Filtrations and Induced Maps

Lecture 8 - CMSE 890

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Goals

Goals for today:

- Filtrations
- Betti curves
- Induced Maps

Section 1

Filtrations

Simplicial Complex Filtration

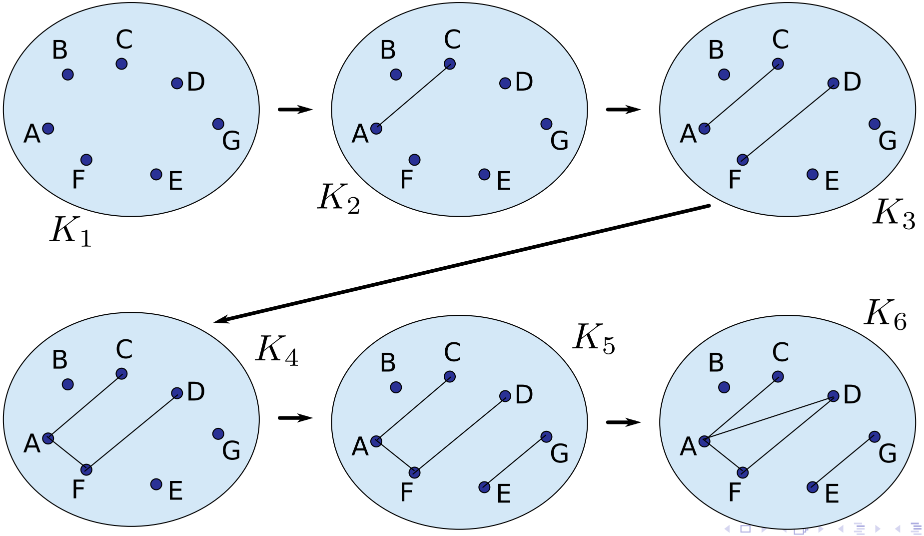
Definition

A filtration $\mathcal{F} = \mathcal{F}(K)$ of a simplicial complex K is a nested sequence of its subcomplexes

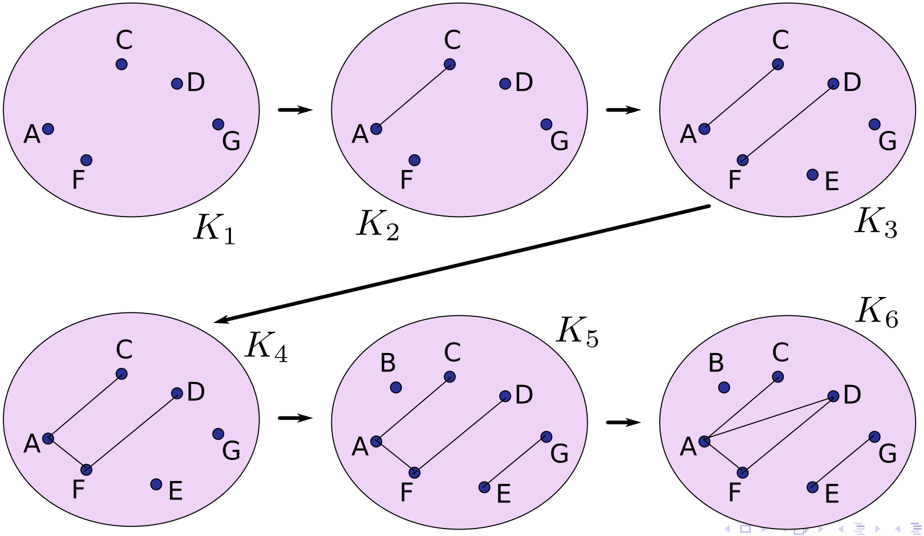
$$\mathcal{F} : \emptyset = K_0 \subseteq K_1 \subseteq K_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq K_n = K.$$

$\mathcal{F}$ is called *simplex-wise* if $K_i \setminus K_{i-1}$ is empty or a single simplex.

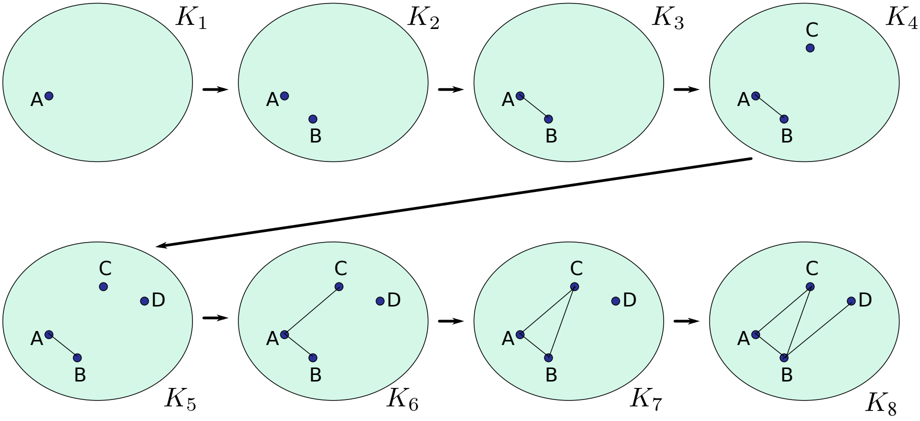
Example 1



Example 3



Example 3

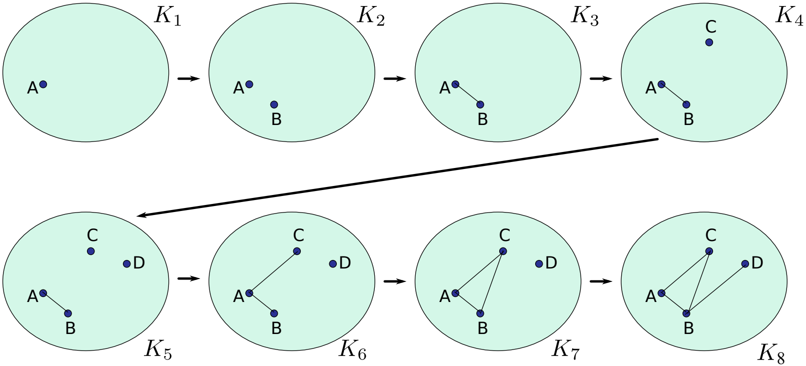


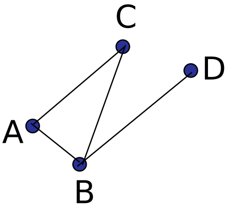
Simplex-wise monotone function

A simplex-wise function $f : K \to \mathbb{R}$ is called monotone if for every $\tau \leq \sigma$, $f(\tau) \leq f(\sigma)$.
Fix values $a_0 \leq a_1 \leq \cdots a_n$. Let $K_i = f^{-1}(-\infty, a_i]$. The sublevelset filtration induced by this function is defined to be

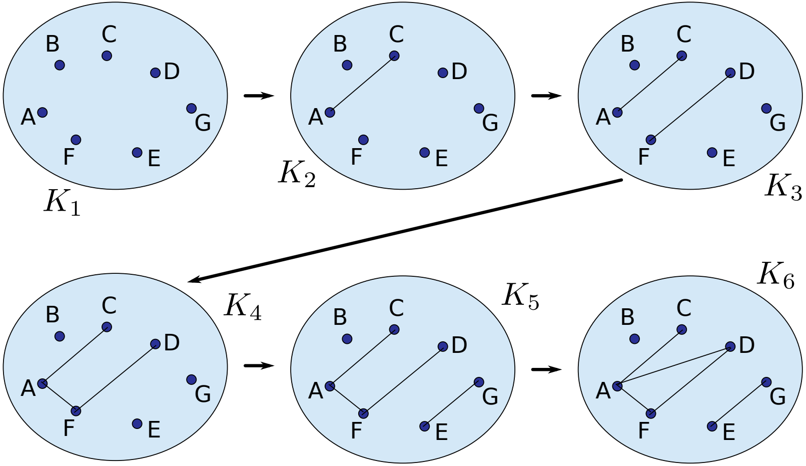
$$\emptyset = K_0 \subseteq K_1 \subseteq K_2 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq K_n = K.$$

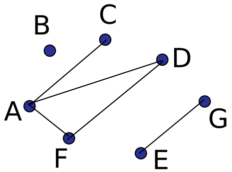
Example: Function inducing filtration





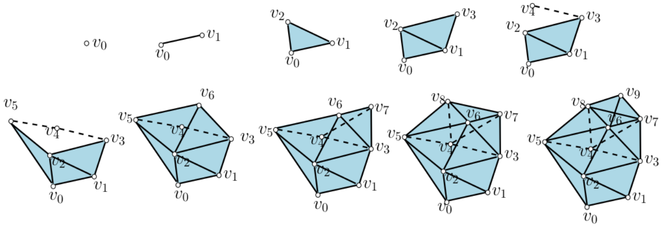
Tryit: Function inducing filtration





Everything comes from a function

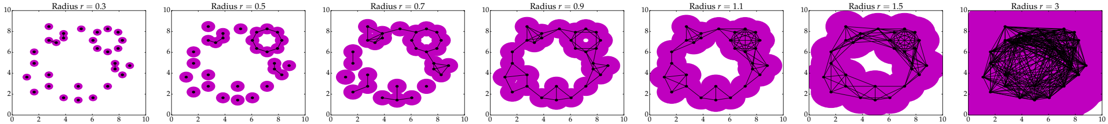
Vertex valued function (lower star filtration)



- Given $f : V \to \mathbb{R}$ defined on vertices of K.
- Extend to simplices by $f(\sigma) = \max_{v \in \sigma} f(v)$.

Everything comes from a function

Rips complex filtration



Section 2

What to do with a filtration: Betti Curves

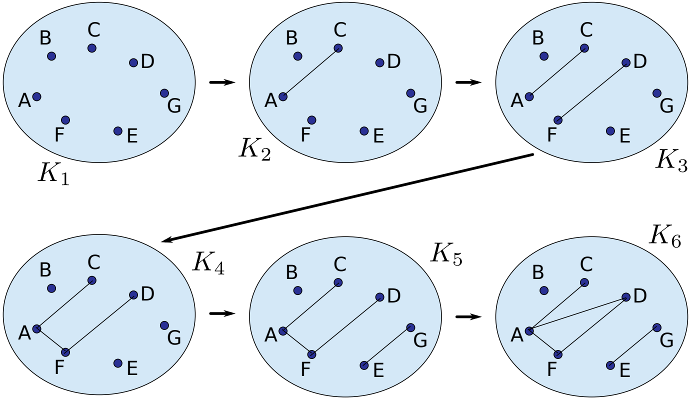
Betti curve

The p-th Betti curve is a function

$$\begin{aligned} \beta_p(\mathcal{F}) : \mathbb{Z} &\to \mathbb{Z} \\ i &\mapsto \beta_p(K_i) = \mathrm{rk}(H_p(K_i)) \end{aligned}$$

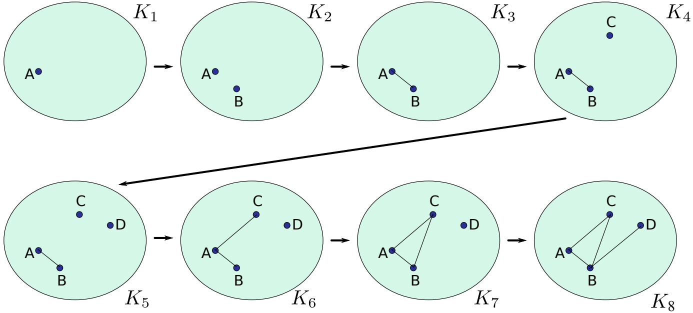
Example: Betti curves

Write the 0th and 1st Betti curves for this filtration



Tryit: Betti curves

Write the 0th and 1st Betti curves for this filtration

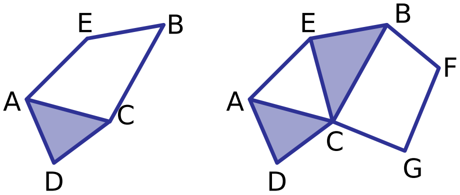


Section 3

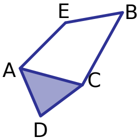
Induced maps

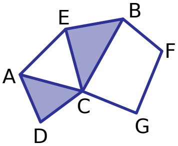
Simplicial maps

A simplicial map between abstract simplicial complexes $f : K \to L$ is induced by a map on the vertices $f : V(K) \to V(L)$.
(In this class, we care about inclusions.....)



Big diagrams of vector spaces, $f_\#$

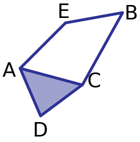


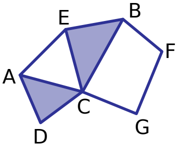


$$\cdots \longrightarrow C_2(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_2^K} C_1(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_1^K} C_0(K) \xrightarrow{\partial_0^K} 0$$

$$\cdots \longrightarrow C_2(L) \xrightarrow{\partial_2^L} C_1(L) \xrightarrow{\partial_1^L} C_0(L) \xrightarrow{\partial_0^K} 0$$

Induced map

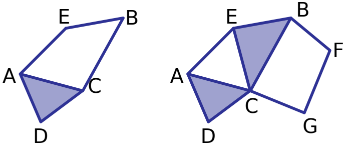




Given a simplicial map $f : K \to L$, the induced map on homology is defined by

$$\begin{array}{rccc} f_* : & H_p(K) & \to & H_p(L) \\ & [\alpha] & \mapsto & [f_\#(\alpha)] \end{array}$$

Commutative diagram

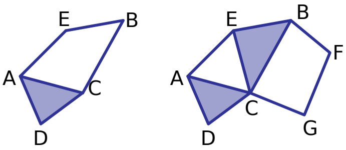


A diagram commutes if any path of functions are equal.

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_1(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_0(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & 0 \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^L"] & C_1(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^L"] & C_0(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Claim: $f_\# \circ \partial^K = \partial^L \circ f_\#$.

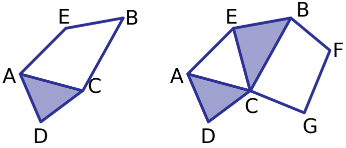
Effect on cycles



Cycles go to cycles!

$$
\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_1(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_0(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & 0 \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^L"] & C_1(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^L"] & C_0(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] & 0
\end{tikzcd}
$$

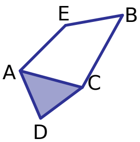
Effect on boundaries

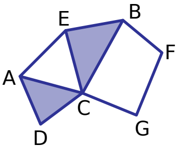


Boundaries go to boundaries!

$$\begin{tikzcd}
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_1(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_0(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & 0 \\
\cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^L"] & C_1(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^L"] & C_0(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] & 0
\end{tikzcd}$$

Repeat: Induced map

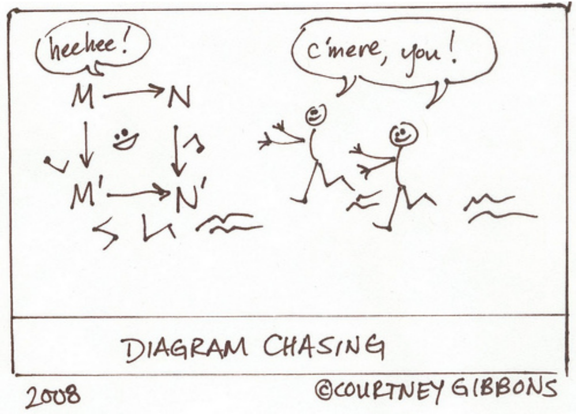




Given a simplicial map $f : K \to L$, the induced map on homology is defined by

$$\begin{array}{cccc} f_* : & H_p(K) & \to & H_p(L) \\ & [\alpha] & \mapsto & [f_\#(\alpha)] \end{array}$$

Diagram Chasing



Try it:

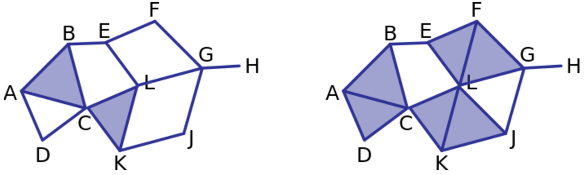
If $H_1(K)$ generated by

$$[\alpha_1] = [AC + CD + AD]$$
$$[\alpha_2] = [BE + EL + CL + CB]$$
$$[\alpha_3] = [EF + FG + GL + EL]$$
$$[\alpha_4] = [GL + GJ + JK + LK]$$

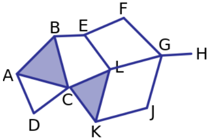
and $H_1(L)$ generated by

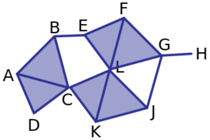
$$[\beta_1] = [BE + EL + CL + CB]$$
$$[\beta_2] = [GL + GJ + LJ]$$

write the matrix representing $f_* : H_1(K) \to H_1(L)$ induced by inclusion.



More spare paper





$$\begin{tikzcd} \cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_1(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & C_0(K) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] \arrow[d, "f_\#"] & 0 \\ \cdots \arrow[r] & C_2(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_2^L"] & C_1(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_1^L"] & C_0(L) \arrow[r, "\partial_0^K"] & 0 \end{tikzcd}$$

Next time: Persistence module

Given a filtration $\mathcal{F}$, the p-dimensional persistence module is

$$H_p(\mathcal{F}) : 0 = H_p(K_0) \to H_p(K_1) \to H_p(K_2) \cdots \to H_p(K_n) = H_p(K)$$

with maps induced by inclusion.

For next time

- No class 9/23 or 9/25
- Everyone homework:
  - Find the AATRN youtube channel
  - Find one of the Tutorial-a-thon playlists
  - Watch one video (or more, they're largely less than 15 minutes long). Write a few sentences about what you learned and any questions you have and post it with a link to the video on our slack channel.
  - Comment on at least one other person's post.