The structure of persistence

(An introspection)

Ulrich Bauer

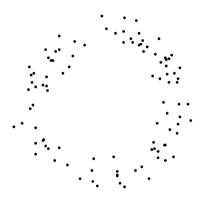
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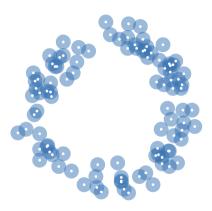
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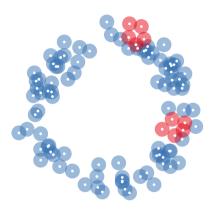
Part 1: 1-parameter persistence

(Barcodes & persistence diagrams)

Joint work with Michael Lesnick (Albany)

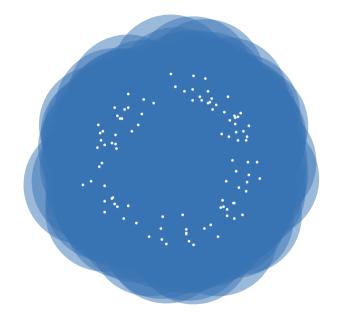








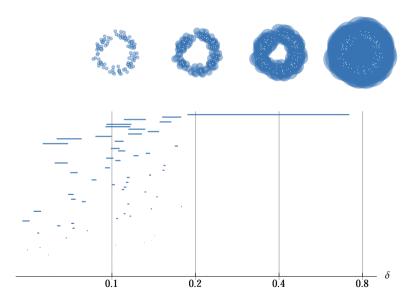




What is persistent homology?



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Inerval decompositions and persistence modules

Theorem (Crawley-Boewey 2015)

Any pointwise finite-dimensional (pfd) persistence module (a diagam $M : \mathbb{R} \to \mathbf{vect}$) has an essentially unique decomposition as a direct sum of indecomposable interval modules, isomorphic to

$$0 \to \cdots \to 0 \to \underbrace{\mathbb{K} \to \cdots \to \mathbb{K}}_{\text{supported by an interval } I \subseteq \mathbb{R}} \to 0 \to \cdots$$

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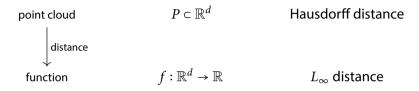
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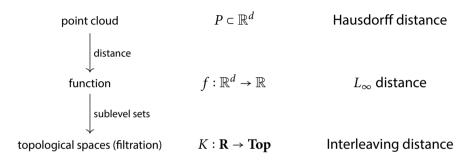
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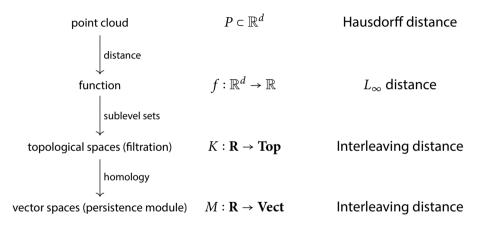
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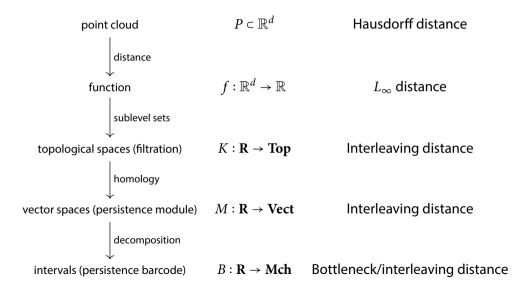
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- ▶ The points in the *persistence diagram* are the endpoints of the intervals in the barcode.
- This is not a diagram in the sense of category theory (functor)!

point cloud $P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$ Hausdorff distance







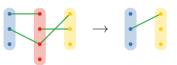


The category of matchings

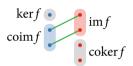
Consider the category Mch (a subcategory of the category Rel of sets and relations) with

- objects: sets,
- morphisms: matchings (partial bijections).

Composition:



(Co)kernel/(co)image:

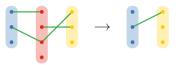


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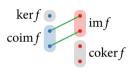
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Mch is a *Puppe-exact (p-exact)* category:

- ▶ it has a zero object (∅)
- ▶ it has all (co)kernels
- every mono (epi) is (co)kernel
- every morphism $f: A \to B$ has an epi-mono factorization $A \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow B$

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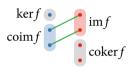
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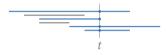
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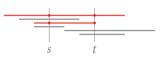
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but not additive:

it does not have all (co)products

▶ A barcode (collection of intervals) can be read as a diagram $\mathbb{R} \to \mathbf{Mch}$:

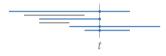


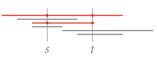


$$t \mapsto \{\text{intervals in barcode containing } t\}$$

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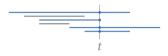
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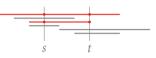
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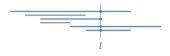
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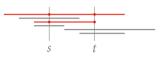
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Turn this into an equivalence of categories $\mathbf{Barc} \simeq \mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$

A category of barcodes

Proposition

The functor category $\mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is equivalent to \mathbf{Barc} , the category with

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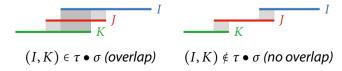
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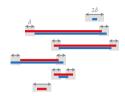
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- ▶ composition of overlap matchings: $\tau \bullet \sigma = \{(I, K) \in \tau \circ \sigma \mid I \text{ overlaps } K \text{ above}\}$ (where $\tau \circ \sigma$ is the standard composition of matchings)



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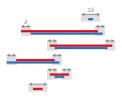
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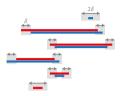
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Proposition

 $d_I = d_B$ (using the equivalence **Barc** \simeq **Mch**^{\mathbb{R}}).

Non-functoriality of persistence barcodes

Can a pfd persistence module $M : \mathbf{vect}^{\mathbb{R}}$ be mapped to its barcode $B(M) : \mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$ by a functor $B : \mathbf{vect} \to \mathbf{Mch}$ (or $\mathbf{vect}^{\mathbb{R}} \to \mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$)?

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There is no functor $\mathbf{vect} \to \mathbf{Mch}$ sending every vector space V to a set of cardinality $\dim V$ (equivalently: sending a linear map f to a matching of cardinality $\operatorname{rank} f$).

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But: there is a barcode functor for subcategories of monos/epis of persistence modules $\mathbf{vect}^{\mathbb{R}}$:

Structure of persistence sub-/quotient modules

Proposition

Let $M \rightarrow N$ be an epimorphism.

Then there is an injection of barcodes $B(N) \hookrightarrow B(M)$ such that if J is mapped to I, then

- ▶ I and J are aligned below, and
- ▶ I bounds J above.

This construction is functorial.

Dually, there is an injection $B(M) \hookrightarrow B(N)$ for monomorphisms $M \hookrightarrow N$.



Persistence sub-/quotient modules and their matching diagrams

Structure of persistence sub-/quotient modules, rephrased for $\mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$:

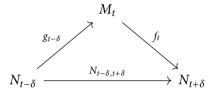
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There is a functor from epimorphisms of persistence modules to epimorphisms of matching diagrams.

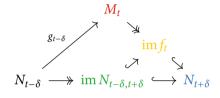
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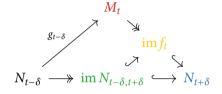
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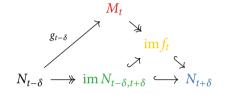


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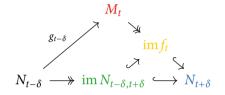


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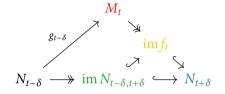


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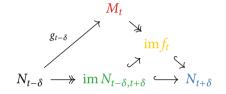


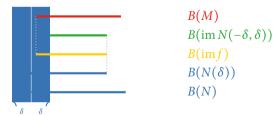
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For $f: M \to N$ a morphism of pfd persistence modules, the epi-mono factorization

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Theorem

Assume that $\ker f$ is δ -trivial. If I is matched to J, then

- (i) I overlaps I, and J overlaps $I(\delta)$.
- (ii) Any unmatched interval of B(M) is δ-trivial.

There is a dual statement for coker f δ -trivial.



The categorified induced matching theorem

Induced matching theorem, rephrased in $\mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$:

Theorem

If $f: M \to N$ has δ -trivial (co)kernel, then so does the induced matching $\chi(f): B(M) \nrightarrow B(N)$.

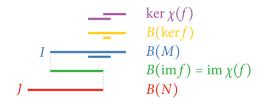


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Note:

- We always have $B(\operatorname{im} f) = \operatorname{im} \chi(f)$ by construction.
- ▶ But $\ker \chi(f)$ may differ from $B(\ker f)$.
- ▶ The induced matching may strictly decrease the triviality of the kernel.

A general criterion for δ -trivial (co)kernels

Lemma

For a natural transformation $f: M \to N$ between diagrams $M, N: \mathbf{R} \to \mathbf{A}$ in a Puppe-exact \mathbf{A} , consider the epi-mono factorization

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Moreover, let $s: M \to M(\delta)$ be given by the internal morphisms $\{M_t \to M_{t+\delta}\}_{t \in \mathbb{R}}$.

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By a diagram chase, the following are equivalent:

- (i) $\ker f$ is δ -trivial;
- (ii) the image epimorphism $M \rightarrow im s$ factors (through q) as

$$M \stackrel{q}{\Rightarrow} \operatorname{im} f \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} s$$
.

A dual statement holds for coker f.

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▶ By functoriality on epis, the canonical epimorphism $B(M) \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} \chi(s)$ factors through $\chi(f)$:

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• Equivalently, $\ker \chi(f)$ is δ -trivial.

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Converse direction:

Apply the free functor Mch → Vect.

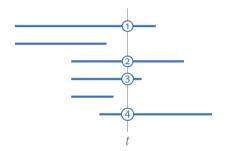
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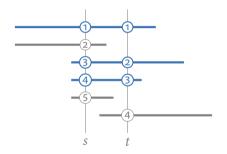
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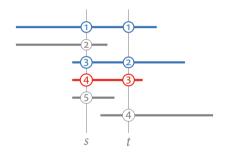


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Barcodes from scratch

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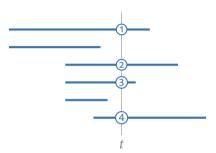


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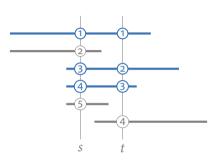
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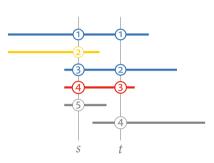
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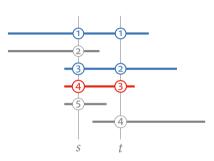
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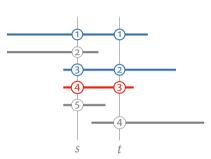
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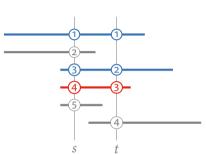
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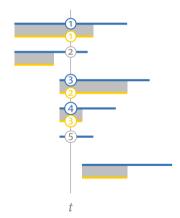
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This specifies the barcode of M (as a matching diagram) based on ranks only.



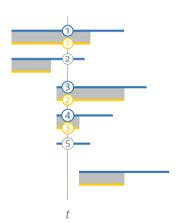
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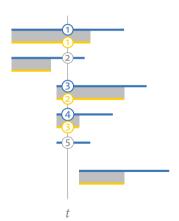


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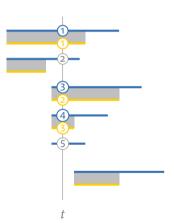


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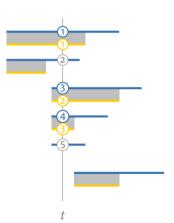


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Obtain induced matching and algebraic stability theorems without an interval decomposition

