

Sophia-Antipolis, January 2017  
Winter School

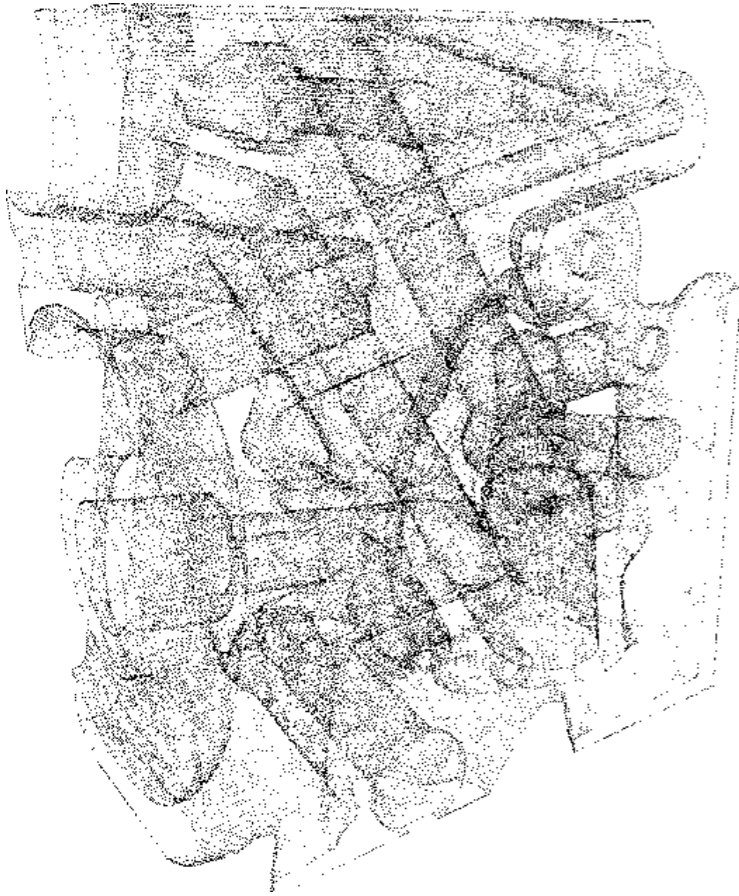
# An introduction to Topological Data Analysis

Frédéric Chazal  
INRIA Saclay - Ile-de-France  
frederic.chazal@inria.fr

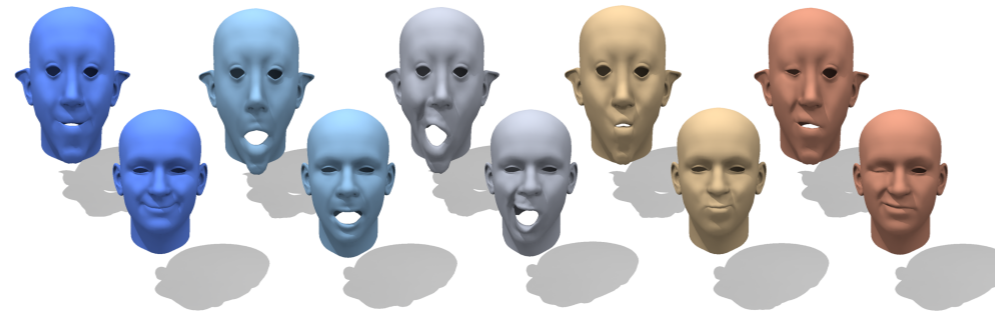
All slides are available on my web page and on the Winter school page:

<http://geometrica.saclay.inria.fr/team/Fred.Chazal/>

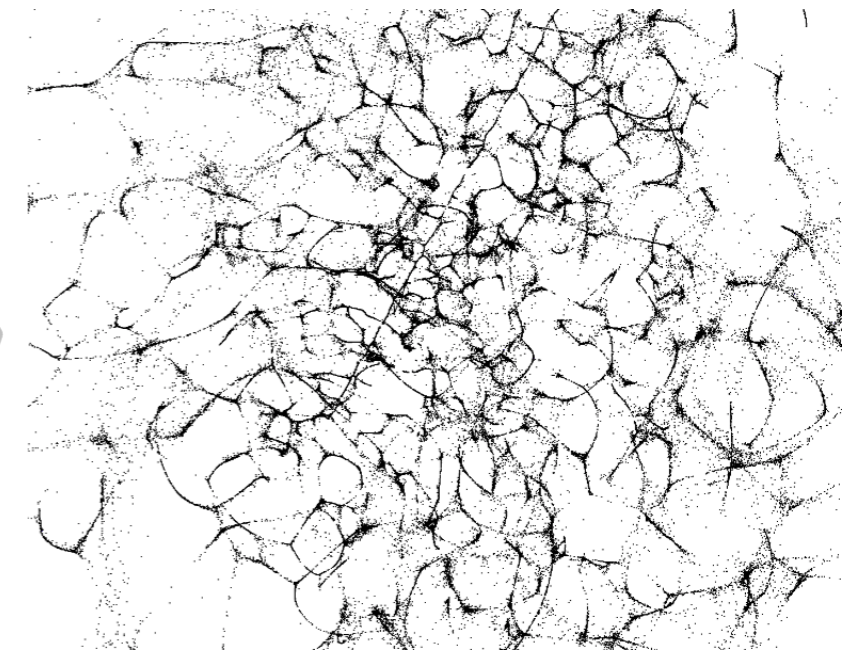
# Introduction



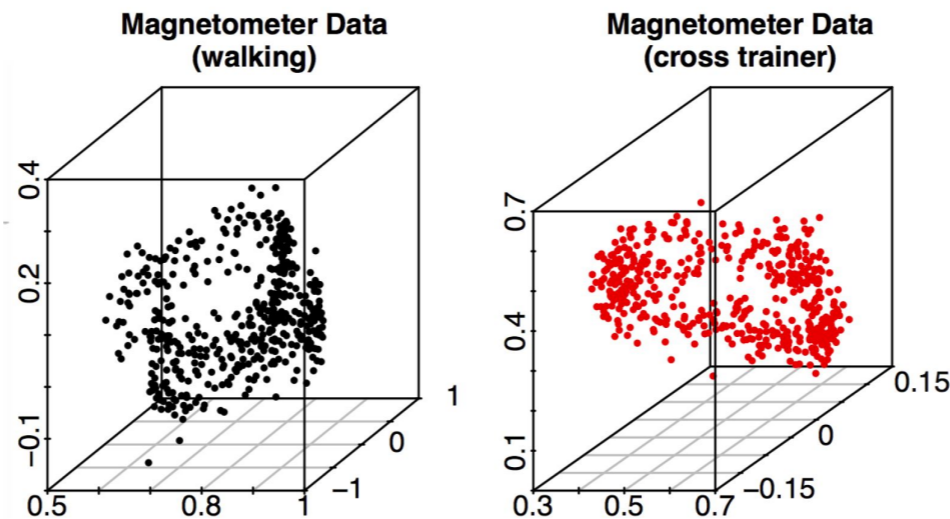
[Scanned 3D object]



[Shape database]



[Galaxies data]

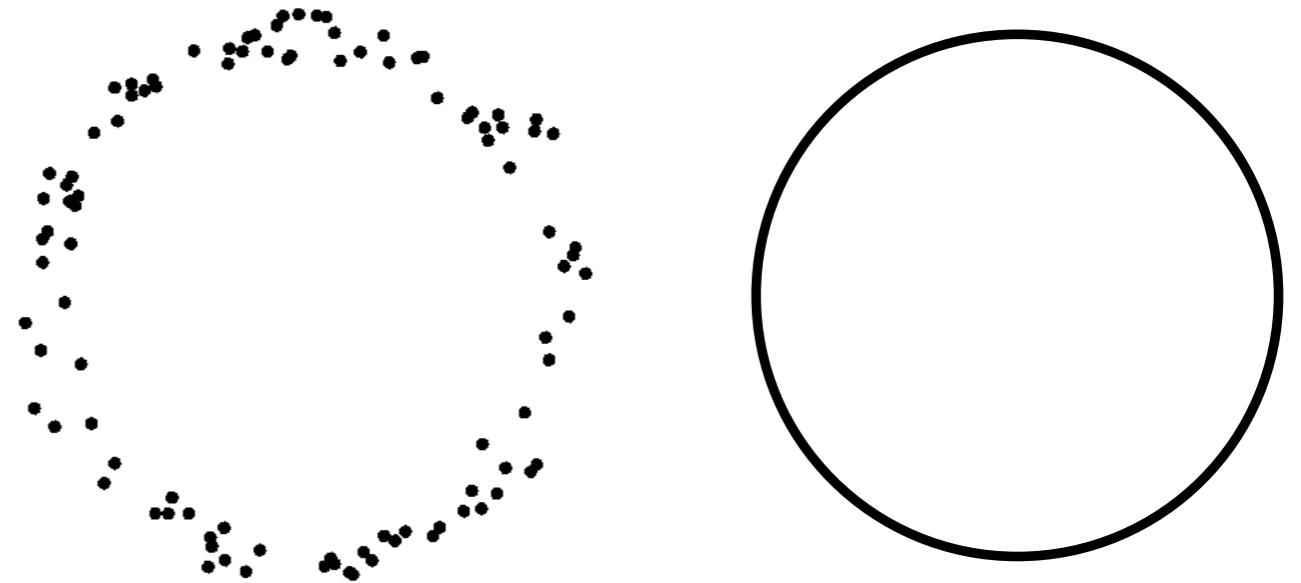


- Data often come as (sampling of) metric spaces or sets/spaces endowed with a similarity measure with, possibly complex, topological/geometric structure.
- Data carrying geometric information are becoming high dimensional.
- **Topological Data Analysis (TDA):**
  - infer relevant topological and geometric features of these spaces.
  - take advantage of topol./geom. information for further processing of data (classification, recognition, learning, clustering, parametrization...).

# Challenges and goals

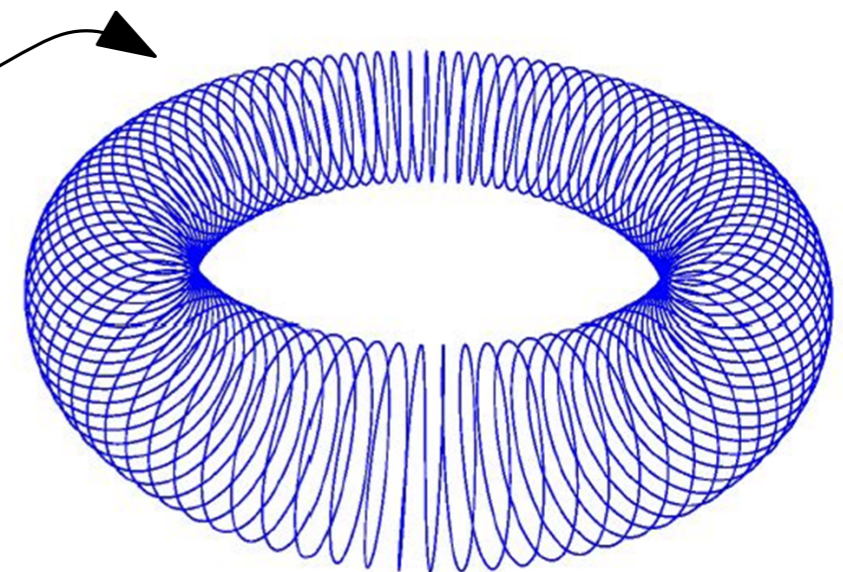
## Problem(s):

- how to visualize the topological structure of data?
- how to compare topological properties (invariants) of close shapes/data sets?

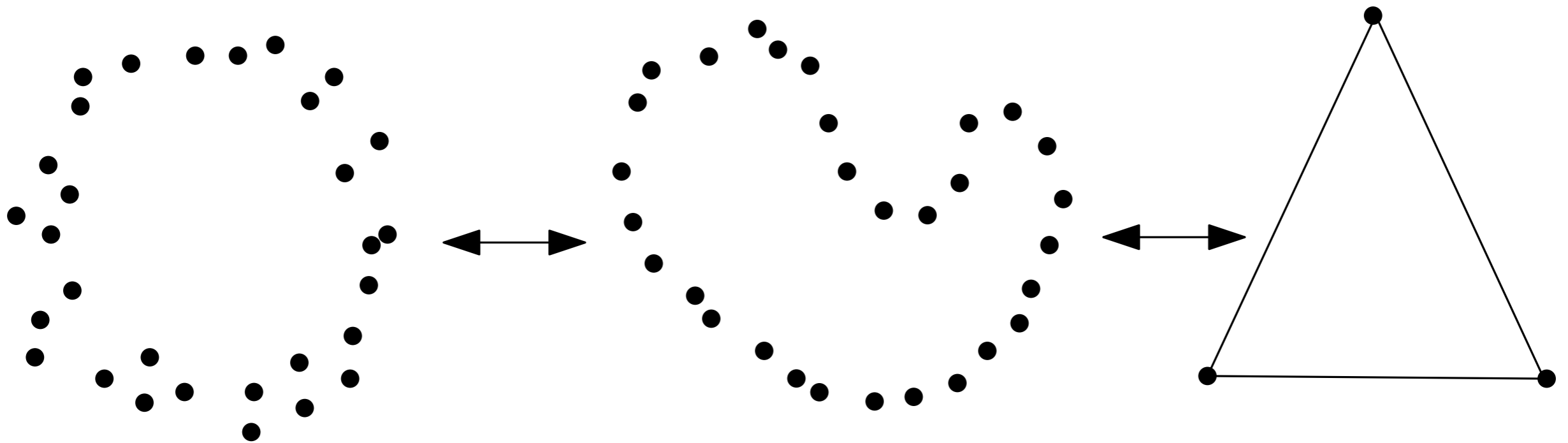


- Challenges and goals:

- no direct access to topological/geometric information: need of intermediate constructions (simplicial complexes);
- distinguish topological “signal” from noise;
- topological information may be multiscale;
- statistical analysis of topological information.



# Why is topology interesting for data analysis?



- **Coordinate invariance:** topological features/invariants do not rely on any coordinate system.  $\Rightarrow$  no need to have data with coordinate or to embed data in spaces with coordinates... But the metric (distance/similarity between data points) is important.
- **Deformation invariance:** topological features are invariant under homeomorphism.
- **Compressed representation:** Topology offer a set of tools to summarize and represent the data in compact ways while preserving its global topological structure.





