

Persistent diagrams as diagrams

Ulrich Bauer

TUM

June 7, 2018

Abel Symposium 2018 Topological Data Analysis, Geiranger

Joint work with Michael Lesnick (Princeton/Albany)

The many faces of persistence

The many faces of persistence

- ▶ Persistence diagrams: multiset of points $(b, d) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}^2 : b \leq d$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, 2007)

The many faces of persistence

- ▶ Persistence diagrams: multiset of points $(b, d) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}^2 : b \leq d$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, 2007)
- ▶ Persistence barcodes: multiset of intervals, decomposition structure $M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} \mathbb{K}(I)$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, Carlsson et al. 2004, 2005, Crawley-Boevey 2015)

The many faces of persistence

- ▶ Persistence diagrams: multiset of points $(b, d) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}^2 : b \leq d$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, 2007)
- ▶ Persistence barcodes: multiset of intervals, decomposition structure $M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} \mathbb{K}(I)$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, Carlsson et al. 2004, 2005, Crawley-Boevey 2015)
- ▶ Persistence measures: for all $a < b \leq c < d$, count multiplicity of $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow 0$
as summand of $M_a \rightarrow M_b \rightarrow M_c \rightarrow M_d$
(Chazal et al. 2015)

The many faces of persistence

- ▶ Persistence diagrams: multiset of points $(b, d) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}^2 : b \leq d$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, 2007)
- ▶ Persistence barcodes: multiset of intervals, decomposition structure $M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} \mathbb{K}(I)$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, Carlsson et al. 2004, 2005, Crawley-Boevey 2015)
- ▶ Persistence measures: for all $a < b \leq c < d$, count multiplicity of $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow 0$
as summand of $M_a \rightarrow M_b \rightarrow M_c \rightarrow M_d$
(Chazal et al. 2015)
- ▶ Rank invariant (rank function): $(s, t) \mapsto \text{rank } M_{s,t}$ (for $s \leq t$ or $s < t$)
(Carlsson et al. 2009)

The many faces of persistence

- ▶ Persistence diagrams: multiset of points $(b, d) \in \overline{\mathbb{R}}^2 : b \leq d$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, 2007)
- ▶ Persistence barcodes: multiset of intervals, decomposition structure $M \cong \bigoplus_{I \in B(M)} \mathbb{K}(I)$
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2000, Carlsson et al. 2004, 2005, Crawley-Boevey 2015)
- ▶ Persistence measures: for all $a < b \leq c < d$, count multiplicity of $0 \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow \mathbb{K} \rightarrow 0$ as summand of $M_a \rightarrow M_b \rightarrow M_c \rightarrow M_d$
(Chazal et al. 2015)
- ▶ Rank invariant (rank function): $(s, t) \mapsto \text{rank } M_{s,t}$ (for $s \leq t$ or $s < t$)
(Carlsson et al. 2009)
- ▶ Matching diagrams: sequence of partial bijections
(Edelsbrunner et al. 2014)

Interval decompositions and persistence modules

Theorem (Crawley-Boewey 2015)

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

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

- ▶ The corresponding collection (multiset) of intervals is the *persistence barcode* of M .

Interval decompositions and persistence modules

Theorem (Crawley-Boewey 2015)

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

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

- ▶ The corresponding collection (multiset) of intervals is the *persistence barcode* of M .
- ▶ The points in the *persistence diagram* are the endpoints of the intervals in the barcode.

Interval decompositions and persistence modules

Theorem (Crawley-Boewey 2015)

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

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

- ▶ The corresponding collection (multiset) of intervals is the *persistence barcode* of M .
- ▶ 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)!

Persistence and stability: the big picture

point cloud

$$P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

Hausdorff distance

Persistence and stability: the big picture

point cloud

$$P \subset \mathbb{R}^d$$

Hausdorff distance



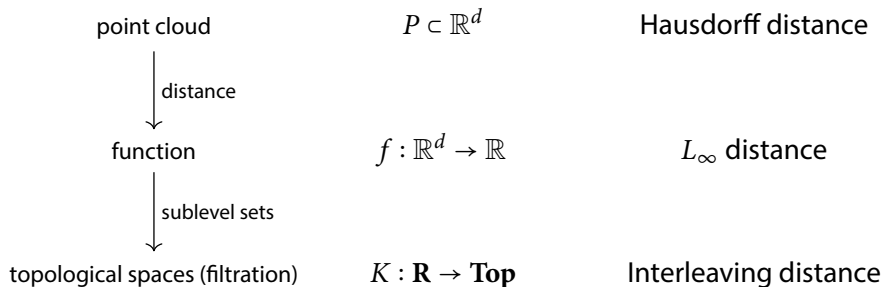
distance

function

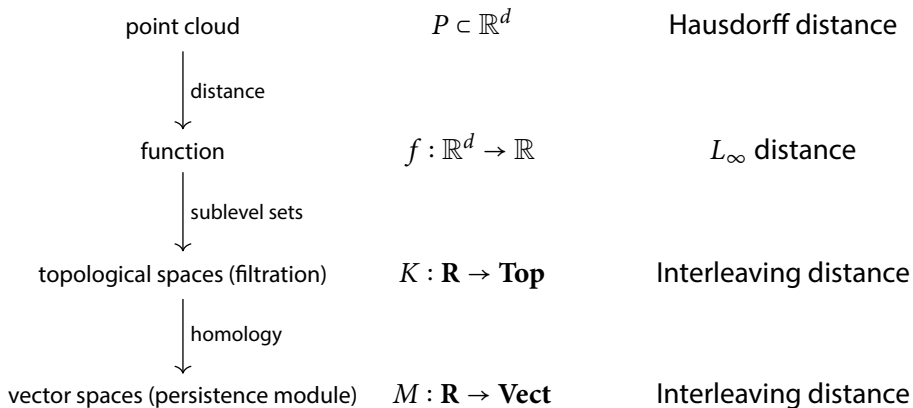
$$f : \mathbb{R}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

L_∞ distance

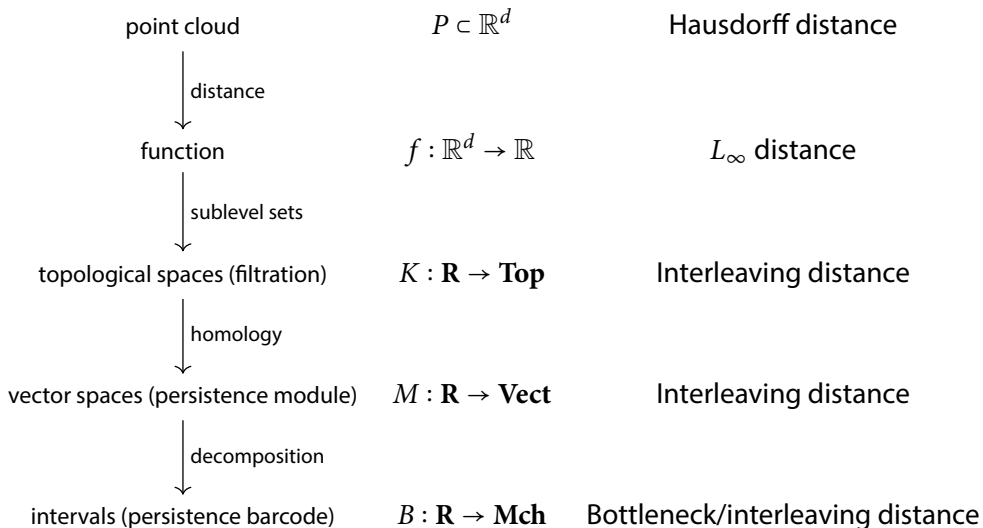
Persistence and stability: the big picture



Persistence and stability: the big picture



Persistence and stability: the big picture

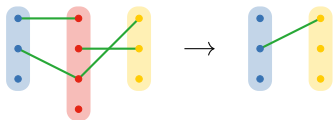


The category of matchings

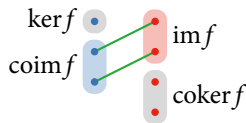
Consider the category **Mch** (a subcategory of the category **Rel** of sets and relations) with

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

Composition:



(Co)kernel/(co)image:

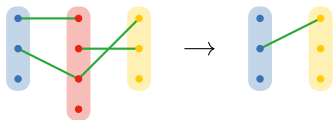


The category of matchings

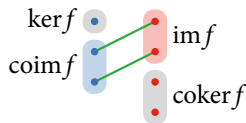
Consider the category **Mch** (a subcategory of the category **Rel** of sets and relations) with

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

Composition:



(Co)kernel/(co)image:



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

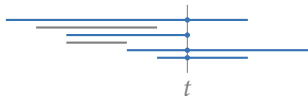
- it has a zero object (\emptyset)
- it has all (co)kernels
- every mono (epi) is (co)kernel
- every morphism $f : A \rightarrow B$ has an epi-mono factorization $A \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow B$

but not additive:

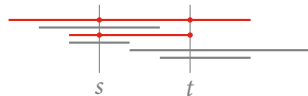
- it does not have all (co)products

From barcodes to matching diagrams (and back)

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



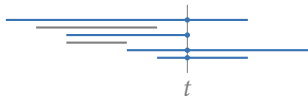
$t \mapsto \{\text{intervals in barcode containing } t\}$



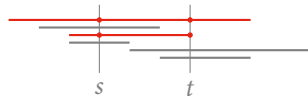
$(s \leq t) \mapsto \{\text{intervals containing both } s, t\}$

From barcodes to matching diagrams (and back)

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

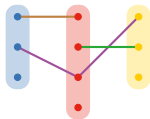


$t \mapsto \{\text{intervals in barcode containing } t\}$



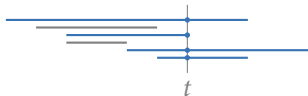
$(s \leq t) \mapsto \{\text{intervals containing both } s, t\}$

- ▶ A matching diagram defines a barcode:

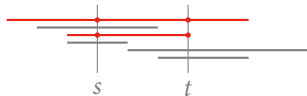


From barcodes to matching diagrams (and back)

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

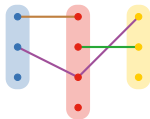


$t \mapsto \{\text{intervals in barcode containing } t\}$



$(s \leq t) \mapsto \{\text{intervals containing both } s, t\}$

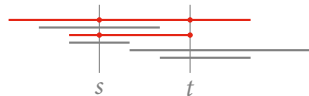
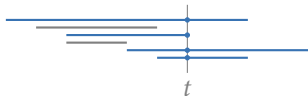
- ▶ A matching diagram defines a barcode:



- ▶ equivalence classes $\mathcal{E}(D) := \left(\bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{t\} \times D_t \right) / \sim$, where $(s, x) \sim (t, y)$ for all $s \leq t$, $x \in D_s$, $y \in D_t$

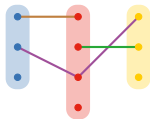
From barcodes to matching diagrams (and back)

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



$t \mapsto \{\text{intervals in barcode containing } t\}$ $(s \leq t) \mapsto \{\text{intervals containing both } s, t\}$

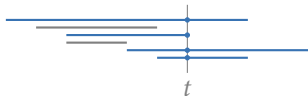
- ▶ A matching diagram defines a barcode:



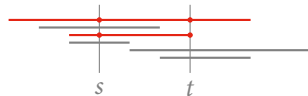
- ▶ equivalence classes $\mathcal{E}(D) := \left(\bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{t\} \times D_t \right) / \sim$, where $(s, x) \sim (t, y)$ for all $s \leq t$, $x \in D_s$, $y \in D_t$
- ▶ project to first component: supporting interval

From barcodes to matching diagrams (and back)

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

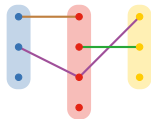


$t \mapsto \{\text{intervals in barcode containing } t\}$



$(s \leq t) \mapsto \{\text{intervals containing both } s, t\}$

- ▶ A matching diagram defines a barcode:



- ▶ equivalence classes $\mathcal{E}(D) := \left(\bigcup_{t \in \mathbb{R}} \{t\} \times D_t \right) / \sim$, where $(s, x) \sim (t, y)$ for all $s \leq t$, $x \in D_s$, $y \in D_t$
- ▶ project to first component: supporting interval

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

A category of barcodes

Proposition

*The functor category is equivalent to **Barc**, the category with*

- ▶ *objects: barcodes (as a disjoint union of intervals),*
- ▶ *morphisms: overlap matchings of barcodes $U \rightarrowtail V$:*

A category of barcodes

Proposition

The functor category is equivalent to **Barc**, the category with

- ▶ *objects: barcodes (as a disjoint union of intervals),*
- ▶ *morphisms: overlap matchings of barcodes $U \rightarrow V$:*
if $I \in U$ is matched to $J \in V$, then I overlaps J to the right:
 - ▶ *I bounds J above (every $s \in J$ is bounded above by some $t \in I$),*
 - ▶ *J bounds I below,*
 - ▶ *$I \cap J \neq \emptyset$.*



A category of barcodes

Proposition

The functor category is equivalent to **Barc**, the category with

- objects: barcodes (as a disjoint union of intervals),
- morphisms: overlap matchings of barcodes $U \rightarrow V$:
if $I \in U$ is matched to $J \in V$, then I overlaps J to the right:
 - I bounds J above (every $s \in J$ is bounded above by some $t \in I$),
 - J bounds I below,
 - $I \cap J \neq \emptyset$.
- 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)



$(I, K) \in \tau \bullet \sigma$ (overlap)



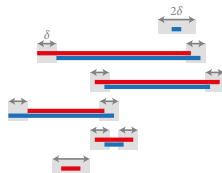
$(I, K) \notin \tau \bullet \sigma$ (no overlap)

Bottleneck distance as an interleaving distance

δ -matching between barcodes U, V :

- ▶ if I is matched to J , then endpoints are δ -close
- ▶ unmatched intervals are 2δ -trivial (shorter than 2δ)

Bottleneck distance: $d_B(U, V) = \inf \{ \delta \mid \exists \delta\text{-matching } U \rightarrow V \}$



Bottleneck distance as an interleaving distance

δ -matching between barcodes U, V :

- ▶ if I is matched to J , then endpoints are δ -close
- ▶ unmatched intervals are 2δ -trivial (shorter than 2δ)

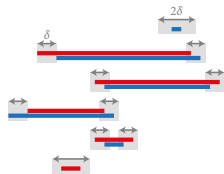
Bottleneck distance: $d_B(U, V) = \inf \{ \delta \mid \exists \delta\text{-matching } U \rightarrow V \}$

δ -interleaving between diagrams X, Y indexed over \mathbb{R} (in any category):

natural transformations $f_t : X_t \rightarrow Y_{t+\delta}, g_t : Y_t \rightarrow X_{t+\delta}$ yielding commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X_{t-\delta} & \longrightarrow & X_t & \longrightarrow & X_{t+\delta} \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & \\
 & \nearrow & \searrow & & \searrow \\
 Y_{t-\delta} & \longrightarrow & Y_t & \longrightarrow & Y_{t+\delta}
 \end{array}
 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Interleaving distance: $d_B(U, V) = \inf \{ \delta \mid \exists \delta\text{-interleaving } X \leftrightarrow Y \}$



Bottleneck distance as an interleaving distance

δ -matching between barcodes U, V :

- ▶ if I is matched to J , then endpoints are δ -close
- ▶ unmatched intervals are 2δ -trivial (shorter than 2δ)

Bottleneck distance: $d_B(U, V) = \inf \{ \delta \mid \exists \delta\text{-matching } U \dashv \vdash V \}$

δ -interleaving between diagrams X, Y indexed over \mathbb{R} (in any category):

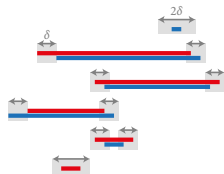
natural transformations $f_t : X_t \rightarrow Y_{t+\delta}, g_t : Y_t \rightarrow X_{t+\delta}$ yielding commutative diagrams

$$\begin{array}{ccccc}
 X_{t-\delta} & \longrightarrow & X_t & \longrightarrow & X_{t+\delta} \\
 & \searrow & \nearrow & & \nearrow \\
 & & & & \\
 & \nearrow & \searrow & & \searrow \\
 Y_{t-\delta} & \longrightarrow & Y_t & \longrightarrow & Y_{t+\delta}
 \end{array}
 \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Interleaving distance: $d_I(U, V) = \inf \{ \delta \mid \exists \delta\text{-interleaving } X \leftrightarrow Y \}$

Proposition

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



Non-functoriality of persistence barcodes

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

- ▶ This would preserve δ -interleavings, and thus yield stability of persistence barcodes.

Non-functoriality of persistence barcodes

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

- ▶ This would preserve δ -interleavings, and thus yield stability of persistence barcodes.



Non-functoriality of persistence barcodes

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

- ▶ This would preserve δ -interleavings, and thus yield stability of persistence barcodes.



Theorem

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

Non-functoriality of persistence barcodes

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

- ▶ This would preserve δ -interleavings, and thus yield stability of persistence barcodes.



Theorem

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

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 N be a quotient module of a persistence module M (for $M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism).

Then there is an injective map between the barcodes $B(N) \hookrightarrow B(M)$.

If J is mapped to I , then

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

This construction is functorial. There is a dual result for submodules.



Structure of persistence sub-/quotient modules

Proposition

Let N be a quotient module of a persistence module M (for $M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism).

Then there is an injective map between the barcodes $B(N) \hookrightarrow B(M)$.

If J is mapped to I , then

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

This construction is functorial. There is a dual result for submodules.

Rephrased for $\mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$:

Proposition

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

(Dually, there is a functor from monos to monos.)



Induced matchings

Theorem

For $f : M \rightarrow N$ a morphism of pfd persistence modules, the epi-mono factorization $M \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow N$ gives an induced matching $\chi(f)$ between their barcodes. If I is matched to J , then

- (i) I overlaps J above.
- (ii) If $\ker f$ is δ -trivial, then
 - (a) J bounds $I(\delta)$ above, and
 - (b) any unmatched interval of $B(M)$ is δ -trivial.
- (iii) If $\operatorname{coker} f$ is δ -trivial, then
 - (a) $I(\delta)$ bounds J below, and
 - (b) any unmatched interval of $B(N)$ is δ -trivial.



Induced matchings

Theorem

For $f : M \rightarrow N$ a morphism of pfd persistence modules, the epi-mono factorization $M \twoheadrightarrow \operatorname{im} f \hookrightarrow N$ gives an induced matching $\chi(f)$ between their barcodes. If I is matched to J , then

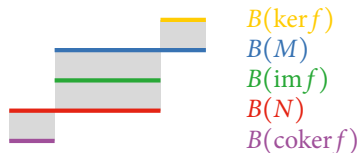
- (i) I overlaps J above.
- (ii) If $\ker f$ is δ -trivial, then
 - (a) J bounds $I(\delta)$ above, and
 - (b) any unmatched interval of $B(M)$ is δ -trivial.
- (iii) If $\operatorname{coker} f$ is δ -trivial, then
 - (a) $I(\delta)$ bounds J below, and
 - (b) any unmatched interval of $B(N)$ is δ -trivial.



Rephrased in $\mathbf{Mch}^{\mathbb{R}}$:

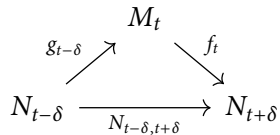
Theorem

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



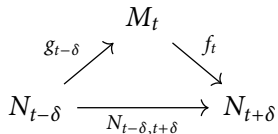
Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):

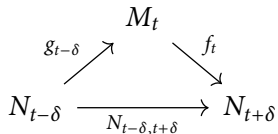


Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.

Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):

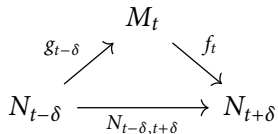


Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.

Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



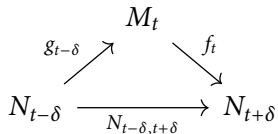
Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.



Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



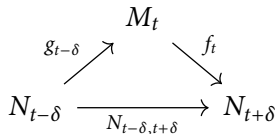
Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.



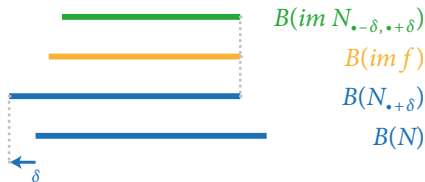
Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



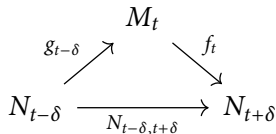
Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.



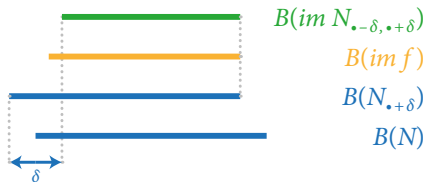
Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



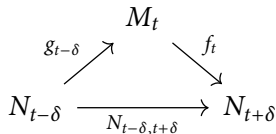
Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.



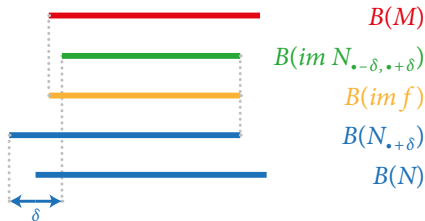
Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



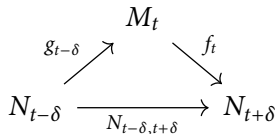
Then

- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.



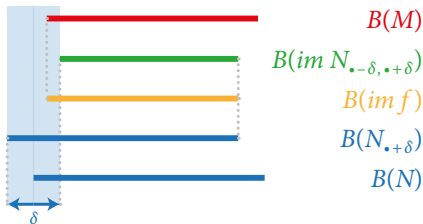
Algebraic stability via induced matchings

Consider interleaving $f_t : M_t \rightarrow N_{t+\delta}$, $g_t : N_t \rightarrow M_{t+\delta}$ ($\forall t \in \mathbb{R}$):



Then

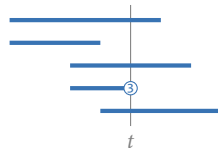
- ▶ $\text{im } N_{t-\delta, t+\delta} \hookrightarrow \text{im } f_t \hookrightarrow N_{t+\delta}$,
- ▶ $M_t \twoheadrightarrow \text{im } f_t$.



Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

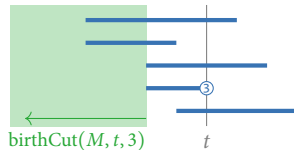
$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$



Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

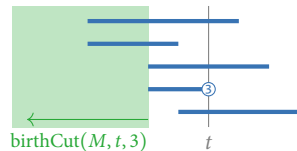


Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}$, $i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

$$\text{birthOrd}(M, t, i) = \min\{i - \text{rank } M_{s,t} > 0 \mid s < t\},$$

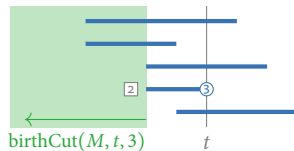


Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

$$\text{birthOrd}(M, t, i) = \min\{i - \text{rank } M_{s,t} > 0 \mid s < t\},$$



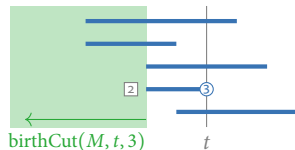
Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

$$\text{birthOrd}(M, t, i) = \min\{i - \text{rank } M_{s,t} > 0 \mid s < t\},$$

$$\text{birthId}(M, t, i) = (\text{birthCut}(M, t, i), \text{birthOrd}(M, t, i)).$$



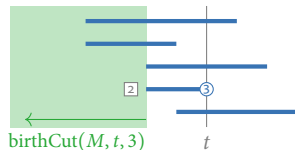
Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

$$\text{birthOrd}(M, t, i) = \min\{i - \text{rank } M_{s,t} > 0 \mid s < t\},$$

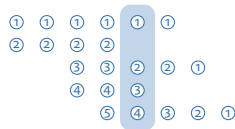
$$\text{birthId}(M, t, i) = (\text{birthCut}(M, t, i), \text{birthOrd}(M, t, i)).$$



Construct a matching diagram $B(M) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$:

for all $t \leq u \in \mathbb{R}$, define

$$B(M)_t = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq \dim M_t\}$$



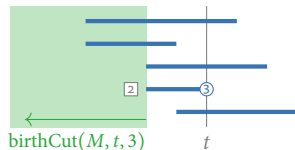
Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

$$\text{birthOrd}(M, t, i) = \min\{i - \text{rank } M_{s,t} > 0 \mid s < t\},$$

$$\text{birthId}(M, t, i) = (\text{birthCut}(M, t, i), \text{birthOrd}(M, t, i)).$$

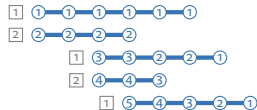


Construct a matching diagram $B(M) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$:

for all $t \leq u \in \mathbb{R}$, define

$$B(M)_t = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq \dim M_t\}$$

$$B(M)_{t,u} = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(M, u, j)\}.$$



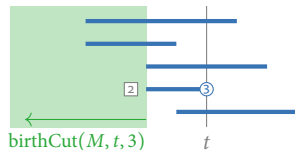
Matching diagrams from persistence modules

Let $M : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{vect}$. For $t \in \mathbb{R}, i \in \mathbb{N}$, define

$$\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) = \{s < t \mid \text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\},$$

$$\text{birthOrd}(M, t, i) = \min\{i - \text{rank } M_{s,t} > 0 \mid s < t\},$$

$$\text{birthId}(M, t, i) = (\text{birthCut}(M, t, i), \text{birthOrd}(M, t, i)).$$

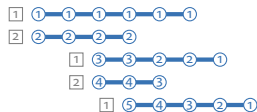


Construct a matching diagram $B(M) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbf{Mch}$:

for all $t \leq u \in \mathbb{R}$, define

$$B(M)_t = \{i \in \mathbb{N} \mid i \leq \dim M_t\}$$

$$B(M)_{t,u} = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(M, u, j)\}.$$

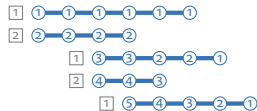


- Yields a barcode without using interval decomposition!

More about matching diagrams

Proposition

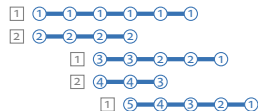
- ▶ $\text{im } B(M)_{t,u} = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid j \leq \text{rank } M_{t,u}\}.$



More about matching diagrams

Proposition

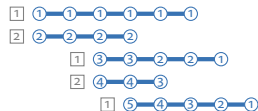
- ▶ $\text{im } B(M)_{t,u} = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid j \leq \text{rank } M_{t,u}\}.$
- ▶ If $i \leq j$, then $\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) \subseteq \text{birthCut}(M, t, j)$
(bars with smaller label i at parameter value t are born earlier)



More about matching diagrams

Proposition

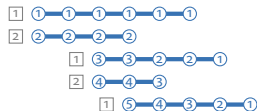
- ▶ $\text{im } B(M)_{t,u} = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid j \leq \text{rank } M_{t,u}\}.$
- ▶ If $i \leq j$, then $\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) \subseteq \text{birthCut}(M, t, j)$
(bars with smaller label i at parameter value t are born earlier)
- ▶ If $(i, j) \in B(M)_{t,u}$, then $i \geq j$ (decreasing numbers along each bar):
 $i - j = \dim(\text{im } M_{s,t} \cap \ker M_{t,u})$ for $s \in \text{argmax}_s \{\text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\}$



More about matching diagrams

Proposition

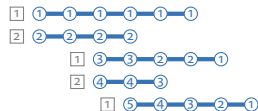
- ▶ $\text{im } B(M)_{t,u} = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid j \leq \text{rank } M_{t,u}\}.$
- ▶ If $i \leq j$, then $\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) \subseteq \text{birthCut}(M, t, j)$
(bars with smaller label i at parameter value t are born earlier)
- ▶ If $(i, j) \in B(M)_{t,u}$, then $i \geq j$ (decreasing numbers along each bar):
 $i - j = \dim(\text{im } M_{s,t} \cap \ker M_{t,u})$ for $s \in \arg\max_s \{\text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\}$
- ▶ If $(i, j), (k, l) \in B(M)_{t,u}$, then $i \geq k \Leftrightarrow j \geq l$



More about matching diagrams

Proposition

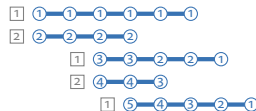
- ▶ $\text{im } B(M)_{t,u} = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid j \leq \text{rank } M_{t,u}\}.$
- ▶ If $i \leq j$, then $\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) \subseteq \text{birthCut}(M, t, j)$
(bars with smaller label i at parameter value t are born earlier)
- ▶ If $(i, j) \in B(M)_{t,u}$, then $i \geq j$ (decreasing numbers along each bar):
 $i - j = \dim(\text{im } M_{s,t} \cap \ker M_{t,u})$ for $s \in \arg\max_s \{\text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\}$
- ▶ If $(i, j), (k, l) \in B(M)_{t,u}$ then $i \geq k \Leftrightarrow j \geq l$
- ▶ Thus, bars are partially ordered; extends to lexicographic order by
 - ▶ earlier birth, and (for same birth)
 - ▶ later death



More about matching diagrams

Proposition

- ▶ $\text{im } B(M)_{t,u} = \{j \in \mathbb{N} \mid j \leq \text{rank } M_{t,u}\}.$
- ▶ If $i \leq j$, then $\text{birthCut}(M, t, i) \subseteq \text{birthCut}(M, t, j)$
(bars with smaller label i at parameter value t are born earlier)
- ▶ If $(i, j) \in B(M)_{t,u}$, then $i \geq j$ (decreasing numbers along each bar):
 $i - j = \dim(\text{im } M_{s,t} \cap \ker M_{t,u})$ for $s \in \arg\max_s \{\text{rank } M_{s,t} < i\}$
- ▶ If $(i, j), (k, l) \in B(M)_{t,u}$ then $i \geq k \Leftrightarrow j \geq l$
- ▶ Thus, bars are partially ordered; extends to lexicographic order by
 - ▶ earlier birth, and (for same birth)
 - ▶ later death

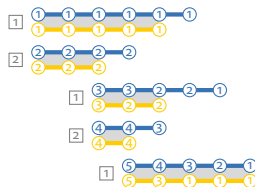


Applies even to q-tame persistence modules ($\text{rank } M_{t,u} < \infty$ for all $t < u$)!

Induced matchings for matching diagrams

Let N be a quotient module of a persistence module M ($M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism). Define

$$\chi(M \twoheadrightarrow N)_t = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(N, t, j)\}.$$



Induced matchings for matching diagrams

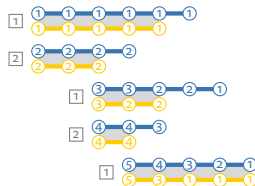
Let N be a quotient module of a persistence module M ($M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism). Define

$$\chi(M \twoheadrightarrow N)_t = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(N, t, j)\}.$$

Theorem

B and χ form a functor from epimorphisms of persistence modules to epimorphisms of matching diagrams.

(Dually, there is a functor from monos to monos.)



Induced matchings for matching diagrams

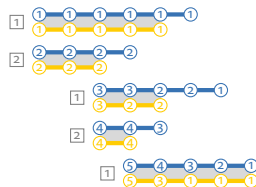
Let N be a quotient module of a persistence module M ($M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism). Define

$$\chi(M \twoheadrightarrow N)_t = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(N, t, j)\}.$$

Theorem

B and χ form a functor from epimorphisms of persistence modules to epimorphisms of matching diagrams.

(Dually, there is a functor from monos to monos.)



- ▶ This is the structure theorem for sub-/quotient modules, in terms of matching diagrams.

Induced matchings for matching diagrams

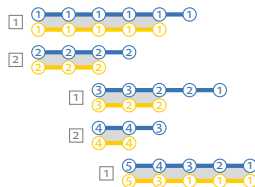
Let N be a quotient module of a persistence module M ($M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism). Define

$$\chi(M \twoheadrightarrow N)_t = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(N, t, j)\}.$$

Theorem

B and χ form a functor from epimorphisms of persistence modules to epimorphisms of matching diagrams.

(Dually, there is a functor from monos to monos.)



- ▶ This is the structure theorem for sub-/quotient modules, in terms of matching diagrams.
- ▶ Using an epi-mono factorization, this yields induced matchings and algebraic stability for q-tame persistence modules.

Induced matchings for matching diagrams

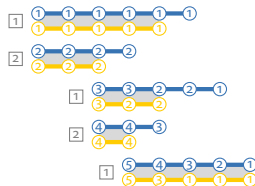
Let N be a quotient module of a persistence module M ($M \twoheadrightarrow N$ an epimorphism). Define

$$\chi(M \twoheadrightarrow N)_t = \{(i, j) \mid \text{birthId}(M, t, i) = \text{birthId}(N, t, j)\}.$$

Theorem

B and χ form a functor from epimorphisms of persistence modules to epimorphisms of matching diagrams.

(Dually, there is a functor from monos to monos.)



- ▶ This is the structure theorem for sub-/quotient modules, in terms of matching diagrams.
- ▶ Using an epi-mono factorization, this yields induced matchings and algebraic stability for q-tame persistence modules.
- ▶ Can be used to guide the construction of a decomposition for pdf modules.

Thanks for your attention!

