

Source: the Quanta Magazine

Topics in Topological and Geometric Methods in Data Analysis

Journal Club organized by Michael Bleher and Daniel Spitz

Opening session, the 16th of October 2019

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- Each week, a presenter discusses on the basis of the named paper(s) the given topic, taking into account further references whenever necessary.
- The presenter may set a focus following his or her individual interests.
- Interesting research applications from science will be included whenever appropriate and put in between the other talks.
- Each session begins Wednesdays at 9:15 am in Mathematikon, SR9.

The precise schedule will be fixed a sufficient number of weeks ahead and **put online**, cf.

https://wiki.structures.mathi.uni-heidelberg.de/ index.php/Topics_in_Topological_and_Geometric_ Methods_in_Data_Analysis

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Topology based data analysis identifies a subgroup of breast cancers with a unique mutational profile and excellent survival

Monica Nicolau^a, Arnold J. Levine^{b,1}, and Gunnar Carlsson^{a,c}

*Department of Mathematics, Stanford University, Stanford, CA 94305; ^bSchool of Natural Sciences, Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, NJ 08540; and ^cAyasdi, Inc., Palo Alto, CA 94301

Contributed by Arnold J. Levine, February 25, 2011 (sent for review July 23, 2010)

Nicolau, Levine and Carlsson, PNAS 108(17), 2011

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Data $P \subset \mathbb{R}^N$



Data $P \subset \mathbb{R}^N$

Consider balls of radius r centered at the points in P



Data $P \subset \mathbb{R}^N$

Nerve construction yields a simplicial complex $\check{C}_r(P)$



 $egin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{Data} & \to & \mathsf{simplicial complex} \ \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & \check{C}_r(\mathcal{P}) \end{array}$

 $egin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{Data} & & \mathsf{simplicial complex} \ P \subset \mathbb{R}^N & & \check{C}_r(P) \end{array}$

In fact we get a filtered simplicial complex

 $\check{C}_{r_0}(P) \stackrel{i}{\hookrightarrow} \check{C}_{r_1}(P)$

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In fact we get a filtered simplicial complex

$$\check{C}_{r_0}(P) \stackrel{i}{\hookrightarrow} \check{C}_{r_1}(P)$$

Homology functor induces the structure of a persistence module

$$H_{\bullet}(\check{C}_{r_0}(P)) \xrightarrow{i_*} H_{\bullet}(\check{C}_{r_1}(P))$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathsf{Data} & \to & \mathsf{simplicial \ complex} & \to & \mathsf{persistence \ module} \\ P \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & \check{C}_r(P) & \to & H_{\bullet}(\check{C}_r(P)) \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathsf{Data} & \to & \mathsf{simplicial\ complex} & \to & \mathsf{persistence\ module} \\ P \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & \check{C}_r(P) & \to & H_{\bullet}(\check{C}_r(P)) \end{array}$$

3 types of foundational results:

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathsf{Data} & \to & \mathsf{simplicial\ complex} & \to & \mathsf{persistence\ module} \\ P \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & \check{C}_r(P) & \to & H_{\bullet}(\check{C}_r(P)) \end{array}$$

- 3 types of foundational results:
 - 1. Classification of persistence modules? \rightarrow Structure Theorems (\leftrightarrow Barcodes!)

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- 3 types of foundational results:
 - 1. Classification of persistence modules? \rightarrow **Structure Theorems** (\leftrightarrow Barcodes!)
 - How does the persistence module change for "small variations" of the Data and the choices we made?
 → Stability Theorems

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathsf{Data} & \to & \mathsf{simplicial\ complex} \\ P \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & \check{C}_r(P) & \to & H_{\bullet}(\check{C}_r(P)) \end{array}$$

- 3 types of foundational results:
 - 1. Classification of persistence modules? \rightarrow Structure Theorems (\leftrightarrow Barcodes!)
 - How does the persistence module change for "small variations" of the Data and the choices we made?
 → Stability Theorems
 - 3. What can we deduce about the "topology of the Data" from its persistence module?

\rightarrow Reconstruction Theorems

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \mathsf{Data} & \to & \mathsf{simplicial\ complex} \\ \mathsf{P} \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & \check{C}_r(\mathsf{P}) & \to & \mathsf{H}_{\bullet}(\check{C}_r(\mathsf{P})) \end{array}$$

- 3 types of foundational results:
 - 1. Classification of persistence modules? \rightarrow **Structure Theorems** (\leftrightarrow Barcodes!)
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 → Stability Theorems
 - 3. What can we deduce about the "topology of the Data" from its persistence module?

ightarrow Reconstruction Theorems

Stability Theorems I

Stability of Persistence Diagrams *

David Cohen-Steiner Dept Computer Science Duke University, Durham North Carolina, USA dcohen@sophia.inria.fr Herbert Edelsbrunner Dept Computer Science Duke University, Durham Raindrop Geomagic, RTP North Carolina, USA edels@cs.duke.edu John Harer Dept Mathematics Duke University, Durham North Carolina, USA harer@math.duke.edu

Cohen-Steiner, Edelsbrunner and Harer, Discrete Comput. Geom. 37, 2007

Lipschitz Functions Have L_p-stable Persistence *

David Cohen-Steiner[†], Herbert Edelsbrunner[‡], John Harer[§] and Yuriy Mileyko[¶]

Cohen-Steiner et al., Found. Comput. Math. 10, 2010

Persistence Diagrams as Diagrams: A Categorification of the Stability Theorem

Ulrich Bauer*

Michael Lesnick[†]

March 19, 2019

Bauer and Lesnick, arXiv: 1610.10085v2, 2016

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Functional Summaries of Persistence Diagrams

Eric Berry · Yen-Chi Chen · Jessi Cisewski-Kehe · Brittany Terese Fasy

Berry et al., arXiv: 1804.01618, 2018

Persistence diagrams are not easy objects to use in the machine learning and statistical settings.

The goal: develop a unified framework for functional summaries representing the persistence diagrams at hand in a statistically more useful fashion.

A functional summary of a persistence diagram is a map $\mathbb{F} : \mathcal{D} \to \mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}$ a collection of functions with compact domain \mathbb{T} . Random diagrams D_1, \ldots, D_n become random functions $F_i := \mathbb{F}(D_i)$.

Functional summaries generalize specific objects constructed from persistence diagrams such as persistence landscapes.

Functional Summaries: Pointwise Convergence

Define e.g. mean functional summary,

$$\bar{F}(t) := \mathbb{E}[F_i(t)], \tag{1}$$

and the pointwise estimator

$$\hat{F}(t) := \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} F_i(t).$$
 (2)

Prop. 1 (pointwise convergence). If *F* is uniformly bounded by a constant $\overline{U} < \infty$ and $\operatorname{im}(F)$ equicontinuous, then

$$\sup_{t\in\mathbb{T}}|\hat{F}(t)-\bar{F}(t)|\stackrel{a.s.}{\to}0. \tag{3}$$

Prop. 2. Let $\sigma^2(t) := \operatorname{Var}(F_i(t))$ and $\sigma^2 := \int \sigma^2(t) dt$. If F is uniformly bounded by a constant $\overline{U} < \infty$, then

$$\sqrt{n}(\hat{F}(t) - \bar{F}(t)) \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma^{2}(t)),$$
(4)
$$\sqrt{n} \int (\hat{F}(t) - \bar{F}(t)) dt \xrightarrow{D} N(0, \sigma^{2}(t)).$$
(5)

Further propositions on the statistically "nice" behavior of functional summaries include confidence bands and hypothesis tests.

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Dynamical quantum phenomena: Background

Quantum systems far from equilibrium can exhibit effective loss of details, followed by universal self-similar dynamics based on nonthermal fixed points:



Source: Berges 2015

Research question: Can we extend the notion of universality far from equilibrium beyond *n*-point correlation functions using TDA techniques?

Dynamical quantum phenomena: Point Clouds

Construct point clouds as sublevel sets of the amplitude of complex-valued quantum fields living on a lattice,

$$X_{\nu}(t) := |\psi(t, \cdot)|^{-1}[0, \nu] \subset \Lambda_L.$$
(6)

Examples:



Dynamical quantum phenomena: Self-similarity

Upon statistical analysis of the persistent homology of alpha complexes: find self-similarity of a broad class of observables via scaling of an asymptotic persistence pair distribution:

$$\bar{\mathcal{P}}(t, r_b, r_d) = (t/t')^{-\eta_2} \, \bar{\mathcal{P}}(t', (t/t')^{-\eta_1} r_b, (t/t')^{-\eta'_1} r_d).$$
(7)



Allows for an intuitive explanation in terms of scaling species mixing. $\eta_2 = 4\eta_1$ can be deduced from a packing argument.

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Machine Learning and TDA

Persistent-Homology-based Machine Learning and its Applications – A Survey

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Pun, Xia and Lee, arXiv: 1811.00252, 2018

The goal: build suitable machine learning models of persistence diagrams to extract important information of topological features in data.

Persistent homology-based machine learning techniques have already been successful; a vast range of proposed models exists. All share the problems of constructing meaningful metrics, kernels and feature vectors.

Machine Learning and TDA: the Pipeline



Is a review of persistent homology-based machine learning models.

Discusses its applications in protein structure classification, benchmarking some of the models.

Delivers a systematical study of PH-based metrics, kernels and feature vectors.

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Multiparameter Persistence

Let ${\mathcal O}$ be a partially ordered set, and $\mu \leq \lambda \in {\mathcal O}$

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathcal{O}\text{-filtered} & \text{multipersistence} \\ \text{Data} & \to & \text{simplicial complex} & \to & \text{module} \\ P \subset \mathbb{R}^N & \to & C_{\mu}(P) \stackrel{i_{\mu\lambda}}{\hookrightarrow} C_{\lambda}(P) & H_{\mu} \stackrel{(i_{\mu\lambda})_*}{\longrightarrow} H_{\lambda} \end{array}$$

Need to revisit the 3 types of foundational results:

- 1. Classification of persistence modules? \rightarrow not representable by barcodes!
- 2. How does the persistence module change for "small variations" of the Data and the choices we made? \rightarrow wild behaviour occurs!
- 3. What can we deduce about the "topology of the Data" from its persistence module?

 \rightarrow Reconstruction Theorems?

DATA STRUCTURES FOR REAL MULTIPARAMETER PERSISTENCE MODULES

EZRA MILLER

E. Miller, arXiv: 1709.08155, 2017

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CHRISTMAS

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Further interesting literature and content proposals are welcome.

Who is interested in contributing?

We are grateful for your participation and contributions.



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