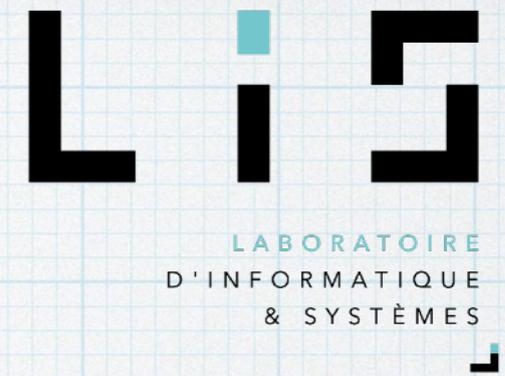


GROUPE DE TRAVAIL **GDMM** 2021



Alexandra Bac

LIS Marseille - équipe G-MOD

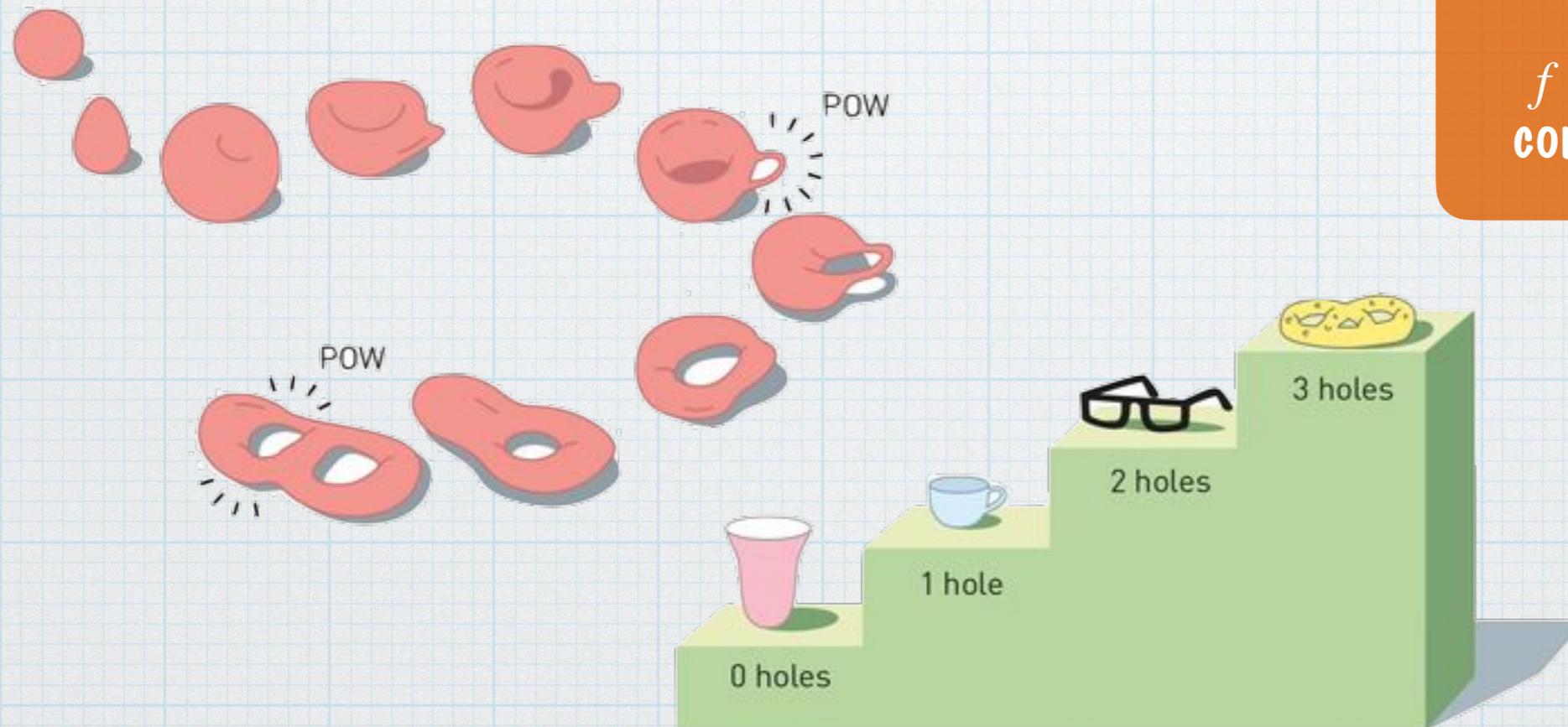
TOPOLOGIE ALGÈBRIQUE ALGORITHMIQUE

Introduction

Topologie algébrique et GDMM

Topologie

« forme » d'un espace à déformation continue près -
indépendamment de la géométrie (Euler - 1736)



Homéomorphisme
 $f : E \rightarrow F$ bijective,
continue, f^{-1} continue

Topologie algébrique et GDMM

Topologie

« forme » d'un espace à déformation continue près -
indépendamment de la géométrie (Euler - 1736)



Invariants topologiques

Composantes
connexes

...

Topologie algébrique et GDMM

Topologie

Algèbre

Topologie algébrique

Objet

Objet algébrique (groupe)



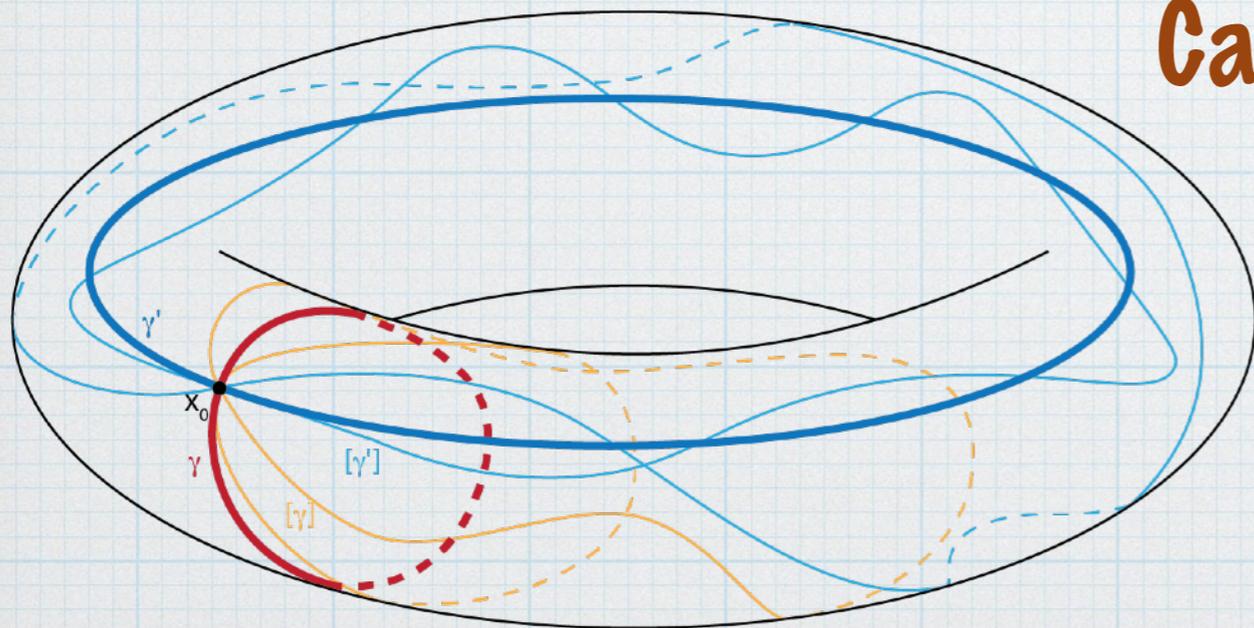
Topologie algébrique

Topologie algébrique

1er groupe fondamental
-
Groupes d'homotopie

Homologie

Calcul ?



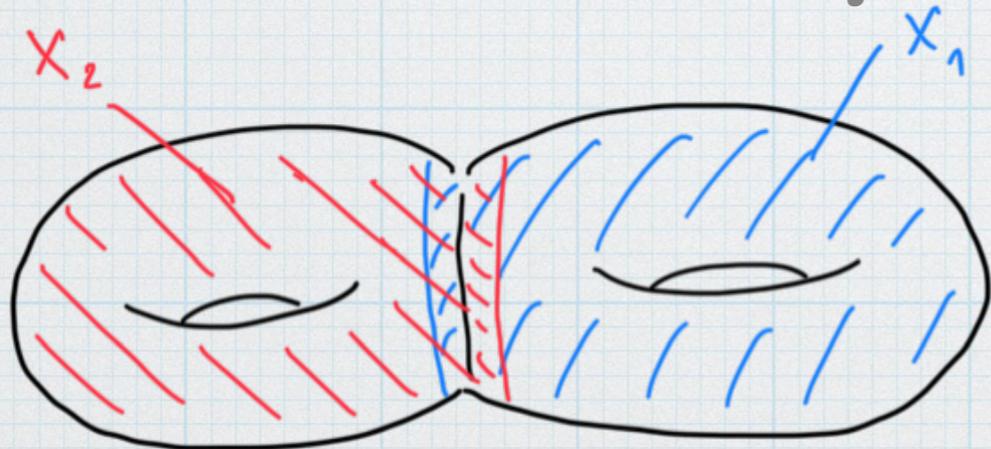
Topologie algébrique

Topologie algébrique

1er groupe fondamental
-
Groupes d'homotopie

Homologie

Th. Seifert-Van Kampen



$$X = X_1 \cup X_2$$

$X_1 \cap X_2$ connexe par arc

Présentation de groupe :

$$\pi_1(X) = (\pi_1(X_1) \star \pi_1(X_2)) / N$$

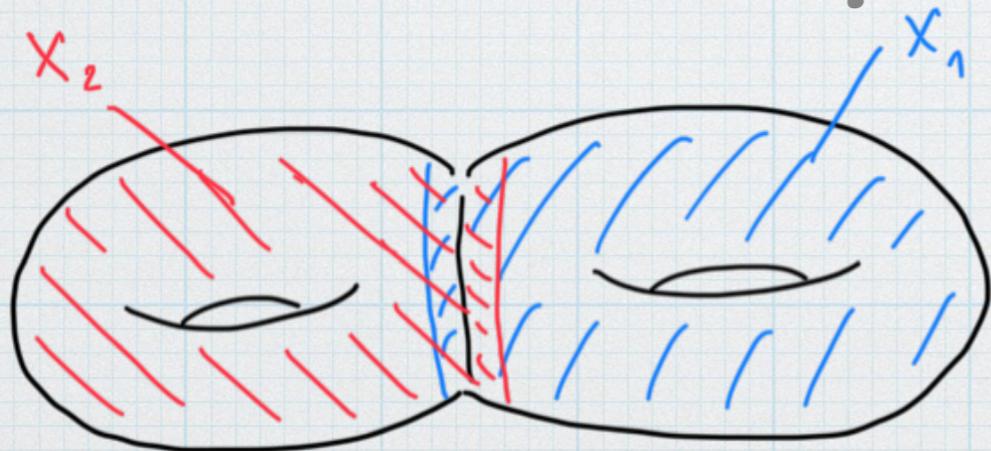
Topologie algébrique

Topologie algébrique

1er groupe fondamental
-
Groupes d'homotopie

Homologie

Th. Seifert-Van Kampen



$$\pi_1(X) = \langle \alpha_1, \beta_1, \alpha_2, \beta_2 \mid \alpha_1 \beta_1 \alpha_1^{-1} \beta_1^{-1}, \alpha_2 \beta_2 \alpha_2^{-1} \beta_2^{-1} \rangle$$

Topologie algébrique

Topologie algébrique

```
graph TD; A[Topologie algébrique] --> B[1er groupe fondamental - Groupes d'homotopie]; A --> C[Homologie];
```

1er groupe fondamental
-
Groupes d'homotopie

Homologie

Théorème de Novikov-Boone

Représentation d'un groupe \simeq groupe trivial
non décidable ...

Topologie algébrique

Topologie algébrique

~~1er groupe fondamental
-
Groupes d'homotopie~~

~~Homotopie algorithmique~~

Homologie

$\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

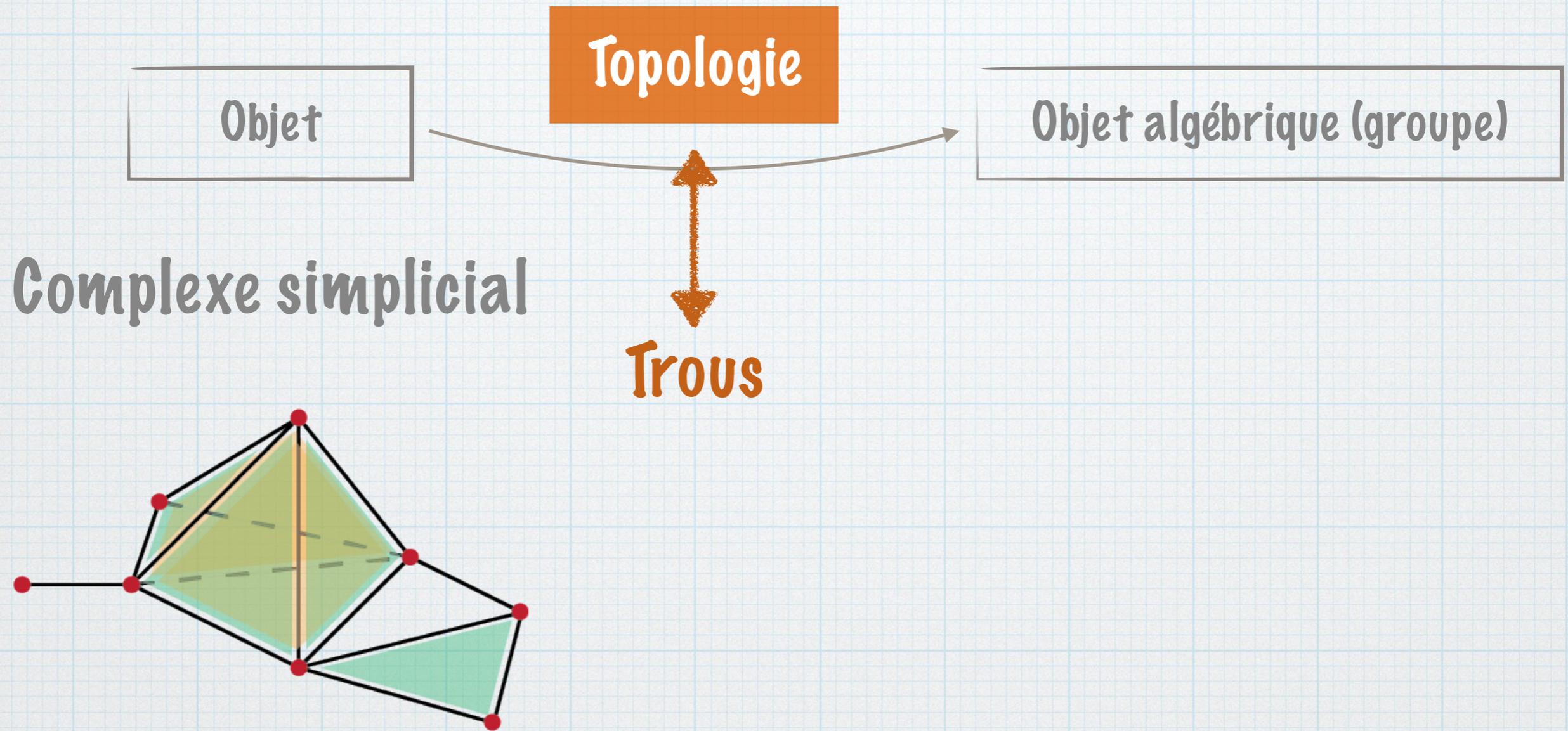
Plan

1. Homologie simpliciale
2. Aspects algorithmiques de l'homologie simpliciale [A. Bac]
3. Persistence homologique [A. Gonzalez Lorenzo]
4. Exemples d'applications

M2 Informatique et **M**athématiques
Discrètes (M2 IMD)
Marseille - Luminy
« Topologie algébrique discrète »

Homologie Simpliciale

Homologie simpliciale

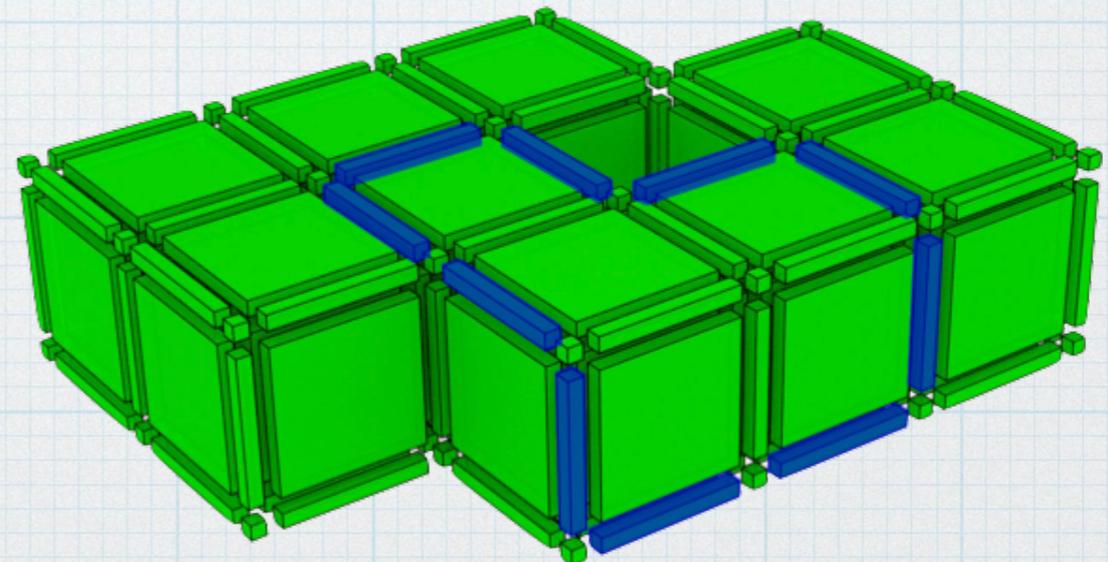
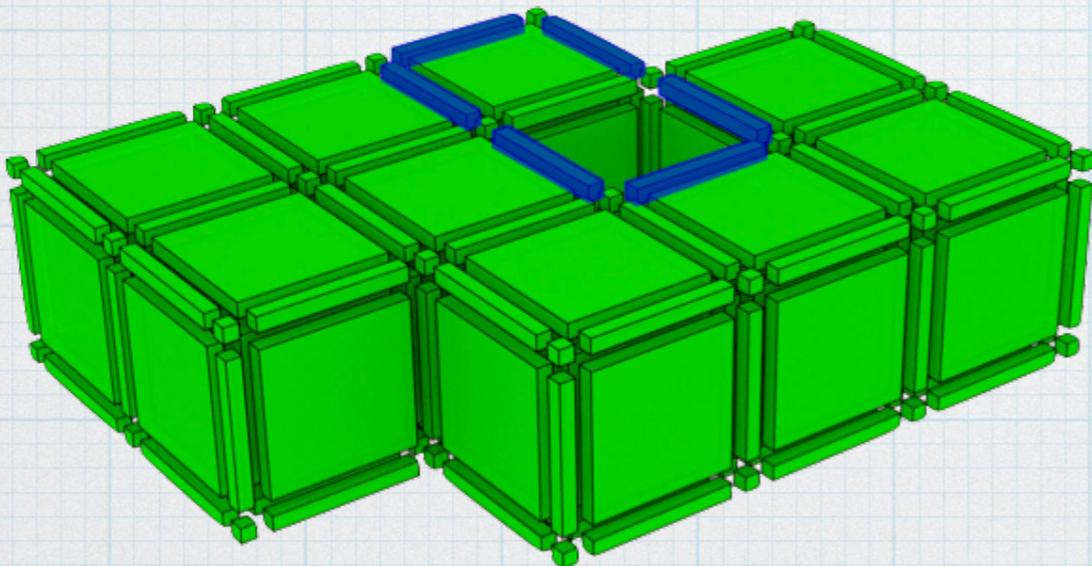


Homologie simpliciale

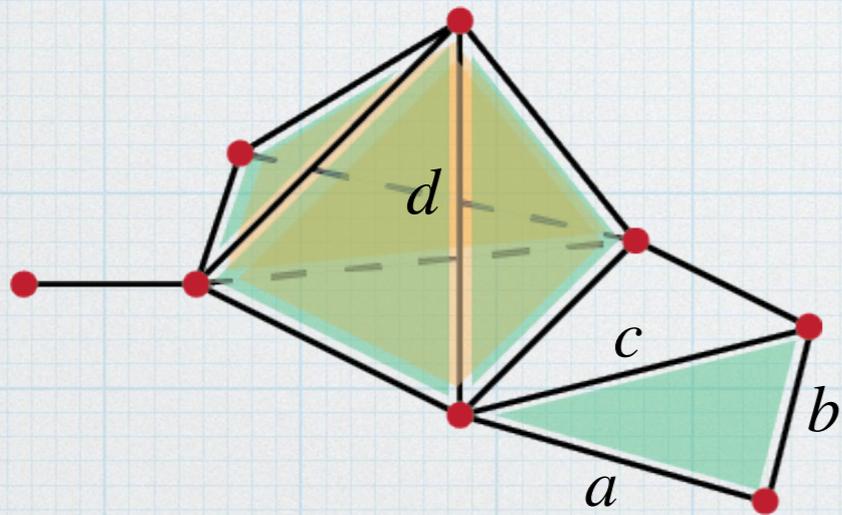
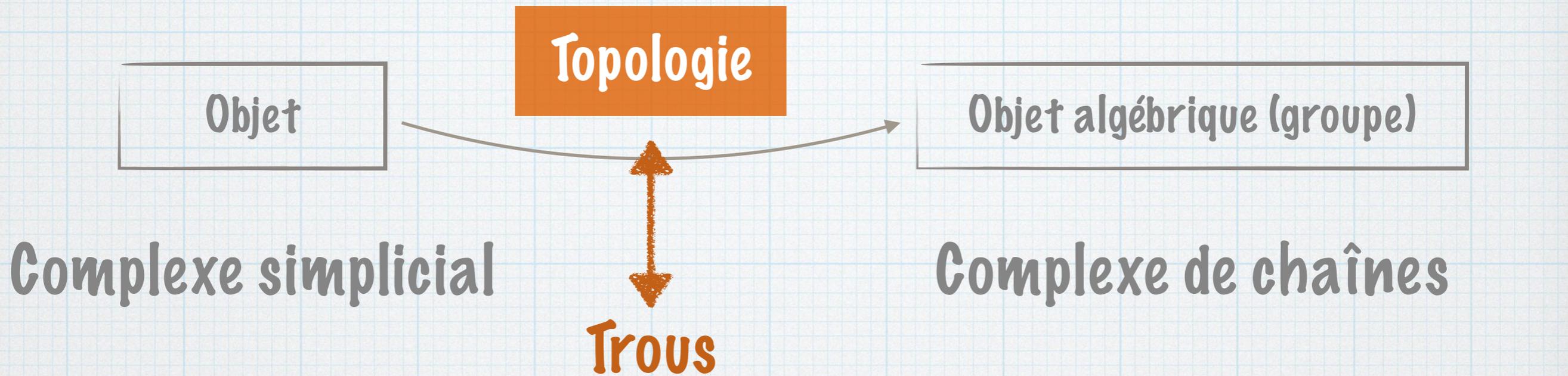
Cycles

Qui ne sont le bord de rien

Trous



Homologie simpliciale



$C_n \quad C_{n-1} \quad \dots \quad C_1 \quad C_0 \quad 0$

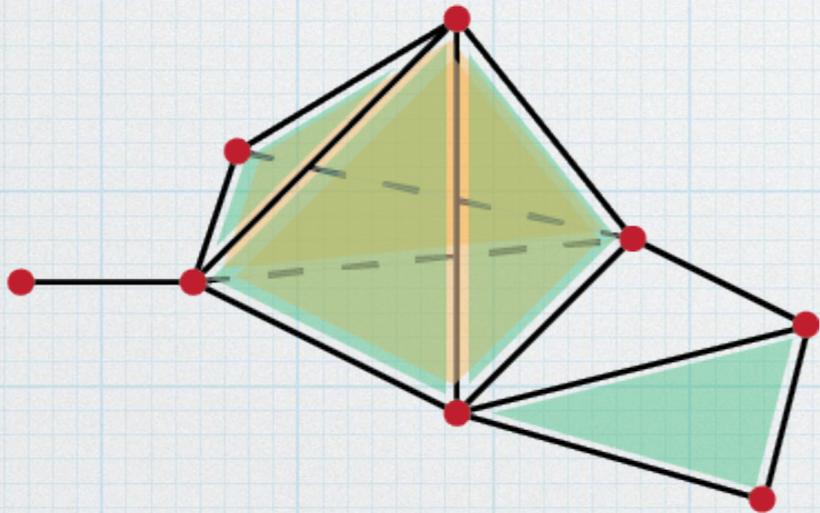
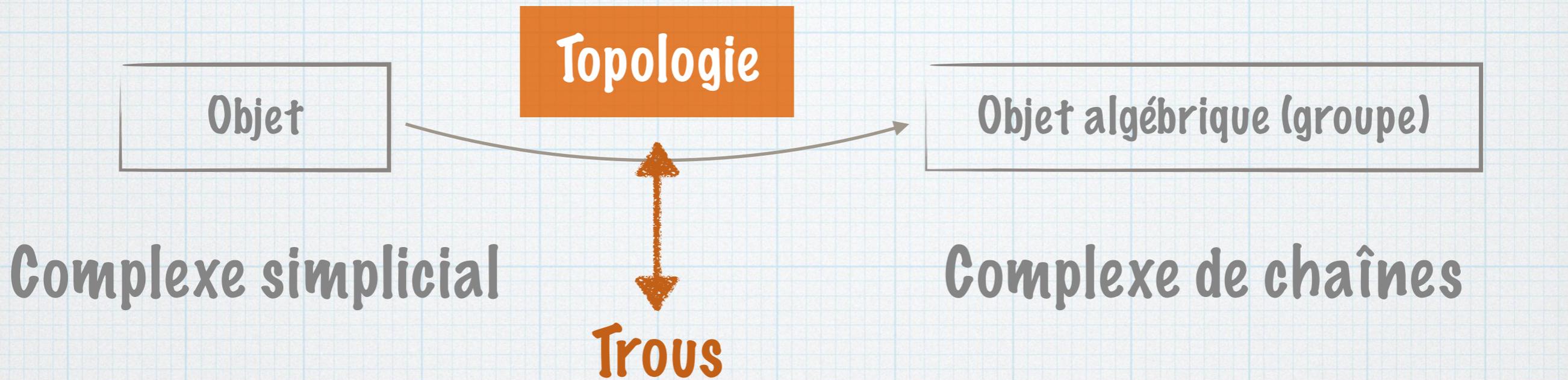
Groupes : $K_q : q\text{-cellules}$

$$C_q = \text{Vect}(K_q)$$

A corps ou anneau
 $\mathbb{Z}/2\mathbb{Z}$

$$\lambda_1 a + \lambda_2 b + \lambda_3 c + \lambda_4 d$$

Homologie simpliciale

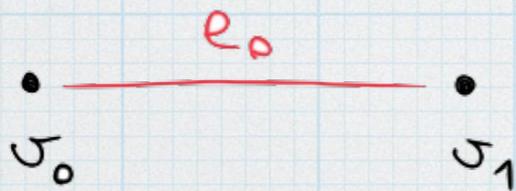
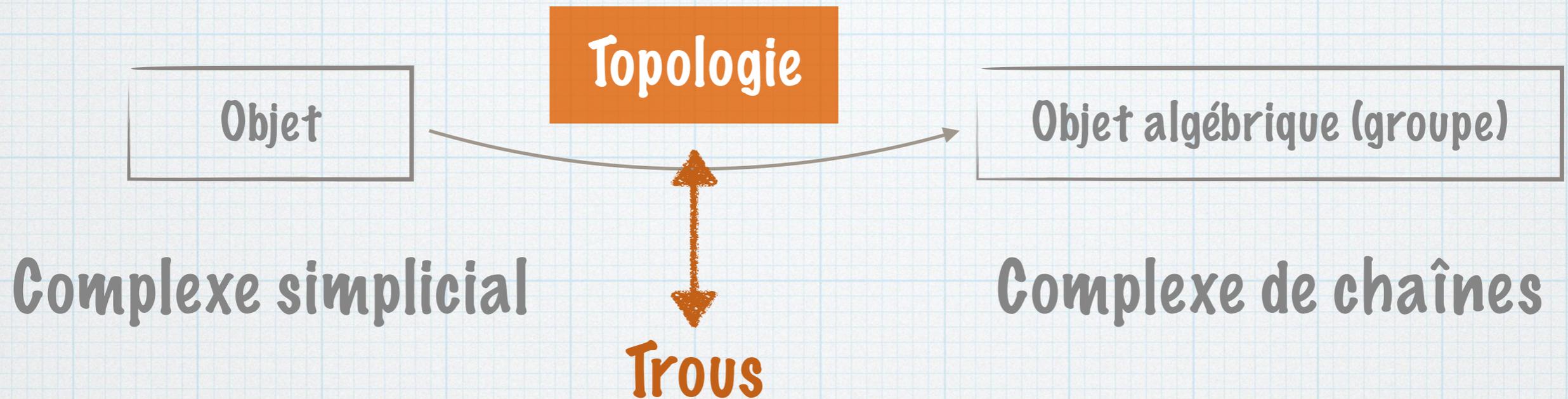


$$C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \rightarrow 0$$

Opérateur de bord : $\partial_q : C_q \rightarrow C_{q-1}$

A corps ou anneau

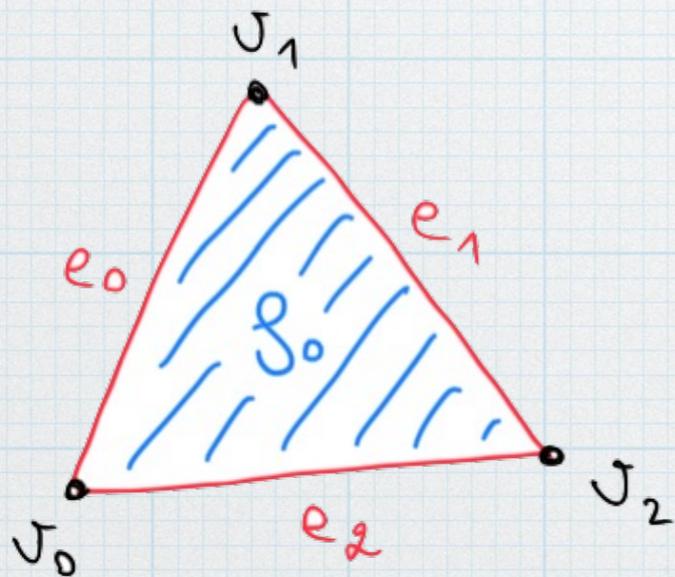
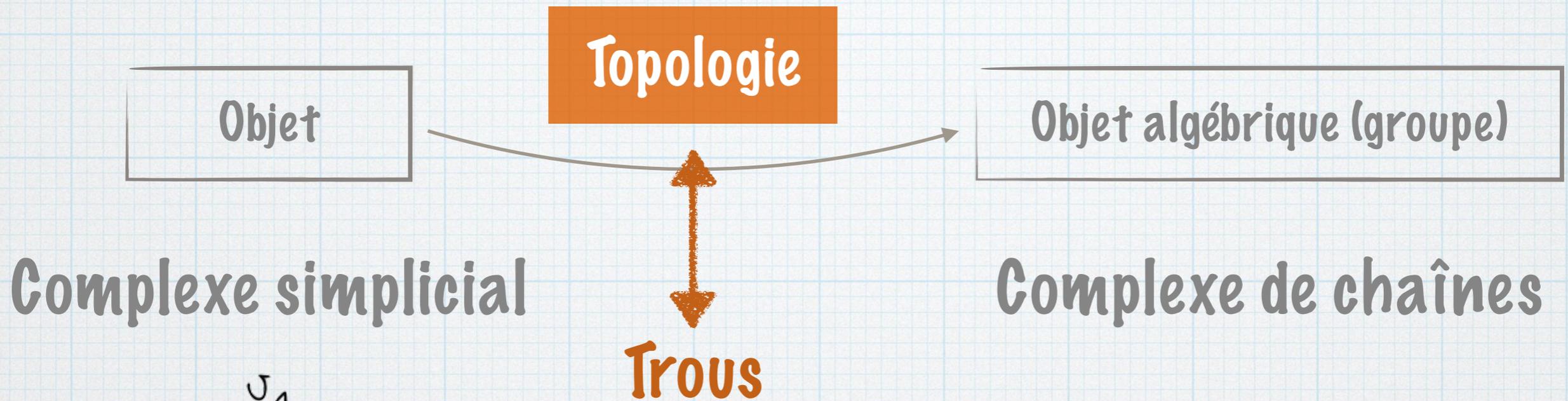
Homologie simpliciale



$$\partial_1(e_0) = v_1 - v_0$$

A corps ou anneau

Homologie simpliciale



$$\partial_2(f_0) = -e_1 + e_2 - e_0$$

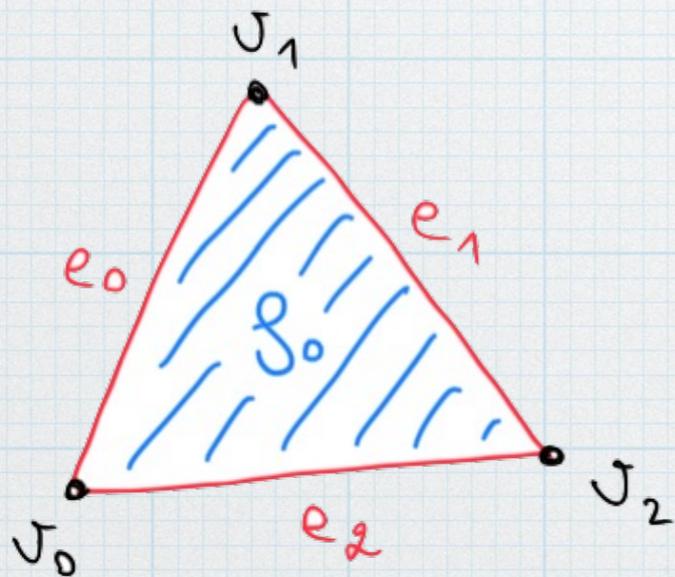
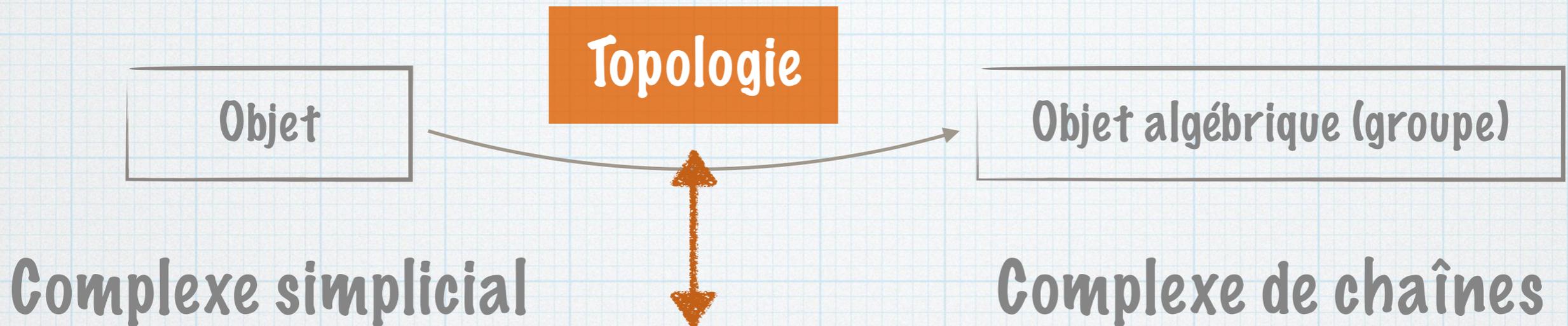
$$\partial_1(-e_1 + e_2 - e_0) = \text{Cycle}$$

$$-(v_2 - v_1) + (v_2 - v_0) - (v_1 - v_0)$$

$$= 0$$

ker ∂

Homologie simpliciale

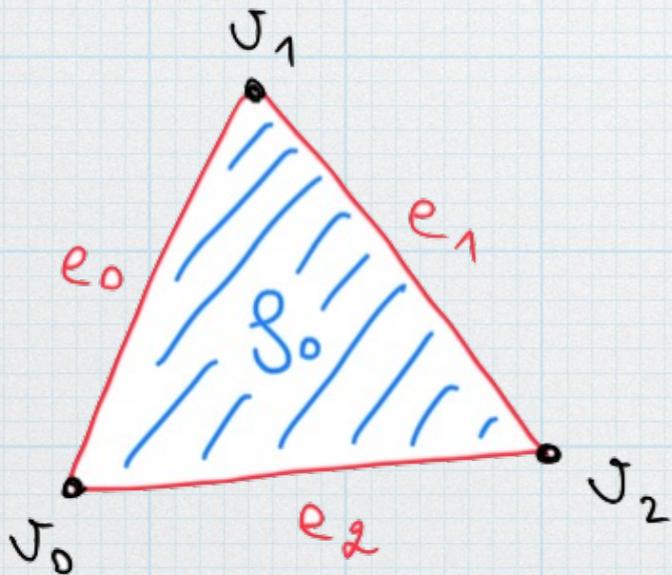
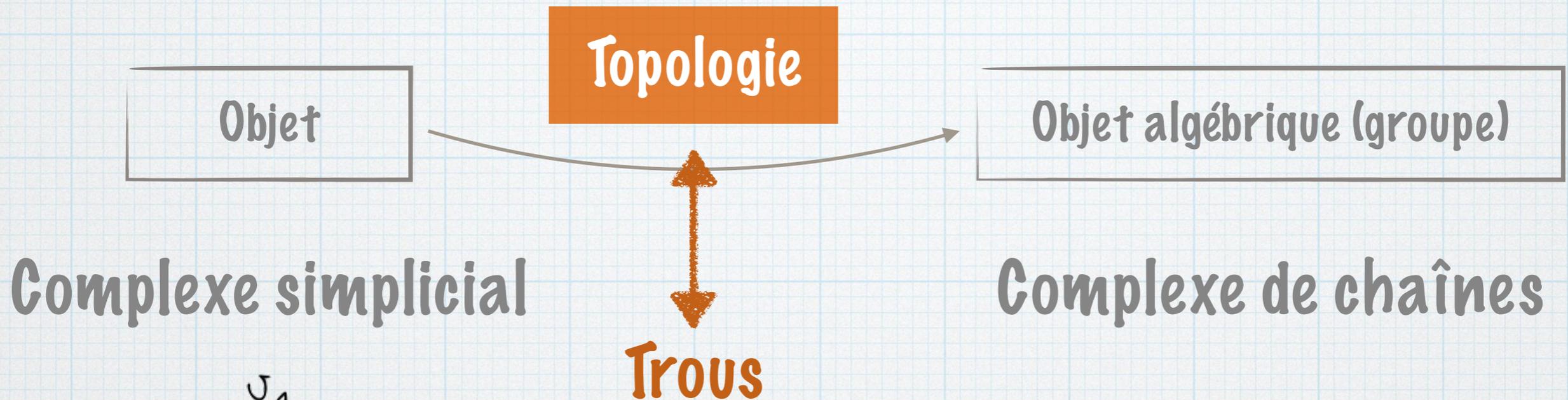


$$\boxed{\partial_2(f_0)} = -e_1 + e_2 - e_0 \quad \text{Bord}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_1(-e_1 + e_2 - e_0) &= \\ &= -(\cancel{v_2} - \cancel{v_1}) + (\cancel{v_2} - \cancel{v_0}) - (\cancel{v_1} - \cancel{v_0}) \\ &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

$\text{Im } \partial$

Homologie simpliciale



$$\partial_2(f_0) = -e_1 + e_2 - e_0$$

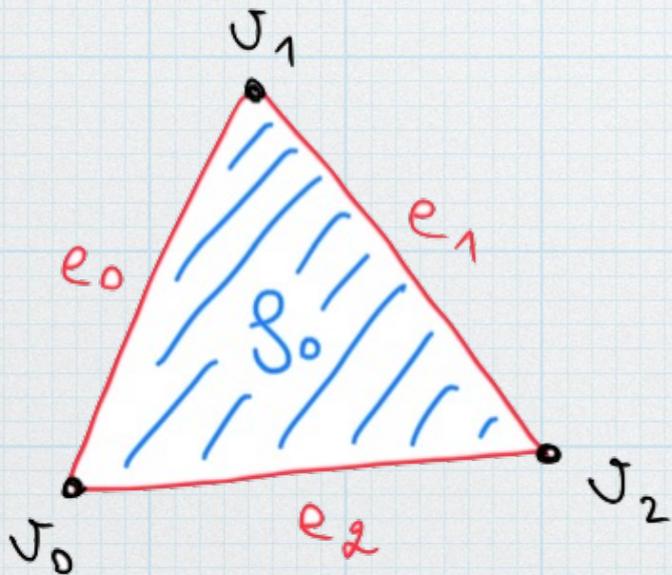
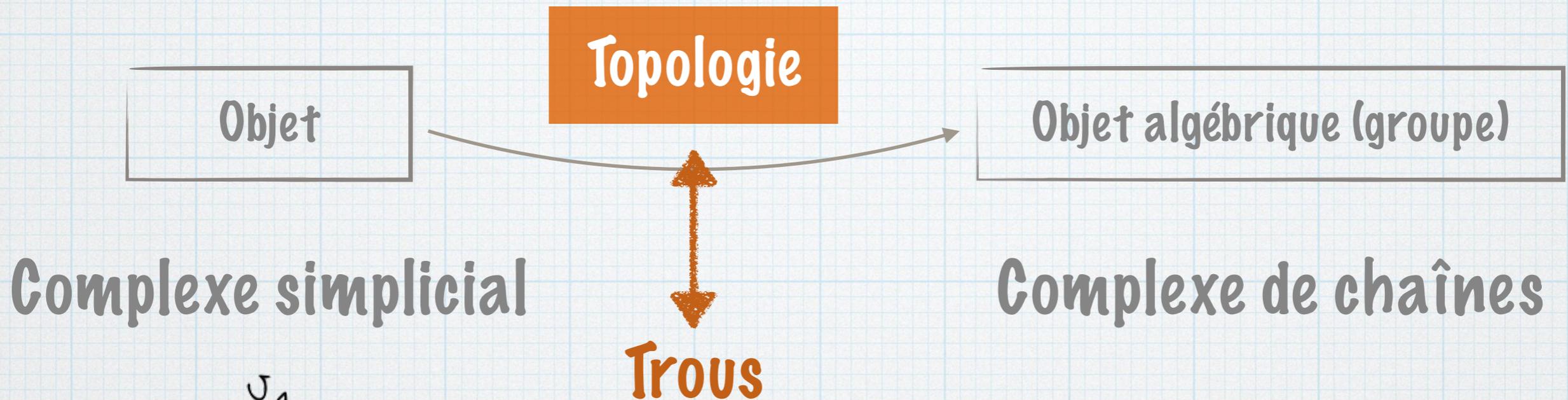
$$\partial_1(-e_1 + e_2 - e_0) =$$

$$-(\cancel{v_2} - \cancel{v_1}) + (\cancel{v_2} - \cancel{v_0}) - (\cancel{v_1} - \cancel{v_0})$$

$$= 0$$

Bords \subseteq cycles

Homologie simpliciale



$$\partial_2(f_0) = -e_1 + e_2 - e_0$$

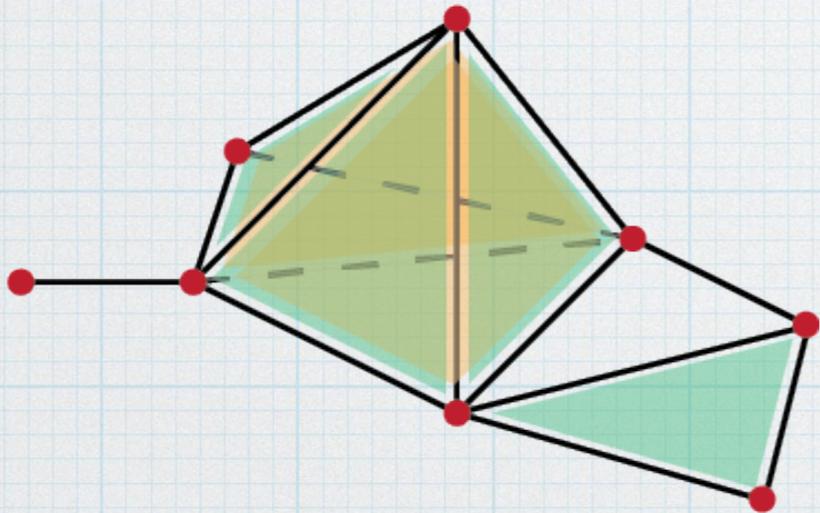
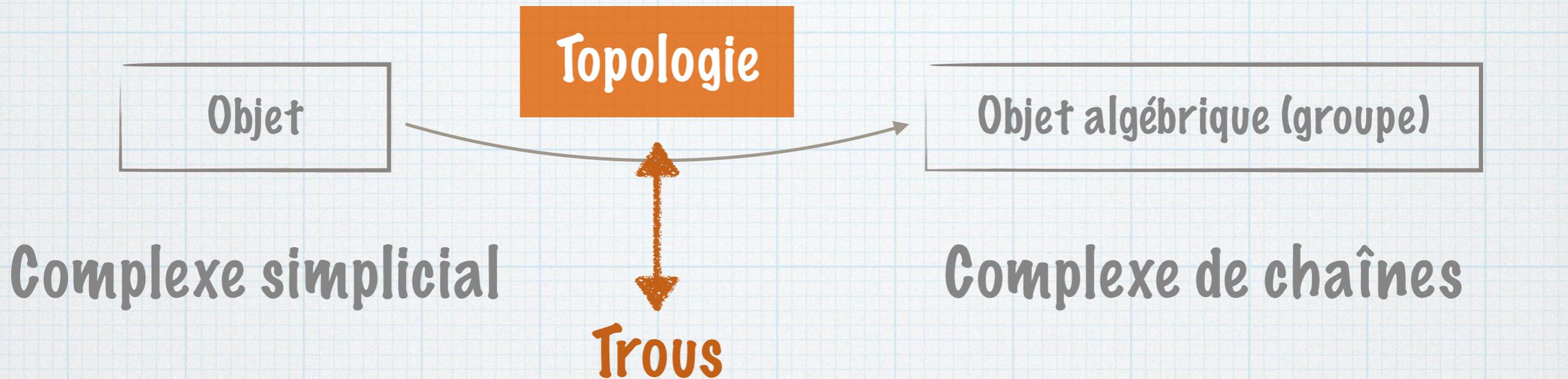
$$\partial_1(-e_1 + e_2 - e_0) =$$

$$-(v_2 - v_1) + (v_2 - v_0) - (v_1 - v_0)$$

$$= 0$$

$$\text{Im } \partial_{q+1} \subseteq \text{ker } \partial_q$$

Homologie simpliciale

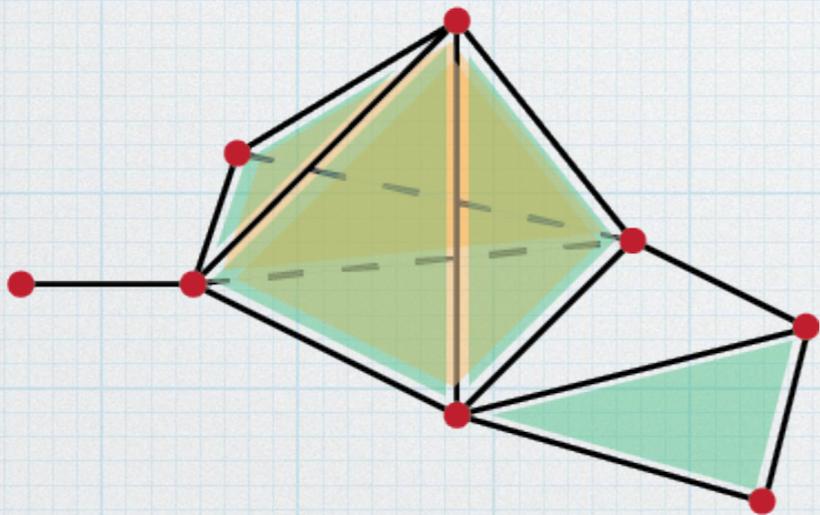
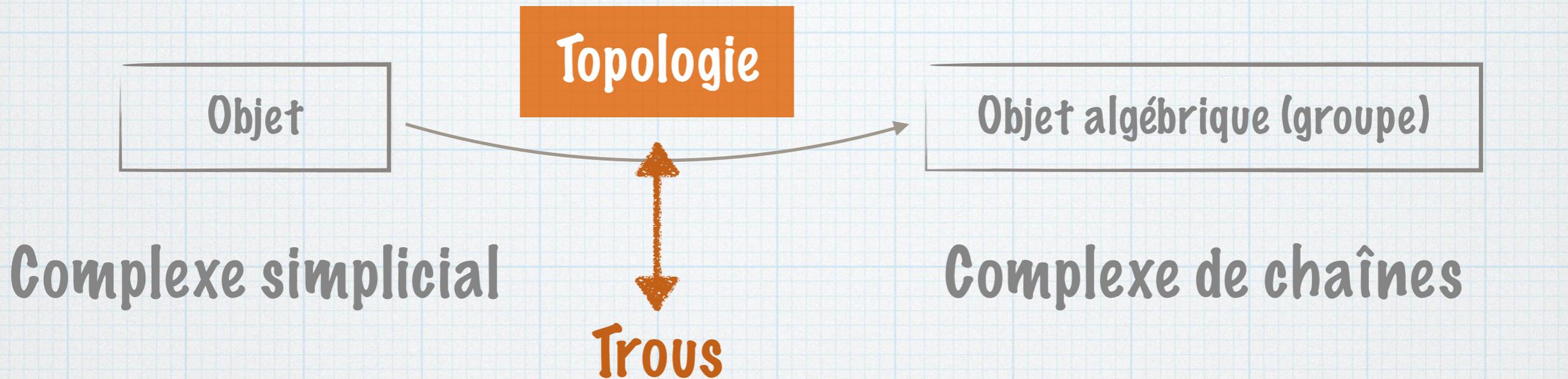


$$C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \rightarrow 0$$

Opérateur de bord : $\partial_q : C_q \rightarrow C_{q-1}$

$$\partial_q \partial_{q-1} = 0 \quad \forall q$$

Homologie simpliciale

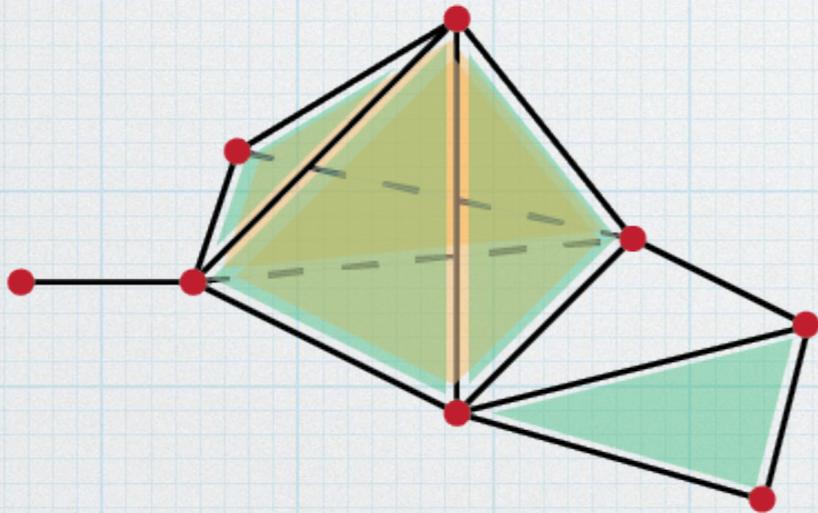
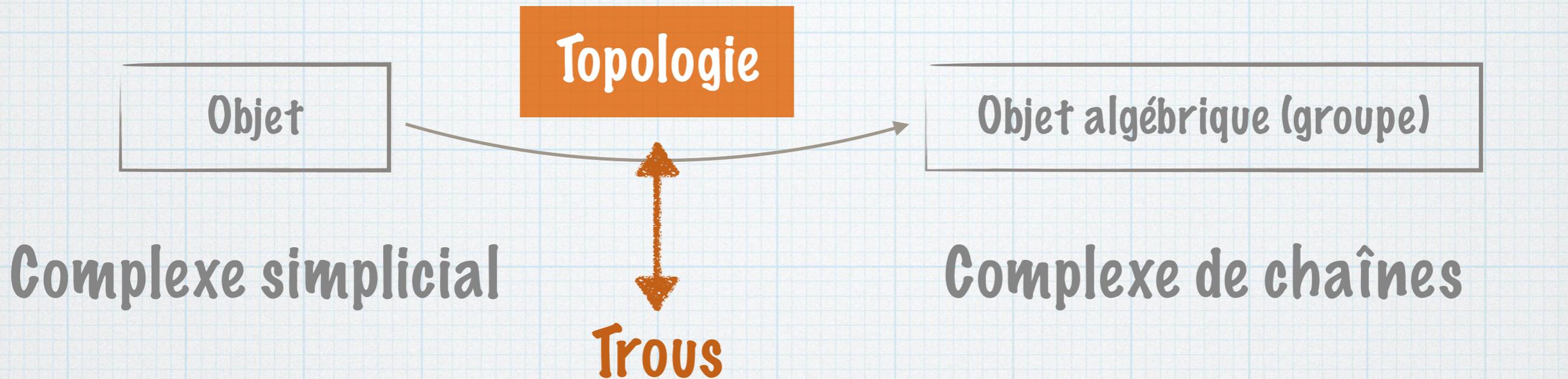


$$C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \rightarrow 0$$

q -ème groupe d'homologie

$$H_q(C) = \ker(\partial_q) / \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$

Homologie simpliciale



$$C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_2} C_1 \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \rightarrow 0$$

q -ème groupe d'homologie

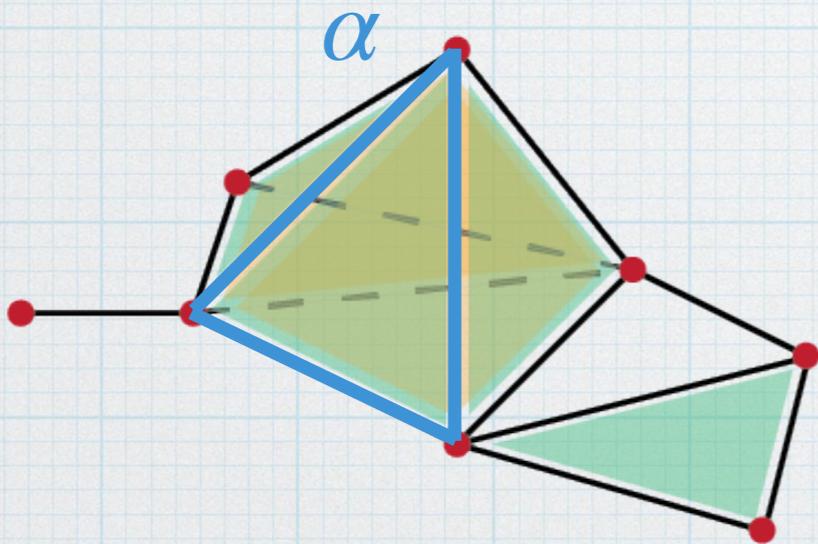
$$H_q(C) = \frac{\ker(\partial_q)}{\text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})}$$

Cycle

Bord

Homologie simpliciale

$$\alpha \sim \beta \quad \text{si} \quad \beta - \alpha \in \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$



$$H_q(C) = \boxed{\ker(\partial_q)} / \boxed{\text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})}$$

Cycle

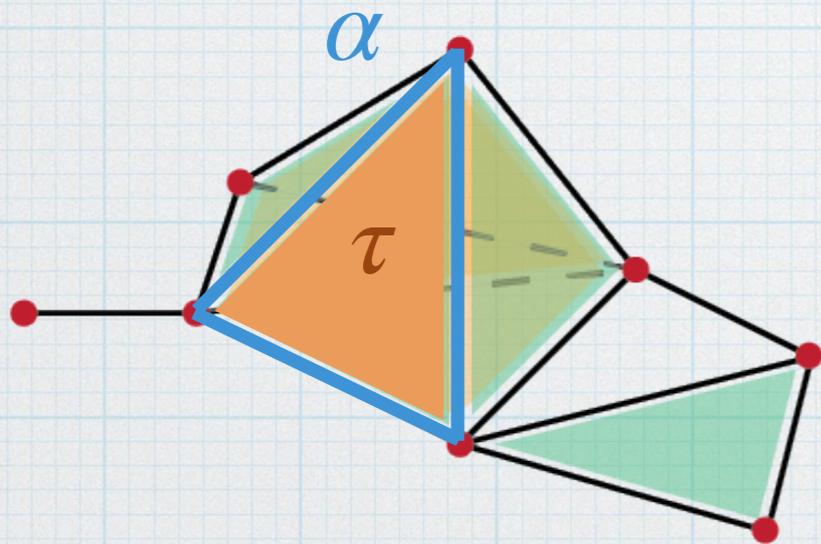
Bord

Homologie simpliciale

$$\alpha \sim \beta \quad \text{si} \quad \beta - \alpha \in \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$

$$\alpha = 0 + \partial_2(\tau)$$

$$\alpha \sim 0$$



$$H_q(C) = \boxed{\ker(\partial_q)} / \boxed{\text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})}$$

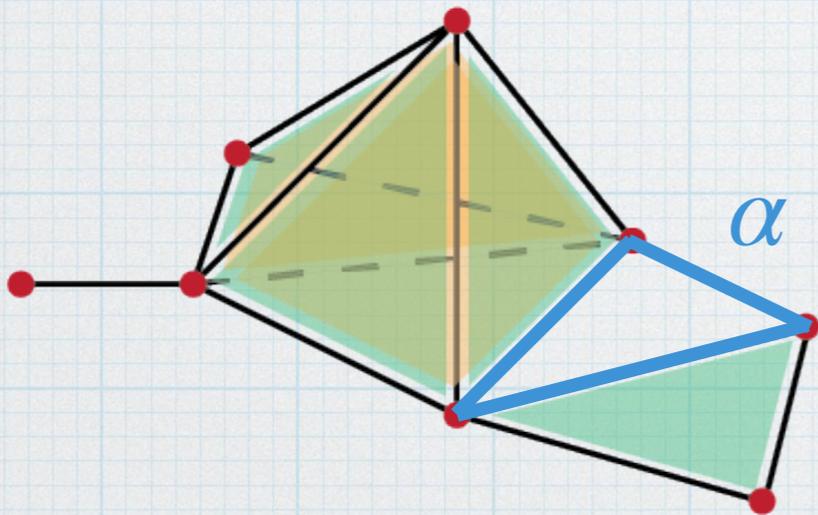
Cycle

Bord

Homologie simpliciale

$$\alpha \sim \beta \quad \text{si} \quad \beta - \alpha \in \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$

α ?



$$H_q(C) = \boxed{\ker(\partial_q)} / \boxed{\text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})}$$

Cycle

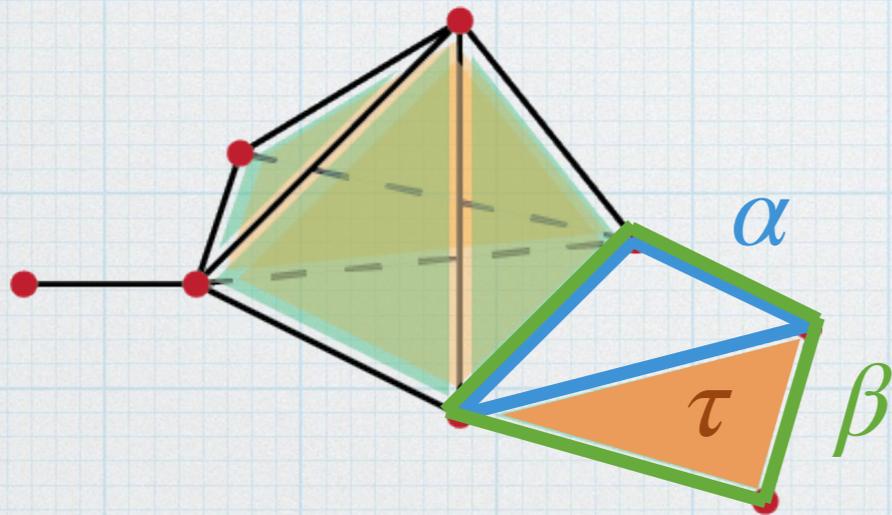
Bord

Homologie simpliciale

$$\alpha \sim \beta \quad \text{si} \quad \beta - \alpha \in \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$

$$\beta = \alpha + \partial_2(\tau)$$

$$\alpha \sim \beta$$



$$H_q(C) = \boxed{\text{ker}(\partial_q)} / \boxed{\text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})}$$

Cycle

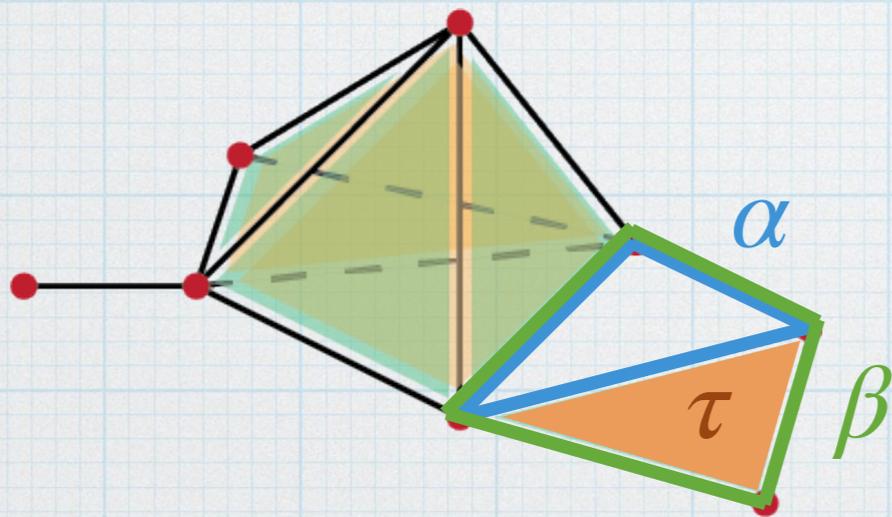
Bord

Homologie simpliciale

$$\alpha \sim \beta \quad \text{si} \quad \beta - \alpha \in \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$

$$\beta = \alpha + \partial_2(\tau)$$

$$\alpha \sim \beta$$



$\dot{\alpha}$ classe

$$\{\lambda \cdot \dot{\alpha}; \lambda \in A\} \triangleleft H_q(C)$$

α générateur

$$H_q(C) = \boxed{\text{ker}(\partial_q)} / \boxed{\text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})}$$

Cycle

Bord

Homologie simpliciale

Groupes finiment engendrés :

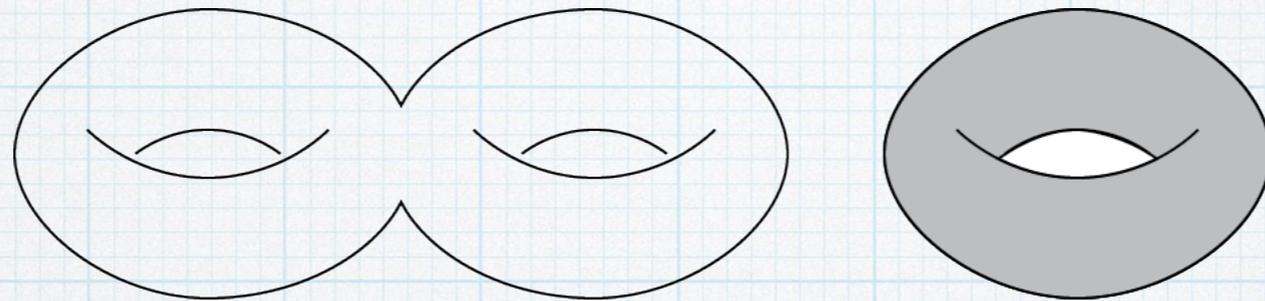
$$H_q(C) \simeq \mathbb{Z}^{\beta_q} \times \mathbb{Z}/\lambda_1\mathbb{Z} \times \cdots \times \mathbb{Z}/\lambda_n\mathbb{Z}$$

* $\beta_q \in \mathbb{N}$: nombres de Betti

* $\lambda_i \in \mathbb{Z}$ avec $\lambda_i \mid \lambda_{i+1}$: coefficients de torsion

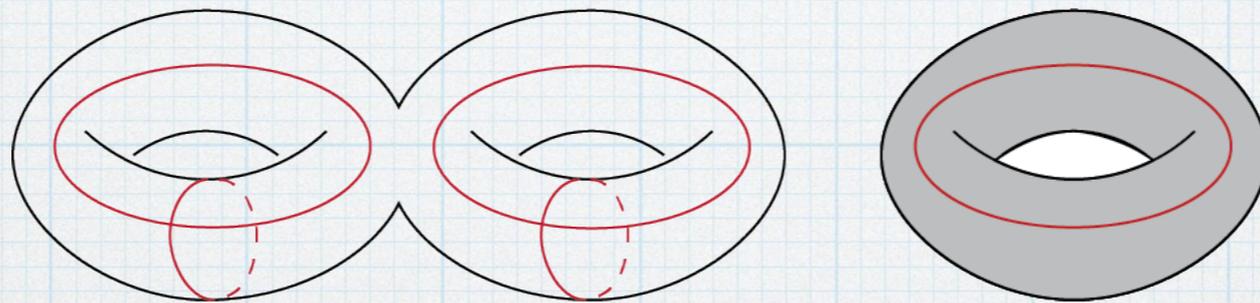
* Générateurs d'homologie

Homologie simpliciale



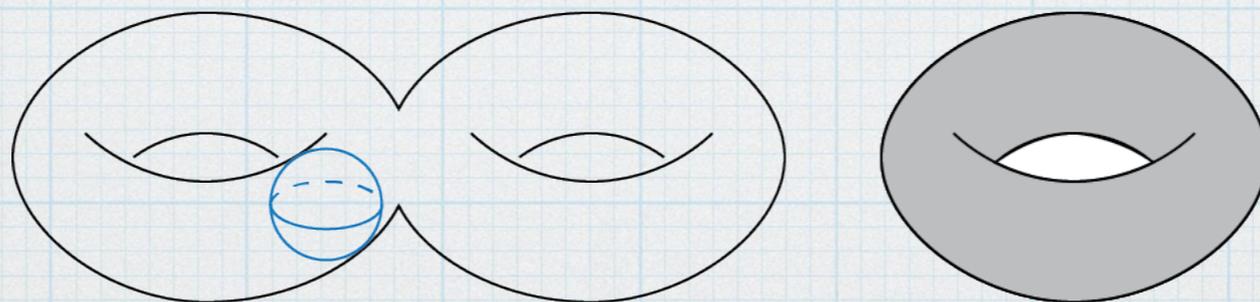
$$\beta_0 = 2$$

β_0 : nombre de composantes connexes



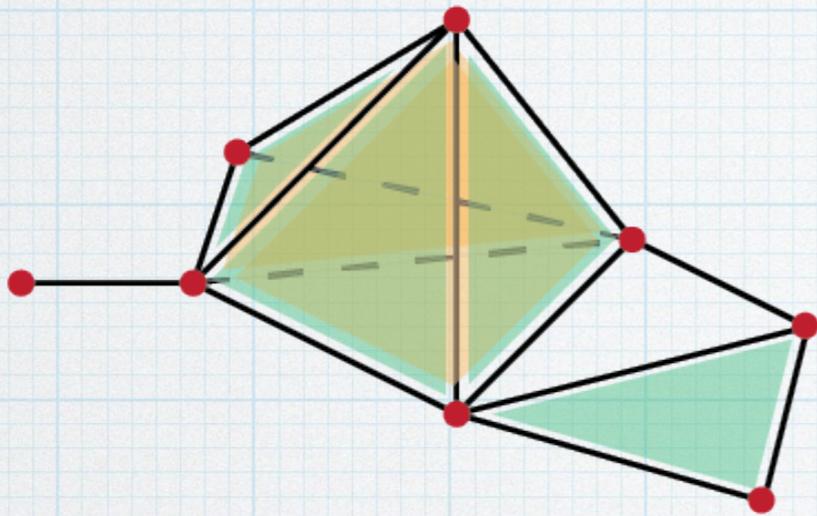
$$\beta_1 = 5$$

β_1 : nombre de tunnels



$$\beta_2 = 1$$

β_2 : nombre de cavités



Homologie algorithmique

$$H_q(C) ???$$

Homologie algorithmique

$$\chi = \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \beta_i$$

Que calculer ?

Homologie

Niveau 0 : Caractéristique d'Euler-Poincaré

Niveau 1 : Nombres de Betti

Niveau 2 : Décomposition en facteurs invariants

$$\mathbb{Z}^{\beta_q} \times \mathbb{Z}/\lambda_1\mathbb{Z} \times \mathbb{Z}/\lambda_2\mathbb{Z} \times \dots$$

Niveau 3 : Facteurs invariants et générateurs

$$\mathbb{Z}[z_1] \times \dots \times \mathbb{Z}[z_{b_q}] \times \mathbb{Z}/\lambda_1\mathbb{Z}[c_1] \times \mathbb{Z}/\lambda_2\mathbb{Z}[c_2] \times \dots$$

Homologie algorithmique

Calcul de l'homologie

Forme normale
de Smith

* Algébrique

Homologie
effective

Réduction

Théorie de
Morse discrète

* Combinatoire
* Géométrie

Complexe cubique

$$\partial_q([x, \delta]) = \sum_{i=1}^n -1^{o(i)} ([x + \delta_i e_i, \delta - \delta_i e_i] - [x, \delta - \delta_i e_i])$$

où $o(i)$ désigne le nombre de 1 dans $(\delta_1, \dots, \delta_i)$

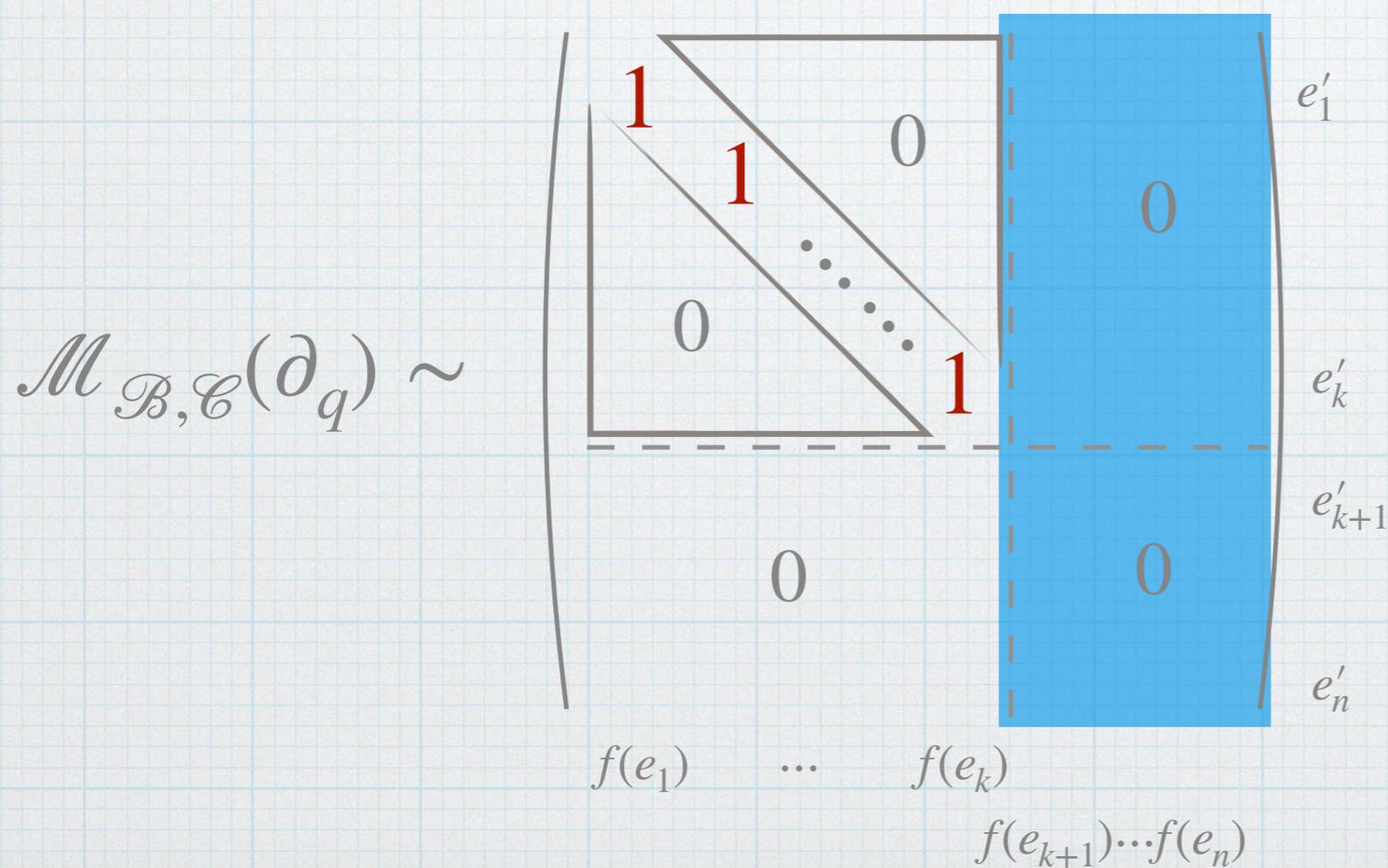
$\partial[(1,0,0), (1,1,0)] =$
 $-([(2,0,0), (0,1,0)] - [(1,0,0), (0,1,0)])$
 $+([(1,1,0), (1,0,0)] - [(1,0,0), (1,0,0)])$

cellule $(0,0,0) \rightarrow (1,0,0)$
 $[0,0,0] + \frac{[1,0,0]}{s}$ coordonnées de Khalimsky

Forme Normale de Smith

Théorème

Il existe \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} deux bases telles que :



$$\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$$

$$\mathcal{C} = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$$

$$H_q(\mathcal{C}) = \ker(\partial_q) / \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$$

$$\ker(\partial_q)$$

Forme Normale de Smith

Théorème

Il existe \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} deux bases telles que :

$$\mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C}}(\partial_q) \sim \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{|c|} \hline \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{ccc} 1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ & & 1 \end{array} \\ \hline 0 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \\ \hline \begin{array}{c} 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{array} \\ \hline \end{array} \begin{array}{c} e'_1 \\ \vdots \\ e'_k \\ e'_{k+1} \\ \vdots \\ e'_n \end{array}$$

$f(e_1) \quad \dots \quad f(e_k) \quad \dots \quad f(e_{k+1}) \dots f(e_n)$

$\mathcal{B} = \{e_1, \dots, e_n\}$
 $\mathcal{C} = \{e'_1, \dots, e'_m\}$

$H_q(C) =$
 $\ker(\partial_q) / \text{Im}(\partial_{q+1})$

$\text{Im}(\partial_q) = \text{rang}(\partial_q)$

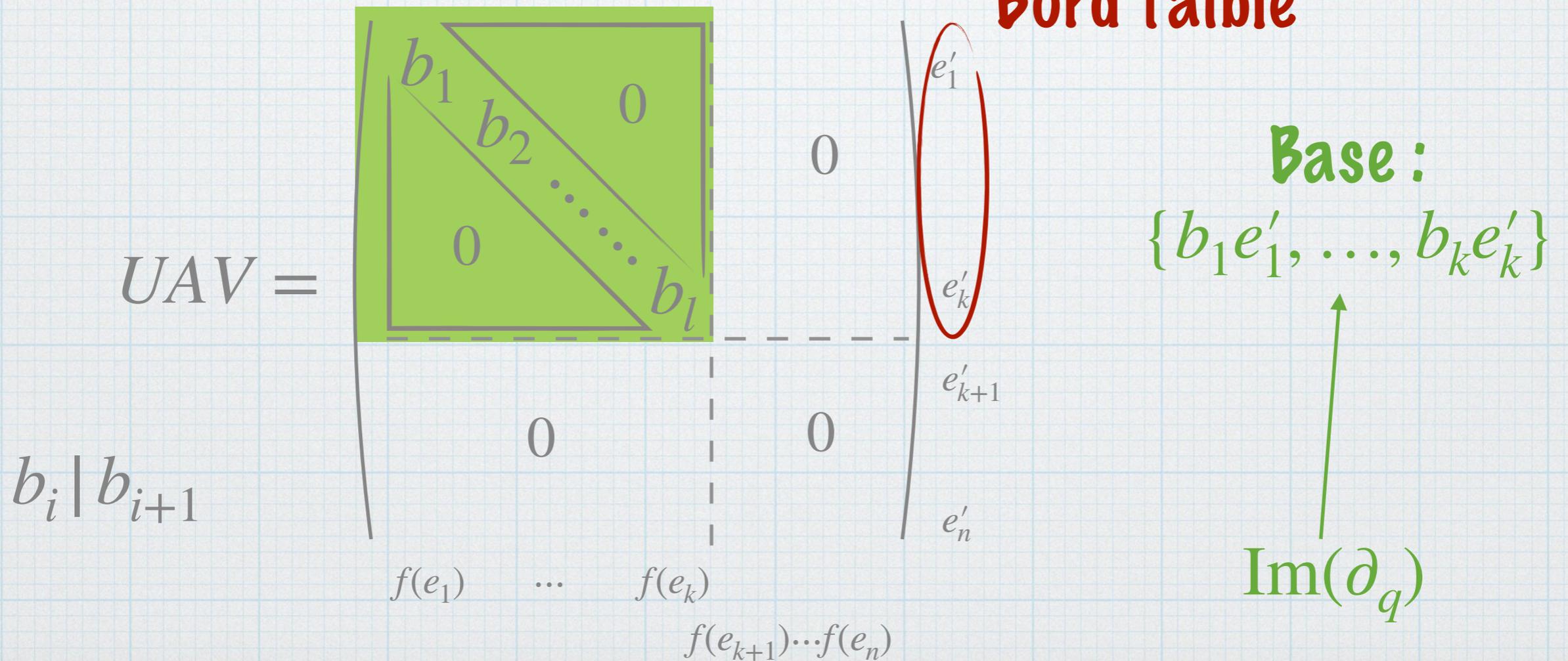
Forme Normale de Smith

Si A est un anneau

Théorème

Il existe \mathcal{B}, \mathcal{C} deux bases telles que :

Bord faible



Homologie
algorithmique

$\mathcal{O}(n^3)$

Calcul de
l'homologie

Calcul
incrémental

$\mathcal{O}(n^2)$

SNF, réduction

Générateurs

Calcul efficace

Mayer-Vietoris, lemme
des perturbations

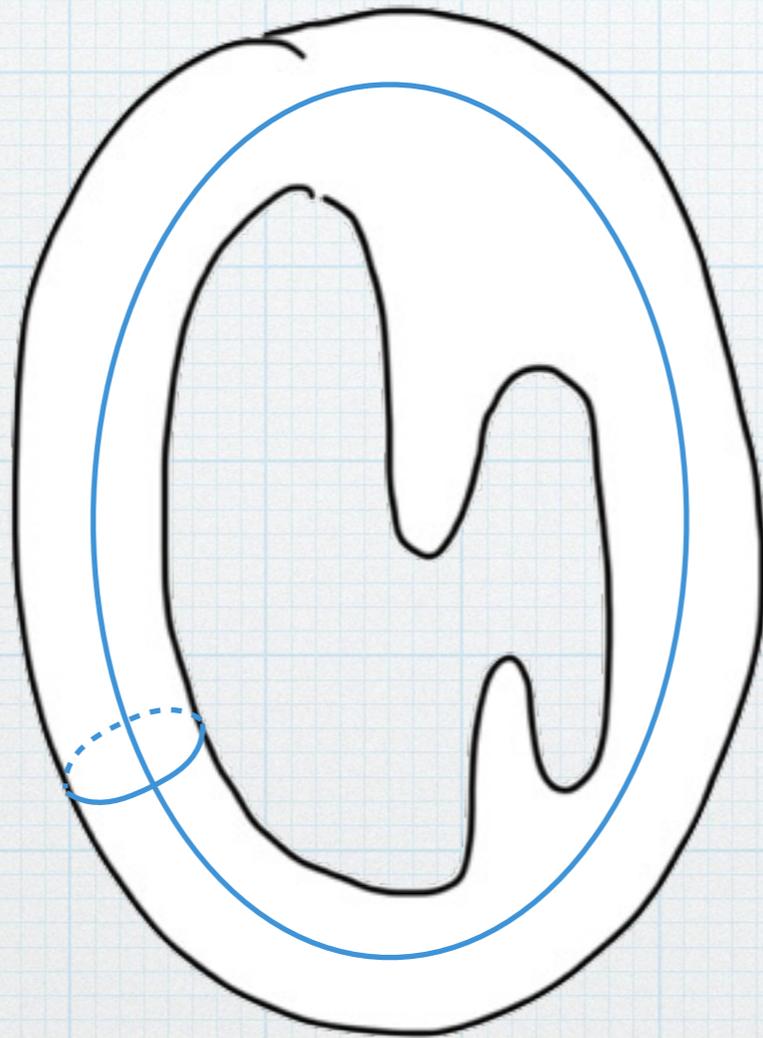
Théorie de
Morse discrète

Homologie persistante

- * Introduite indépendamment [2008-2011]
 - * Frosini et Ferri (Bologne, Italie),
 - * Robins (Colorado, USA)
 - * Edelsbrunner (Caroline du Nord, USA)

Homologie persistente

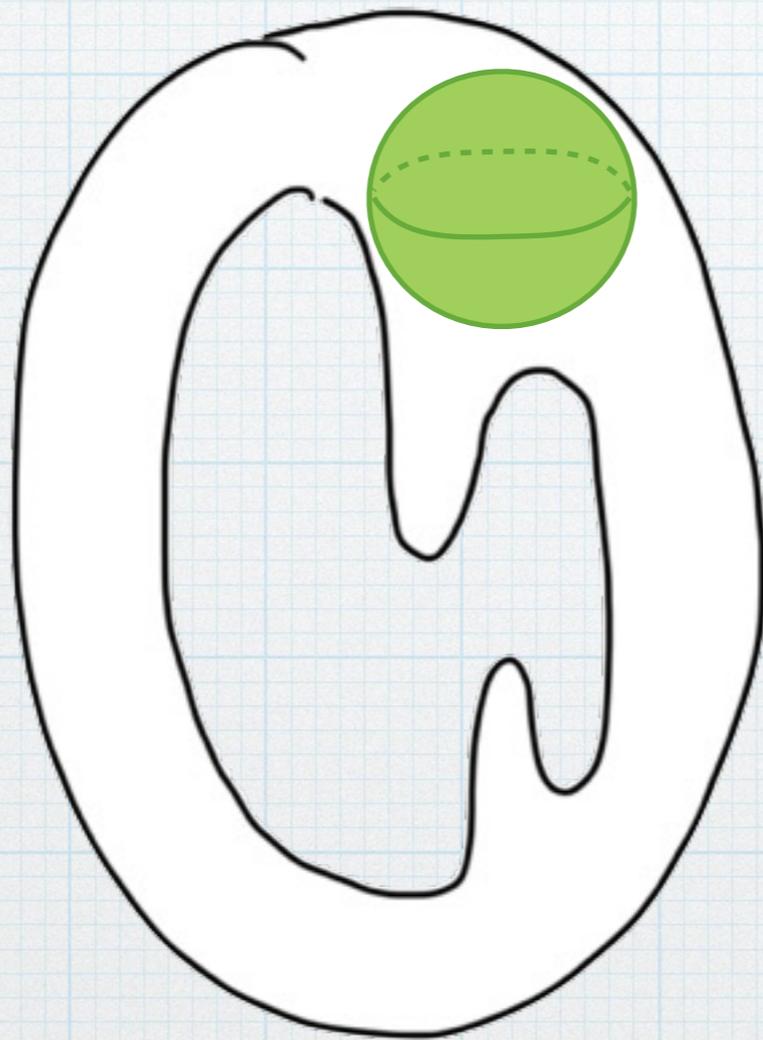
$$\beta_0 = 1$$
$$\beta_1 = 2$$
$$\beta_2 = 1$$



\mathcal{M}

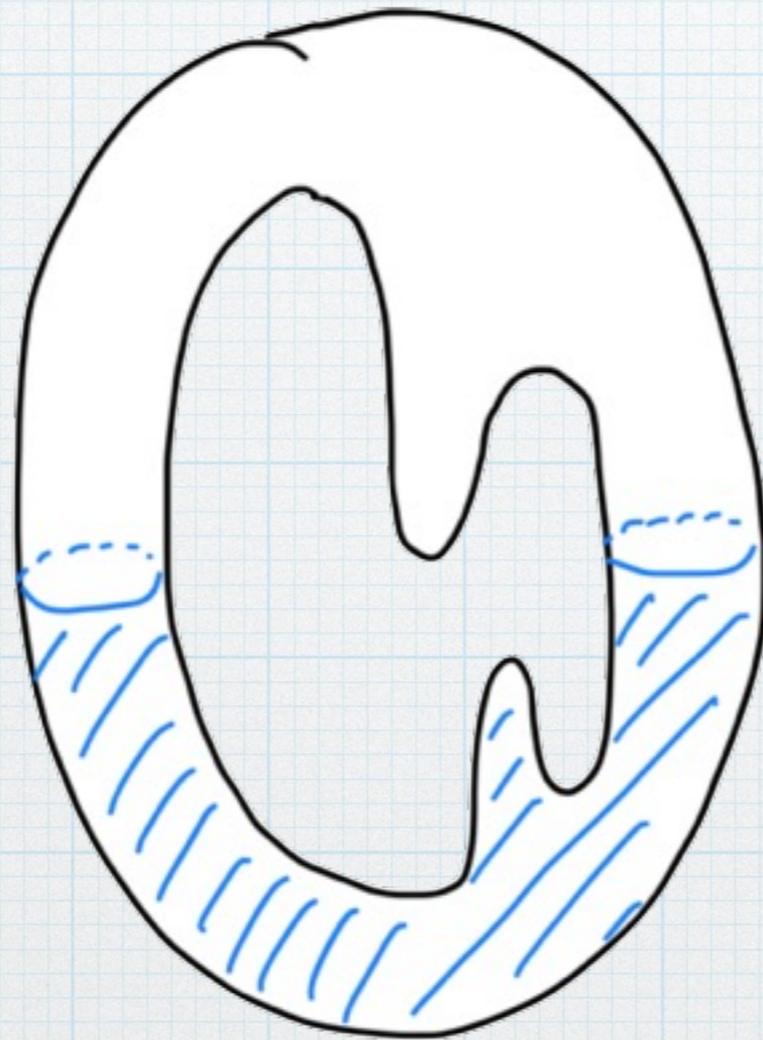
Homologie persistente

$$\beta_0 = 1$$
$$\beta_1 = 2$$
$$\beta_2 = 1$$



M

Homologie persistante



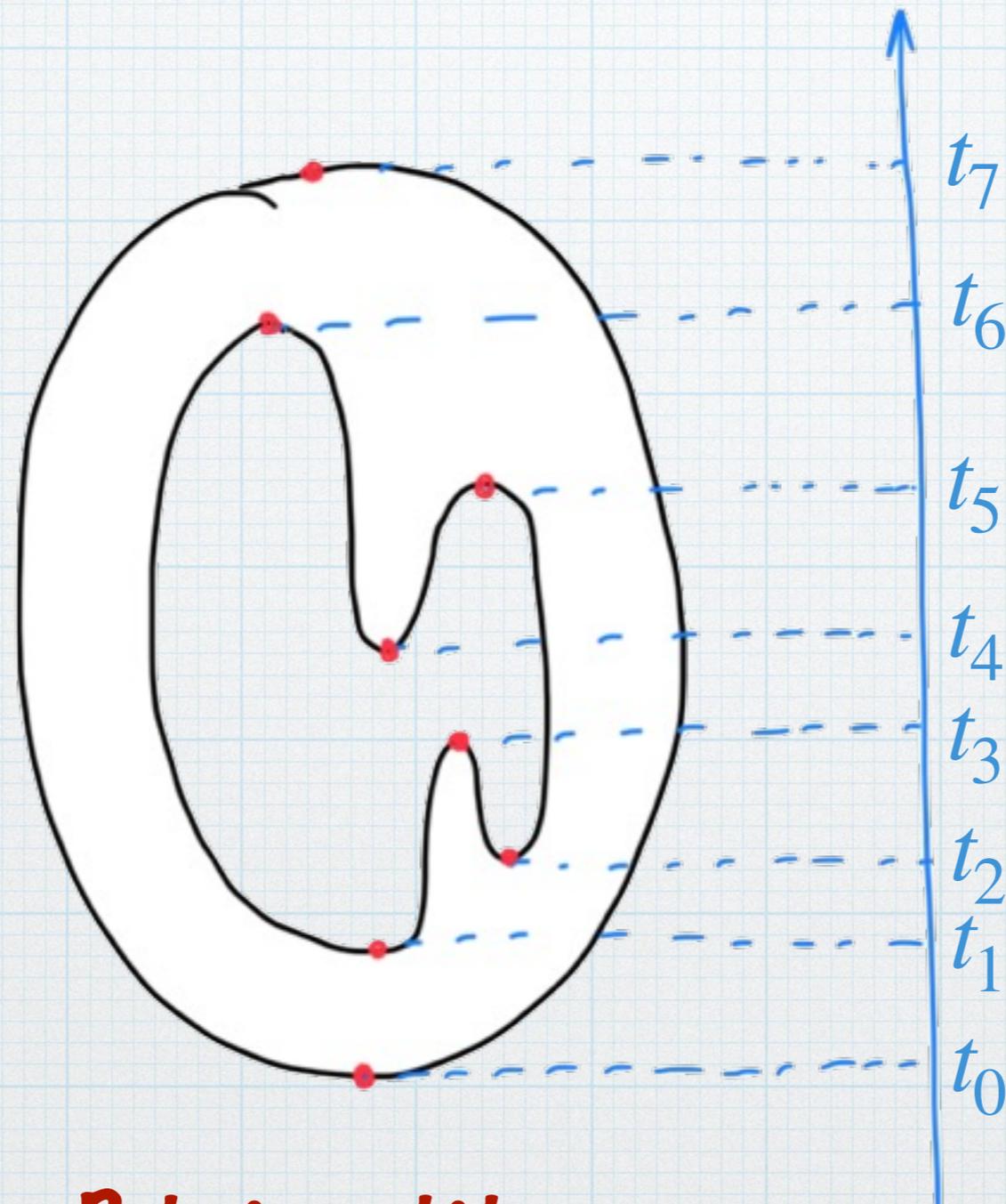
$$f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Tame function :

- Nombre fini de valeurs critiques
- $\forall k, t \quad H_k(\mathcal{M}_t)$ de dim finie

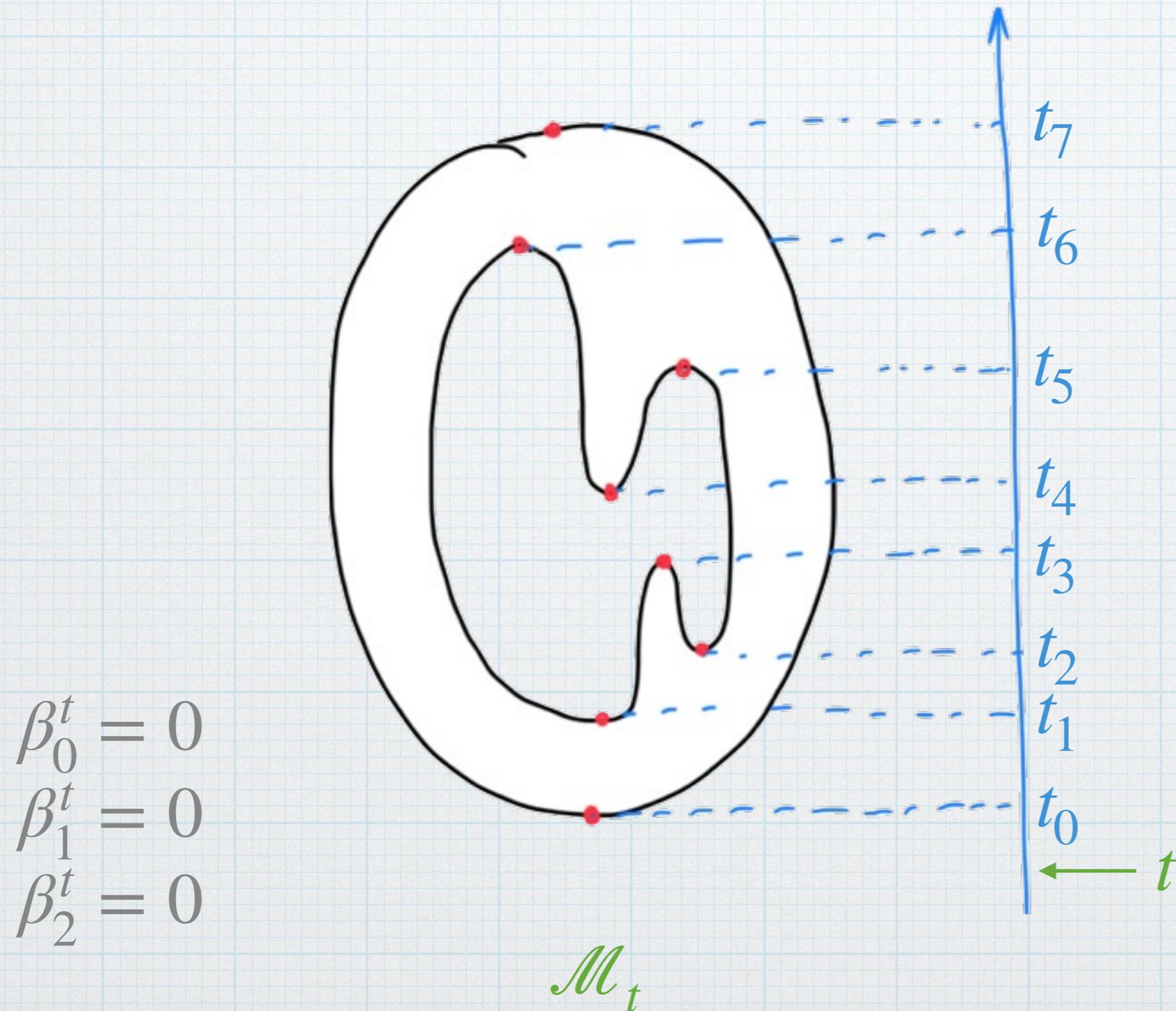
$$\mathcal{M}_t = f^{-1}(] - \infty, t])$$

Homologie persistante

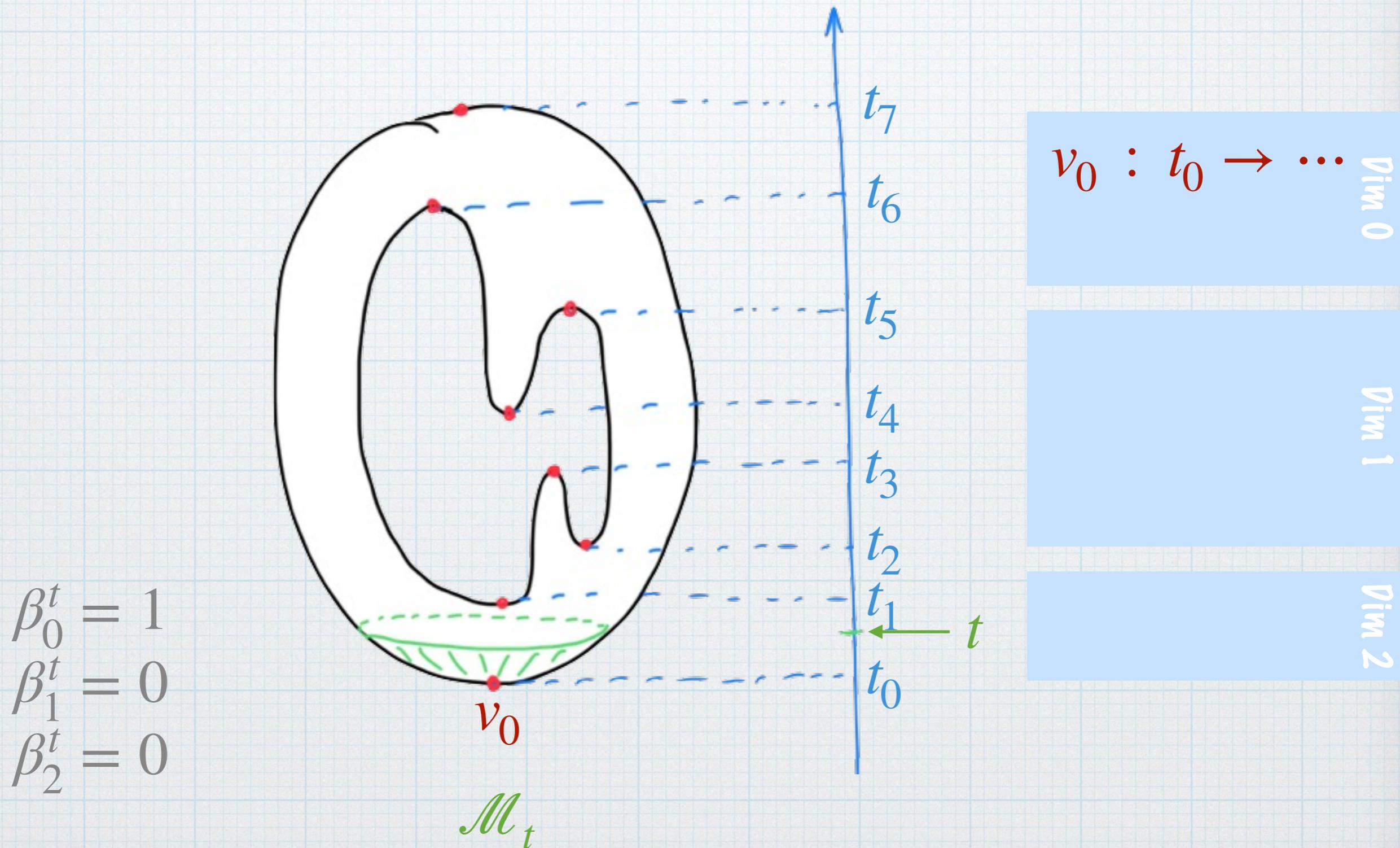


Points critiques

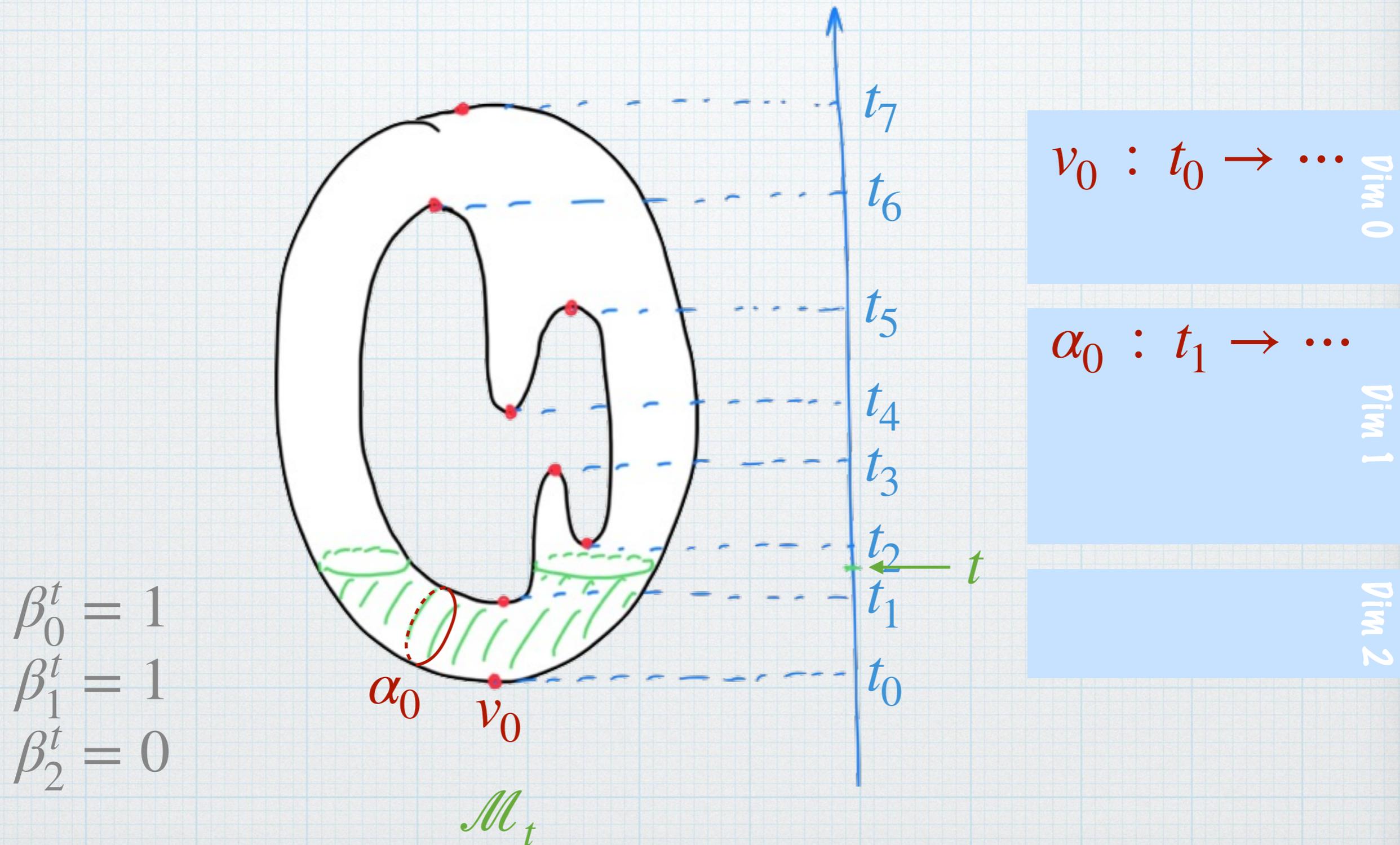
Homologie persistente



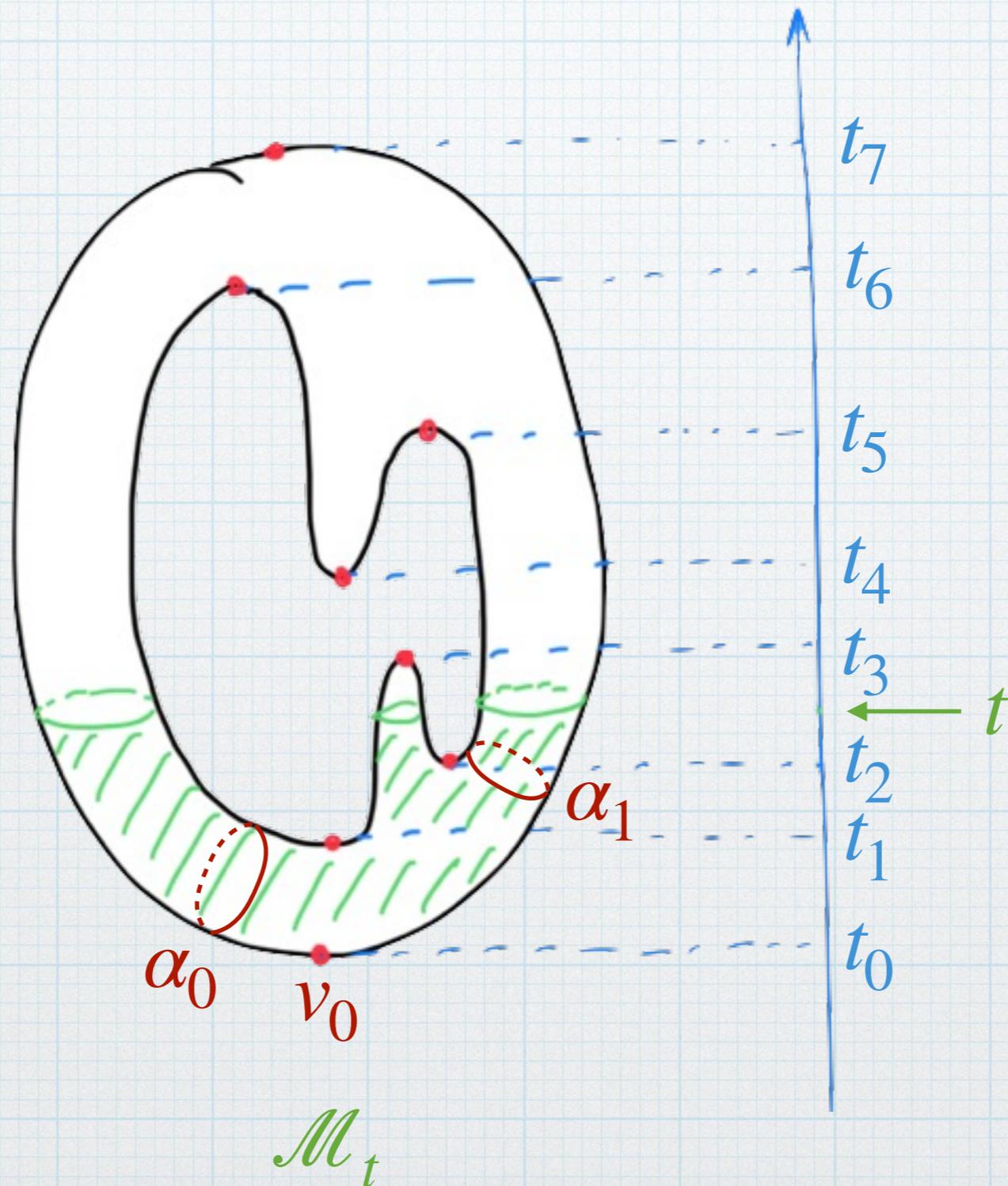
Homologie persistente



Homologie persistente



Homologie persistente



$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 2$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

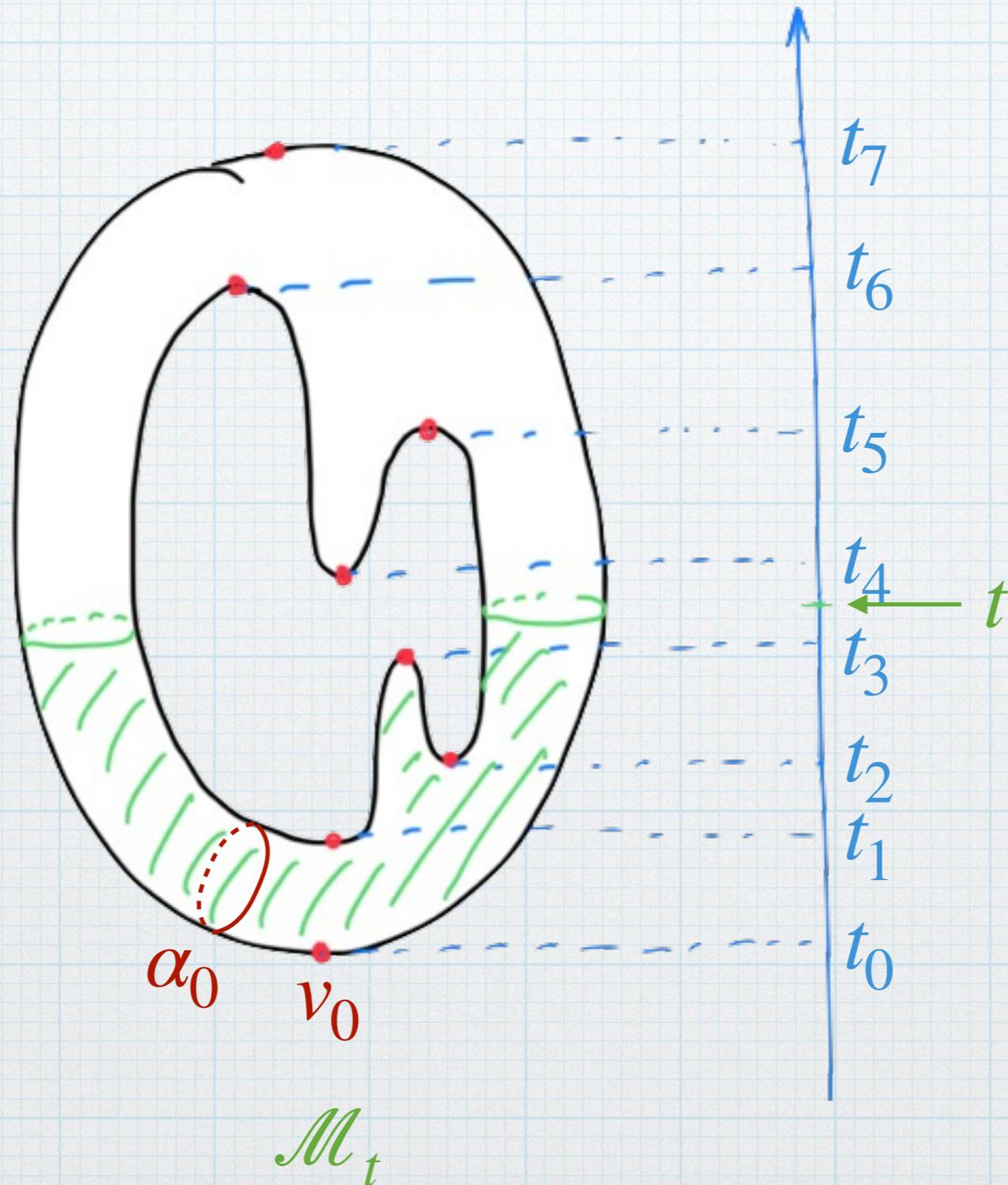
$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 0}$$

$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 1}$$

$$\text{Dim 2}$$

Homologie persistente



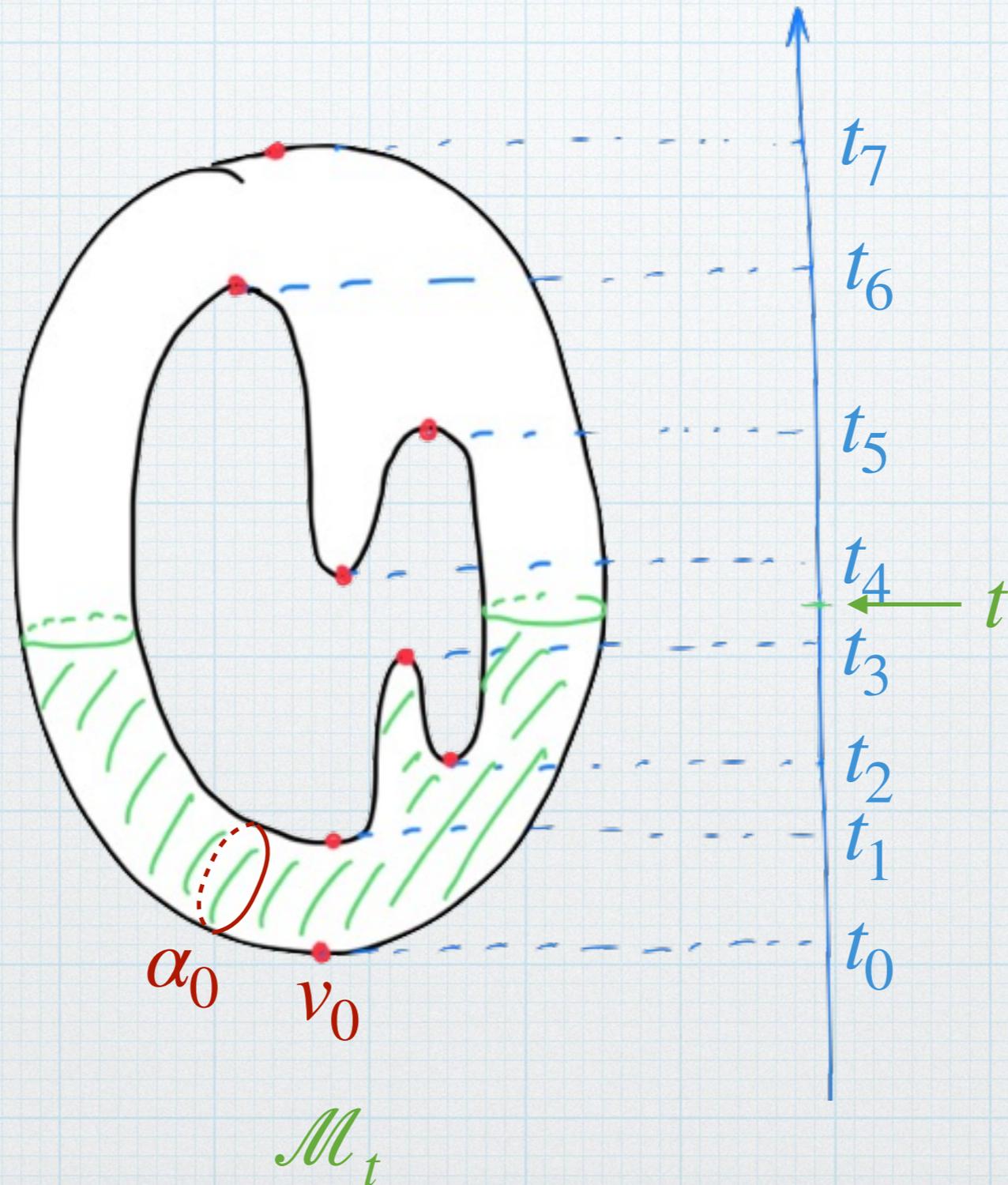
$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 1$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots$ Dim 0
 $\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$
 $\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow \dots$ Dim 1
Fusion
 Dim 2

Homologie persistente



$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 1$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

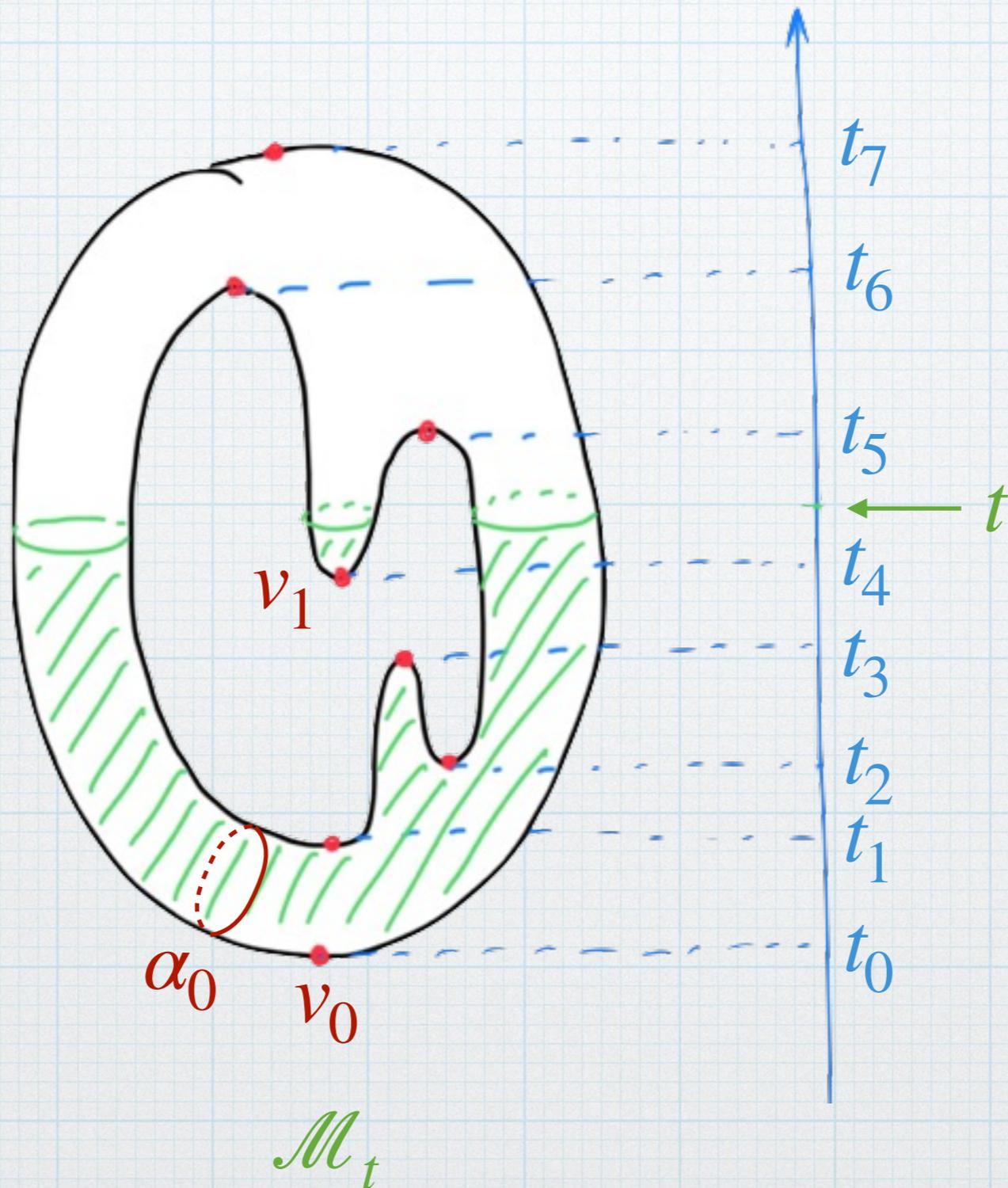
$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 0}$$

$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3 \quad \text{Dim 1}$$

$$\text{Dim 2}$$

Homologie persistente



$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots$ Dim 0
 $v_1 : t_4 \rightarrow \dots$ Dim 0

$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$ Dim 1
 $\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3$ Dim 1

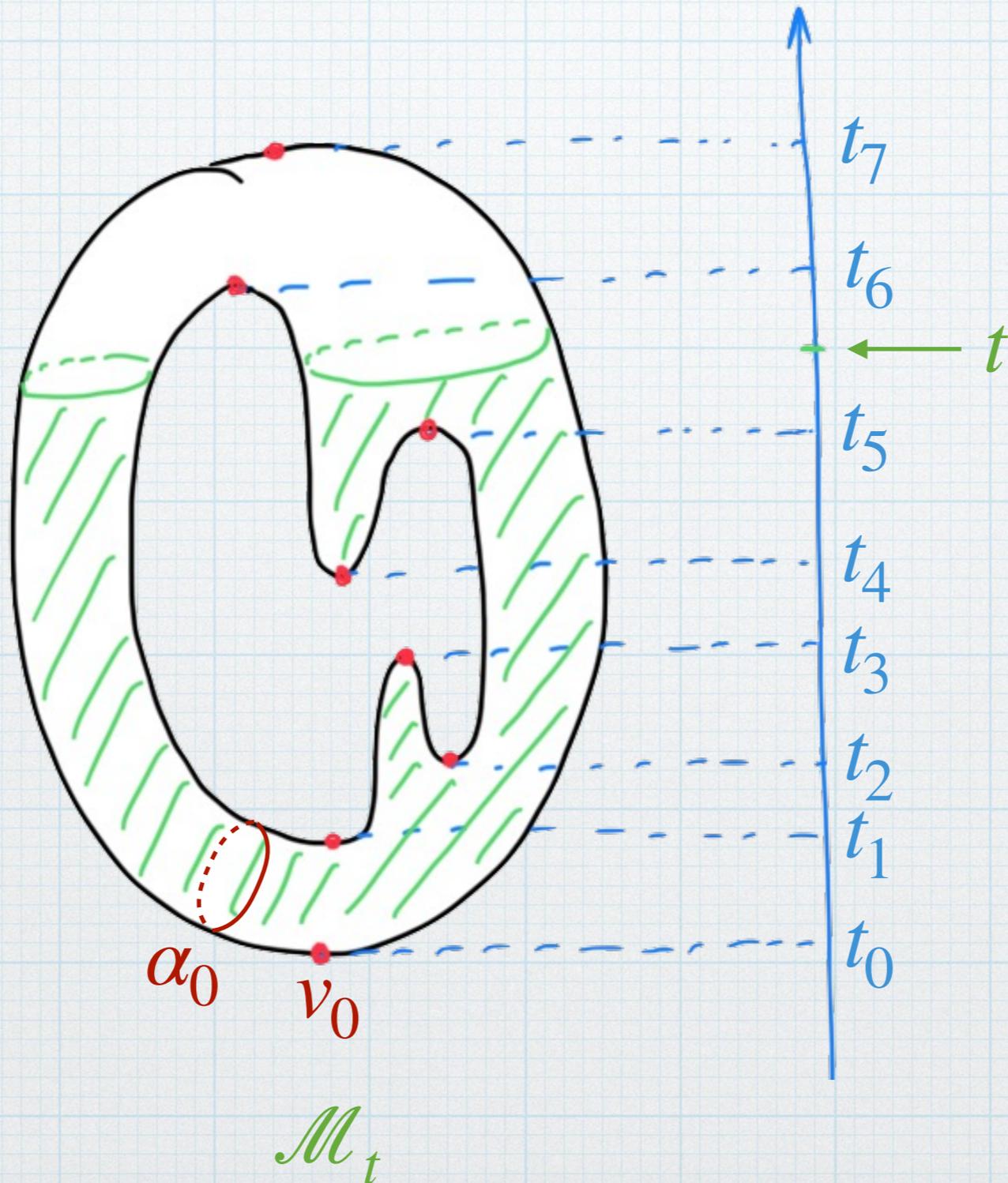
Dim 2

$$\beta_0^t = 2$$

$$\beta_1^t = 1$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

Homologie persistente



$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 1$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$v_1 : t_4 \rightarrow \dots$$

Dim 0

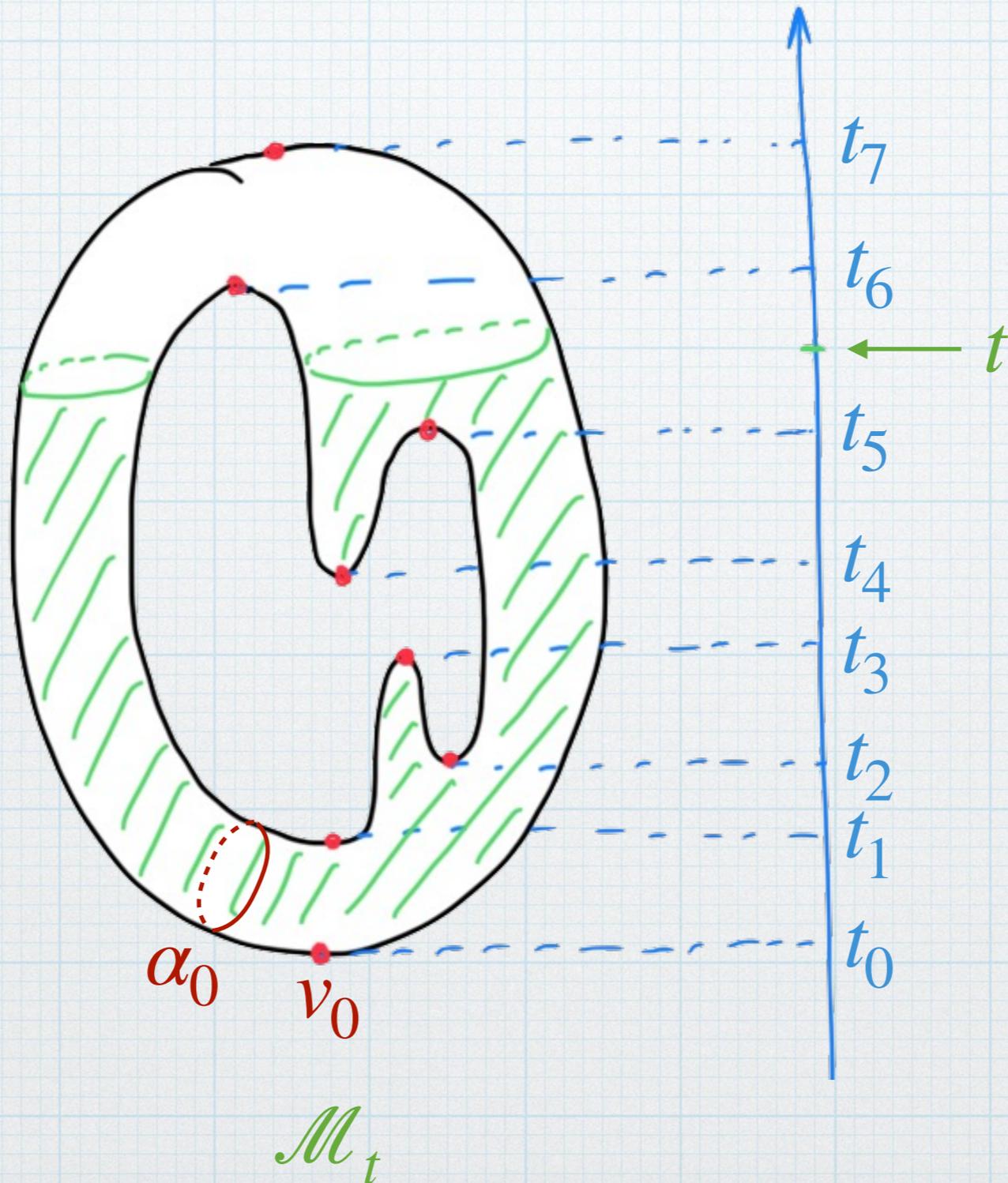
$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3$$

Dim 1

Dim 2

Homologie persistente



$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$v_1 : t_4 \rightarrow t_5$$

Dim 0

$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3$$

Dim 1

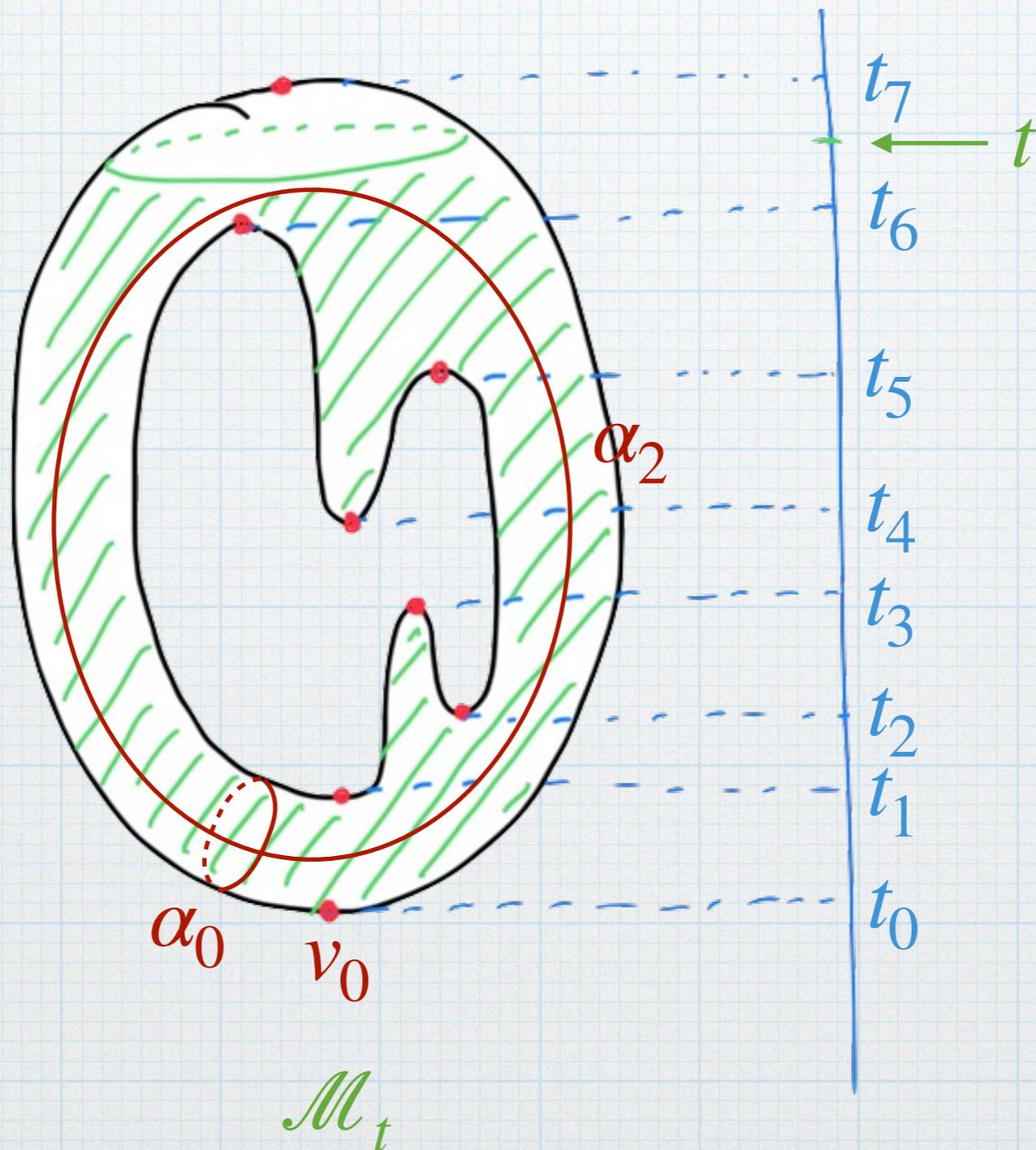
Dim 2

$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 1$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

Homologie persistente



$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 2$$

$$\beta_2^t = 0$$

$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots$$

$$v_1 : t_4 \rightarrow t_5$$

Dim 0

$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots$$

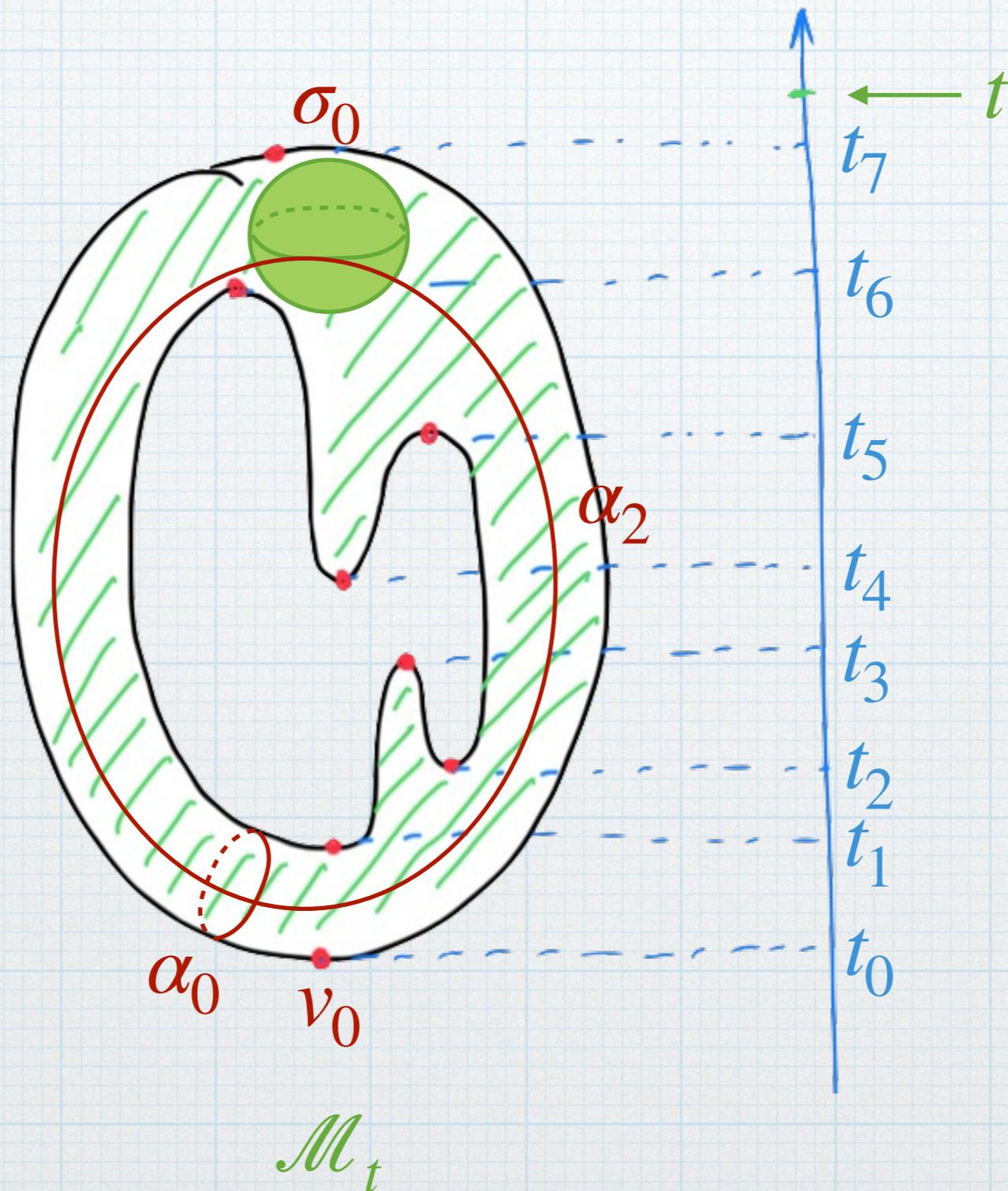
$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3$$

$$\alpha_2 : t_6 \rightarrow \dots$$

Dim 1

Dim 2

Homologie persistente



$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 2$$

$$\beta_2^t = 1$$

$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 0}$$

$$v_1 : t_4 \rightarrow t_5 \quad \text{Dim 0}$$

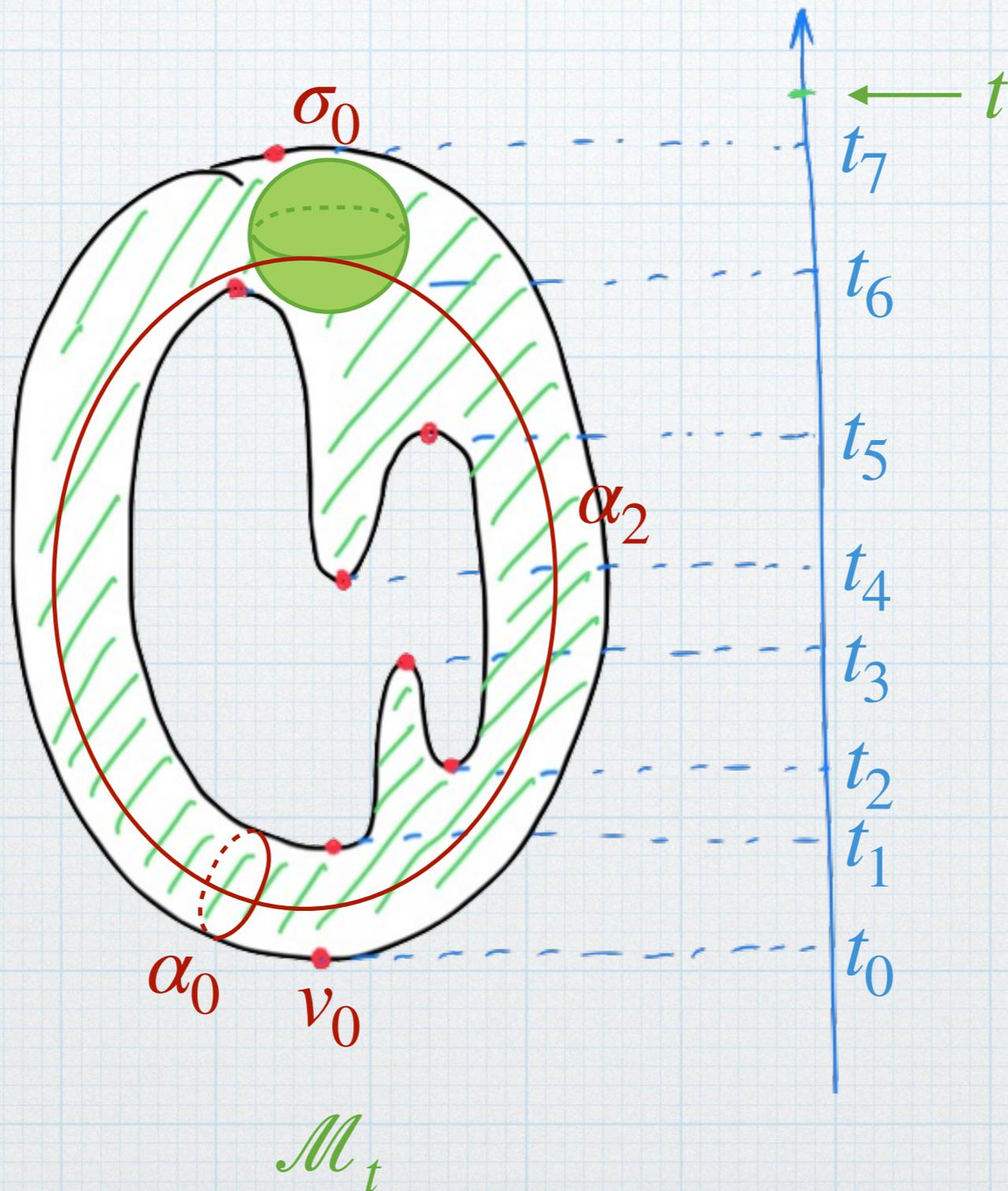
$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 1}$$

$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3 \quad \text{Dim 1}$$

$$\alpha_2 : t_6 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 1}$$

$$\sigma_0 : t_7 \rightarrow \dots \quad \text{Dim 2}$$

Homologie persistante



$$\beta_0^t = 1$$

$$\beta_1^t = 2$$

$$\beta_2^t = 1$$

$$v_0 : t_0 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$v_1 : t_4 \rightarrow t_5$$

Dim 0

$$\alpha_0 : t_1 \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\alpha_1 : t_2 \rightarrow t_3$$

$$\alpha_2 : t_6 \rightarrow \infty$$

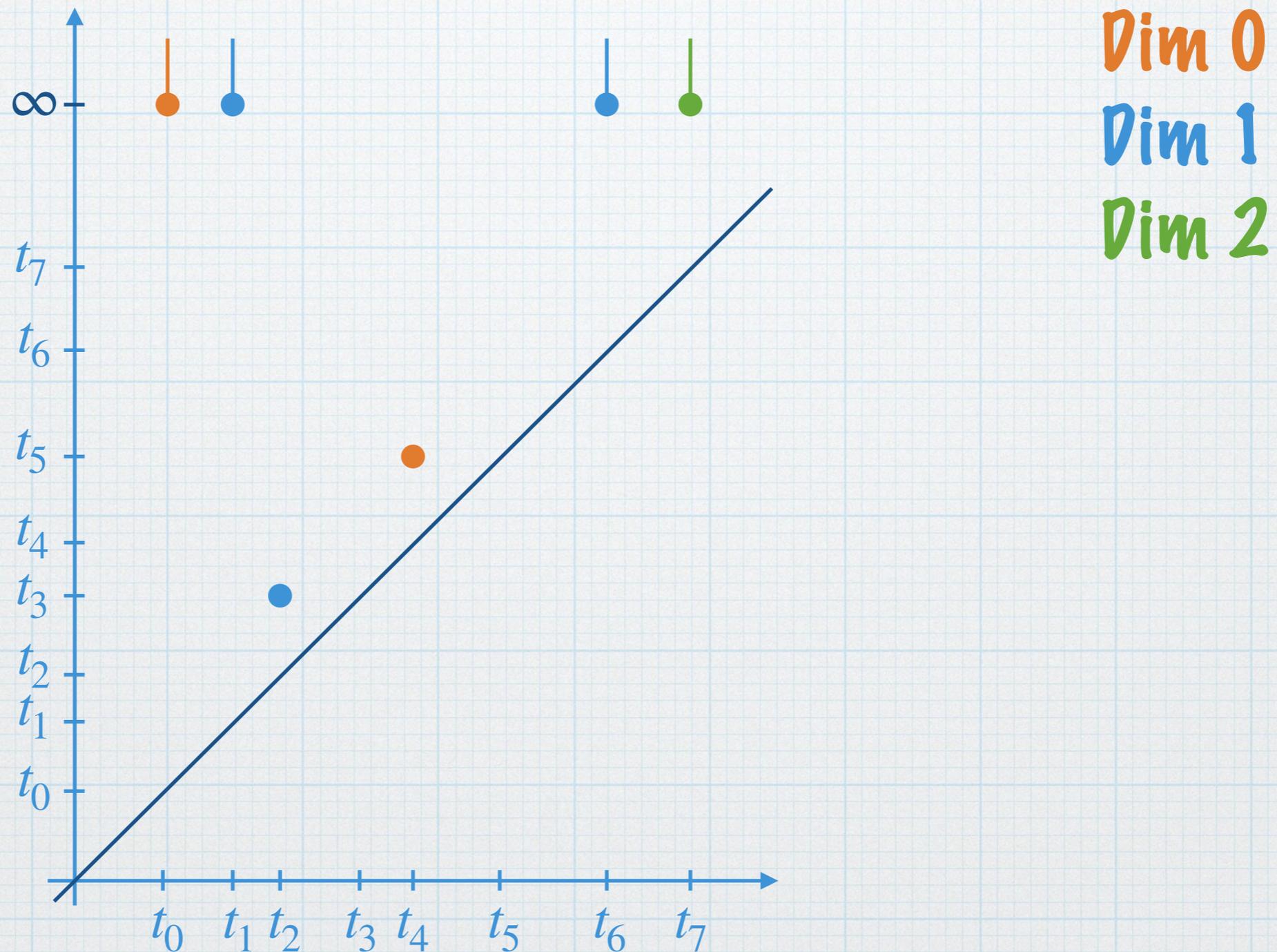
Dim 1

$$\sigma_0 : t_7 \rightarrow \infty$$

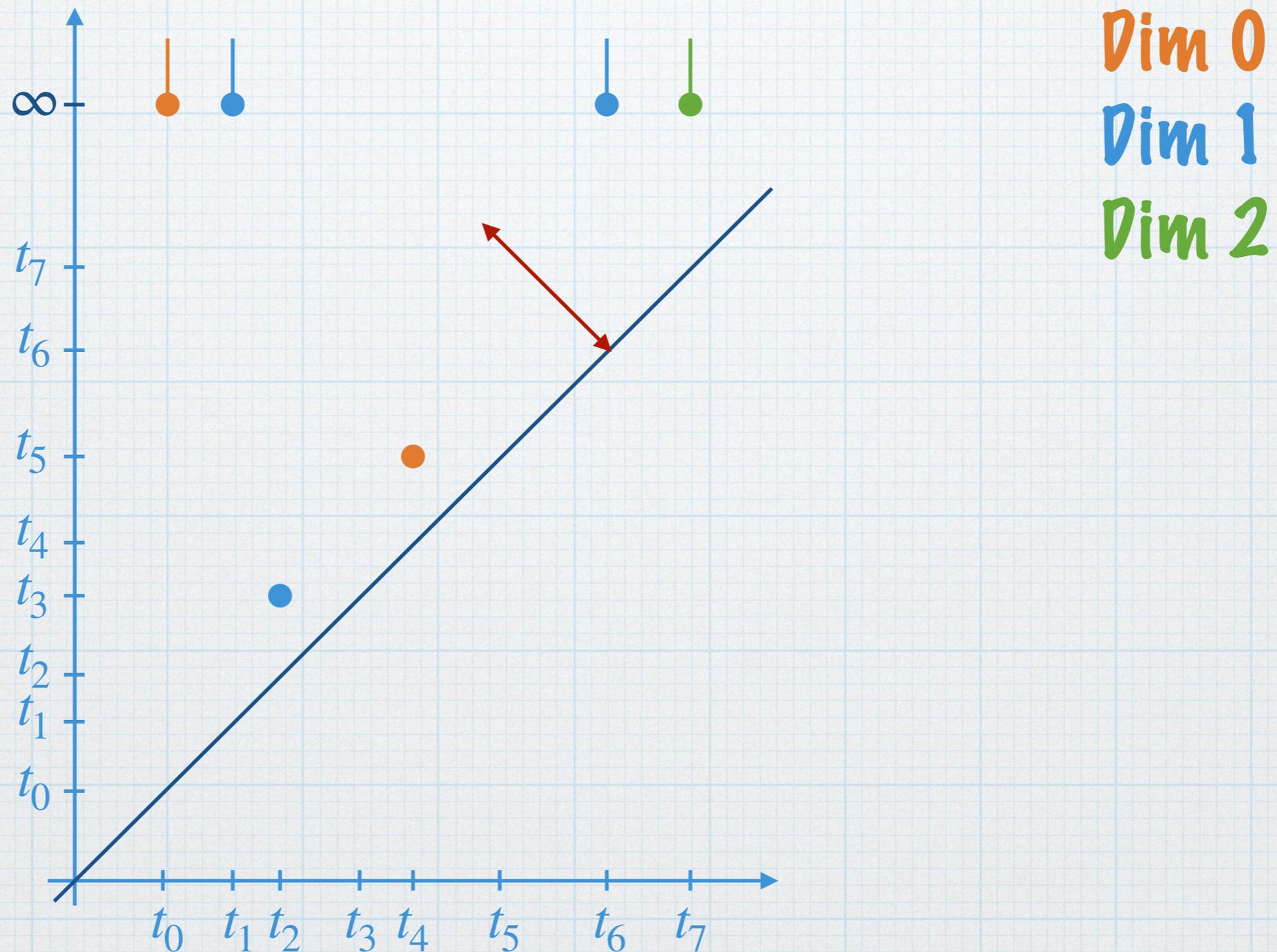
Dim 2

Intervalles de persistance

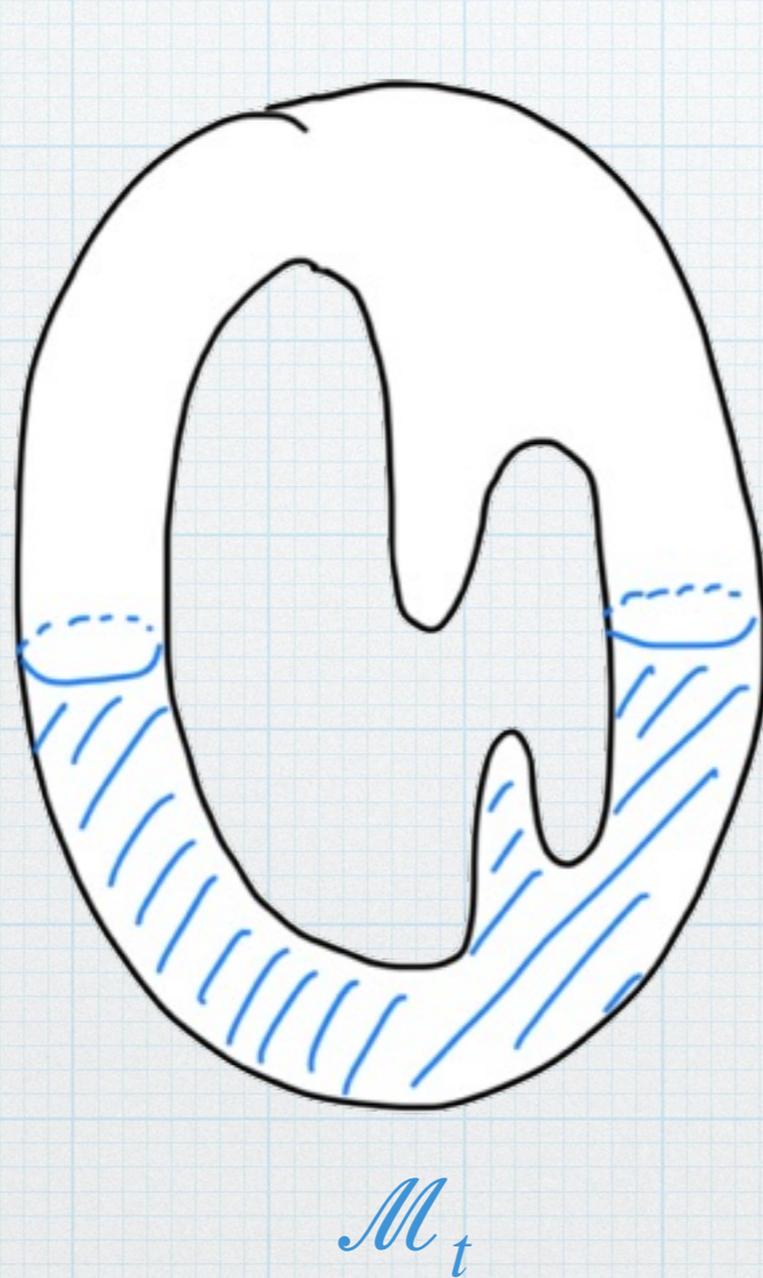
Homologie persistente



Homologie persistente



Homologie persistante



$$f : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$



Tame function :

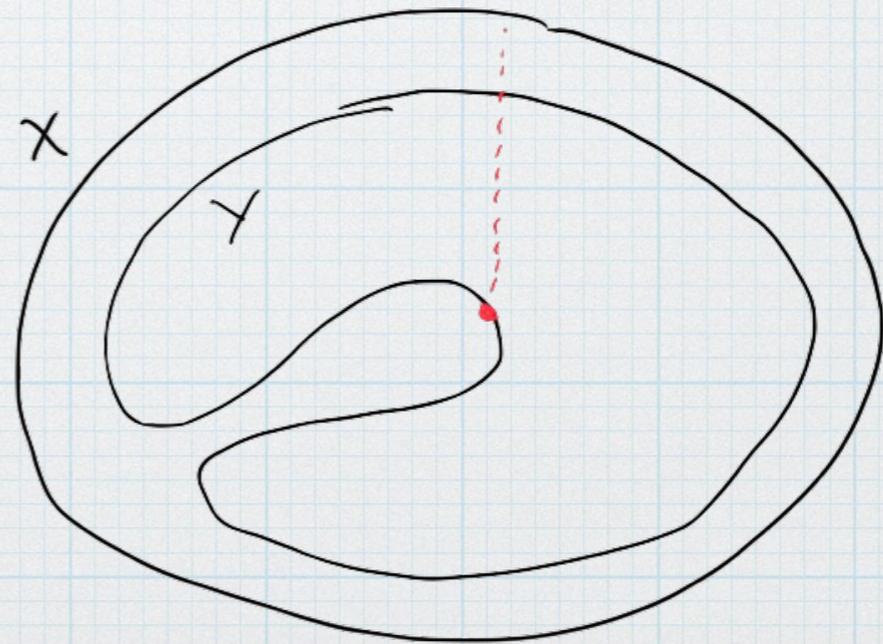
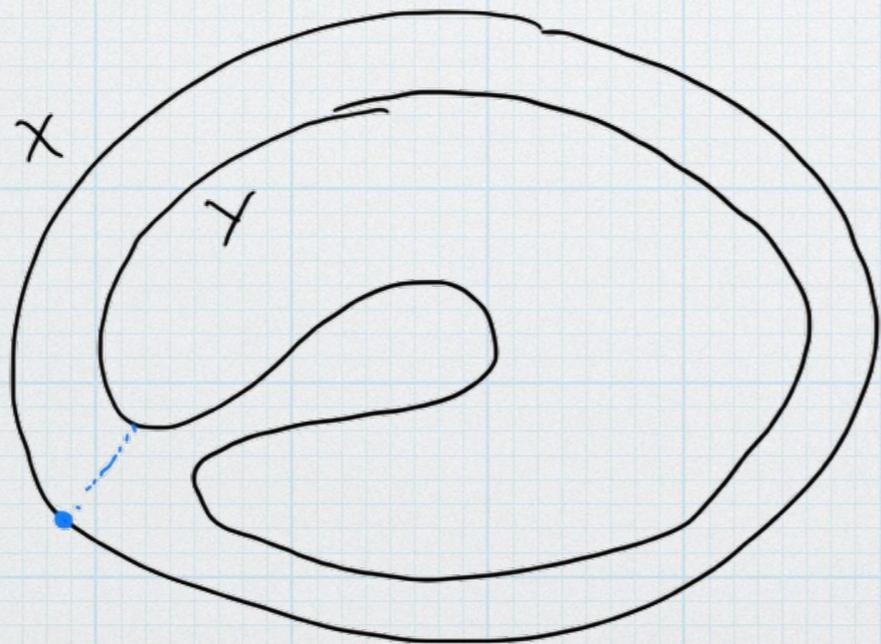
- Nombre fini de valeurs critiques
- $\forall k, t \quad H_k(\mathcal{M}_t)$ de dim finie

Théorème de stabilité

Stabilité de l'homologie persistante au « bruit »

Distance de Hausdorff

$$d_H(X, Y) = \max \left\{ \sup_{x \in X} d(x, Y), \sup_{y \in Y} d(y, X) \right\}$$

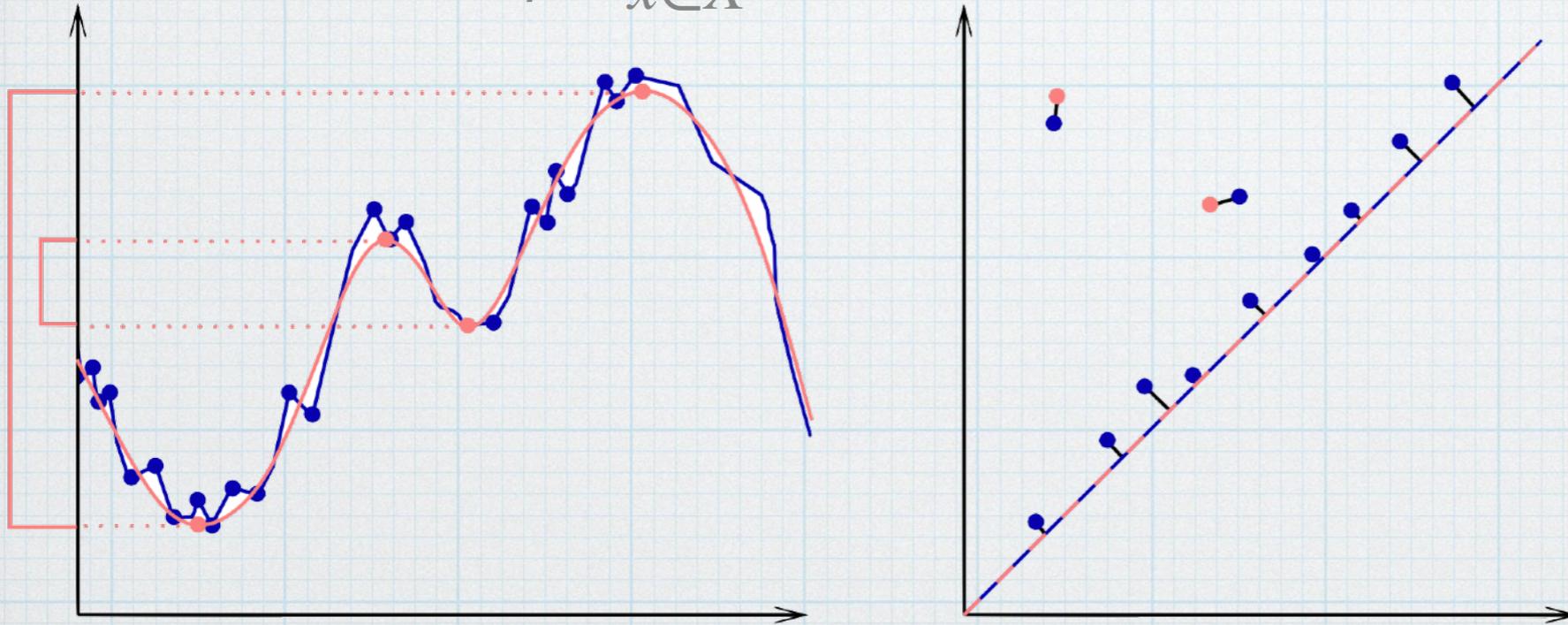


Théorème de stabilité

Stabilité de l'homologie persistante au « bruit »

Distance « Bottleneck » entre deux diagrammes

$$d_B(X, Y) = \inf_{\phi} \sup_{x \in X} \|x - \phi(x)\|_{\infty} \quad \phi : X \xrightarrow{\sim} Y$$



$$d_H(X, Y) \leq d_B(X, Y)$$

Extrait de « Stability of persistence diagrams ».
D. Cohen-Steiner, M. Edelsbrunner, J. Harer

Théorème de stabilité

Théorème

⌘ espace triangularisable et f, g deux « tame functions »

$$d_B(D(f), D(g)) \leq \|f - g\|_\infty$$

Quelques applications

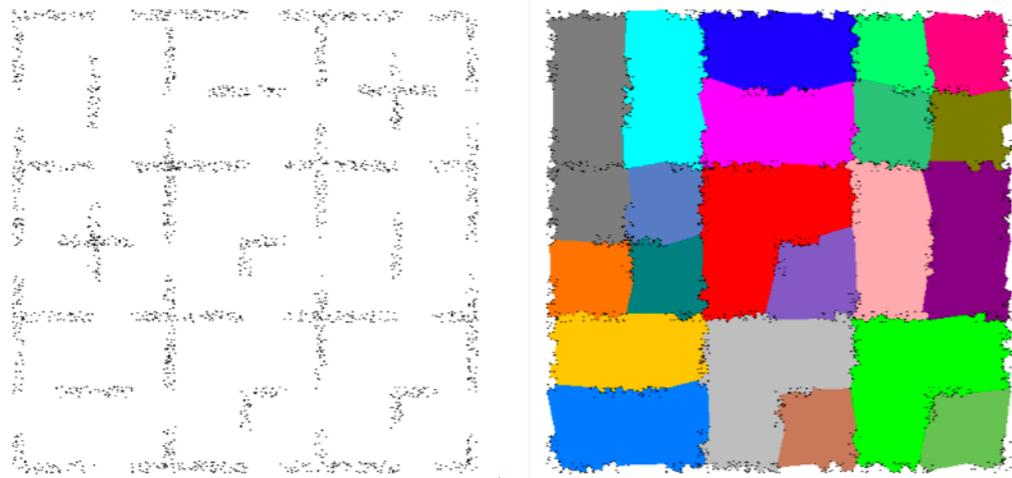
Sélectionner des applications est difficile tant il y en a ...

Traitement
d'images

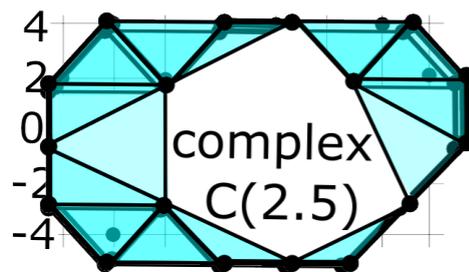
Homologie
persistante



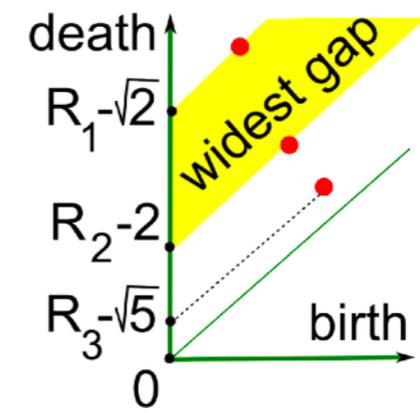
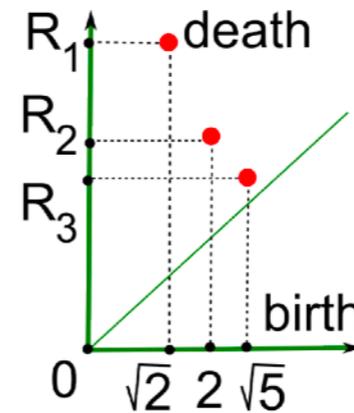
Retrouver des contours à partir d'un nuage de points



α -complexe



Persistance
dim 1

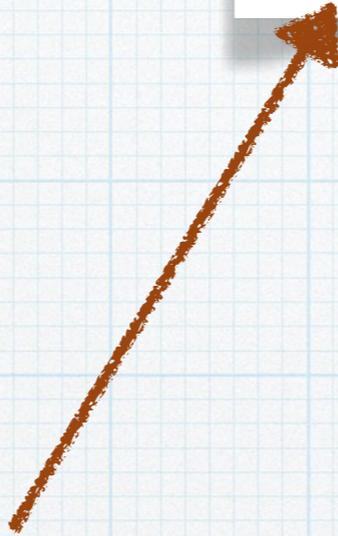


Trous de persistance
suffisante

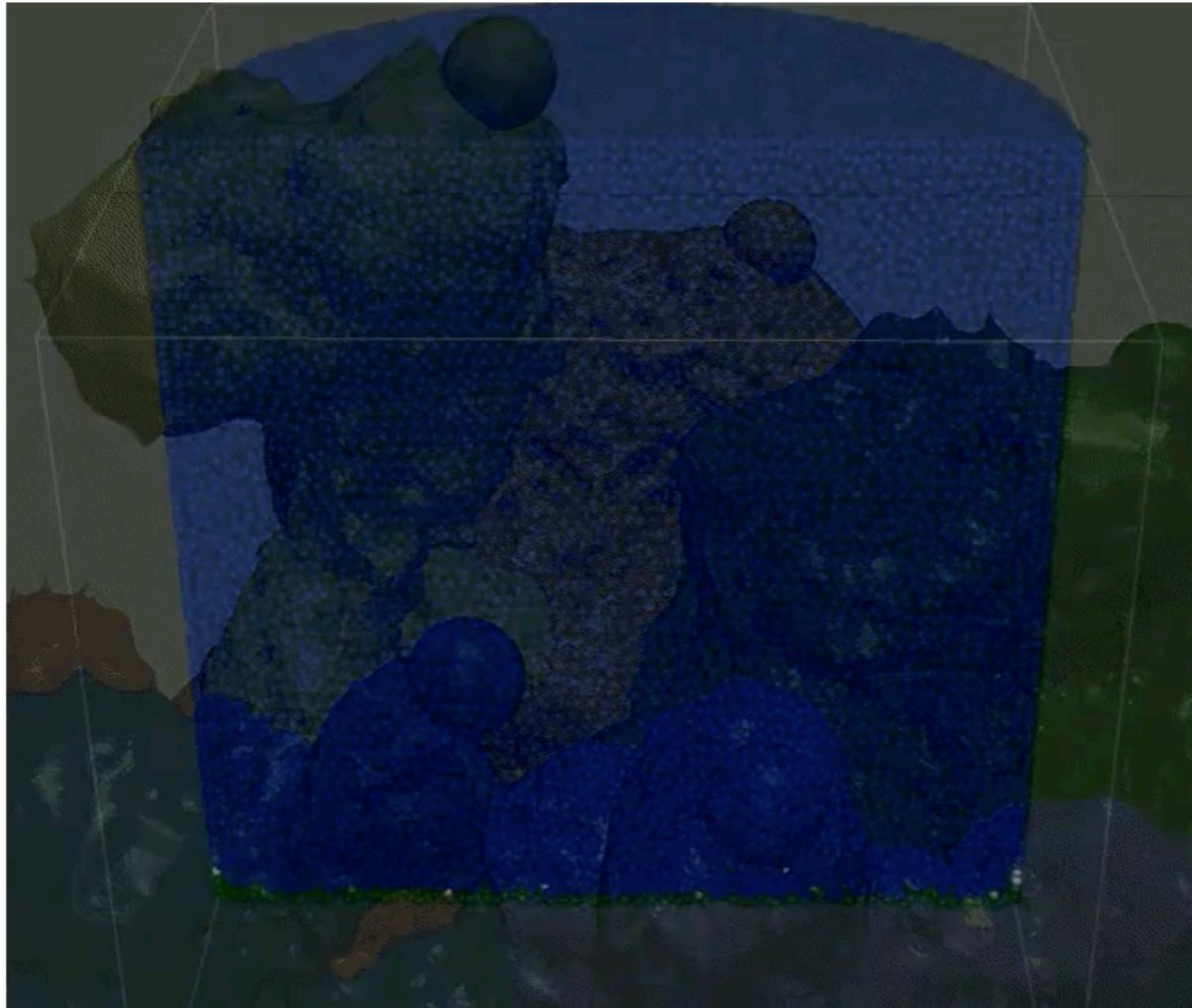
Visualisation
scientifique

Traitement
d'images

Homologie
persistante

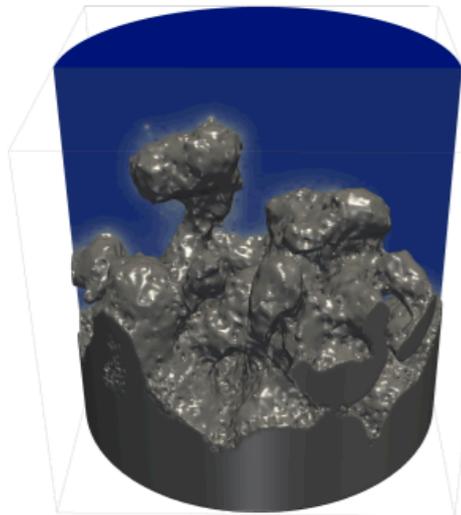


Visualiser/suivre la formation de « doigts » dans un écoulement d'eau salée

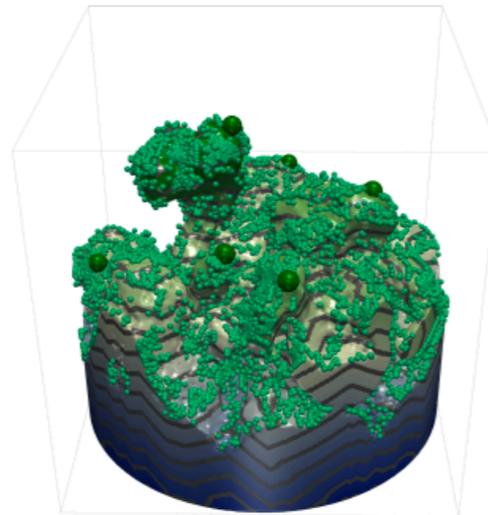


« Visualizing Ensembles of Viscous Fingers », G. Favelier, C. Gueunet, J. Tierny

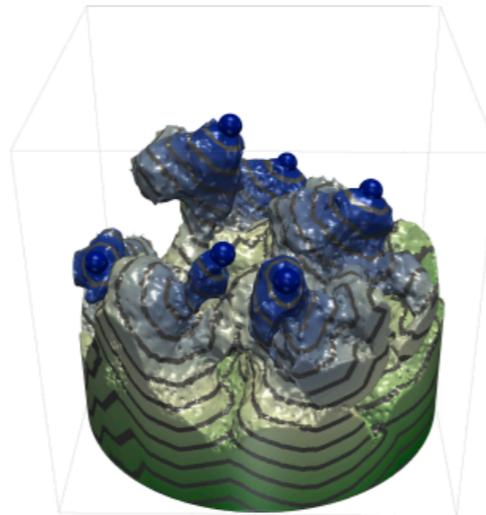
Visualiser/suivre la formation de « doigts » dans un écoulement d'eau salée



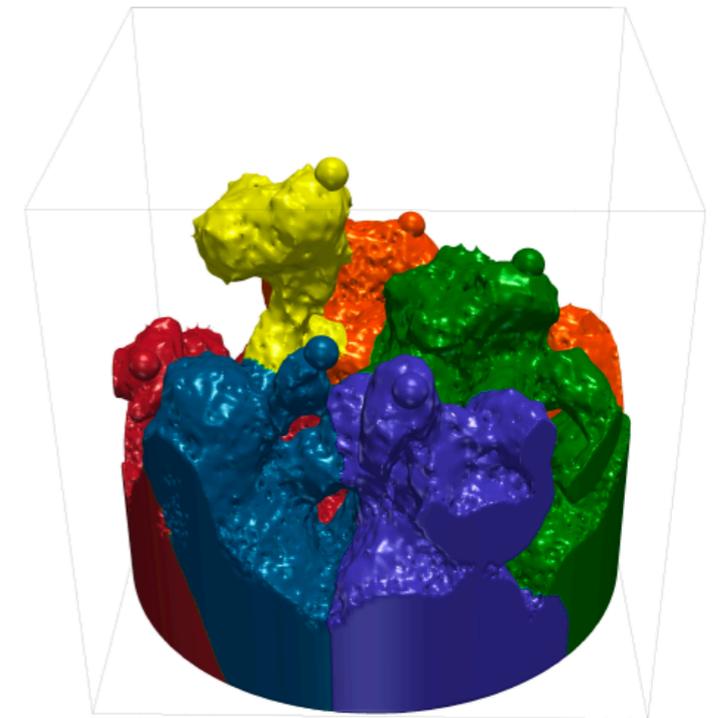
(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)



Sevillage
sur la
concentration



Maxima
locaux de
la distance
géodésique à la
base



Persistance
de dim 0
sur la
distance géodésique



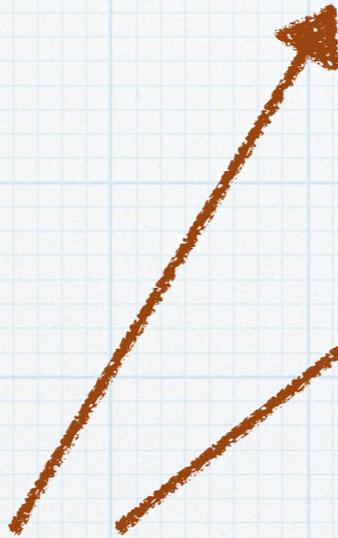
Association aux trous
les plus persistants
les plus proches

Visualisation
scientifique

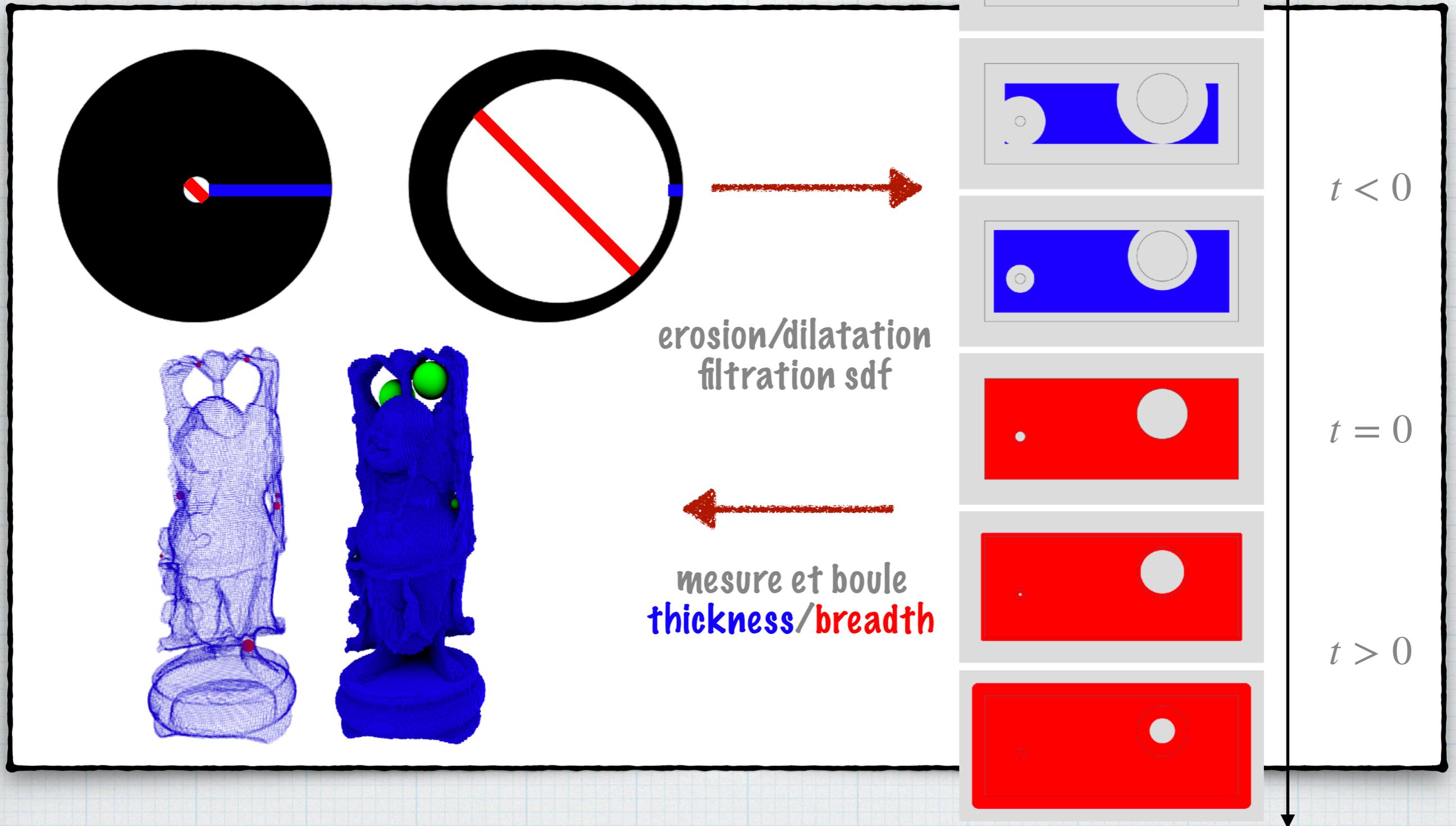
Traitement
d'images

Analyse de
formes

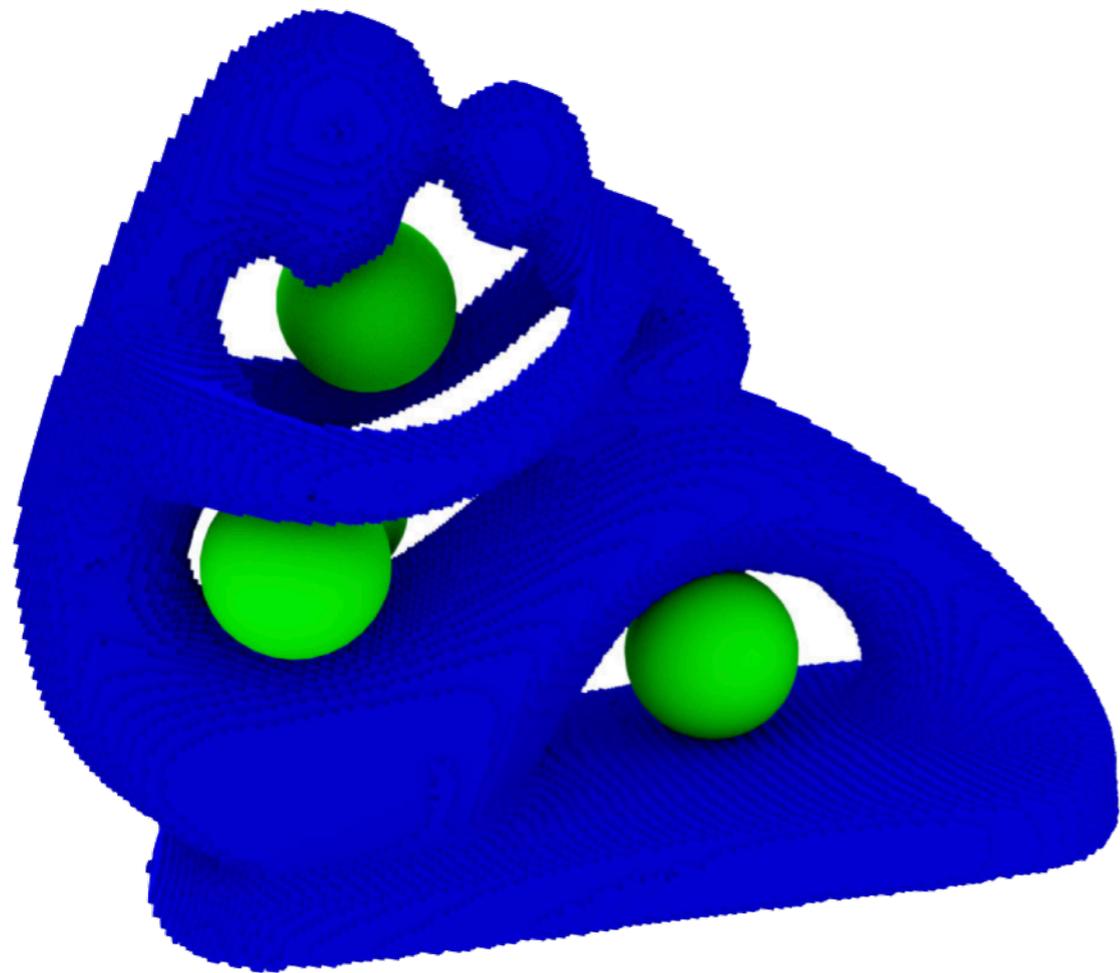
Homologie
persistante



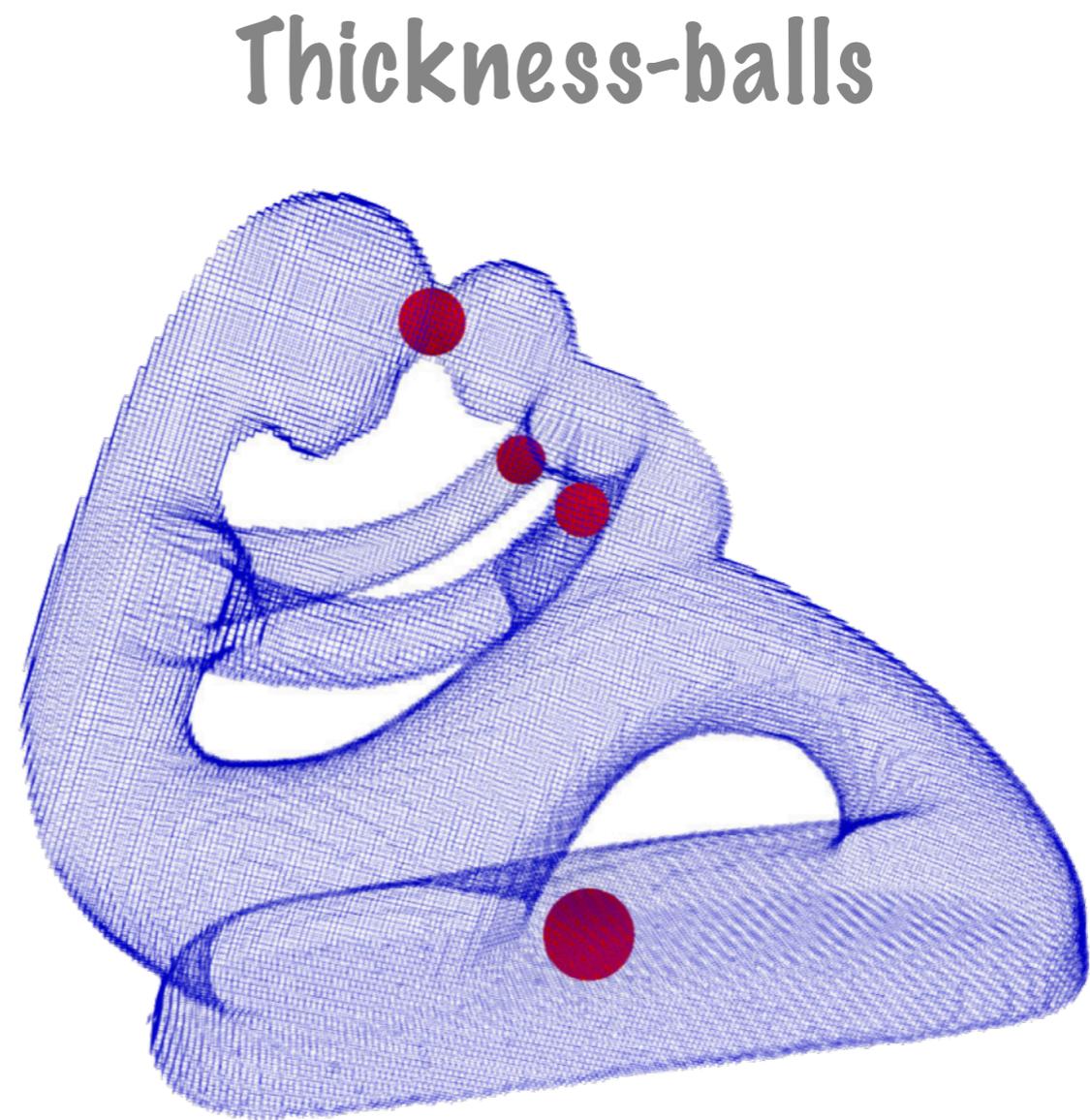
« Mesurer » les trous d'un objet

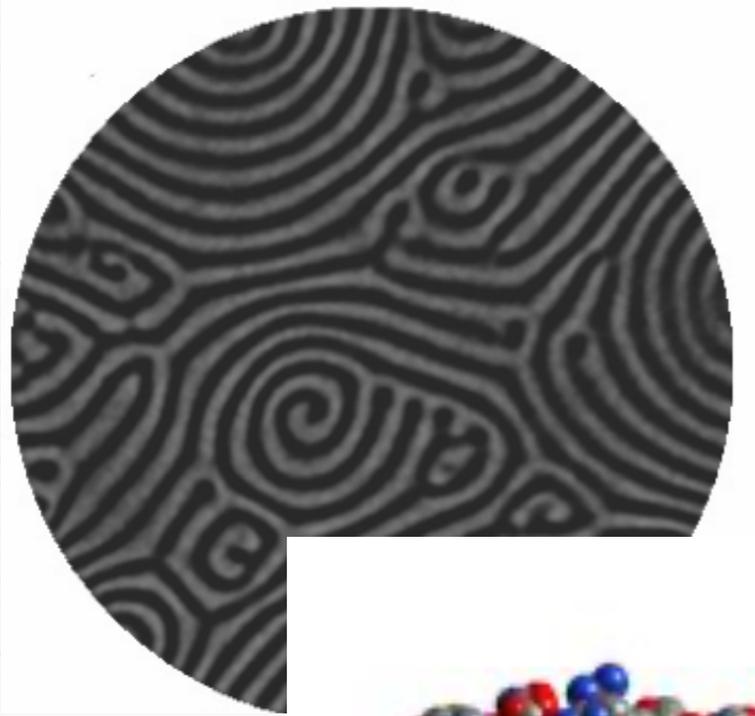


« Mesurer » les trous d'un objet

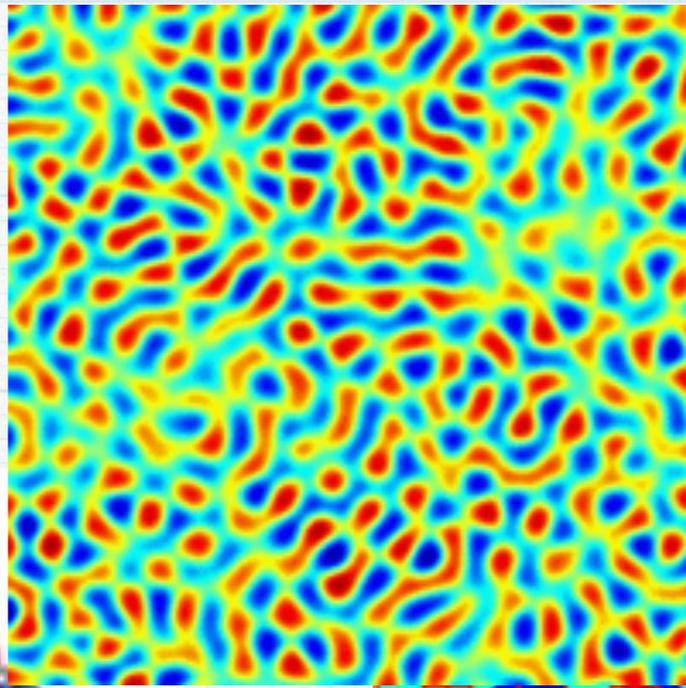


Breadth-balls

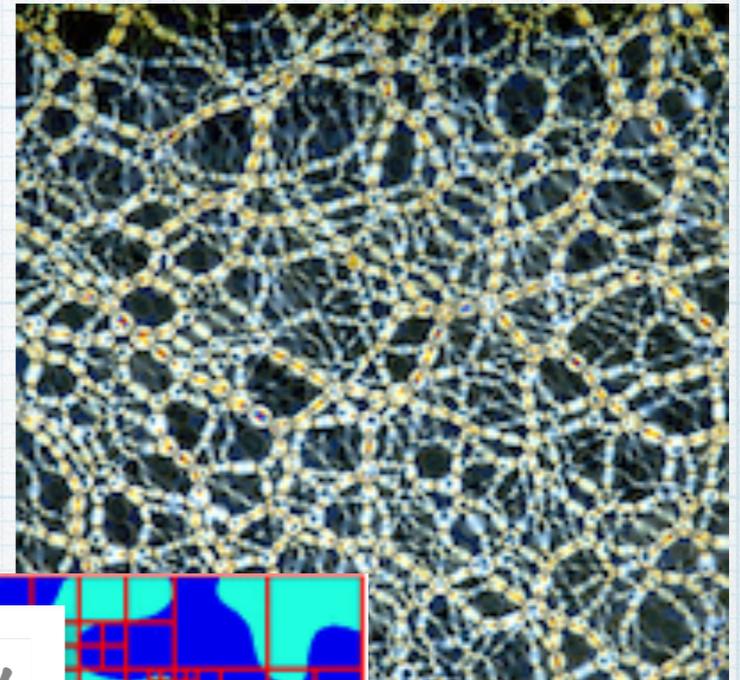




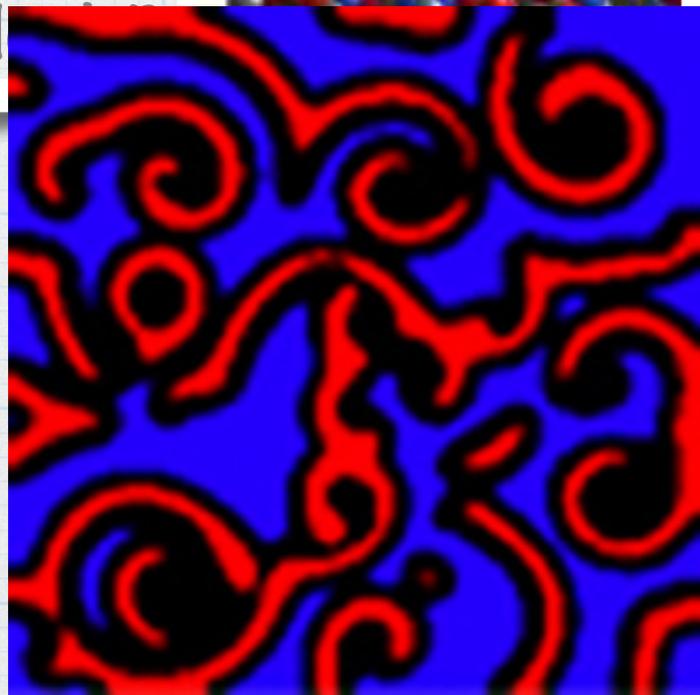
Topological C
Ral



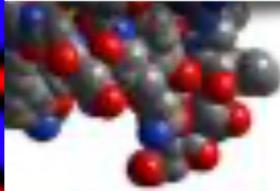
Evolution of Pattern Complexity
During Phase Separation



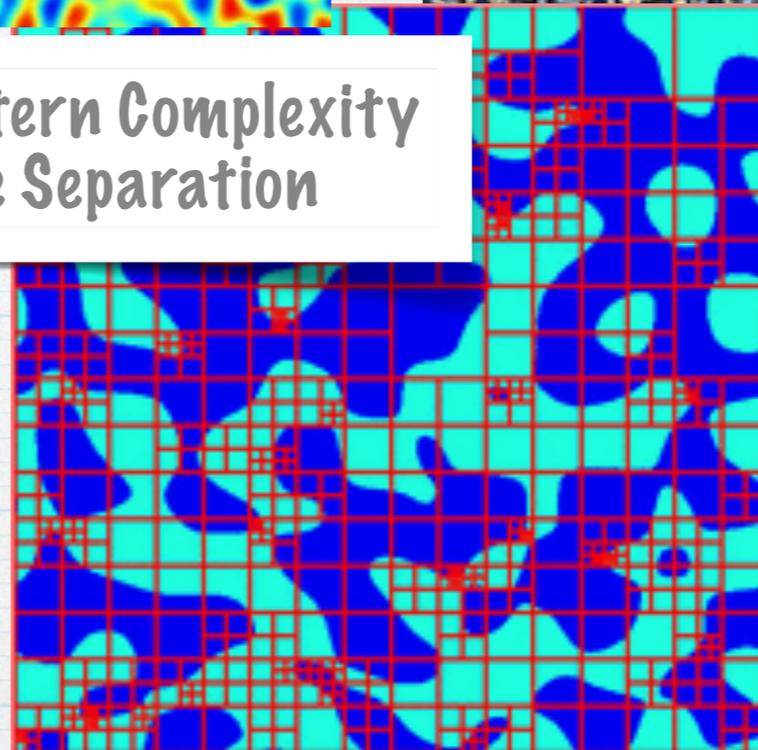
Characterization of
ular Media



Topological Characterization of
Spatial-Temporal Dynamics

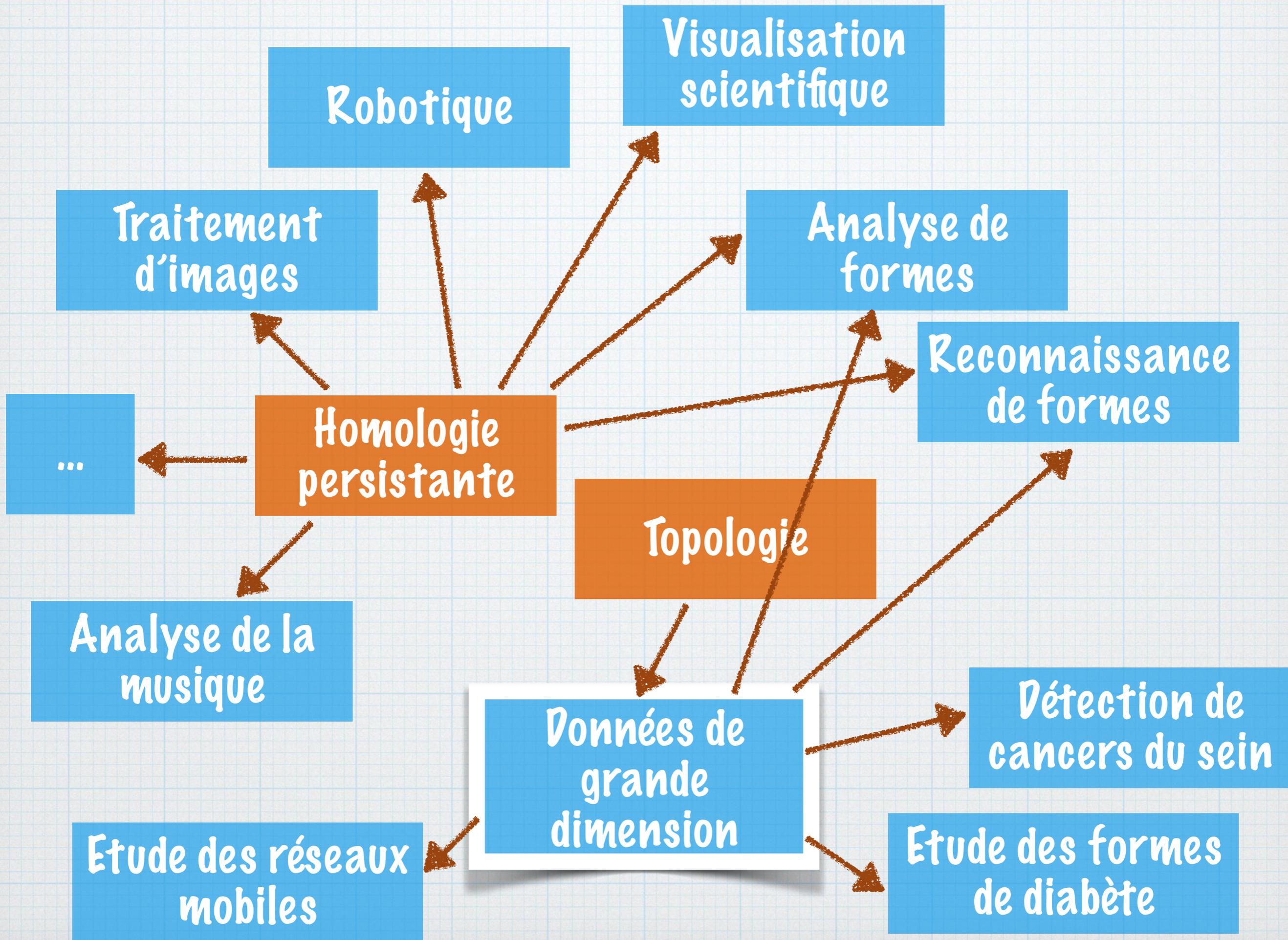


Analysis
Homology



Validation of Homology
Computations

http://chomp.rutgers.edu/Projects/Topological_Data_Analysis.html



Analyse de données de grande dimension, réduction dimensionnelle

Ensemble de points

$$X \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n$$

Fonctions de filtrage

$$f_i : X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Extraction du nerf
du recouvrement
associé

Complexe simplicial
représentant les
données

Etude de Miller-Reaven sur le diabète

6 paramètres :

- age
- relative weight
- fasting plasma glucose
- area under the plasma glucose curve for the 3h glucose tolerance test,
- area under the plasma insulin curve
- steady state plasma glucose response

Approche
multi-
résolution

