

CELLULAR SHEAVES, COHOMOLOGY, & APPLICATIONS

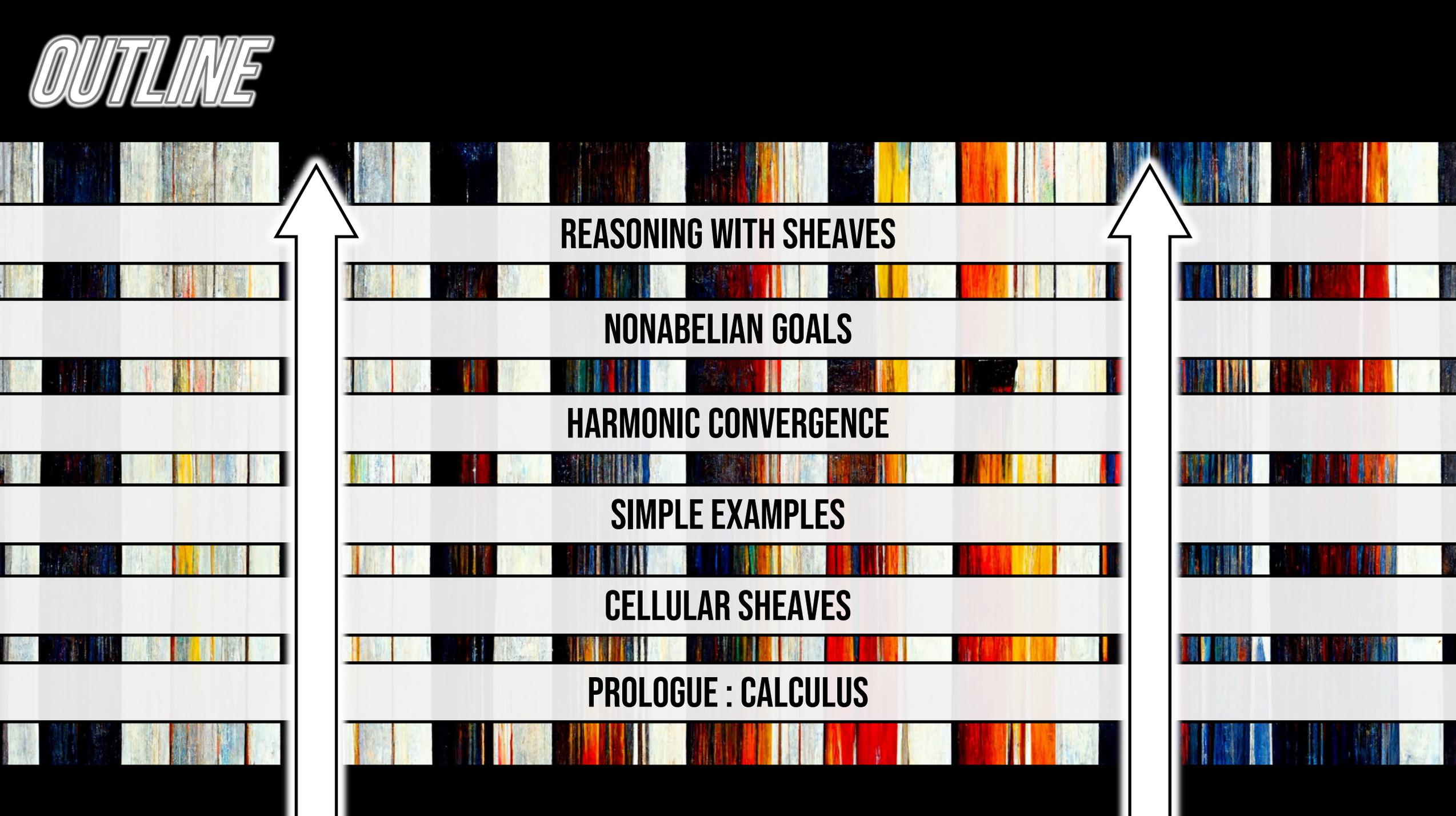
ROBERT GHRIST

ANDREA MITCHELL UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR
MATHEMATICS & ELECTRICAL/SYSTEMS ENGINEERING
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

PART 1



OUTLINE



REASONING WITH SHEAVES

NONABELIAN GOALS

HARMONIC CONVERGENCE

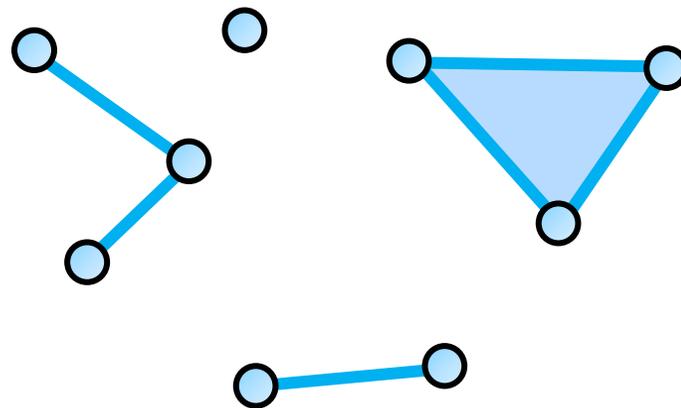
SIMPLE EXAMPLES

CELLULAR SHEAVES

PROLOGUE : CALCULUS

EULER COUNTING

$$\chi = \mathbb{1}$$



$$\chi = \sum_k (-1)^k \dim C_k = \sum_k (-1)^k \dim H_c^k$$

THIS, LIKE COUNTING, IS A VALUATION...

$$\chi(A \cup B) = \chi(A) + \chi(B) - \chi(A \cap B)$$



THIS, LIKE COUNTING, IS A VALUATION..

EULER INTEGRATION

MEASURABLE SETS = semi-algebraic sets (constructible)

MEASURABLE FUNCTIONS = constructible functions to \mathbb{Z}

EULER INTEGRAL = homomorphism

$$\int_X _ d\chi : CF(X) \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \quad \int_X \mathbb{I}_A d\chi = \chi(A)$$

WHY IS THIS AN INTEGRAL?

EULER INTEGRATION

FUBINI THEOREM : multiplicative nature of χ

INTEGRAL TRANSFORMS : convolution, Fourier(-Sato), Radon, ...

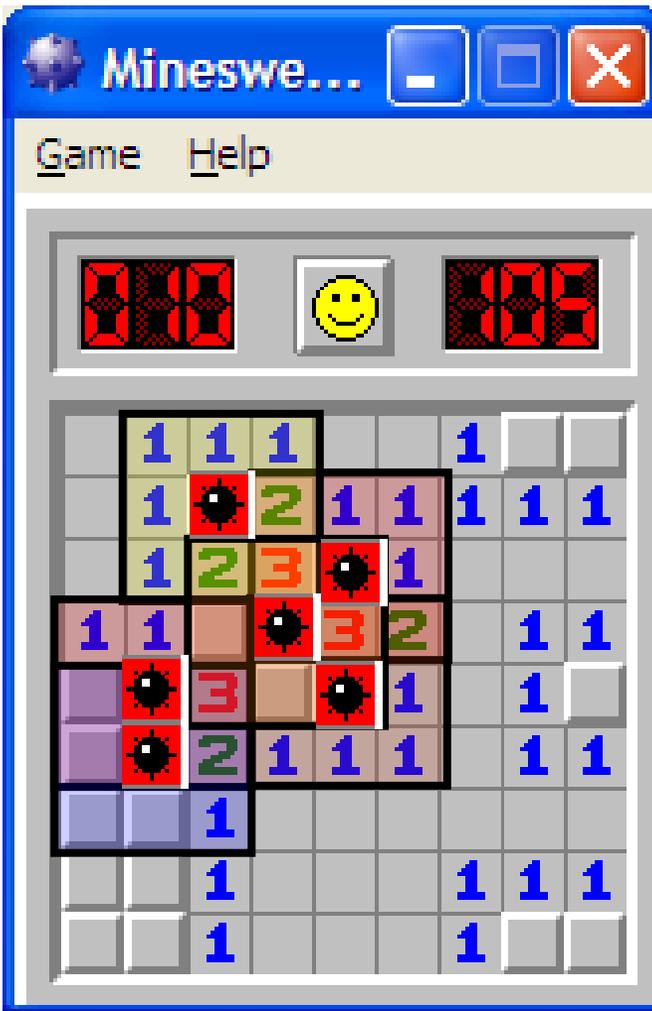
(see work of Schapira +)

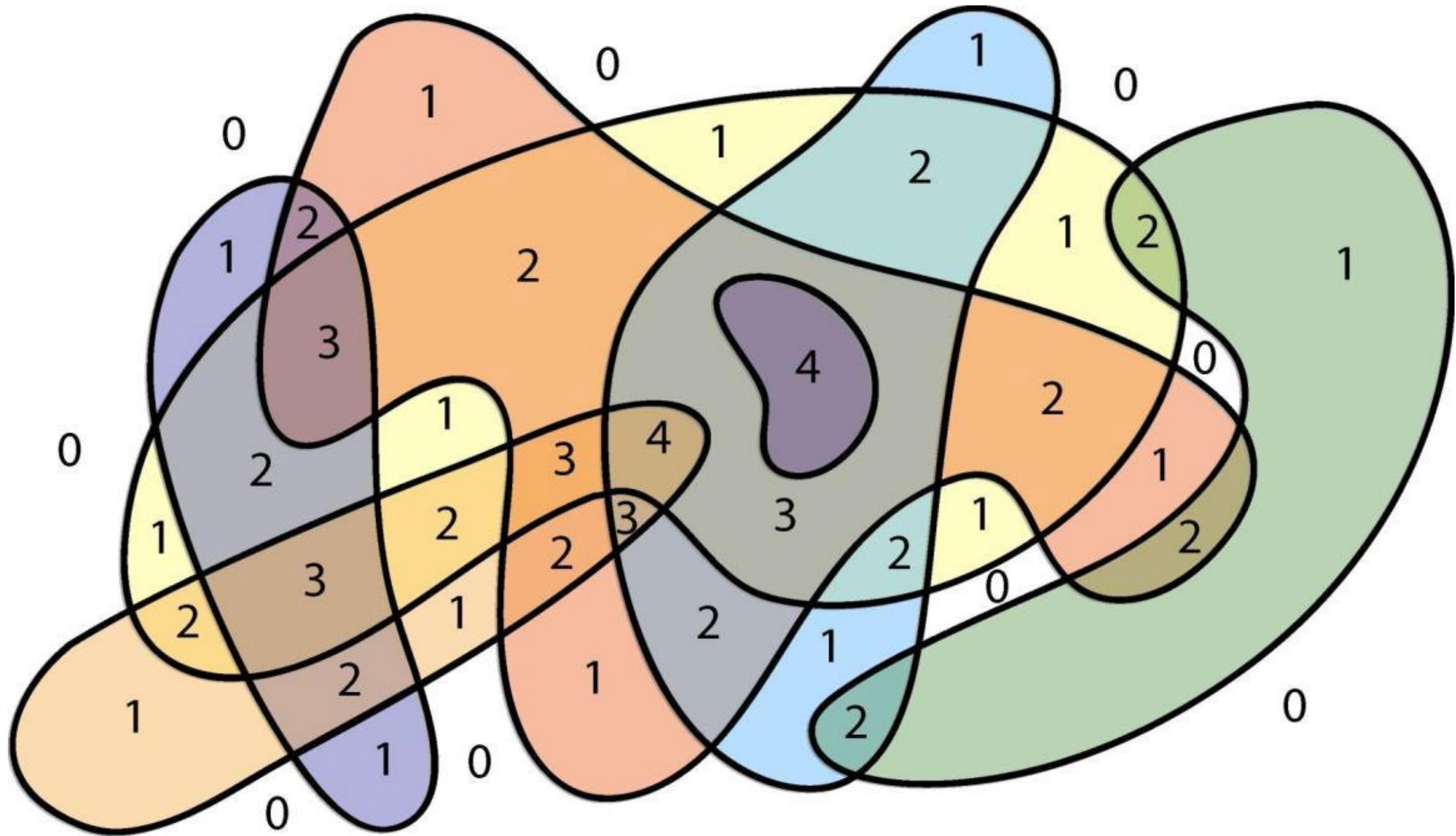
INTEGRAL GEOMETRY : Gauss-Bonnet for semi-algebraic sets

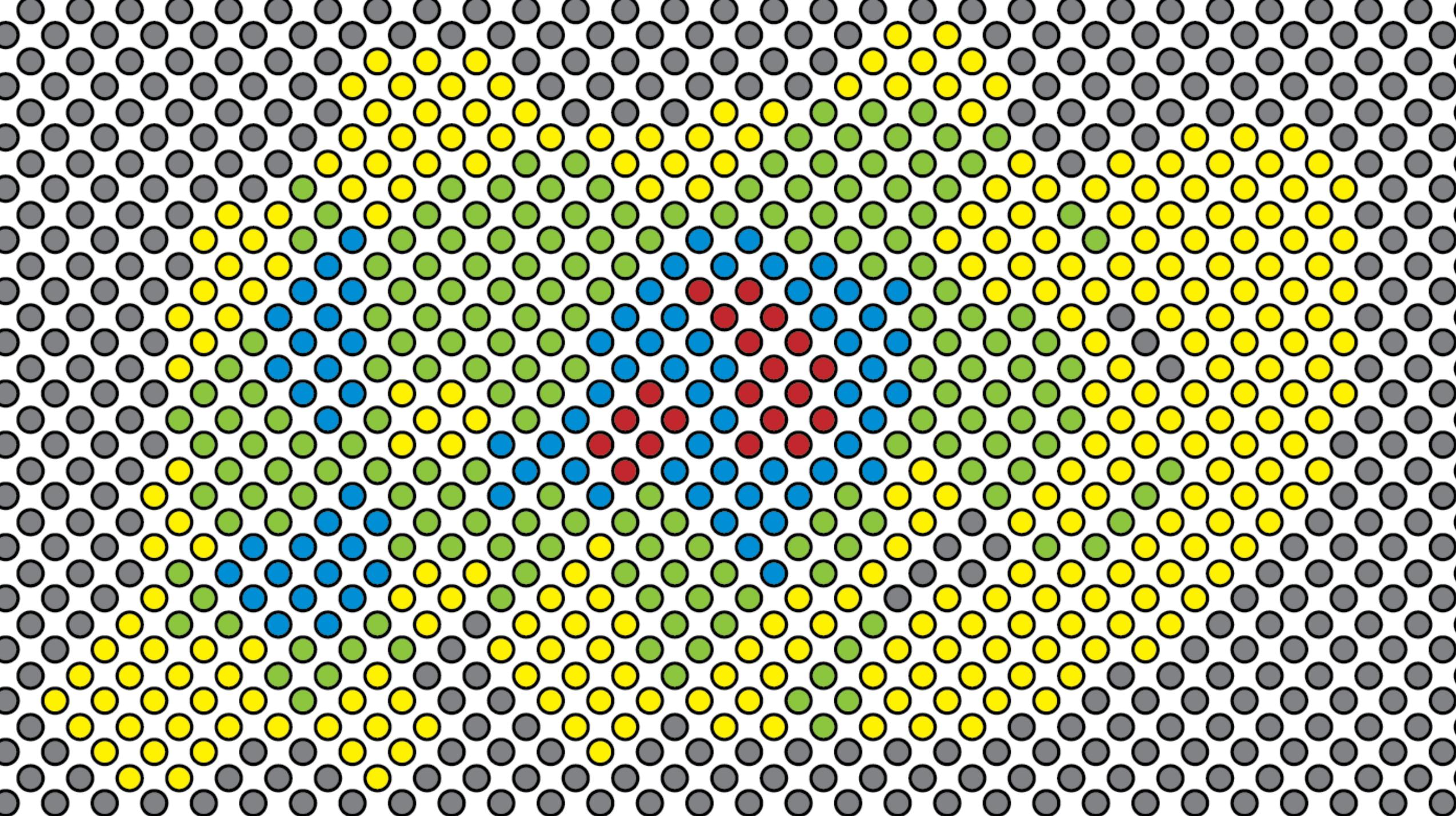
(see work of Brocker-Kuppe)

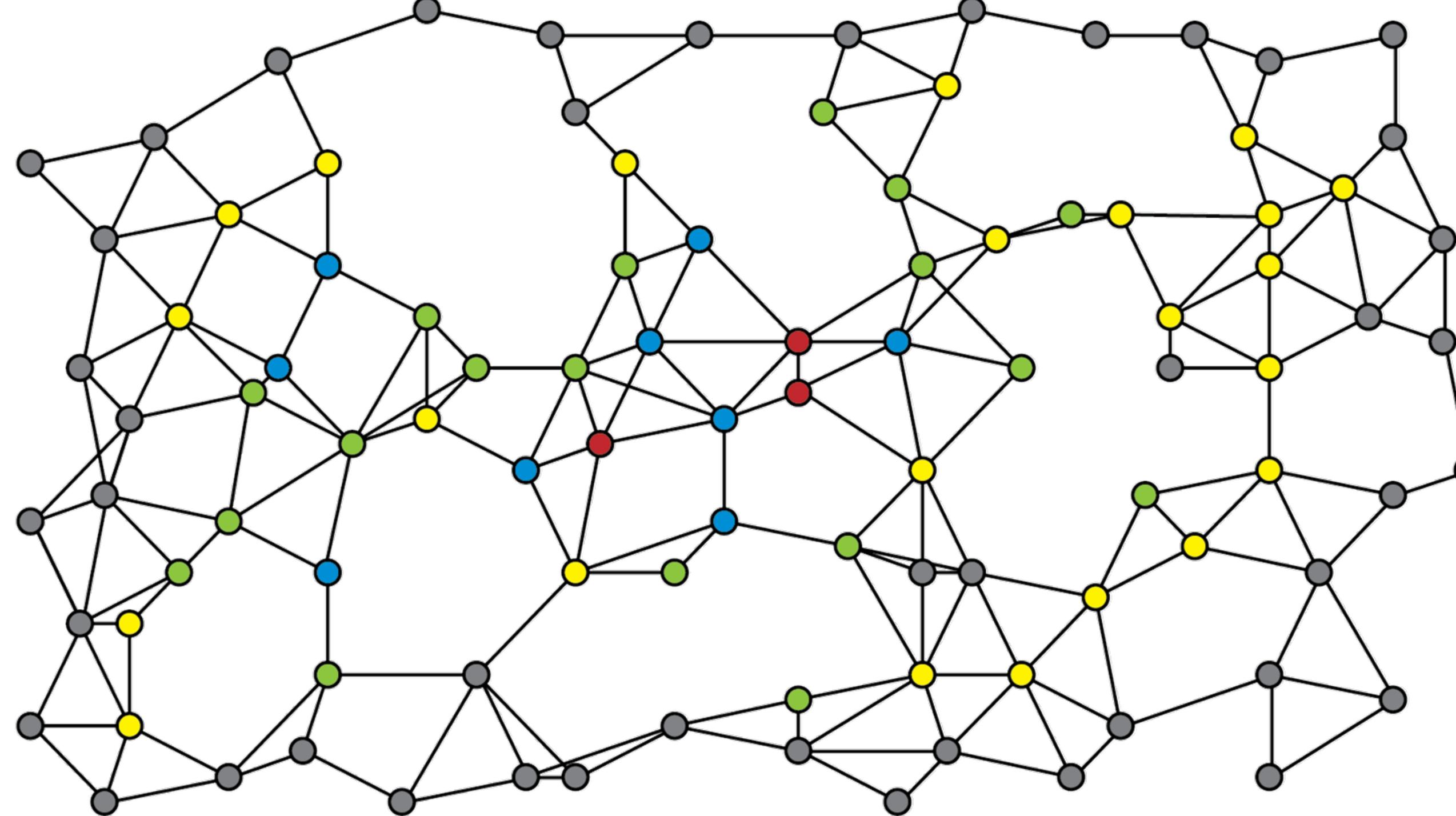
SIGNAL PROCESSING : lots of applications!

(see work of Baryshnikov-G)









WHY DOES THIS ALL WORK?

ANSWER 1: PROOFS!

THEOREM : Let $h \in CF(X)$ be a finite sum of indicator functions

$$h = \sum_{i=1}^N \mathbb{I}_{U_i} \quad : \quad \chi(U_i) = C \quad \text{constant}$$

then $N = \frac{1}{C} \int_X h \, d\chi$ depends only on h , not on the sum

YOU CAN PROVE THIS RIGHT NOW...

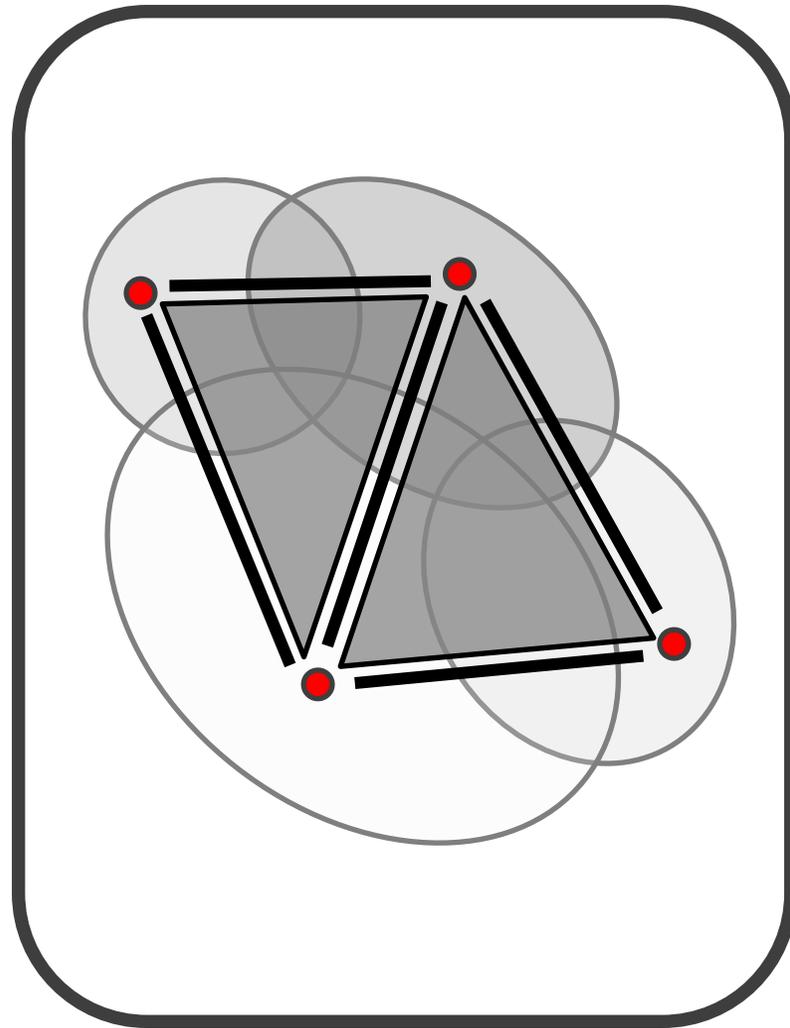
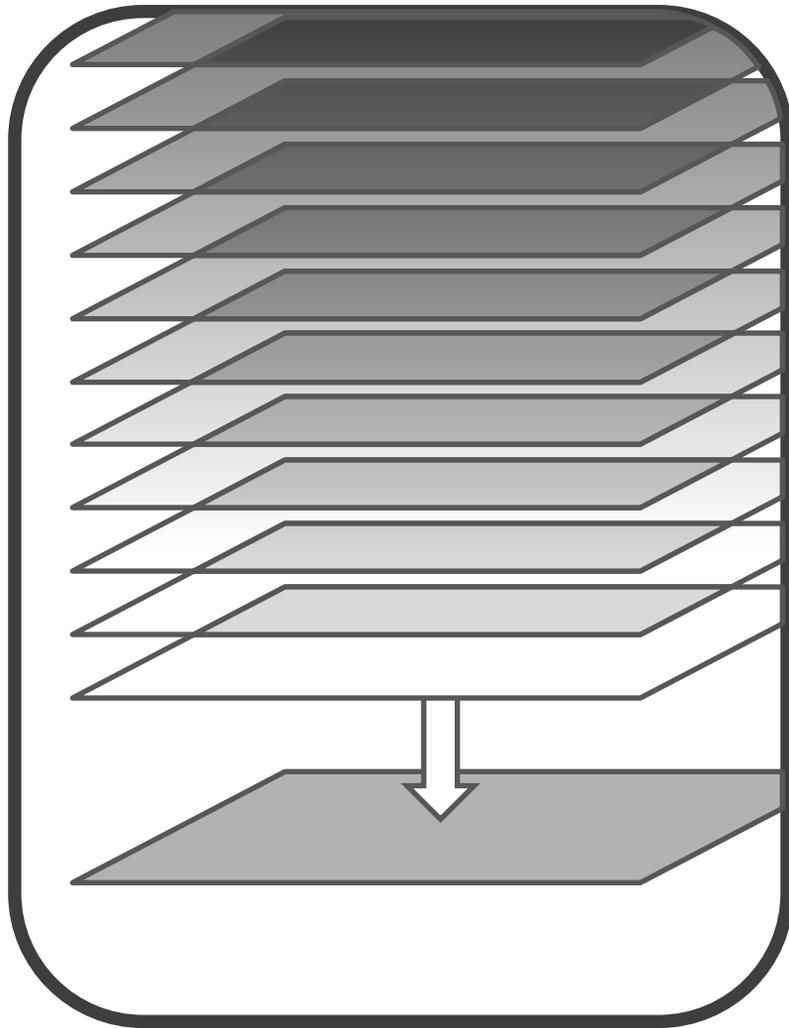
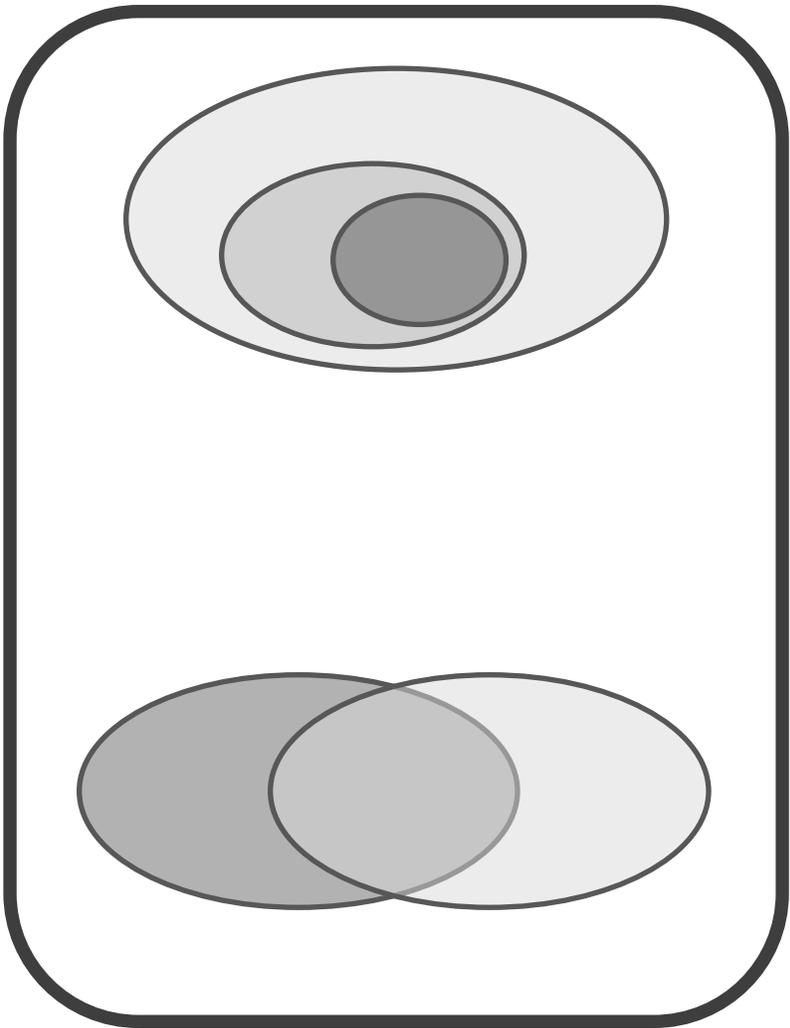
ANSWER 2: THE POINT

ALL OF THE RESULTS IN EULER CALCULUS WERE
INSPIRED BY AND FLOW DIRECTLY FROM

SHEAF THEORY

[SCHAPIRA < KASHIWARA ; VIRO < MACPHERSON]

SHEAVES



SHEAVES

SHEAVES ARE ALGEBRAIC DATA STRUCTURES TETHERED TO A BASE SPACE

IN THE SIMPLEST APPLICATIONS, THE BASE SPACE IS A CELL COMPLEX

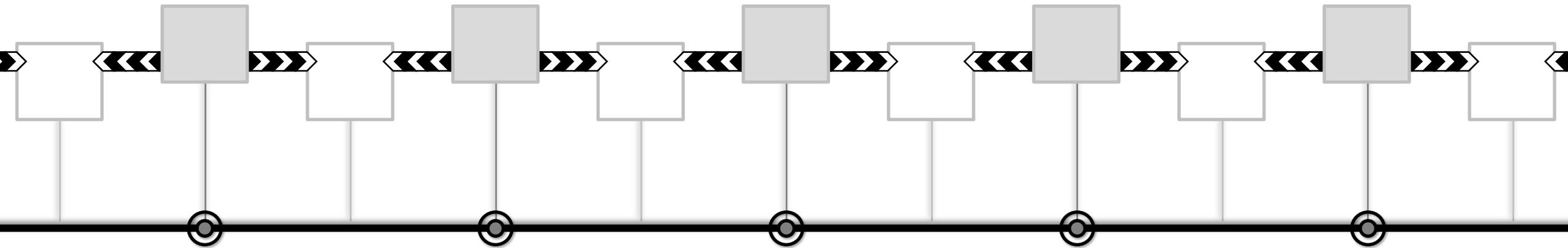
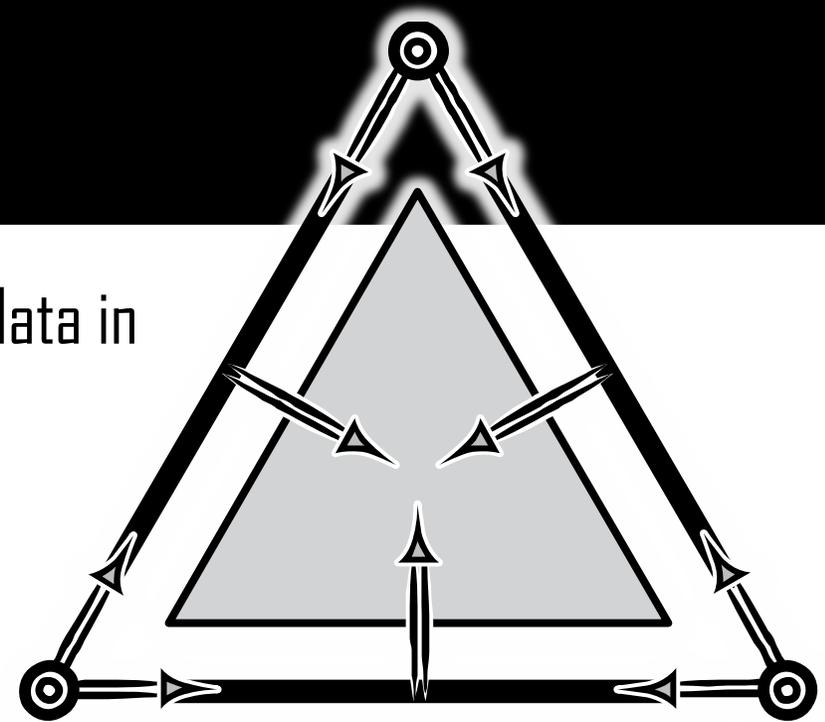
IN SIMPLE SETTINGS, THE "ALGEBRAIC DATA" ARE VECTOR SPACES & LINEAR TRANSFORMATIONS

CELLULAR SHEAVES

DEFINITION: for X a CELL COMPLEX a (CELLULAR) **SHEAF** \mathcal{F} with data in \mathbf{C} is a FUNCTOR from the **FACE POSET** (X, \trianglelefteq) to \mathbf{C}

INTUITION: the **STALKS** $\mathcal{F}(\sigma)$ are DATA ; the (restriction) **MAPS** $\mathcal{F}(\sigma \trianglelefteq \tau)$ are COMPATIBILITY CONSTRAINTS

DEFINITION: a (CELLULAR) **COSHEAF** \mathcal{F} is a CONTRAVARIANT SHEAF





CELLULAR SHEAVES



ARE IN FACT SHEAVES

& HAVE A RICH HISTORY

(BACLAWSKI, CURRY, KASHIWARA, LADKANI, MACPHERSON, SHEPERD, ZEEMAN)

CELLULAR SHEAVES

ARE IN FACT SHEAVES

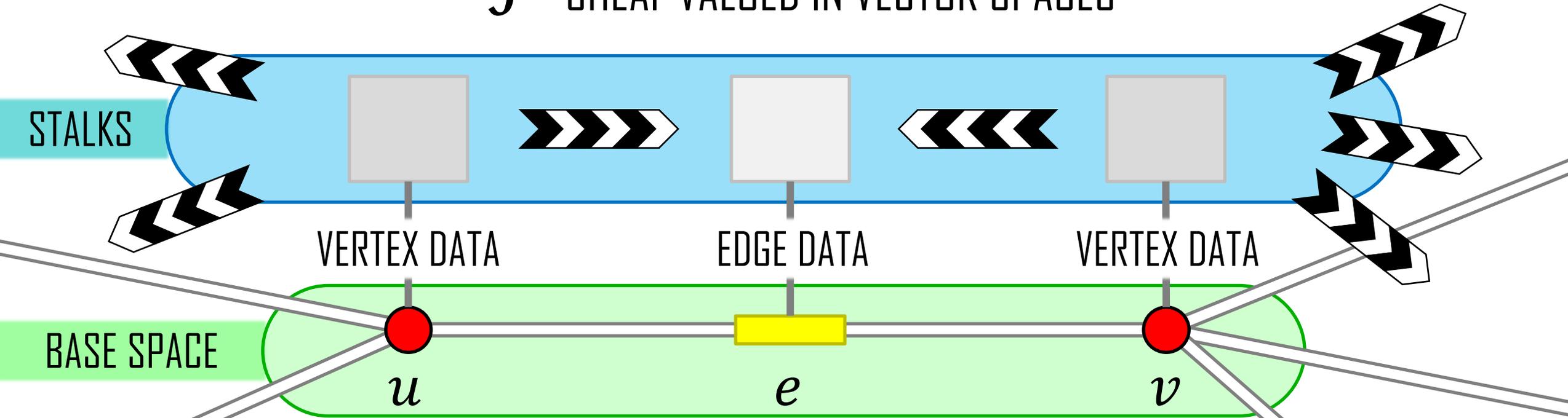
IF YOU KNOW WHAT THE GLUING AXIOM
FOR A SHEAF OVER A TOPOLOGY REALLY MEANS...

$$0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{F}(U) \xrightarrow{\mathcal{F}(U_k \subset U)} \prod_k \mathcal{F}(U_k) \xrightarrow{d} \prod_{i,j} \mathcal{F}(U_{ij})$$

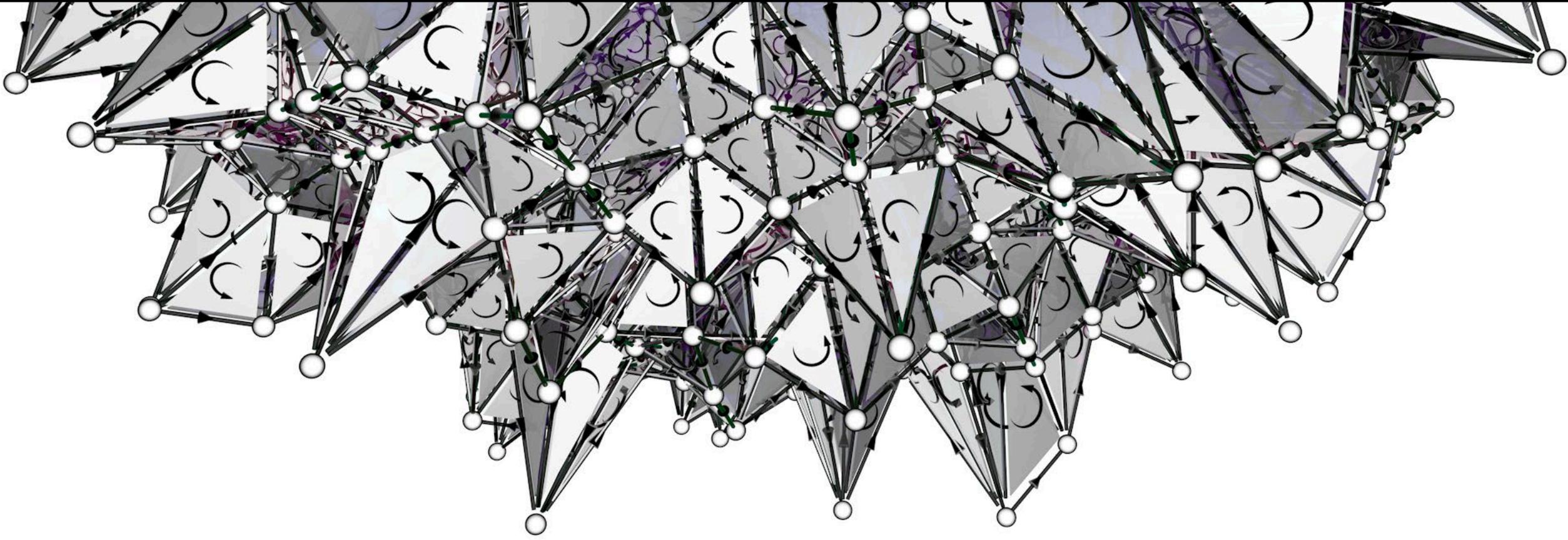
ALL CELLULAR SHEAF APPROXIMATIONS MATCH

NETWORK SHEAVES

\mathcal{F} SHEAF VALUED IN VECTOR SPACES



DATA STRUCTURE OVER A GRAPH



*CELL COMPLEXES HAVE **HOMOLOGY***

HOW DID YOU LEARN HOMOMOLOGY?

HOW DO YOU THINK ABOUT IT?

SHEAF COHOMOLOGY

DEFINITION: for a SHEAF \mathcal{F} on X in **VECT** the COCHAIN COMPLEX of the sheaf, $C^\bullet(\mathcal{F})$, is the sequence of vector spaces that record DATA of \mathcal{F} together with the COBOUNDARY MAP, d , comparing INCIDENT DATA

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} C^0(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{d} & C^1(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{d} & C^2(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{d} & C^3(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{d} & \dots \\ \boxed{\text{VERTEX DATA}} & & \boxed{\text{EDGE DATA}} & & \boxed{\text{2-CELL DATA}} & & \boxed{\text{3-CELL DATA}} & & \\ H^0(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{0} & H^1(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{0} & H^2(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{0} & H^3(\mathcal{F}) & \xrightarrow{0} & \dots \end{array}$$

DEFINITION: for a SHEAF \mathcal{F} on X the COHOMOLOGY of the sheaf, $H^\bullet(\mathcal{F}) = \ker d / \text{im } d$, is the sequence of quotient vector spaces that characterizes \mathcal{F} on X . In particular, $H^0(\mathcal{F}) = \text{GLOBAL SECTIONS}$ of the sheaf.

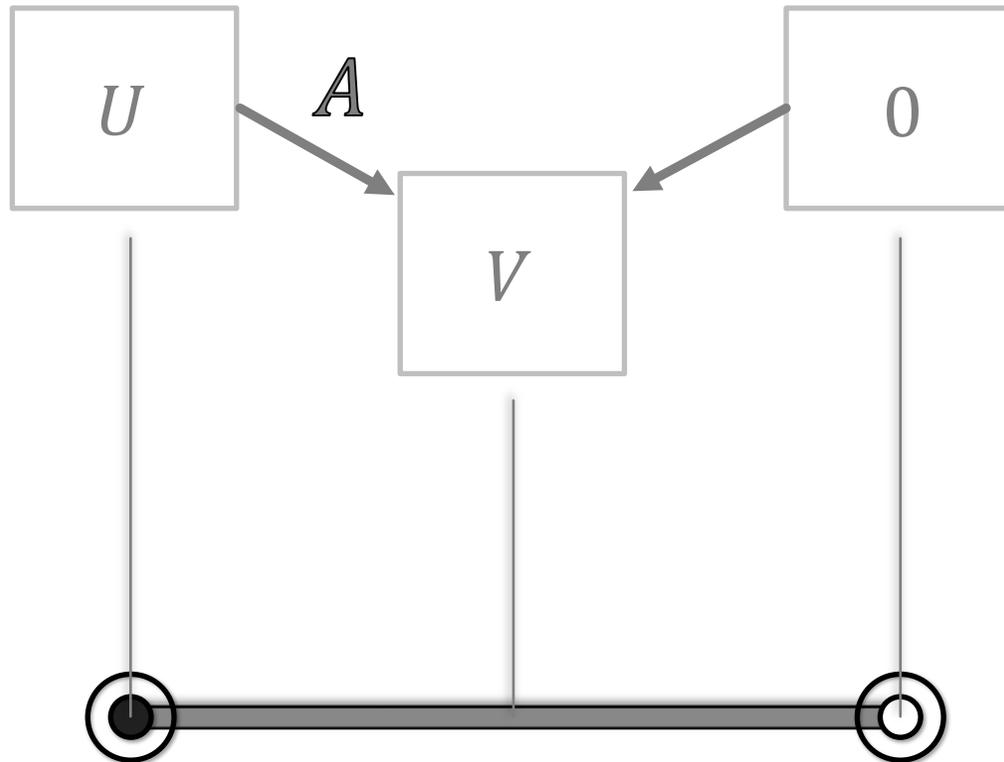
INTUITION: dimension of $H^0(\mathcal{F})$ is the number of independent consistent solutions to the constrained system

**SHEAF COHOMOLOGY CLASSIFIES CONSISTENT SOLUTIONS & OBSTRUCTIONS THEREOF
[COSHEAVES POSSESS A DUAL HOMOLOGY THEORY...]**

SHEAVES

EXAMPLE

JUST A SIMPLE LINEAR TRANSFORMATION



$$H^0 = \ker A$$

$$H^1 = \operatorname{coker} A$$

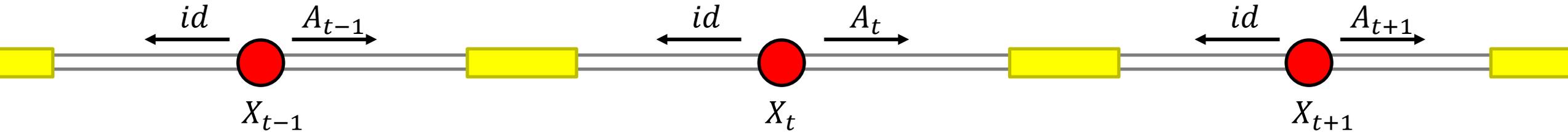
SHEAVES

EXAMPLE

DISCRETE-TIME LINEAR SYSTEMS : all stalks are \mathbb{R}^n

Consider the typical system: $x_{t+1} = A_t x_t$

\mathcal{F}



Global sections: $H^0 \mathcal{F}$ classifies global-time solutions

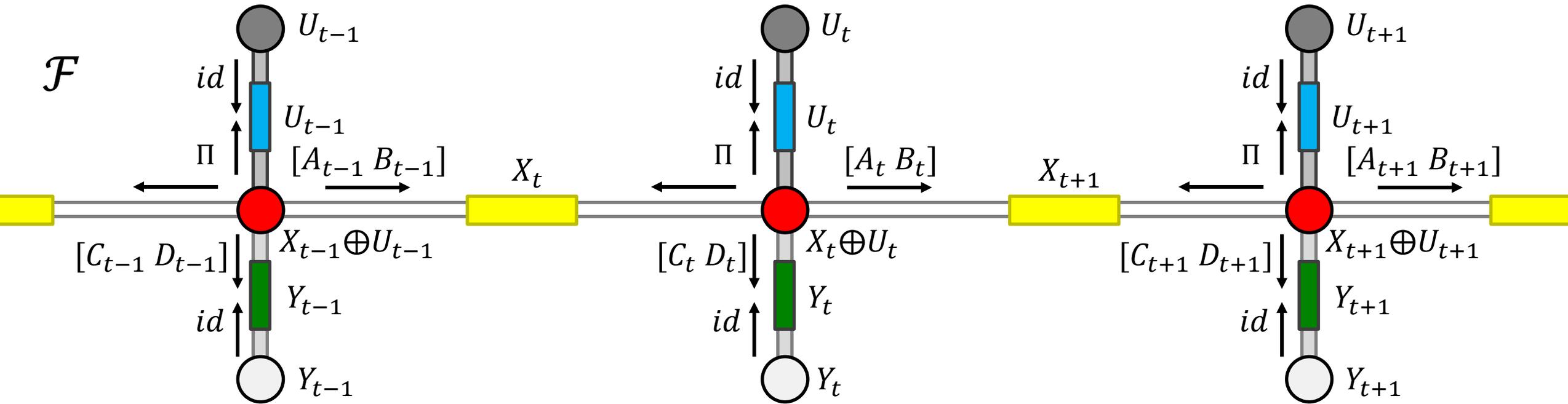
SHEAVES

EXAMPLE

DISCRETE-TIME LINEAR SYSTEMS WITH CONTROLS

J. Hansen

Consider the typical system: $x_{t+1} = A_t x_t + B_t u_t$; $y_t = C_t x_t + D_t u_t$

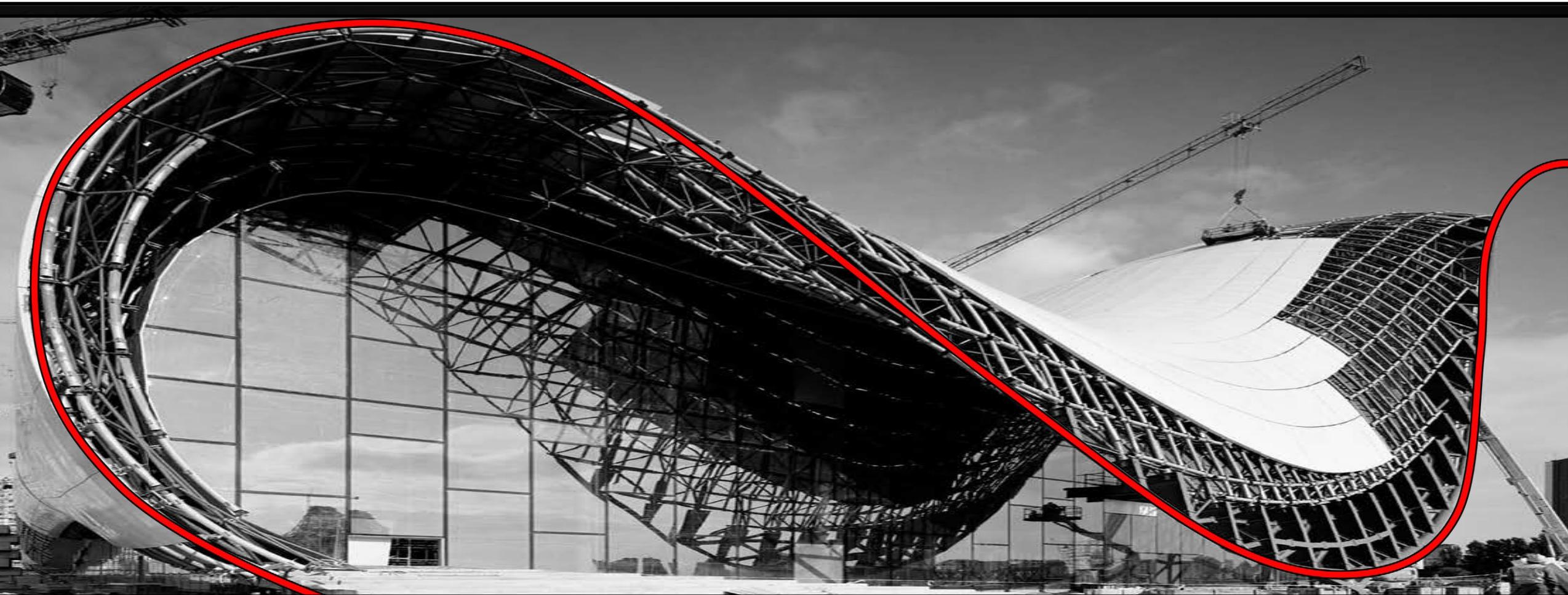


Global sections: $H^0 \mathcal{F}$ classifies global-time solutions

SHEAVES

EXAMPLE

SPLINES

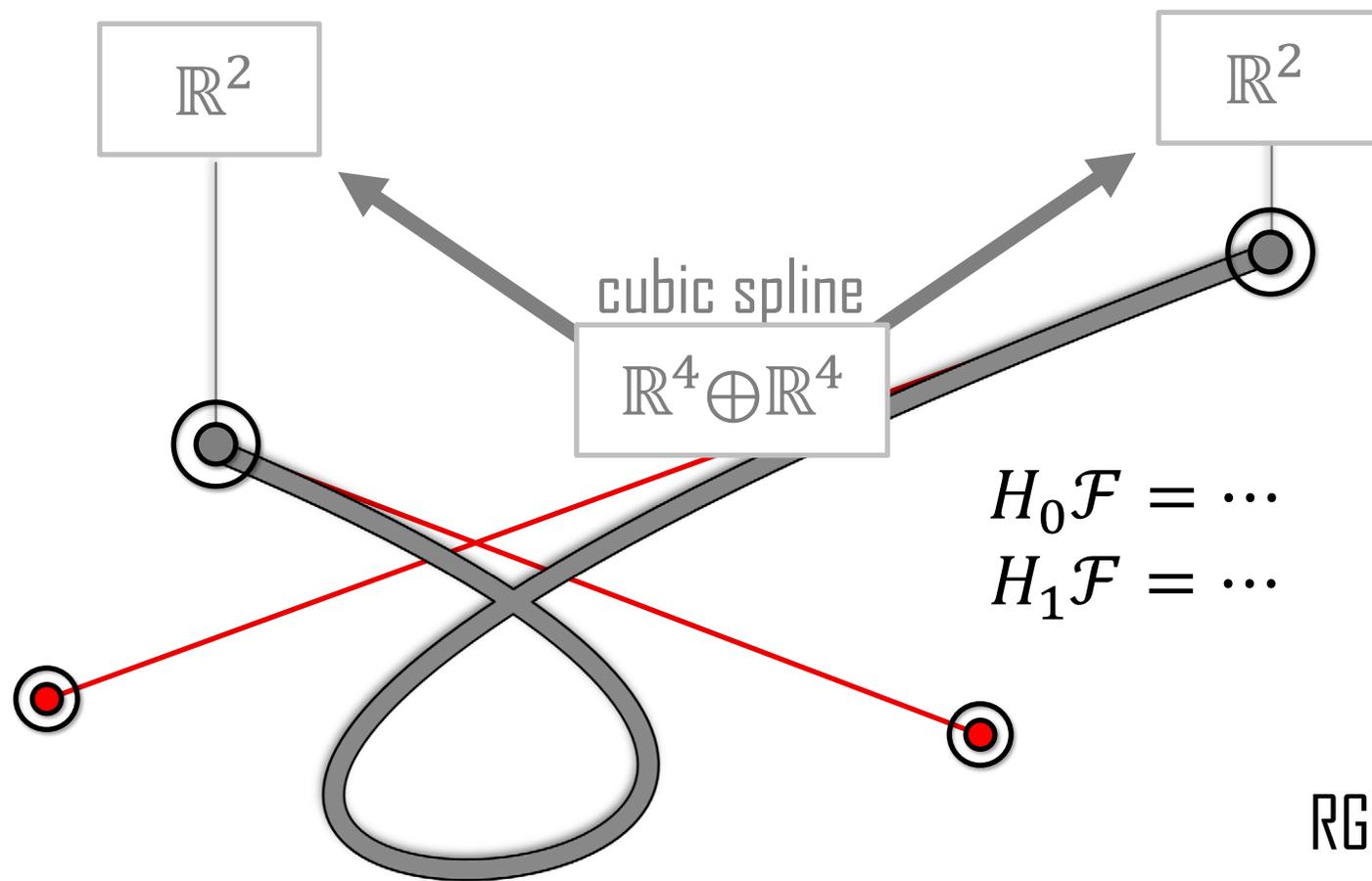
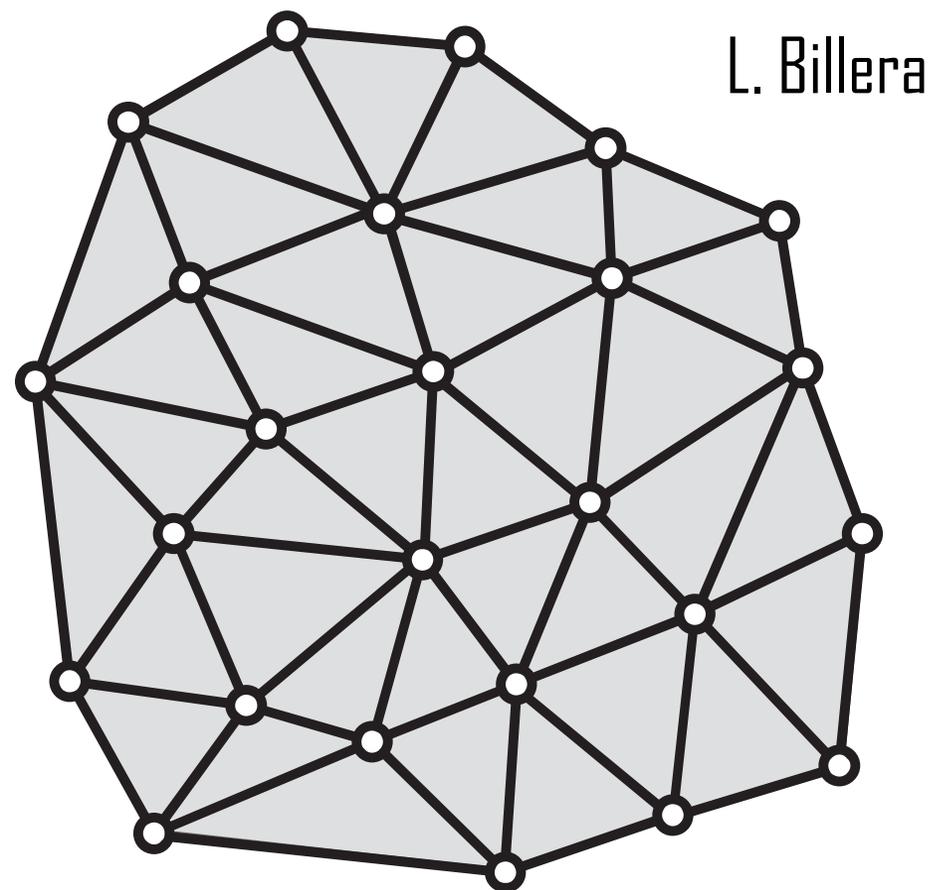


COSHEAVES

EXAMPLE

SPLINES

BEZIER SPLINES



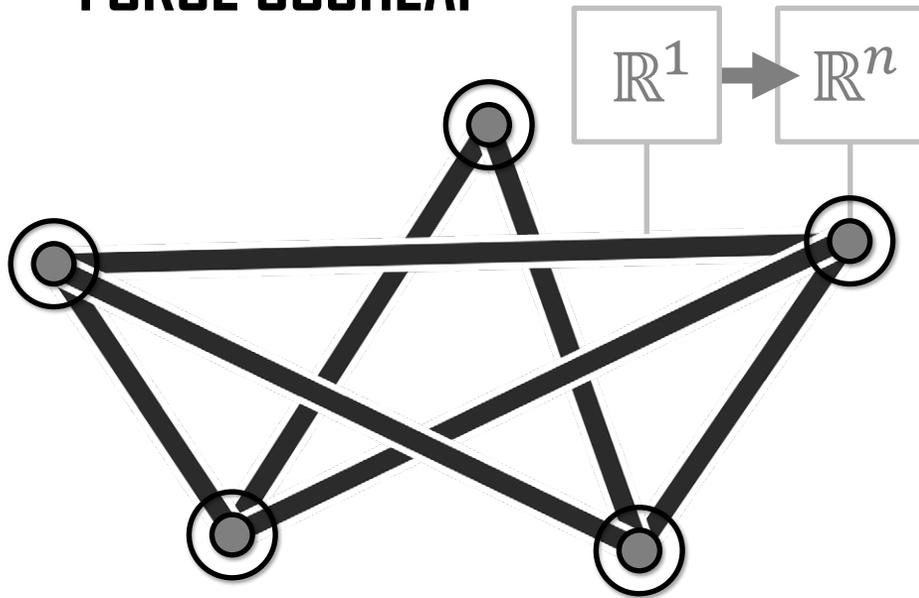
COSHEAVES

EXAMPLE

GRAPHIC STATICS

w/Z. COOPERBAND

FORCE COSHEAF



[cf. CRAPO/WHITELEY]

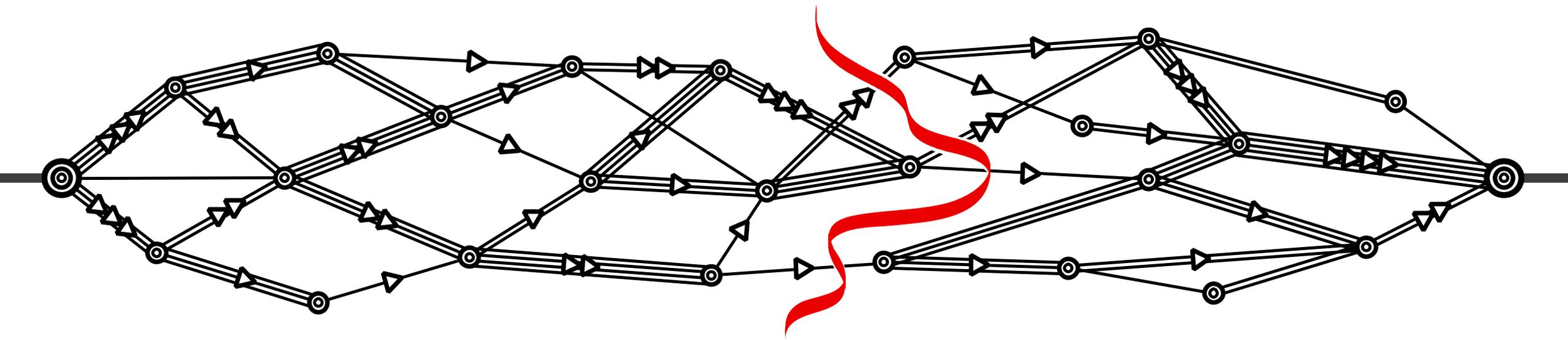
$C_0\mathcal{F}$ = STATIC LOADS on VERTICES

$C_1\mathcal{F}$ = AXIAL STRESSES on EDGES

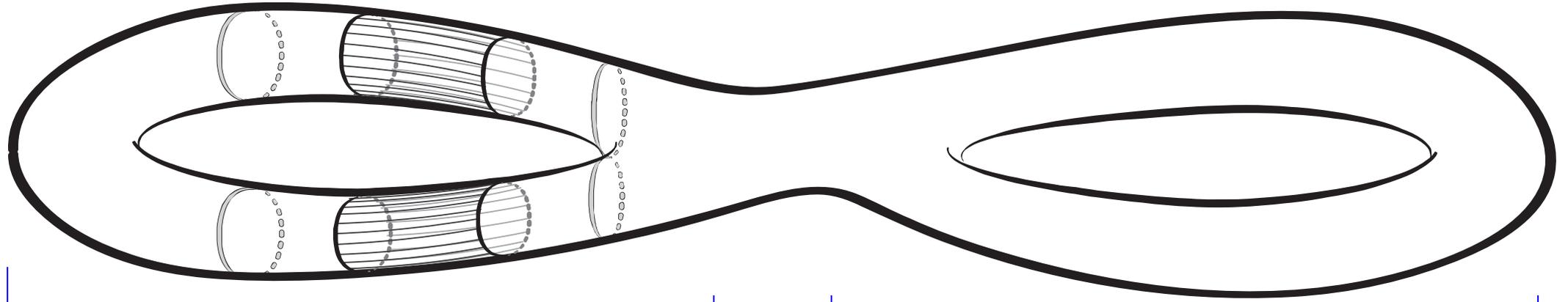
$H_1\mathcal{F}$ = SELF-STRESSES (NET ZERO FORCE)

$H_0\mathcal{F}$ = FLEXIBILITY/FREEDOM of TRUSS

THEOREM [MAXWELL 1860s] : for a truss in \mathbb{R}^n : $\dim H_0\mathcal{F} = \dim H_1\mathcal{F} - \#E + n\#V$

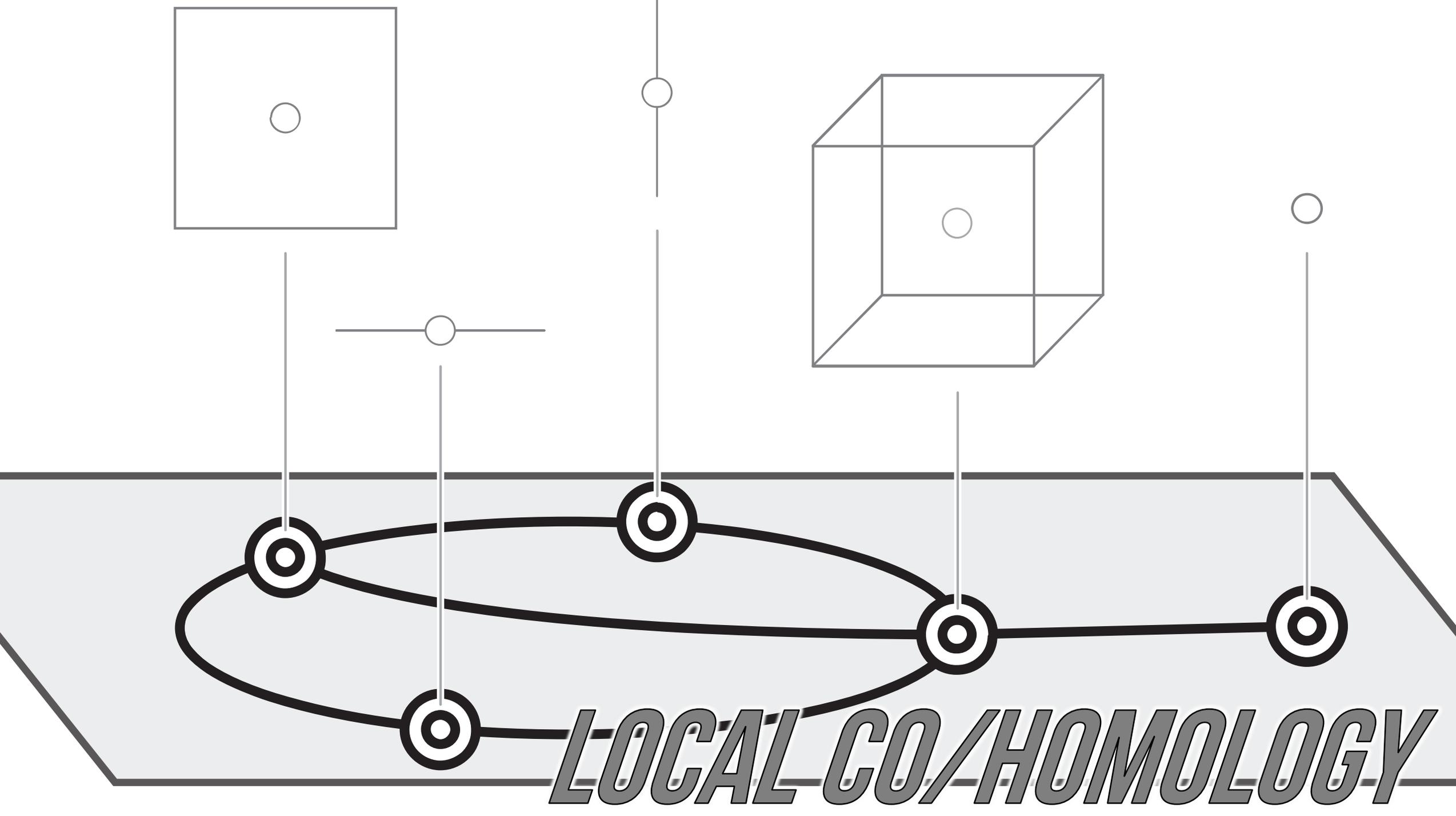


NETWORK FLOW SHEAVES



F

LERAY FIBER SHEAF / COSHEAF



DETAILED EXAMPLE : OPINIONS

OPINION DYNAMICS

CLASSIC : Let's say you have a social network of individuals
Model the network as an undirected graph (cf. FaceBook)
Assume that everybody has an opinion on some topic...

-



NO!



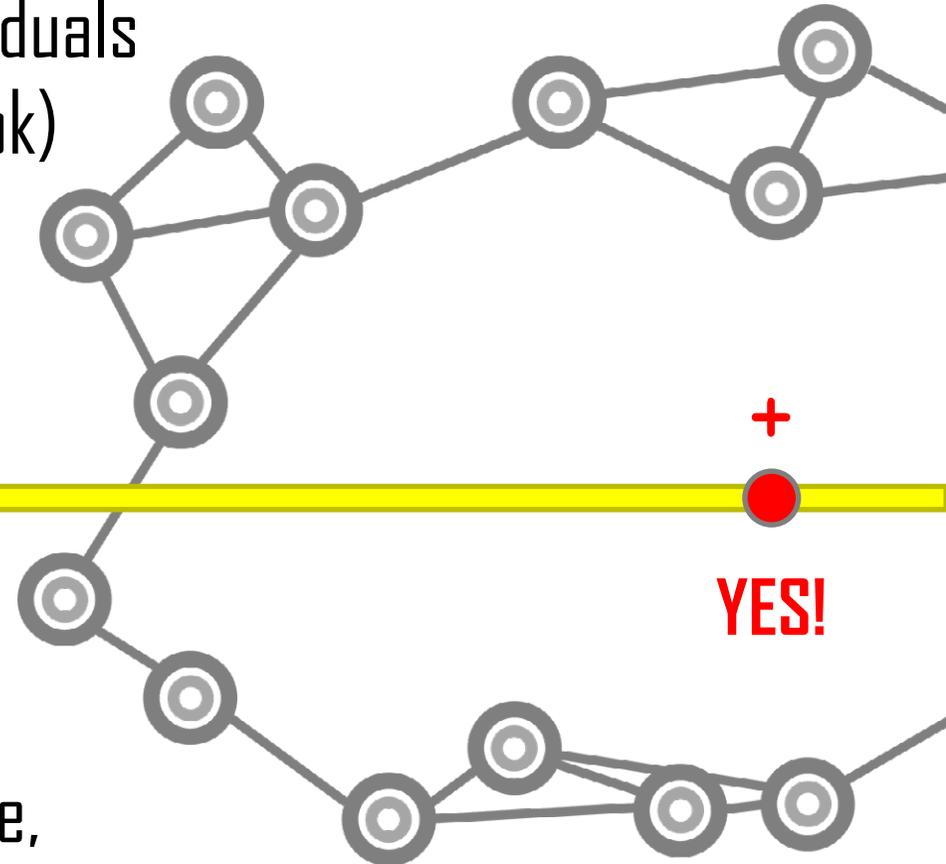
MEH

+



YES!

PROBLEM: What happens to peoples' opinions over time,
assuming mutual influence?



CURRENT WORK

MOST CURRENT WORK HAS FOCUSED ON MORE COMPLEX SETTINGS / OUTCOMES

MULTIPLE OPINIONS: n-dimensional data over graph...

BOUNDED CONFIDENCE: influence only when opinions are close
HEGSELMAN-KRAUSE-type model, e.g. : many others

& SO MUCH MORE...

PREFERENCE FALSIFICATION and ANTAGONISTIC INTERACTION
and SUSCEPTIBILITY and...

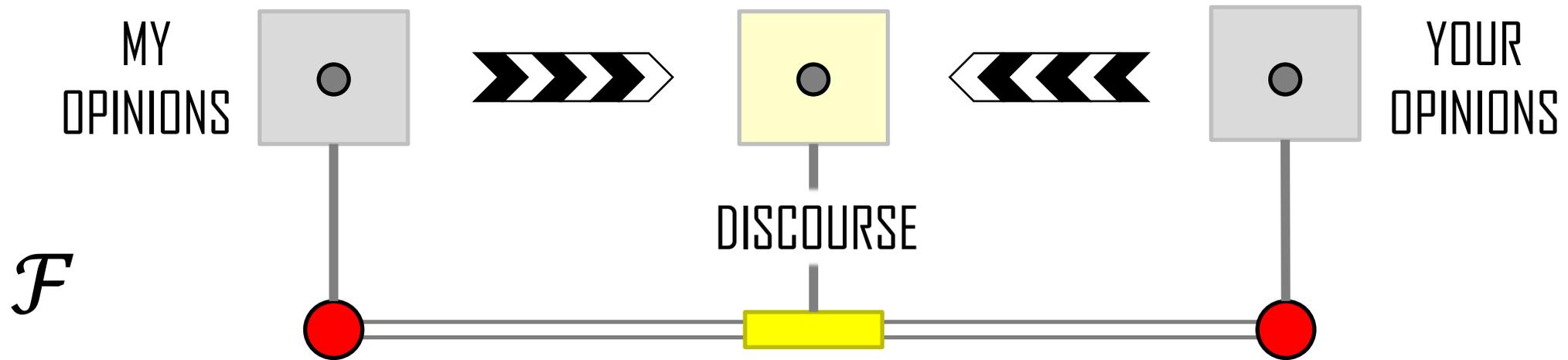
H. AHN ET AL [2020]
M. ALEXANIAN AND D. MCNAMARA [2018]
C. ALTAFINI [2012, 2013]
V. AMELKIN ET AL [2017]
T. ANTAL ET AL [2005, 2006]
H. BROOKS AND M. PORTER [2020]
C. CASTELLANO ET AL [2009, 2011, 2012]
A. JADBABAIE ET AL [2021]
H. NOORAZAR ET AL [2020]
A. PROSKURNIKOV ET AL [2020]
S. SCHWEIGHOFER ET AL [2020]
M. YE ET AL [2018, 2019]

Techniques in this subject include **PROBABILITY, GRAPH THEORY, ODEs/PDEs, & more...**

DISCOURSE SHEAVES

J. Hansen + G

CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING MODEL ON A SOCIAL NETWORK



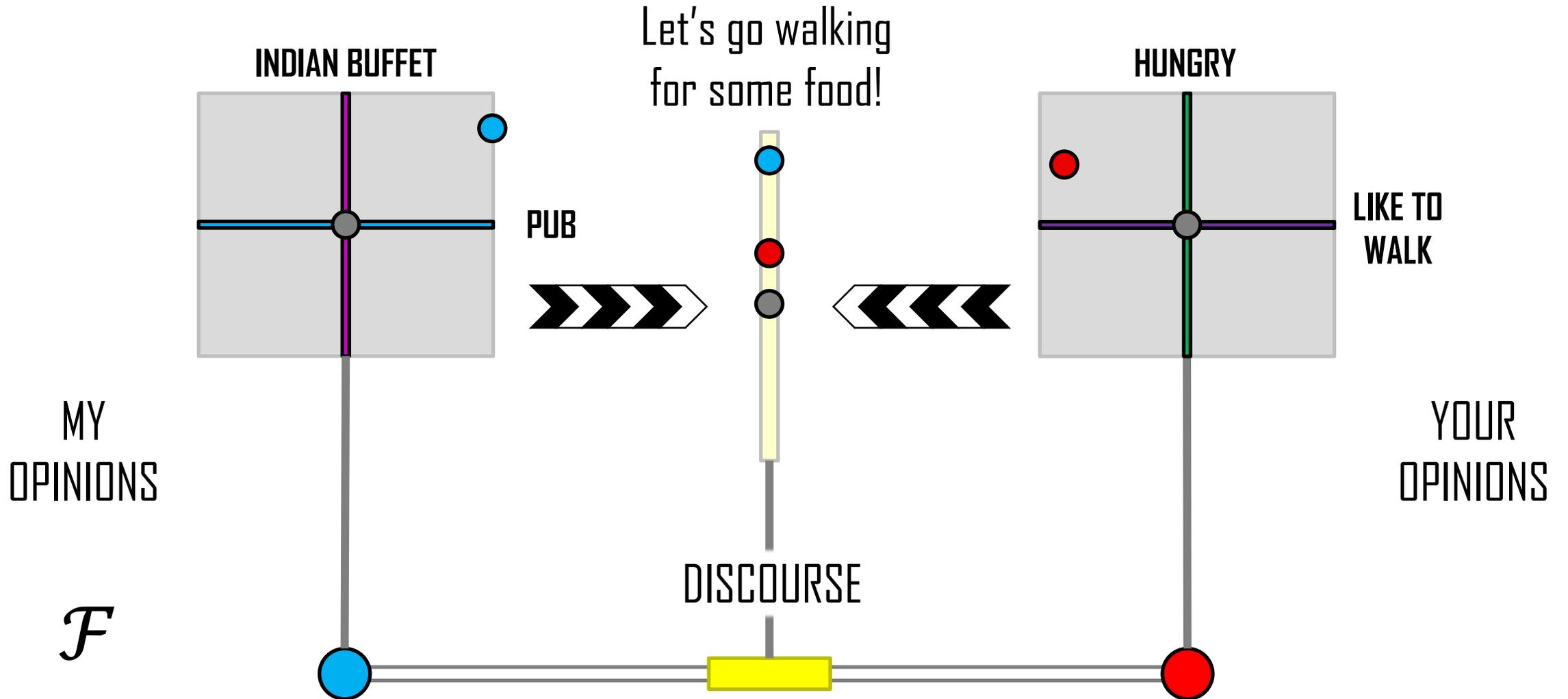
VERTEX STALKS : **OPINION SPACES** : private "basis" opinions from which policies are formulated

EDGE STALKS : **DISCOURSE SPACES** : public "basis" topics on which opinions are expressed

VERTEX-EDGE MAPS: **EXPRESSIONS** : how individuals choose to formulate opinions from bases

DISCOURSE SHEAVES

EXAMPLE



LET'S THINK!

THIS IS A VERY FLEXIBLE MODEL

AND IT ILLUSTRATES NETWORK SHEAVES VERY WELL...

COHOMOLOGY & OPINION DISTRIBUTIONS

$C^0(\mathcal{F})$

0 - COCHAINS

opinion distributions (private)

$C^1(\mathcal{F})$

1 - COCHAINS

pairwise discussions (public)

$d: C^0 \rightarrow C^1$

COBOUNDARY

aggregate public disagreement

$H^0(\mathcal{F})$

GLOBAL SECTIONS

harmonic opinion distributions

WHAT MORE COULD WE DO WITH THIS?

THIS IS JUST THE BEGINNING

WITH A LOT OF VERY SIMPLE EXAMPLES TO GET USED TO THE MAIN IDEAS...

CELLULAR SHEAVES

THERE HAVE BEEN A LOT OF RECENT APPLICATIONS...

NETWORK CODING	HIRAOKA-G
TARGET ENUMERATION / TRACKING	BARYSHNIKOV-G ; KRISHNAN-G
REEB GRAPHS / SPACES	DESILVA-MUNCH-PATEL
PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY	CURRY ; KASHIWARA-SCHAPIRA ; MACPHERSON-PATEL
PERSISTENT HOMOLOGY TRANSFORM	CURRY-TURNER-MUKHERJEE
DISTRIBUTED OPTIMIZATION	HANSEN-G
LEARNING OPTIMAL STRATIFICATIONS	NANDA
GRAPH SIGNAL PROCESSING / ML	BODNAR-DIGIOVANNI+..+BRONSTEIN

MORE TOMORROW...

