

Introduction à l'Homologie

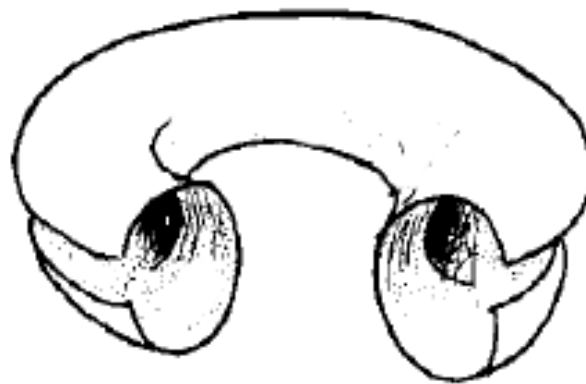
S. Alayrangues, S. Peltier, L. Fuchs, J-O. Lachaud.

SIC, Université de Poitiers,
LaBRI, Université de Bordeaux



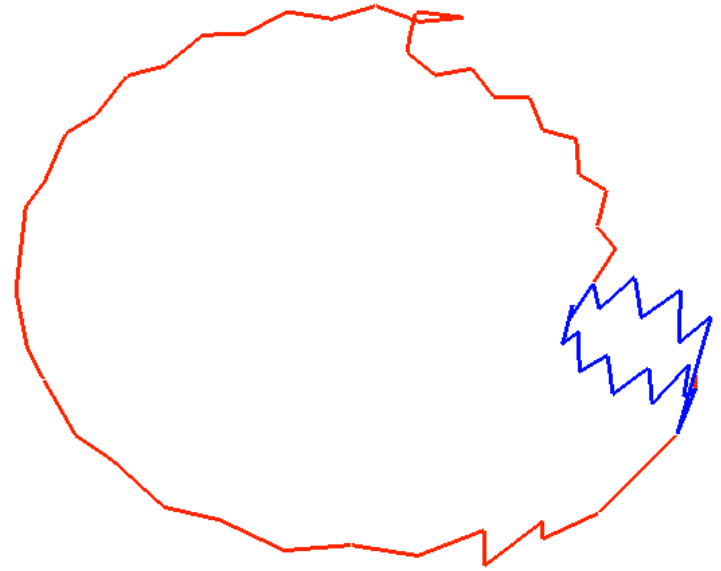
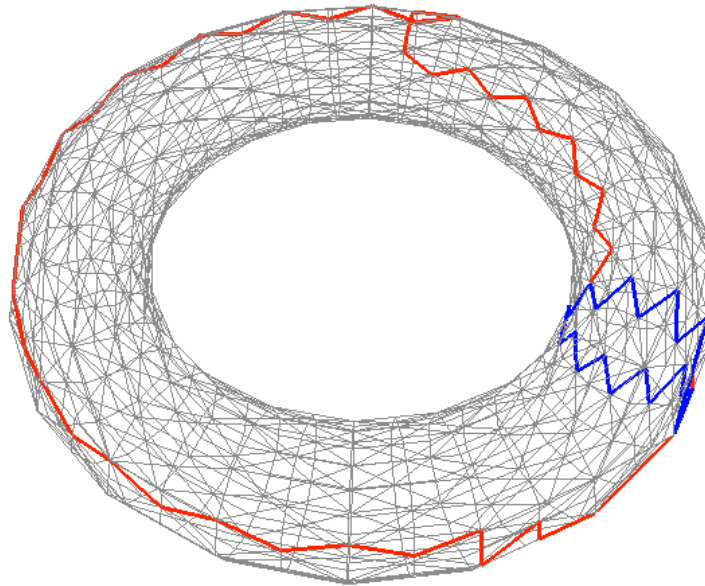
Introduction

- Famille de groupes $\{H_0, H_1, \dots, H_k\}$
 - Dimension 0 : composantes connexes,
 - Dimension 1 : nombre maximal de coupes non déconnectantes
 - Dimension 2 : cavité
 - ...



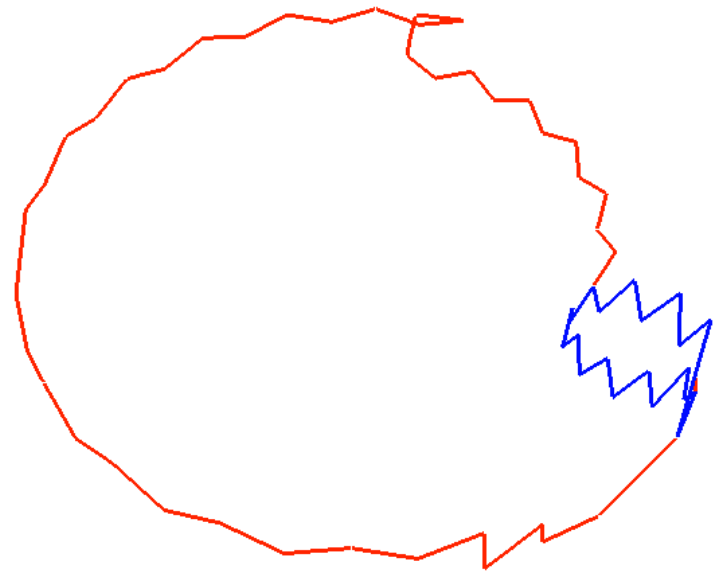
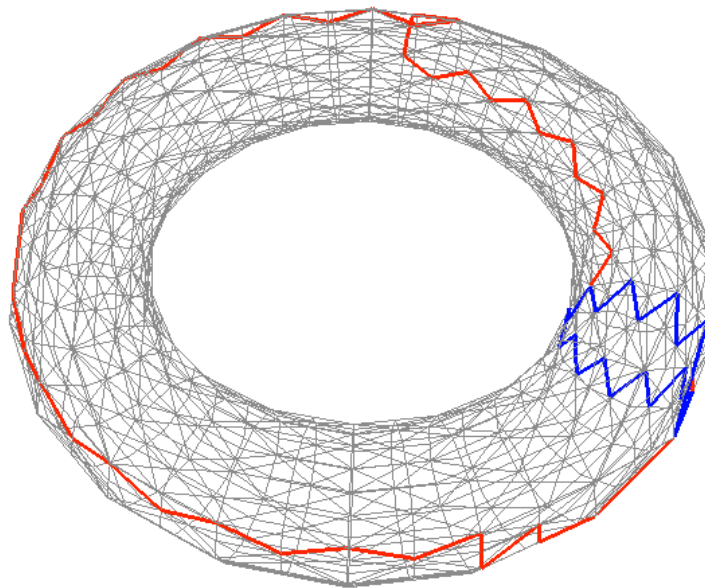
Introduction (suite)

- Caractérisation des « trous » en chaque dimension :
 - Quantité : *Nombres de Betti + Coefficients de torsion*
 - Représentation : *Générateurs*



Introduction (suite)

- Caractérisation des « trous » en chaque dimension :
- “Effet de bord” : orientabilité d’une variété



Organisation

- Exemples d'utilisations en imagerie
- Calcul de l'homologie sur des ensembles semi-simpliciaux
- Questions ouvertes



Exemples d'utilisation

Nombres de Betti

- Définition et comptage de trous sur des images

Rosenfeld et al. Holes and Genus Of 2D and 3D Digital Images 1993

- Justification d'une définition de points simples

Bloch et al.. A new characterization of simple elements in a tetrahedral mesh. 2005

- Caractérisation de points homologiquement simples

Niethammer et al. On the detection of simple points in higher dimensions using cubical homology

- Calcul des nombres de Betti sur des images 3D segmentées

Desbarats et al. Retrieving and Using Topological Characteristics from 3D Discrete Images 2002

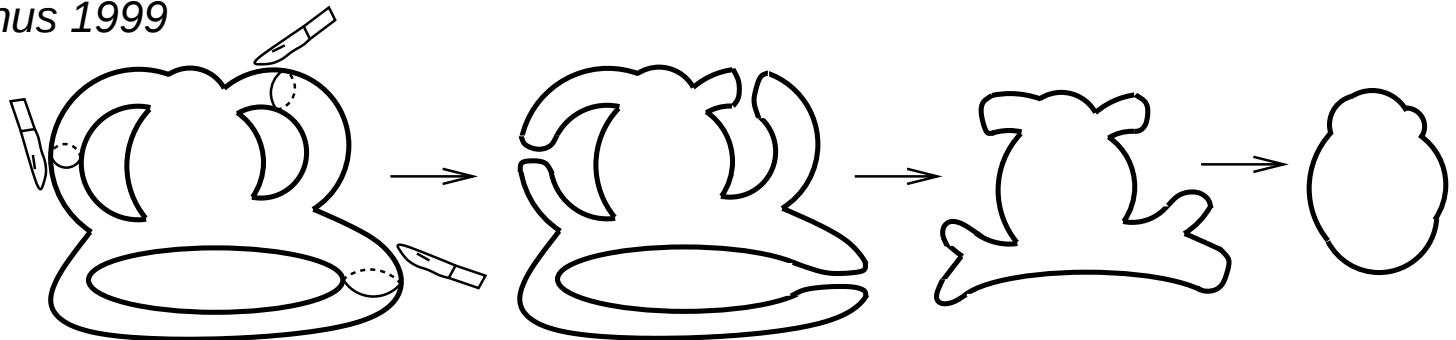


Exemples d'utilisation

Nombres de Betti et Générateurs

- Découpages de polyèdres contraints par la topologie

Kartasheva The algorithm for automatic cutting of three dimensional polyhedron of h -genus 1999



- Comptage et représentation de vaisseaux sanguins

Niethammer et al. Analysis of blood vessel topology by cubical homology 2002



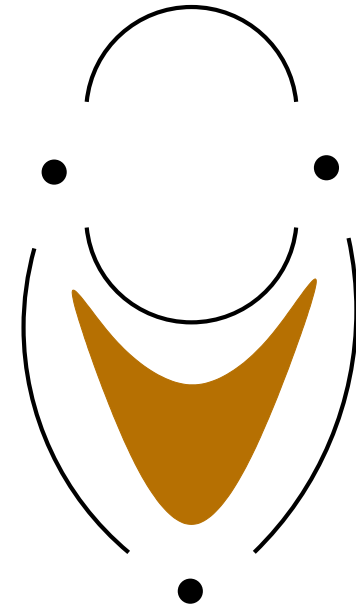
Calcul de l'homologie

- Subdivision cellulaire “adéquate” :
 - Complexe simplicial,
 - Complexe cubique,
 - Ensemble semi-simplicial,
 - Ensemble simploldal,
 - ...
- Méthode générique : matricielle



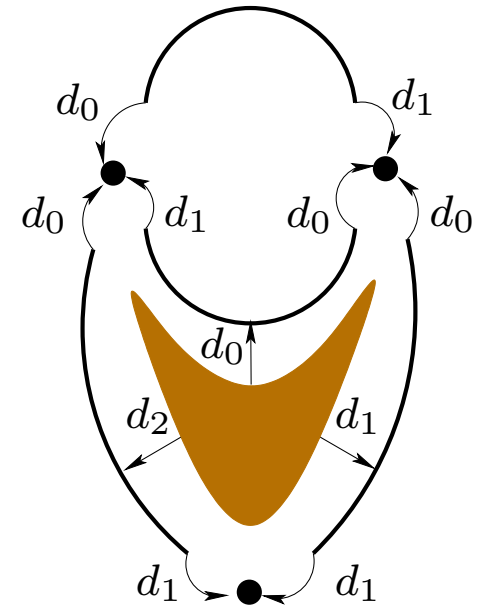
Ensembles semi-simpliciaux

- Ensemble de simplexes abstraits



Ensembles semi-simpliciaux

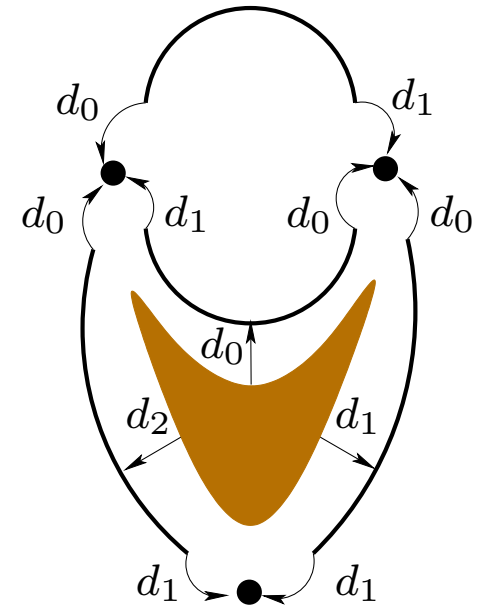
- Ensemble de simplexes abstraits
- Opérateurs de bord



Ensembles semi-simpliciaux

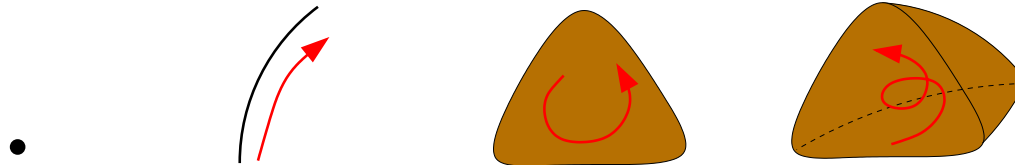
- Ensemble de simplexes abstraits
- Opérateurs de bord
- Relation de cohérence

$$d_i d_j = d_j d_{i-1} \text{ avec } j < i$$



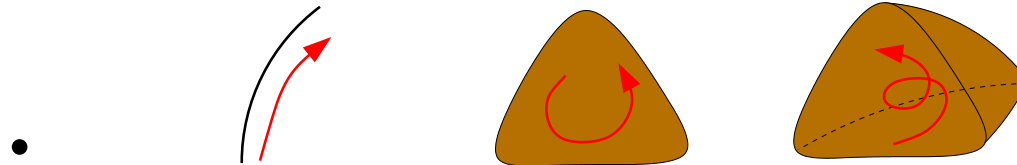
Orientation

- Simplexes munis d'une orientation



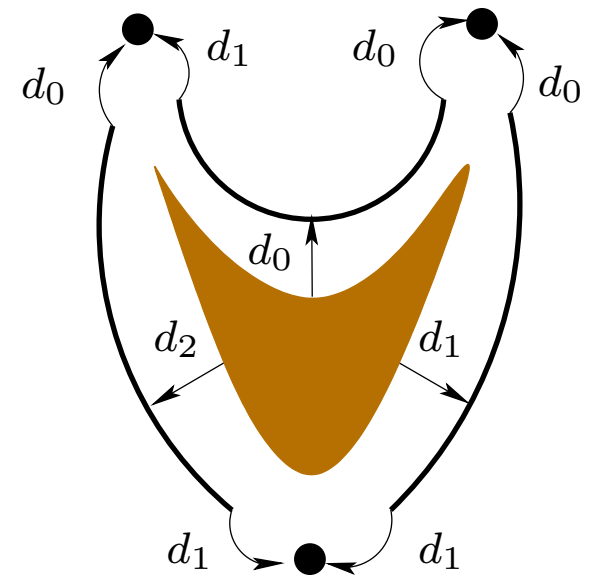
Orientation

- Simplexes munis d'une orientation



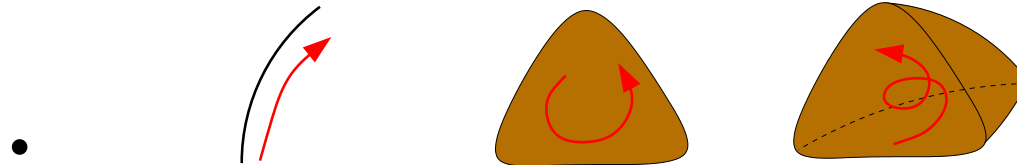
- Bord d'un simplexe

$$\partial(\sigma) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim(\sigma)} (-1)^i \sigma d_i$$



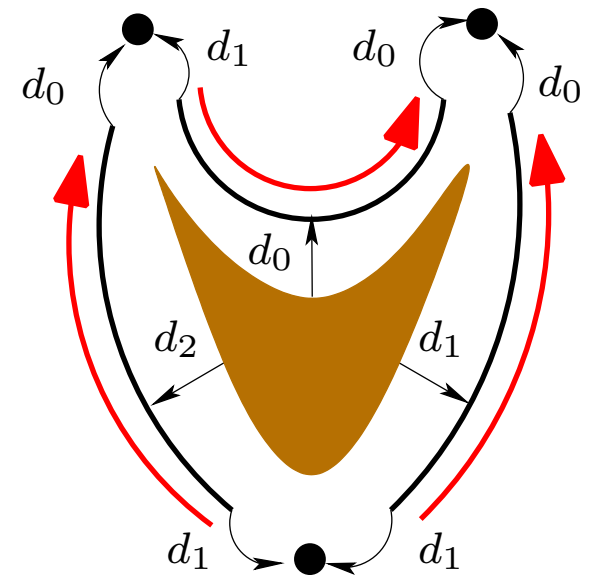
Orientation

- Simplexes munis d'une orientation



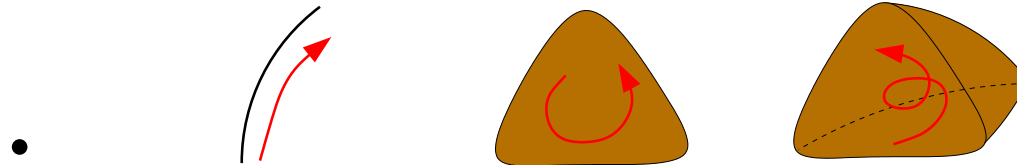
- Bord d'un simplexe

$$\partial(\sigma) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim(\sigma)} (-1)^i \sigma d_i$$



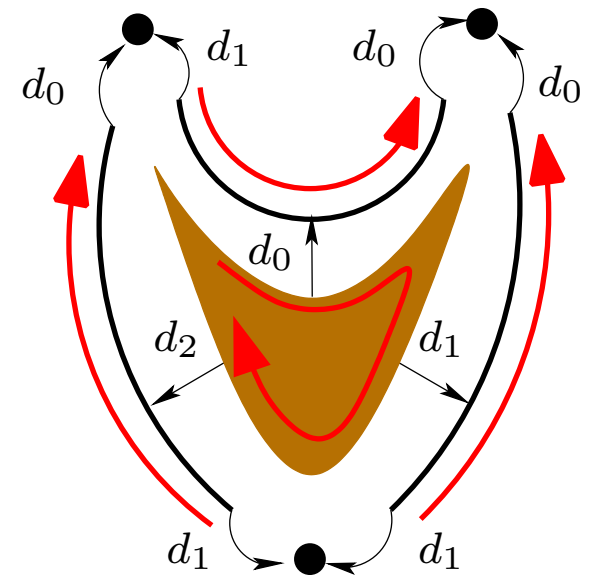
Orientation

- Simplexes munis d'une orientation



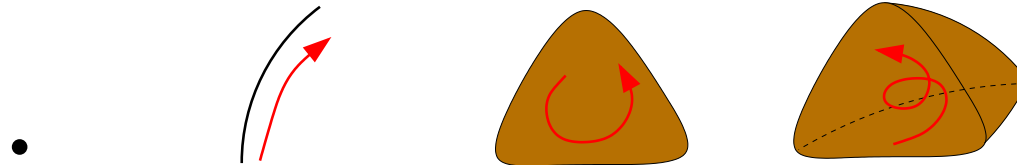
- Bord d'un simplexe

$$\partial(\sigma) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim(\sigma)} (-1)^i \sigma d_i$$



Orientation

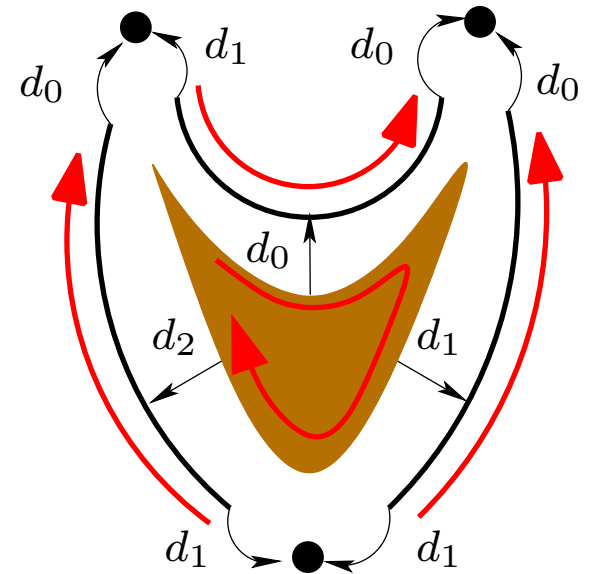
■ Simplexes munis d'une orientation



■ Bord d'un simplexe

$$\partial(\sigma) = \sum_{i=0}^{\dim(\sigma)} (-1)^i \sigma d_i$$

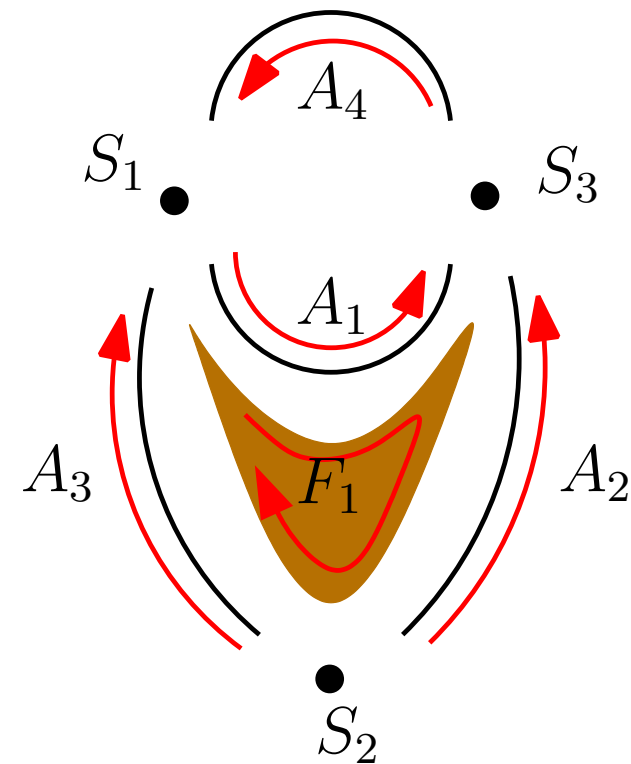
$$\partial(\partial(\sigma)) = 0$$



Complexe de chaînes

$$C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \xrightarrow{\partial_0} 0$$

avec $\partial \circ \partial = 0$



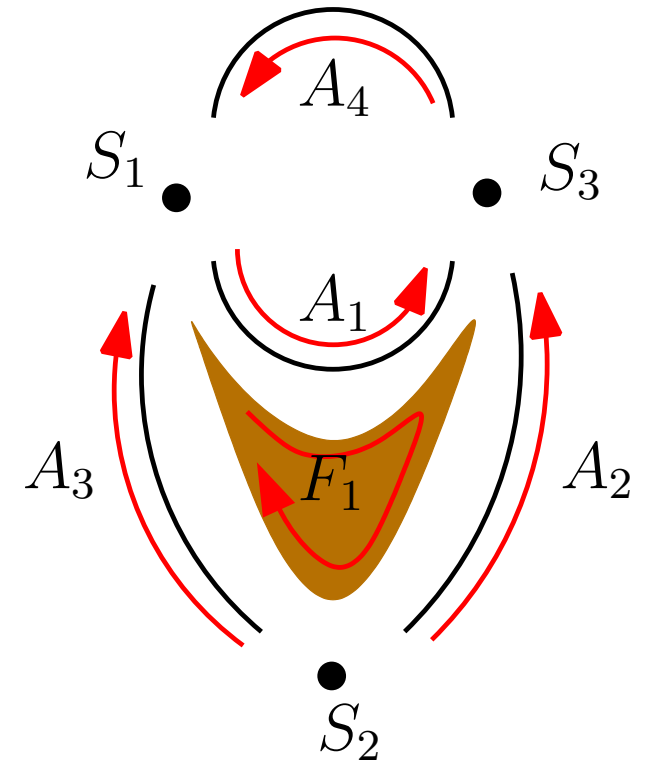
Complexe de chaînes

$$C_n \xrightarrow{\partial_n} C_{n-1} \xrightarrow{\partial_{n-1}} \dots \xrightarrow{\partial_1} C_0 \xrightarrow{\partial_0} 0$$

$$\text{avec } \partial \circ \partial = 0$$

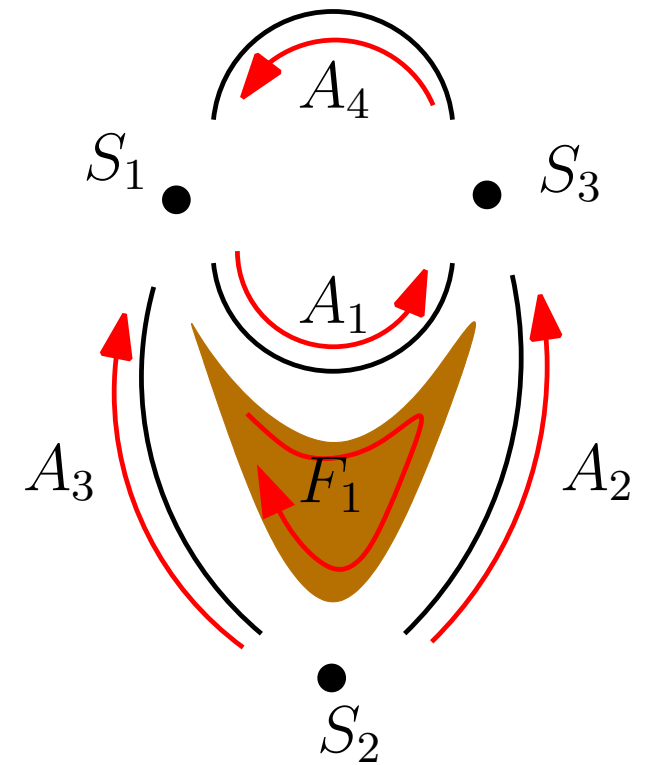
exemples :

$$\begin{aligned} \partial(A_1 + 2A_2) &= \partial(A_1) + 2\partial(A_2) \\ &= (S_3 - S_1) + 2(S_3 - S_2) \\ &= 3S_3 - S_1 - 2S_2 \end{aligned}$$



p -cycles

c est un p -cycle $\Leftrightarrow \partial_p(c) = 0$

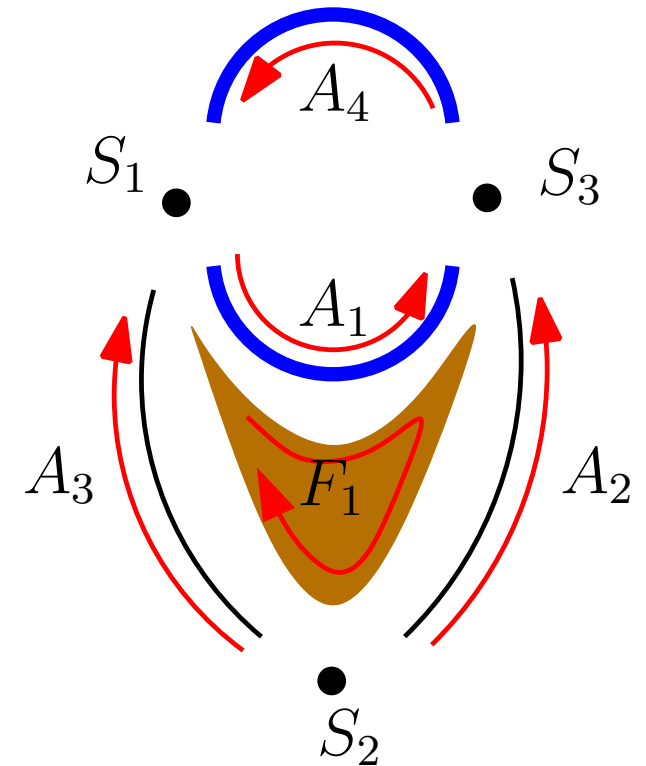


p -cycles

c est un p -cycle $\Leftrightarrow \partial_p(c) = 0$

exemples :

$$\partial(A_1 + A_4) = 0$$



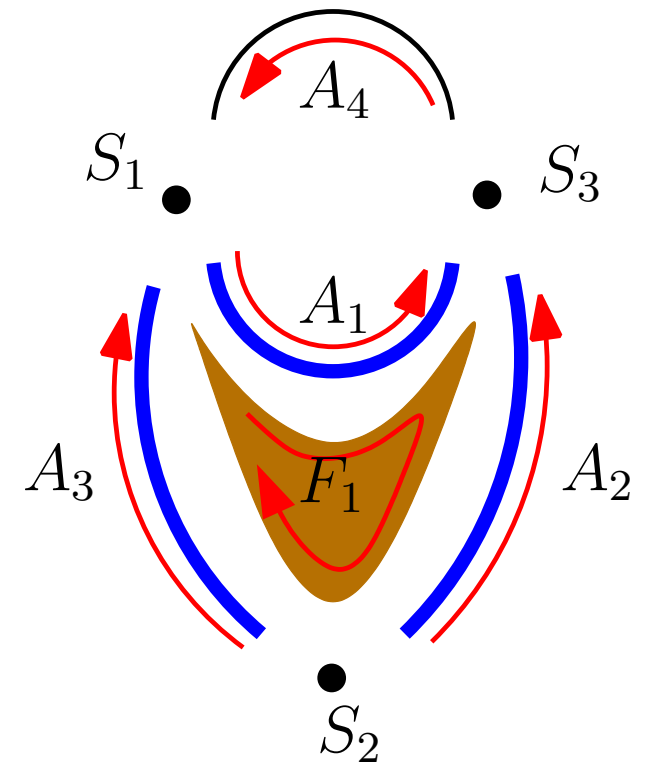
p -cycles

c est un p -cycle $\Leftrightarrow \partial_p(c) = 0$

exemples :

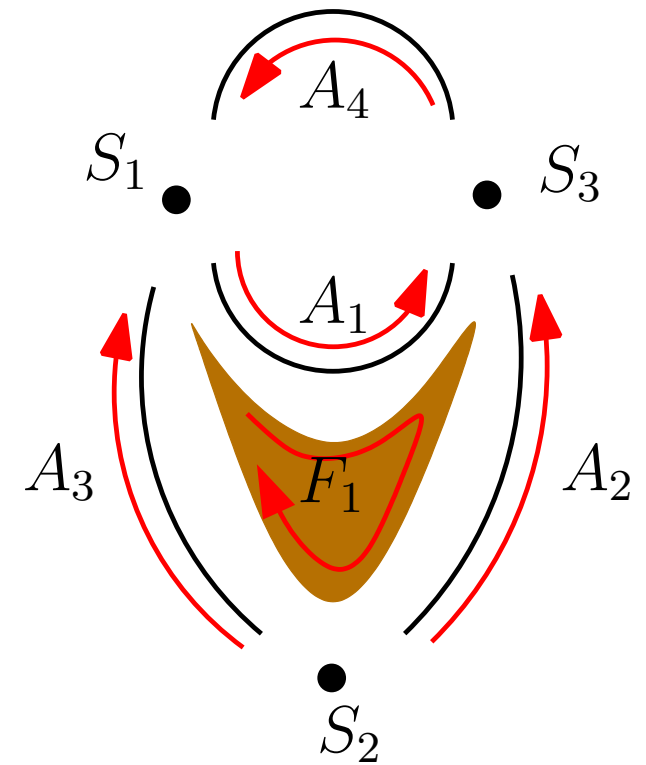
$$\partial(A_1 + A_4) = 0$$

$$\partial(A_1 - A_2 + A_3) = 0$$



p -bords

c est un p -bord $\Leftrightarrow \partial_{p+1}(c') = c$

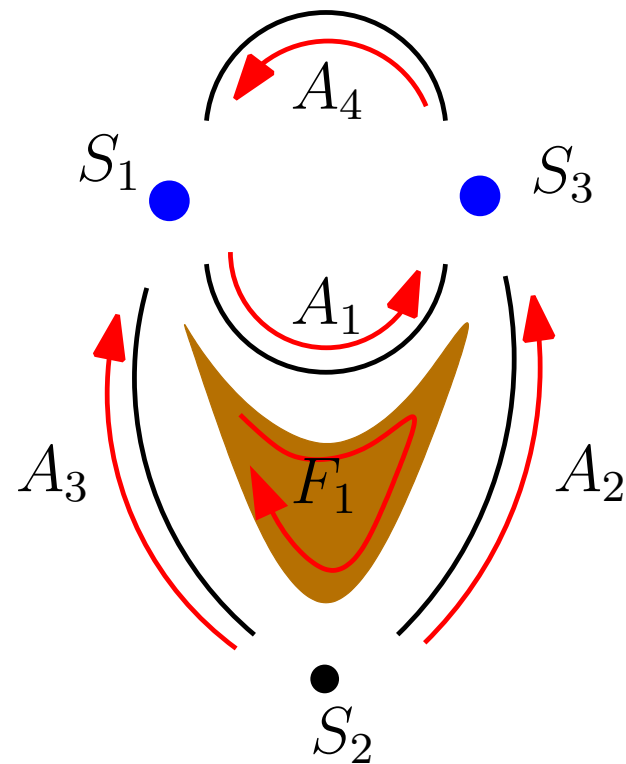


p -bords

c est un p -bord $\Leftrightarrow \partial_{p+1}(c') = c$

exemples :

$$S_1 - S_3 = \partial(A_3 - A_2)$$



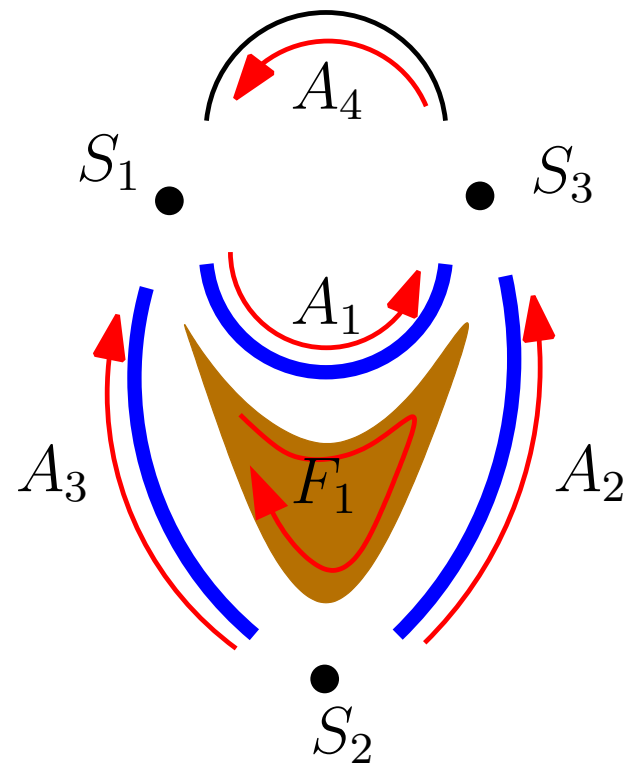
p -bords

c est un p -bord $\Leftrightarrow \partial_{p+1}(c') = c$

exemples :

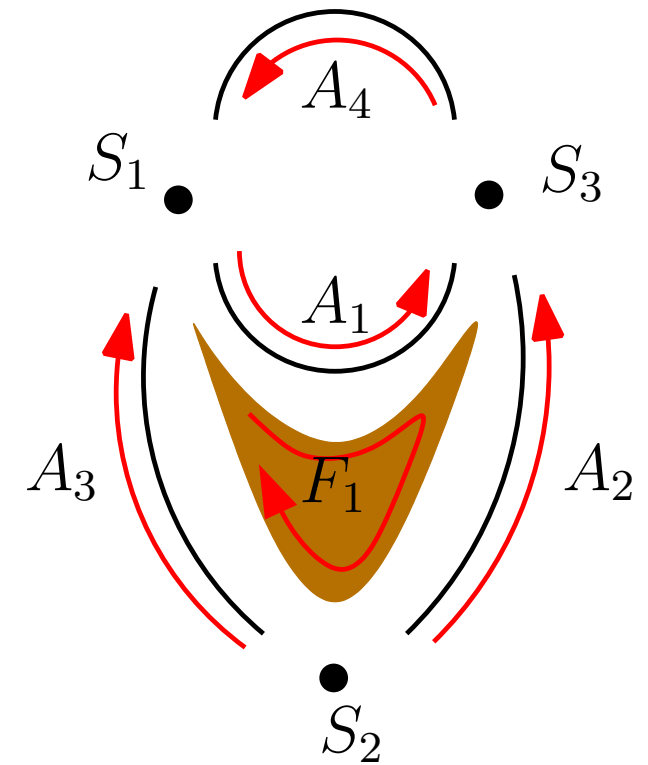
$$S_1 - S_3 = \partial(A_3 - A_2)$$

$$A_1 - A_2 + A_3 = \partial(F_1)$$



Groupes d'homologie H_p

z_1 homologue à $z_2 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = z_2 + \partial(c)$

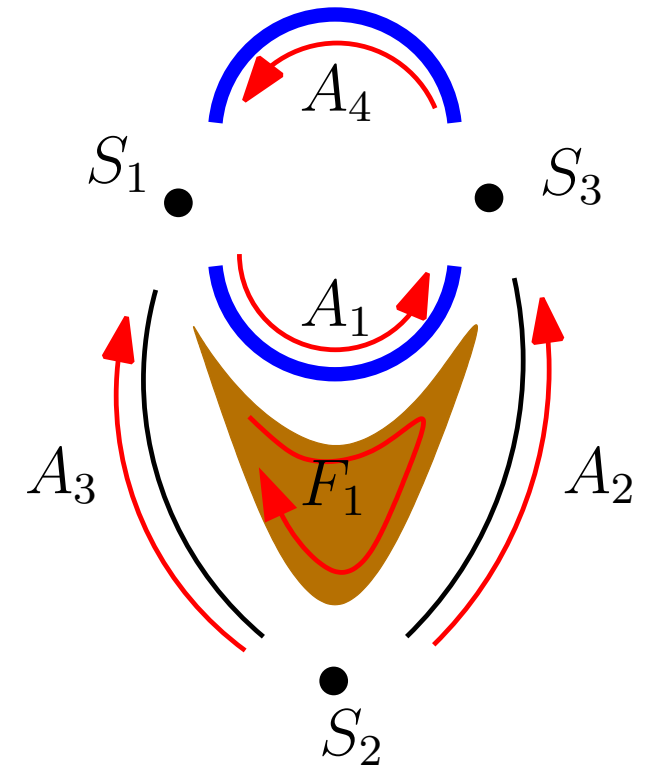


Groupes d'homologie H_p

z_1 homologue à $z_2 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = z_2 + \partial(c)$

exemples :

$$z_1 = A_1 + A_4$$



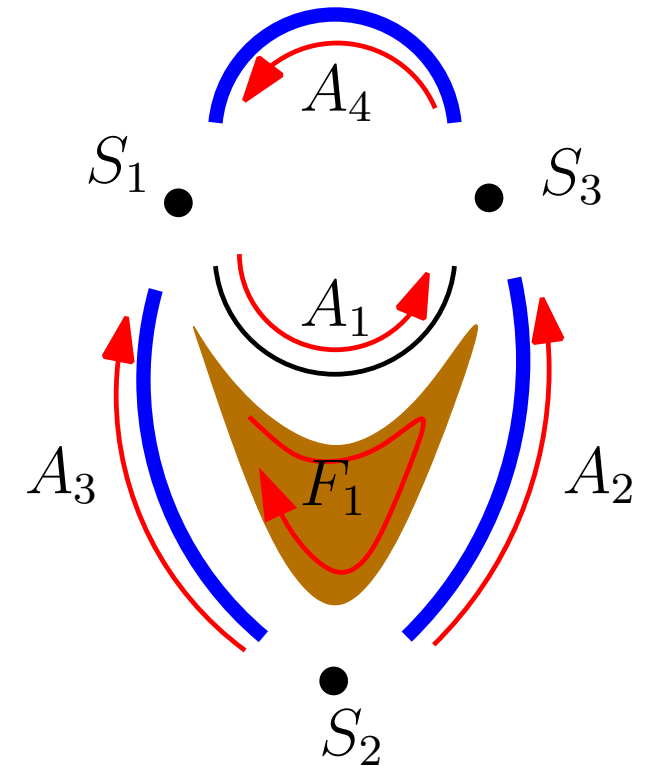
Groupes d'homologie H_p

z_1 homologue à $z_2 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = z_2 + \partial(c)$

exemples :

$$z_1 = A_1 + A_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 &= A_2 + A_4 - A_3 \\ &= z_1 + \partial(-F_1) \end{aligned}$$



Groupes d'homologie H_p

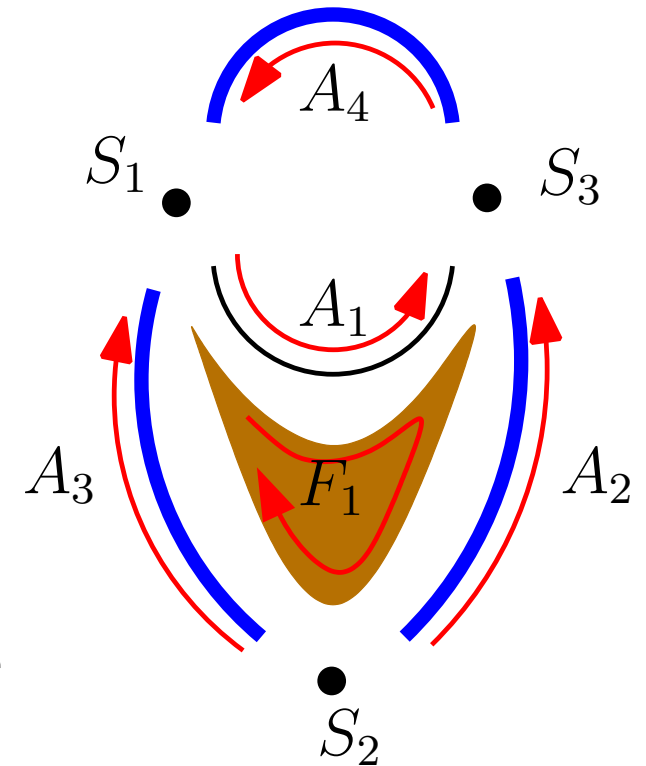
z_1 homologue à $z_2 \Leftrightarrow z_1 = z_2 + \partial(c)$

exemples :

$$z_1 = A_1 + A_4$$

$$\begin{aligned} z_2 &= A_2 + A_4 - A_3 \\ &= z_1 + \partial(-F_1) \end{aligned}$$

H_p : Classes d'équivalence



Groupe d'homologie H_p

- Z_p est un sous-groupe de C_p
- B_p est un sous-groupe de C_p
- B_p est un sous-groupe de Z_p car $\partial \circ \partial = 0$
- H_p est le groupe quotient Z_p / B_p
- $H_p \cong \underbrace{\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}}_{\beta} \oplus \mathbb{Z}/t_1\mathbb{Z} \oplus \dots \oplus \mathbb{Z}/t_n\mathbb{Z}$



Méthodes de Calcul

- Calcul des nombres de Betti

Delfinado and Edelsbrunner. An Incremental Algorithm for Betti numbers of simplicial complexes. 1993

Kaczynski et al. Computational homology. 2004

- Calcul des nombres de Betti et des coefficients de Torsion

Storjohann. Near Optimal Algorithms for Computing Smith Normal Forms of Integer Matrices. 1996

Munkres. Elements of algebraic topology. 1984

- Calcul des générateurs des groupes d'homologie

Agoston. Algebraic Topology, a first course. 1976

Peltier et al. Computation of Homology Groups and Generators. 2006

- Calcul des groupes d'homologie de petites dimensions

Zomorodian. Topology for computing. 2004

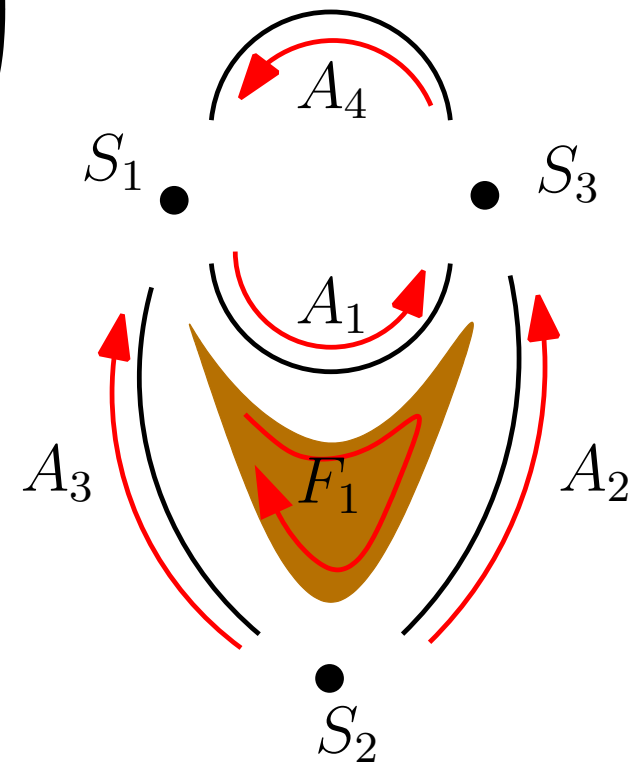
González-Díaz. Toward digital cohomology. 2003



Matrices d'incidence

$$\mathbf{E}^0 = \begin{matrix} & A_1 & A_2 & A_3 & A_4 \\ \begin{matrix} S_1 \\ S_2 \\ S_3 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} -1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$\mathbf{E}^1 = \begin{matrix} & F_1 \\ \begin{matrix} A_1 \\ A_2 \\ A_3 \\ A_4 \end{matrix} & \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -1 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} \end{matrix}$$



Forme Normale de Smith

$$N_*^p = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda_1 & & 0 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ & & \lambda_k & \\ \hline 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

où λ_1 divise $\lambda_2 \cdots$ divise λ_k



Forme Normale de Smith

$$N_*^p = \left(\begin{array}{cc|c} \lambda_1 & & 0 \\ & \ddots & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k \\ \hline & & \\ & 0 & \\ & & 0 \end{array} \right) \begin{array}{l} \longleftrightarrow \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ 0 \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{l} \\ (p+1)\text{-cycles } \#Z_{p+1} \\ \\ \\ \\ \end{array}$$

où λ_1 divise $\lambda_2 \cdots$ divise λ_k



Forme Normale de Smith

$$N_*^p = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda_1 & & 0 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k & \\ \hline & & & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \end{array} \right)$$

$(p+1)$ -cycles $\#Z_{p+1}$
 p -bords $\#B_p$

où λ_1 divise $\lambda_2 \cdots$ divise λ_k



Forme Normale de Smith

$$N_*^p = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda_1 & & 0 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k & \\ \hline & & & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \end{array} \right)$$

$(p+1)$ -cycles $\#Z_{p+1}$
 p -bords $\#B_p$

$\beta_p = \#Z_p - \#B_p$

où λ_1 divise $\lambda_2 \cdots$ divise λ_k



Forme Normale de Smith

$$N_*^p = \left(\begin{array}{ccc|c} \lambda_1 & & 0 & \\ & \ddots & & \\ 0 & & \lambda_k & \\ \hline & & & 0 \\ 0 & & & \\ & 0 & & \\ & & 0 & \end{array} \right)$$

$(p+1)$ -cycles $\#Z_{p+1}$
 p -bords $\#B_p$

$$\beta_p = \#Z_p - \#B_p$$

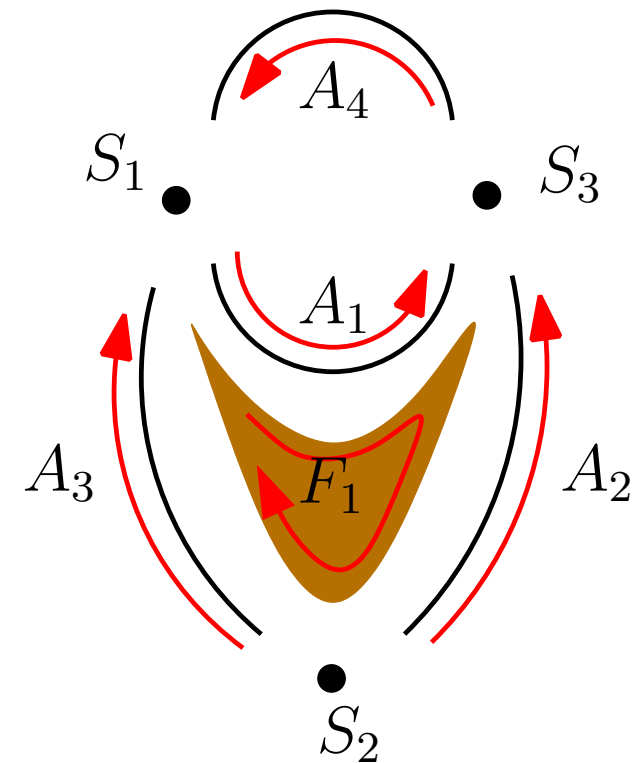
où λ_1 divise $\lambda_2 \cdots$ divise λ_k



Forme Normale de Smith

$$\mathbf{N}_{*}^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

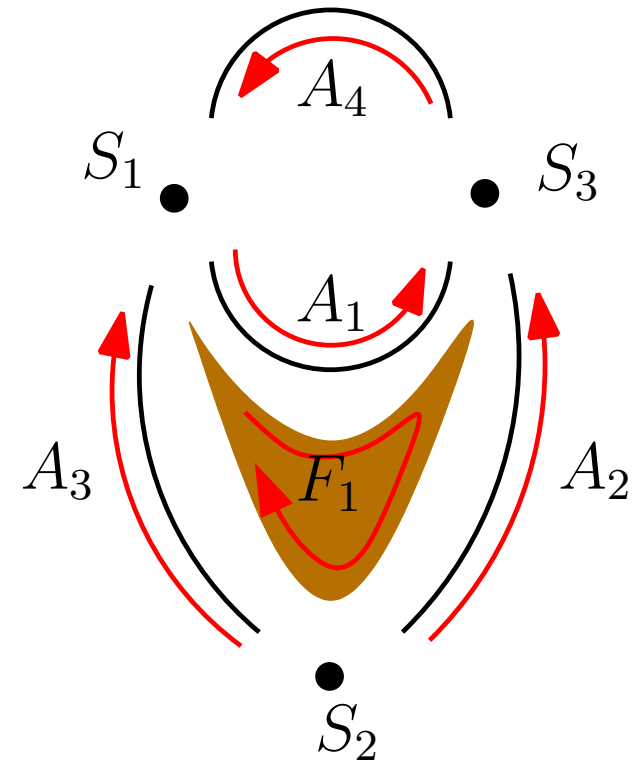
$$\mathbf{N}_{*}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Forme Normale de Smith

$$\mathbf{N}_{*}^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

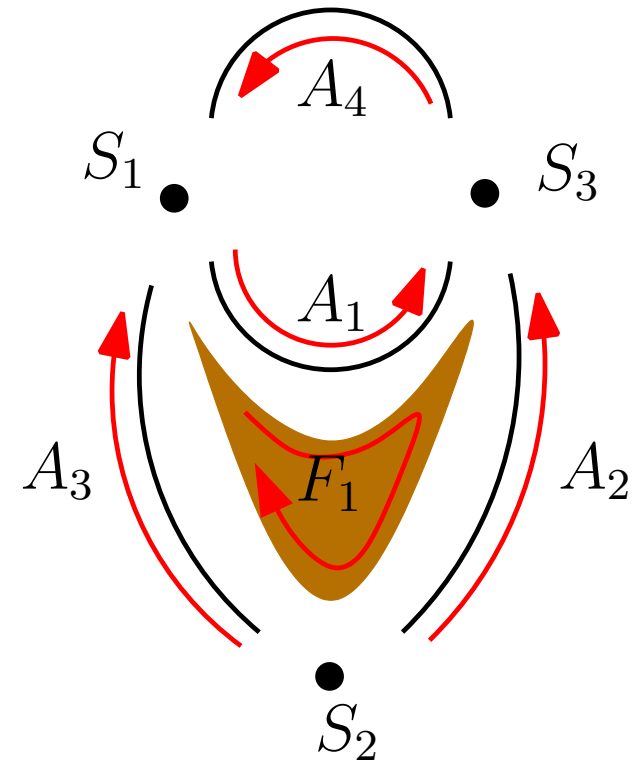
$$\mathbf{N}_{*}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



Forme Normale de Smith

$$\mathbf{N}_{*}^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{N}_{*}^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

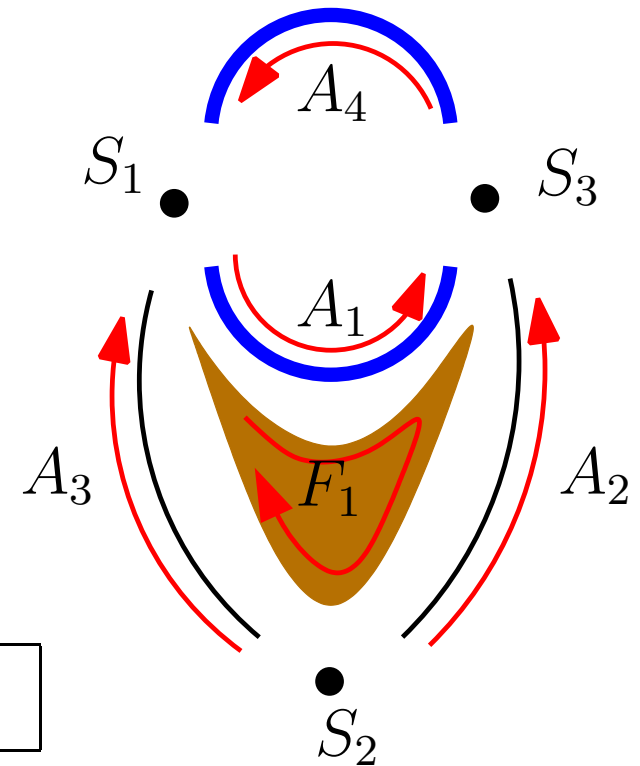


Forme Normale de Smith

$$\mathbf{N}_*^0 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{N}_*^1 = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\beta_1 = 2 - 1 = 1$$



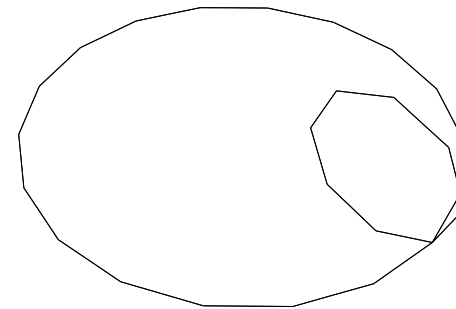
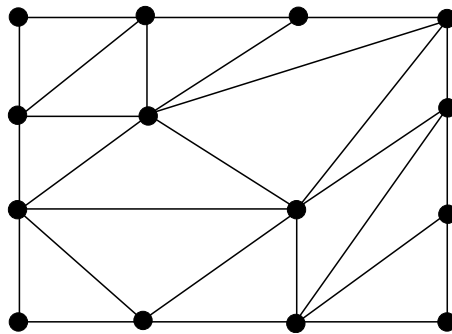
Questions ouvertes

- Comment améliorer les calculs ?
- Quelles sont les utilisations possibles ?
- Quelle est la puissance de représentation de ces groupes ?
- Quels autres invariants peut-on regarder ?



Amélioration des calculs

- Complexité “a priori” élevée (calculs et mémoire)
- Contexte image : propriétés spécifiques des matrices très creuses, initialement composées de -1,0,1
- Choix d'une subdivision / représentation adaptée



- Calcul incrémental



Utilisations

■ Analyse

- Homologie calculable en nD
⇒ Qu'est-ce qu'un trou n -dimensionnel ?
- Exploitation des générateurs

■ Modélisation

- Vérification *a posteriori* de la validité de certains opérations
- Définition des opérateurs contraints par l'homologie



Puissance de représentation

Homéomorphisme



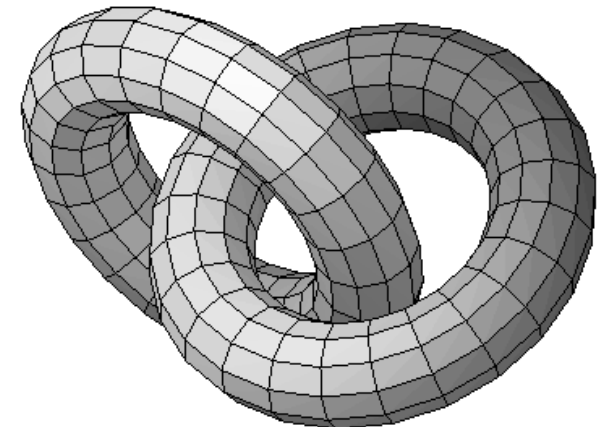
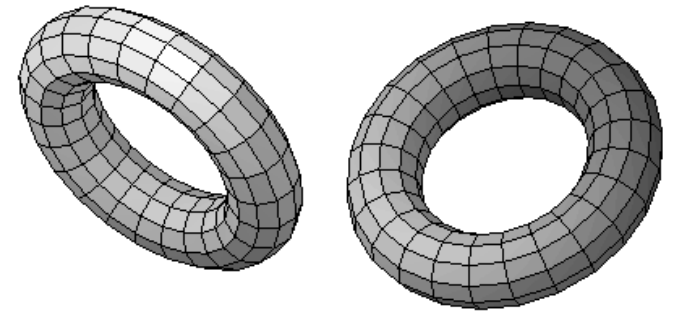
Groupes d'homotopie



Groupes d'homologie

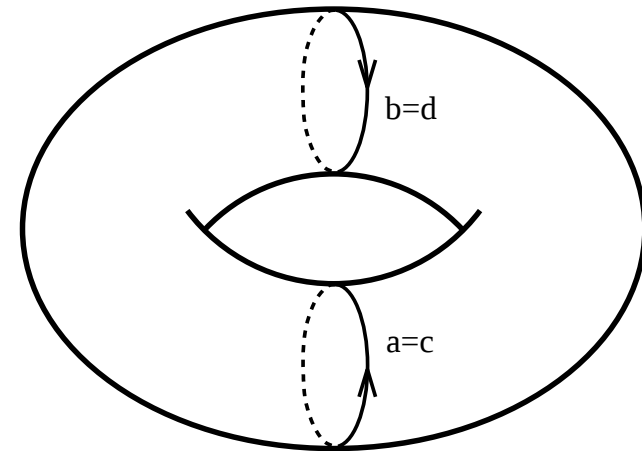
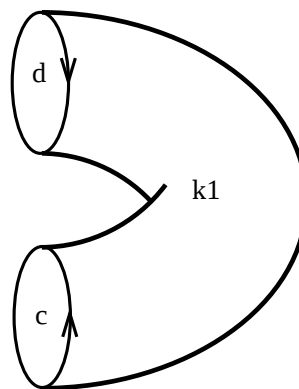
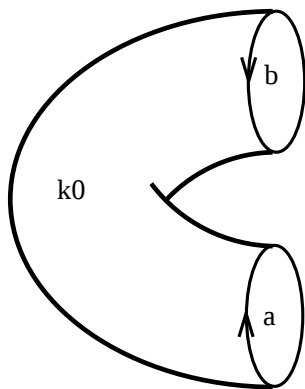


Caractéristique d'Euler



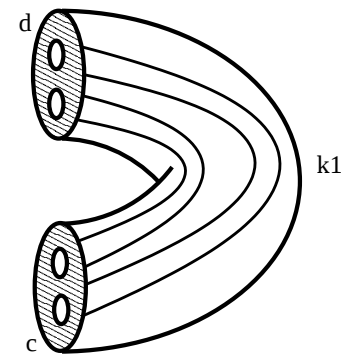
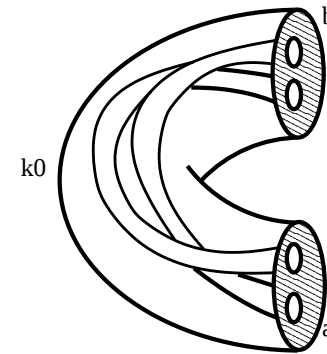
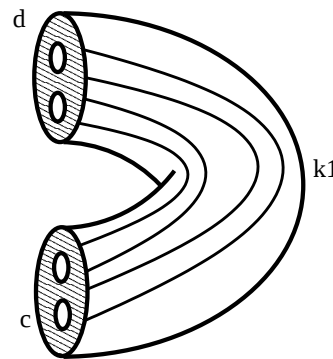
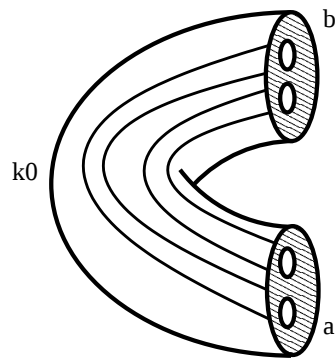
Puissance de représentation

Approche constructive des groupes d'homologie ?



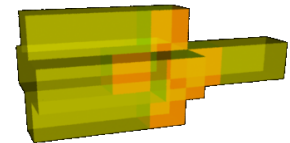
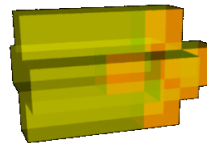
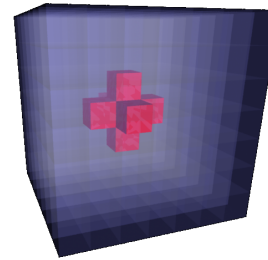
Puissance de représentation

Approche constructive des groupes d'homologie ?



Puissance de représentation

Quid des générateurs ?



Autres invariants topologiques

groupes
d'homotopie



??????



groupes
d'homologie

- anneaux de cohomologie
- groupes d'homologie locaux

