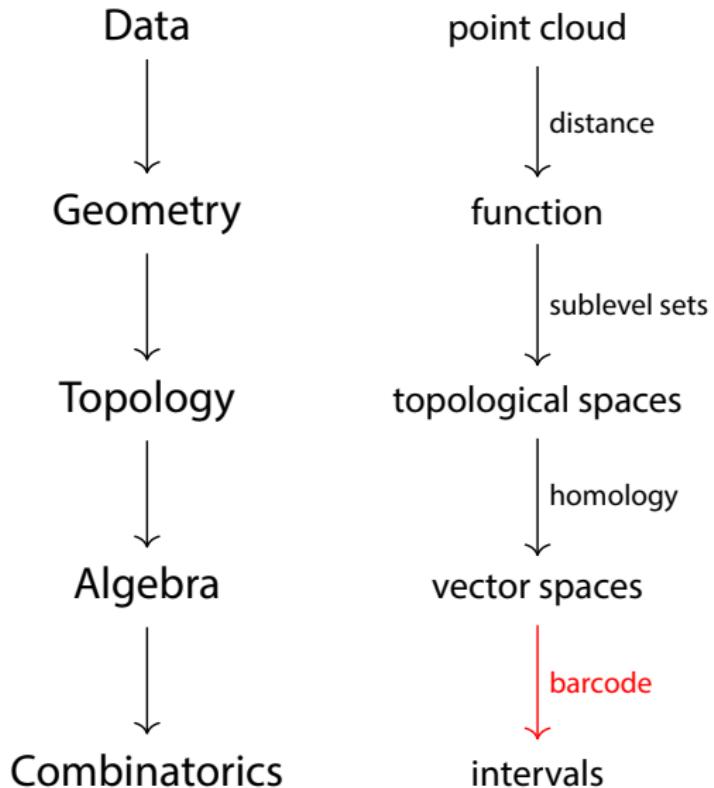
# Stability for functions in the big picture



# Stability for functions in the big picture



# Stability for functions in the big picture



# Interleavings of sublevel sets

Let

- $F_t = f^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ ,
- $G_t = g^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ .

# Interleavings of sublevel sets

Let

- $F_t = f^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ ,
- $G_t = g^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ .

If  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$  then  $F_t \subseteq G_{t+\delta}$  and  $G_t \subseteq F_{t+\delta}$ .

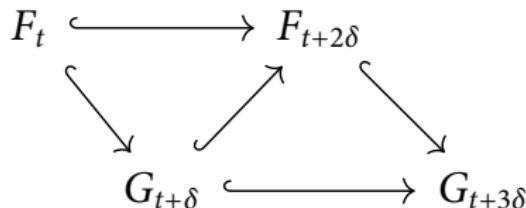
# Interleavings of sublevel sets

Let

- $F_t = f^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ ,
- $G_t = g^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ .

If  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$  then  $F_t \subseteq G_{t+\delta}$  and  $G_t \subseteq F_{t+\delta}$ .

So the sublevel sets are  $\delta$ -interleaved:



# Interleavings of sublevel sets

Let

- $F_t = f^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ ,
- $G_t = g^{-1}(-\infty, t]$ .

If  $\|f - g\|_\infty \leq \delta$  then  $F_t \subseteq G_{t+\delta}$  and  $G_t \subseteq F_{t+\delta}$ .

So the sublevel sets are  $\delta$ -interleaved:

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} H_*(F_t) & \longrightarrow & H_*(F_{t+2\delta}) & & \\ \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow \\ & & H_*(G_{t+\delta}) & \longrightarrow & H_*(G_{t+3\delta}) \end{array}$$

Homology is a *functor*: homology groups are interleaved too.

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (in this talk:  $\dim M_t < \infty$ )

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (in this talk:  $\dim M_t < \infty$ )
- a linear map  $M_s \rightarrow M_t$  for each  $s \leq t$  (*transition maps*)

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (in this talk:  $\dim M_t < \infty$ )
- a linear map  $M_s \rightarrow M_t$  for each  $s \leq t$  (*transition maps*)
- respecting identity:  $(M_t \rightarrow M_t) = \text{id}_{M_t}$   
and composition:  $(M_s \rightarrow M_t) \circ (M_r \rightarrow M_s) = (M_r \rightarrow M_t)$

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (in this talk:  $\dim M_t < \infty$ )
- a linear map  $M_s \rightarrow M_t$  for each  $s \leq t$  (*transition maps*)
- respecting identity:  $(M_t \rightarrow M_t) = \text{id}_{M_t}$   
and composition:  $(M_s \rightarrow M_t) \circ (M_r \rightarrow M_s) = (M_r \rightarrow M_t)$

A *morphism*  $f : M \rightarrow N$  is a *natural transformation*:

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (in this talk:  $\dim M_t < \infty$ )
- a linear map  $M_s \rightarrow M_t$  for each  $s \leq t$  (*transition maps*)
- respecting identity:  $(M_t \rightarrow M_t) = \text{id}_{M_t}$   
and composition:  $(M_s \rightarrow M_t) \circ (M_r \rightarrow M_s) = (M_r \rightarrow M_t)$

A *morphism*  $f : M \rightarrow N$  is a *natural transformation*:

- a linear map  $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$

# Persistence modules

A *persistence module*  $M$  is a *diagram* (functor)  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$ :

- a vector space  $M_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$  (in this talk:  $\dim M_t < \infty$ )
- a linear map  $M_s \rightarrow M_t$  for each  $s \leq t$  (*transition maps*)
- respecting identity:  $(M_t \rightarrow M_t) = \text{id}_{M_t}$   
and composition:  $(M_s \rightarrow M_t) \circ (M_r \rightarrow M_s) = (M_r \rightarrow M_t)$

A *morphism*  $f : M \rightarrow N$  is a *natural transformation*:

- a linear map  $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_t$  for each  $t \in \mathbb{R}$
- morphism and transition maps commute:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} M_s & \longrightarrow & M_t \\ f_s \downarrow & & \downarrow f_t \\ N_s & \longrightarrow & N_t \end{array}$$

# Interval Persistence Modules

Let  $\mathbb{K}$  be a field. For an arbitrary interval  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , define the *interval persistence module*  $C(I)$  by

$$C(I)_t = \begin{cases} \mathbb{K} & \text{if } t \in I, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

# Interval Persistence Modules

Let  $\mathbb{K}$  be a field. For an arbitrary interval  $I \subseteq \mathbb{R}$ , define the *interval persistence module*  $C(I)$  by

$$C(I)_t = \begin{cases} \mathbb{K} & \text{if } t \in I, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise;} \end{cases}$$

$$C(I)_s \rightarrow C(I)_t = \begin{cases} \text{id}_{\mathbb{K}} & \text{if } s, t \in I, \\ 0 & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

# The structure of persistence modules

Theorem (Crawley-Boevey 2012)

*Let  $M$  be a persistence module with  $\dim M_t < \infty$  for all  $t$ .*

# The structure of persistence modules

## Theorem (Crawley-Boevey 2012)

*Let  $M$  be a persistence module with  $\dim M_t < \infty$  for all  $t$ .*

*Then  $M$  is interval-decomposable:*

# The structure of persistence modules

## Theorem (Crawley-Boevey 2012)

*Let  $M$  be a persistence module with  $\dim M_t < \infty$  for all  $t$ .*

*Then  $M$  is interval-decomposable:*

*there exists a unique collection of intervals  $B(M)$*

# The structure of persistence modules

## Theorem (Crawley-Boevey 2012)

*Let  $M$  be a persistence module with  $\dim M_t < \infty$  for all  $t$ .*

*Then  $M$  is interval-decomposable:*

*there exists a unique collection of intervals  $B(M)$  such that*

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} C(I).$$

# The structure of persistence modules

## Theorem (Crawley-Boevey 2012)

*Let  $M$  be a persistence module with  $\dim M_t < \infty$  for all  $t$ .*

*Then  $M$  is interval-decomposable:*

*there exists a unique collection of intervals  $B(M)$  such that*

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} C(I).$$

$B(M)$  is called the *barcode* of  $M$ .

# The structure of persistence modules

## Theorem (Crawley-Boevey 2012)

Let  $M$  be a persistence module with  $\dim M_t < \infty$  for all  $t$ .

Then  $M$  is interval-decomposable:

there exists a unique collection of intervals  $B(M)$  such that

$$M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} C(I).$$

$B(M)$  is called the *barcode* of  $M$ .

- Motivates use of homology with field coefficients

# Interleavings of persistence modules

## Definition

Two persistence modules  $M$  and  $N$  are  $\delta$ -interleaved

# Interleavings of persistence modules

## Definition

Two persistence modules  $M$  and  $N$  are  $\delta$ -interleaved if there are morphisms

$$f : M \rightarrow N(\delta), \quad g : N \rightarrow M(\delta)$$

# Interleavings of persistence modules

## Definition

Two persistence modules  $M$  and  $N$  are  $\delta$ -interleaved if there are morphisms

$$f : M \rightarrow N(\delta), \quad g : N \rightarrow M(\delta)$$

such that this diagram commutes for all  $t$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M_t & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & M_{t+2\delta} & & \\ f_t \searrow & & \nearrow g_{t+\delta} & & f_{t+2\delta} \searrow \\ & N_{t+\delta} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & N_{t+3\delta} & \end{array}$$

# Interleavings of persistence modules

## Definition

Two persistence modules  $M$  and  $N$  are  $\delta$ -interleaved if there are morphisms

$$f : M \rightarrow N(\delta), \quad g : N \rightarrow M(\delta)$$

such that this diagram commutes for all  $t$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M_t & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & M_{t+2\delta} & & \\ f_t \searrow & & \nearrow g_{t+\delta} & & f_{t+2\delta} \searrow \\ & N_{t+\delta} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & N_{t+3\delta} & \end{array}$$

- define  $M(\delta)$  by  $M(\delta)_t = M_{t+\delta}$

# Interleavings of persistence modules

## Definition

Two persistence modules  $M$  and  $N$  are  $\delta$ -interleaved if there are morphisms

$$f : M \rightarrow N(\delta), \quad g : N \rightarrow M(\delta)$$

such that this diagram commutes for all  $t$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} M_t & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & M_{t+2\delta} & & \\ f_t \searrow & & \nearrow g_{t+\delta} & & f_{t+2\delta} \searrow \\ & N_{t+\delta} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & N_{t+3\delta} & \end{array}$$

- define  $M(\delta)$  by  $M(\delta)_t = M_{t+\delta}$   
(shift barcode to the left by  $\delta$ )



# Algebraic stability of persistence barcodes

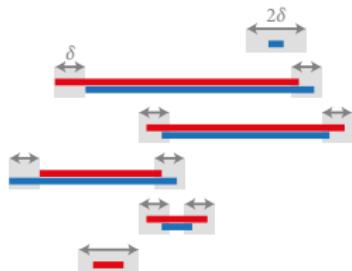
## Theorem (Chazal et al. 2009, 2012)

*If two persistence modules are  $\delta$ -interleaved,  
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.*

# Algebraic stability of persistence barcodes

Theorem (Chazal et al. 2009, 2012)

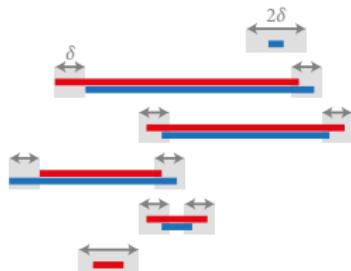
*If two persistence modules are  $\delta$ -interleaved,  
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.*



# Algebraic stability of persistence barcodes

Theorem (Chazal et al. 2009, 2012)

*If two persistence modules are  $\delta$ -interleaved,  
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.*

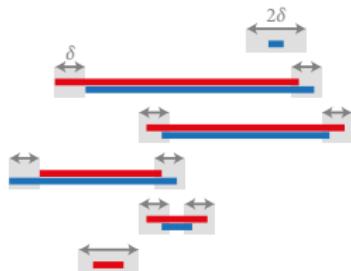


- converse statement also holds (isometry theorem)

# Algebraic stability of persistence barcodes

## Theorem (Chazal et al. 2009, 2012)

*If two persistence modules are  $\delta$ -interleaved,  
then there exists a  $\delta$ -matching of their barcodes.*



- converse statement also holds (isometry theorem)
- indirect proof, 80 page paper (Chazal et al. 2012)

# Our approach

Our proof takes a different approach:

- direct proof (no interpolation, matching immediately from interleaving)

# Our approach

Our proof takes a different approach:

- direct proof (no interpolation, matching immediately from interleaving)
- shows how morphism induces a matching

# Our approach

Our proof takes a different approach:

- direct proof (no interpolation, matching immediately from interleaving)
- shows how morphism induces a matching
- stability follows from properties of a *single morphism*, not just from a pair of morphisms

# Our approach

Our proof takes a different approach:

- direct proof (no interpolation, matching immediately from interleaving)
- shows how morphism induces a matching
- stability follows from properties of a *single morphism*, not just from a pair of morphisms
- relies on *partial functoriality* of the induced matching

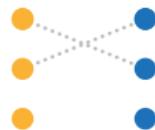
# The matching category

A *matching*  $\sigma : S \rightarrow T$  is a bijection  $S' \rightarrow T'$ , where  $S' \subseteq S$ ,  $T' \subseteq T$ .



# The matching category

A *matching*  $\sigma : S \rightarrow T$  is a bijection  $S' \rightarrow T'$ , where  $S' \subseteq S$ ,  $T' \subseteq T$ .

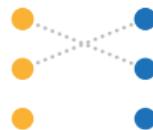


Composition of matchings  $\sigma : S \rightarrow T$  and  $\tau : T \rightarrow U$ :



# The matching category

A *matching*  $\sigma : S \rightarrow T$  is a bijection  $S' \rightarrow T'$ , where  $S' \subseteq S$ ,  $T' \subseteq T$ .



Composition of matchings  $\sigma : S \rightarrow T$  and  $\tau : T \rightarrow U$ :

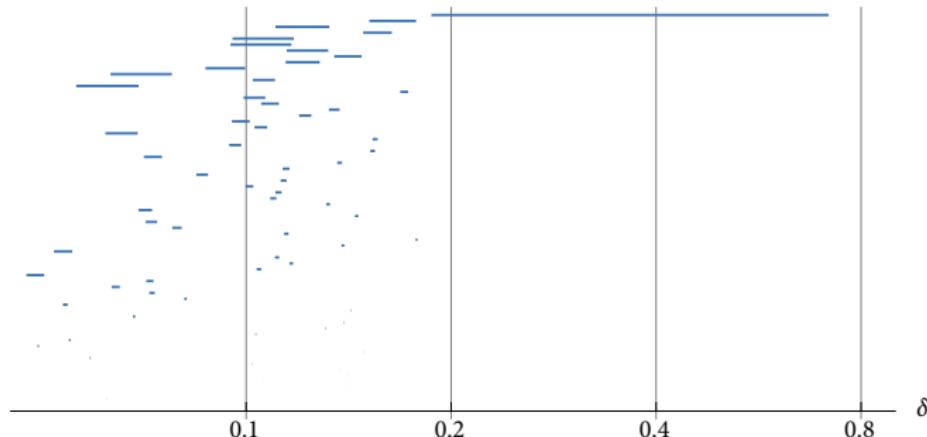


Matchings form a category **Mch**

- objects: sets
- morphisms: matchings

# Barcodes as matching diagrams

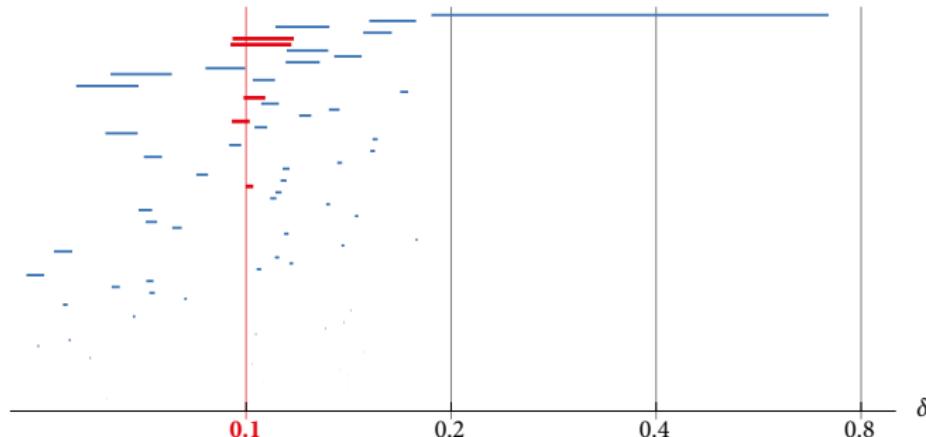
We can regard a barcode  $B$  as a functor  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$ :



# Barcodes as matching diagrams

We can regard a barcode  $B$  as a functor  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$ :

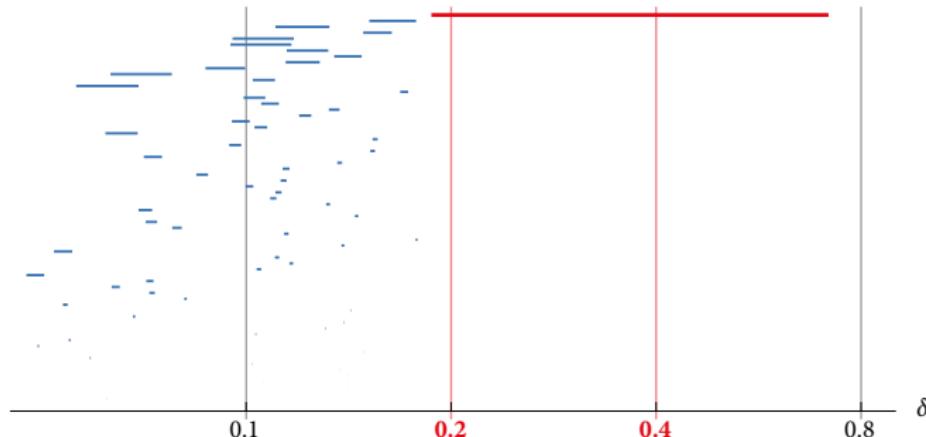
- For each real number  $t$ , let  $B_t$  be those intervals of  $B$  that contain  $t$ , and



# Barcodes as matching diagrams

We can regard a barcode  $B$  as a functor  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$ :

- For each real number  $t$ , let  $B_t$  be those intervals of  $B$  that contain  $t$ , and
- for each  $s \leq t$ , define the matching  $B_s \rightarrow B_t$  to be the identity on  $B_s \cap B_t$ .



# Barcode matchings as natural transformations

We can regard certain matchings of barcodes  $\sigma : A \rightarrow B$  as natural transformations of functors  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$ .

- consider restrictions  $\sigma_t : A_t \rightarrow B_t$  of  $\sigma$  to  $A_t \times B_t$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A_s & \longrightarrow & A_t \\ \downarrow \sigma_s & & \downarrow \sigma_t \\ B_s & \longrightarrow & B_t \end{array}$$

- requirement on the matching  $\sigma$ :  
if  $I \in A$  is matched to  $J \in B$ , then  $I$  overlaps  $J$  to the right.



# Barcode matchings as interleavings

We can regard a  $\delta$ -matching of barcodes  $\sigma : A \rightarrow B$  as a  $\delta$ -interleaving of functors  $\mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$ :

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} A_t & \xrightarrow{\quad} & A_{t+2\delta} & & \\ \searrow & & \nearrow & & \searrow \\ & & B_{t+\delta} & \xrightarrow{\quad} & B_{t+3\delta} \end{array}$$

- each matching  $A_t \rightarrow B_{t+\delta}$  is the restriction of  $\sigma$

# Stability via functoriality?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F_t & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & F_{t+2\delta} \\ \searrow & \nearrow & \searrow \\ G_{t+\delta} & \xrightarrow{\hspace{2cm}} & G_{t+3\delta} \end{array}$$

# Stability via functoriality?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H_*(F_t) & \longrightarrow & H_*(F_{t+2\delta}) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & H_*(G_{t+\delta}) & \longrightarrow H_*(G_{t+3\delta}) \end{array}$$

# Stability via functoriality?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(H_*(F_t)) & \rightarrow & B(H_*(F_{t+2\delta})) \\ \searrow & & \nearrow \\ & B(H_*(G_{t+\delta})) & \rightarrow B(H_*(G_{t+3\delta})) \end{array}$$

# Stability via functoriality?

$$\begin{array}{ccc} B(H_*(F_t)) & \rightarrow & B(H_*(F_{t+2\delta})) \\ & \searrow & \nearrow \\ & B(H_*(G_{t+\delta})) & \rightarrow B(H_*(G_{t+3\delta})) \end{array}$$



# Non-functoriality of the persistence barcode

Theorem (B, Lesnick 2014)

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect}^R \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each persistence module to its barcode.*

# Non-functoriality of the persistence barcode

## Theorem (B, Lesnick 2014)

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect}^R \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each persistence module to its barcode.*

## Proposition

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each vector space of dimension  $d$  to a set of cardinality  $d$ .*

# Non-functoriality of the persistence barcode

## Theorem (B, Lesnick 2014)

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect}^R \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each persistence module to its barcode.*

## Proposition

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each vector space of dimension  $d$  to a set of cardinality  $d$ .*

- Such a functor would necessarily send a linear map of rank  $r$  to a matching of cardinality  $r$ .

# Non-functoriality of the persistence barcode

## Theorem (B, Lesnick 2014)

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect}^R \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each persistence module to its barcode.*

## Proposition

*There exists no functor  $\mathbf{Vect} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$  sending each vector space of dimension  $d$  to a set of cardinality  $d$ .*

- Such a functor would necessarily send a linear map of rank  $r$  to a matching of cardinality  $r$ .
- In particular, there is no natural choice of basis for vector spaces

# Structure of submodules and quotient modules

## Proposition (B, Lesnick 2013)

For a persistence submodule  $K \subseteq M$ :

- $B(K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving left endpoints to the right,

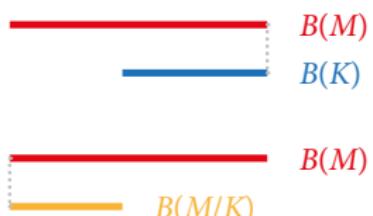


# Structure of submodules and quotient modules

## Proposition (B, Lesnick 2013)

For a persistence submodule  $K \subseteq M$ :

- $B(K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving left endpoints to the right,
- $B(M/K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving right endpoints to the left.

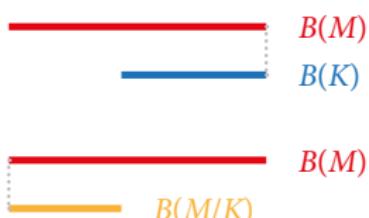


# Structure of submodules and quotient modules

## Proposition (B, Lesnick 2013)

For a persistence submodule  $K \subseteq M$ :

- $B(K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving left endpoints to the right,
- $B(M/K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving right endpoints to the left.



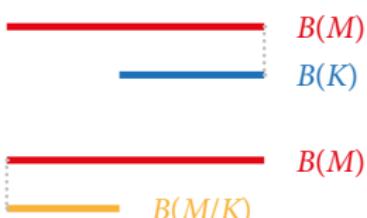
This yields canonical matchings between the barcodes:  
match bars with the same right endpoint (resp. left endpoint)

# Structure of submodules and quotient modules

## Proposition (B, Lesnick 2013)

For a persistence submodule  $K \subseteq M$ :

- $B(K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving left endpoints to the right,
- $B(M/K)$  is obtained from  $B(M)$  by moving right endpoints to the left.



This yields canonical matchings between the barcodes:  
match bars with the same right endpoint (resp. left endpoint)

- If multiple bars have same endpoint:  
match in order of decreasing length



## Induced matchings

For any morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between persistence modules:

- decompose into  $M \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f \hookrightarrow N$

# Induced matchings

For any morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between persistence modules:

- decompose into  $M \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f \hookrightarrow N$
- $\text{im } f \cong M / \ker f$  is a quotient of  $M$



# Induced matchings

For any morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between persistence modules:

- decompose into  $M \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f \hookrightarrow N$
- $\text{im } f \cong M / \ker f$  is a quotient of  $M$
- $\text{im } f$  is a submodule of  $N$



# Induced matchings

For any morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between persistence modules:

- decompose into  $M \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f \hookrightarrow N$
- $\text{im } f \cong M / \ker f$  is a quotient of  $M$
- $\text{im } f$  is a submodule of  $N$
- Composing the canonical matchings yields a matching  $B(f) : B(M) \rightarrow B(N)$  induced by  $f$



# Induced matchings

For any morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between persistence modules:

- decompose into  $M \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f \hookrightarrow N$
- $\text{im } f \cong M / \ker f$  is a quotient of  $M$
- $\text{im } f$  is a submodule of  $N$
- Composing the canonical matchings yields a matching  $B(f) : B(M) \rightarrow B(N)$  induced by  $f$



This matching is functorial *for injections*:

$$B(K \hookrightarrow M) = B(L \hookrightarrow M) \circ B(K \hookrightarrow L)$$



# Induced matchings

For any morphism  $f : M \rightarrow N$  between persistence modules:

- decompose into  $M \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f \hookrightarrow N$
- $\text{im } f \cong M / \ker f$  is a quotient of  $M$
- $\text{im } f$  is a submodule of  $N$
- Composing the canonical matchings yields a matching  $B(f) : B(M) \rightarrow B(N)$  induced by  $f$



This matching is functorial *for injections*:

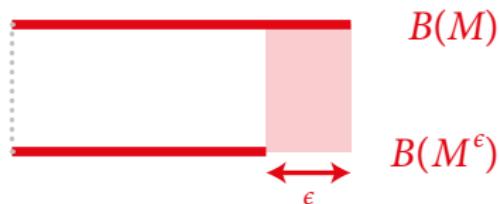
$$B(K \hookrightarrow M) = B(L \hookrightarrow M) \circ B(K \hookrightarrow L)$$



Similar for surjections.

# The induced matching theorem

Define  $M^\epsilon$  by shrinking bars of  $B(M)$  from the right by  $\epsilon$ .



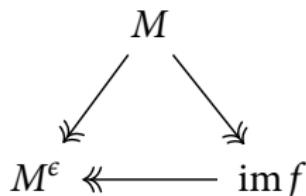
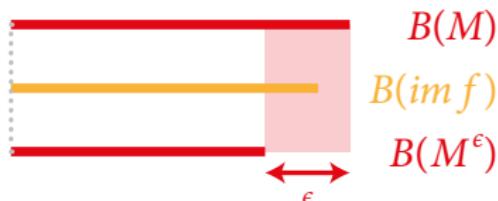
# The induced matching theorem

Define  $M^\epsilon$  by shrinking bars of  $B(M)$  from the right by  $\epsilon$ .

## Lemma

Let  $f : M \rightarrow N$  be a morphism such that  $\ker f$  is  $\epsilon$ -trivial  
(all bars of  $B(\ker f)$  are shorter than  $\epsilon$ ).

Then  $M^\epsilon$  is a quotient module of  $\text{im } f$ .



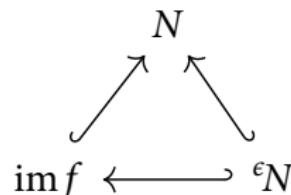
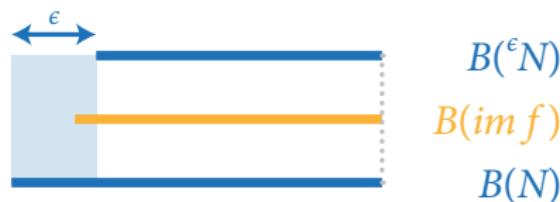
# The induced matching theorem

Define  ${}^\epsilon N$  by shrinking bars of  $B(N)$  from the left by  $\epsilon$ .

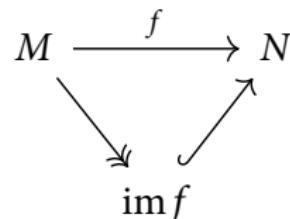
## Lemma

Let  $f : M \rightarrow N$  be a morphism such that  $\text{coker } f$  is  $\epsilon$ -trivial (all bars of  $B(\text{coker } f)$  are shorter than  $\epsilon$ ).

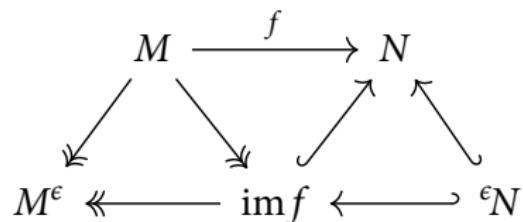
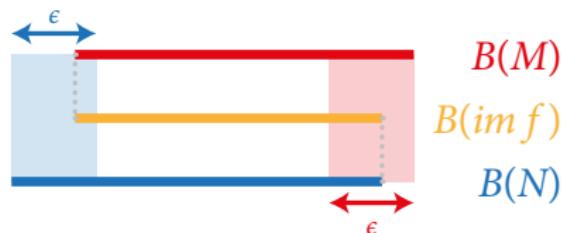
Then  ${}^\epsilon N$  is a submodule of  $\text{im } f$ .



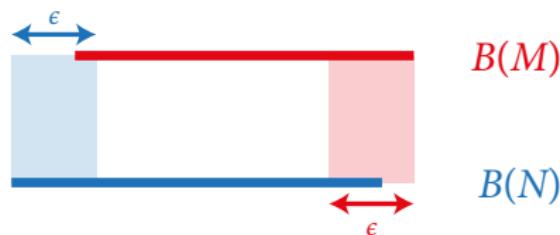
# The induced matching theorem



# The induced matching theorem



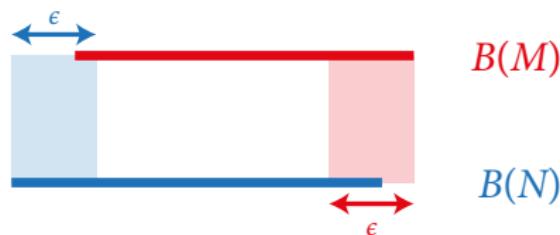
# The induced matching theorem



# The induced matching theorem

Theorem (B, Lesnick 2013)

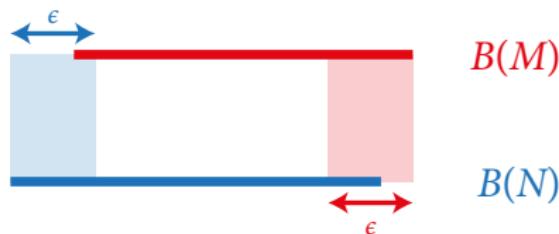
Let  $f : M \rightarrow N$  be a morphism with  $\ker f$  and  $\text{coker } f$   $\epsilon$ -trivial.



# The induced matching theorem

Theorem (B, Lesnick 2013)

Let  $f : M \rightarrow N$  be a morphism with  $\ker f$  and  $\text{coker } f$   $\epsilon$ -trivial.  
Then each interval of length  $\geq \epsilon$  is matched by  $B(f)$ .



# The induced matching theorem

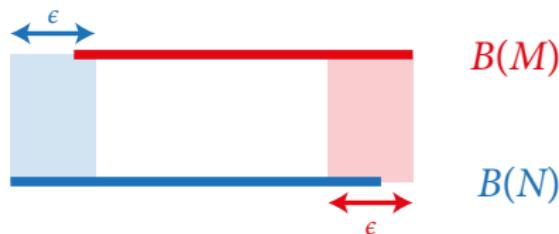
Theorem (B, Lesnick 2013)

Let  $f : M \rightarrow N$  be a morphism with  $\ker f$  and  $\operatorname{coker} f$   $\epsilon$ -trivial.

Then each interval of length  $\geq \epsilon$  is matched by  $B(f)$ .

If  $B(f)$  matches  $[b, d) \in B(M)$  to  $[b', d') \in B(N)$ , then

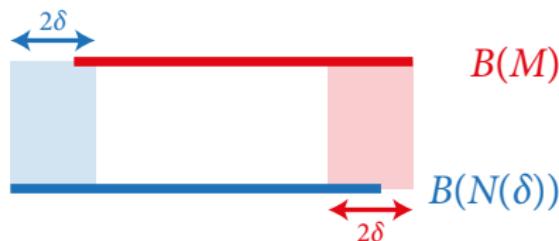
$b' \leq b \leq b' + \epsilon$  and  $d - \epsilon \leq d' \leq d$ .



# The induced matching theorem

Let  $f : M \rightarrow N(\delta)$  be an interleaving morphism.

Then  $\ker f$  and  $\text{coker } f$  are  $2\delta$ -trivial.



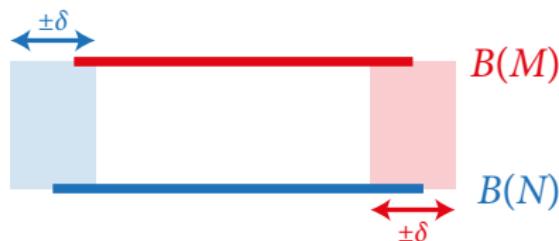
# The induced matching theorem

Let  $f : M \rightarrow N(\delta)$  be an interleaving morphism.

Then  $\ker f$  and  $\text{coker } f$  are  $2\delta$ -trivial.

**Corollary (Algebraic stability via induced matchings)**

A  $\delta$ -interleaving between persistence modules induces  
a  $\delta$ -matching of their persistence barcodes.



# Stability via induced matchings



# Stability via induced matchings



$B(M)$

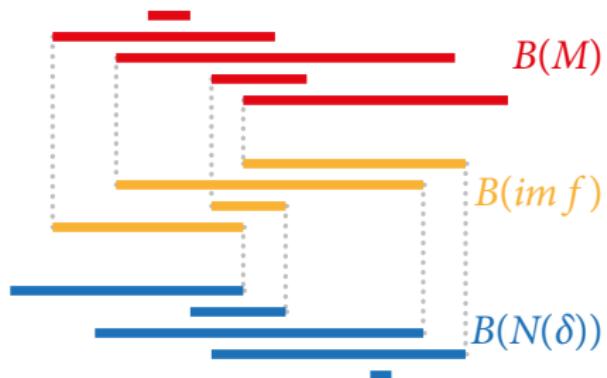


$B(N(\delta))$

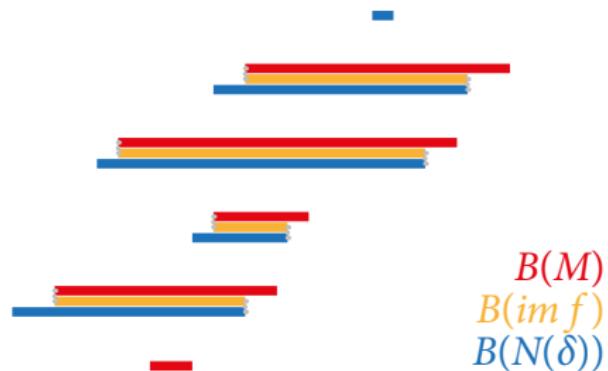
# Stability via induced matchings



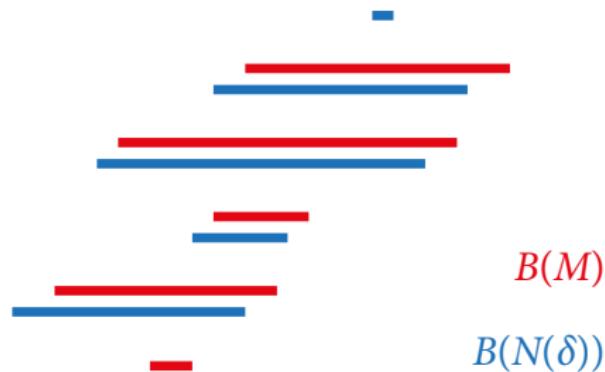
# Stability via induced matchings



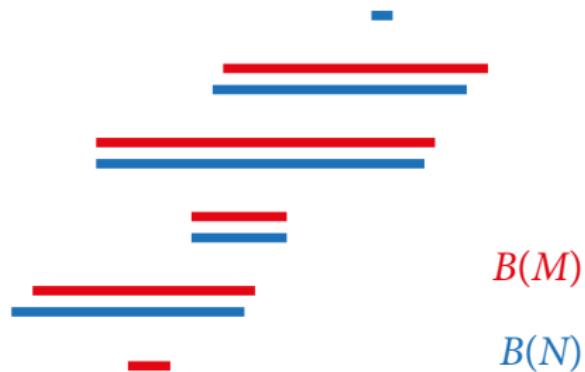
# Stability via induced matchings



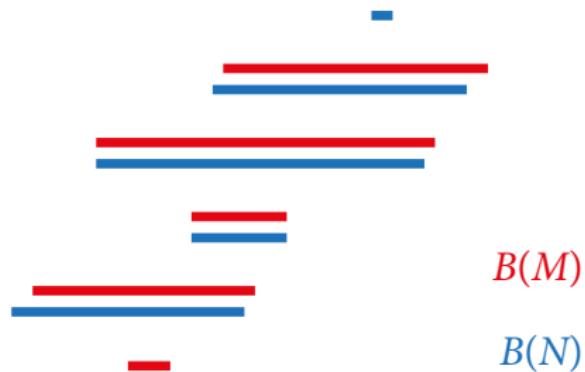
# Stability via induced matchings



# Stability via induced matchings



# Stability via induced matchings



Thanks for your attention!