

# Generalized Persistent Homology: Part I, Modules

David Letscher

Saint Louis University

SLU Topology Seminar

- Understand the underlying structure of persistent homology
- Use more general collections of topological spaces, not just filtrations
- Do we have to use homology?

# Persistent Homology Recap

## Filtration

$$X_0 \rightarrow X_1 \rightarrow X_2 \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow X_n \rightarrow \cdots$$

A sequence of topological spaces with maps (often inclusion) between them.

Note: can be indexed by rationals, reals, ...

## Homology of Filtration

$$H_k(X_0) \rightarrow H_k(X_2) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H_k(X_n) \rightarrow \cdots$$

## Persistent Homology

$$H_k^p(X_t) = \text{im}(H_k(X_t) \rightarrow H_k(X_{t+p})) = \text{im}(f_{t,t+p})$$

where  $f_{\alpha,\beta} : H_k(X_\alpha) \rightarrow H_k(X_\beta)$  is the map induced by the include  $X_\alpha \rightarrow X_\beta$ .

## Birth

An cycle  $c \in H_k(X_t)$  has *birth time*  $t$  if  $c \notin \text{im}(H_k(X_s) \rightarrow H_k(X_t))$  any  $s < t$ .

## Death

The *death time* of  $c$  is the smallest  $u$  such that the map  $f_{t,u} : H_k(X_t) \rightarrow H_k(X_u)$  maps  $c$  to 0.

## Definition

$\mathcal{PH}_k(\mathcal{X})$  is the submodule of  $H_k(X_0) \oplus H_k(X_1) \oplus \cdots \oplus H_k(X_n)$  generated by elements of the form  $(0, \dots, 0, c, f_{\alpha, \alpha+1}(c), \dots, f_{\alpha, \beta}(c), 0, \dots, 0)$  where  $c \in H_k(X_\alpha)$  has birthtime  $\alpha$ .

Note: this is equivalent to the original definition (due to Carlsson and Zomorodian) of the persistence module as a graded  $\mathbb{F}[t]$ -module.

## Theorem

If  $M$  is a Noetherian Artinian module the  $M$  decomposes uniquely into direct summands

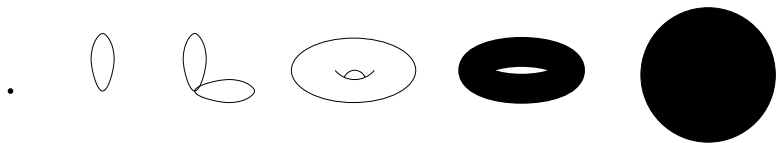
$$M \cong M_1 \oplus \cdots \oplus M_n$$

Recall that the standard persistence algorithm calculates birth and death pairs. Each of these pairs is a summand in the decomposition of the persistence module.

$$\mathcal{PH}_k(\mathcal{X}) = \bigoplus_i \mathbb{F}_{(b_i, d_i)}$$

where  $\mathbb{F}_{(b, d)} = 0 \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{F} \oplus \cdots \oplus \mathbb{F} \oplus 0 \oplus \cdots \oplus 0$  has non-zero terms for  $b \leq t < d$ .

# Example



$$\mathcal{PH}_0(\mathcal{X}) = \mathbb{F}_{(0,\infty)}$$

$$\mathcal{PH}_1(\mathcal{X}) = \mathbb{F}_{(1,4)} \oplus \mathbb{F}_{(2,5)}$$

$$\mathcal{PH}_2(\mathcal{X}) = \mathbb{F}_{(3,4)}$$

# Quiver Representation

## Quiver

A multi-digraph (Directed graph with multiple edges and loops)

## Quiver Representation

Given a quiver  $G = (V, E)$ , a representation has

- A vector space  $W_u$  for each  $u \in V$
- A linear map  $f : W_u \rightarrow W_v$  for each  $(u, v) \in E$



## Standard Persistence

$$H_k(X_0) \rightarrow H_k(X_2) \rightarrow \cdots \rightarrow H_k(X_n) \rightarrow \cdots$$

The persistence module is a quiver representation.

## Zig-Zag Persistence (Carlsson-de Silva)

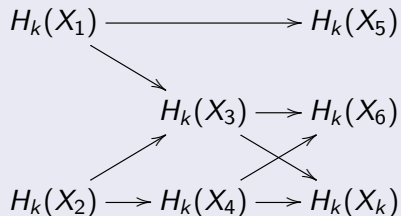
$$H_k(X_0) \leftrightarrow H_k(X_2) \leftrightarrow \cdots \leftrightarrow H_k(X_n) \leftrightarrow \cdots$$

Each arrow goes left or right.

## Multi-dimensional Persistence (Carlsson-Zomorodian)

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} & \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots & \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ H_k(X_{1,3}) & \longrightarrow & H_k(X_{2,3}) & \longrightarrow & H_k(X_{3,3}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ H_k(X_{1,2}) & \longrightarrow & H_k(X_{2,2}) & \longrightarrow & H_k(X_{3,2}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \\ & \uparrow & & \uparrow & & \uparrow & \\ H_k(X_{1,1}) & \longrightarrow & H_k(X_{2,1}) & \longrightarrow & H_k(X_{3,1}) & \longrightarrow & \cdots \end{array}$$

## DAG Persistence (Chambers-L)



## Theorem

If the underlying undirected graph is an ADE Dynkin diagram that there are finitely many possible irreducible submodules of a quiver representation.

Standard and zig-zag is a Type A Dynkin diagram and irreducible submodules are all of the form  $\mathbb{F}_{(b,d)}$ .

# Decompositions in DAG Persistence

