## 1 Model

The probabilistic model is simple. The first we just generate the cloud of n points uniformly distributed in  $[0,1]^d$ . After this we calculate the Alpha complex with these points, and then find its depth poset.

## 2 Scores

### 2.1 Poset Scores

- number\_of\_nodes : Returns the number of nodes in the poset.
- number\_of\_relations : Returns the number of relations in the transitive reduction.
- number\_of\_components : Returns the number of connected components in the poset
- cycles\_dimension : Returns the dimension of space of cycles in reduction
- number\_of\_minimal\_nodes : Returns the number of minimal nodes.
- number\_of\_maximal\_nodes : Returns the number of maximal nodes.
- height: Returns the poset height the length of the longest chain.
- width: Returns the poset width the length of the longest antichain (subset, s.t. all elements are pairwise incomparable). The algorithm is based on Dilworth's theorem and it's proof via Kőnig's theorem: link
- minimum\_maximal\_chain : Returns the minimum size of maximal chains in the poset.
- avarage\_maximal\_chain : Returns the avarage size of maximal chains in the poset.

### 2.2 Node Scores

- ancestors\_number: Returns the number of nodes higher than given
- ancestors\_height: Returns the size of maximum chain of subposet of nodes higher or equal than given
- ancestors\_width: Returns the size of maximum chain of subposet of nodes higher or equal than given
- ancestors\_cycles\_dimension: Returns the the dimension of space of cycles in reduction of subposet of nodes higher or equal than given

- successors\_number: Returns the number of nodes higher than given
- successors\_height: Returns the size of maximum chain of subposet of nodes lower or equal than given
- successors\_width: Returns the size of maximum chain of subposet of nodes lower or equal than given
- successors\_cycles\_dimension: Returns the the dimension of space of cycles in reduction of subposet of nodes lower or equal than given

# 3 Experiments and Results

There are 20 experiments done. In the Figure 1 we can see how cases are distributed by size and dimension.

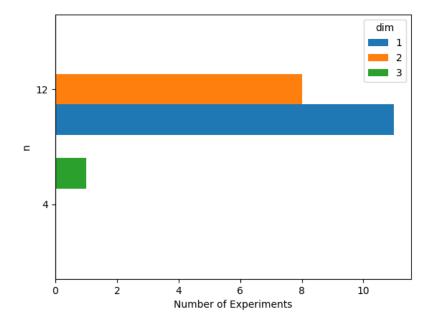


Figure 1: Size/dimension distribution of experiments

In the Figure 2 we can see the avarage poset scores values for each number of points n.

In the Figure 3 we can see the avarage mean node scores values in poset for each number of points n.

In the Figure 4 we can see the avarage maximum node scores values in poset for each number of points n.

#### Mean Poset Scores

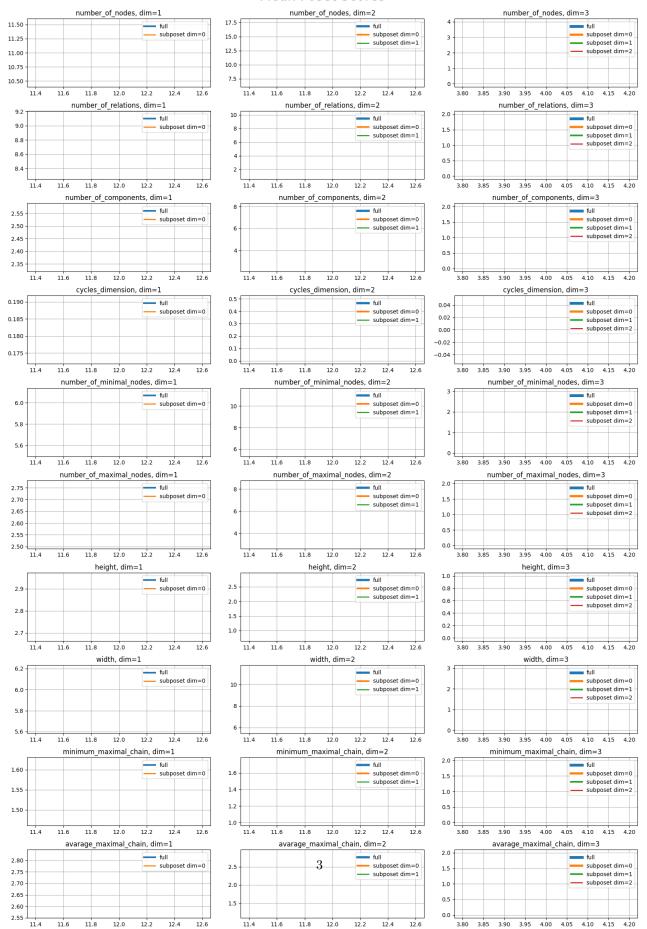


Figure 2: Mean poset scores

### Mean Node Scores



Figure 3: Mean node scores

### Max Node Scores

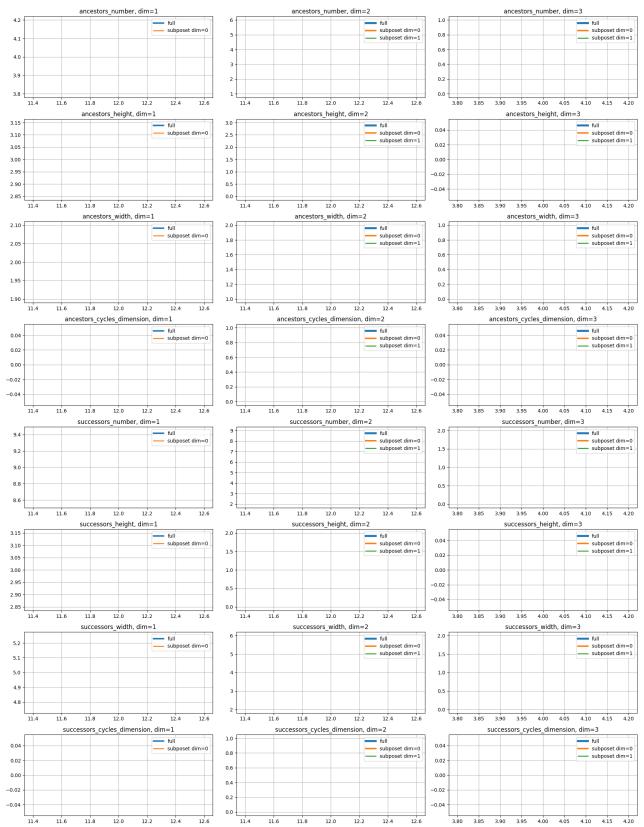


Figure 4: Max node scores