

An introduction to persistent homology

Part 2: Barcodes

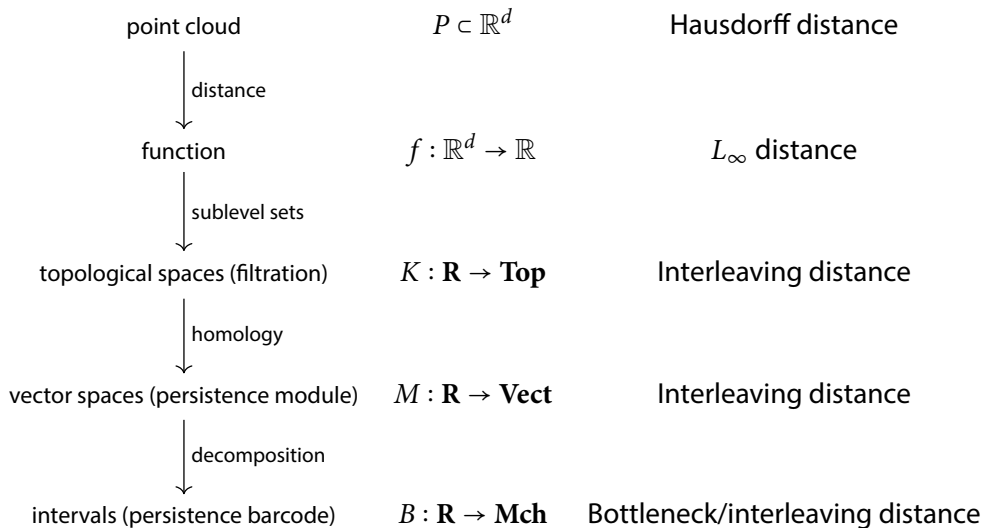
Ulrich Bauer



Aug 6, 2019

Summer School on Persistent Homology and Barcodes
Schloss Rauischholzhausen

Stability: from point clouds to barcodes

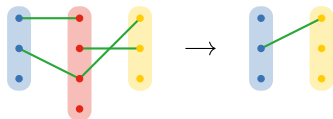


The category of matchings

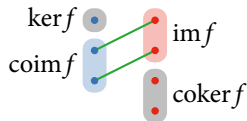
Consider the category **Mch** (a subcategory of the category **Rel** of sets and relations) with

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

Composition:



(Co)kernel/(co)image:

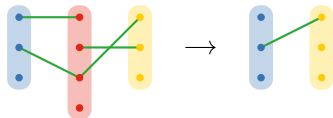


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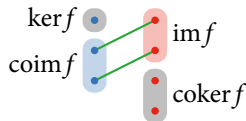
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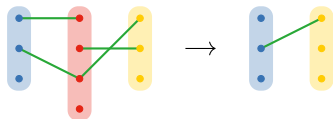
- it has a zero object (\emptyset)
- it has all (co)kernels
- every mono (epi) is (co)kernel
- every morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an epi-mono factorization $A \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow B$

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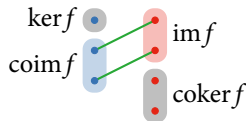
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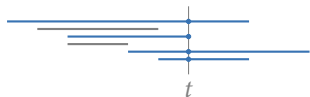
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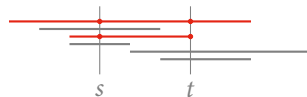
- it does not have all (co)products

From barcodes to matching diagrams (and back)

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



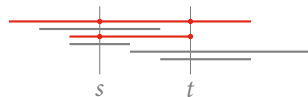
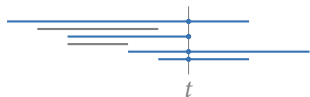
$t \mapsto \{\text{bars in barcode containing } t\}$



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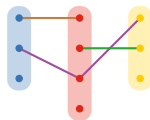
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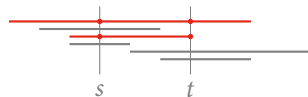
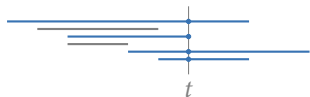
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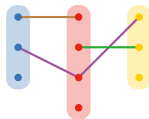
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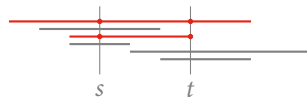
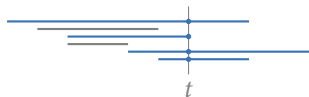
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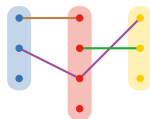
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Turn this into an equivalence of categories $\mathbf{Barc} \simeq \mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbf{R}}$

A category of barcodes

Proposition

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

- *objects: barcodes (as a disjoint union of intervals),*
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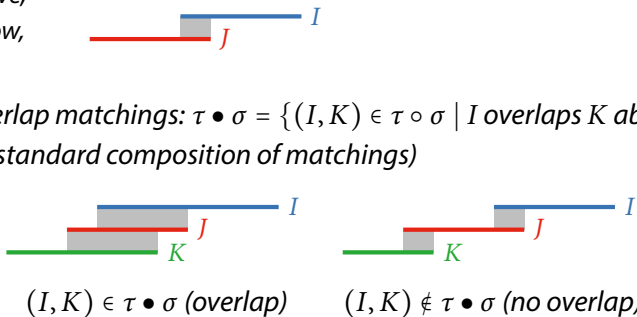


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- composition of overlap matchings: $\tau \bullet \sigma = \{(I, K) \in \tau \circ \sigma \mid I \text{ overlaps } K \text{ above}\}$
(where $\tau \circ \sigma$ is the standard composition of matchings)



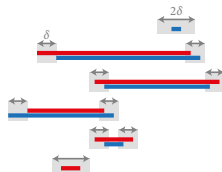
Bottleneck distance as an interleaving distance

- δ -matching between barcodes U , V :
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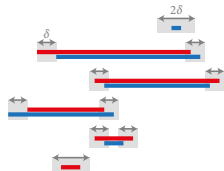
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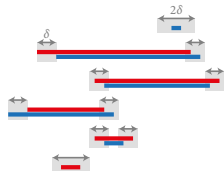
- δ -interleaving between diagrams $X, Y : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{C}$ (in any category \mathcal{C}):
 natural transformations $f_t: X_t \rightarrow Y_{t+\delta}, g_t: Y_t \rightarrow X_{t+\delta}$ yielding commutative diagrams

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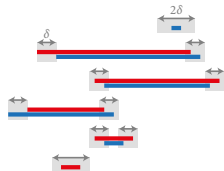
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Proposition

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

Structure of persistence sub-/quotient modules

Proposition

Let $M \twoheadrightarrow N$ 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*
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This construction is functorial.

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



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Rephrased for \mathbf{Mch}^R :

Proposition

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

Dually, there is a functor from monomorphisms to monomorphisms.



Induced matchings

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

$$M \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow N$$

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Theorem

Assume that $\ker f$ is δ -trivial. If $\chi(f)$ matches I to J , then

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

There is a dual statement for $\operatorname{coker} f$ δ -trivial.



The categorified induced matching theorem

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

Theorem

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

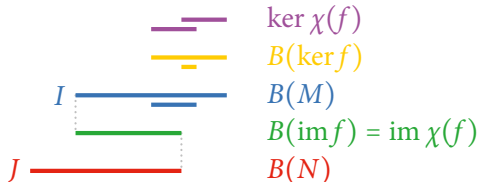


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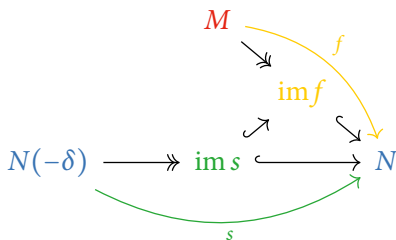
- We always have $B(\operatorname{im} f) = \operatorname{im} \chi(f)$ by construction.
- But $\ker \chi(f)$ may differ from $B(\ker f)$.
- The induced matching may strictly decrease the triviality of the kernel.

A general criterion for δ -trivial (co)kernels

Lemma

Consider a morphism $f : M \rightarrow N$ between diagrams $M, N : \mathbf{R} \rightarrow \mathcal{A}$ in a Puppe-exact category \mathcal{A} , and let $s : N(-\delta) \rightarrow N$ be the internal shift morphism. The following are equivalent:

- 1 $\operatorname{coker} f$ is δ -trivial;
- 2 the image monomorphism $\operatorname{im} s \hookrightarrow N$ factors through the image monomorphism $\operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow N$ as



A dual statement holds for $\ker f$.

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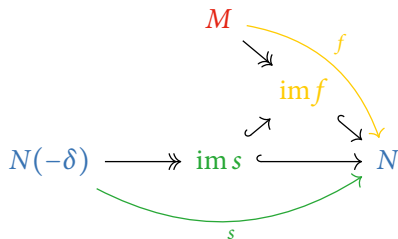
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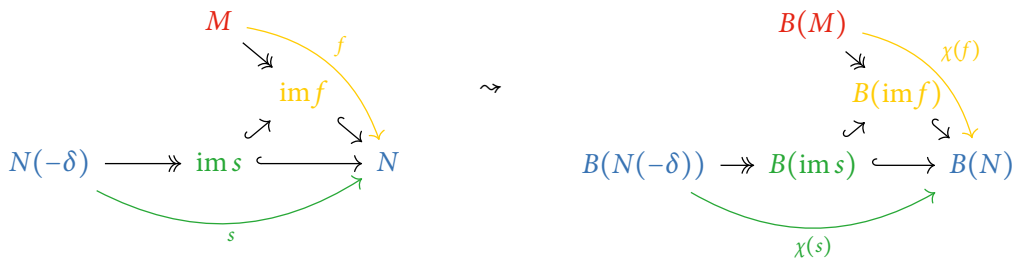


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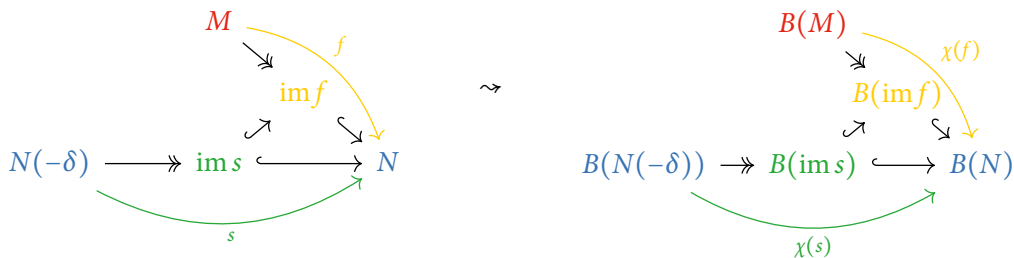


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Two pfd persistence modules M and N are δ -interleaved if and only if their barcodes $B(M)$ and $B(N)$ are δ -interleaved. In particular, $d_I(M, N) = d_I(B(M), B(N))$.

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Converse direction:

- Apply the canonical functor $\mathbf{Mch} \rightarrow \mathbf{Vect}$.



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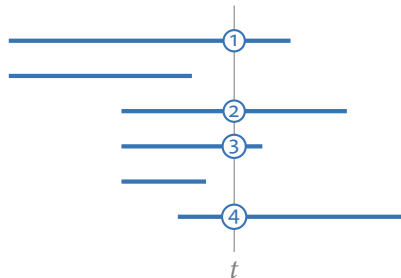


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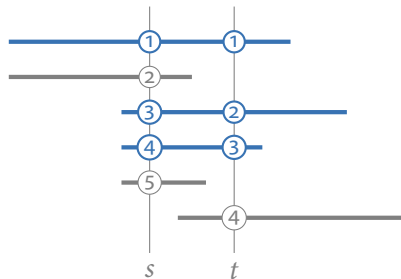


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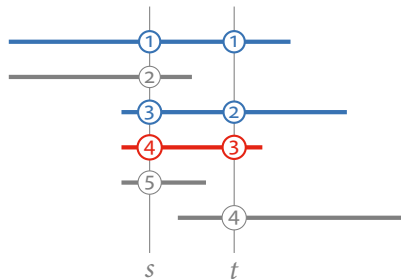


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A rank formula for barcodes

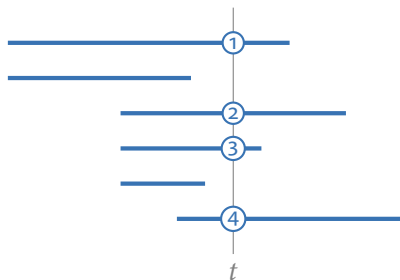
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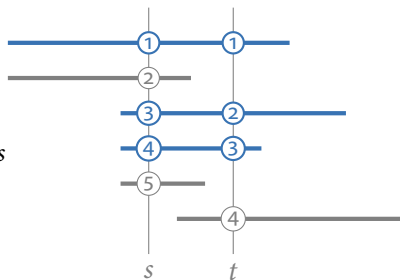
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- Which $j \in D_t$ are matched to some $i \in D_s$?

This is $\{1, \dots, \text{rank } M_{s,t}\}$.

- In D_t , bars containing s come before bars not containing s



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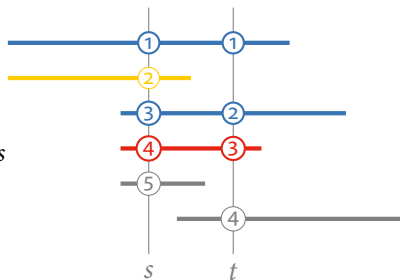
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- In D_t , bars containing s come before bars not containing s
- Given $j \in D_t$, to which $i \in D_s$ is it matched?

The difference $i - j$ is the number of bars that

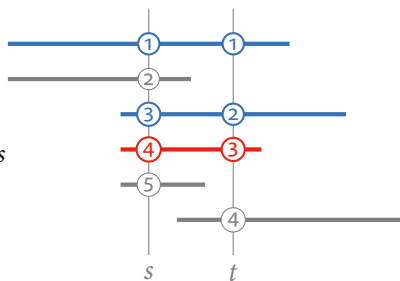
- are born before the j th interval at index t , and
- die between s and t .



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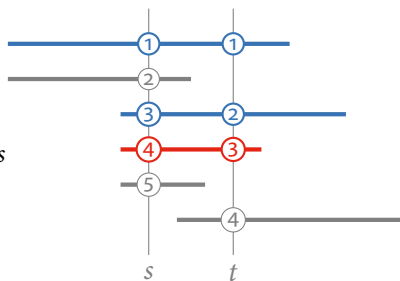
- Which numbers j are in D_t ? This is $\{1, \dots, \dim M_t\}$.
- Which $j \in D_t$ are matched to some $i \in D_s$?
This is $\{1, \dots, \text{rank } M_{s,t}\}$.
 - In D_t , bars containing s come before bars not containing s
- Given $j \in D_t$, to which $i \in D_s$ is it matched?
The difference $i - j$ is the number of bars that
 - a are born before the j th interval at index t , and
 - b die between s and t .
- Given $j \in D_t$, what indices are below the j th interval at index t ? This is $\{r < t \mid \text{rank } M_{r,t} < j\}$.



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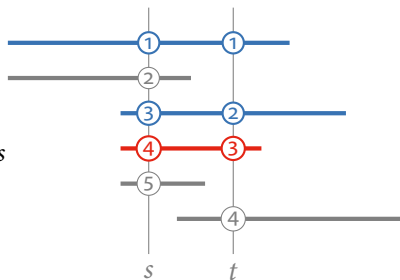
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$$i - j = \max \{ \text{rank } M_{r,s} - \text{rank } M_{r,t} \mid r < s, \text{rank } M_{r,t} < j \}.$$



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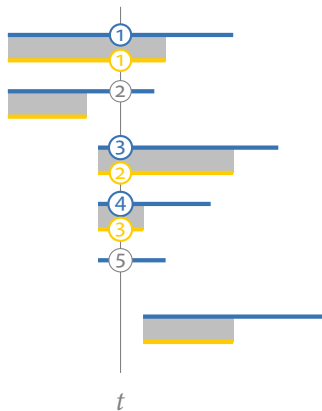
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This specifies the barcode of M (as a matching diagram) based on ranks only.

Functoriality

The previous construction extends to a functor of epimorphisms $M \twoheadrightarrow N$ from persistence modules to matching diagrams.

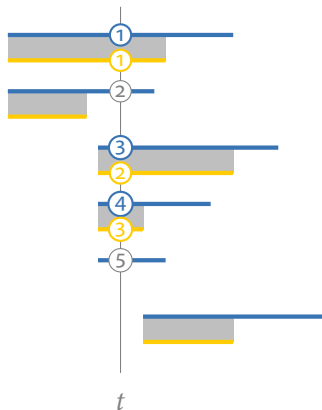


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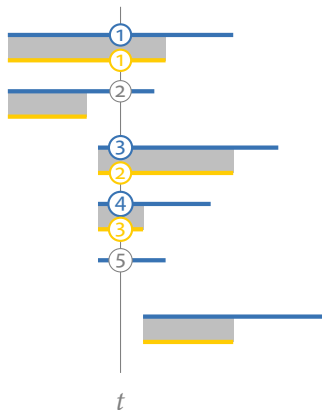
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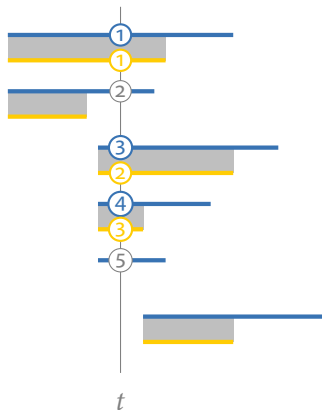
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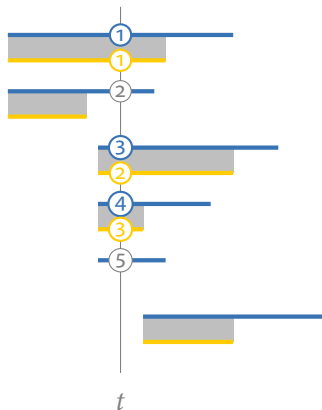
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Obtain induced matching and algebraic stability theorems without invoking the interval decomposition theorem

