

ME
4/3/19

Persistent homology 6.5: Categorical approaches

[Abstract view of persistent topology... ~~the~~

Like any foundations, seeks to codify what problems of the subject do, but inevitably also expressed an opinion on what the subject is about.]

In persistent top.:

- What are the objects of study? [Spaces? Fns? Persistence modules?] return to this
- What is "persistence"?

Ref: Edelsbrunner, Harer & Seifert (2013)

Let X be a MS.

Subspace	Functions	Persistent spaces	Persistence modules
cont $A \subseteq X$	$\text{cts } X \xrightarrow{f} \mathbb{R}$ E.g. $f = d_A: x \mapsto \inf_{a \in A} d(x, a)$	$\text{Funct } (\mathbb{R}, S) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Top}$ E.g. $F(t) = F^{-1}(-\infty, t)$	$\text{Funct } (\mathbb{R}, S) \xrightarrow{F} \text{Vect}$ E.g. $F(t) = H_n(F(t))$ (linear)
$A \subseteq B_\epsilon$	$\Leftrightarrow g(x) \leq f(x) + \epsilon \quad \forall x \in X$	$G(t) \subseteq F(t+\epsilon) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}$	$\mapsto \text{map } G(t) \rightarrow F(t+\epsilon) \quad \forall t$
Hausdorff dist: $d_H(A, B) = \inf\{\epsilon: A \subseteq B_\epsilon, B \subseteq A_\epsilon\}$	Sup/inf/ L^∞ dist: $\ f-g\ _\infty = \inf\{\epsilon: f \leq g+\epsilon, g \leq f+\epsilon\}$	Wasserstein dist: $d_1(F, G) = \inf\{\epsilon: F(t) \subseteq G(t+\epsilon), G(t) \subseteq F(t+\epsilon)\}$ $\inf\{\dots\}$ <small>same as this</small>	Wasserstein dist: $d_1(F, G) = \inf\{\epsilon: \exists \text{ maps } F(t) \xrightarrow{\varphi_t} G(t+\epsilon), G(t) \xrightarrow{\psi_t} F(t+\epsilon) \quad \forall t \in \mathbb{R}, \text{ st. some degree commut.}\}$

In our examples:

$$d_H(A, B) = \|f-g\|_\infty \Rightarrow d_1(F, G) \geq d_1(F, G)$$

[But might not start with a subsp. Might start with a k_n , or persistent space, or pers. module]

Abstract approach of B, dS & S:

Let \mathbb{P} be a poset with ~~some~~ ^{certain} extra structure (a metric will do). E.g. $(0 < 1 < \dots < \infty)$, \mathbb{N} , \mathbb{R} , \mathbb{R}^n .
[Reflects time, or scale, or persistence.]

A (generalized) persistence module is a functor from \mathbb{P} into any other category \mathbb{D} (e.g. Simp , Top , Vect , Set).

There's a metric ("interleaving distance") on $\mathbb{D}^{\mathbb{P}} = \{\text{functors } \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}\}$. It's ~~functorial~~: For any functor $\mathbb{D} \xrightarrow{H} \mathbb{E}$, the induced functor $\mathbb{D}^{\mathbb{P}} \xrightarrow{H_*} \mathbb{E}^{\mathbb{P}}$ is distance-dec.
 $F \mapsto H_* F$

i.e. for $\mathbb{P} \xrightleftharpoons[F]{F} \mathbb{D}$, $d(H_* F, H_* G) \leq d(F, G)$.

Back to the table

~~QED~~

last

$$d_{\text{pers.}}(F, G) \leq d_I(H_* F, H_* G) \leq d_I(F, G) = d_{\text{int}}(F, G) = d_H(A, B).$$

as in B, dS & S

↑
"hard" [in both cases]
[uses technical lemmas on triangulability & dimension]

~~QED~~

Conclusion: if $A, B \subseteq X$ are HLC -discs, their pos. diagrams are disc.