

Topology of some random complexes.

YOGESHWARAN D.

joint work with ROBERT J. ADLER, ELIRAN SUBAG

Technion, Haifa.

SGSIA, Torun, June 2013.



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.
- Build Boolean model on points.



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.
- Build Boolean model on points.
- Analyse the topology of Boolean model.



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.
- Build Boolean model on points.
- Analyse the topology of Boolean model.
- \Rightarrow Topology of the manifold.



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.
- Build Boolean model on points.
- Analyse the topology of Boolean model.
- \Rightarrow Topology of the manifold.



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.
- Build Boolean model on points.
- Analyse the topology of Boolean model.
- \Rightarrow Topology of the manifold.

OUR GOAL :



Topological Data Analysis

- Given : set of data points in a manifold.
- Build Boolean model on points.
- Analyse the topology of Boolean model.
- \Rightarrow Topology of the manifold.

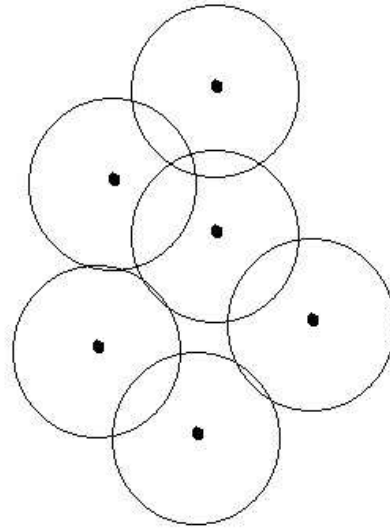
OUR GOAL : Topology of the Boolean model on different point processes



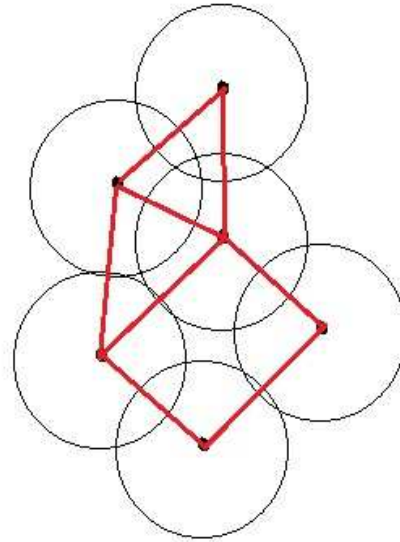
Geometric graphs



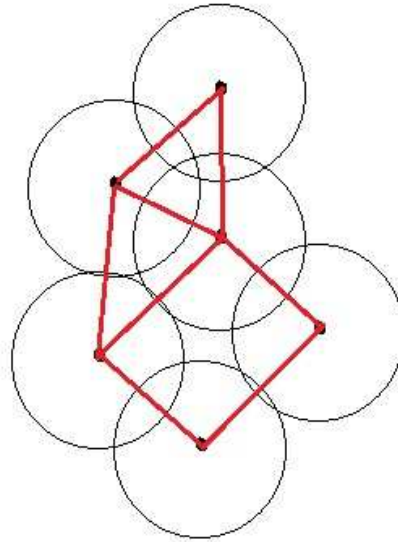
Geometric graphs



Geometric graphs



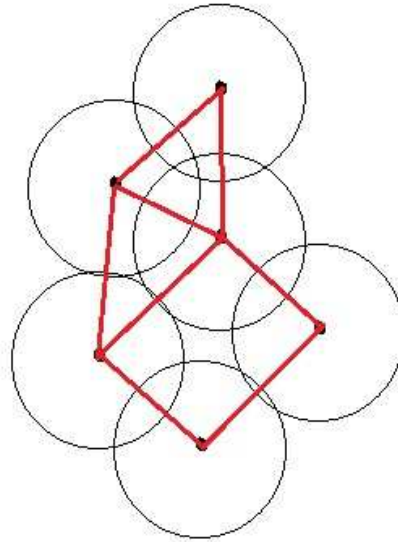
Geometric graphs



Vertices = $\Phi = \{X_i\}$, finite set of points.



Geometric graphs



Vertices = $\Phi = \{X_i\}$, finite set of points.

Edges = $\{(X, Y) : B_X(r) \cap B_Y(r) \neq \emptyset\}$.



Geometric complexes



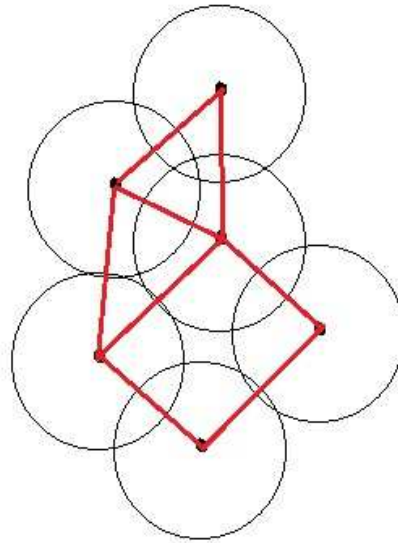
Geometric complexes

Čech Complex : $C(\Phi, r)$



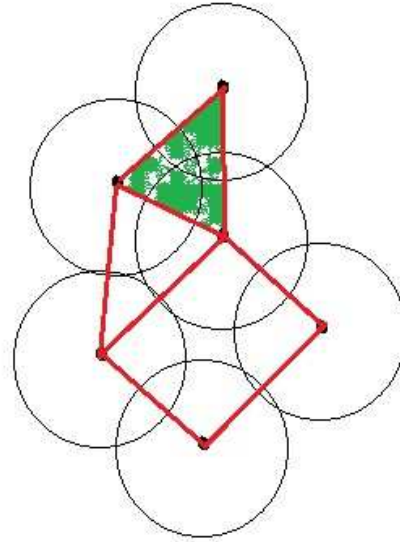
Geometric complexes

Čech Complex : $C(\Phi, r)$



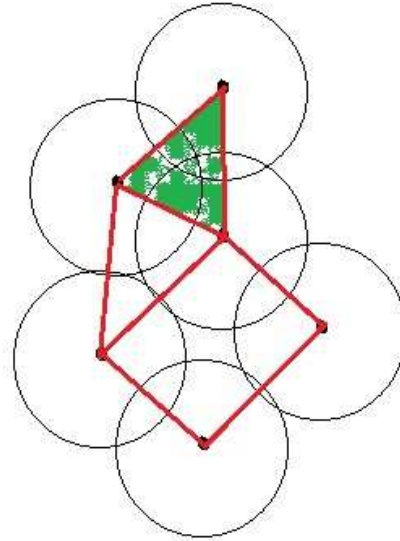
Geometric complexes

Čech Complex : $C(\Phi, r)$



Geometric complexes

Čech Complex : $C(\Phi, r)$

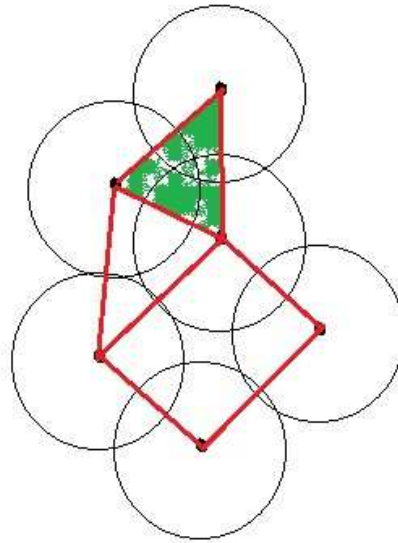


Vertices = Φ ; **k -simplices/face** = $\{X_0, \dots, X_k\}$ **if**



Geometric complexes

Čech Complex : $C(\Phi, r)$



Vertices = Φ ; **k -simplices/face** = $\{X_0, \dots, X_k\}$ **if**

$$\bigcap_{i=0}^k B_{X_i}(r) \neq \emptyset.$$



Betti Numbers (in 1 slide)



Betti Numbers (in 1 slide)

$\beta_0(\cdot)$ – # connected components ;



Betti Numbers (in 1 slide)

$\beta_0(\cdot)$ – # connected components ;

$\beta_1(\cdot)$ – # two dimensional or circular holes ;



Betti Numbers (in 1 slide)

$\beta_0(\cdot)$ – # connected components ;

$\beta_1(\cdot)$ – # two dimensional or circular holes ;

$\beta_2(\cdot)$ – # three dimensional holes or voids.



Betti Numbers (in 1 slide)

$\beta_0(\cdot)$ – # connected components ;

$\beta_1(\cdot)$ – # two dimensional or circular holes ;

$\beta_2(\cdot)$ – # three dimensional holes or voids.

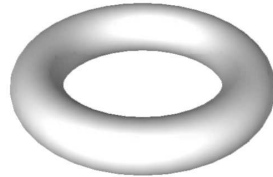


Figure 9: $\beta_0(T) = 1, \beta_1(T) = 2, \beta_2(T) = 1.$



Betti Numbers (in 1 slide)

$\beta_0(\cdot)$ – # connected components ;

$\beta_1(\cdot)$ – # two dimensional or circular holes ;

$\beta_2(\cdot)$ – # three dimensional holes or voids.

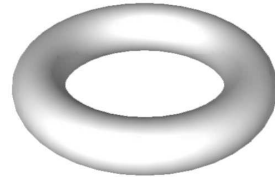


Figure 11: $\beta_0(T) = 1, \beta_1(T) = 2, \beta_2(T) = 1.$



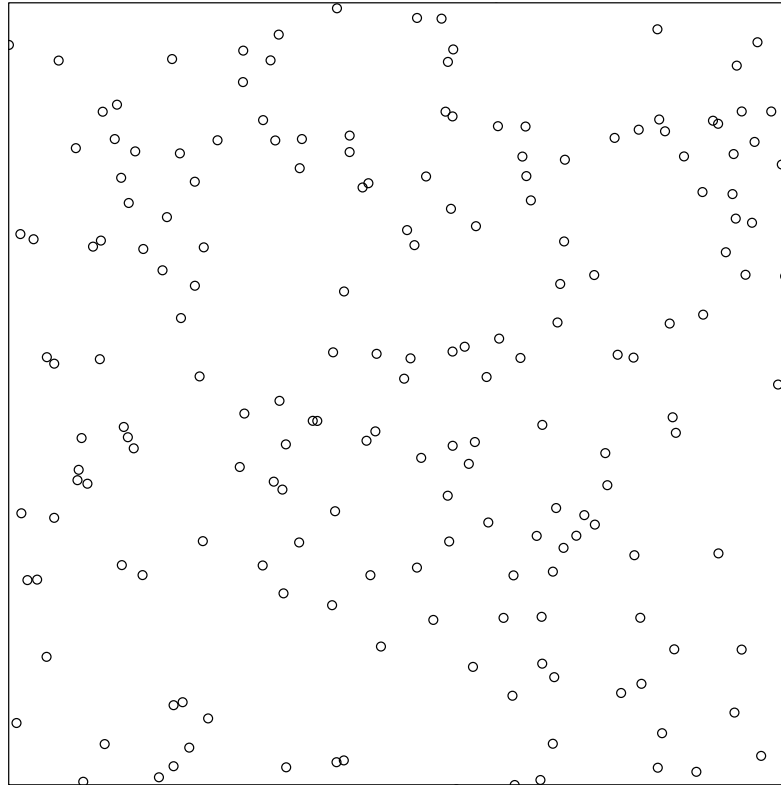
Figure 12: $\beta_0(T) = 1, \beta_1(T) = 0, \beta_2(T) = 1.$



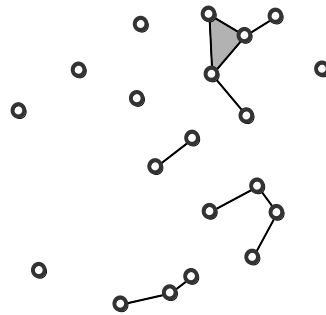
Betti number heuristics



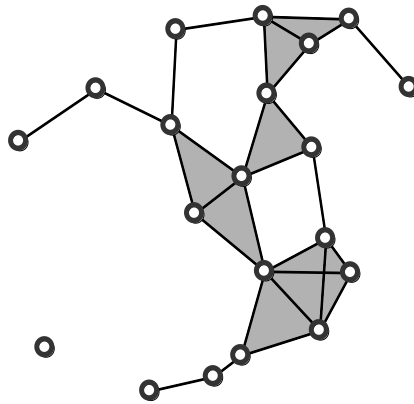
Betti number heuristics



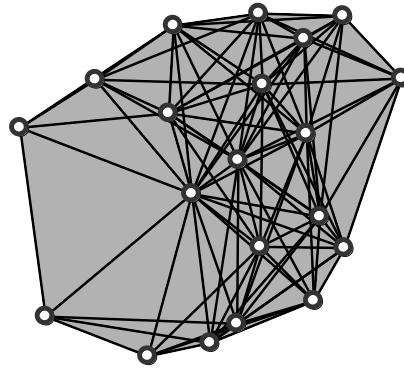
Betti number heuristics



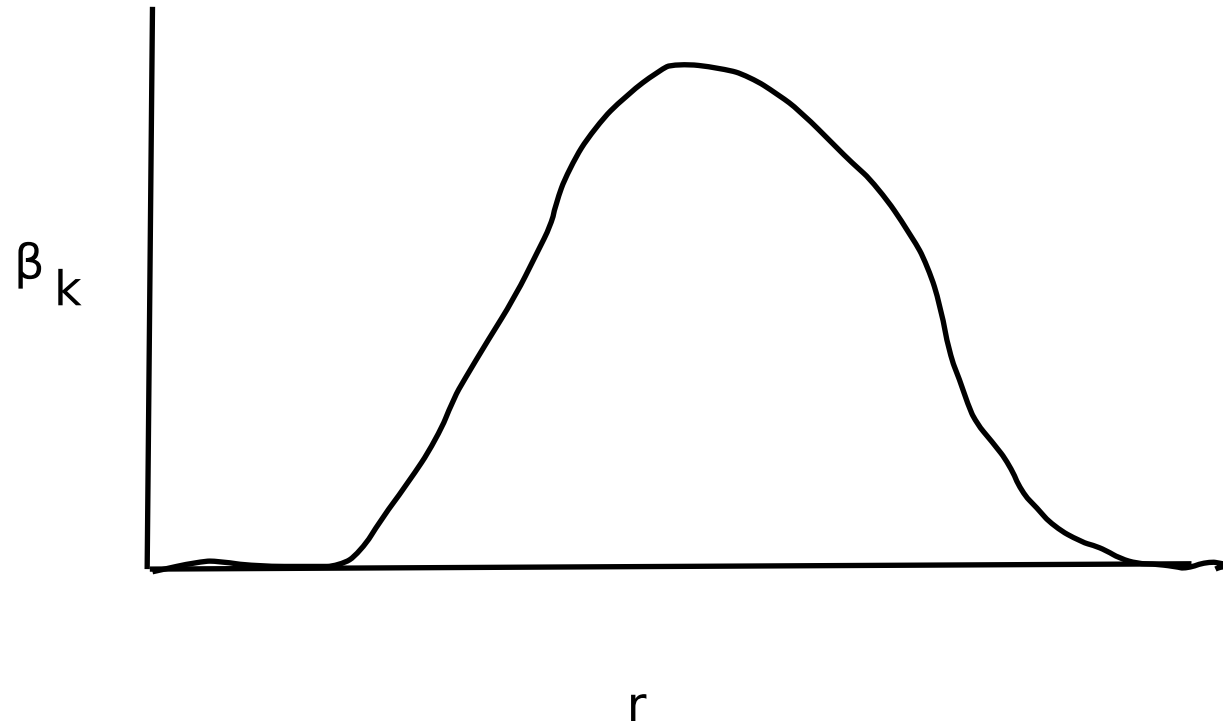
Betti number heuristics



Betti number heuristics



Betti number heuristics



What class of point processes ?

Simple, Stationary and unit intensity point process.



What class of point processes ?

Simple, Stationary and unit intensity point process.

Weak sub-Poisson :



What class of point processes ?

Simple, Stationary and unit intensity point process.

Weak sub-Poisson :

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \Phi(B_i) \right) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n |B_i|.$$



What class of point processes ?

Simple, Stationary and unit intensity point process.

Weak sub-Poisson :

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \Phi(B_i) \right) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n |B_i|.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Phi(B) = \emptyset) \leq e^{-|B|}.$$



What class of point processes ?

Simple, Stationary and unit intensity point process.

Weak sub-Poisson :

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \Phi(B_i) \right) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n |B_i|.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Phi(B) = \emptyset) \leq e^{-|B|}.$$

Examples : Poisson point process.



What class of point processes ?

Simple, Stationary and unit intensity point process.

Weak sub-Poisson :

$$\mathbb{E} \left(\prod_{i=1}^n \Phi(B_i) \right) \leq \prod_{i=1}^n |B_i|.$$

$$\mathbb{P}(\Phi(B) = \emptyset) \leq e^{-|B|}.$$

Examples : Poisson point process.

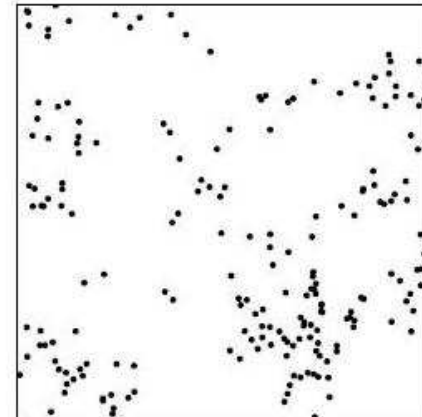
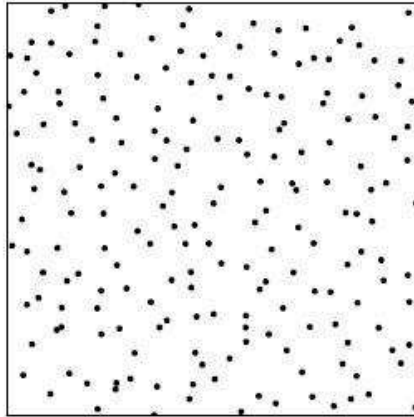
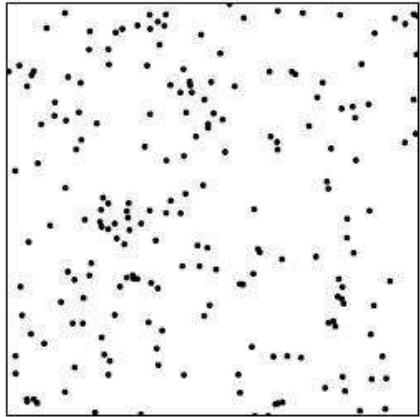
Ginibre point process - Eigenvalues of $n \times n$ matrix with i.i.d. $N_{\mathbb{C}}(0, 1)$ entries as $n \rightarrow \infty$.



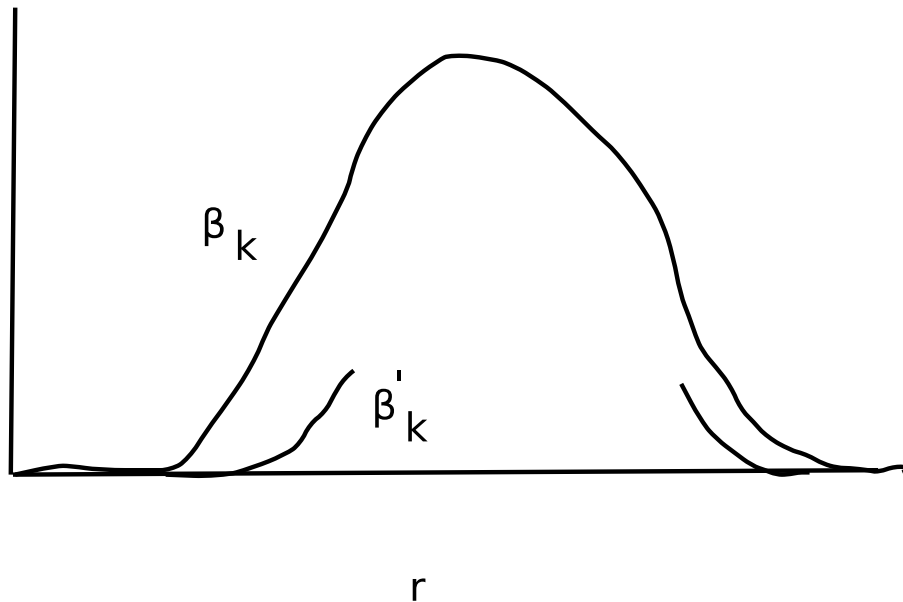
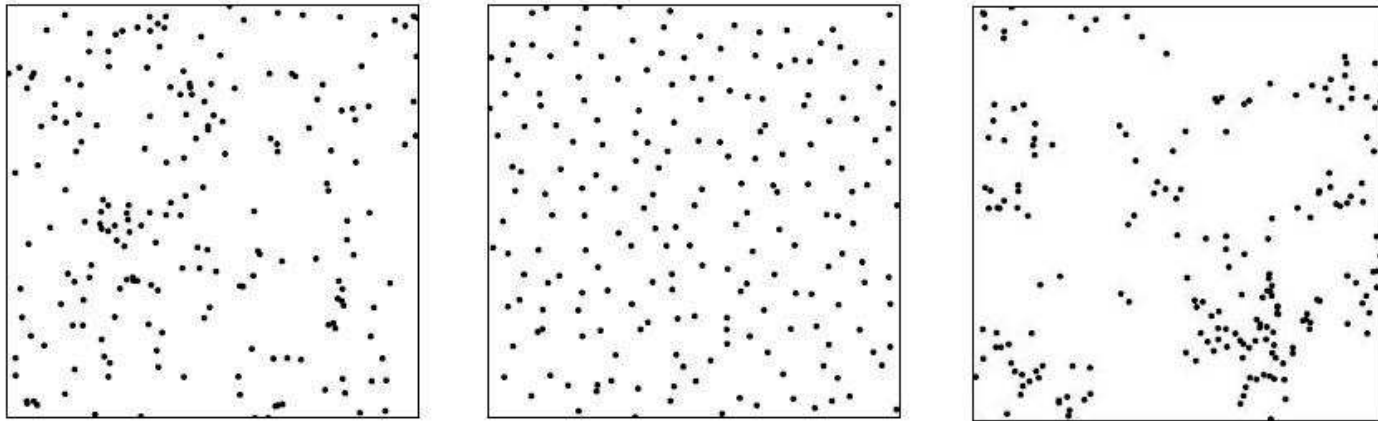
Behaviour of Betti numbers ?



Behaviour of Betti numbers ?



Behaviour of Betti numbers ?



Results sampler



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{-n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$

Radii r_n	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow (0, \infty)$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{d}}$
-------------	-----------------	---------------------------	--------------------------------



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$

Radii r_n	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow (0, \infty)$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{d}}$
Poi	$\sim nr_n^{d(k+1)}$	$\Theta(n)$	0

Mathew Kahle - Elizabeth Meckes.



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$

Radii r_n	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow (0, \infty)$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{d}}$
Poi	$\sim nr_n^{d(k+1)}$	$\sim n$	0



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$

Radii r_n	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow (0, \infty)$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{d}}$
Poi	$\sim nr_n^{d(k+1)}$	$\sim n$	0
weak sub-P	$\Theta(nr_n^{d(k+1)})$	$O(n)$	0



Results sampler

$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{-n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$

Radii r_n	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow (0, \infty)$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{d}}$
Poi	$\sim nr_n^{d(k+1)}$	$\sim n$	0
weak sub-P +	$o(nr_n^{d(k+1)})$	$O(n)$	0

$$\rho^{(k)}(0, \dots, 0) = 0 ; \mathbf{E} \left(\prod_{i=1}^k \Phi(B_i) \right) := \int_{\prod B_i} \rho^{(k)}(x) \mathbf{d}x.$$



Results sampler

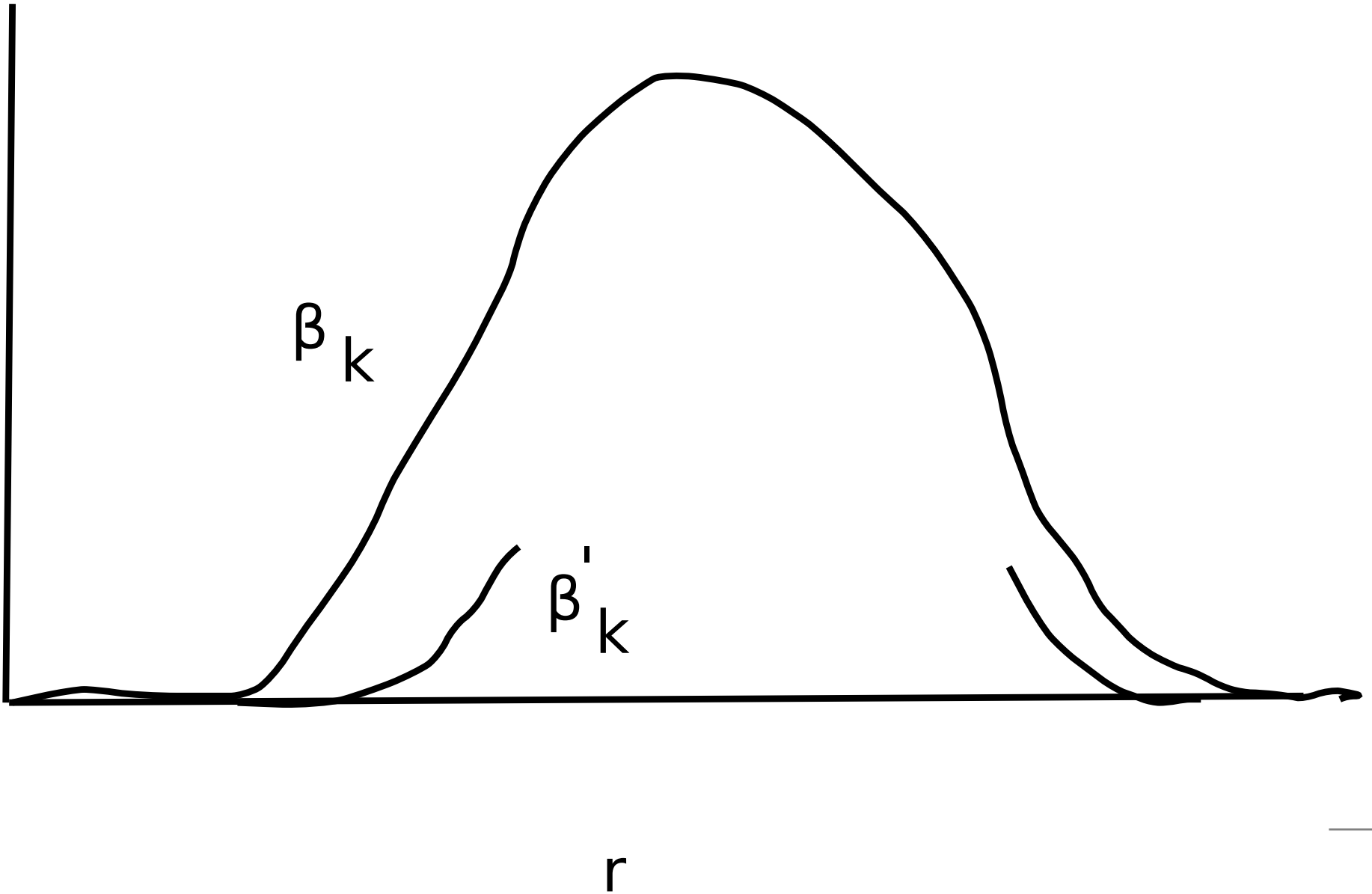
$k \geq 1$, $\beta_k(r)$ - Betti numbers of $C(\Phi, r)$.

$\Phi_n := \Phi \cap \left[-\frac{n^{1/d}}{2}, \frac{n^{1/d}}{2}\right]$; $\mathbf{E}(\beta_k(r_n)) \rightarrow ?$

Radii r_n	$\rightarrow 0$	$\rightarrow (0, \infty)$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{d}}$
Poi	$\sim nr_n^{d(k+1)}$	$\sim n$	0
weak sub-P +	$o(nr_n^{d(k+1)})$	$O(n)$	0
Gin	$\sim nr_n^{(k+1)(k+4)}$	$\sim n$	$\geq C(\log n)^{\frac{1}{4}}$



In Picture



What other asymptotics ?



What other asymptotics ?

Euler Characteristic :

$$\chi(C(\Phi, r)) = \sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i \beta_i(C(\Phi, r)).$$



What other asymptotics ?

Euler Characteristic :

$$\chi(C(\Phi, r)) = \sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i \beta_i(C(\Phi, r)).$$

Subgraph/Component counts in random geometric graphs.



What other asymptotics ?

Euler Characteristic :

$$\chi(C(\Phi, r)) = \sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i \beta_i(C(\Phi, r)).$$

Subgraph/Component counts in random geometric graphs.

Barcodes - Topological tool to track appearance and vanishing of holes as r varies.



What other asymptotics ?

Euler Characteristic :

$$\chi(C(\Phi, r)) = \sum_{i=0}^d (-1)^i \beta_i(C(\Phi, r)).$$

Subgraph/Component counts in random geometric graphs.

Barcodes - Topological tool to track appearance and vanishing of holes as r varies.

Morse critical points : Link between differential and algebraic topology.



References :

- **D. Yogeshwaran and R. J. Adler** : On topology of some random complexes over stationary point processes.
arXiv:1211.0061



References :

- **D. Yogeshwaran and R. J. Adler** : On topology of some random complexes over stationary point processes.
arXiv:1211.0061
- **Mathew Kahle** : Random geometric complexes.



References :

- **D. Yogeshwaran and R. J. Adler** : On topology of some random complexes over stationary point processes.
arXiv:1211.0061
- **Mathew Kahle** : Random geometric complexes.
- **Omer Bobrowski and R. J. Adler** : Distance function, critical points and topology of some random complexes





**Thank
You**

Mahalo

Kiitos

Tack

Toda

Grazie

Obrigado

Thanks

Takk

Gracias

Merci

நன்றி

Dziękuję

