Topology of Scale-Free Graphs

Homology and Homotopy

Chunyin Siu
Stanford University School of Medicine
siuc@stanford.edu

Confession

Confession

- I am sleepy.

Confession

- I am sleepy.
- You may have seen variants of this talk before.

Confession

- I am sleepy.
- You may have seen variants of this talk before.
  - If you saw me at Queen Mary in 2023, there is new stuff at the end.

Topology of Scale-Free Graphs

Homology and Homotopy

Chunyin Siu
Stanford University School of Medicine
siuc@stanford.edu

So, preferential attachment…

- Highly connected hubs

(Stephen Coast
https://www.fractalus.com/steve/stuff/ipmap/)

So, preferential attachment…

- Highly connected hubs
  - Dense core of hubs?

(Stephen Coast
https://www.fractalus.com/steve/stuff/ipmap/)

So, preferential attachment…

- Highly connected hubs
  - Dense core of hubs?
    - The core looks like a ball???

(Stephen Coast
https://www.fractalus.com/steve/stuff/ipmap/)

So, preferential attachment…

- Highly connected hubs
  - Dense core of hubs?
    - The core looks like a ball???
- Effect of random fluctuation?

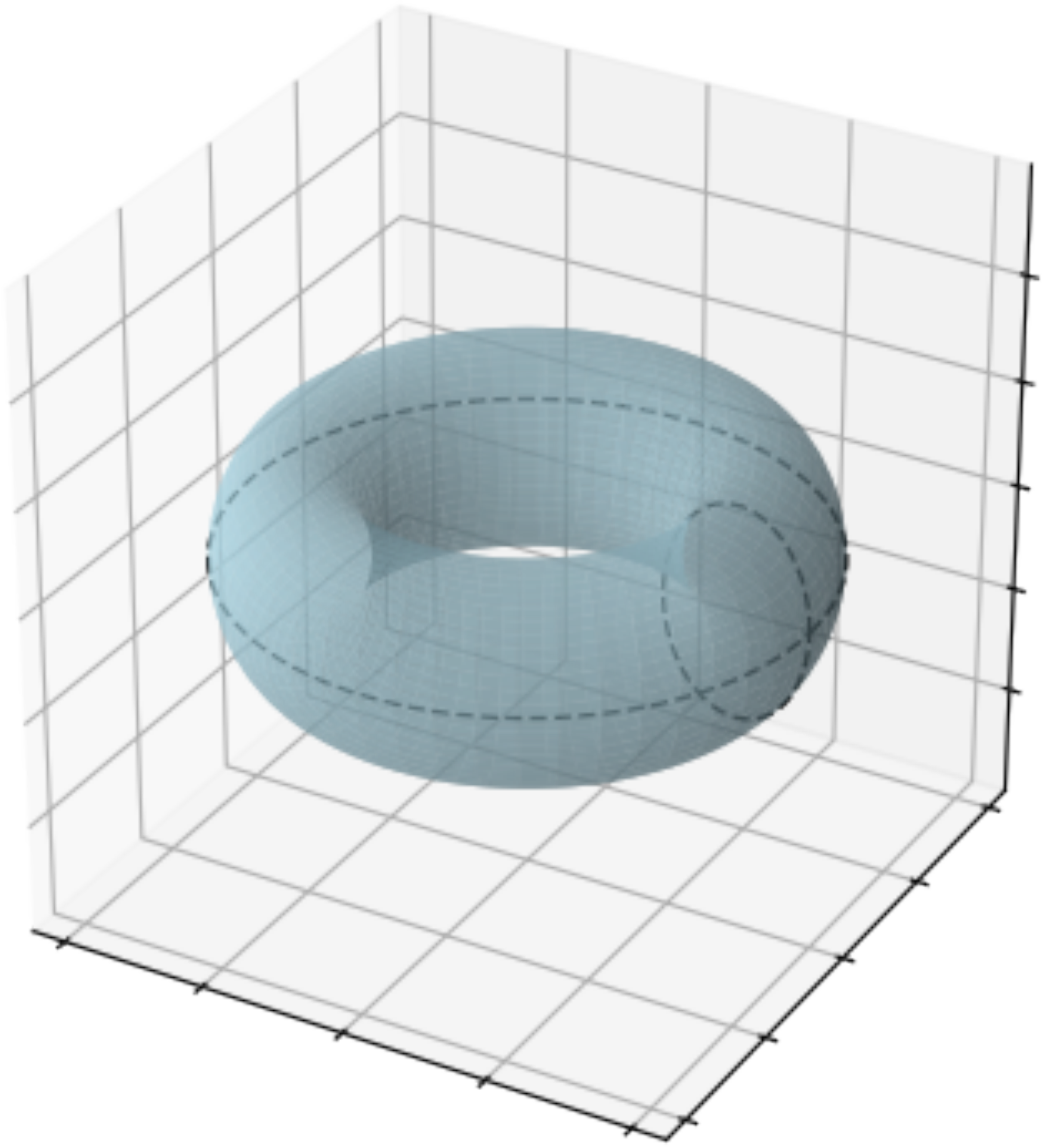
(Stephen Coast
https://www.fractalus.com/steve/stuff/ipmap/)

Agenda

preferential attachment

Agenda

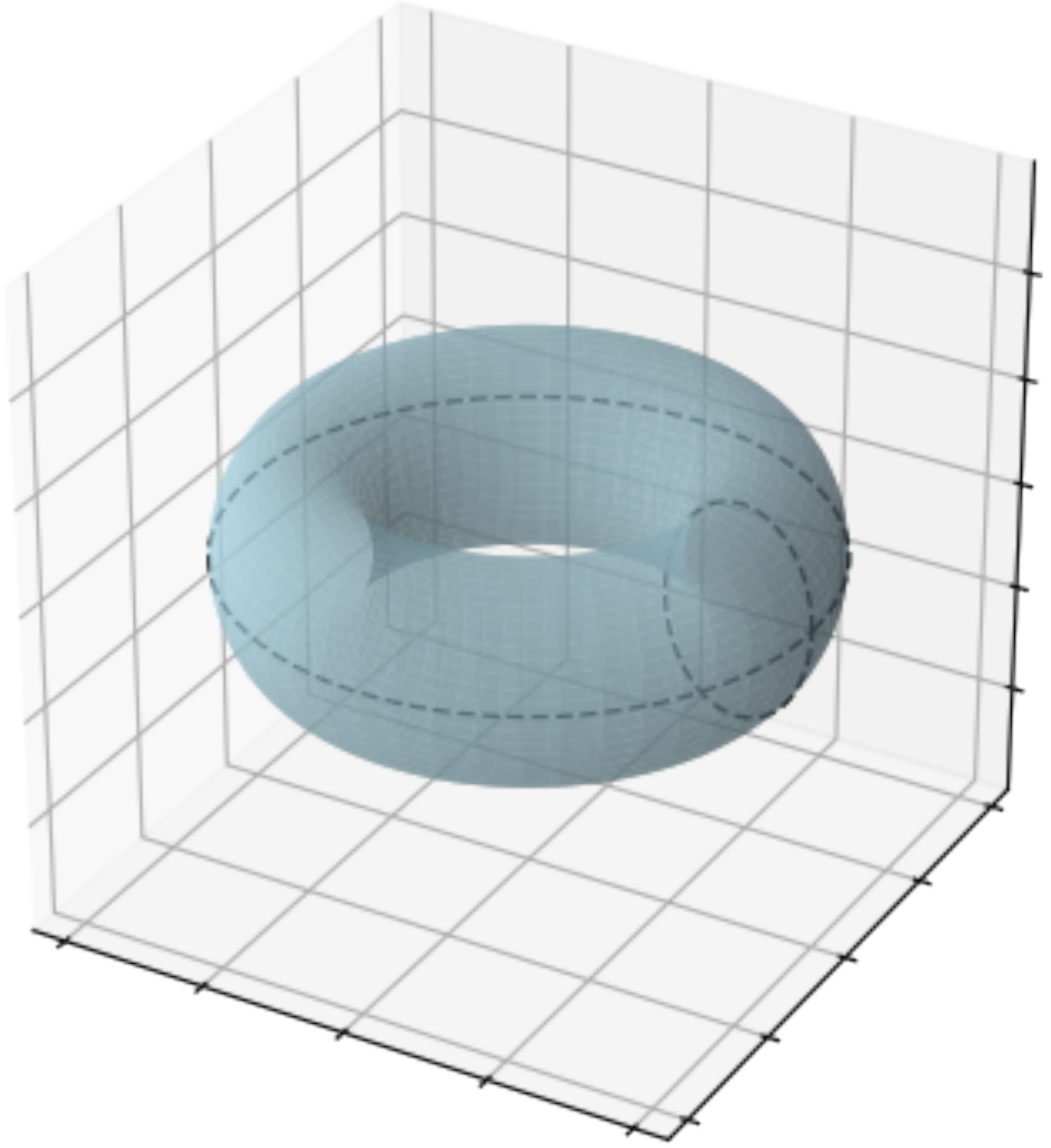
preferential attachment



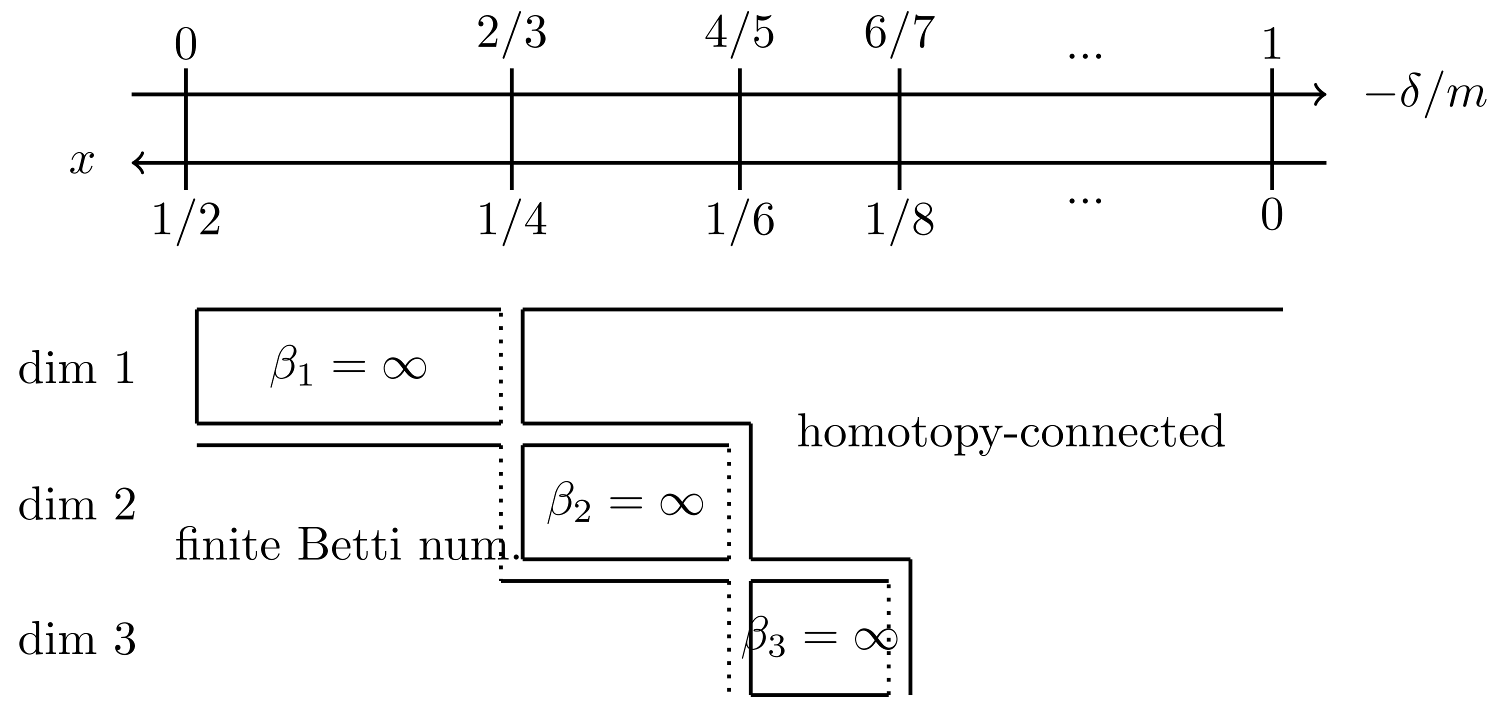
topology

Agenda

preferential attachment



topology



our result

I. Preferential Attachment

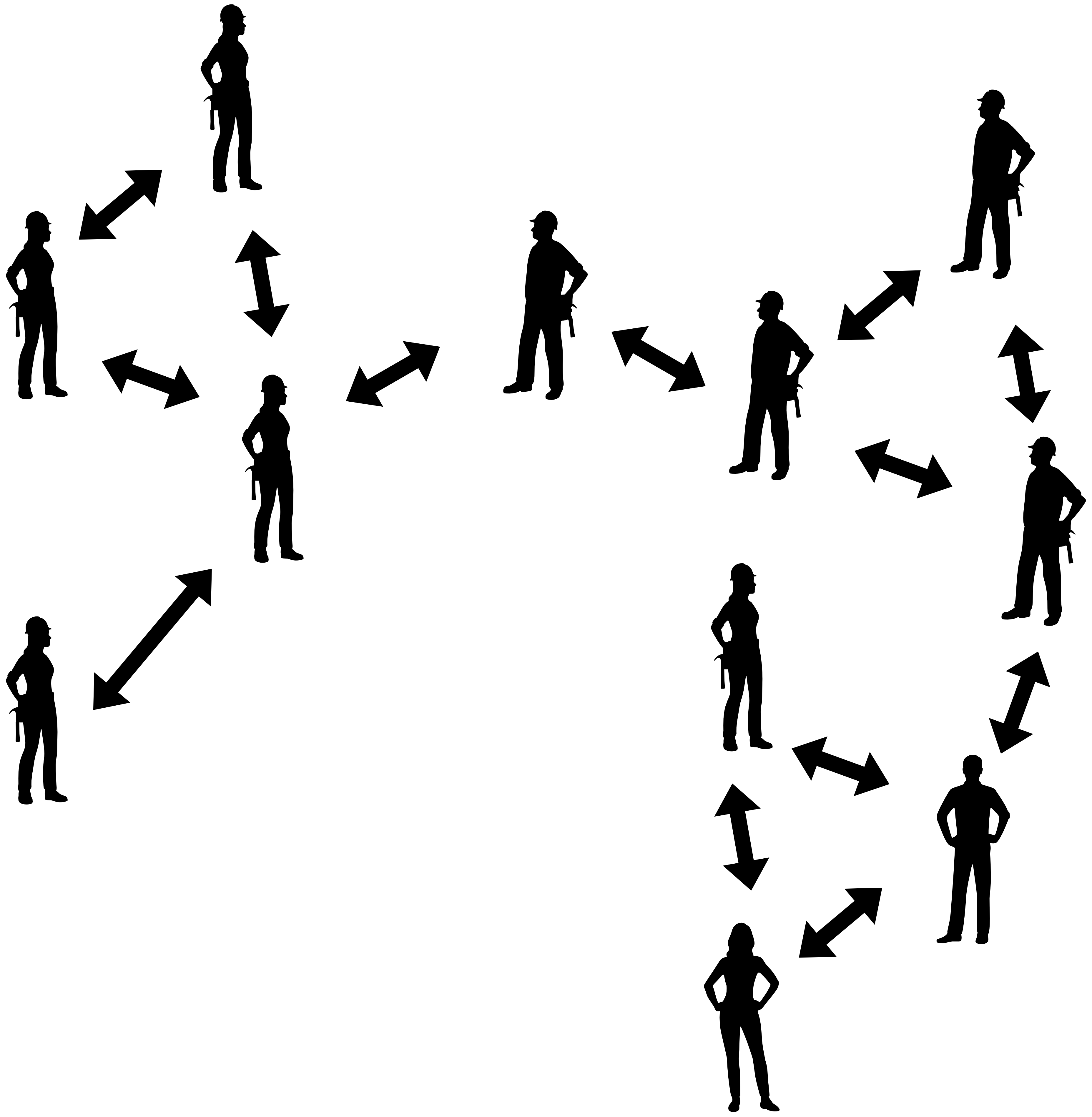
Preferential Attachment

[Albert and Barabasi 1999]

(Stephen Coast
https://www.fractalus.com/steve/stuff/ipmap/)

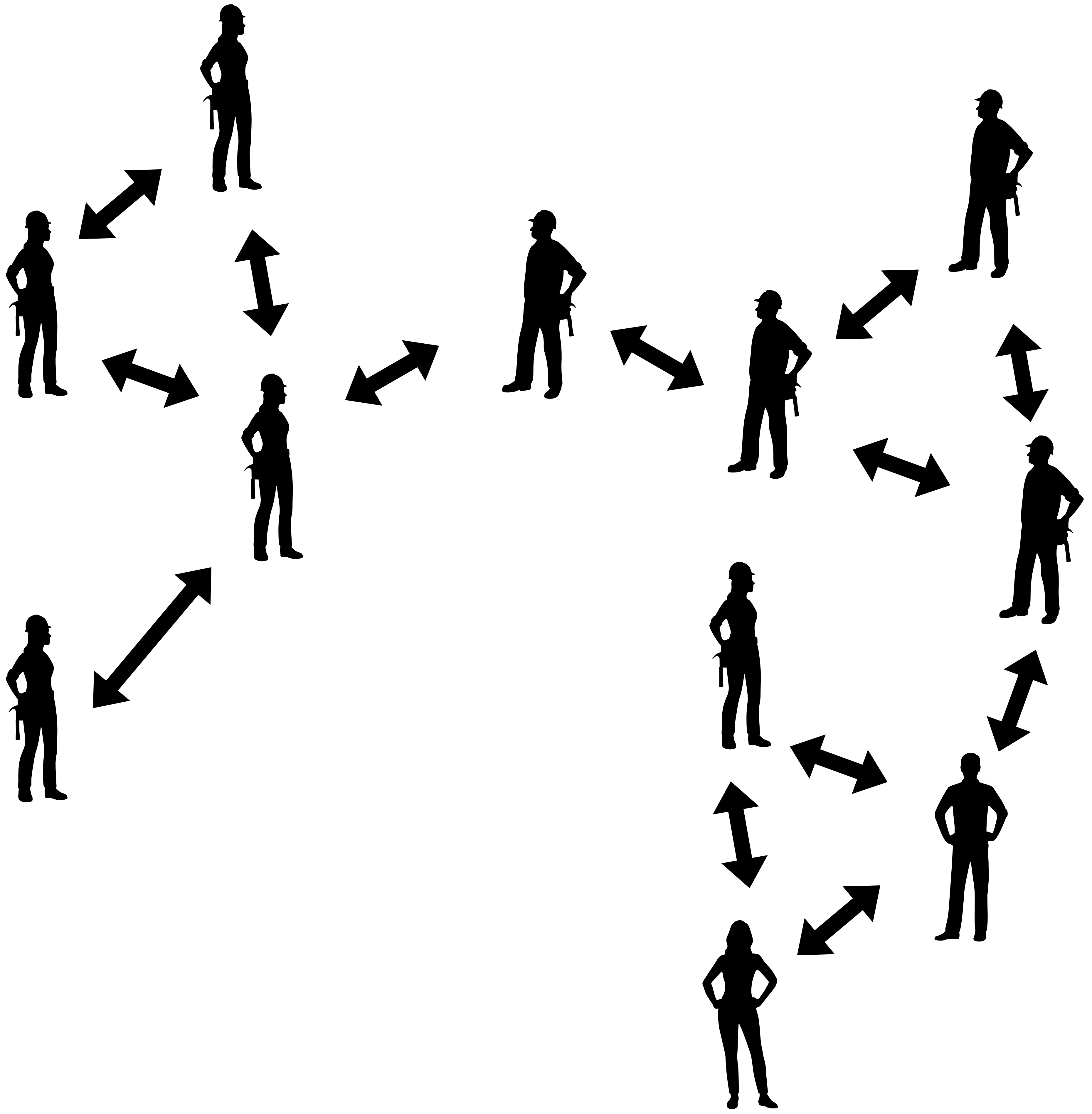
Preferential Attachment

[Albert and Barabasi 1999]



Preferential Attachment

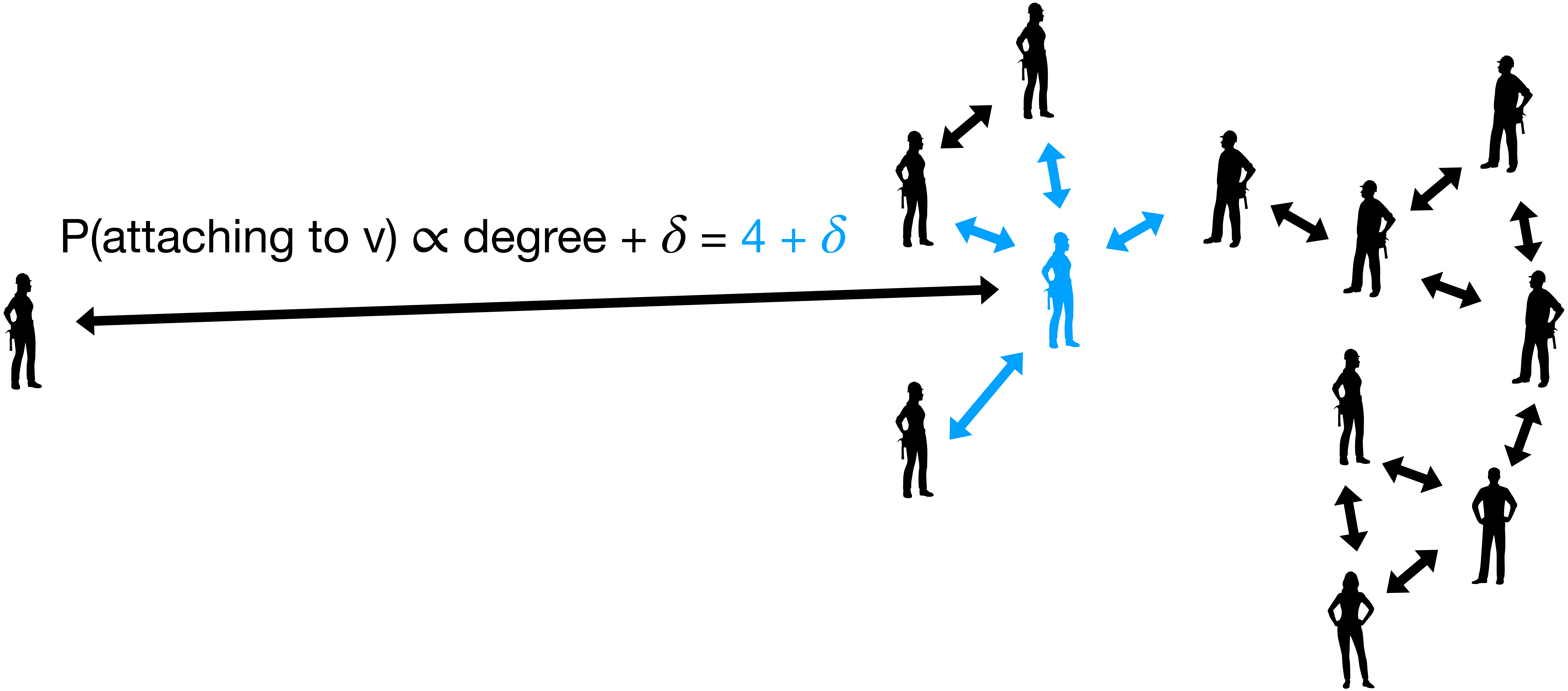
[Albert and Barabasi 1999]



Preferential Attachment

[Albert and Barabasi 1999]

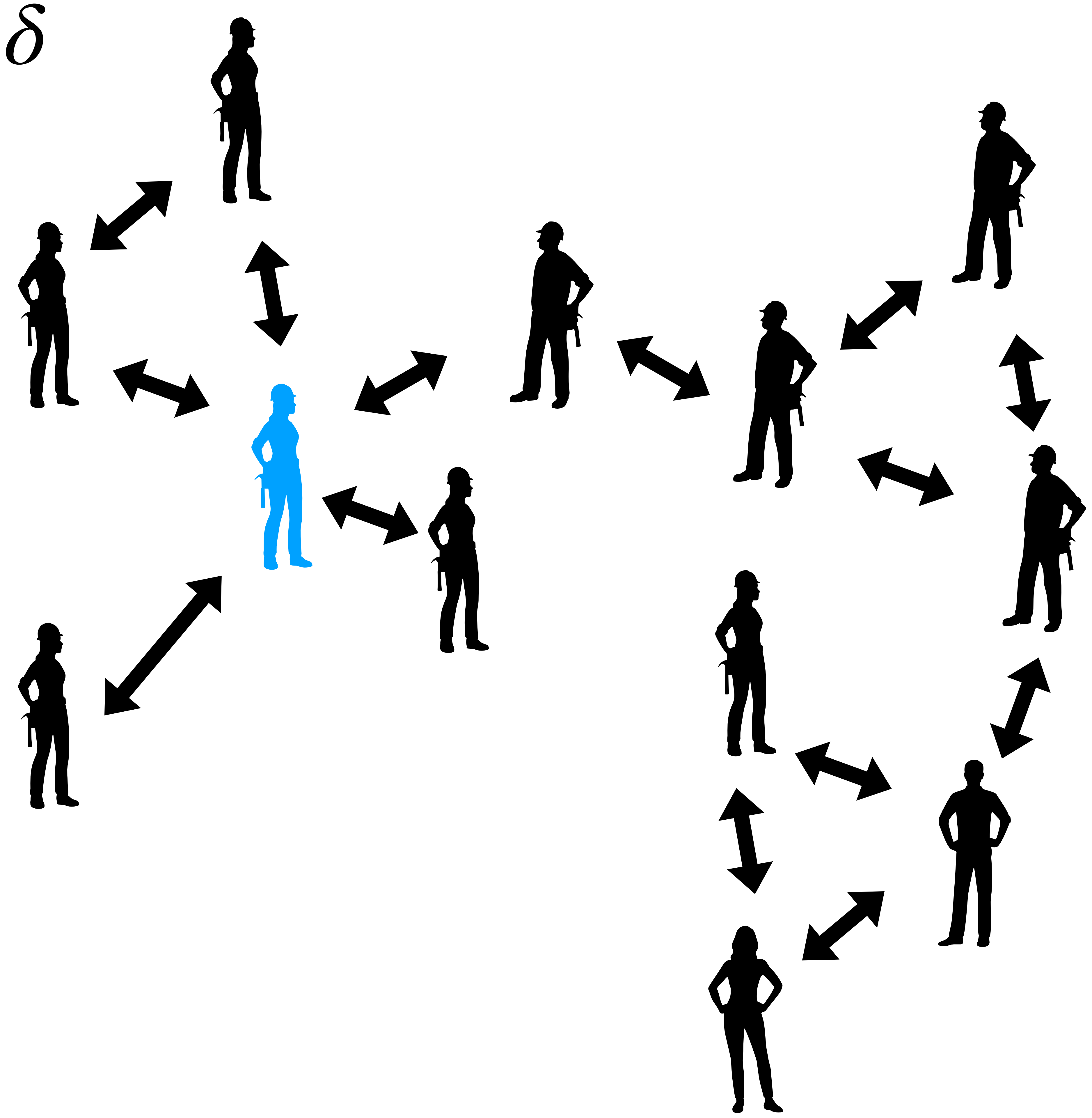
$P(\text{attaching to v}) \propto \text{degree} + \delta = 4 + \delta$



Preferential Attachment

[Albert and Barabasi 1999]

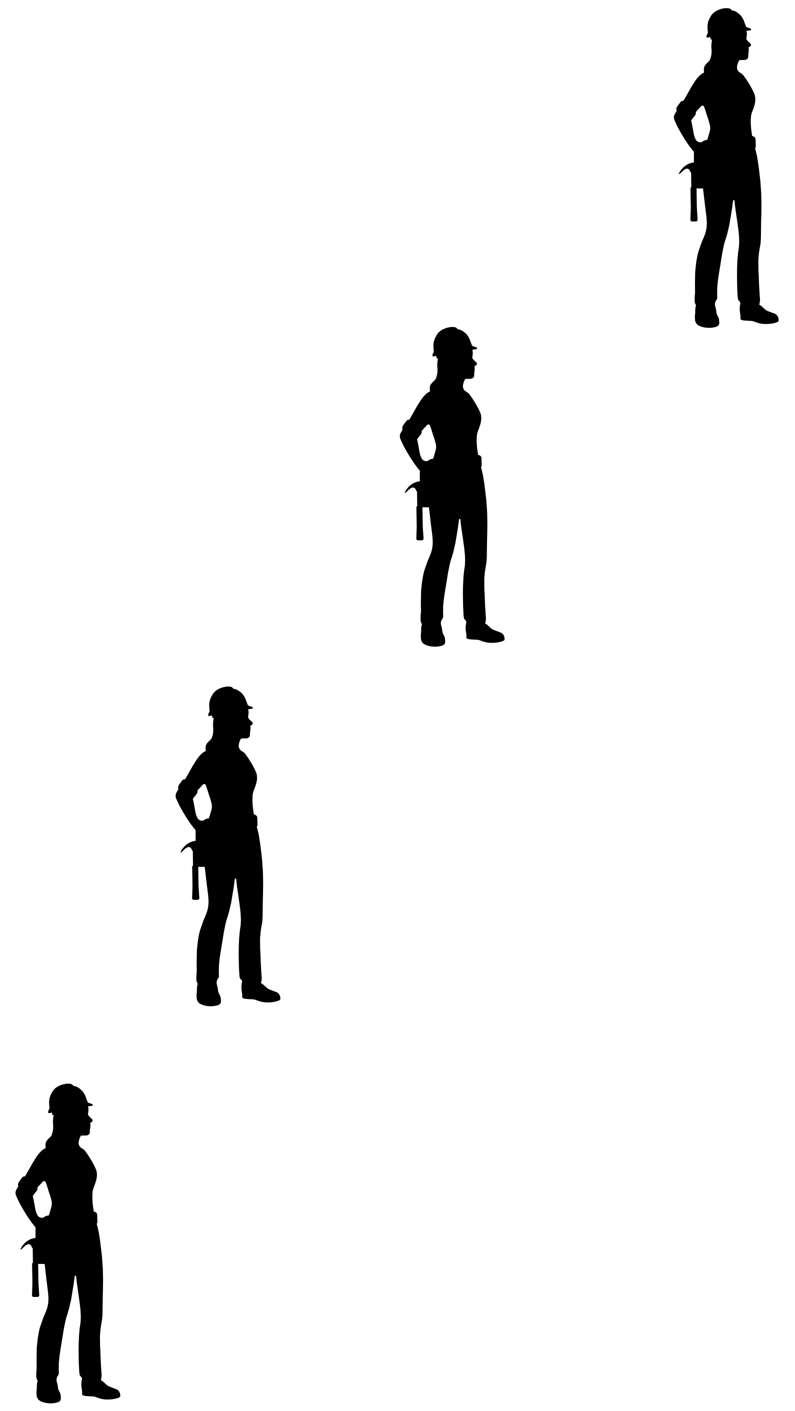
P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + a tuning parameter δ

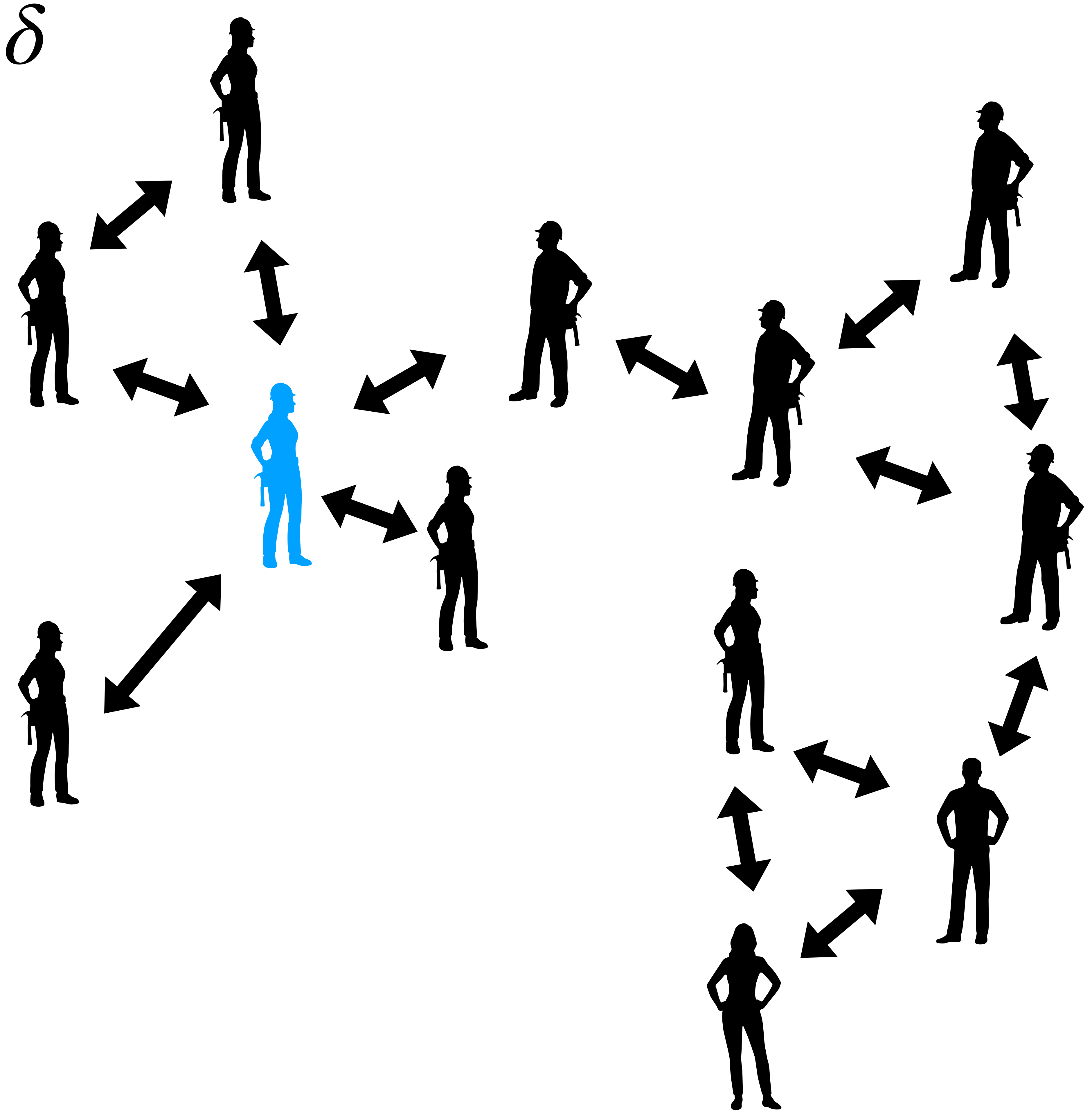


Preferential Attachment

[Albert and Barabasi 1999]

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + a tuning parameter δ

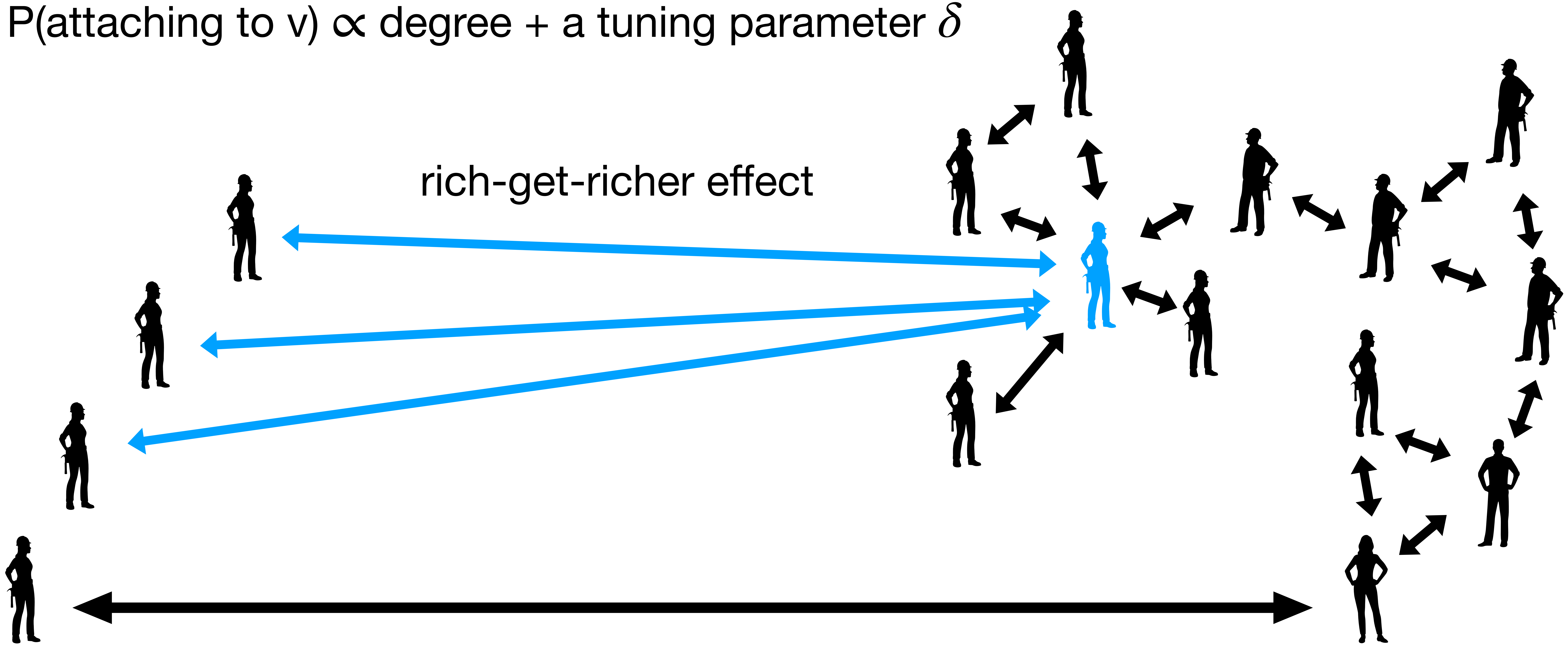




Preferential Attachment

[Albert and Barabasi 1999]

P(attaching to v) ∝ degree + a tuning parameter δ



What do we know?

What do we know?

- Scale-freeness and Degree distribution
  [Barabasi and Albert 1999; Dorogovtsev, Mendes and Samukhin 2000; Krapivsky, Redner and Leyvraz 2000]

pmf of degree distribution

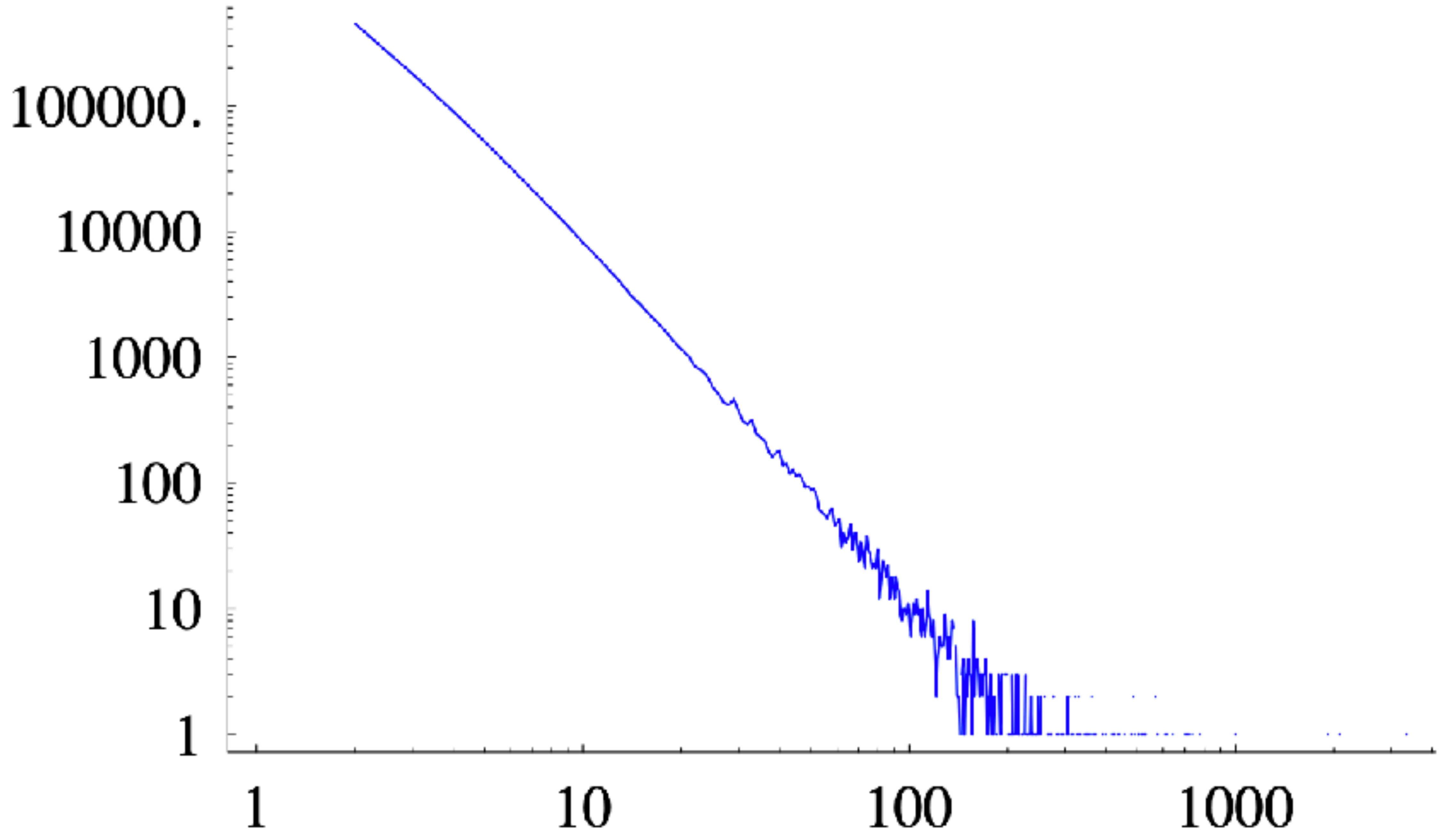


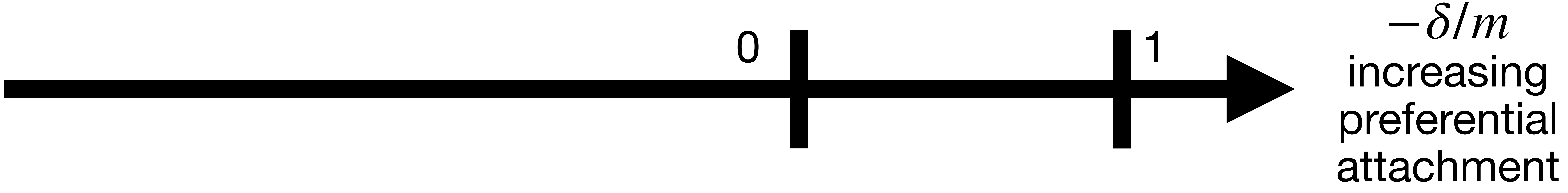
Fig 8.3 of R. Hofstad (2013).
Random Graphs and Complex Networks.
https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316779422

Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) ∝ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node

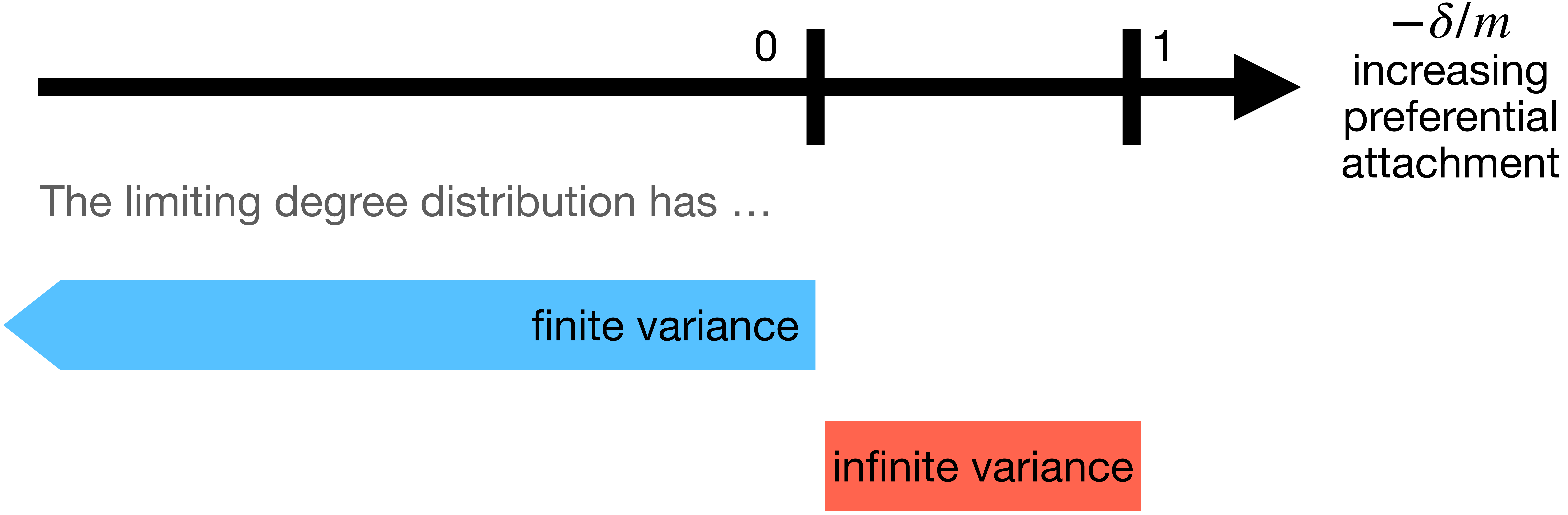


Phase transition

Recall

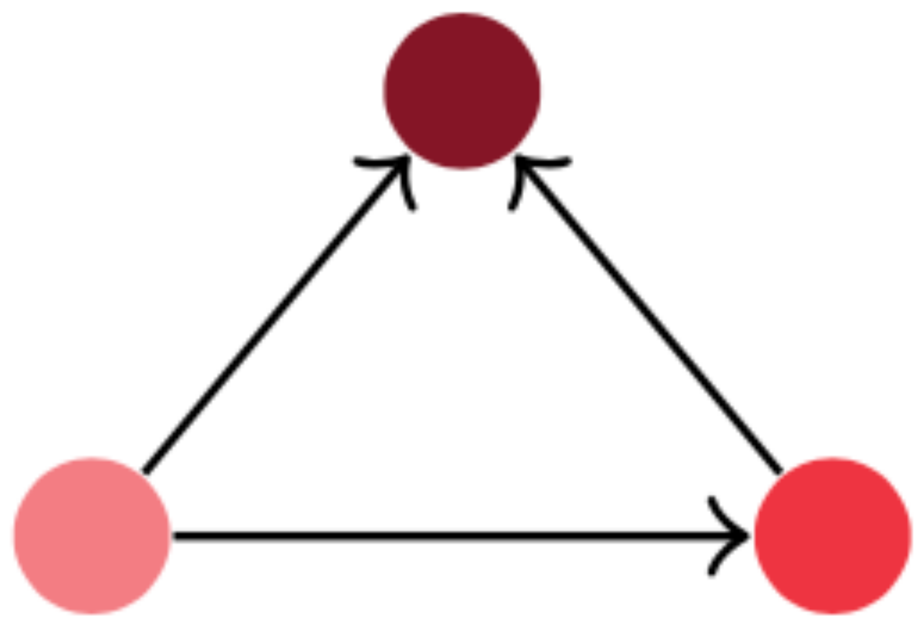
P(attaching to v) ∝ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node



What do we know?

- triangle counts and clustering coefficient [Bollobas and Ridden 2002, Prokhorenkova et al 2013, Garavaglia and Stegehuis 2019]



(a) $t^{(3-\tau)/(\tau-1)}\log(t)$

$\tau = 3 + \delta/m$

Fig 2 of A. Garavaglia and C. Stegehuis (2019). Subgraphs in Preferential Attachment Models. https://doi.org/10.1017/apr.2019.36

What do we know?

- subgraph counts [Garavaglia and Stegehuis 2019]

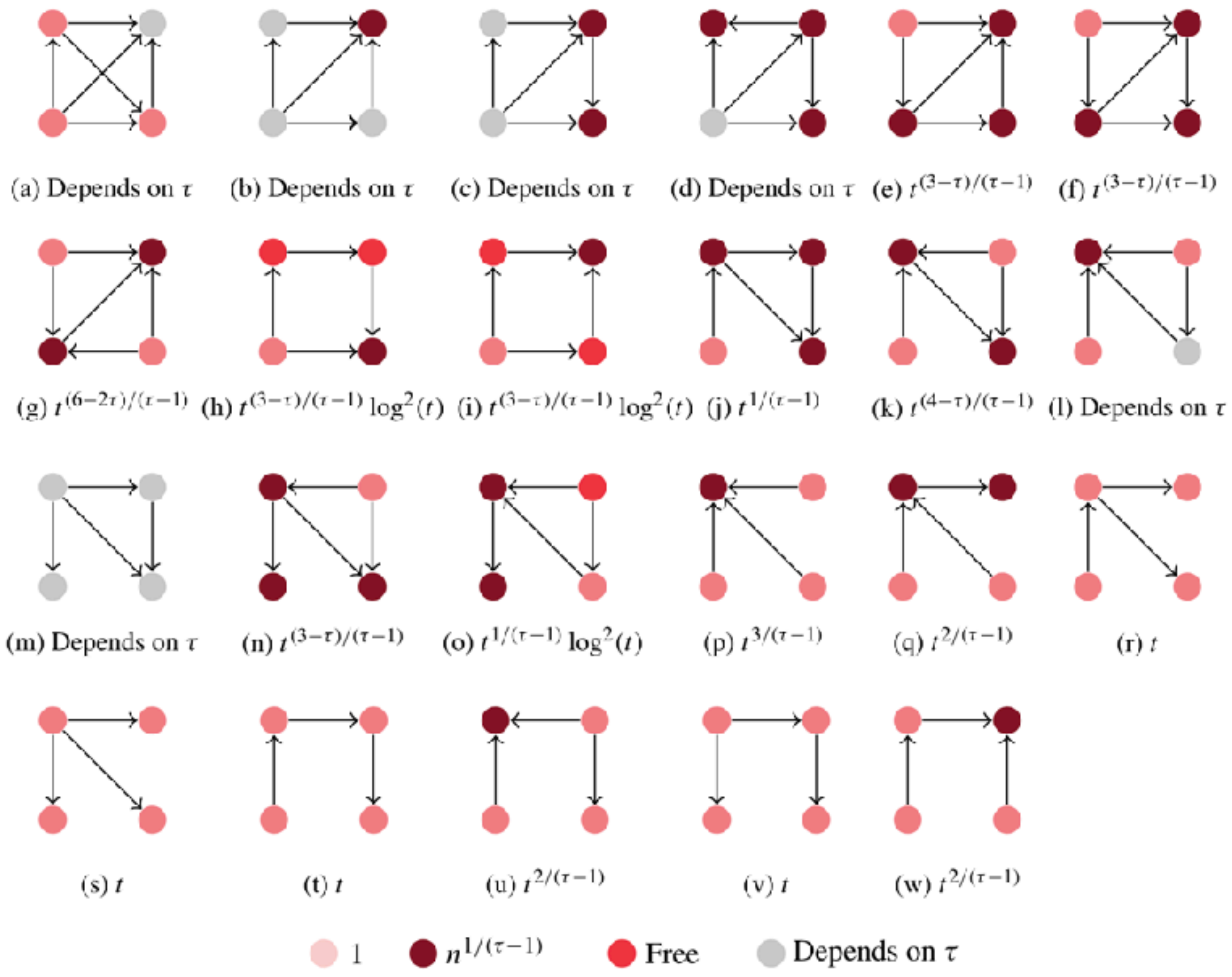
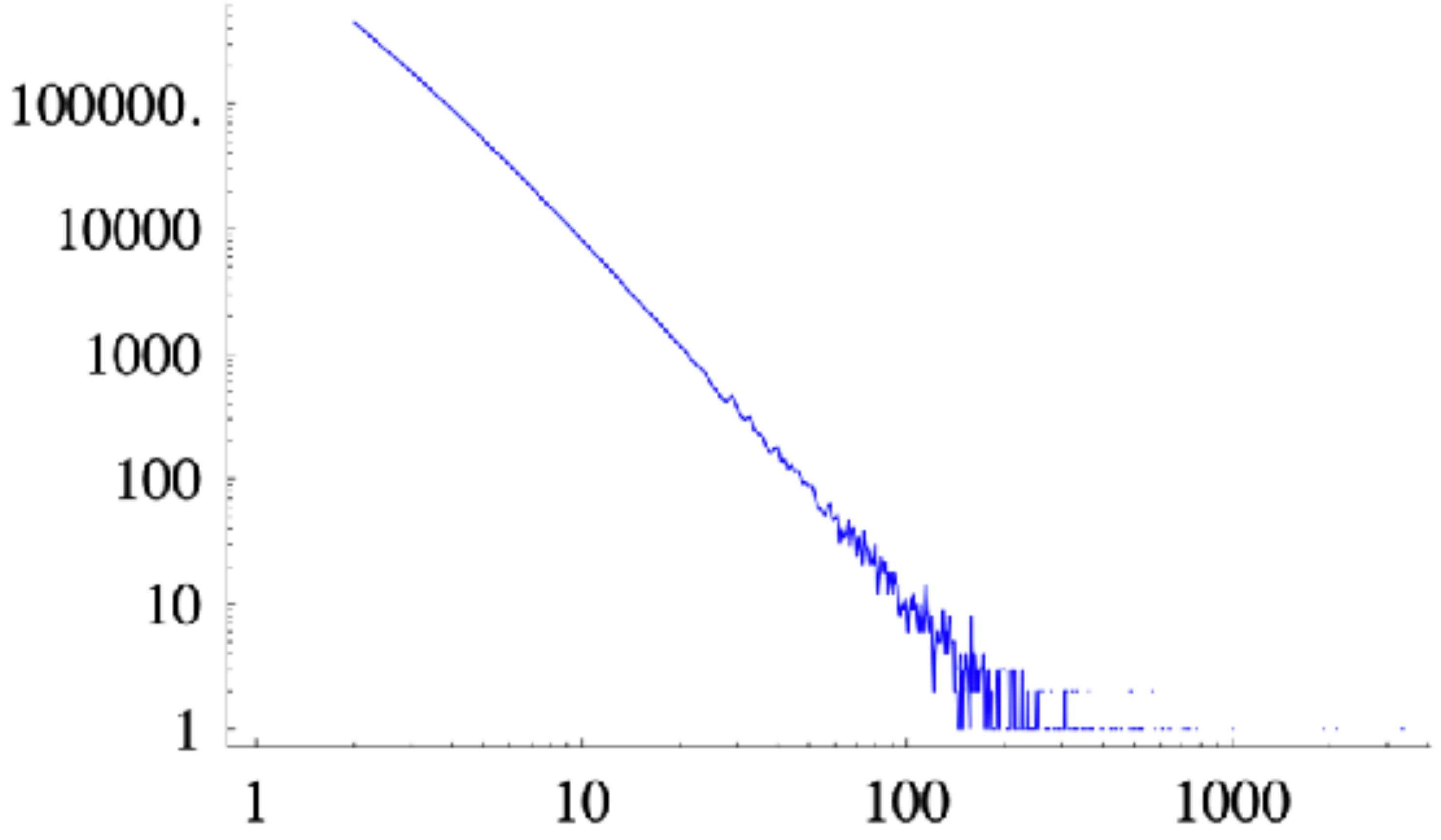
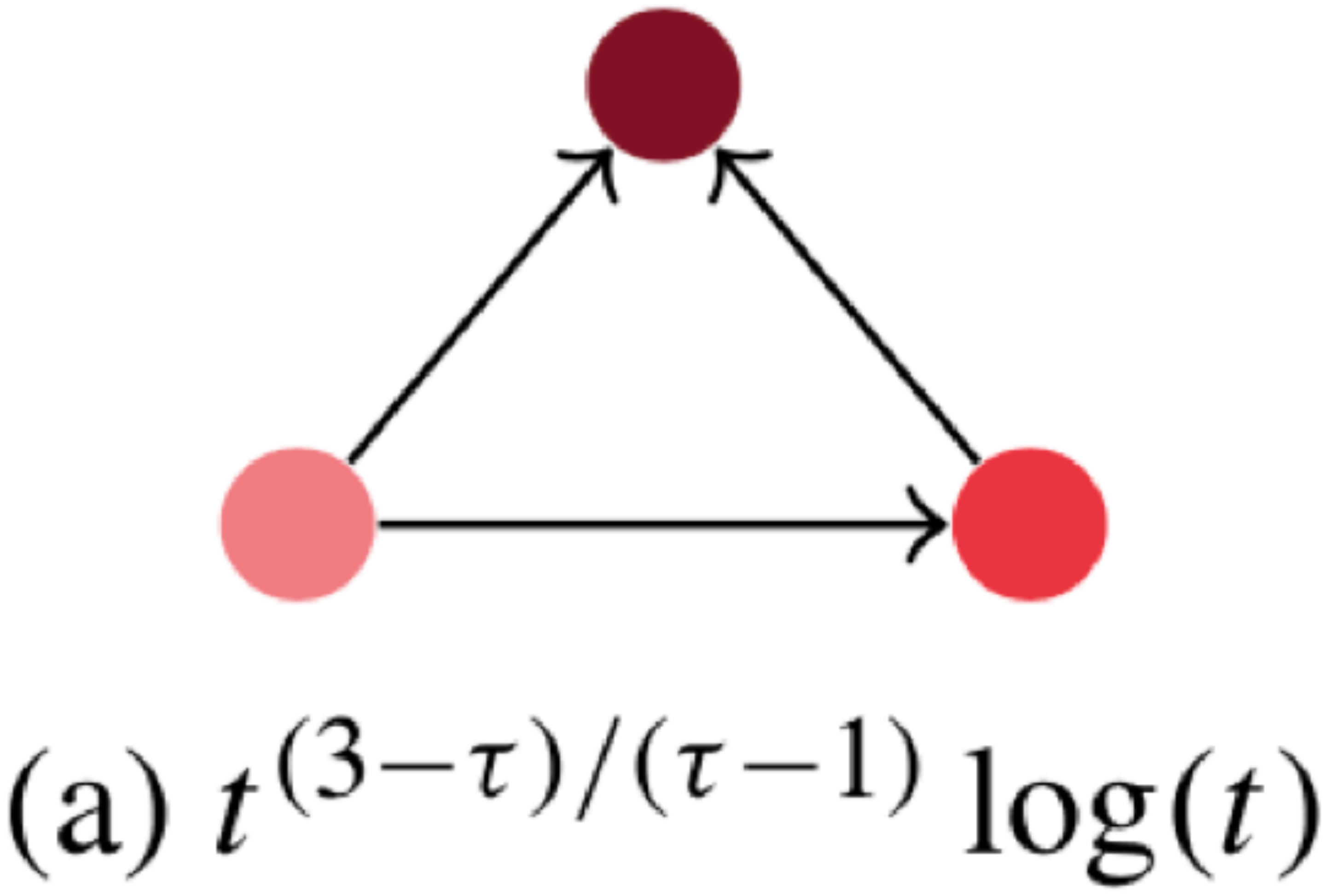


Fig 3 of A. Garavaglia and C. Stegehuis (2019). Subgraphs in Preferential Attachment Models. https://doi.org/10.1017/apr.2019.36

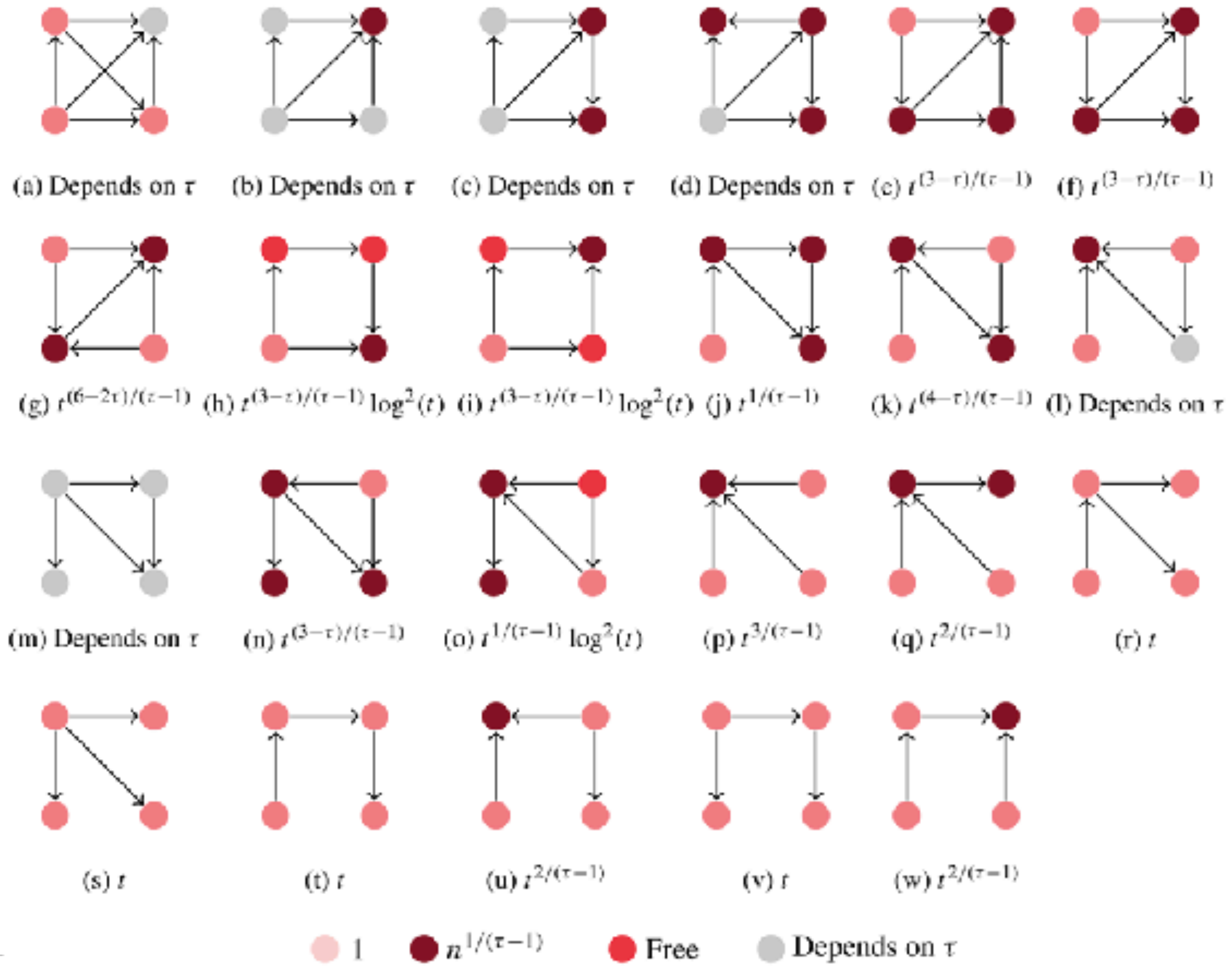
What do we know?



degree distribution



triangle counts



subgraph counts

What should we count? And how?

(Stephen Coast
https://www.fractalus.com/steve/stuff/ipmap/)

II. Into Topology

Counting everything in every dimension all at once

……. …

Betti numbers count repeated connections “in all dimensions”.

Betti numbers count repeated connections "in all dimensions".

GOOD

"correct" way to count things

Betti numbers count repeated connections “in all dimensions”.

GOOD ✓

“correct” way to count things

homological algebra

Betti numbers count repeated connections “in all dimensions”.

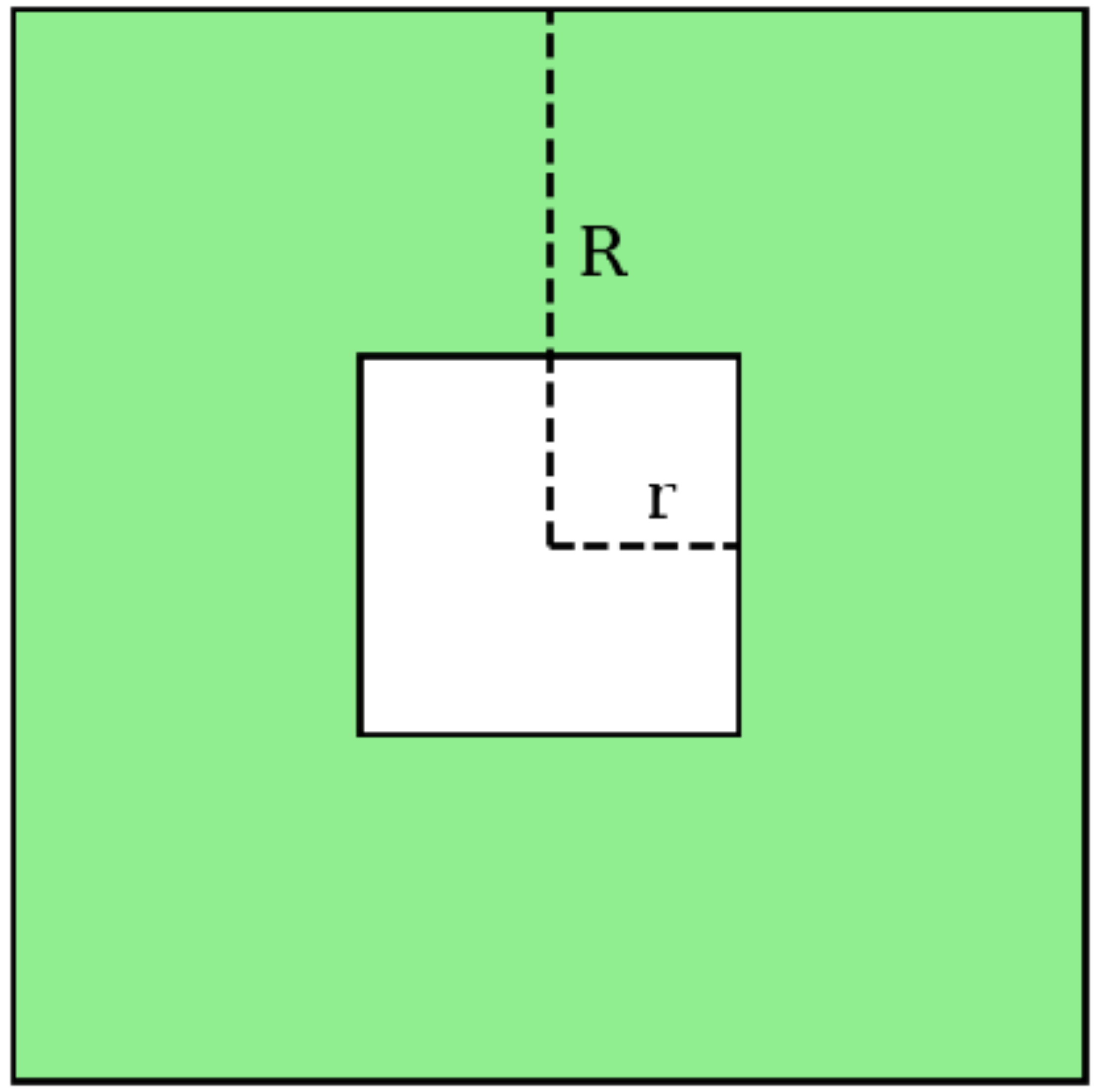
GOOD ✔	**BAD** ✘
“correct” way to count things	hard to write down
homological algebra	hard to do

Betti numbers β_k

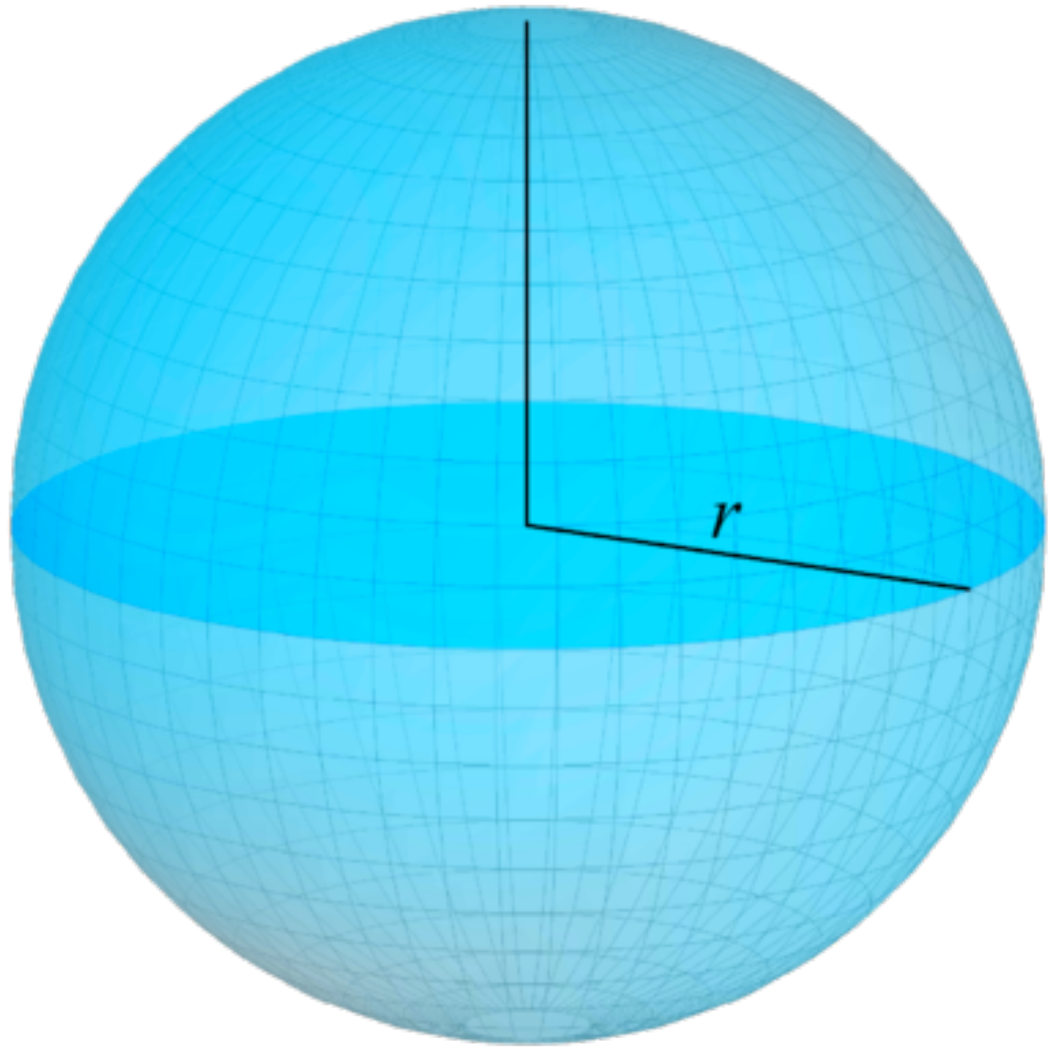
- Repeated connections?
- Holes?

Betti numbers β_k

Count of Holes



$\beta_1 = 1$: 1 loop

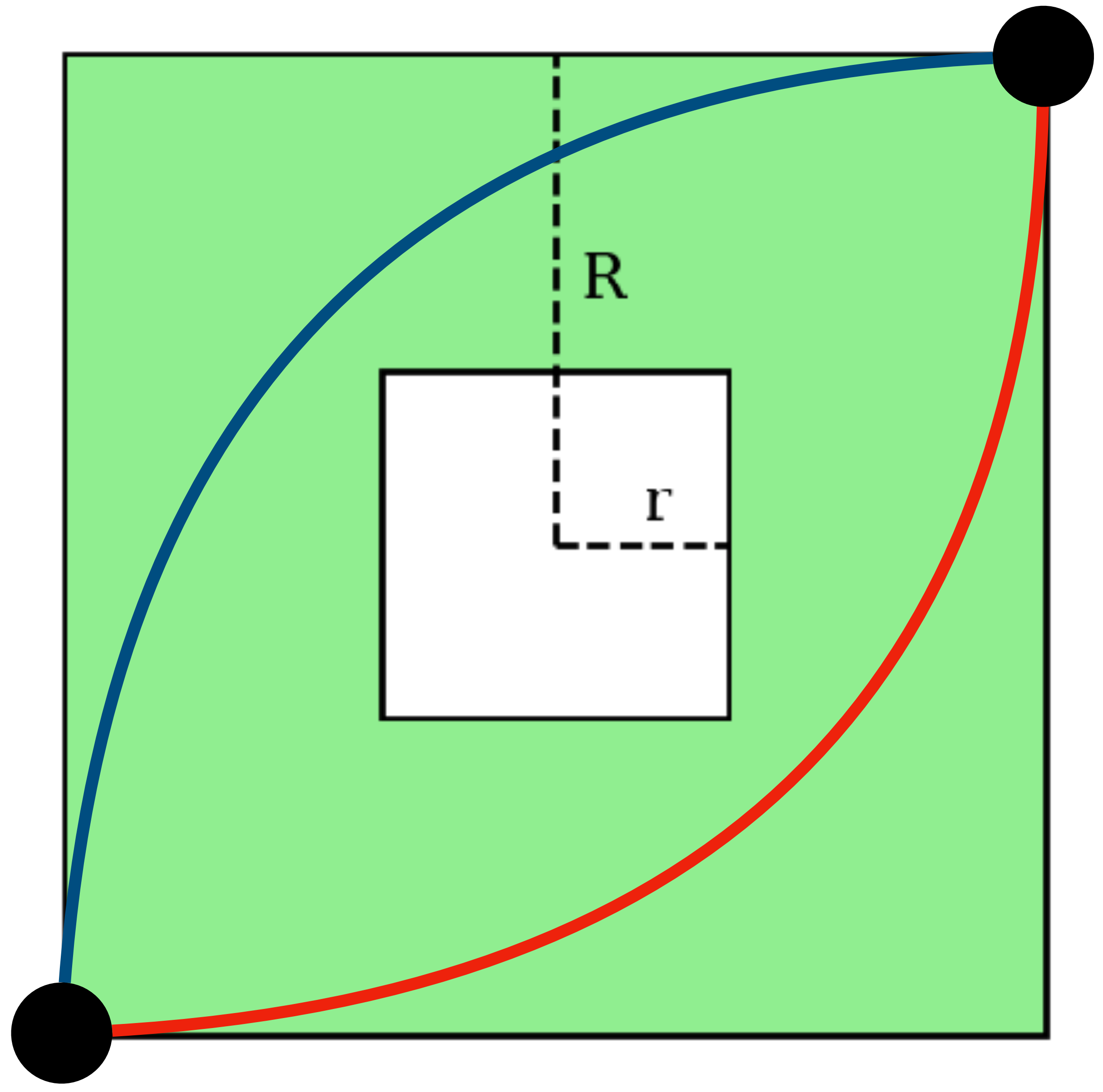


$\beta_1 = 0$: 0 loop

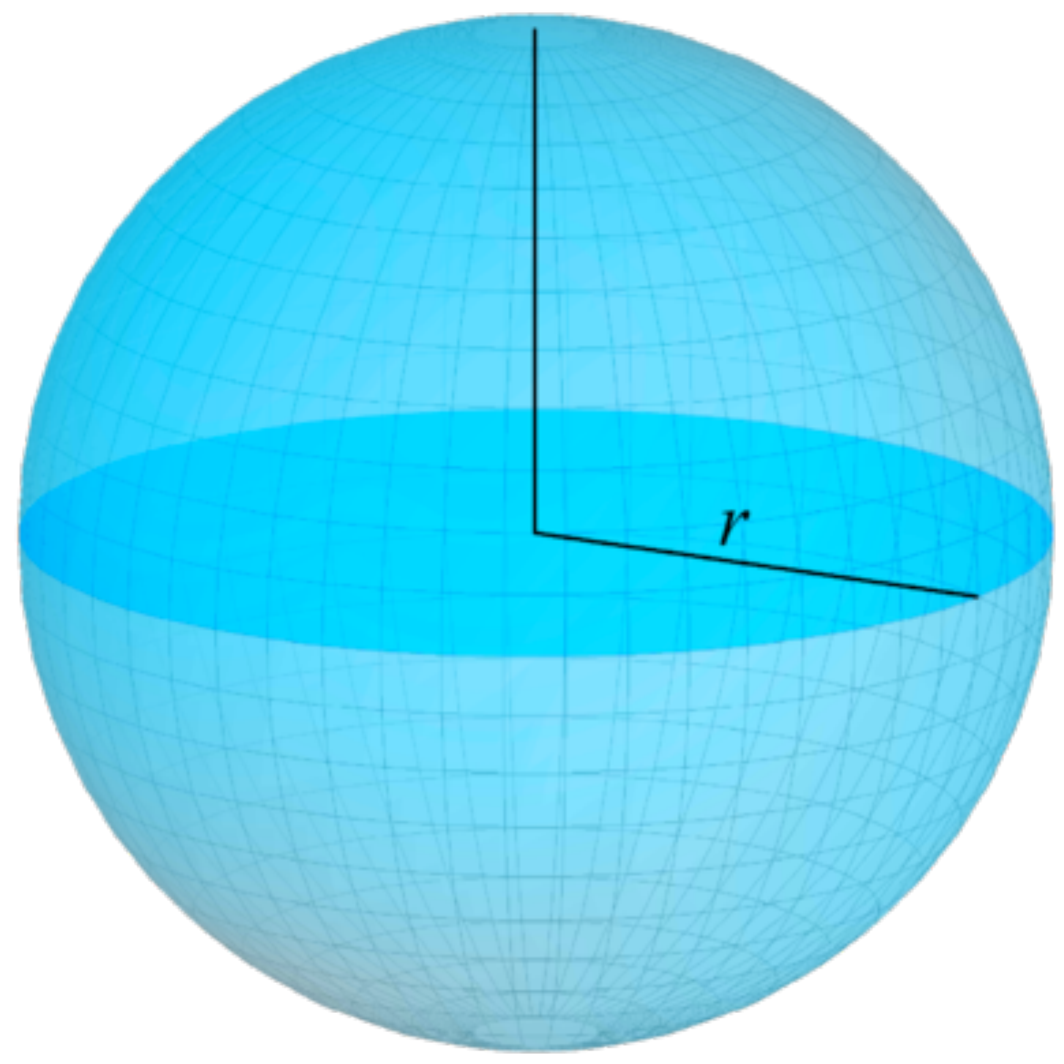
$\beta_2 = 1$: 1 cavity

Betti numbers

Count of Repeated Connections



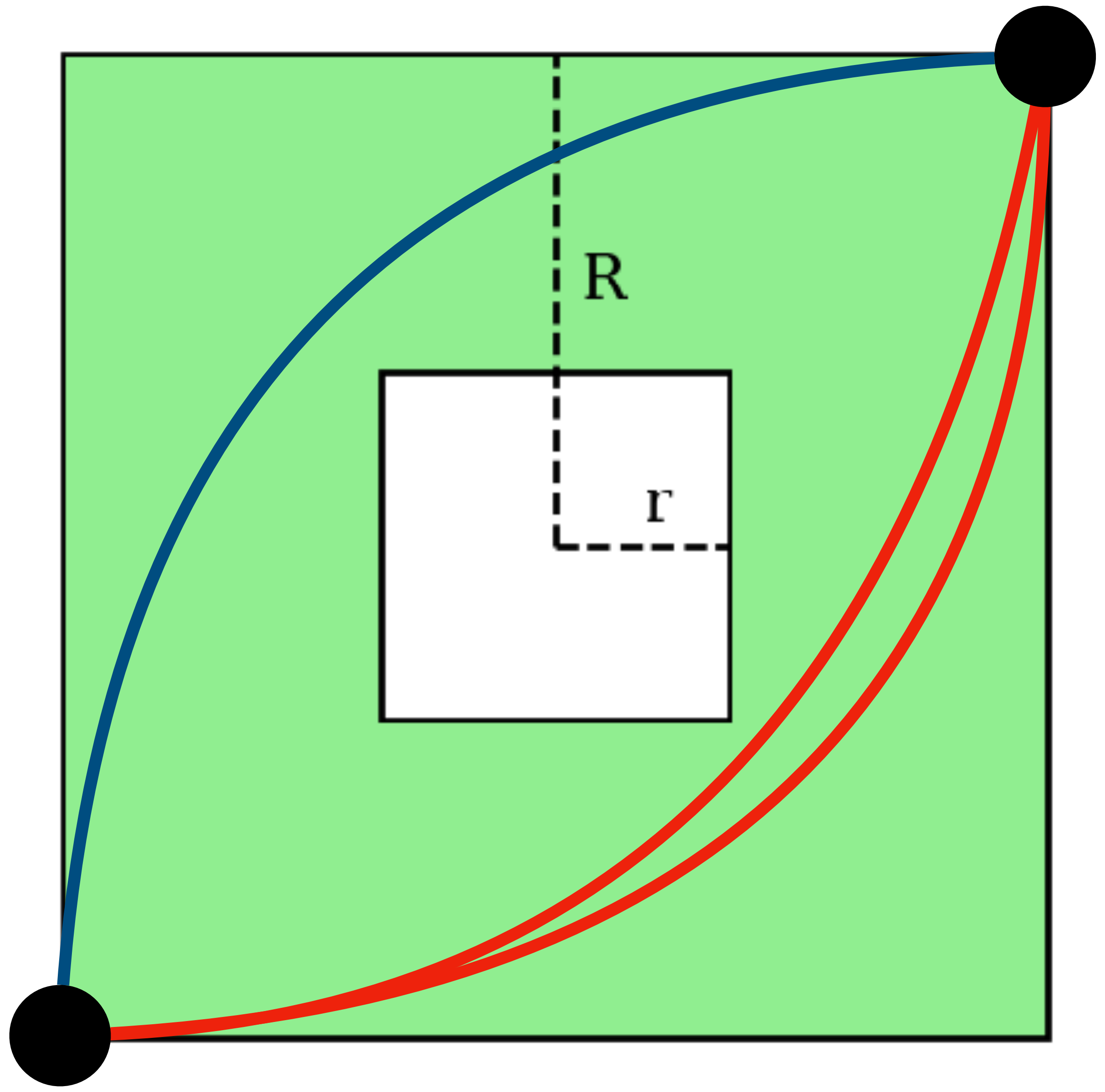
1 alternative path



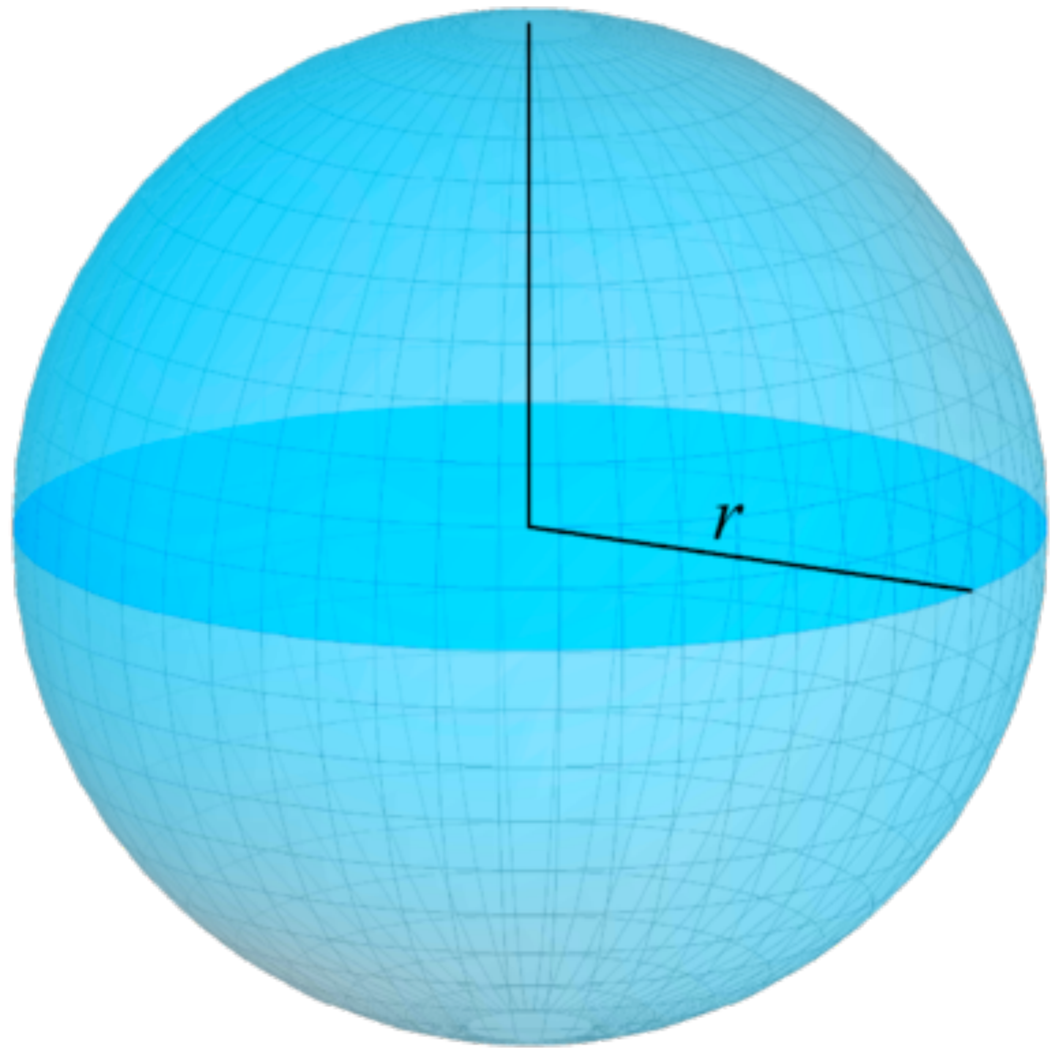
0 loop
1 cavity

Betti numbers

Count of (Independent) Repeated Connections



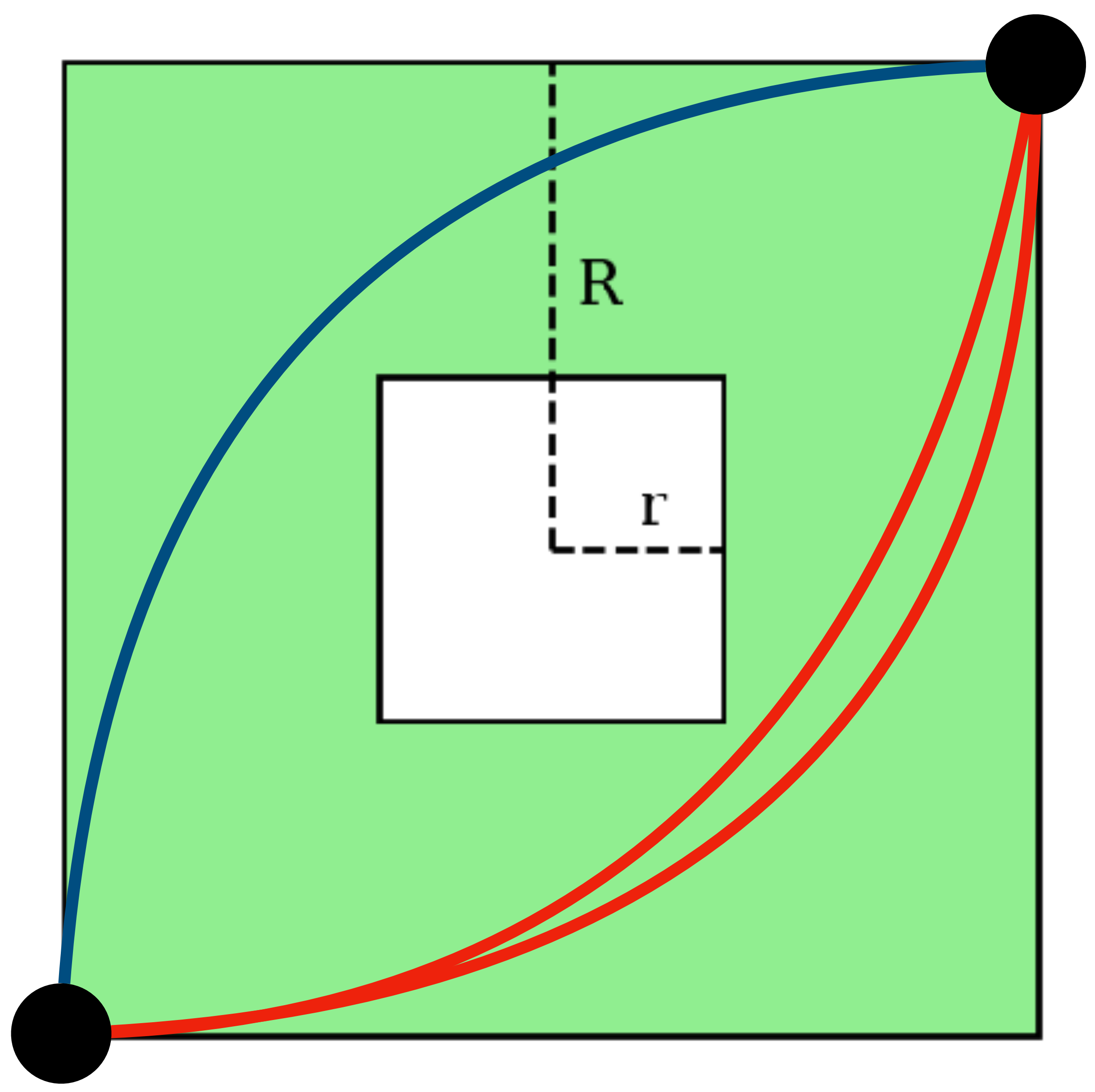
1 alternative path



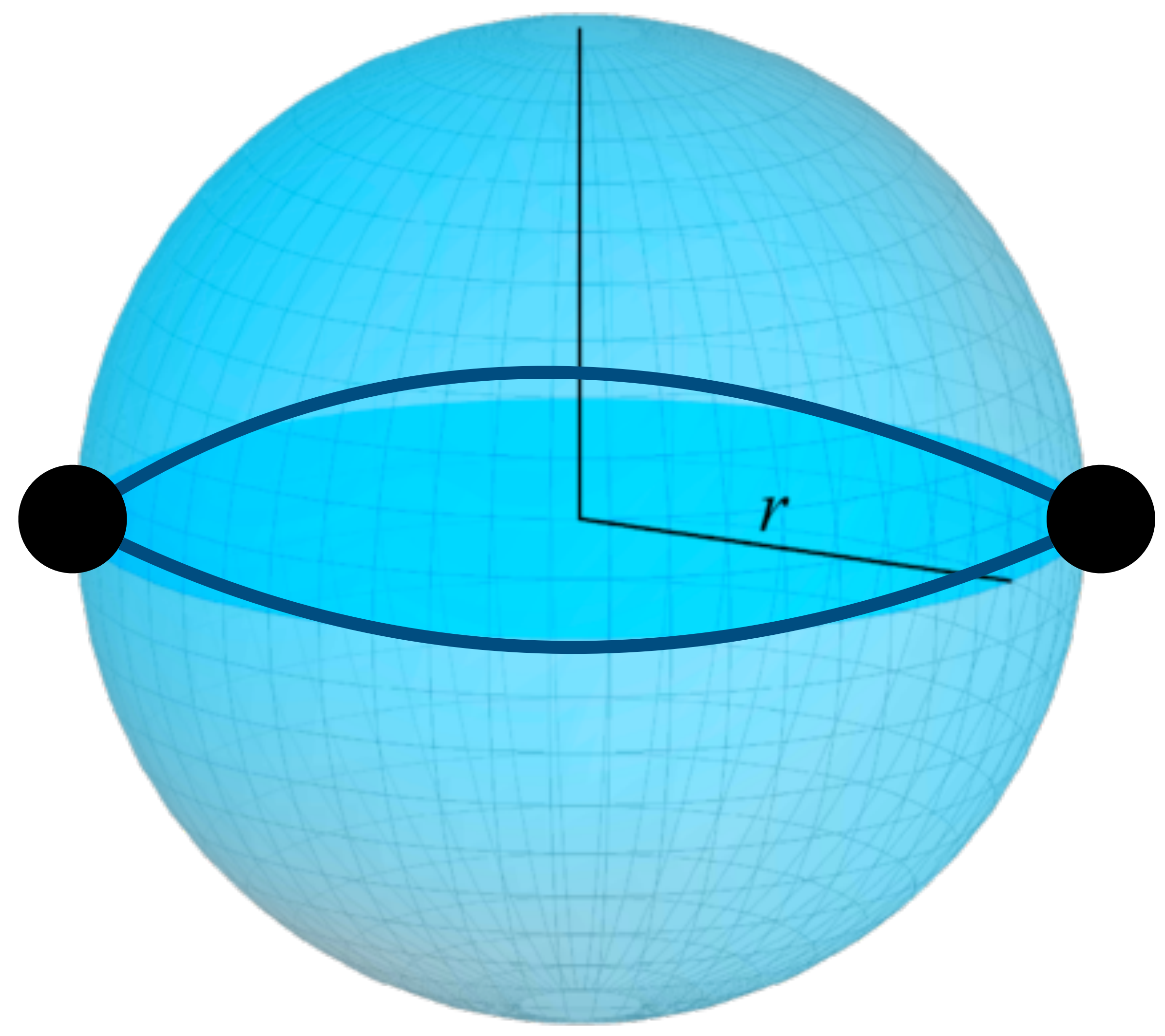
0 loop
1 cavity

Betti numbers

Count of (Independent) Repeated Connections



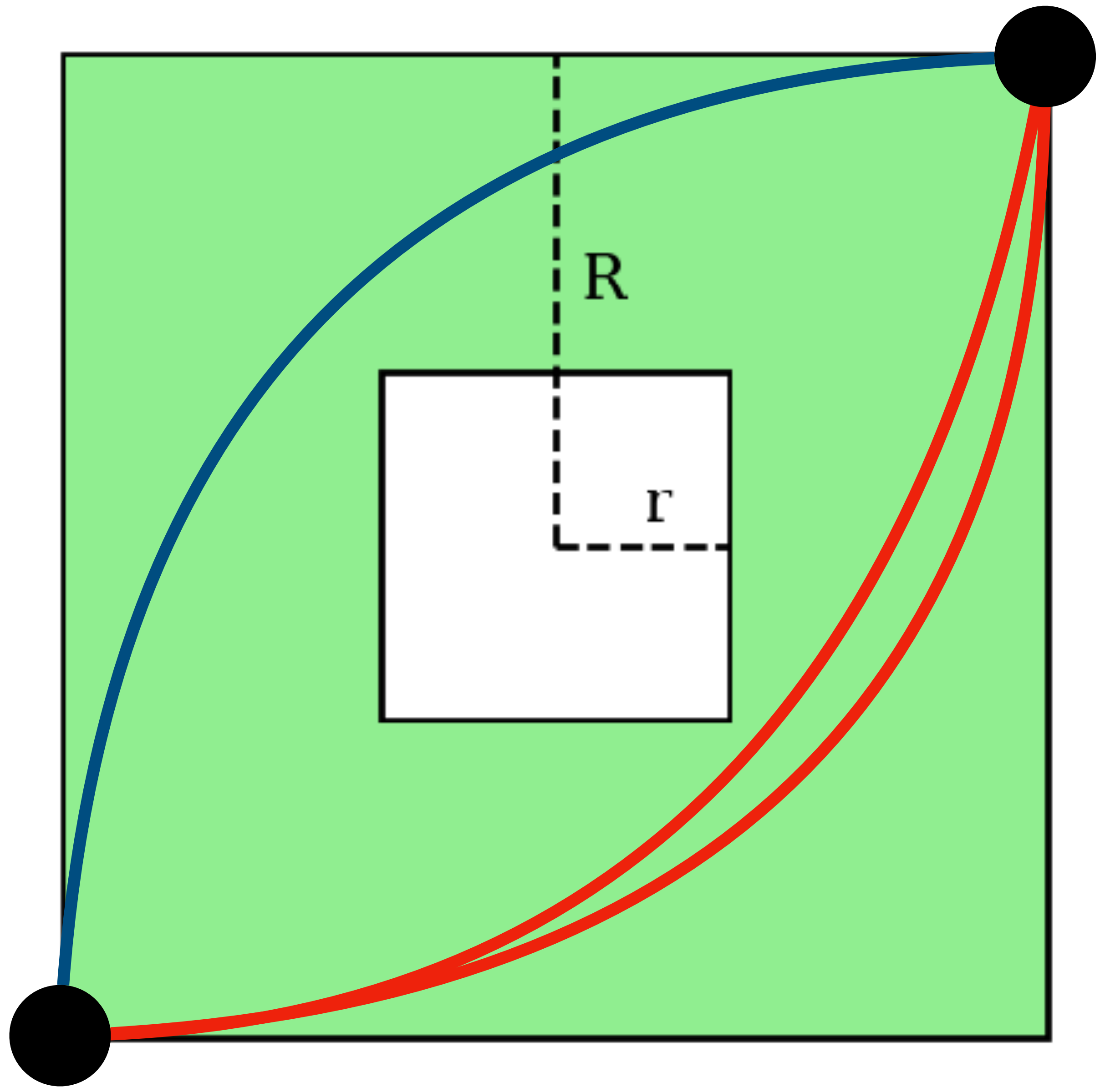
1 alternative path



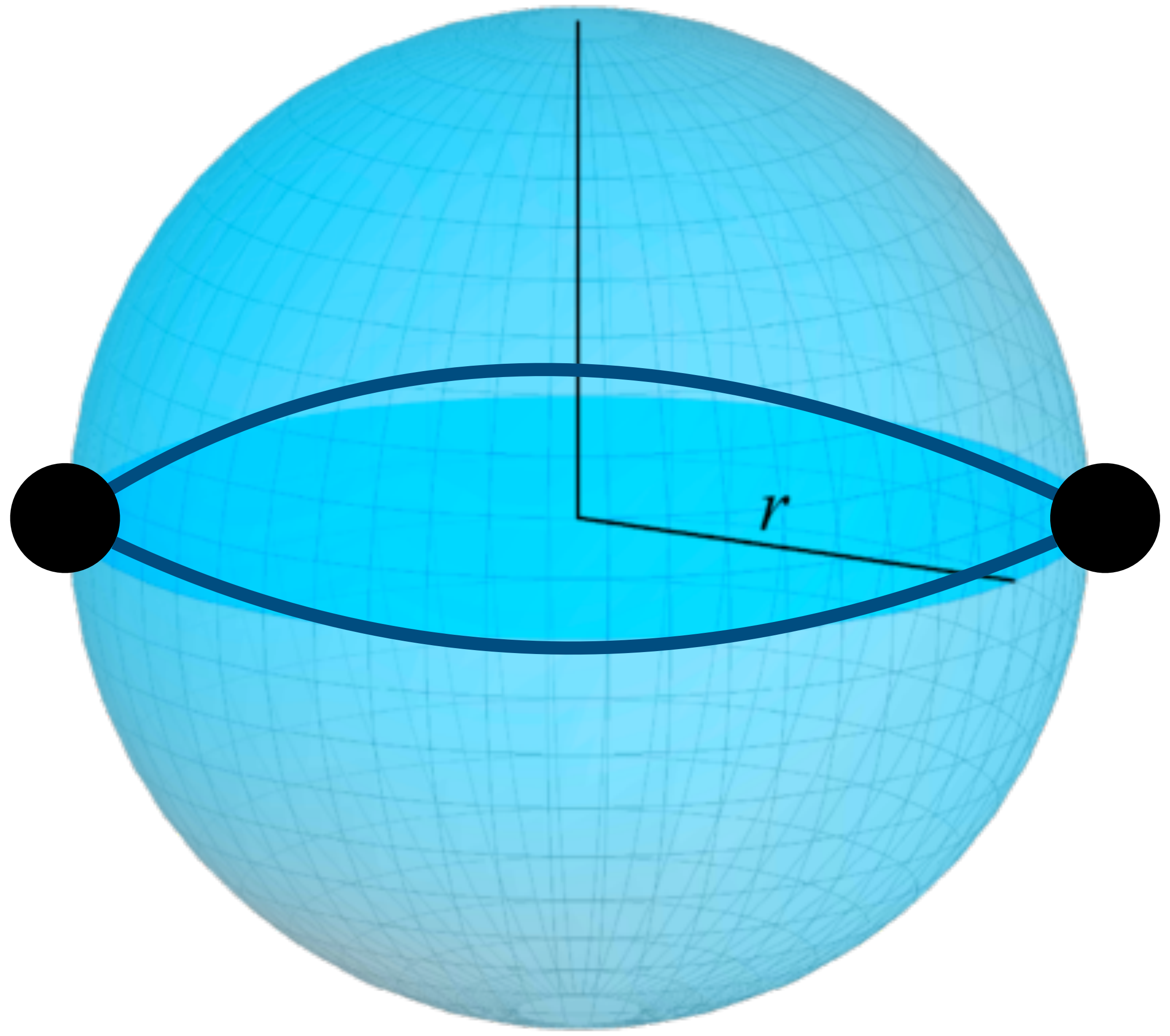
0 alternative path (slide through upper hemisphere)
1 cavity

Betti numbers

Count of (Independent) Repeated Connections

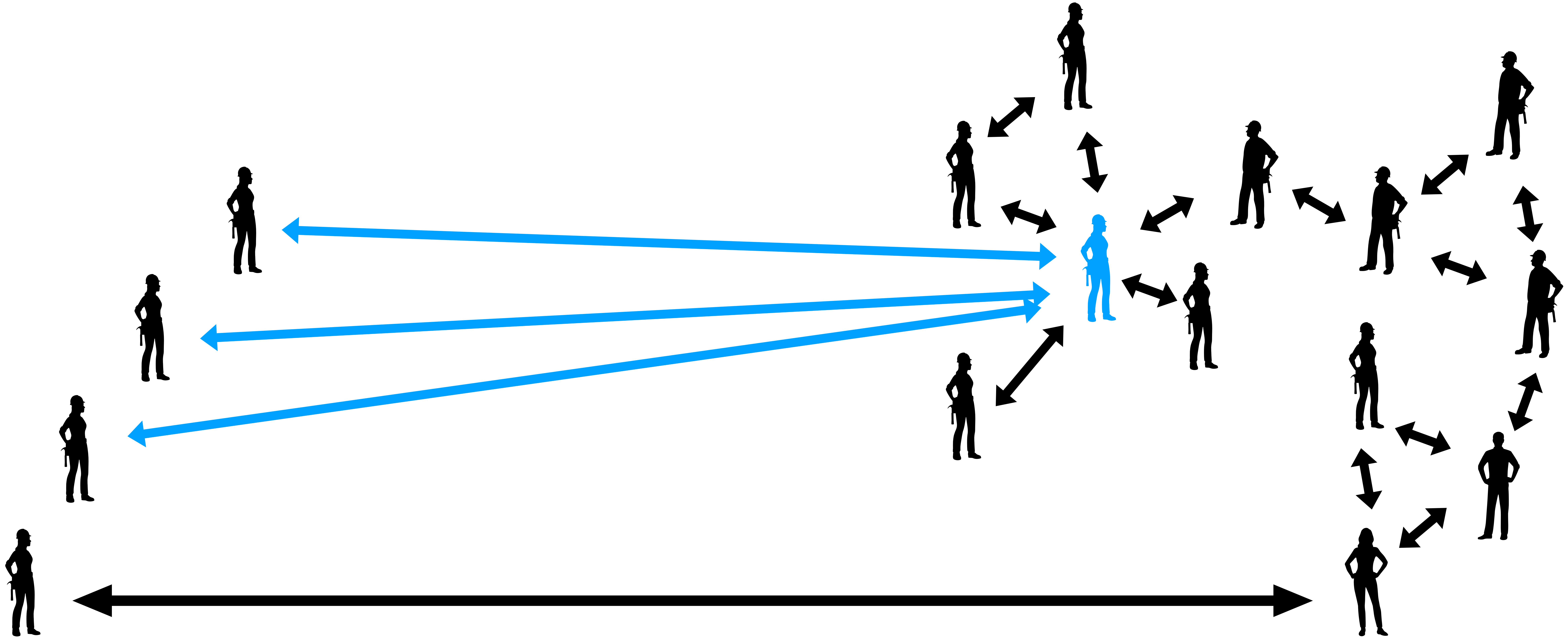


1 alternative path



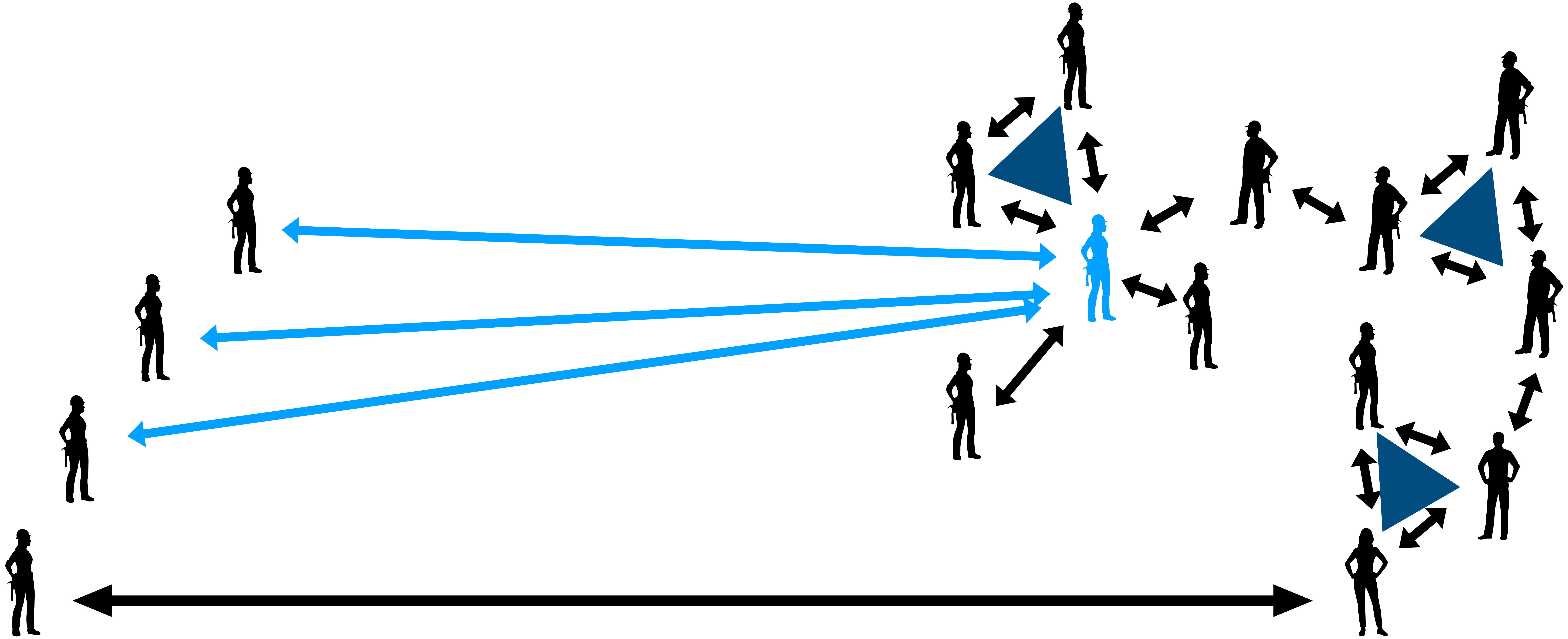
0 alternative path (slide through upper hemisphere)
1 alternative way to slide a path

Betti numbers count repeated connections “in all dimensions”.



Clique Complex

aka Flag Complex

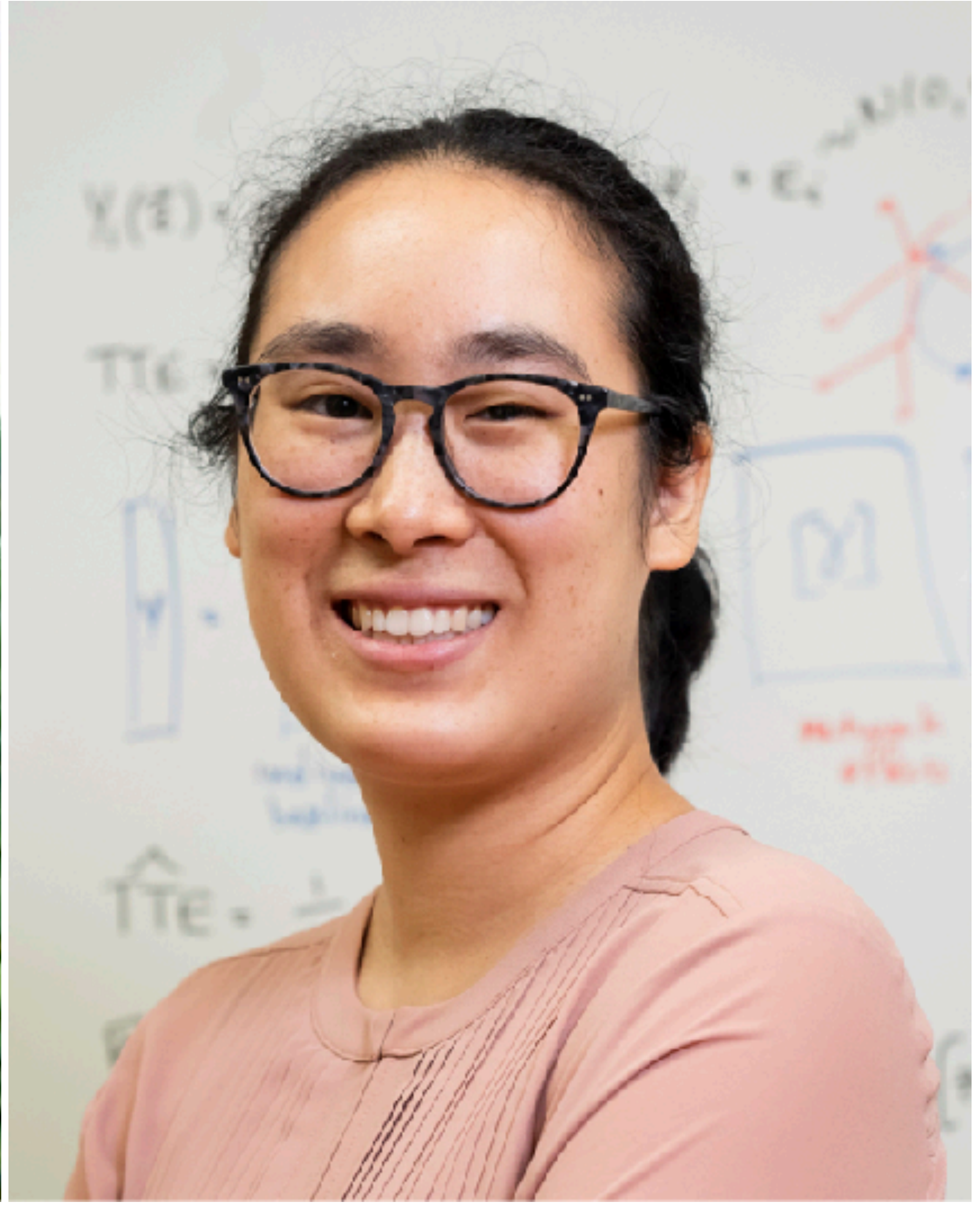


III Topology of Preferential Attachment

x

My Lovely Collaborators

Avhan Misra



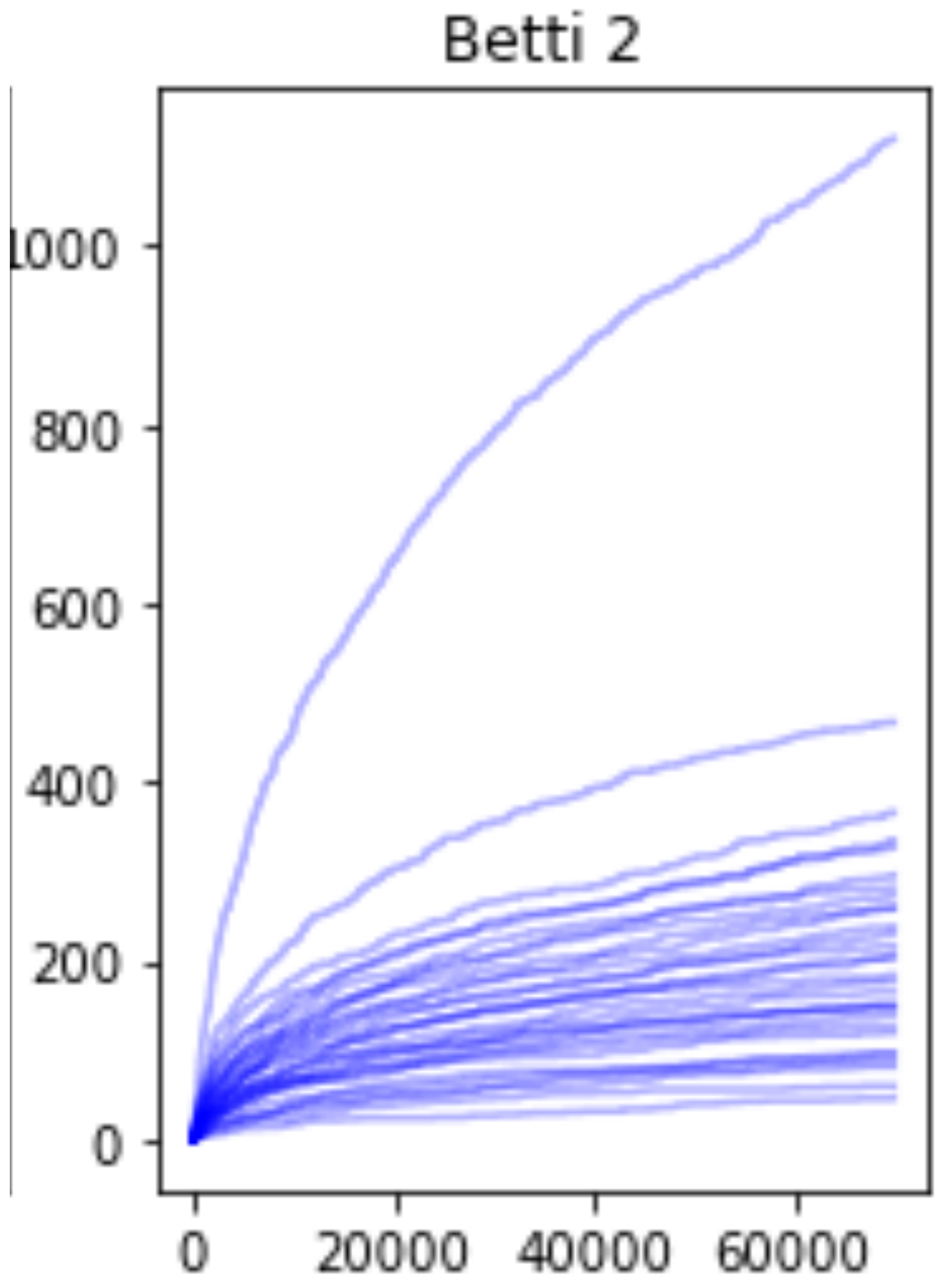
Christina Lee Yu

Gennady Samorodnitsky

Rongyi He (Caroline)

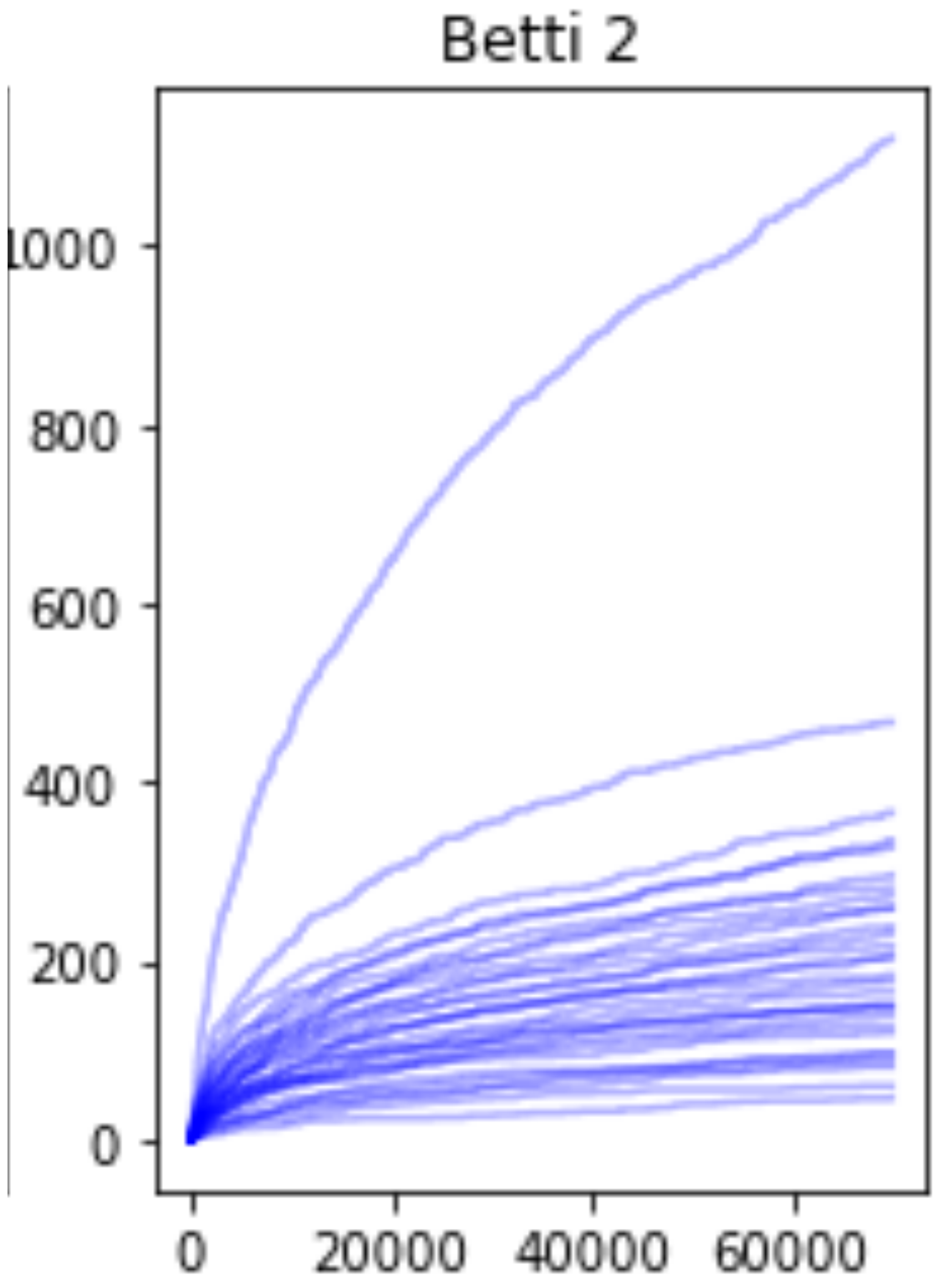
Betti Number β_q

Betti Number β_q



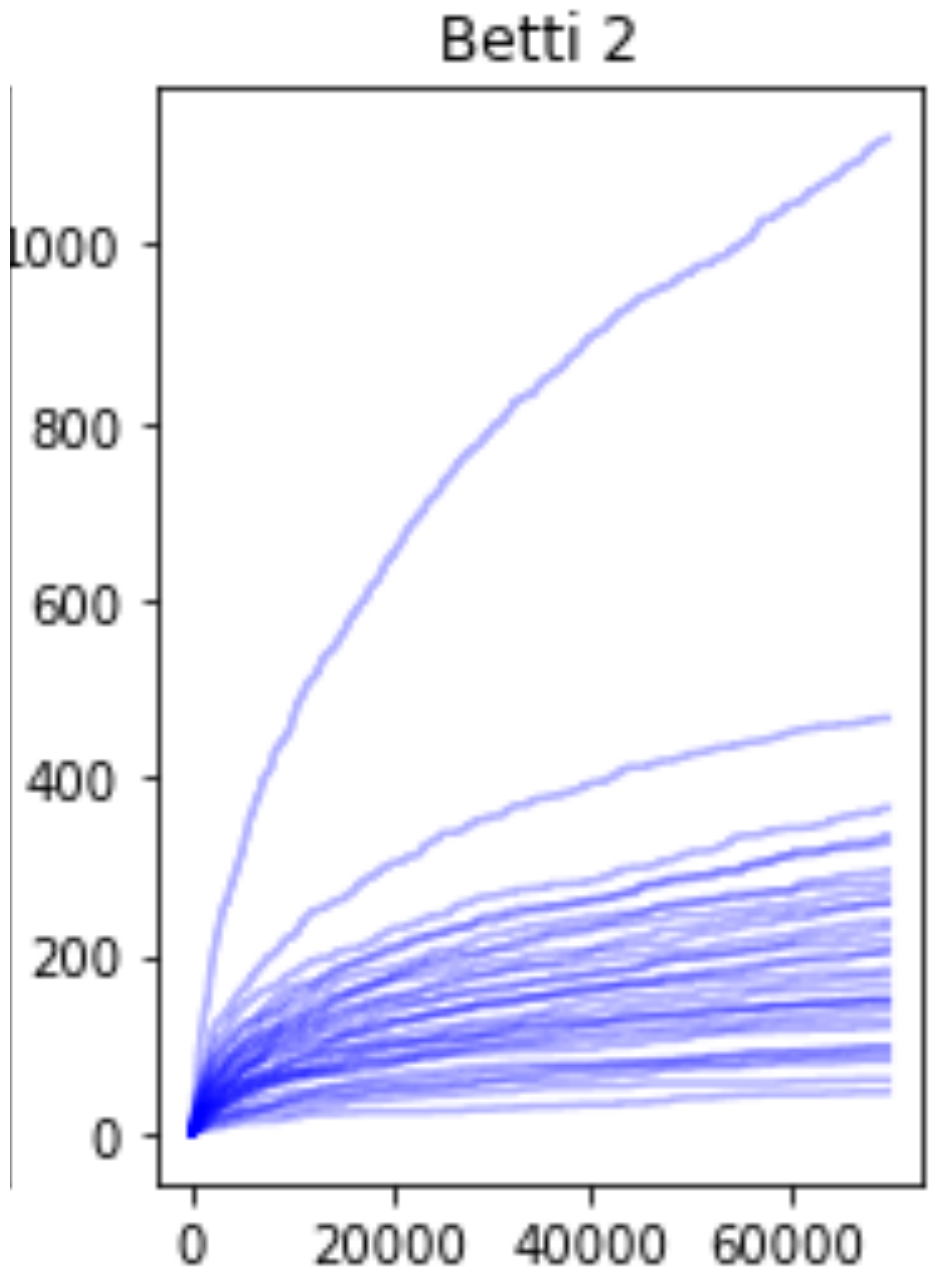
Betti Number β_q

- increasing trend



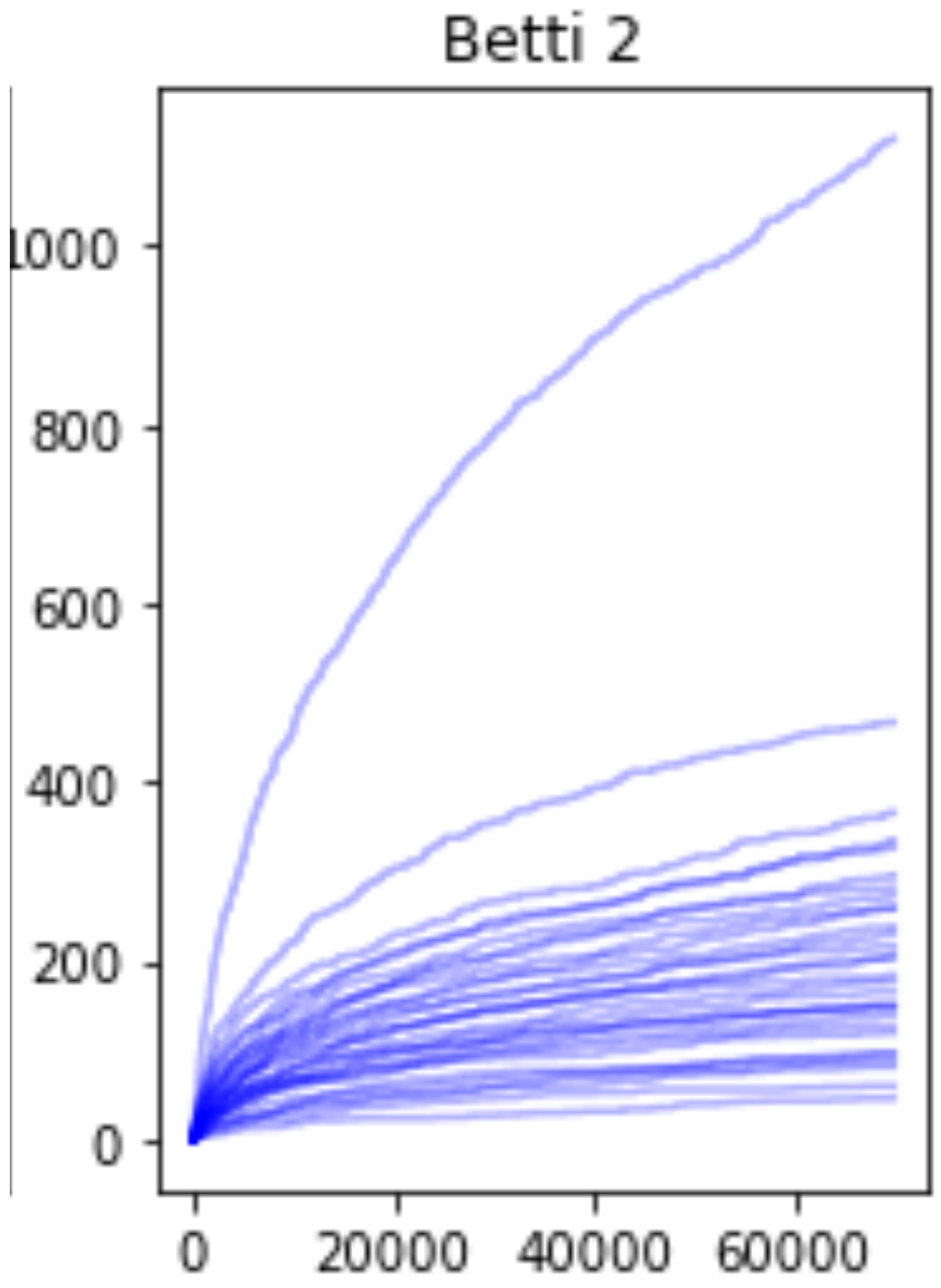
Betti Number β_q

- increasing trend
- concave growth



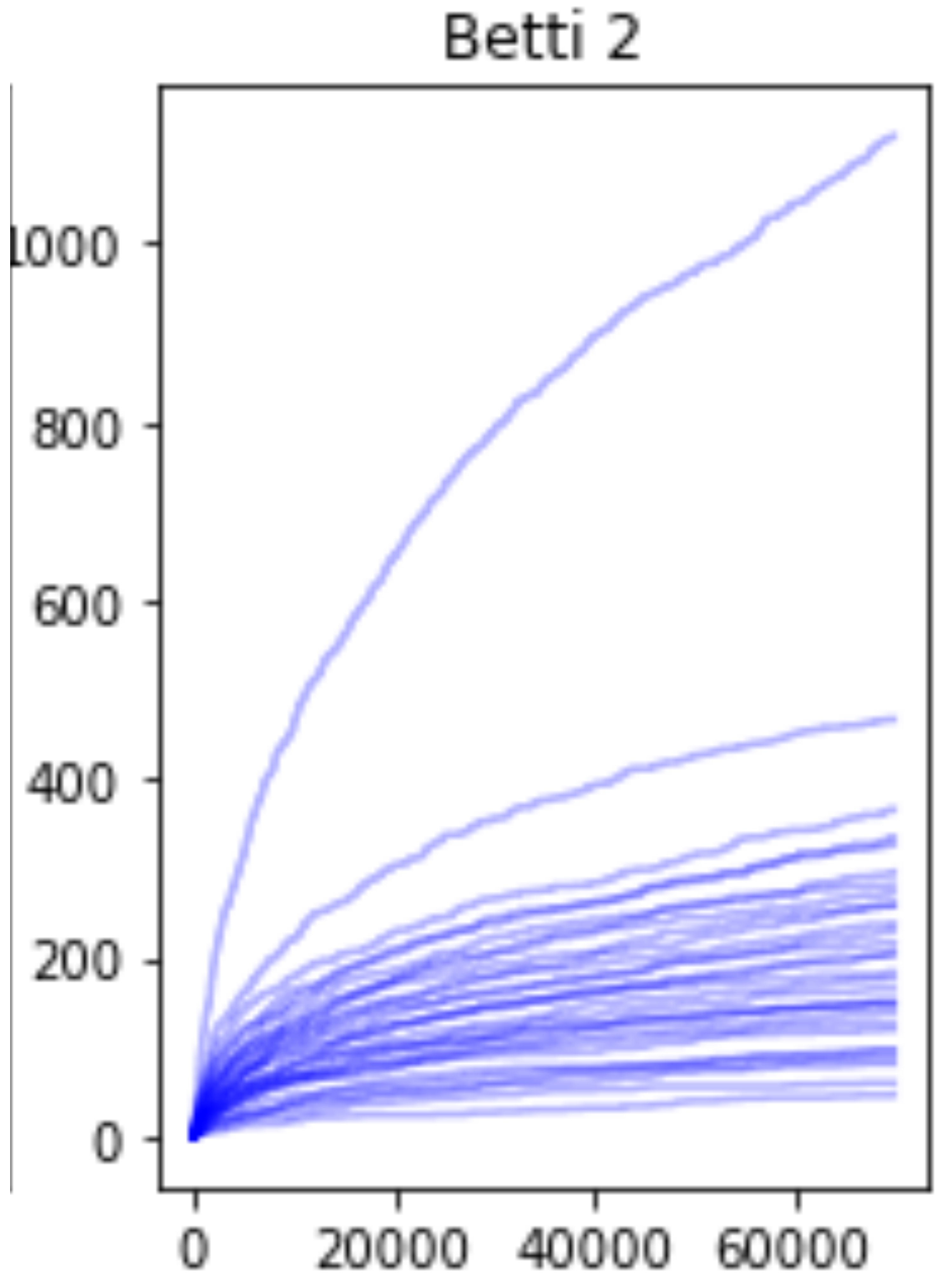
Betti Number β_q

- increasing trend
- concave growth
- outlier



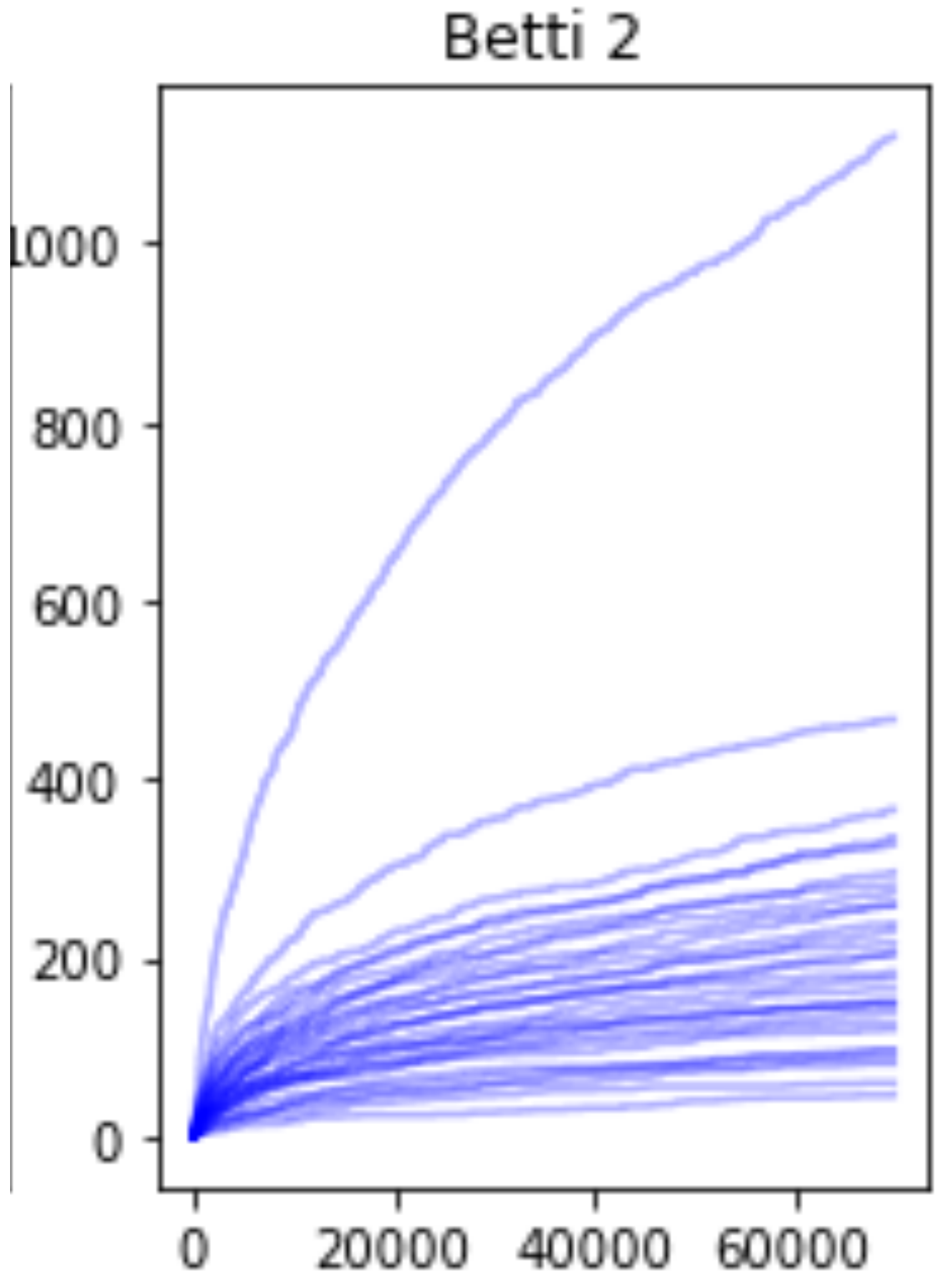
Betti Number β_q

- With probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$,
- $c_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{\boxed{1-4x}}) \leq \beta_2 \leq C_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{\boxed{1-4x}})$
  - $x = 1 - \dfrac{1}{2 + \delta/m} \in (0,1)$ decreases with the preferential attachment strength
    - $P[T \text{ attaches to } i] \propto T^{-x}$



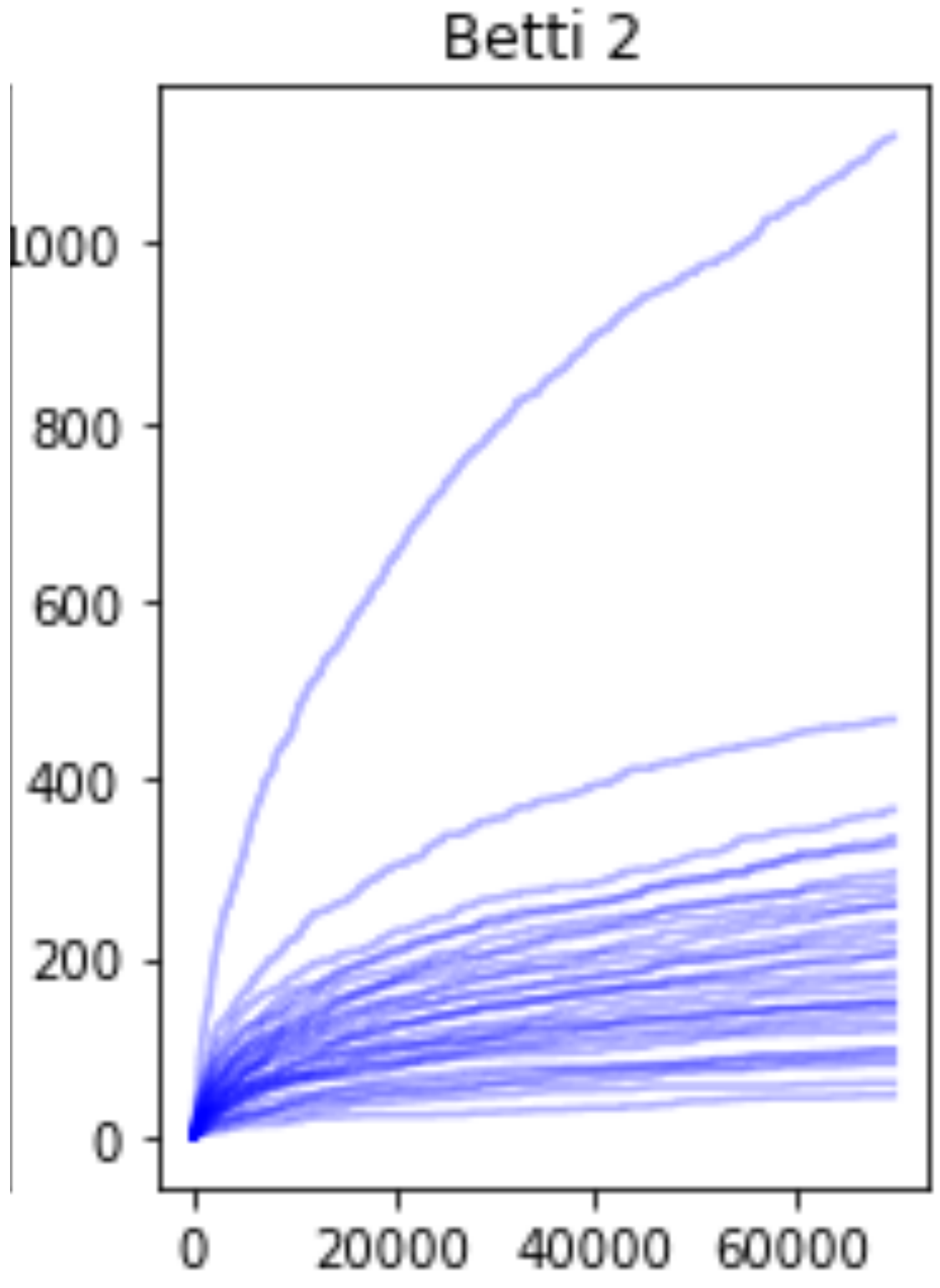
Betti Number β_q

- With probability at least $1 - \varepsilon$,
- $c_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{\boxed{1-4x}}) \le \beta_2 \le C_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{\boxed{1-4x}})$
    - $x = 1 - \dfrac{1}{2 + \delta/m} \in (0,1)$ decreases with the preferential attachment strength
        - $P[T \text{ attaches to } i] \propto T^{-x}$
    - If $\boxed{1 - 4x} < 0$, then $\beta_2 \le C_\varepsilon$.



Betti Number β_q

- With probability at least $1-\varepsilon$,
- $c_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{1-\boxed{4}x}) \le \beta_2 \le C_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{1-\boxed{4}x})$
  - $x = 1 - \dfrac{1}{2+\delta/m} \in (0,1)$ decreases with the preferential attachment strength
    - $P[T \text{ attaches to } i] \propto T^{-x}$
  - If $1-4x < 0$, then $\beta_2 \le C_\varepsilon$.
- $c_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{1-\boxed{2q}x}) \le \beta_q \le C_\varepsilon(\text{num of nodes}^{1-\boxed{2q}x})$ for $q \ge 2$.

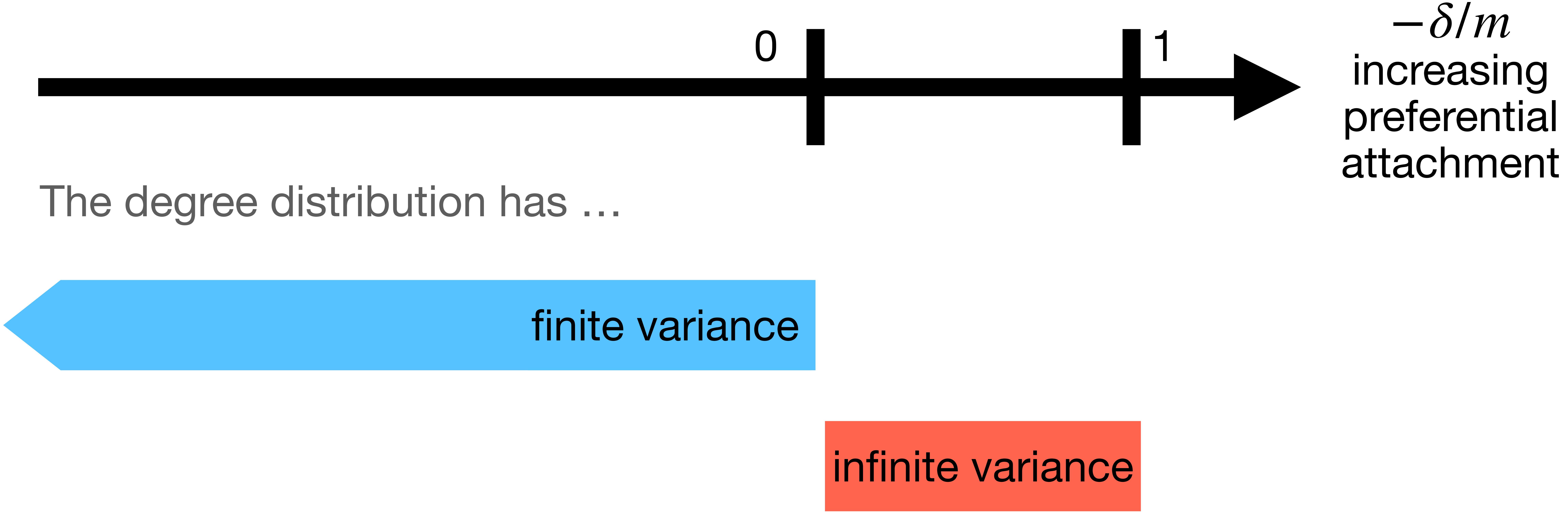


Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node

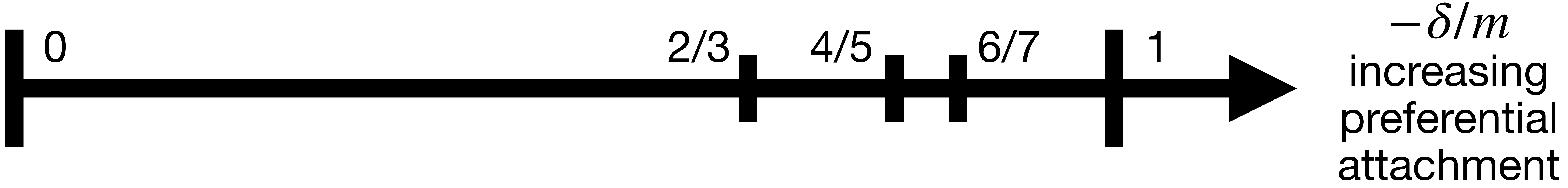


Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node

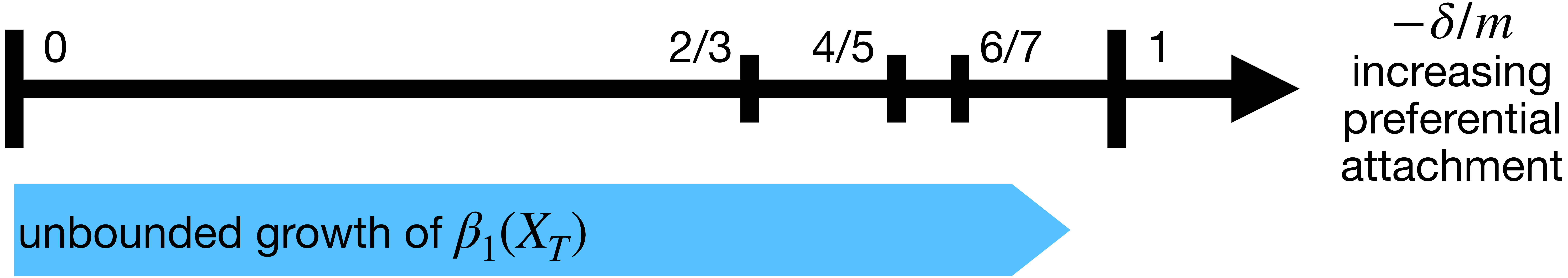


Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node

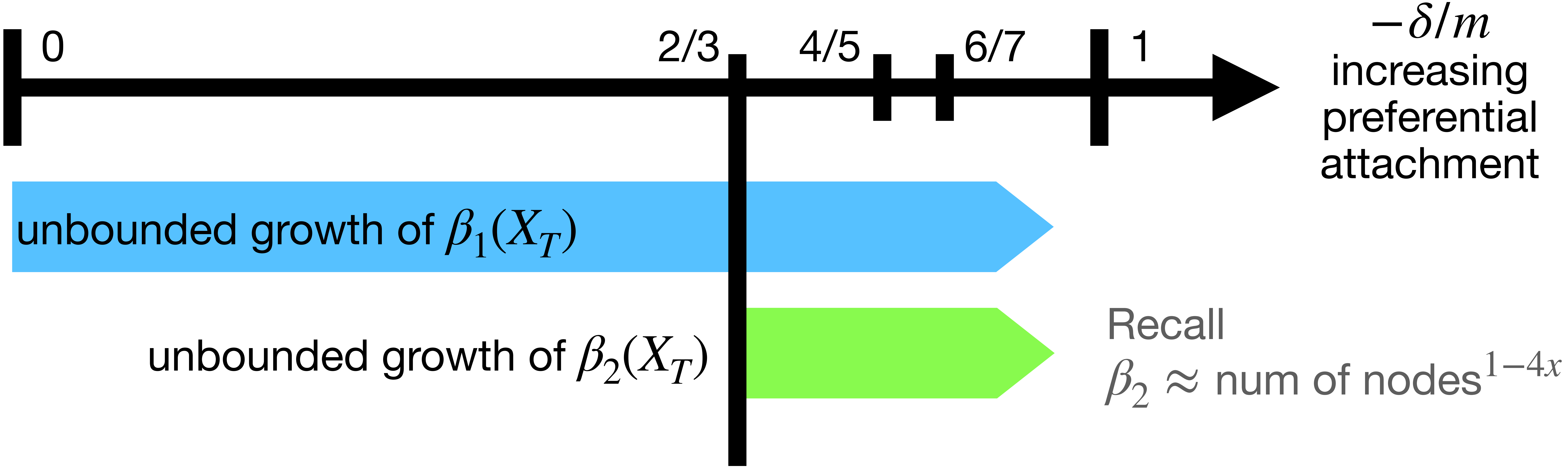


Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node

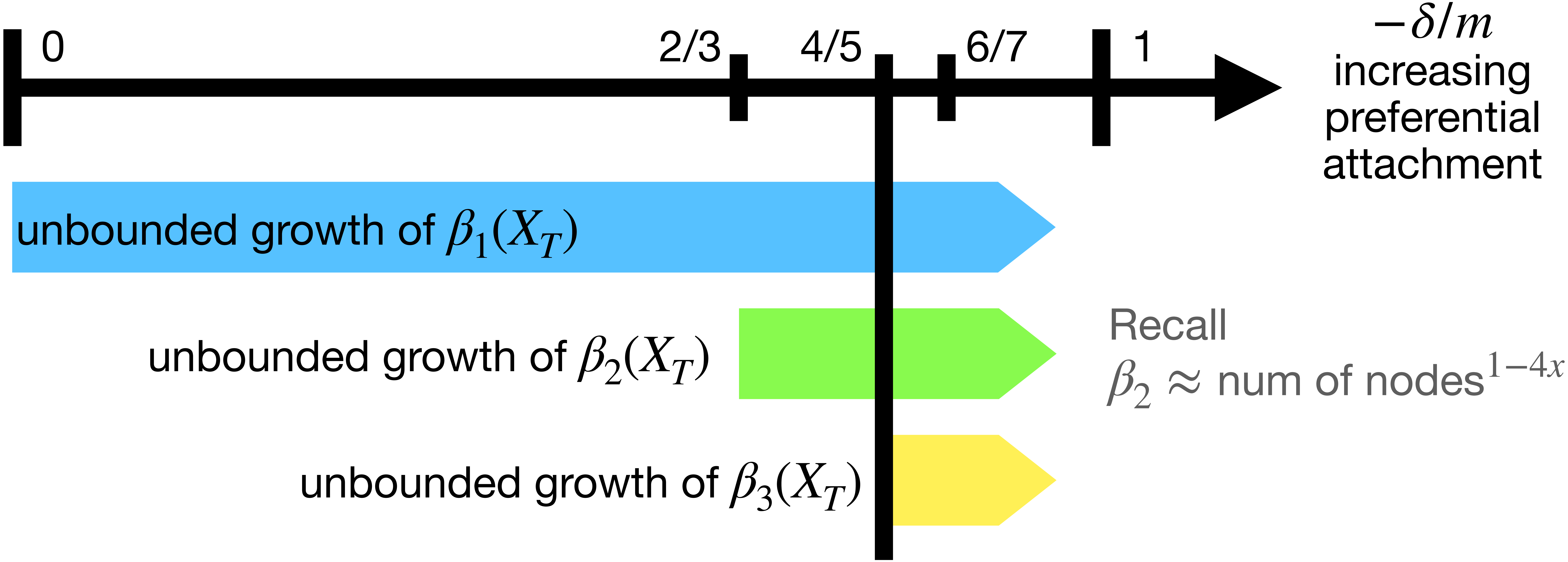


Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node

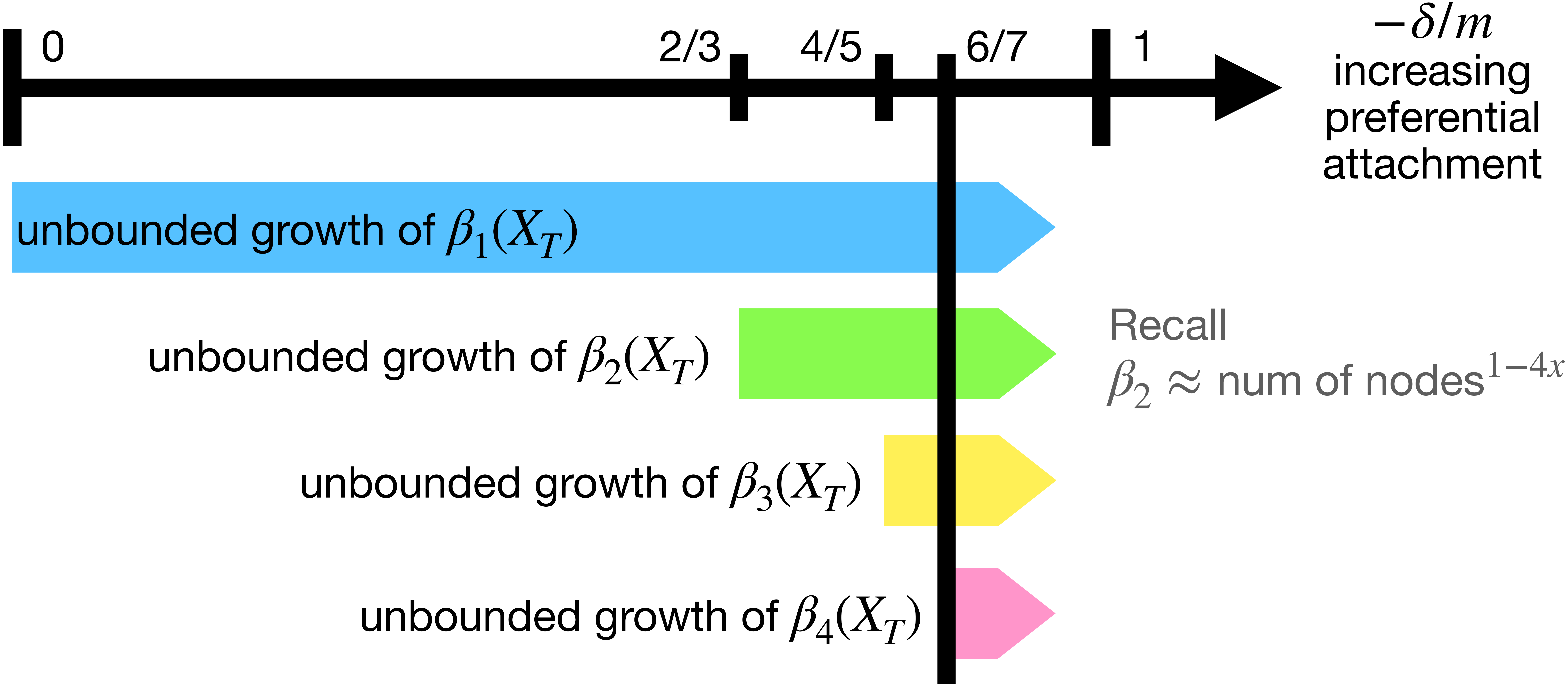


Recall

$\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

Phase transition

Recall
P(attaching to v) ∝ degree + δ
m = number of edges per new node



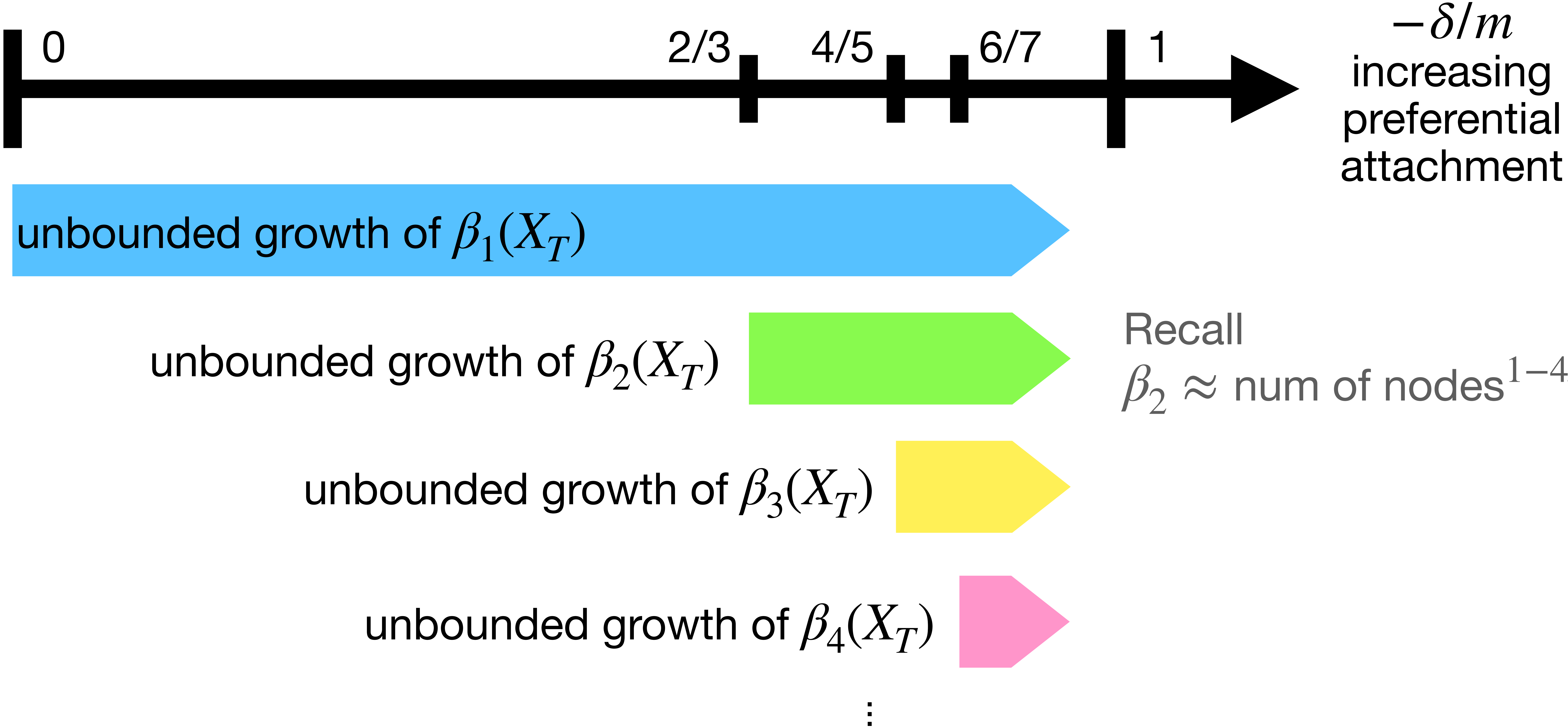
Recall
$\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node



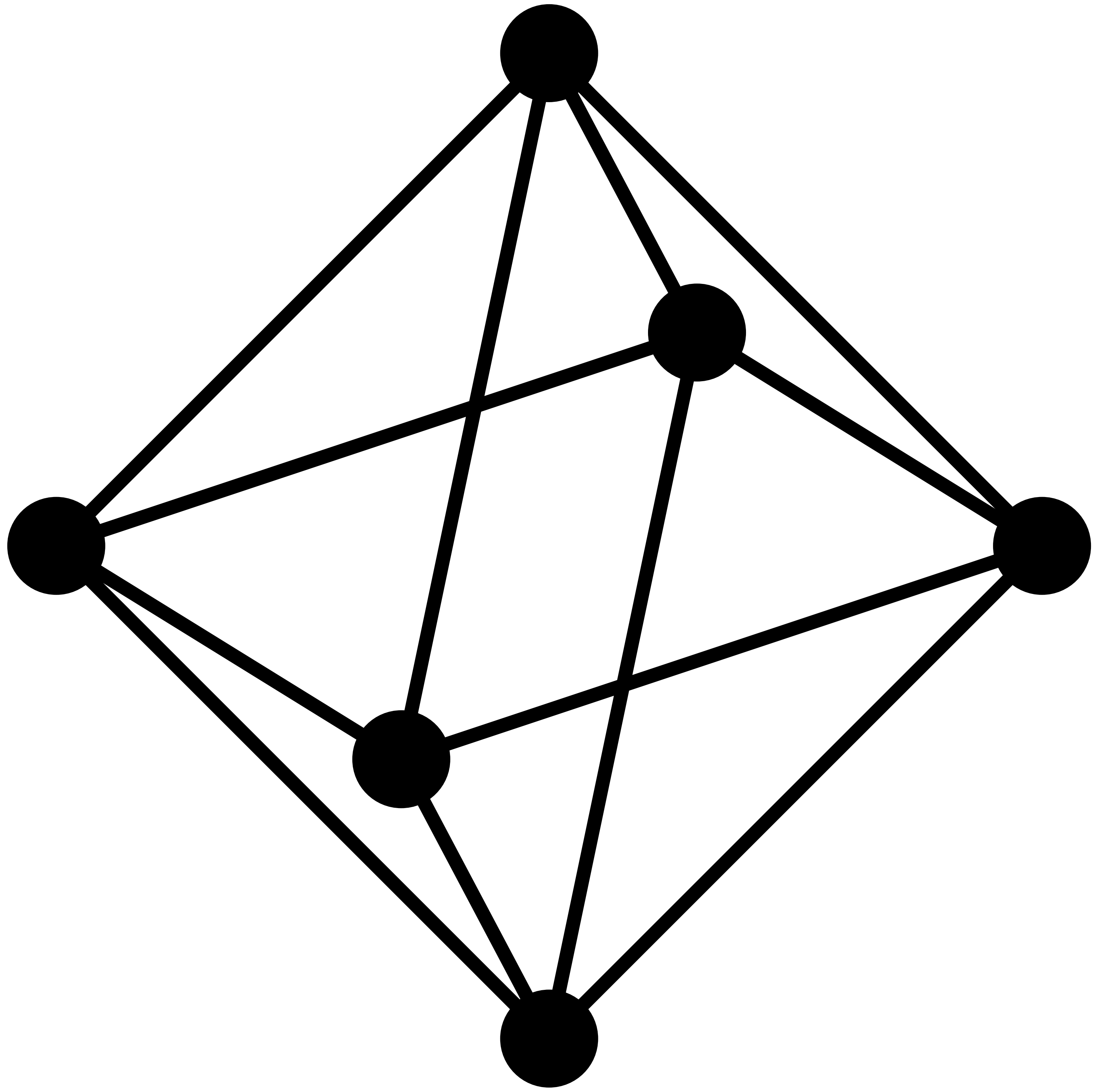
Recall

$\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

Theorem: $\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

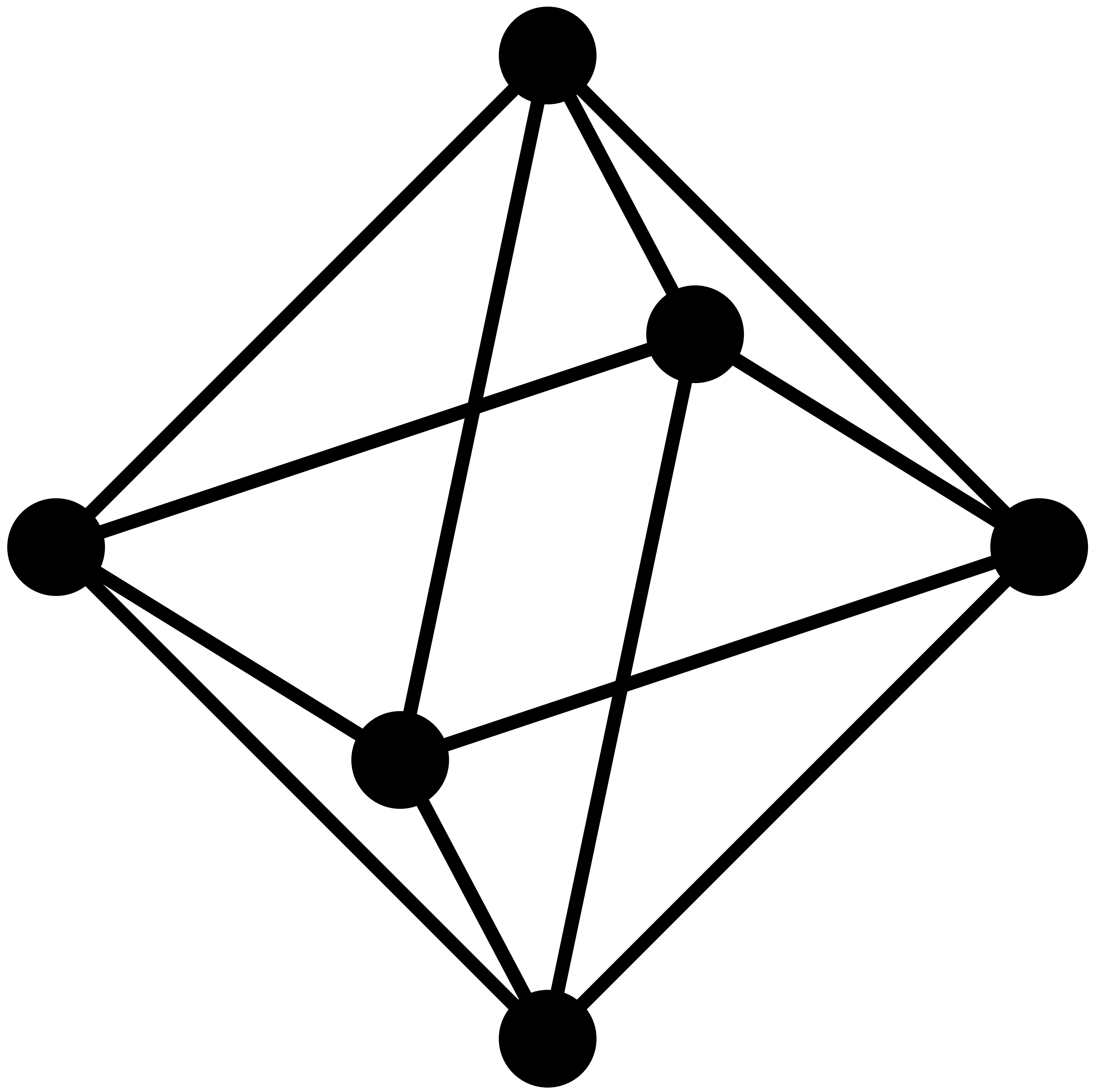
Proof?

Proof of $\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

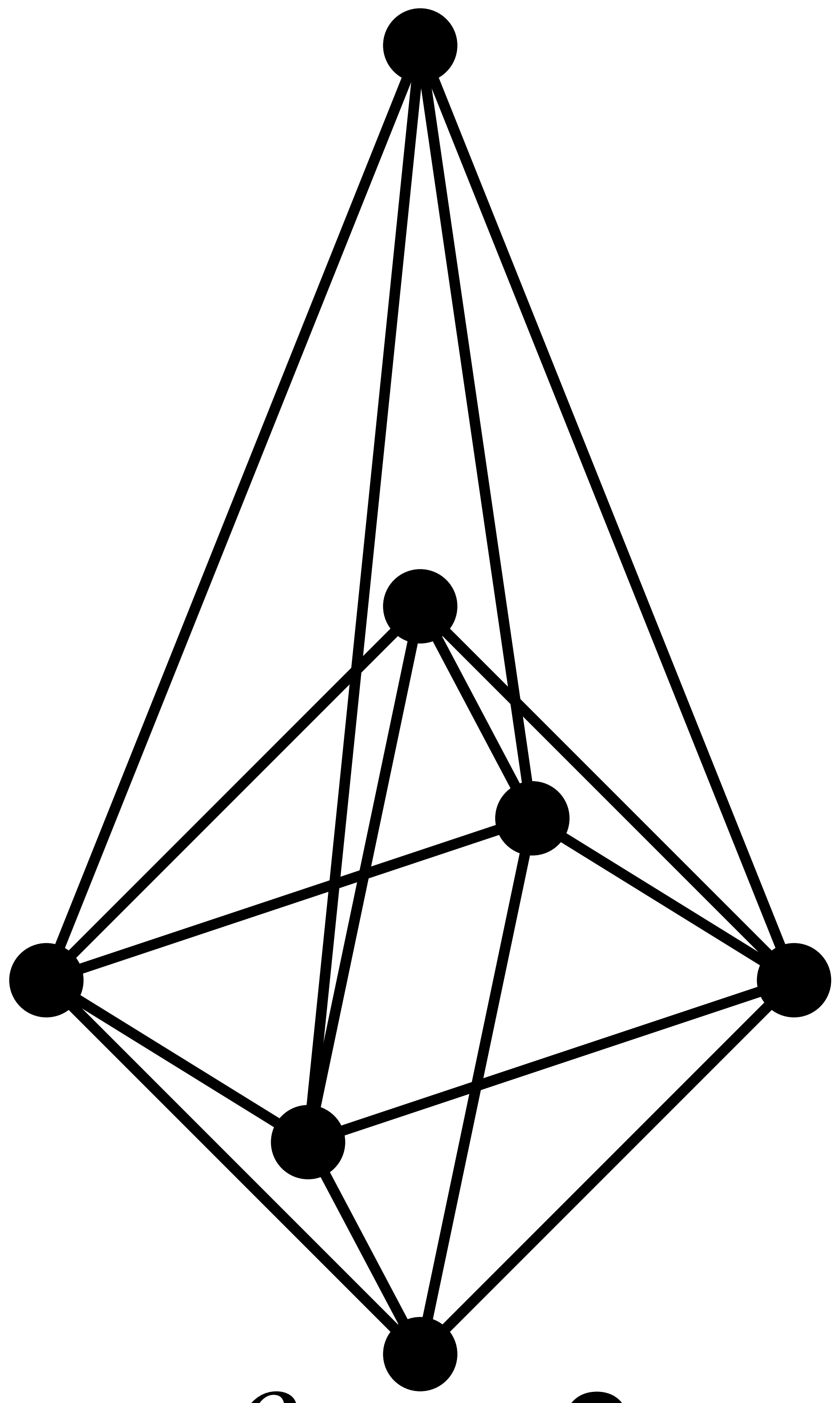


$\beta_2 = 1$

Proof of $\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

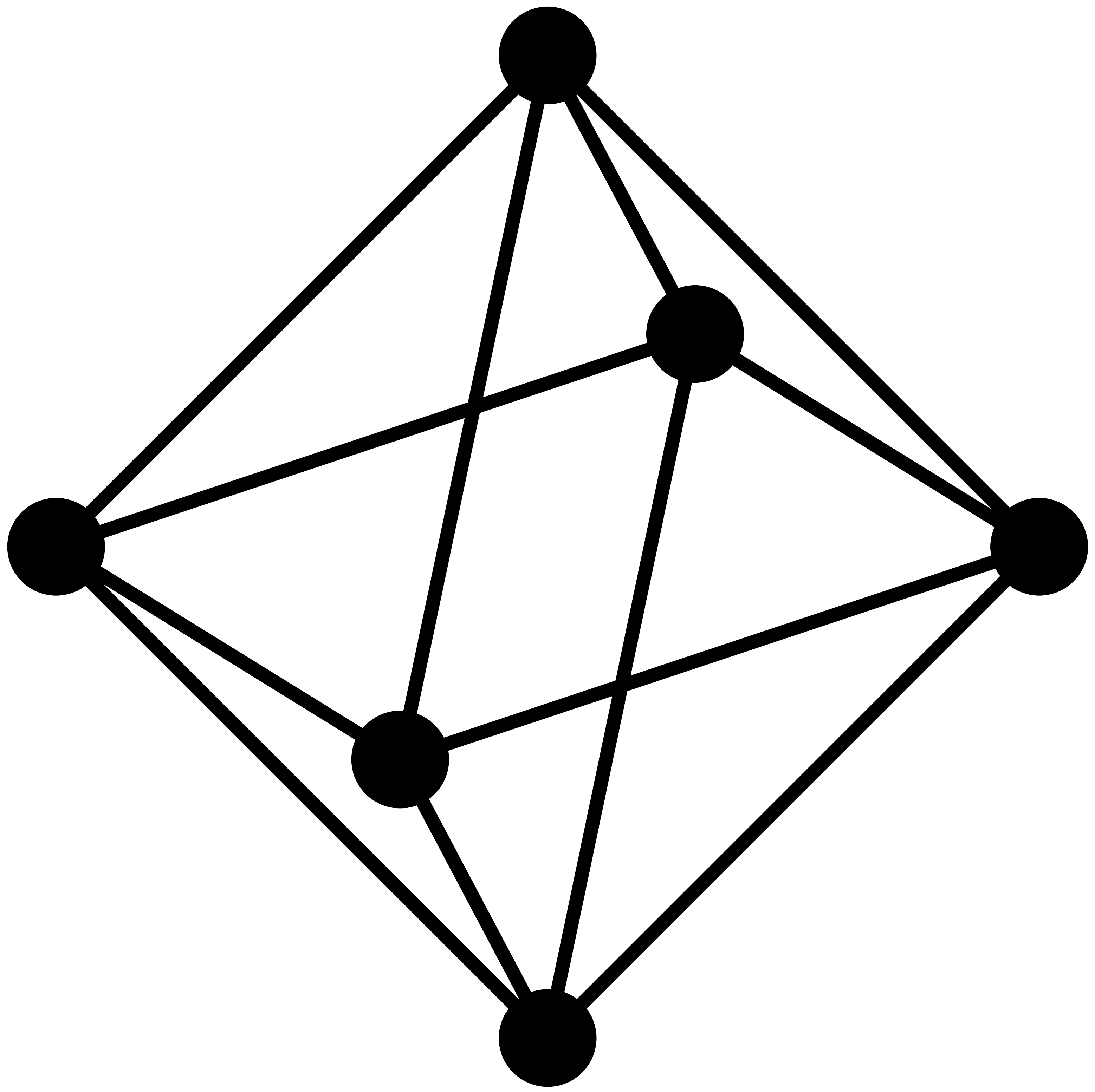


$\beta_2 = 1$

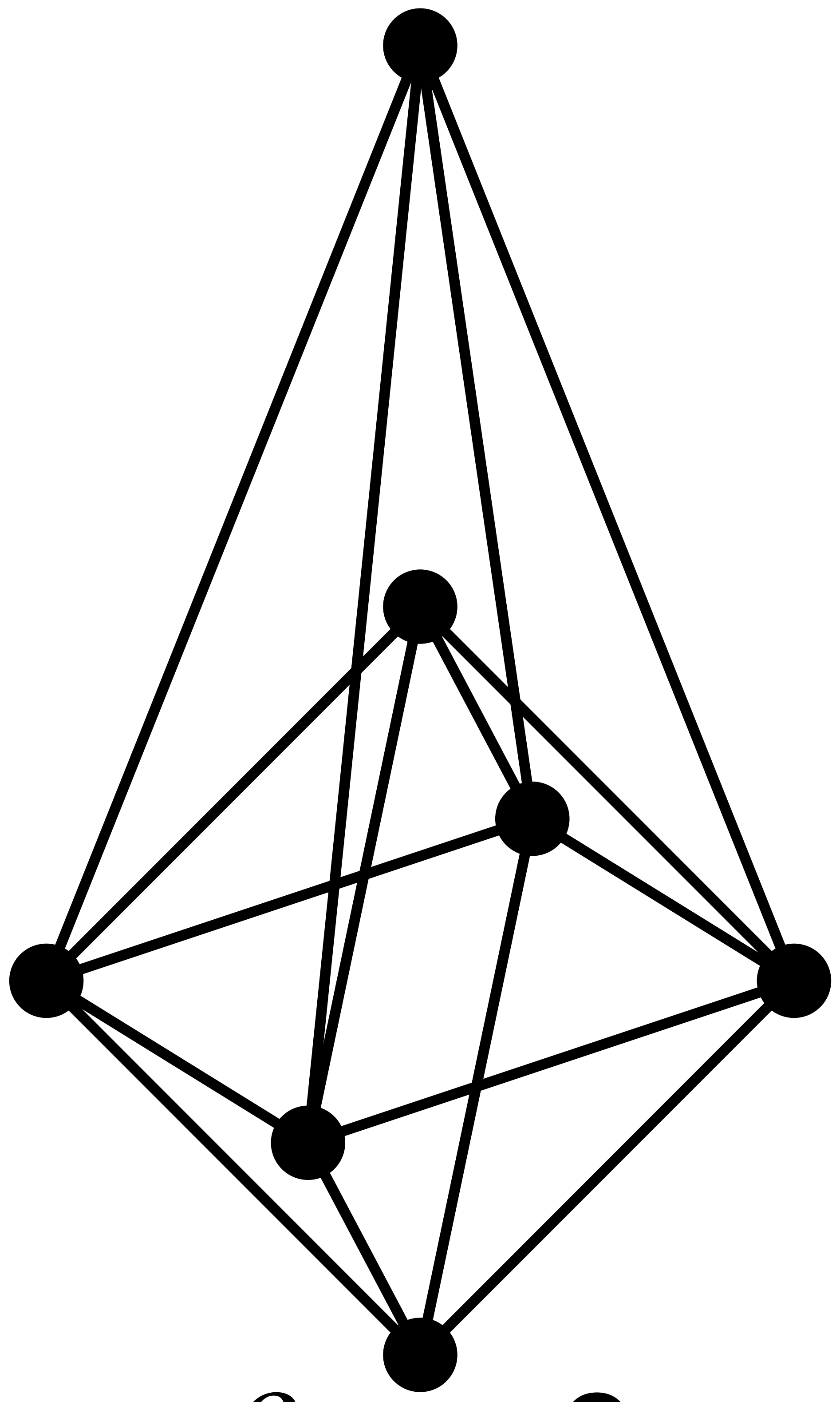


$\beta_2 = 2$

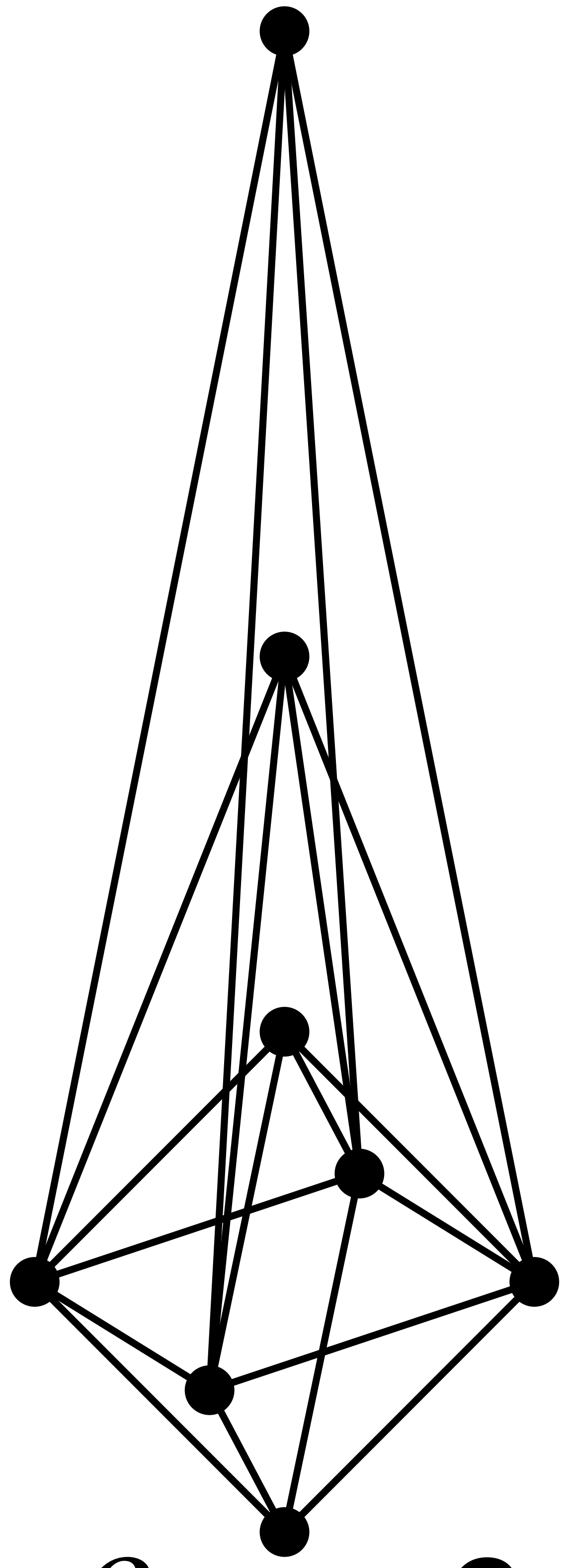
Proof of $\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}



$\beta_2 = 1$



$\beta_2 = 2$



$\beta_2 = 3$

Subtleties

$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts

Subtleties

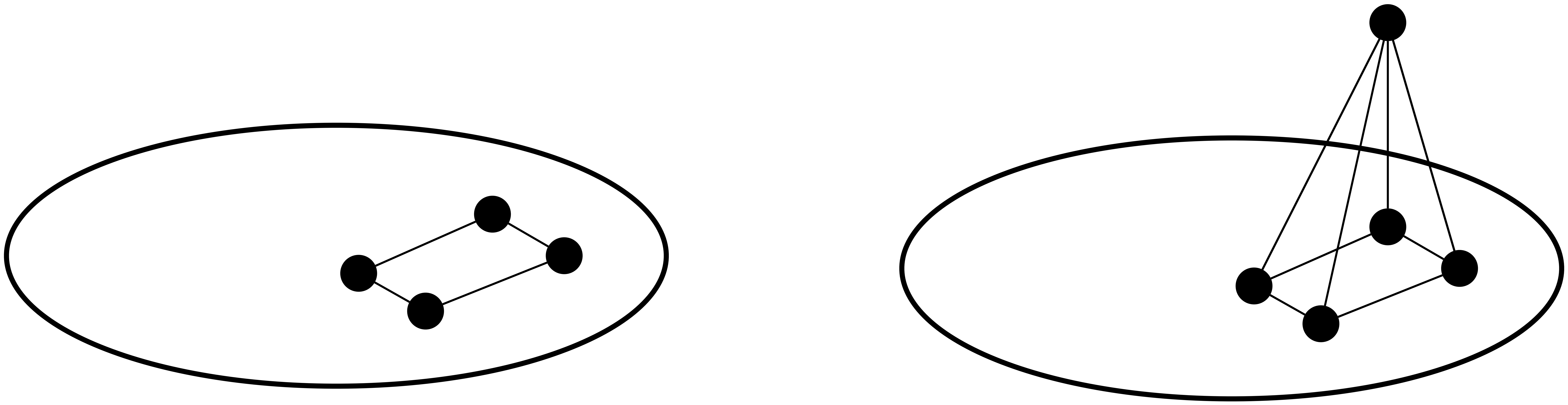
$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
    - adding a vertex = construct mapping cone

Subtleties

$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

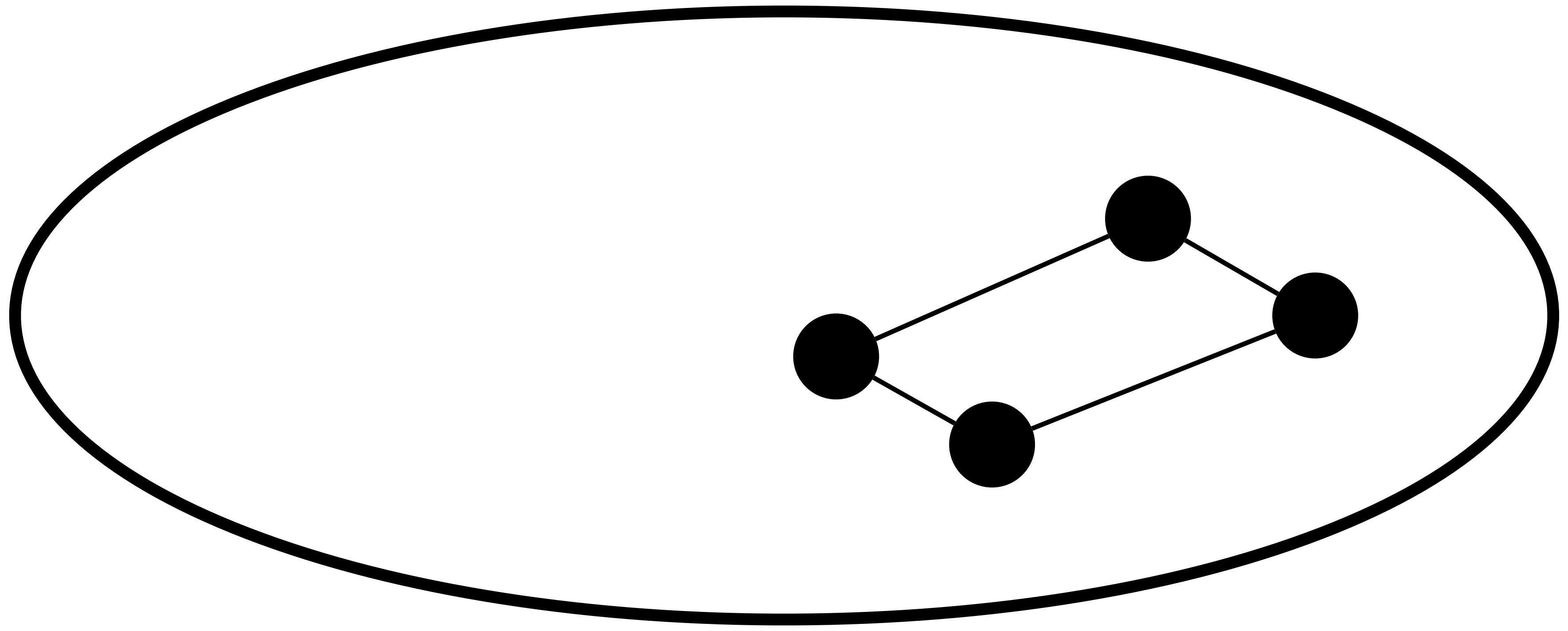
- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
  - adding a vertex = construct mapping cone

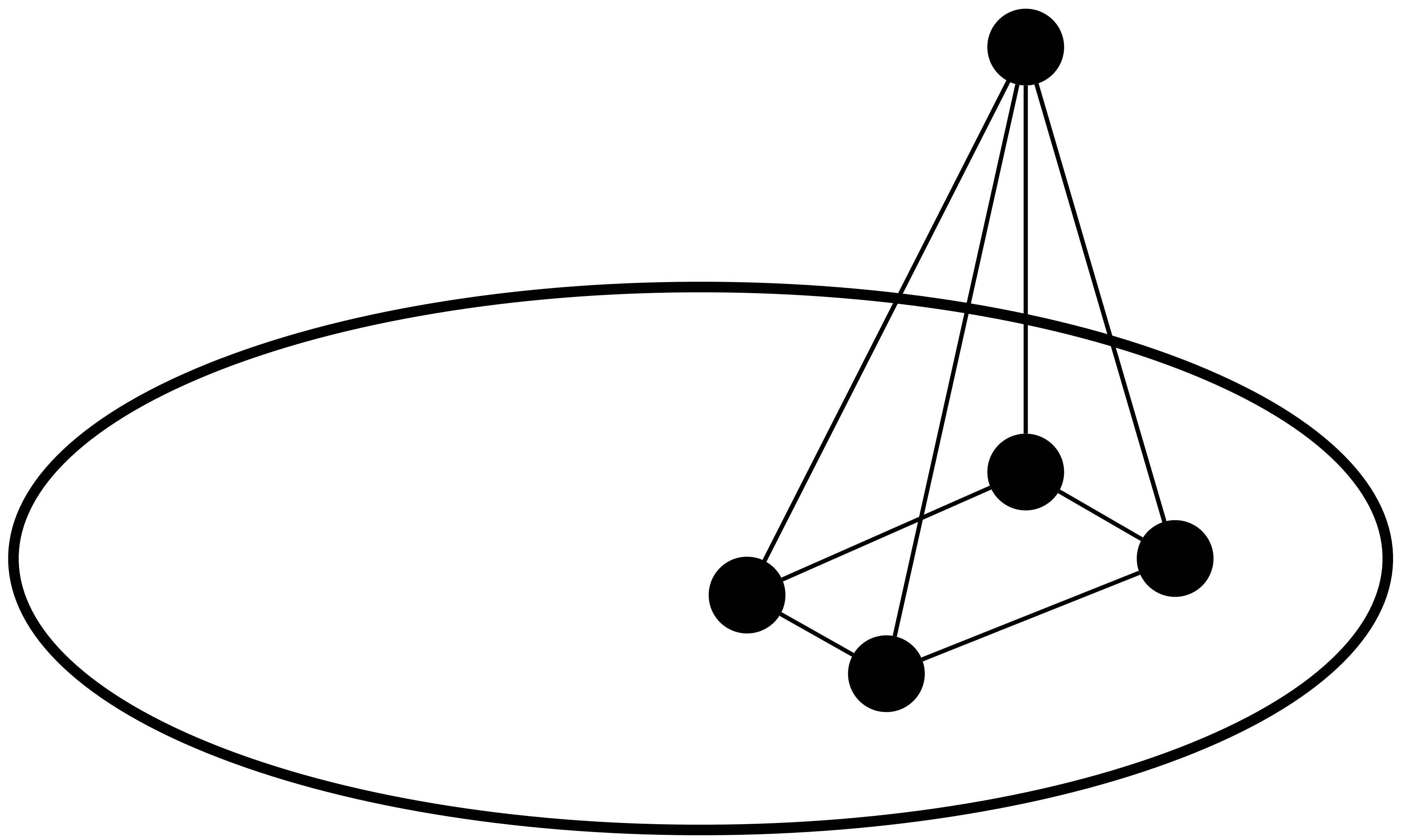


Subtleties

$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
  - adding a vertex = construct mapping cone
  - $\beta_q(\text{new}) \leq \beta_q(\text{old}) + \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$

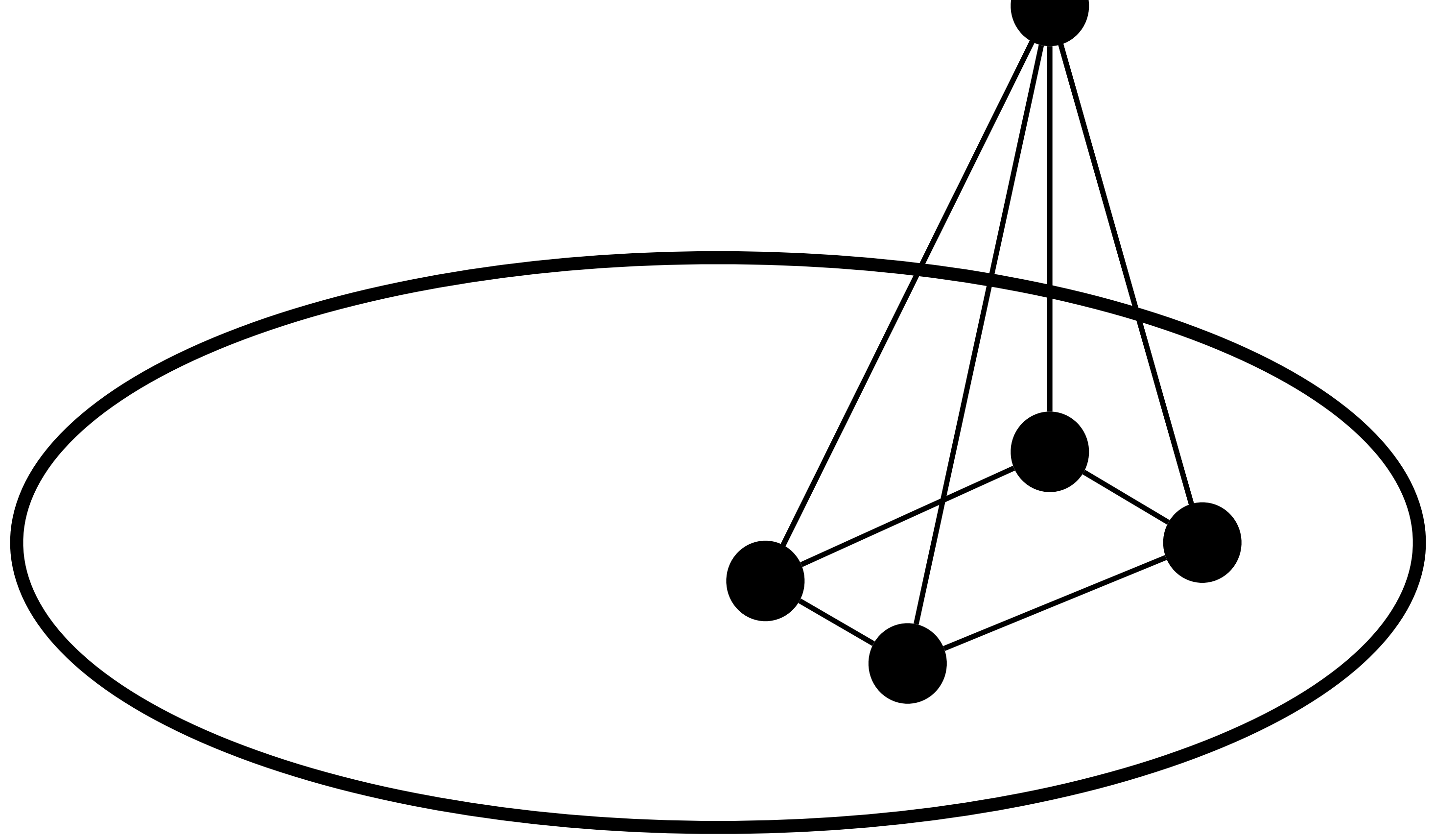




Subtleties

$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

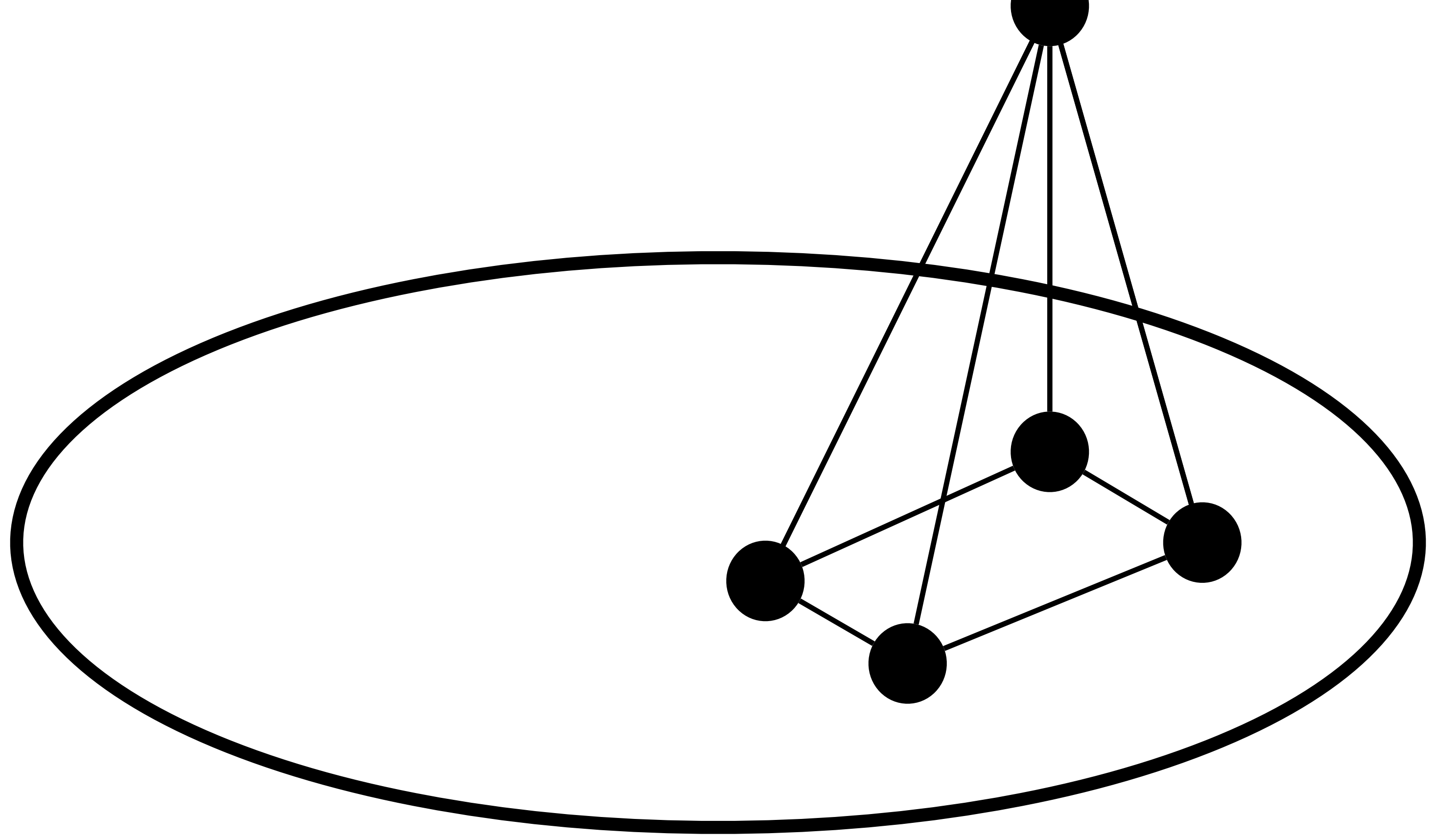
- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
    - $\beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$



Subtleties

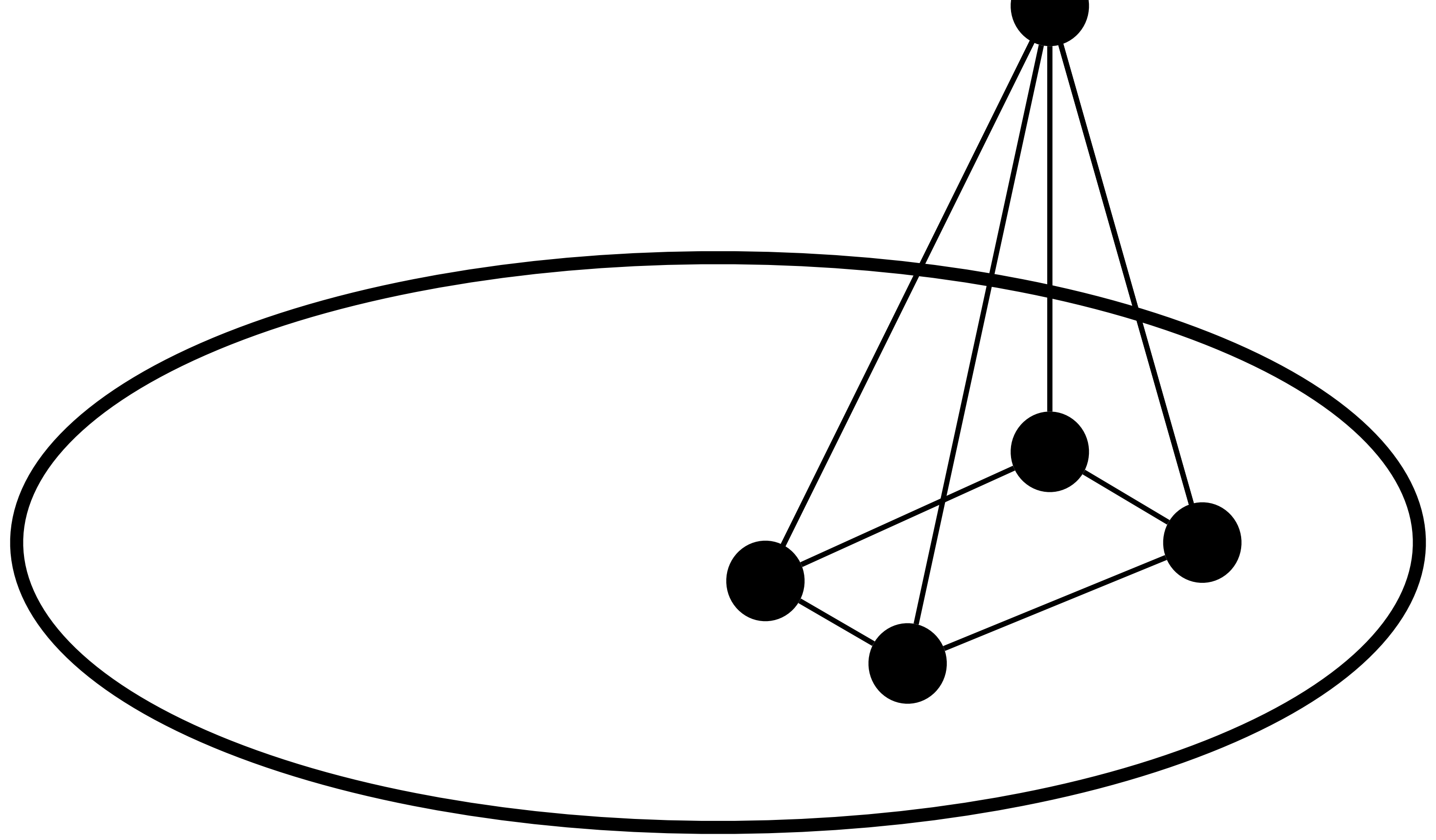
$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
  - $\beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$
- Identify the "square count" as the main term with minimal cycle results in [Gal 2005] and [Kahle 2009]



Subtleties

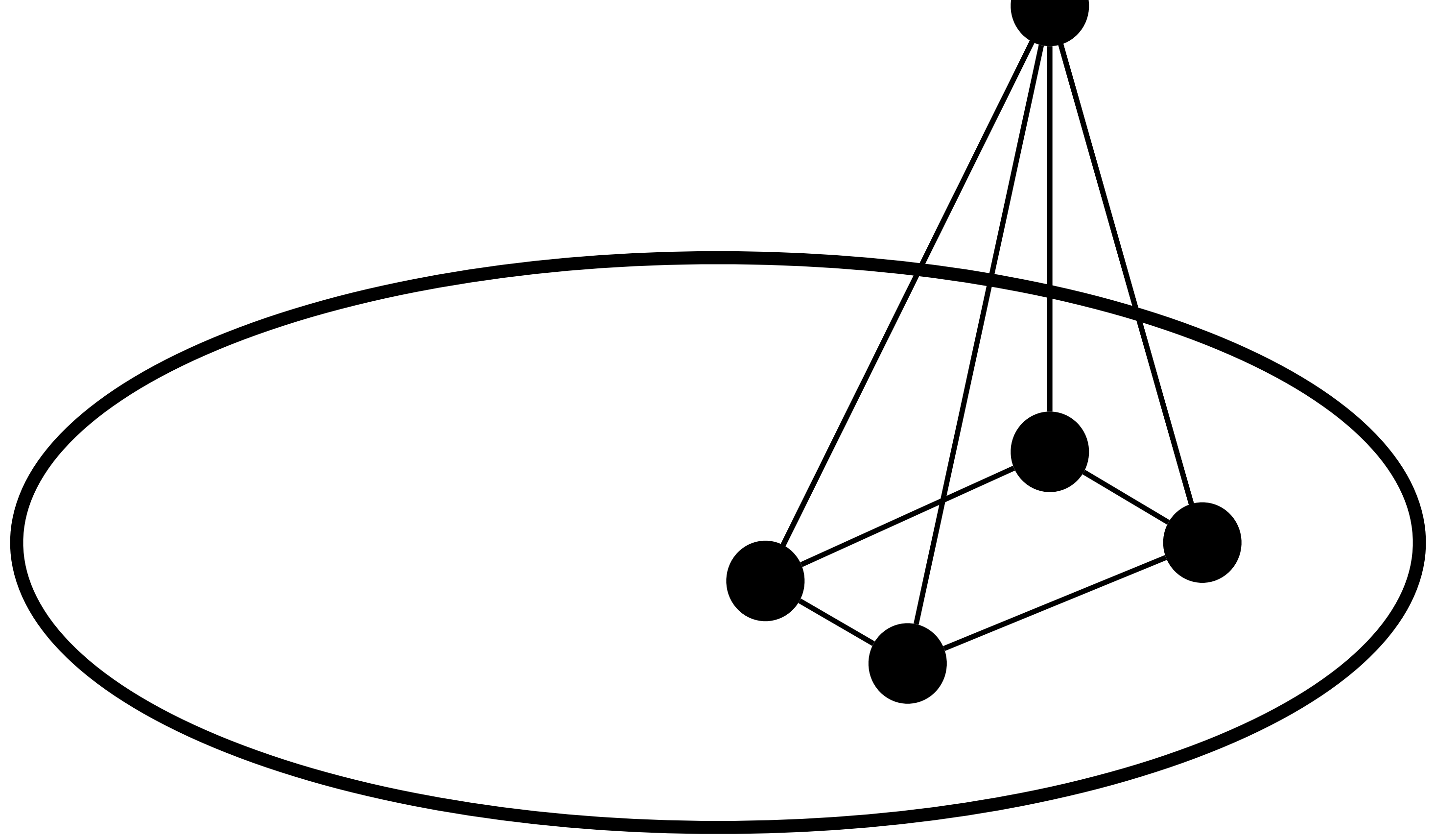
$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$



- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
  - $\beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$
- Identify the "square count" as the main term with minimal cycle results in [Gal 2005] and [Kahle 2009]
- Generalize minimal cycle results with homological algebra

Subtleties

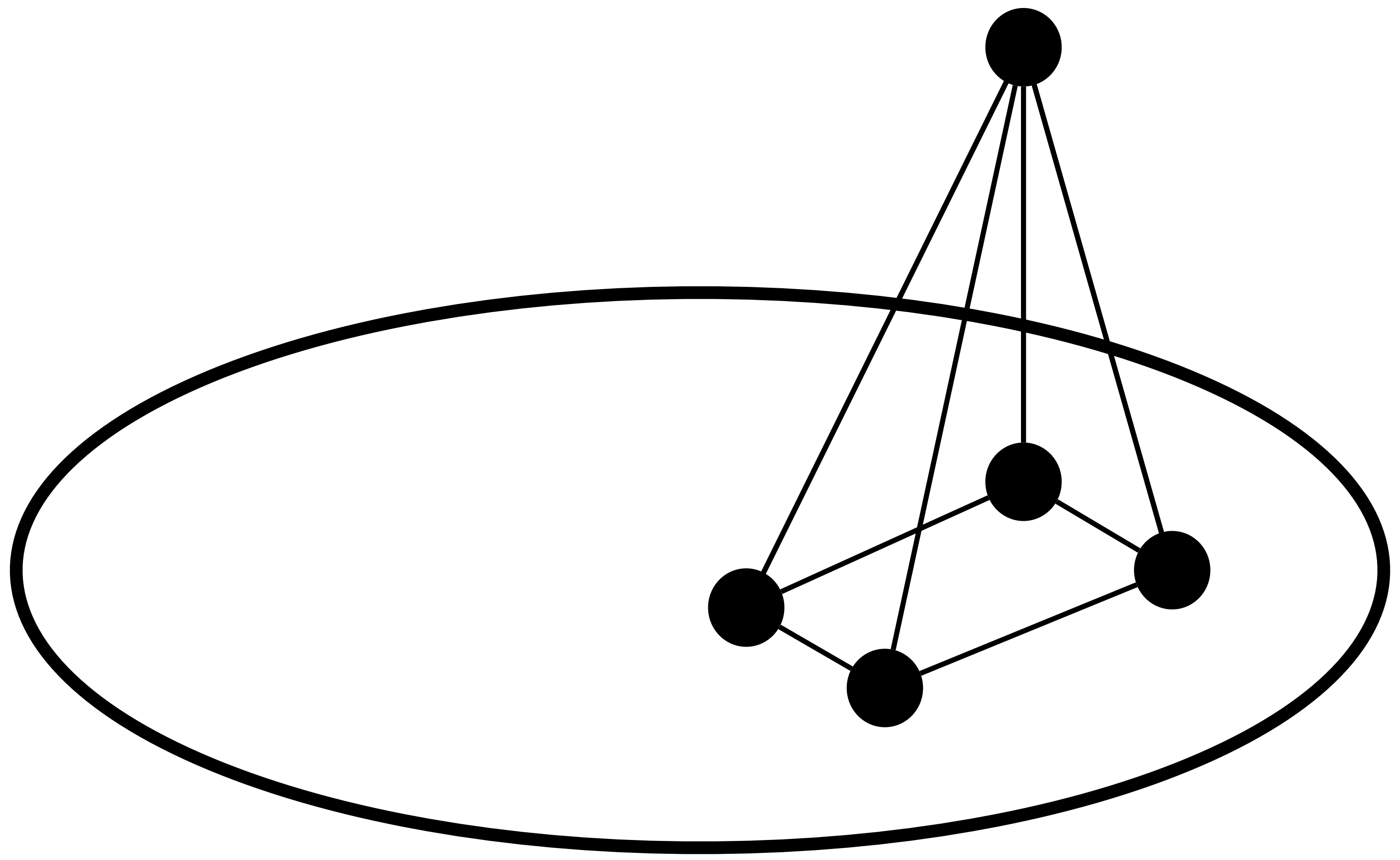
$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$



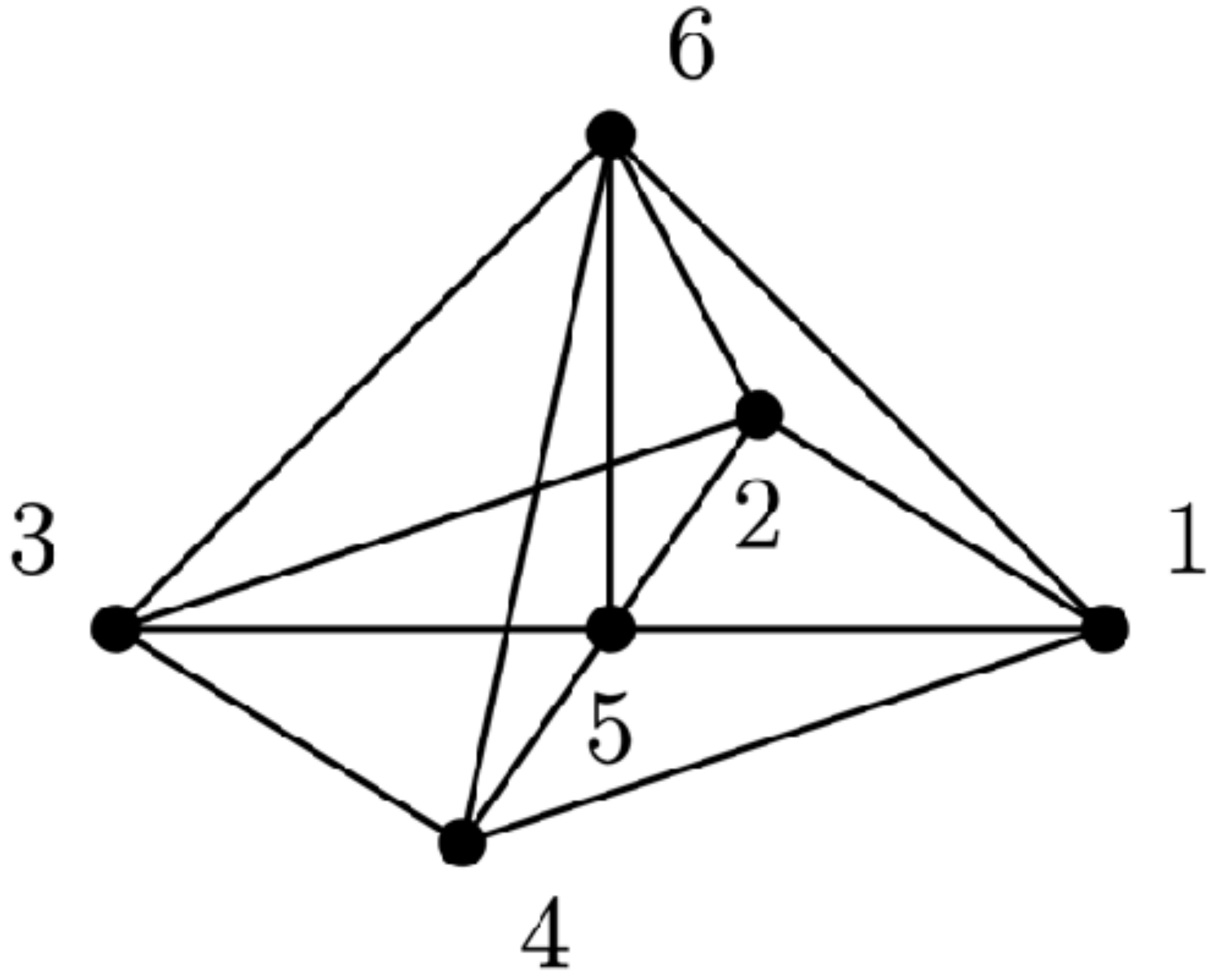
- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
  - $\beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \le \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$
- Identify the "square count" as the main term with minimal cycle results in [Gal 2005] and [Kahle 2009]
- Generalize minimal cycle results with homological algebra
  - $1 - \beta_q(\text{link}, S^{q-1}) - \beta_q(\text{link}) \le \beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \le \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$

Subtleties

$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$



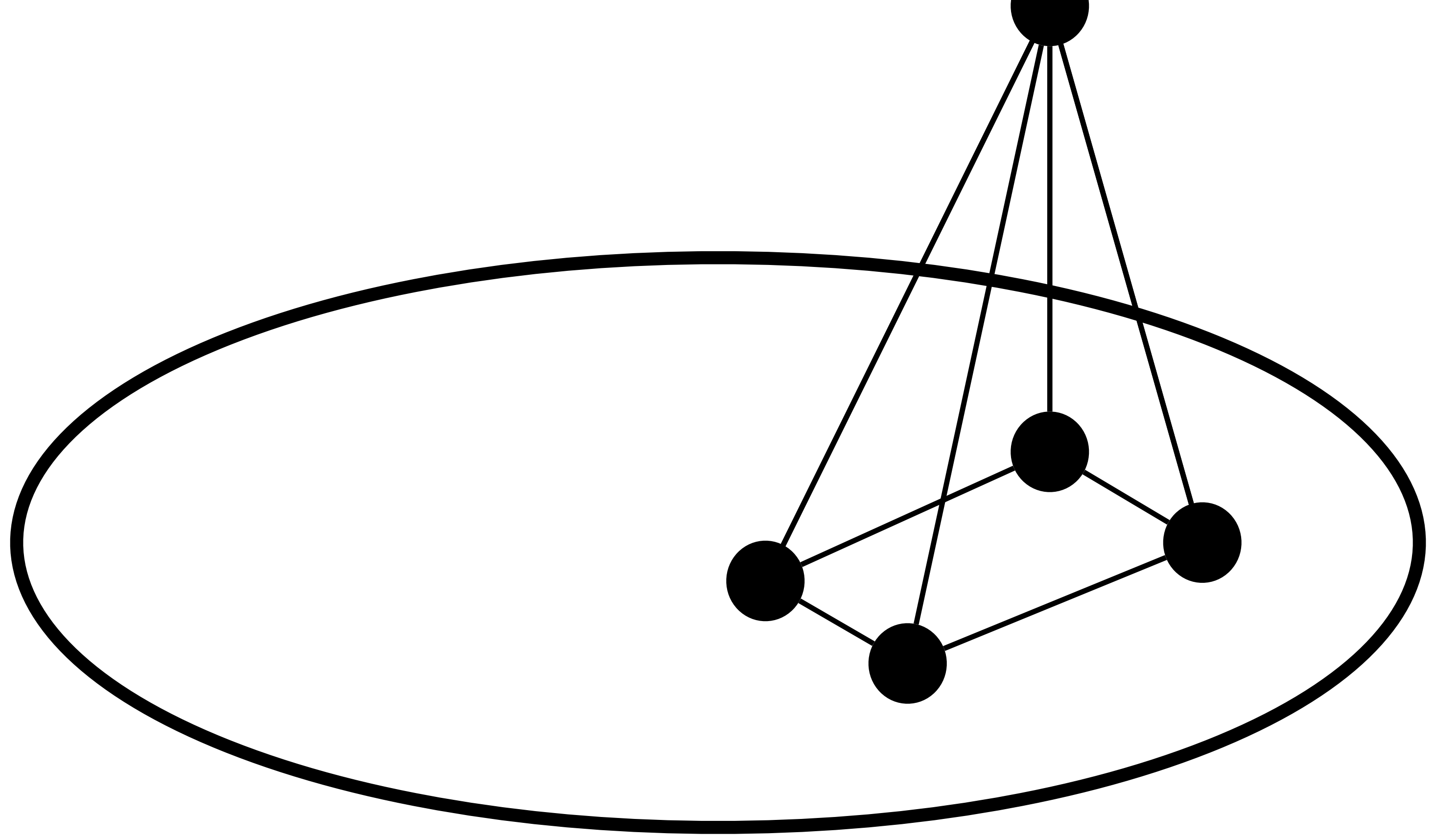
- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
  - $\beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$
- Identify the "square count" as the main term with minimal cycle results in [Gal 2005] and [Kahle 2009]
- Generalize minimal cycle results with homological algebra
  - $1 - \beta_q(\text{link}, S^{q-1}) - \beta_q(\text{link}) \leq \beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$

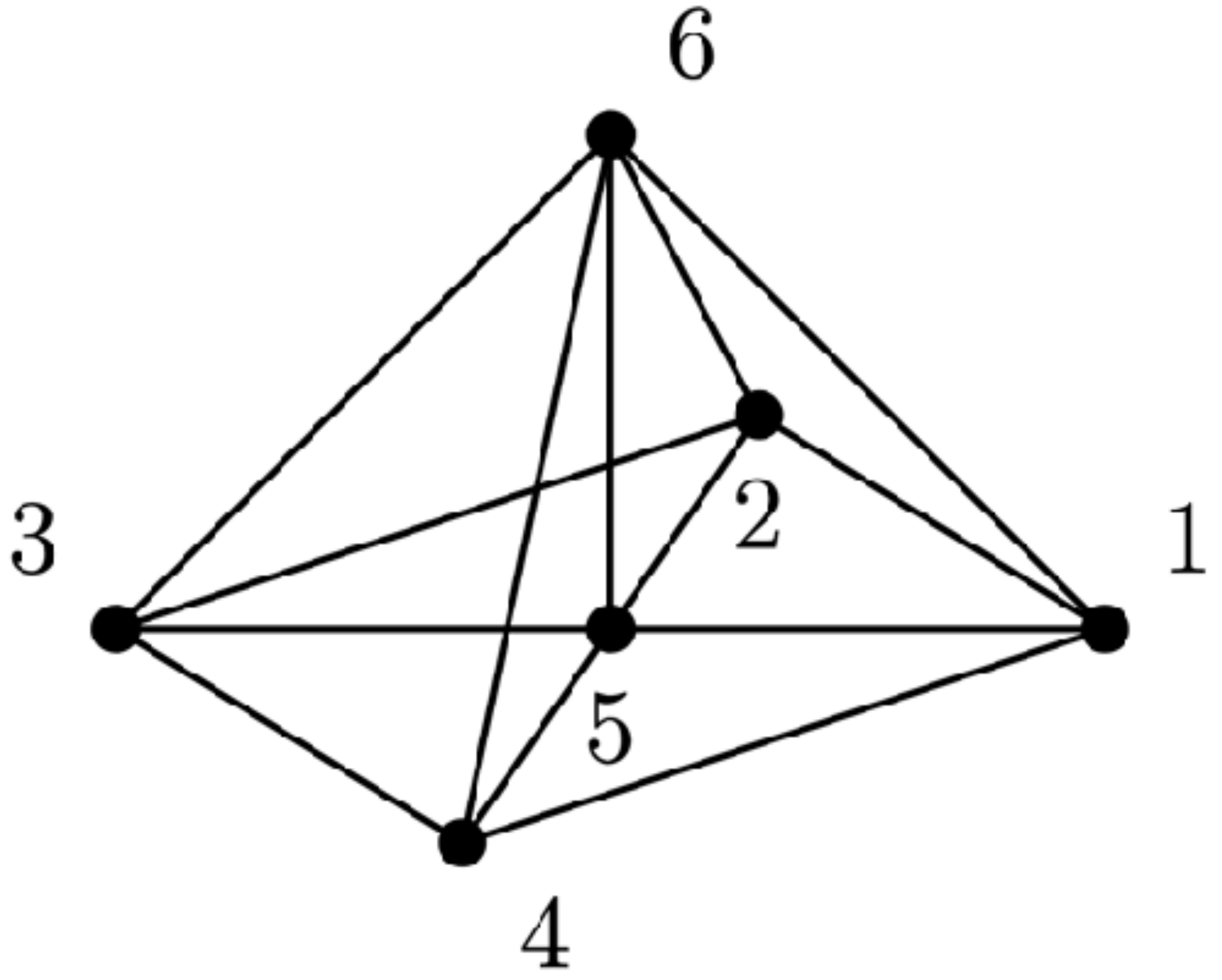


Subtleties

$\beta_2 \approx$ **num of nodes**$^{1-4x}$

- Need homological algebra to relate Betti numbers with counts
    - $\beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$
- Identify the "square count" as the main term with minimal cycle results in [Gal 2005] and [Kahle 2009]
- Generalize minimal cycle results with homological algebra
    - $1 - \beta_q(\text{link}, S^{q-1}) - \beta_q(\text{link}) \leq \beta_q(\text{new}) - \beta_q(\text{old}) \leq \beta_{q-1}(\text{link})$
- Apply graph counting result in [Garavaglia and Stegehuis 2019] on a large class of subgraphs



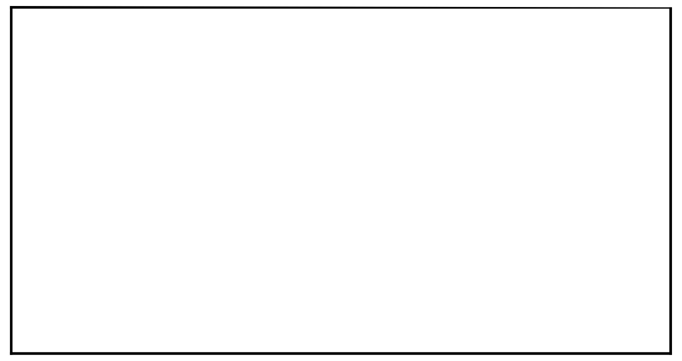


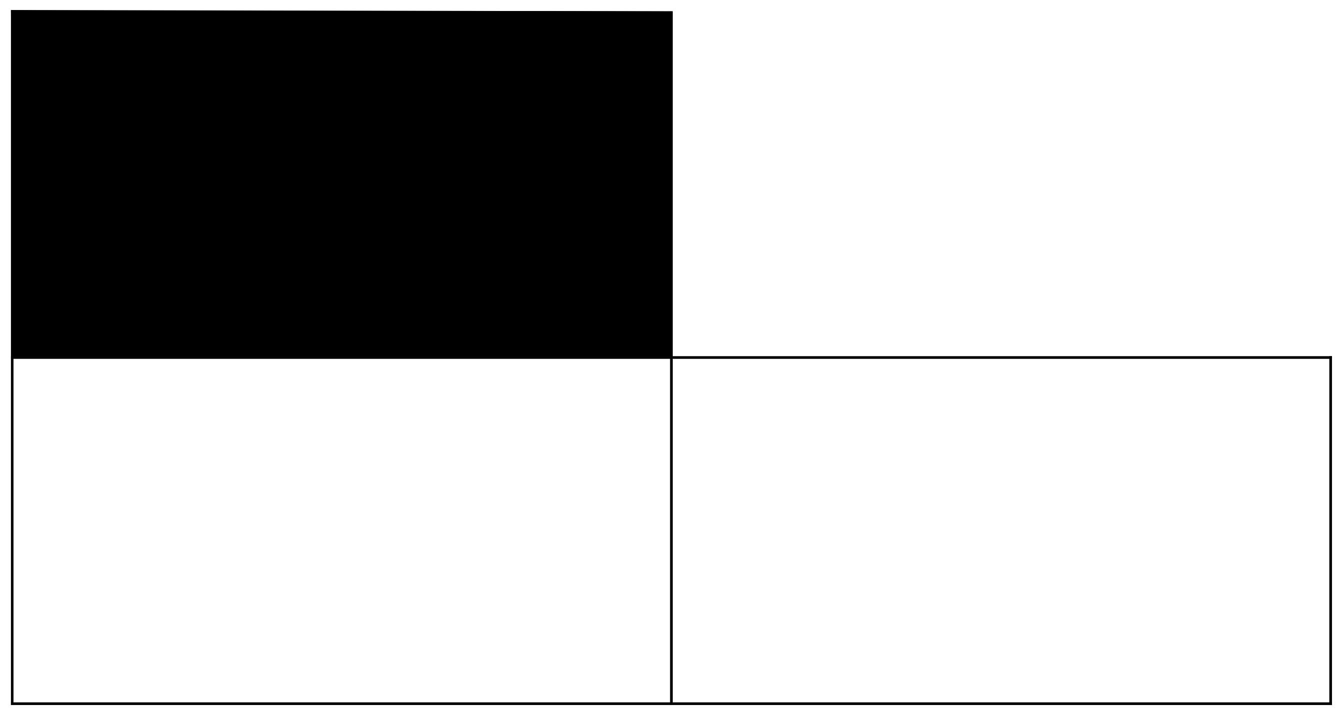
Homotopy-Connectivity?

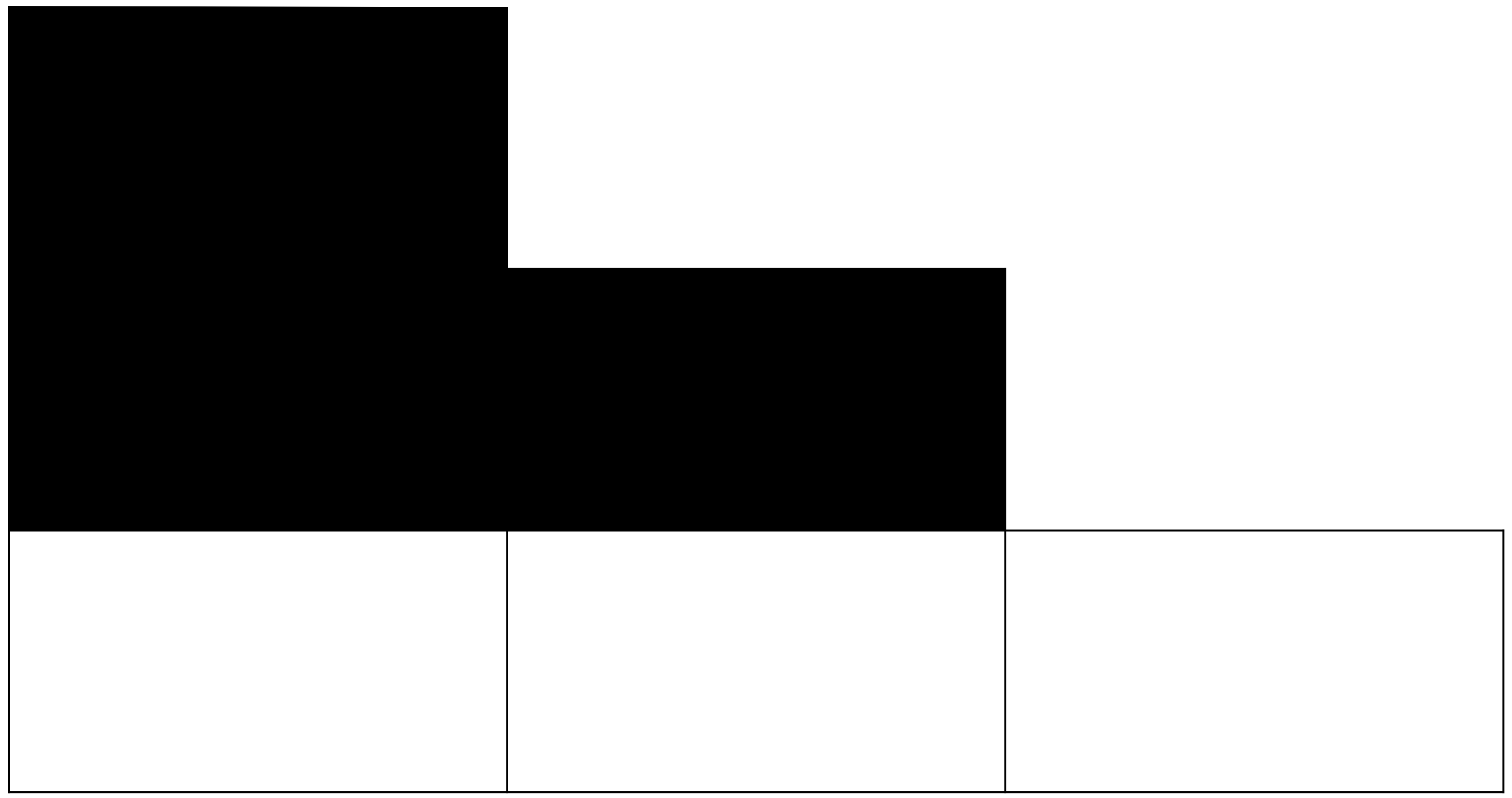
Homotopy-Connectivity?

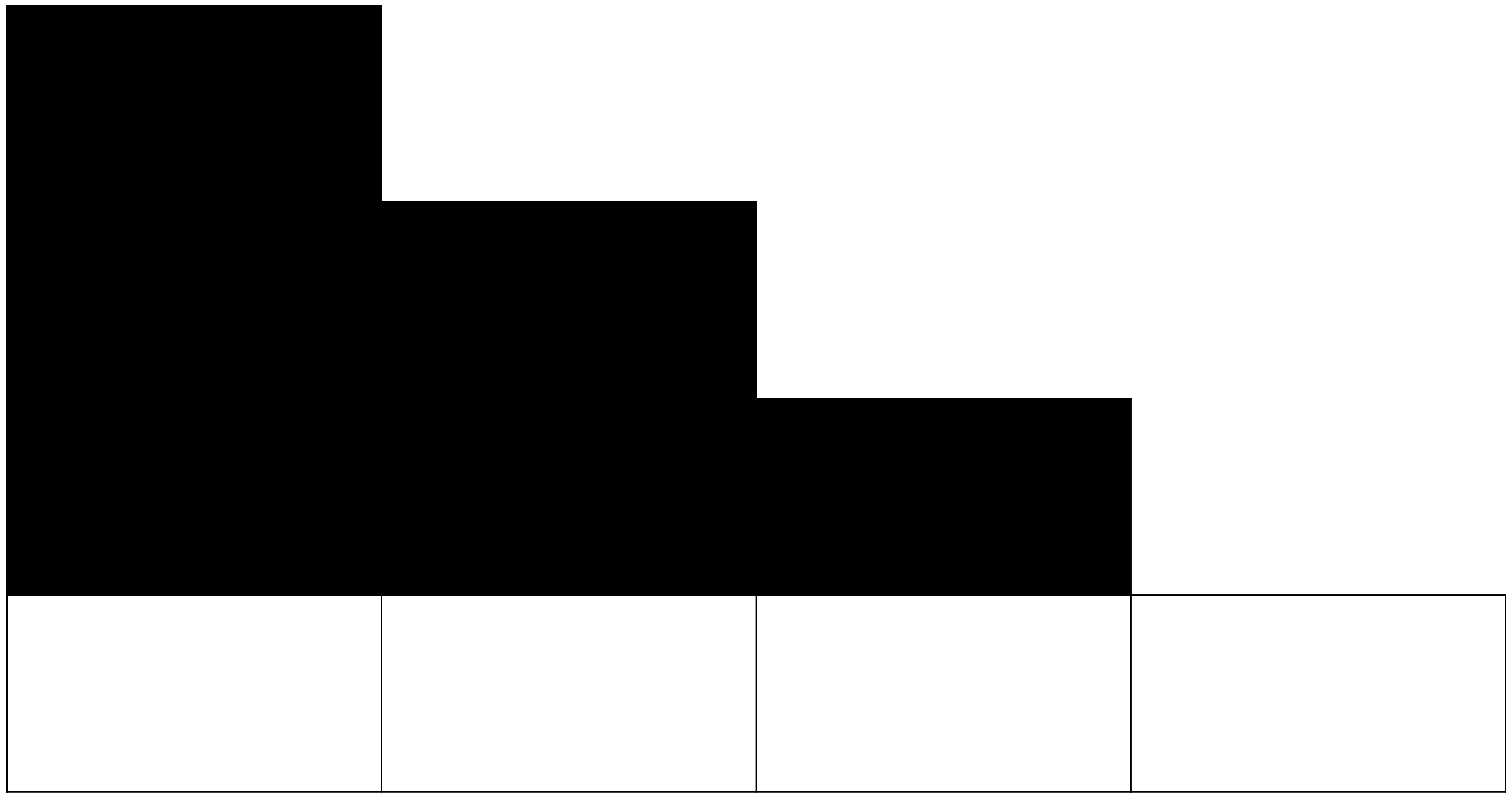
$$\beta_2 \approx \text{num of nodes}^{1-4x}$$

Pass to infinity!

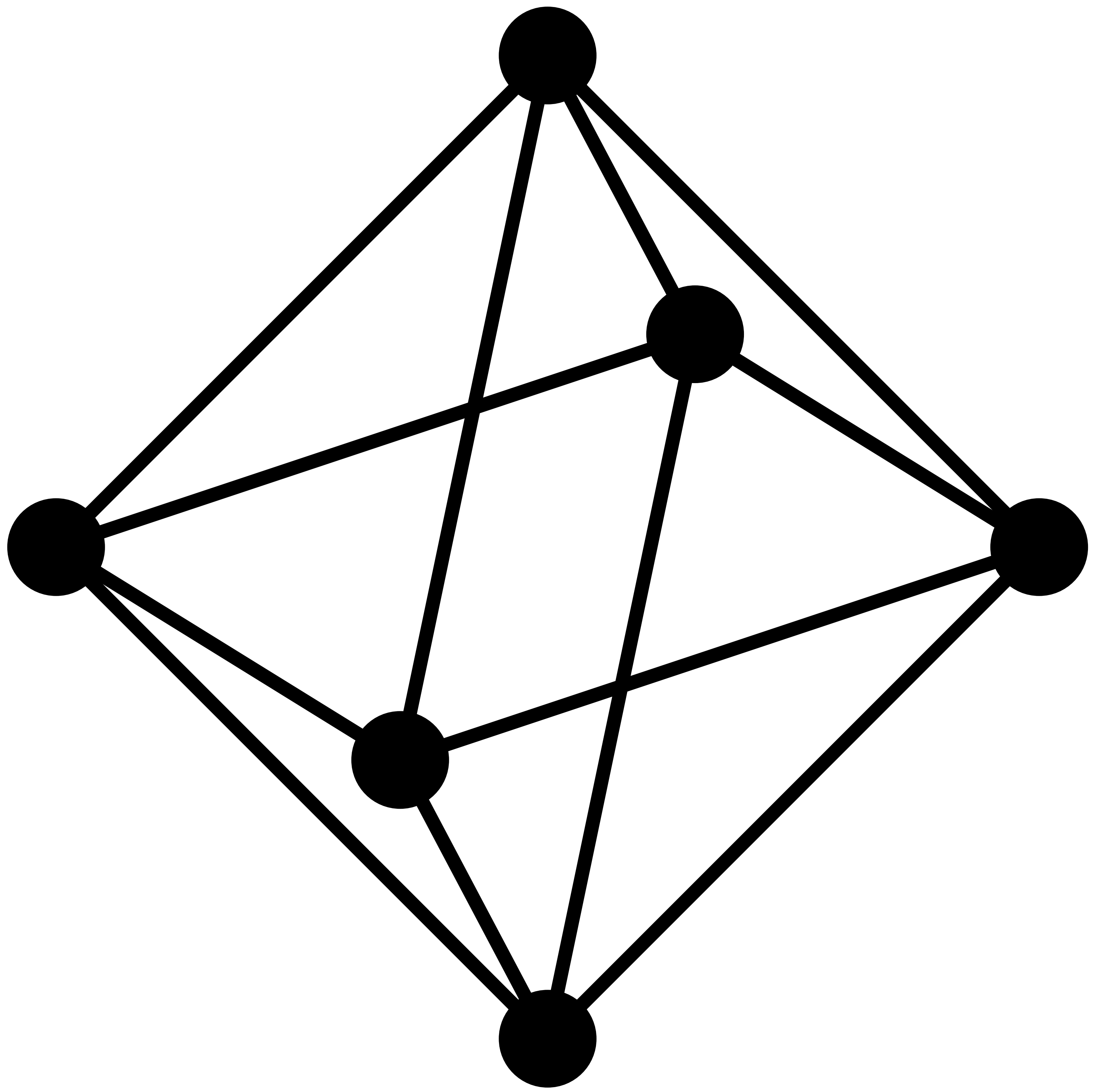




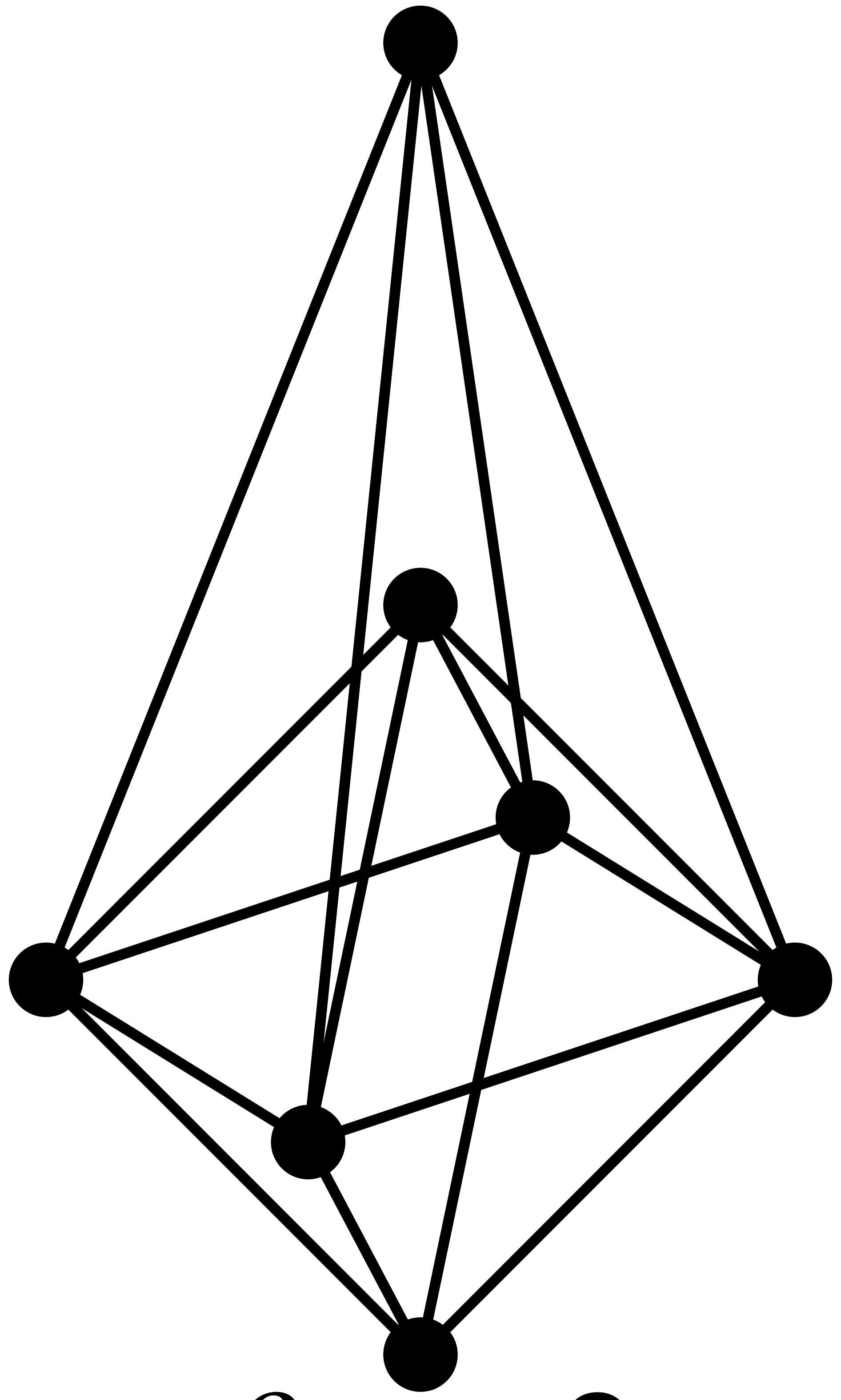




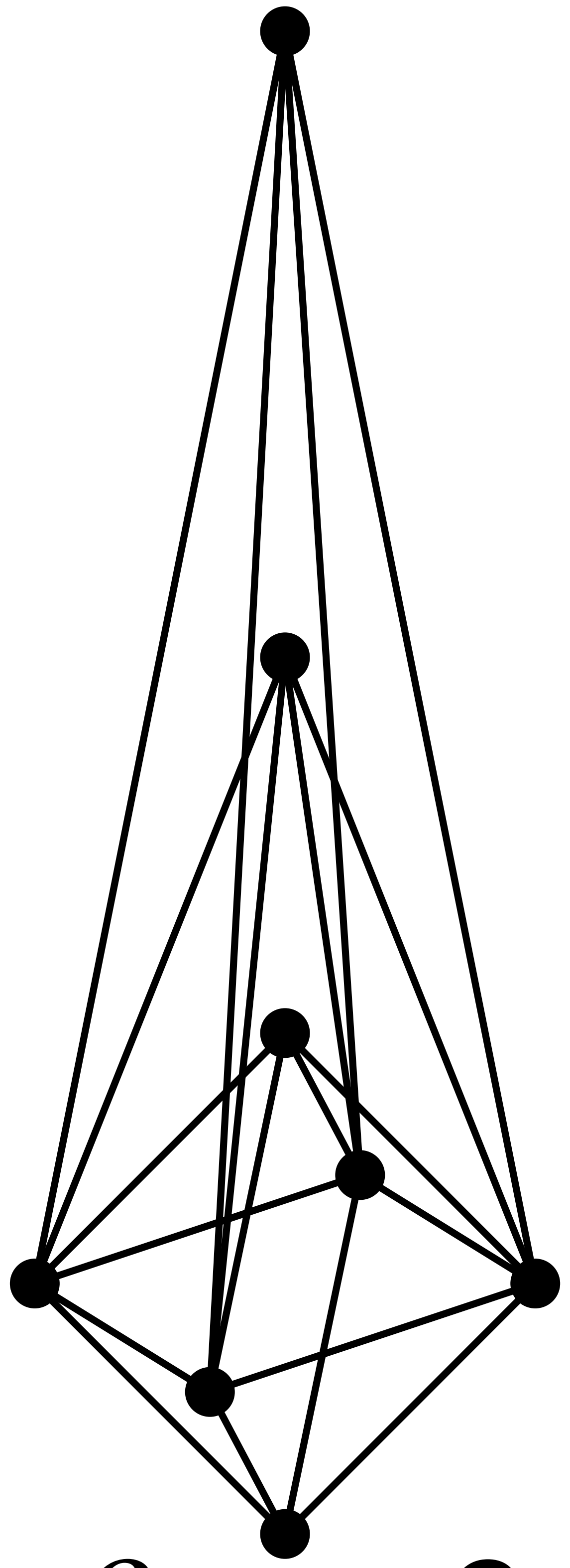
Will all of these be filled in at infinity?



$\beta_2 = 1$



$\beta_2 = 2$



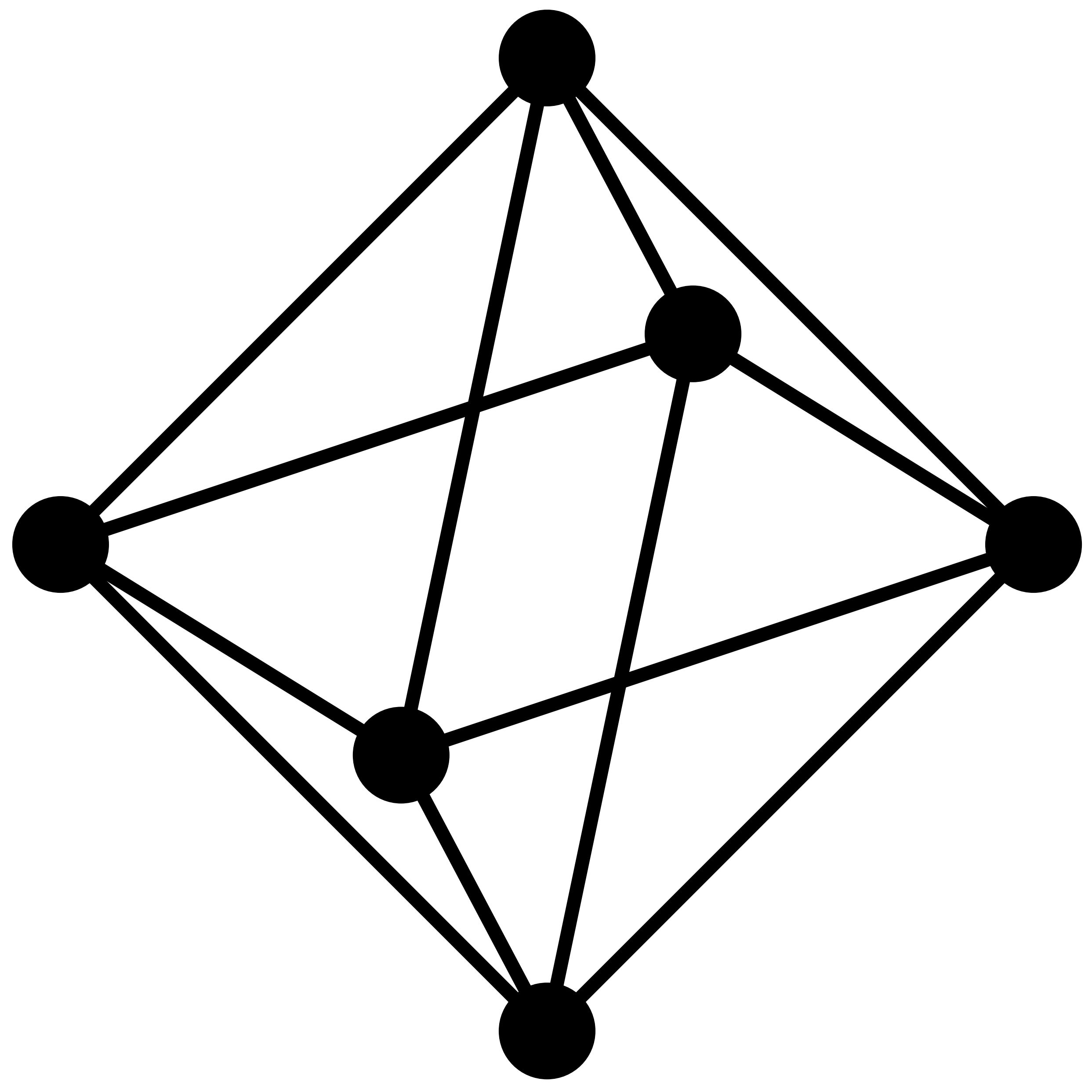
$\beta_2 = 3$

[Barmak 2023]

- A clique complex is q-homotopy-connected
- if every collection of $2(q + 1)$ nodes has a common neighbor.

[Barmak 2023]

- A clique complex is q-homotopy-connected
- if every collection of 2(q + 1) nodes has a common neighbor.



Homotopy-Connected

- Almost surely, the infinite preferential attachment complex
- is q-homotopy-connected if $x \leq \dfrac{1}{2(q+1)}$

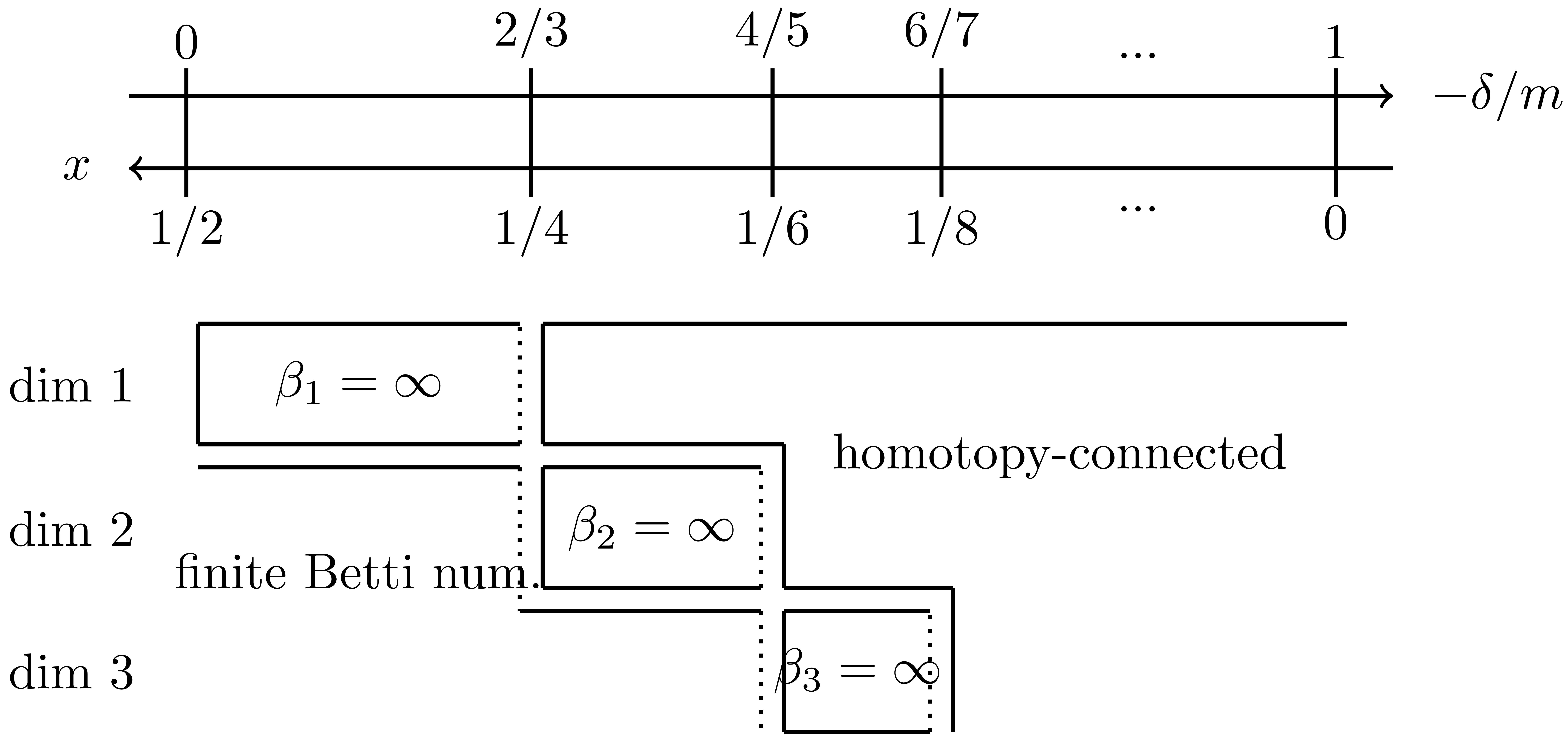
Recall:
$x \in (0,1/2)$ decreases with
the preferential attachment strength
$P[T$ attaches to $i] \propto T^{-x}$

Homotopy-Connected

- Almost surely, the infinite preferential attachment complex
- is q-homotopy-connected if $x \leq \dfrac{1}{2(q+1)}$
- has infinite Betti number at dimension q if $\dfrac{1}{2(q+1)} < x \leq \dfrac{1}{2q}$

Recall:
$x \in (0,1/2)$ decreases with
the preferential attachment strength
$P[T \text{ attaches to } i] \propto T^{-x}$

Phase Transition

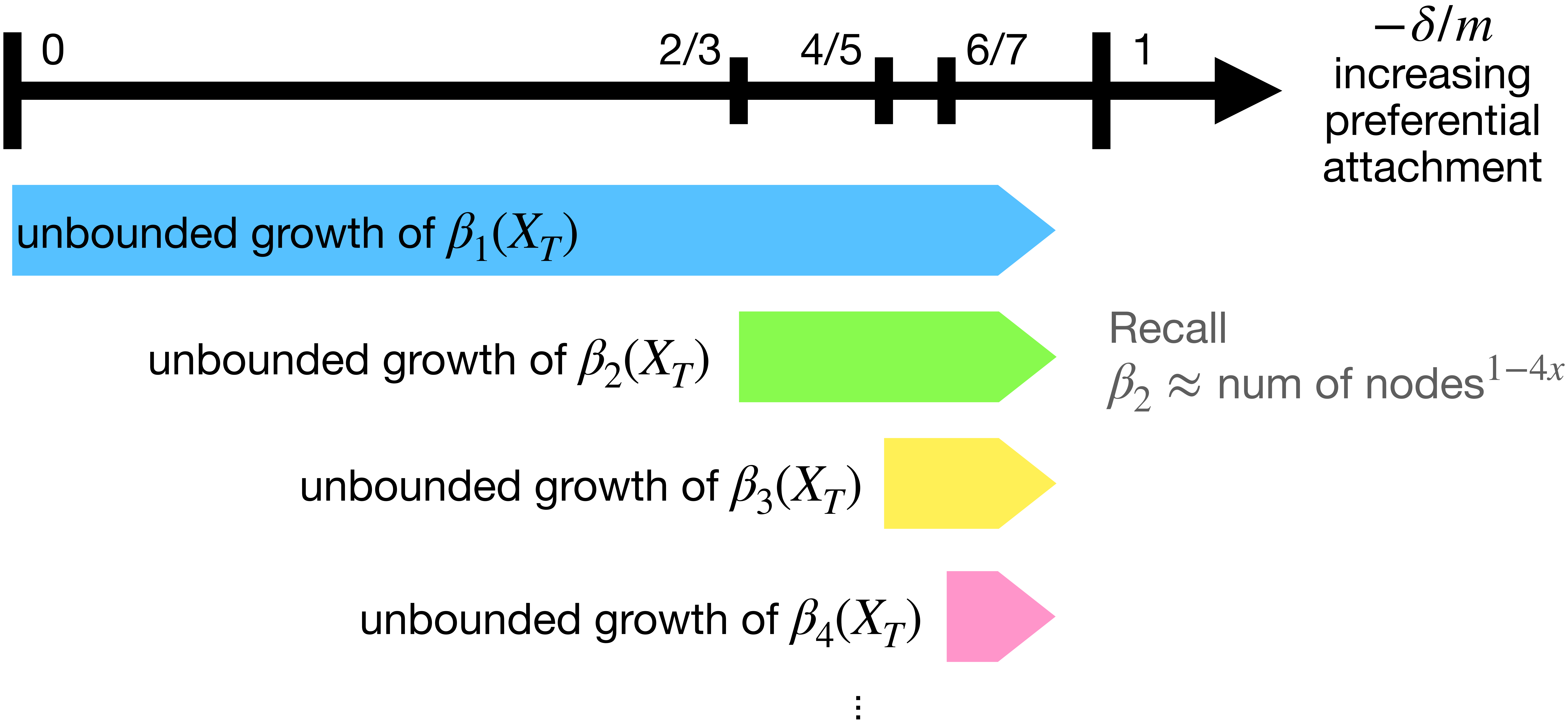


Phase transition

Recall

P(attaching to v) $\propto$ degree + δ

m = number of edges per new node



Recall

$\beta_2 \approx$ num of nodes^{1-4x}

IV. What lies ahead

order of magnitude of Betti numbers

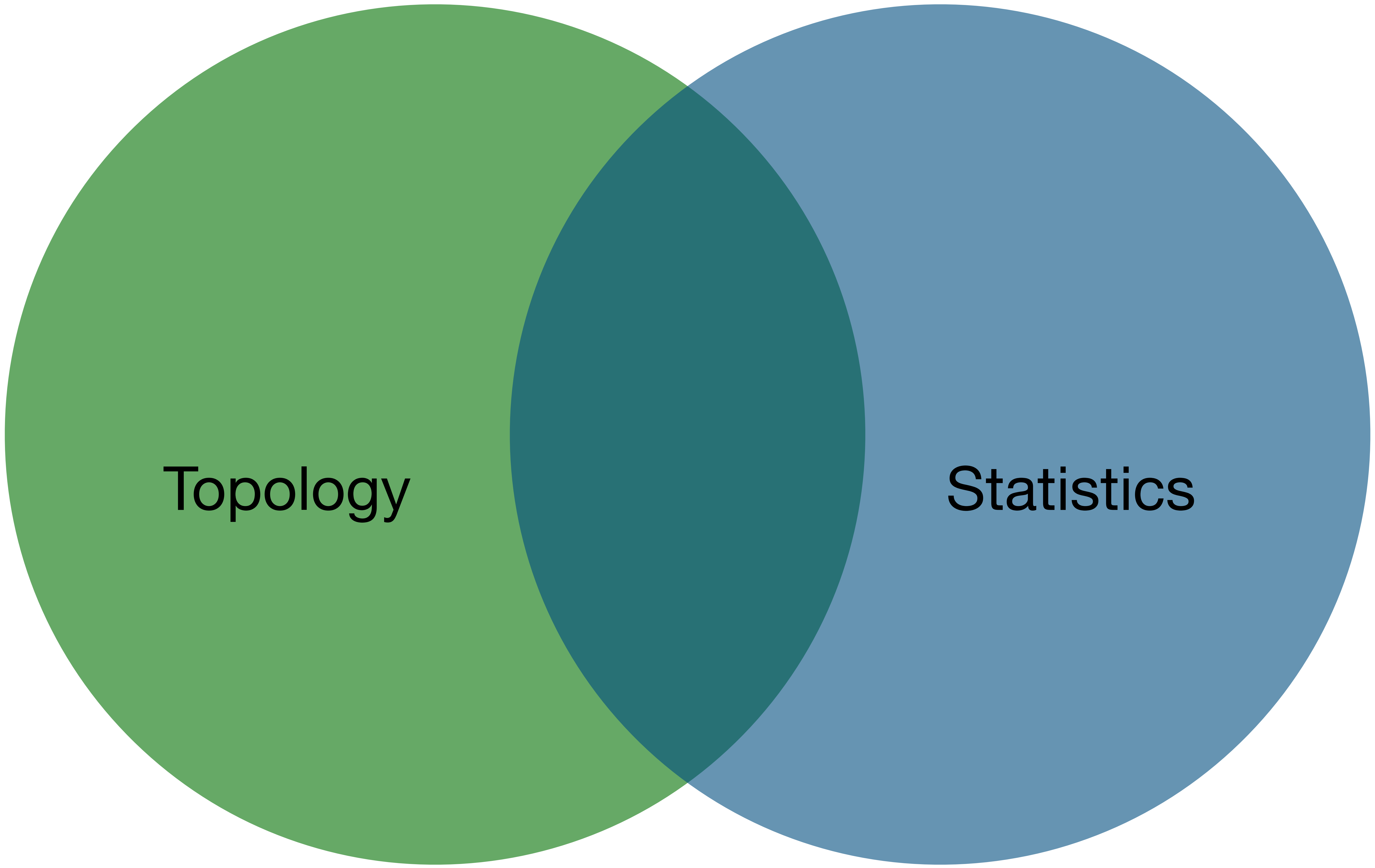
homotopy connectedness

order of magnitude of Betti numbers

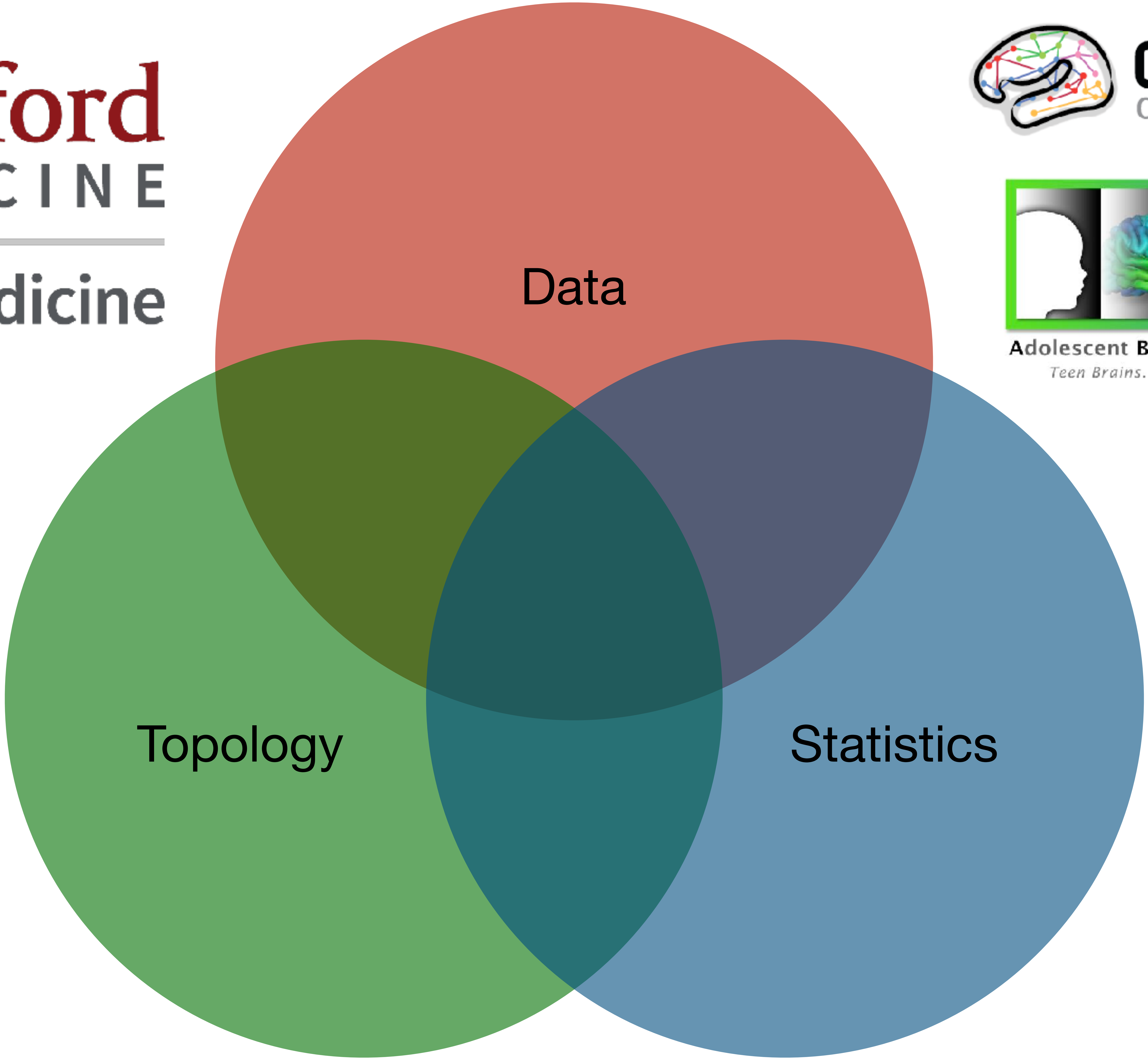
homotopy connectedness

more precise estimates?

other inhomogeneous complexes?


Topology
Statistics

Stanford
MEDICINE
School of Medicine

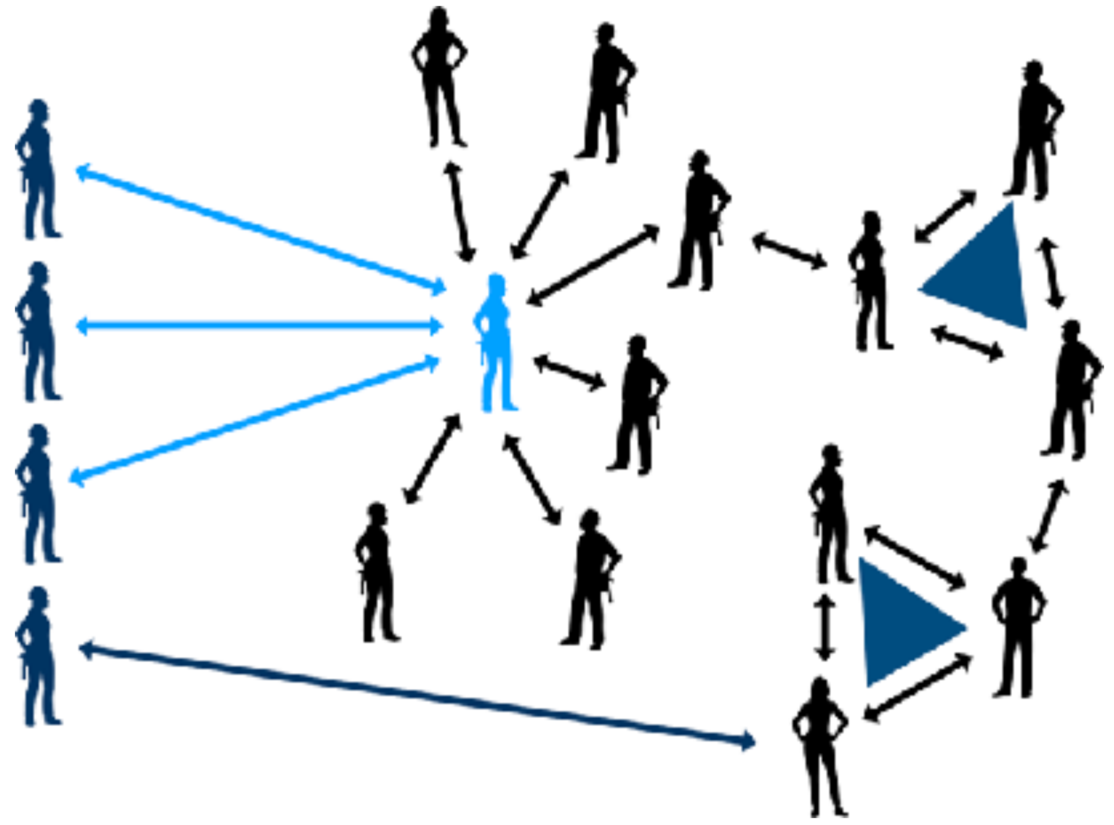


CONNECTOME
COORDINATION FACILITY

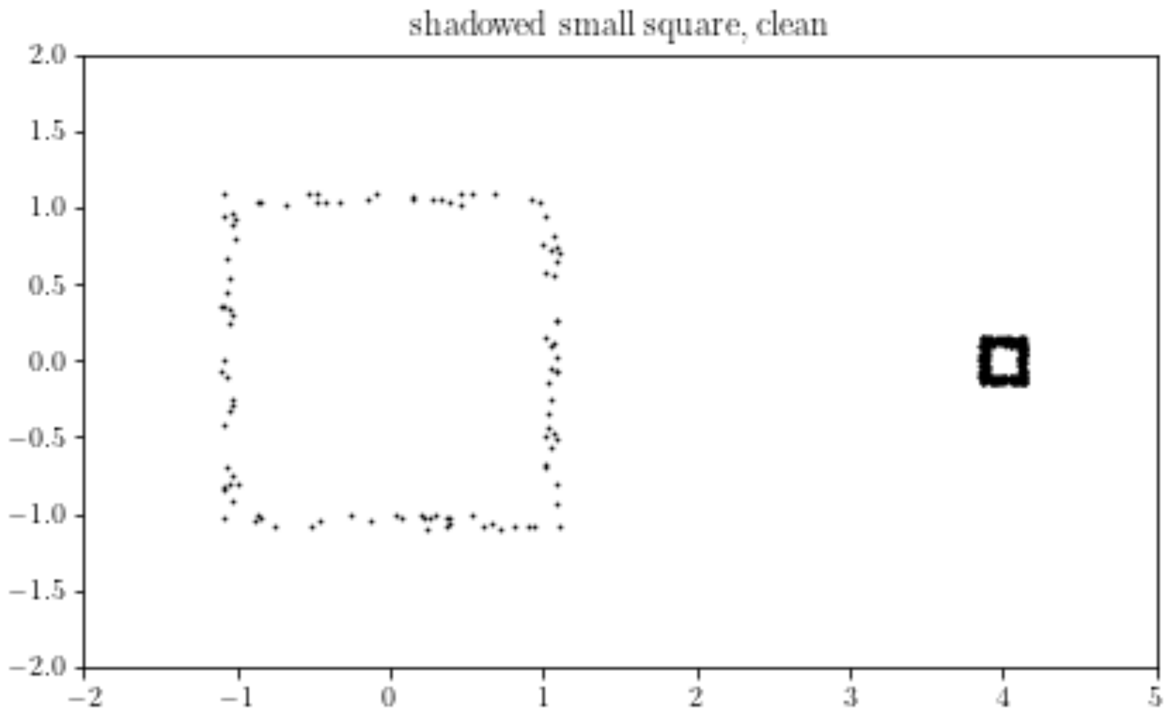
Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development
Teen Brains. Today's Science. Brighter Future.

Chunyin Siu **Stanford University, School of Medicine**

siuc@stanford.edu



paper (homology, homotopy)

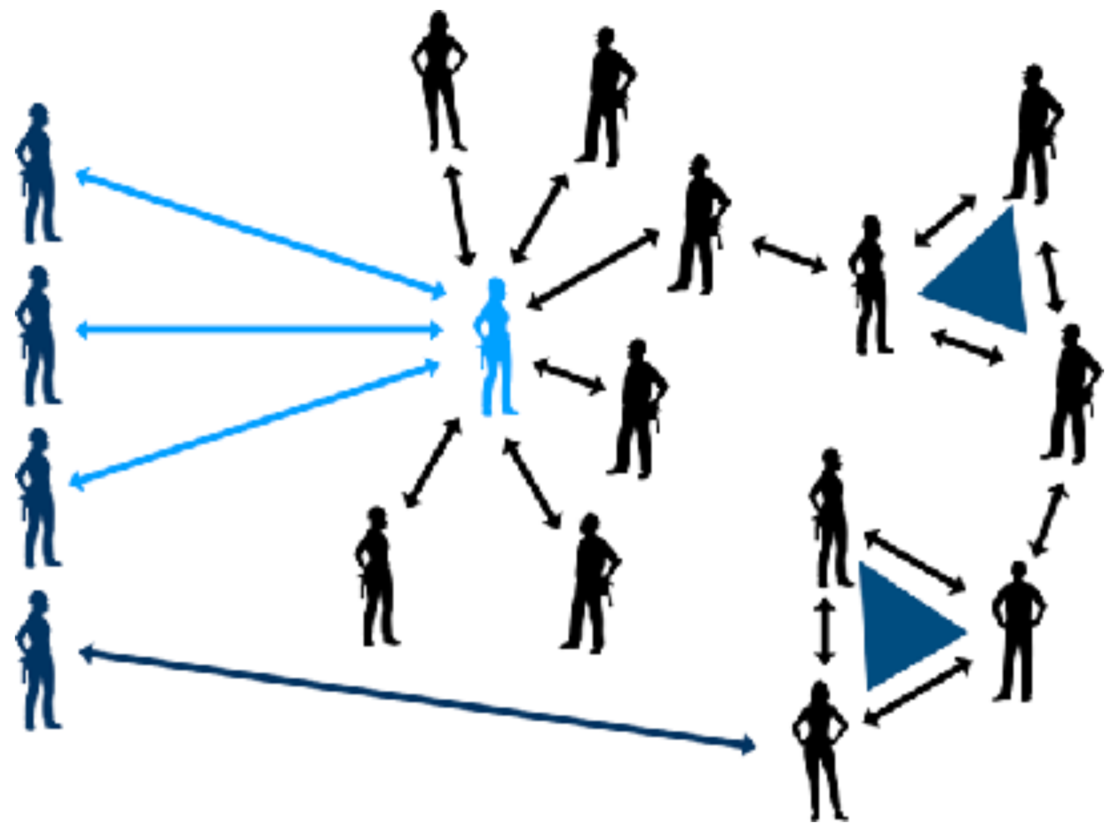


my video about small holes

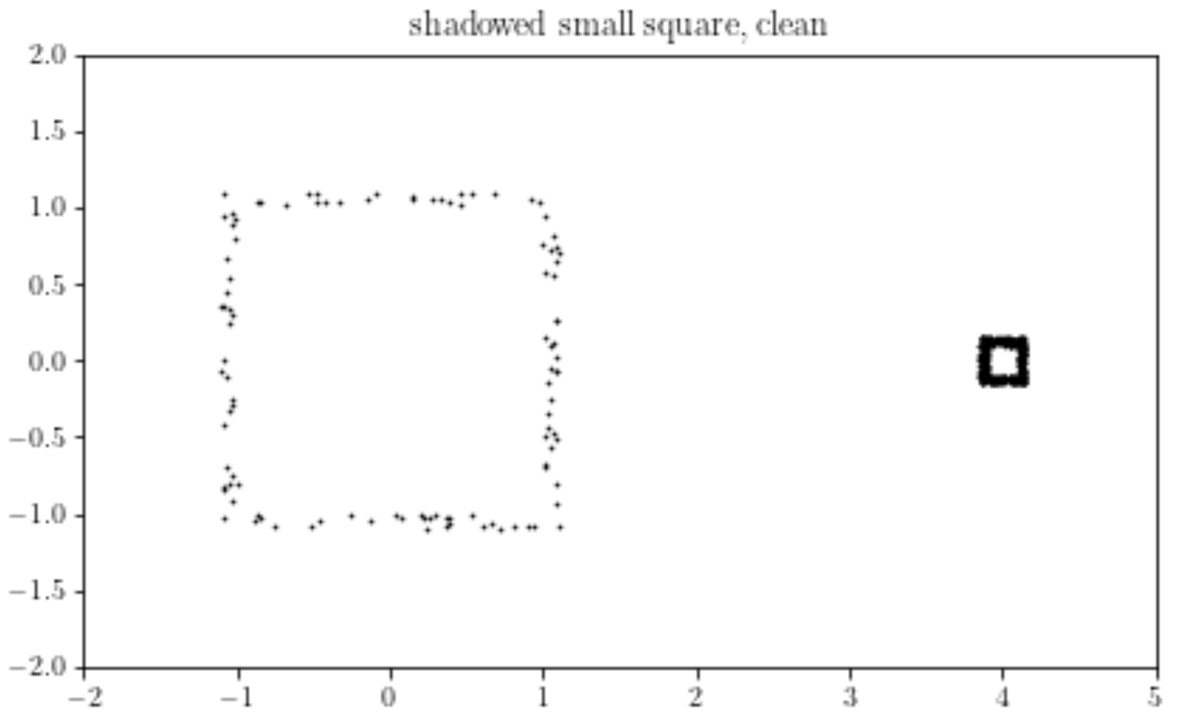
Thank you!

Chunyin Siu   **Stanford University, School of Medicine**

siuc@stanford.edu



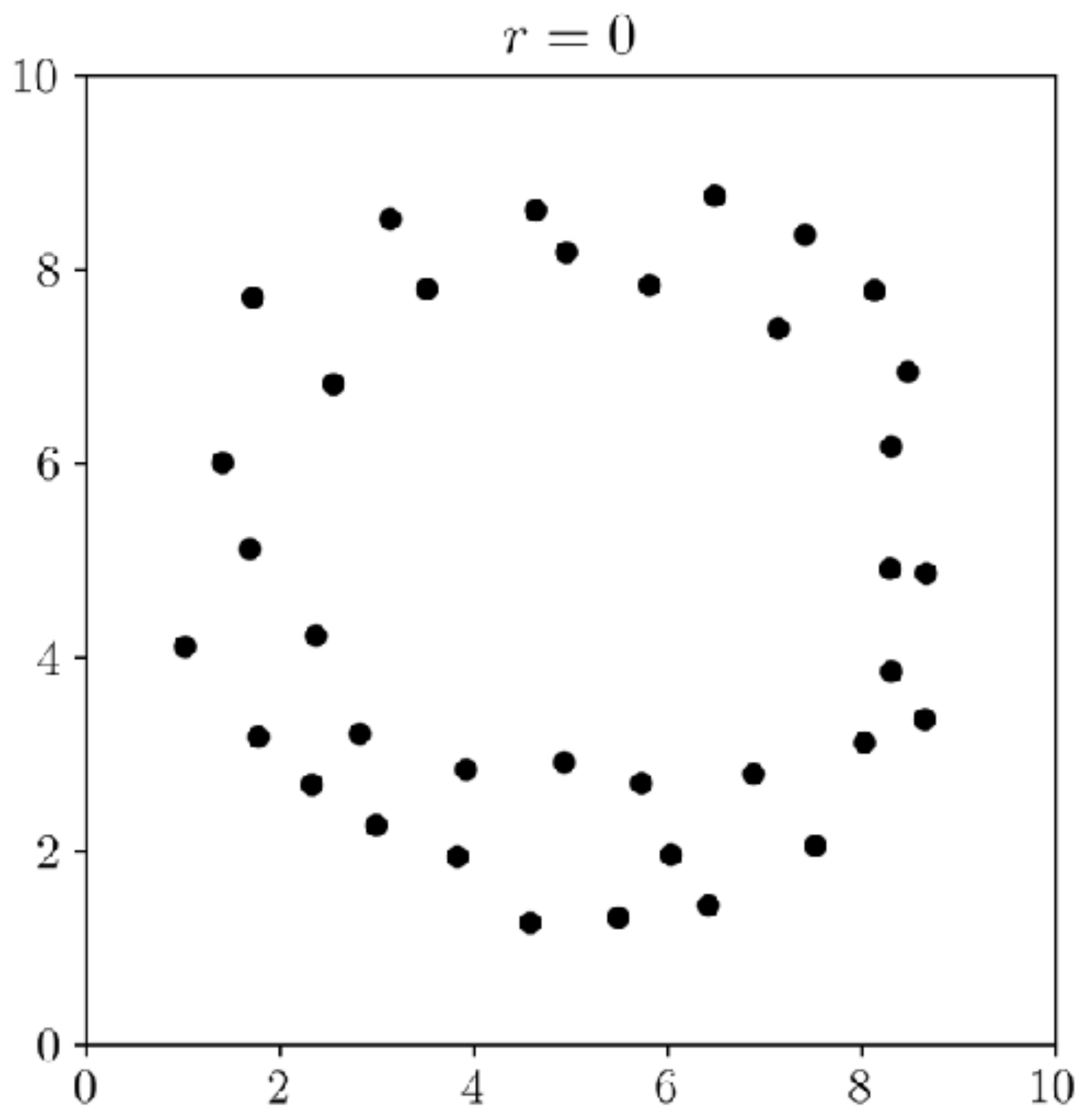
paper (homology, homotopy)

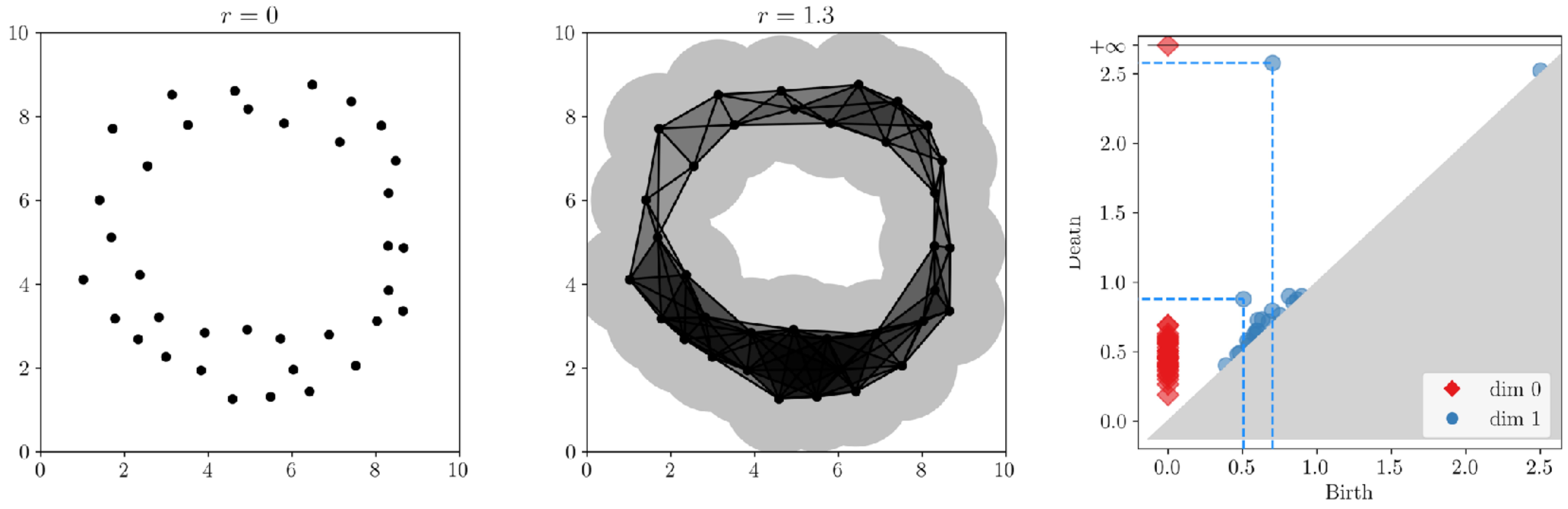


my video about small holes

I. A Probabilist’s Apology

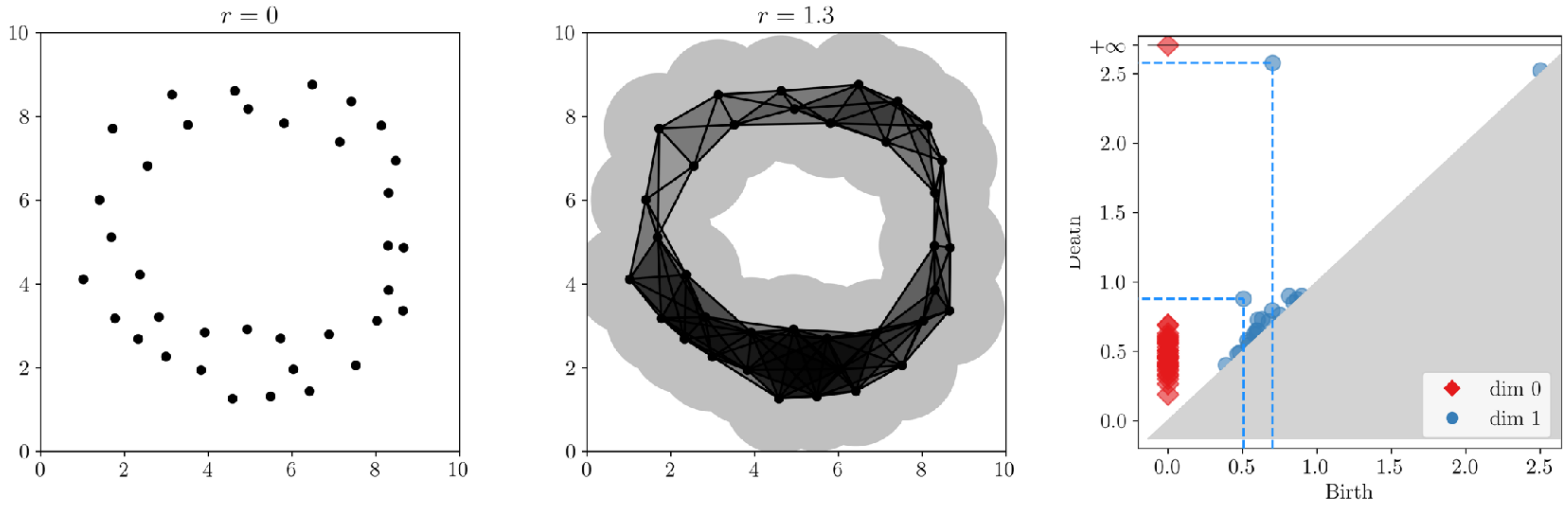
Why Random Topology


$r = 0$
0
2
4
6
8
10
0
2
4
6
8
10

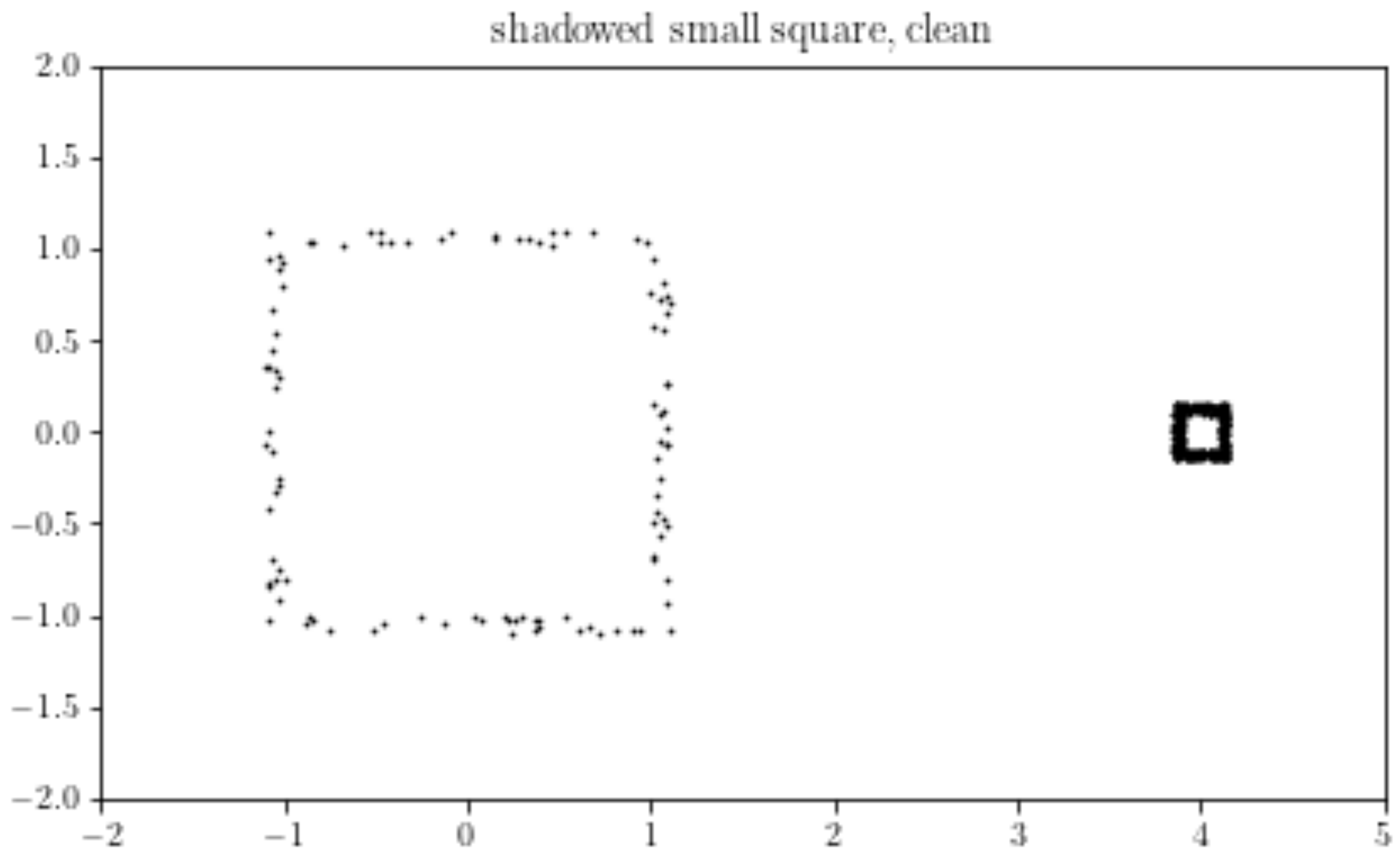


plots generated by Andrey Yao

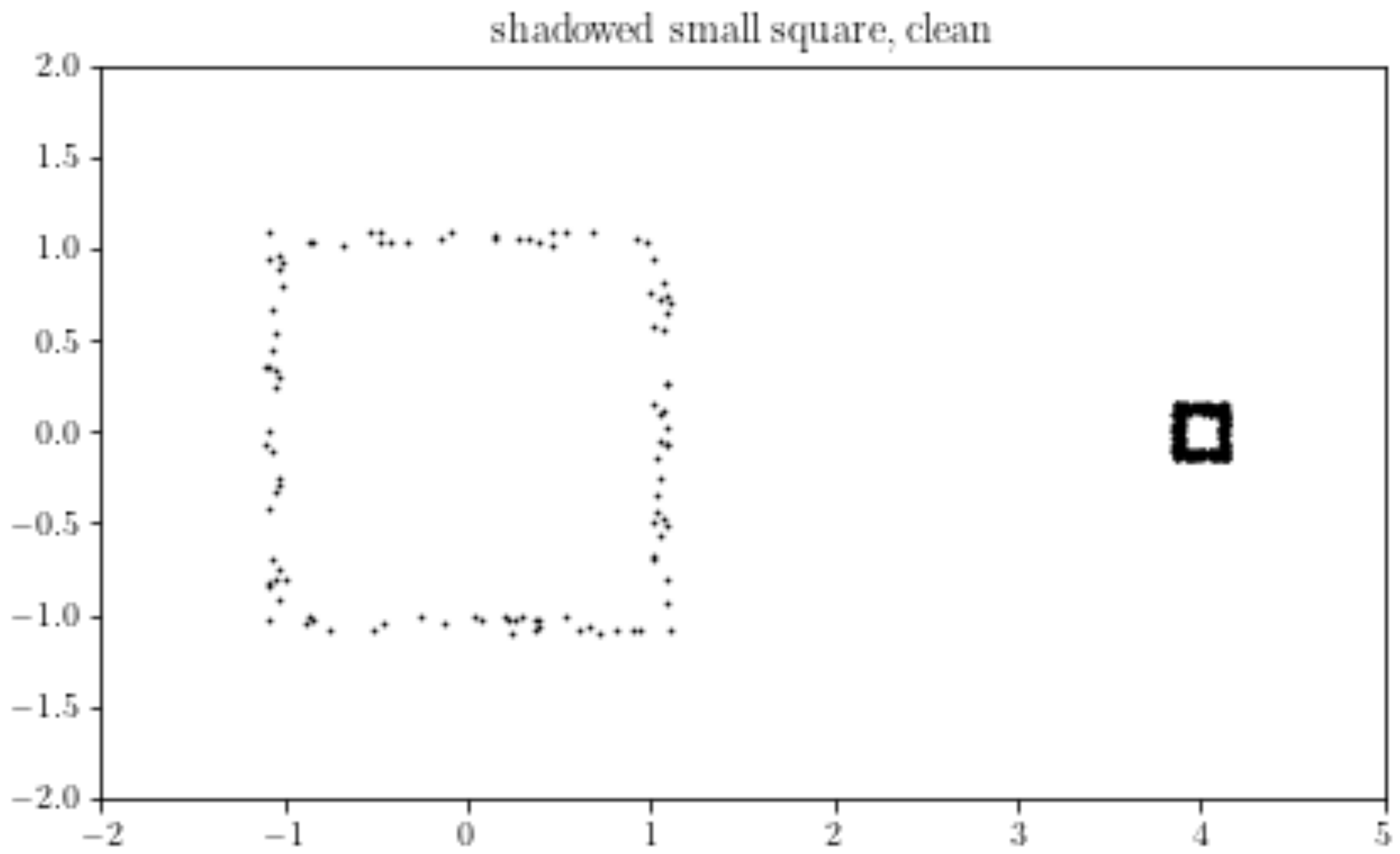
Size is Signal

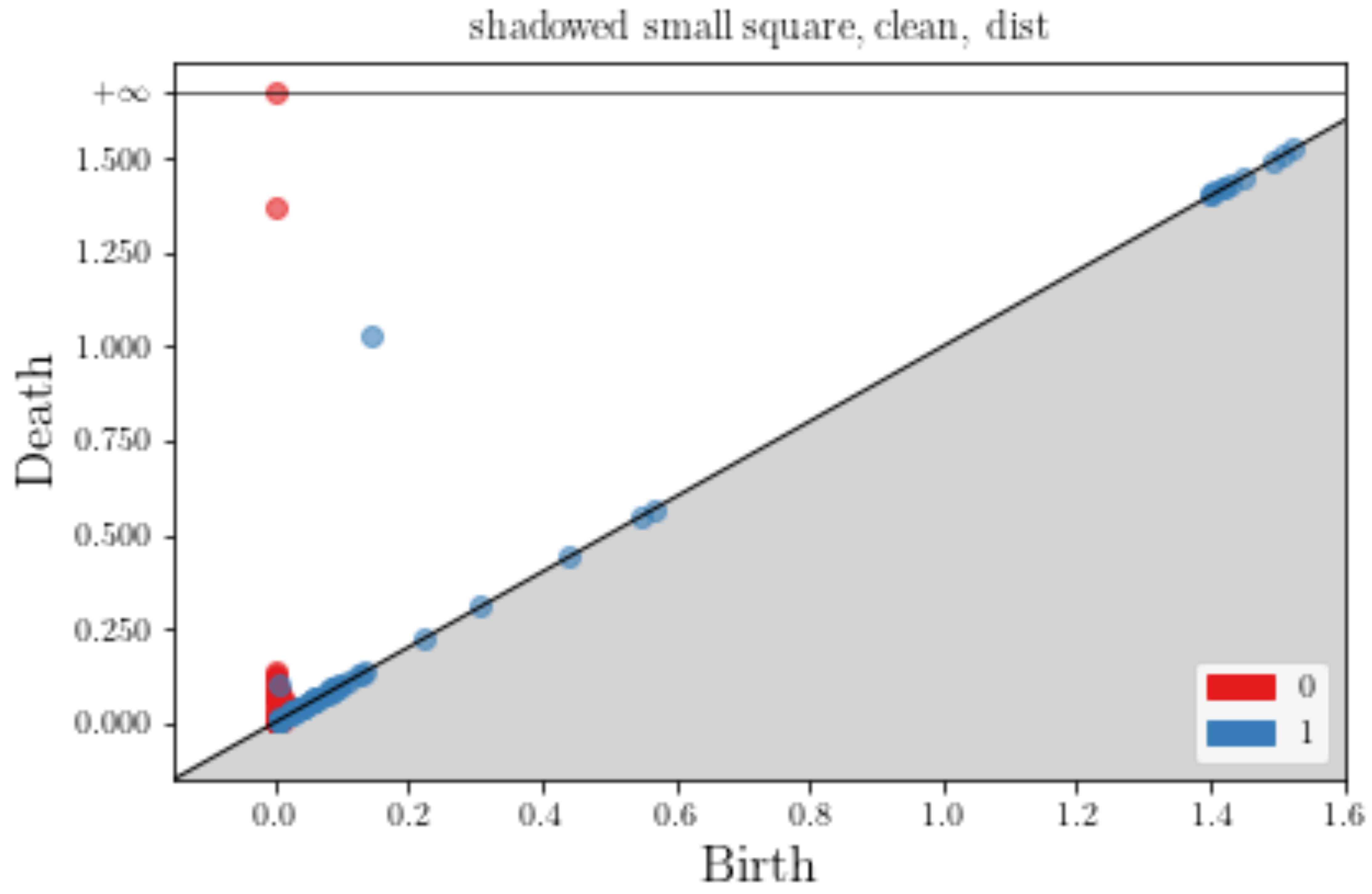


Or is it?


shadowed small square, clean
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
−0.5
−1.0
−1.5
−2.0
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
4
5

Or is it?


shadowed small square, clean
2.0
1.5
1.0
0.5
0.0
−0.5
−1.0
−1.5
−2.0
−2
−1
0
1
2
3
4
5

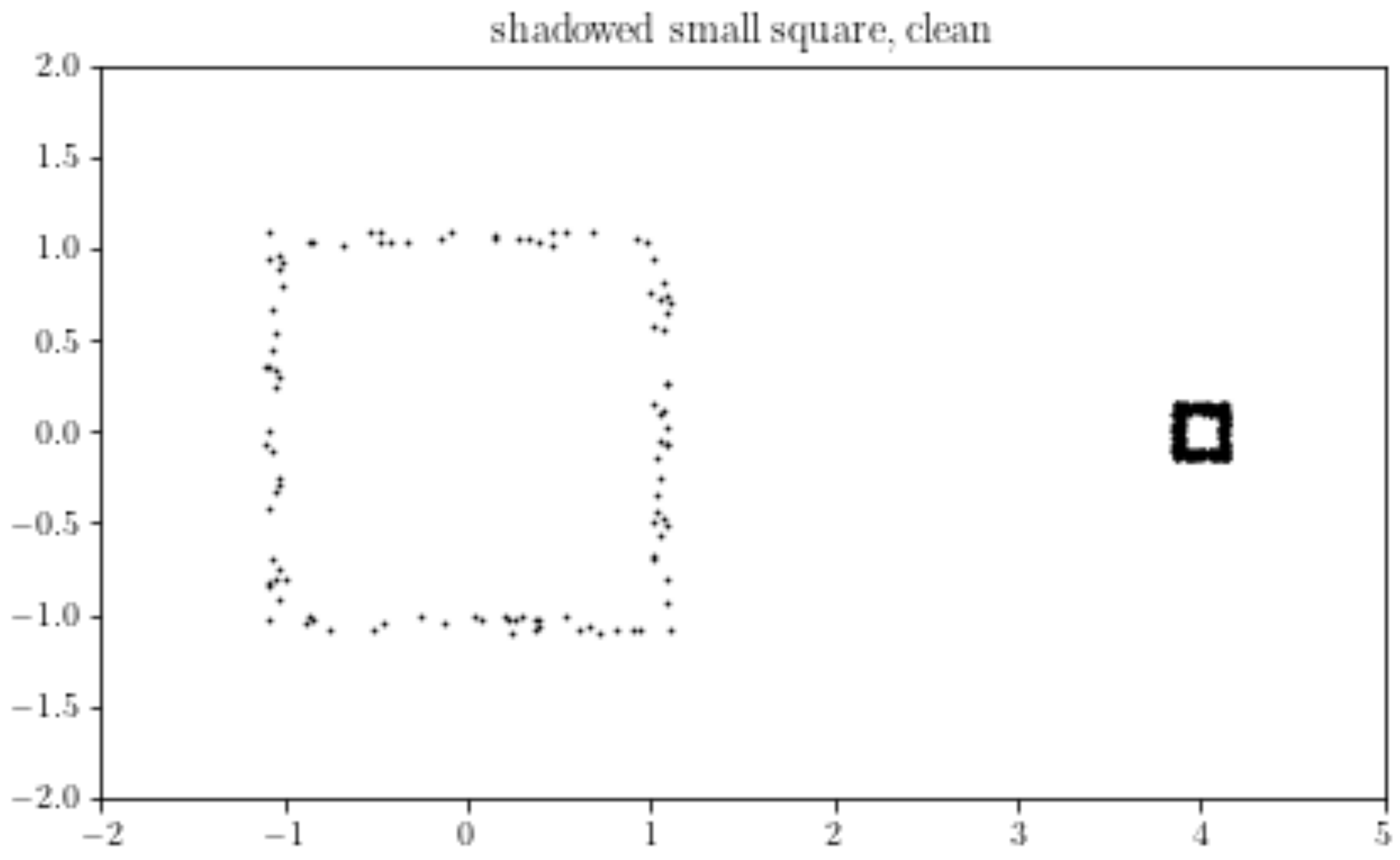

shadowed small square, clean, dist
+∞
1.500
1.250
1.000
0.750
0.500
0.250
0.000
Death
0.0
0.2
0.4
0.6
0.8
1.0
1.2
1.4
1.6
Birth
0
1

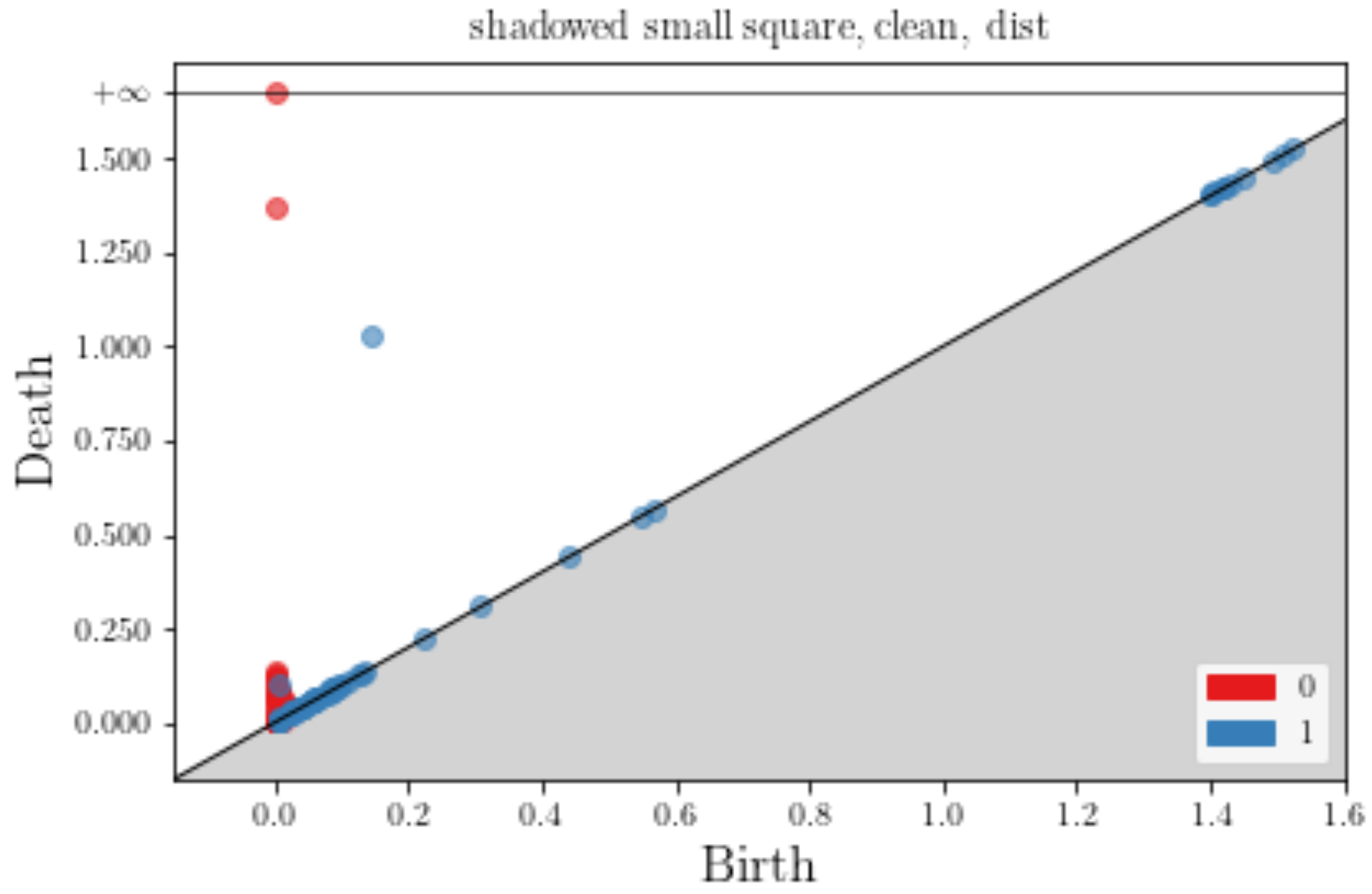
Size is Signal?

Surprise

~~Size~~ is Signal.

Random points don't do that.





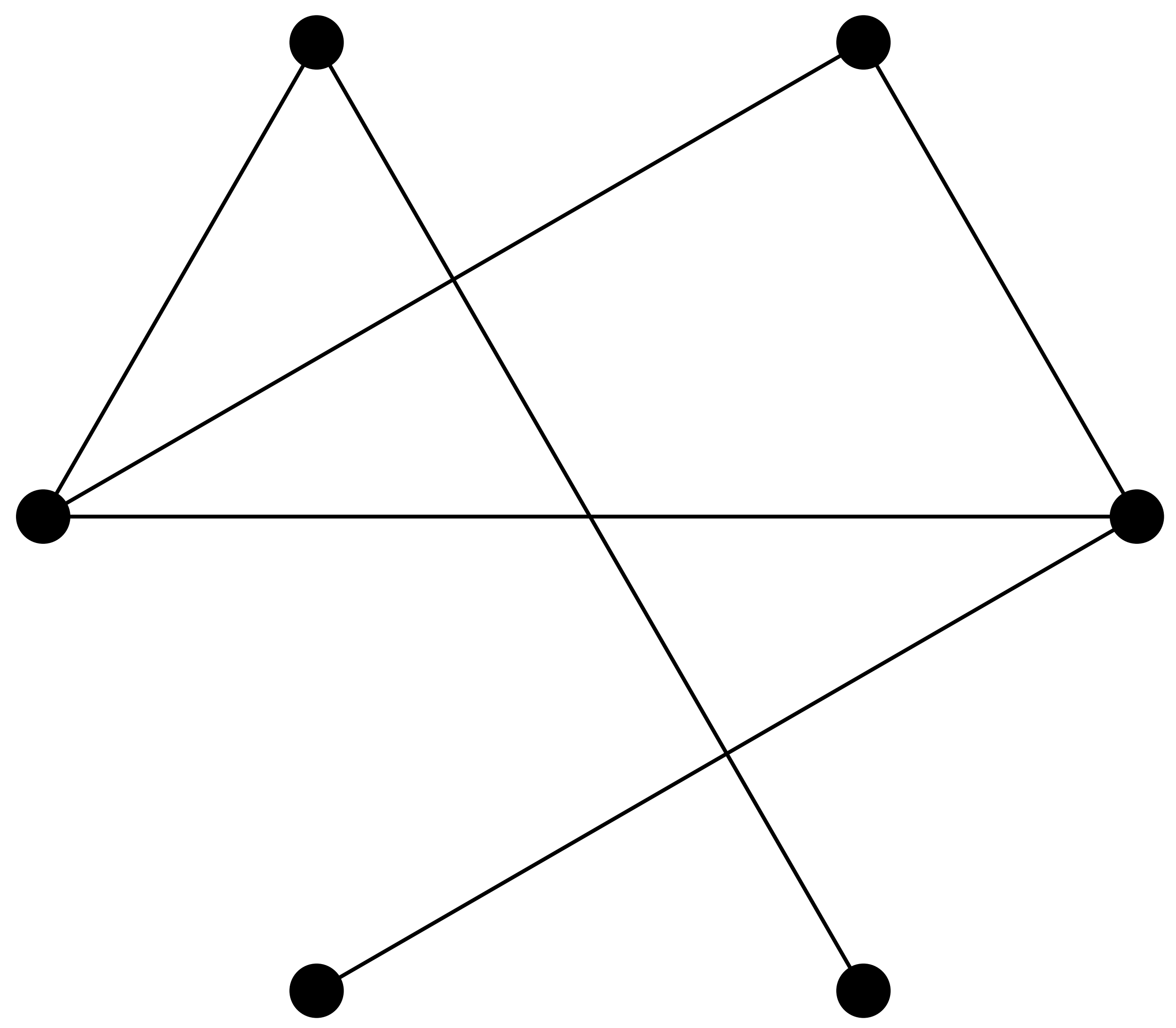
Signal is what is not random.

Signal is what is not **random.**
So what is **random?**

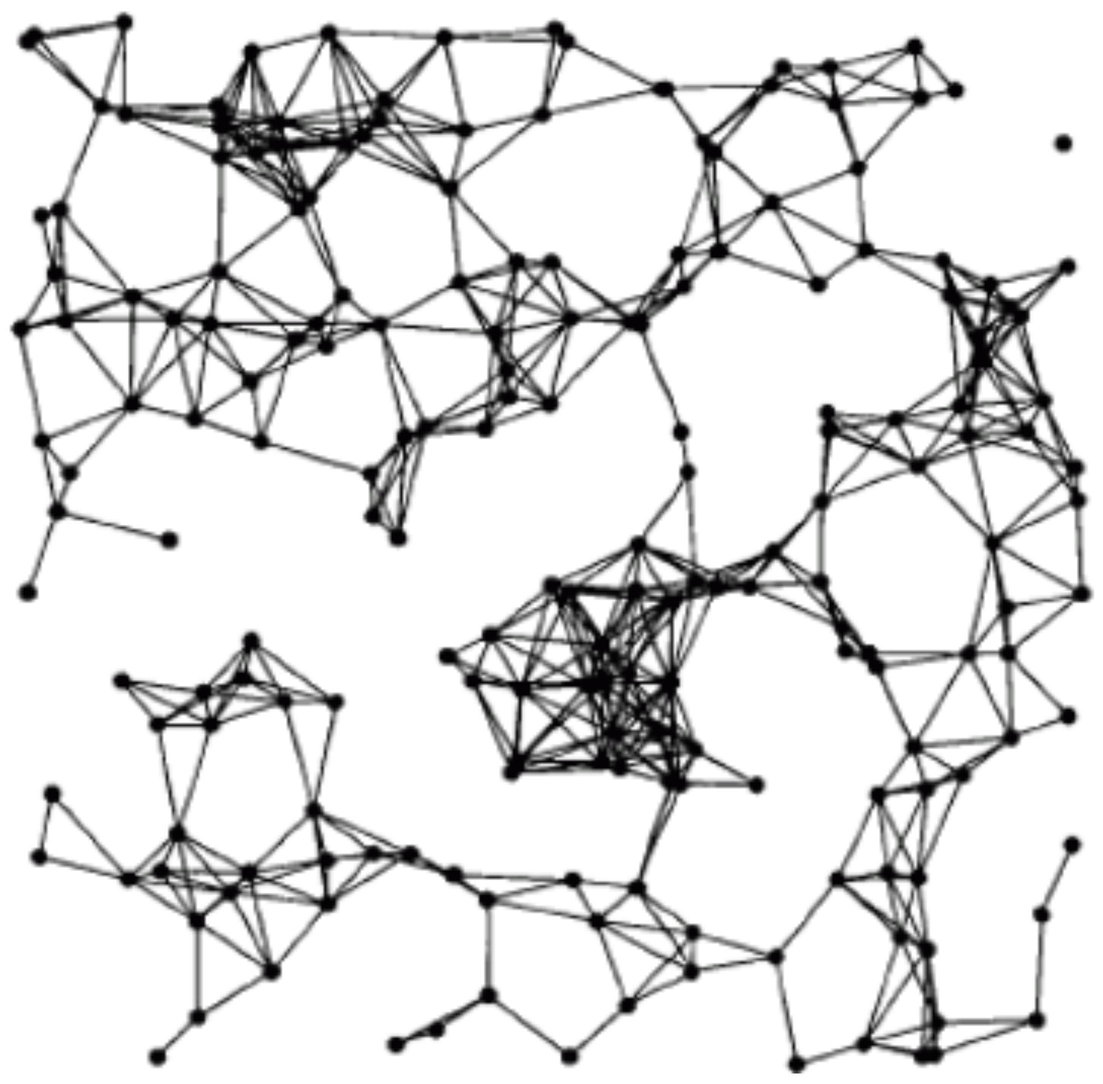
II. Random Walk in the Literature

What Random Topologists Already Know

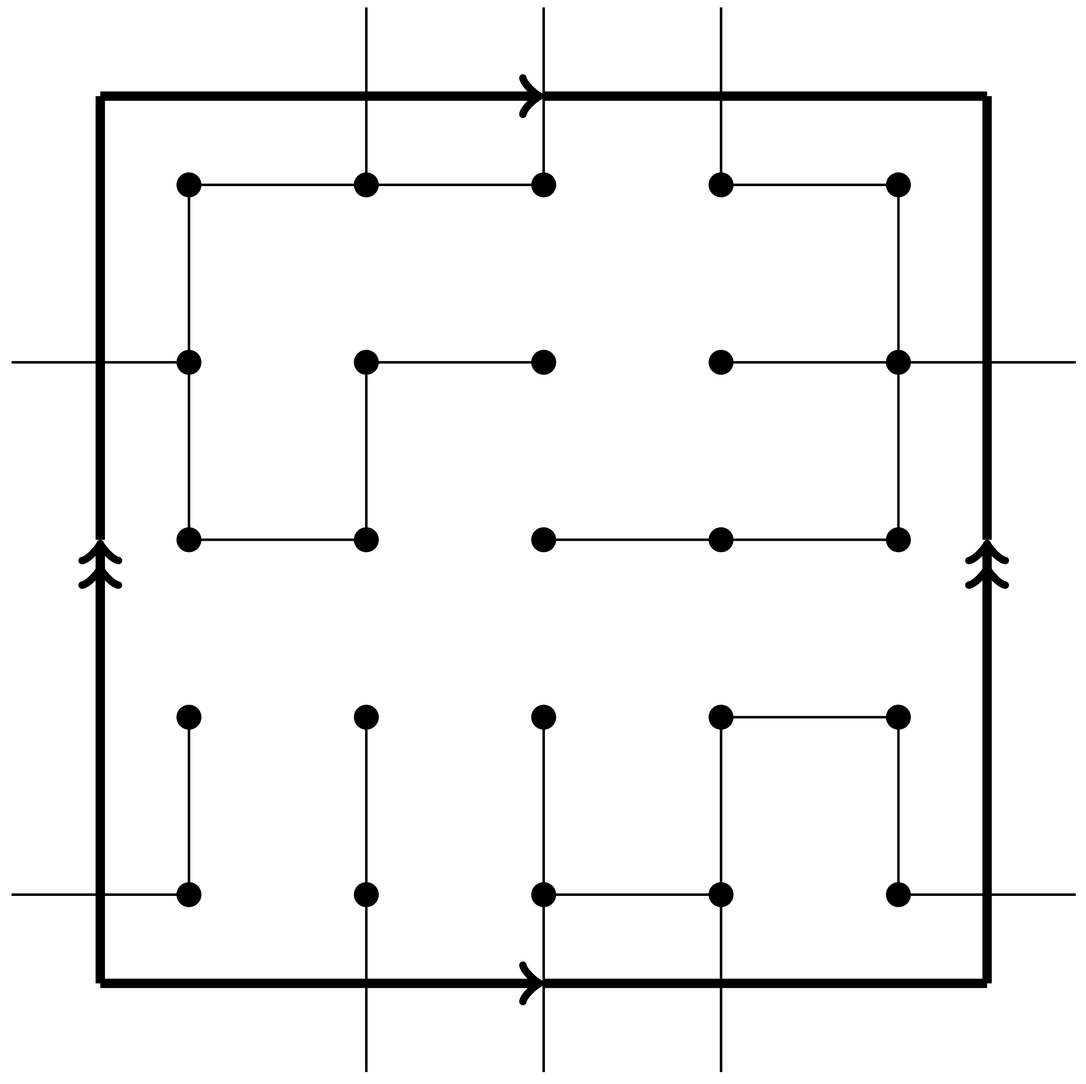
Tapas at Random Topology



Erdo-Renyi Complexes

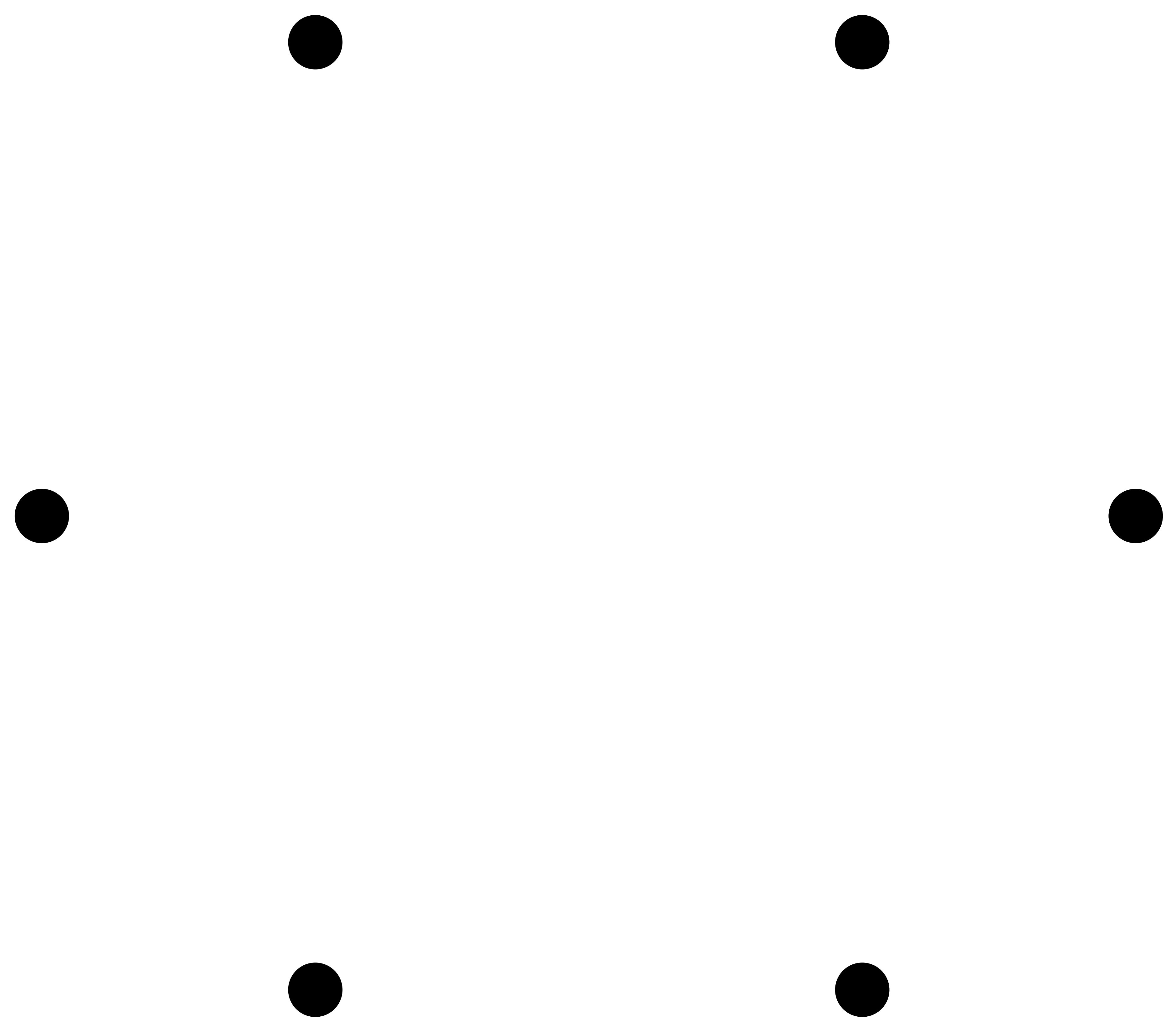


Geometric Complexes

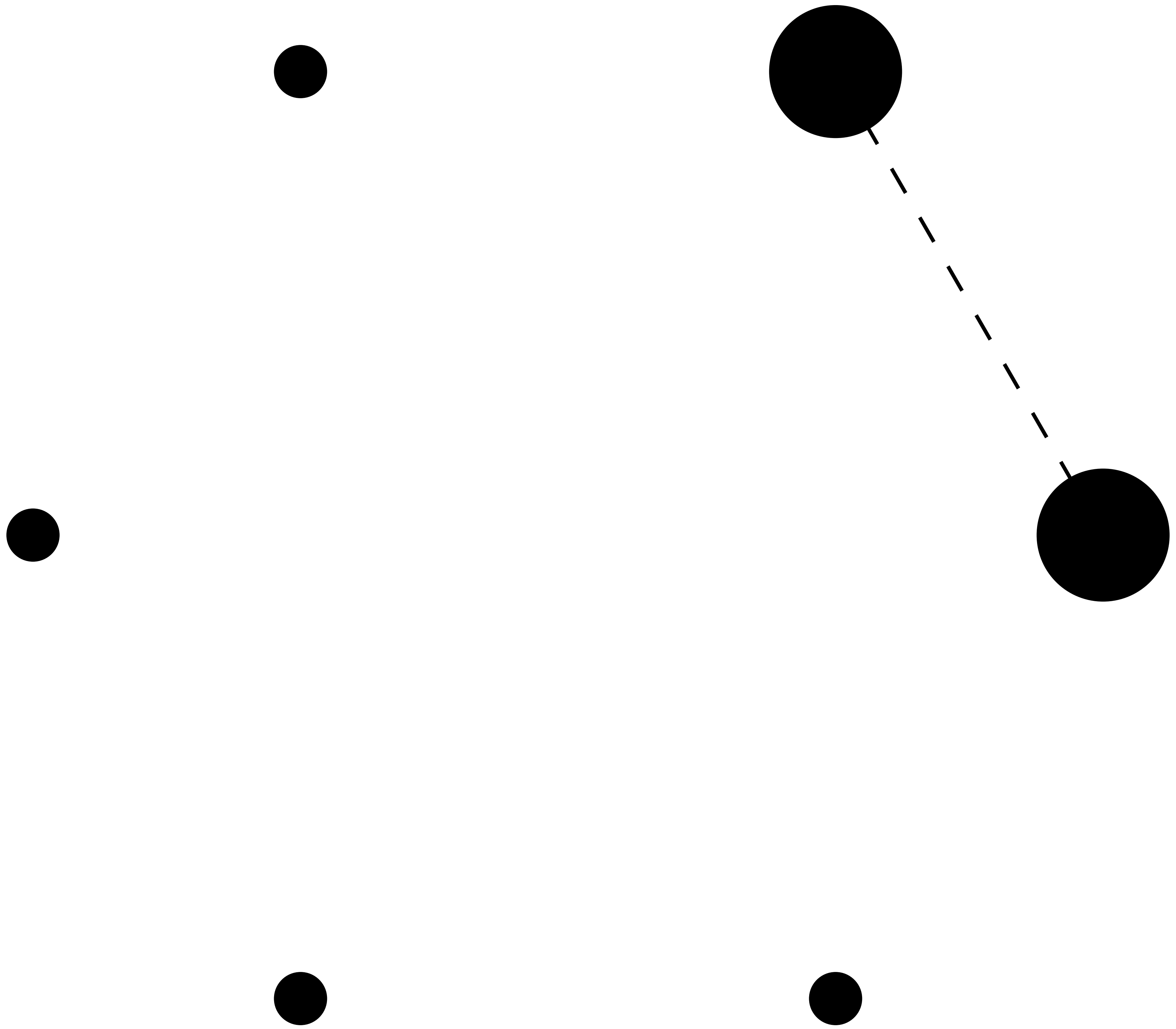


Topological Percolation

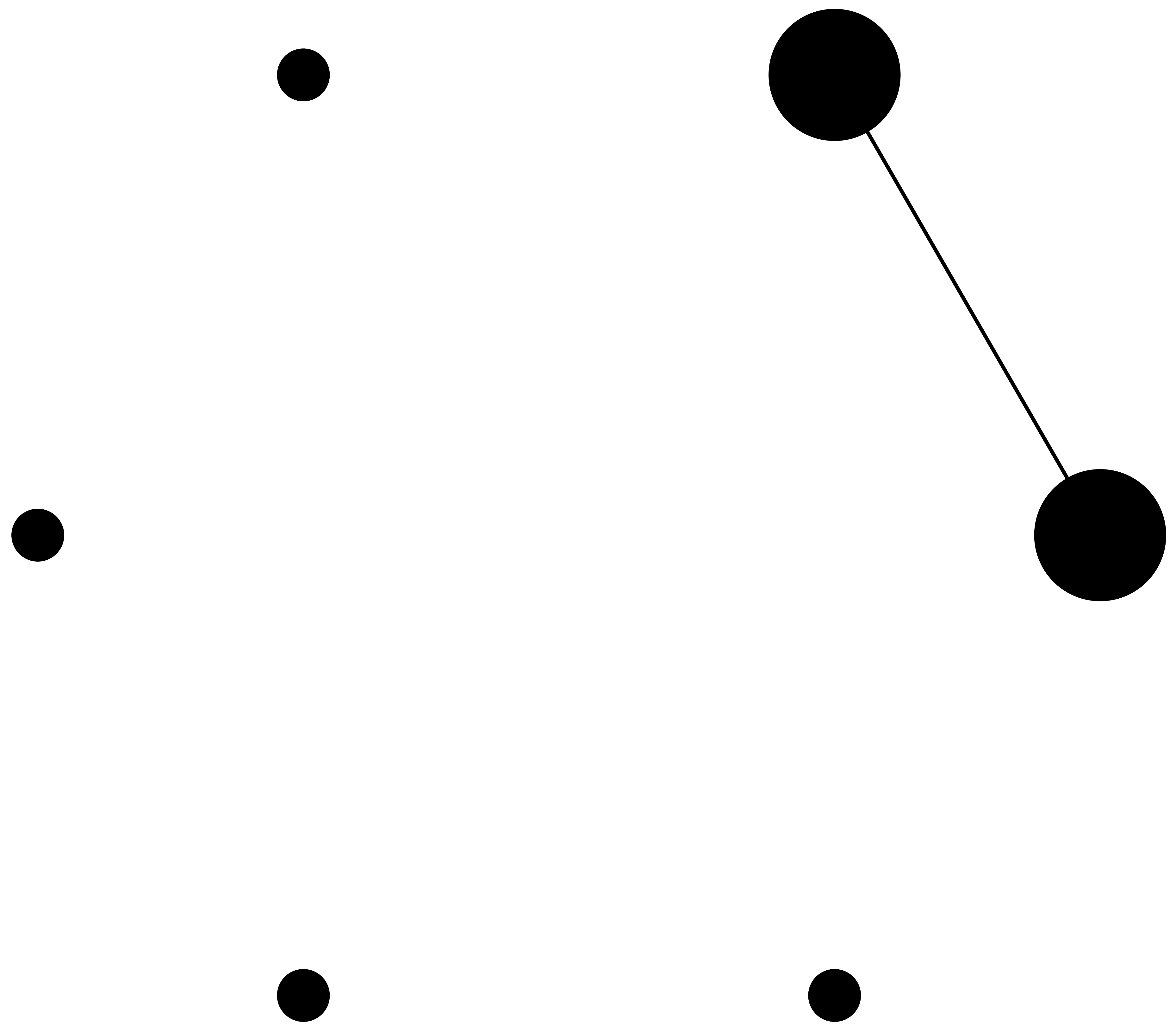
Erdos-Renyi graphs



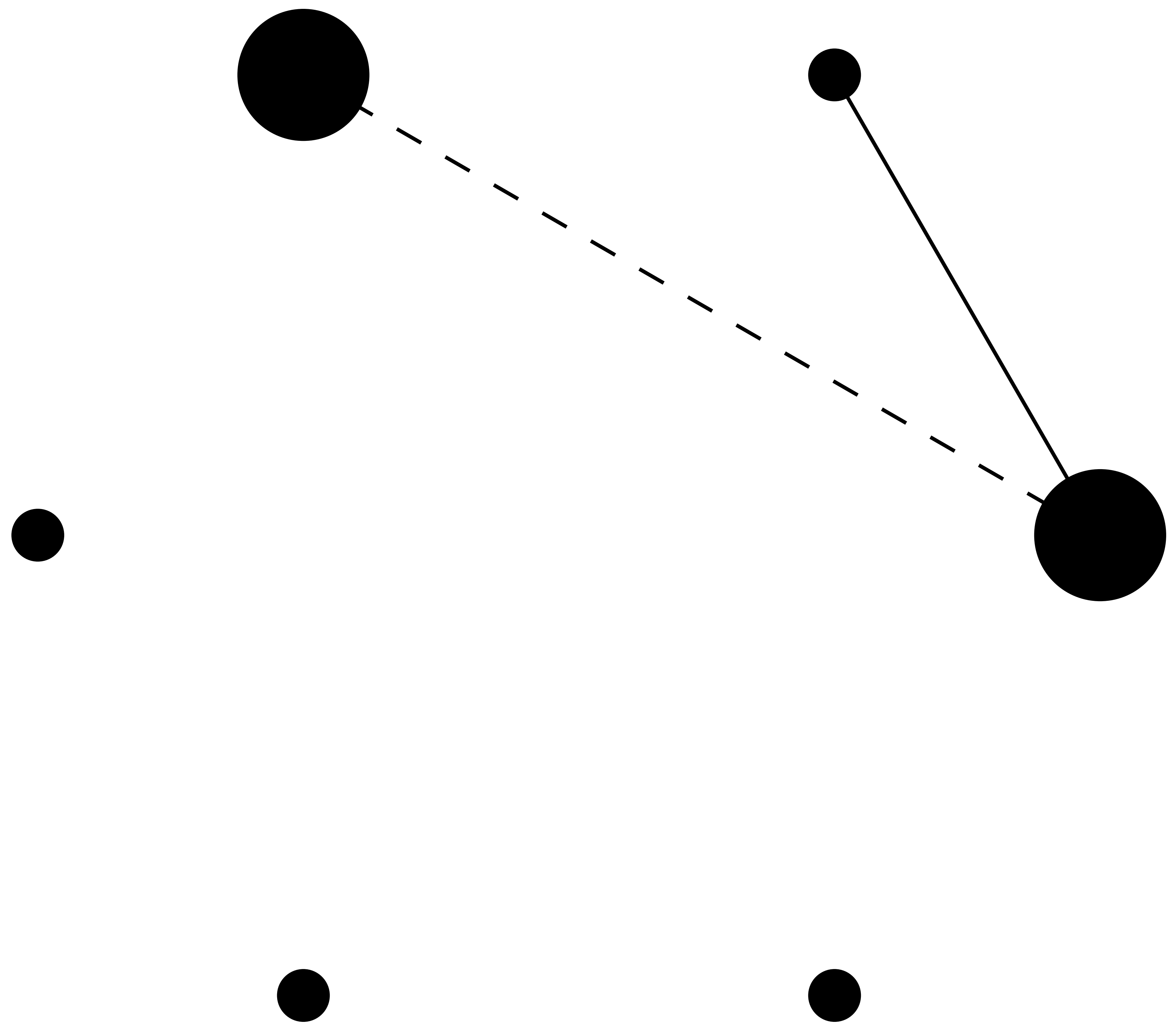
Erdos-Renyi graphs



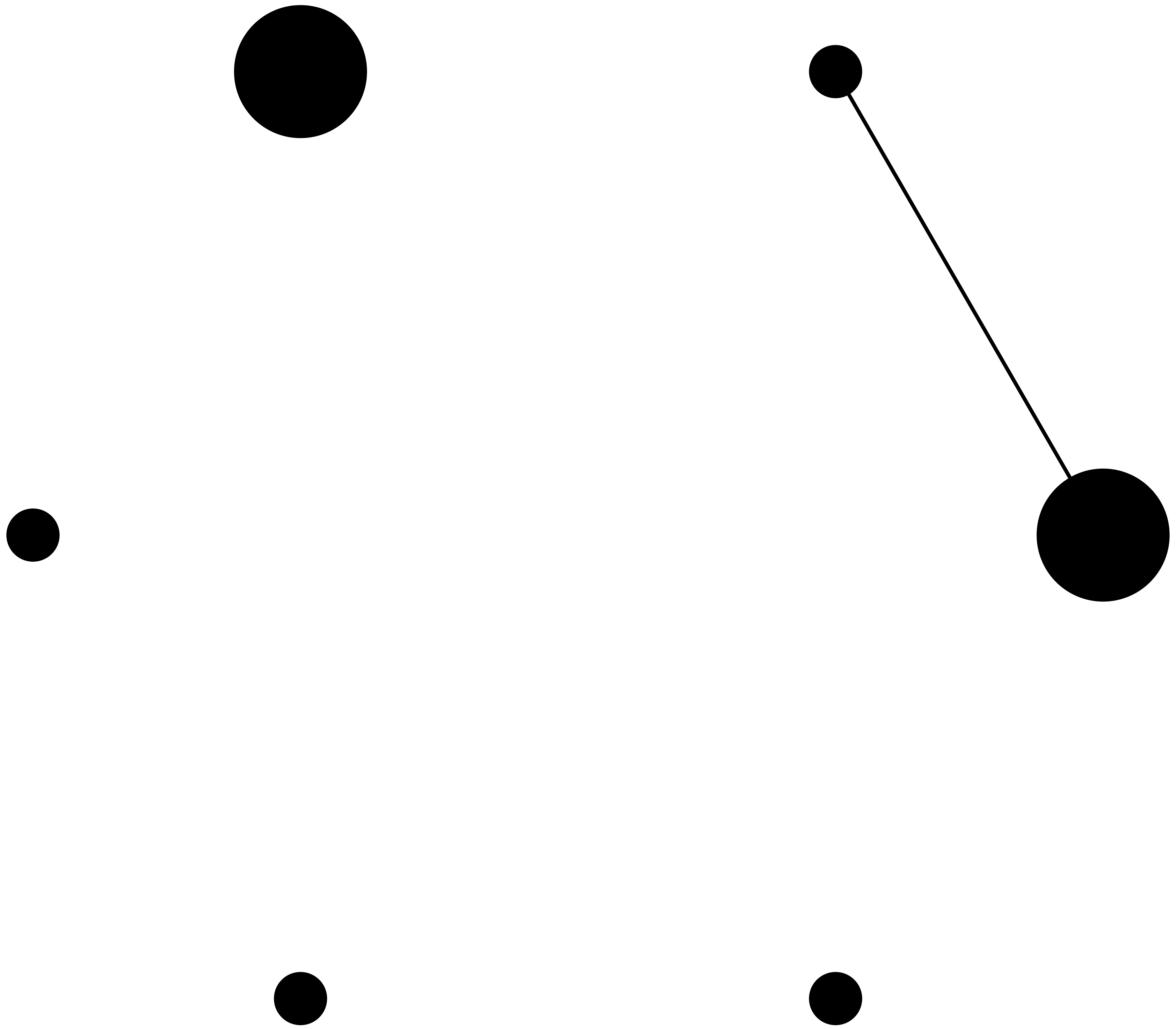
Erdos-Renyi graphs



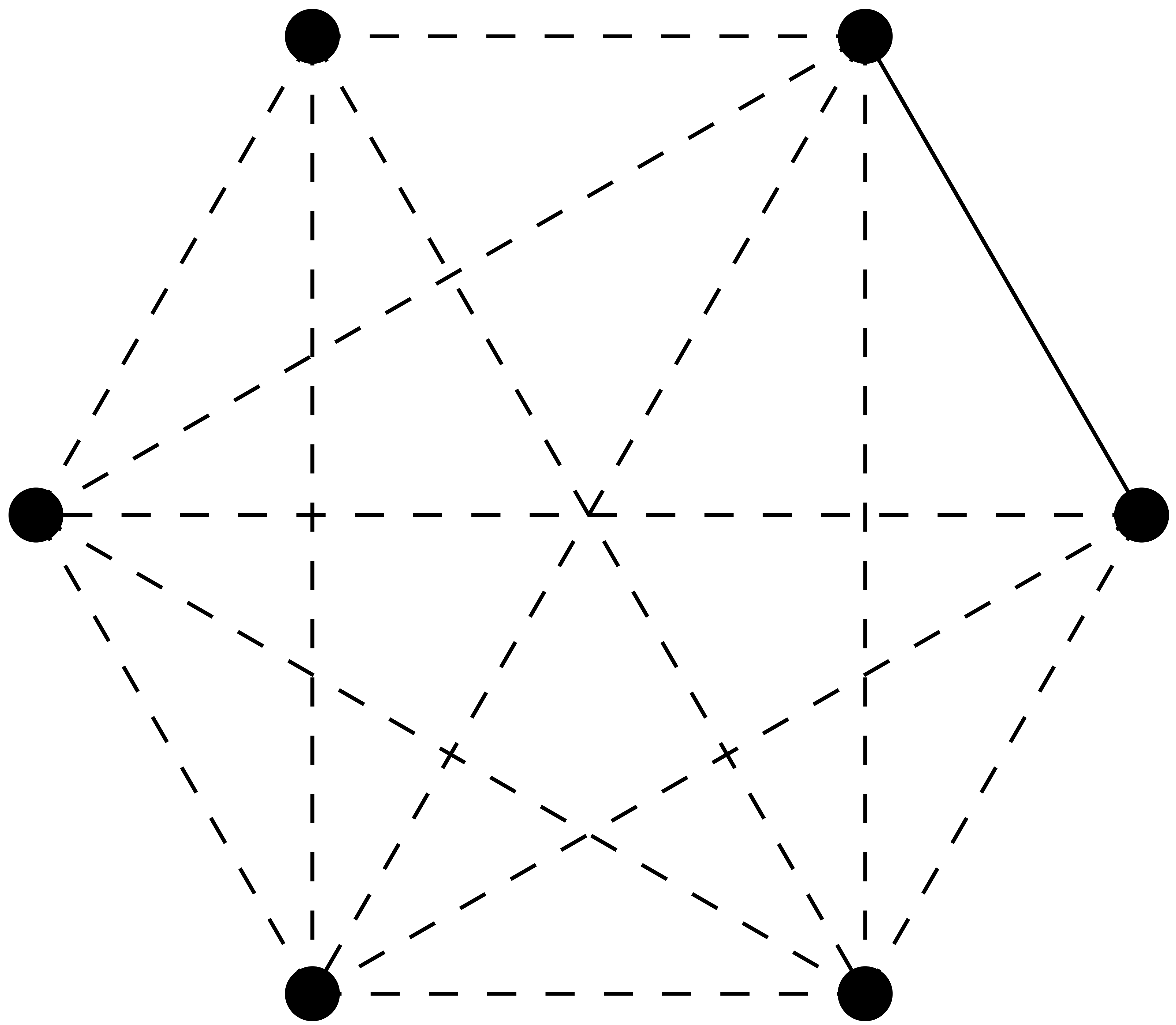
Erdos-Renyi graphs



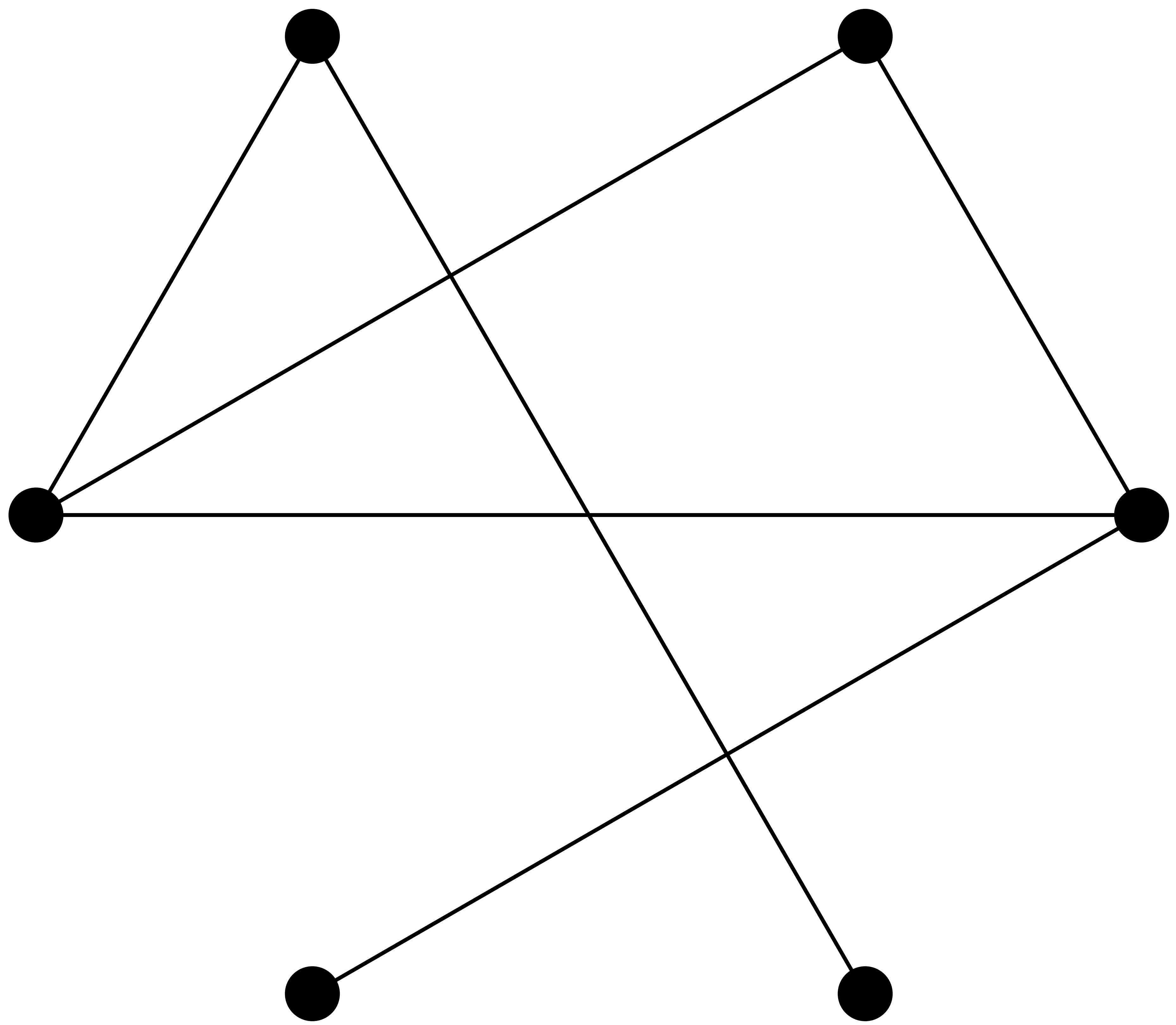
Erdos-Renyi graphs



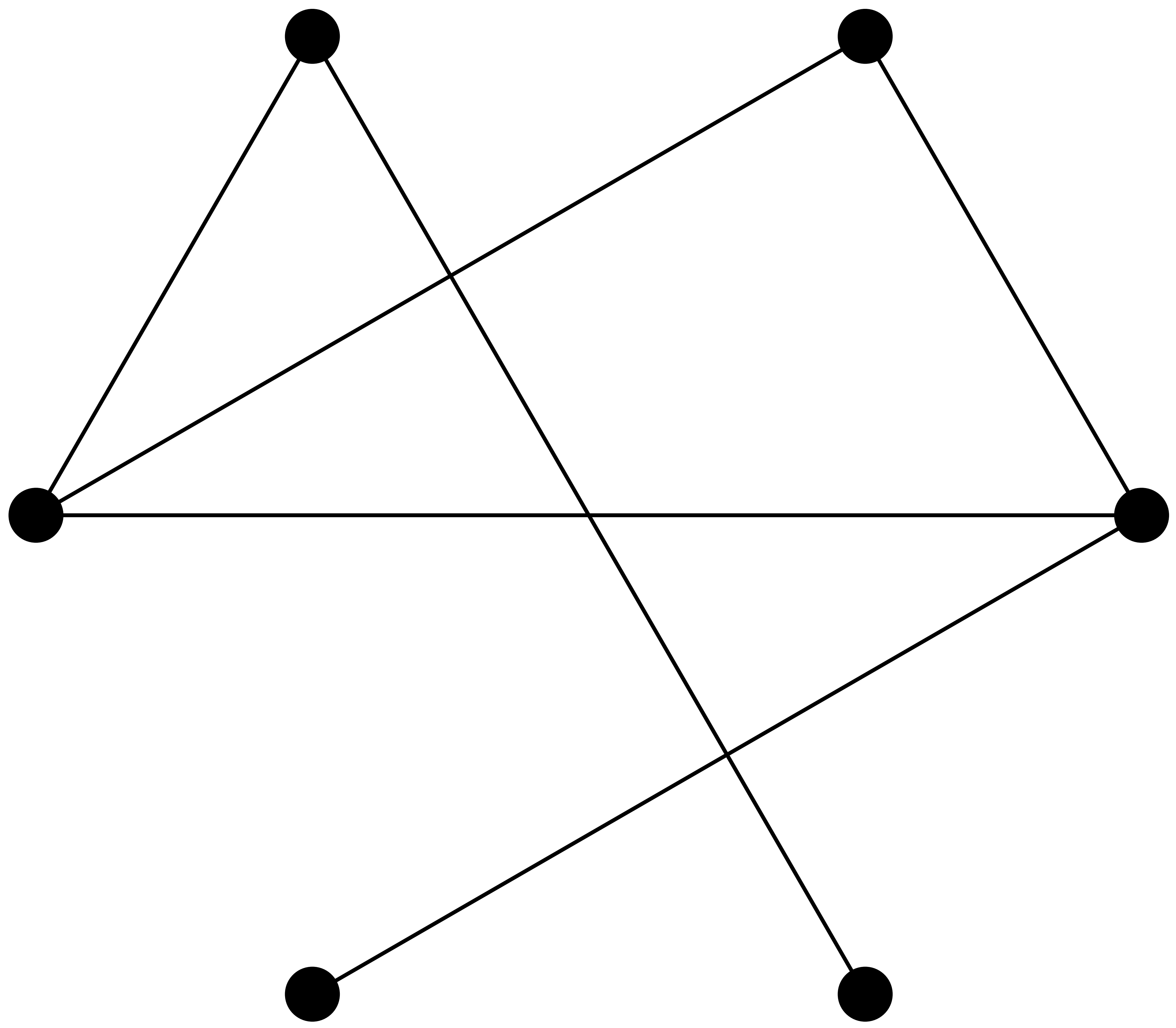
Erdos-Renyi graphs



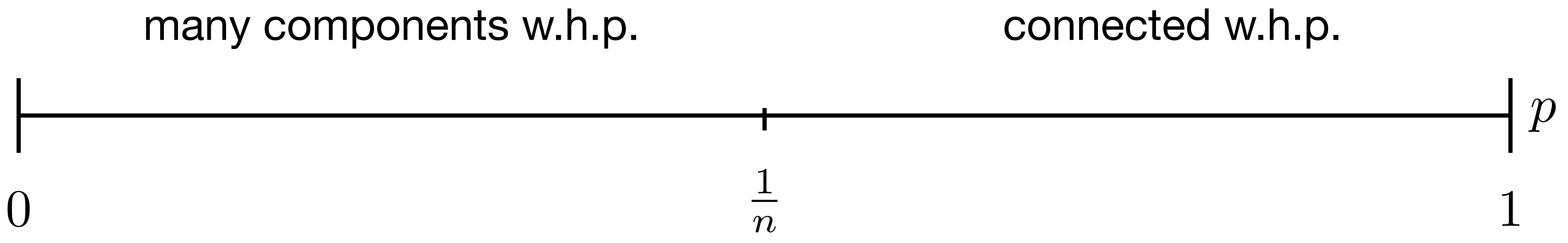
Erdos-Renyi graphs



Erdos-Renyi graphs

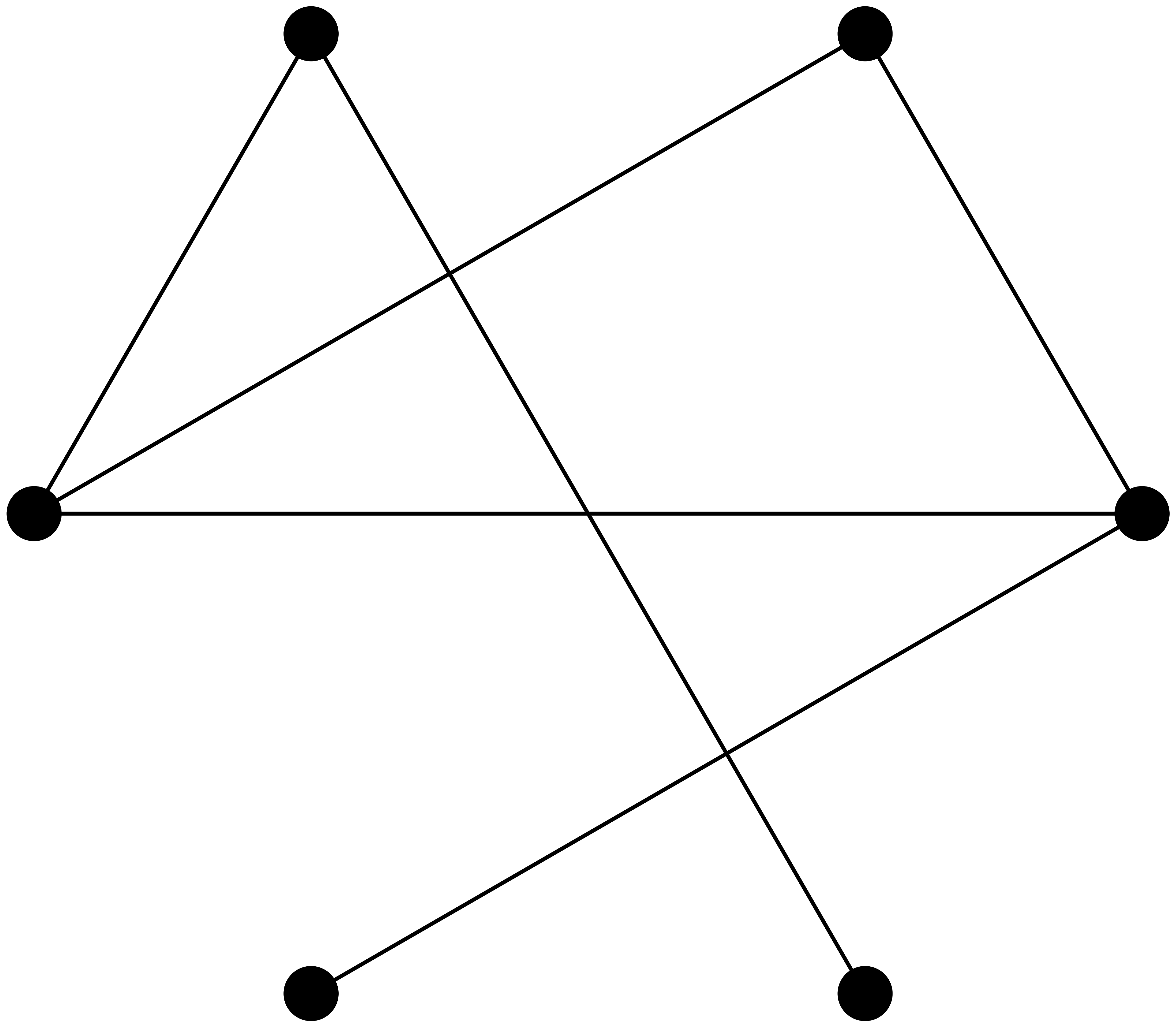


Phase Transition
[Erdos-Renyi 1960]

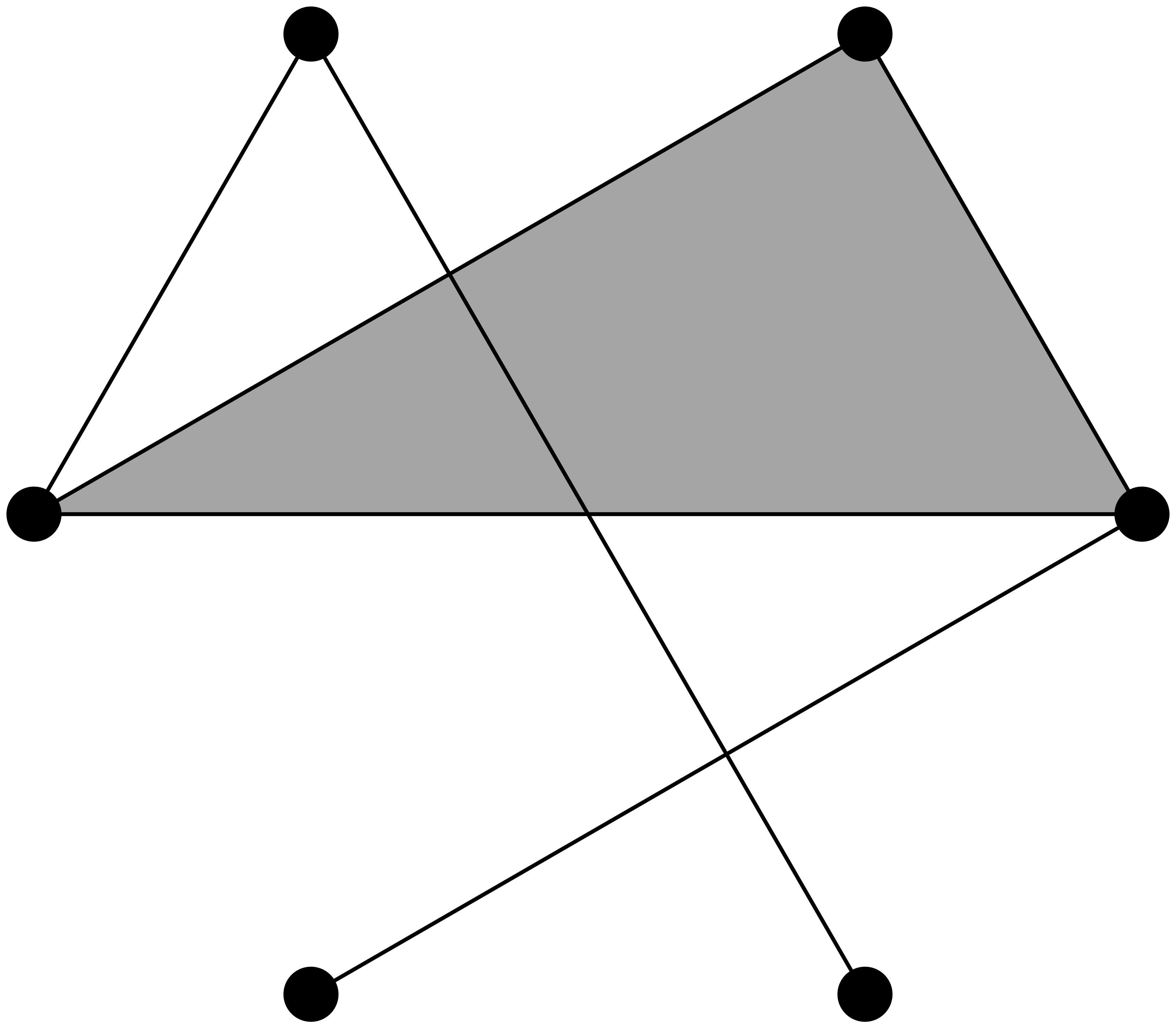


all log terms and constants forgone

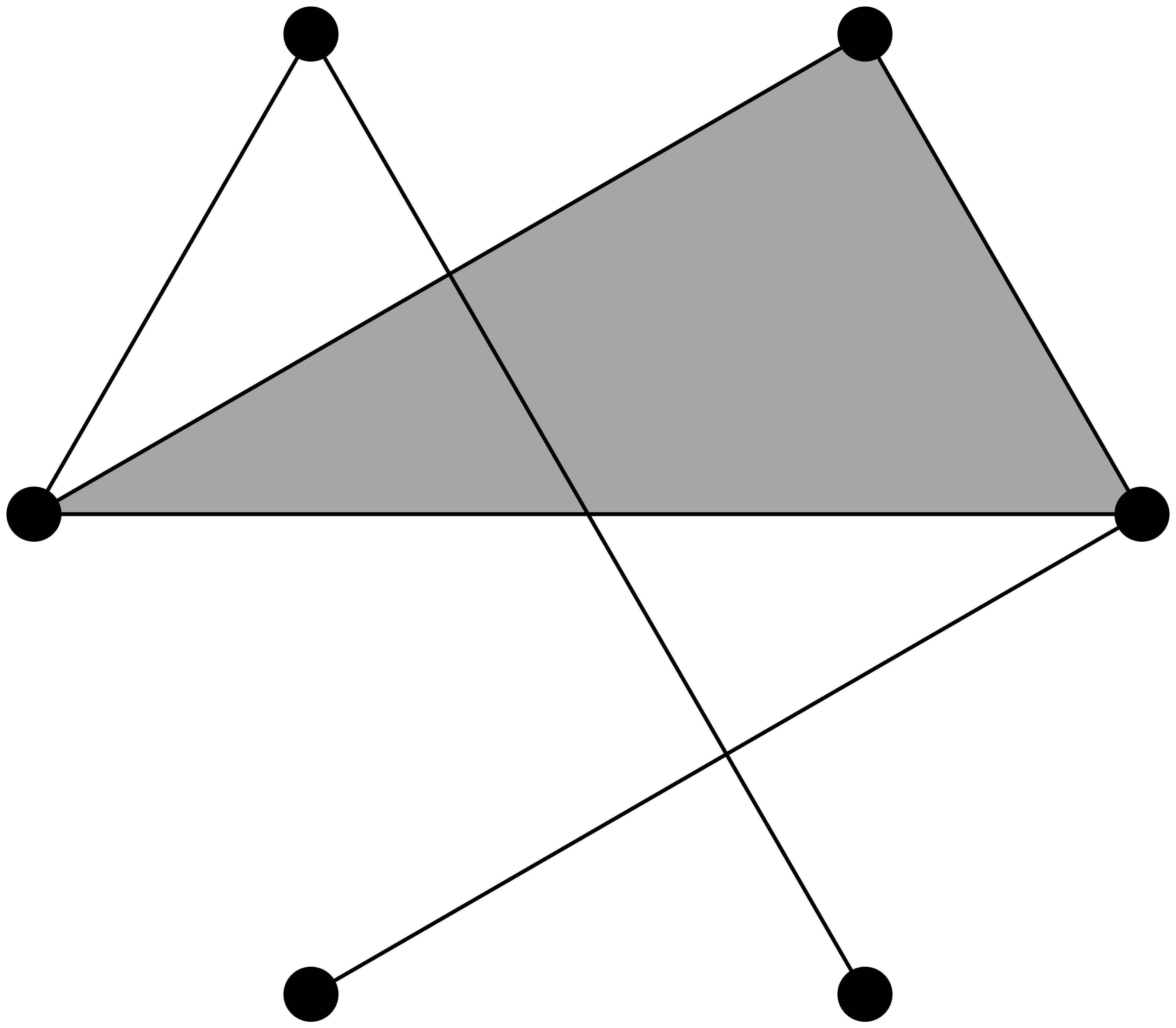
Erdos-Renyi Clique Complex

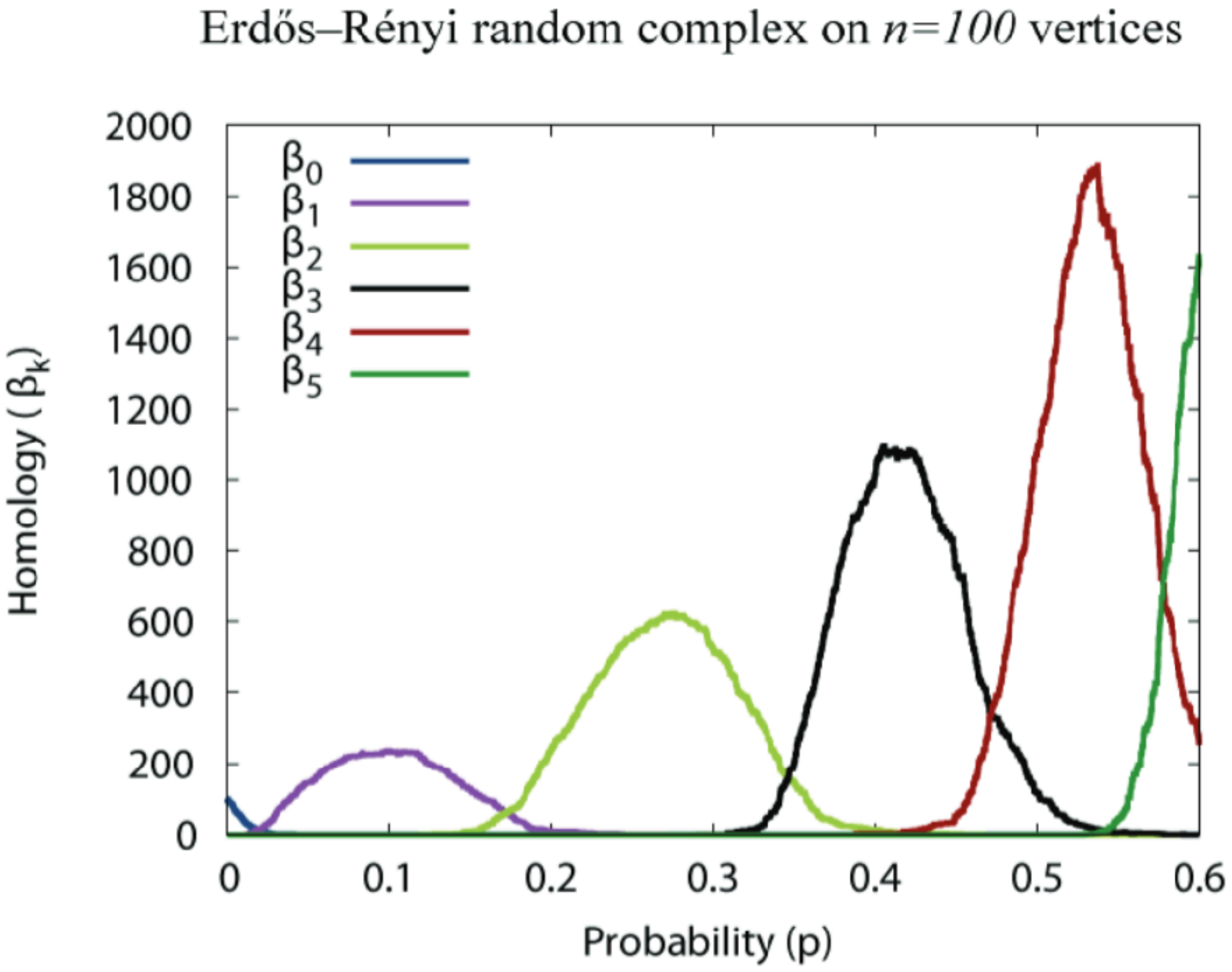


Erdos-Renyi Clique Complex



Betti Numbers

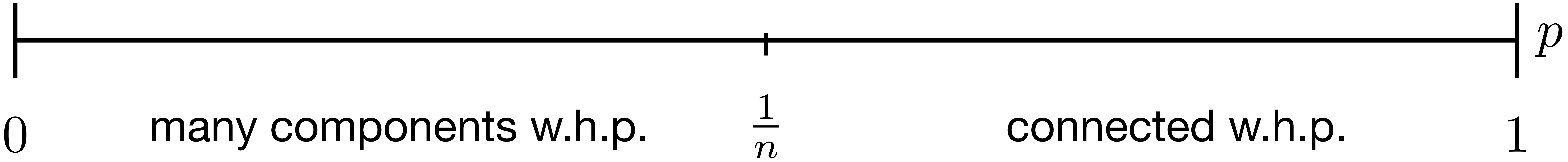




computation and plotting done by Zomorodian

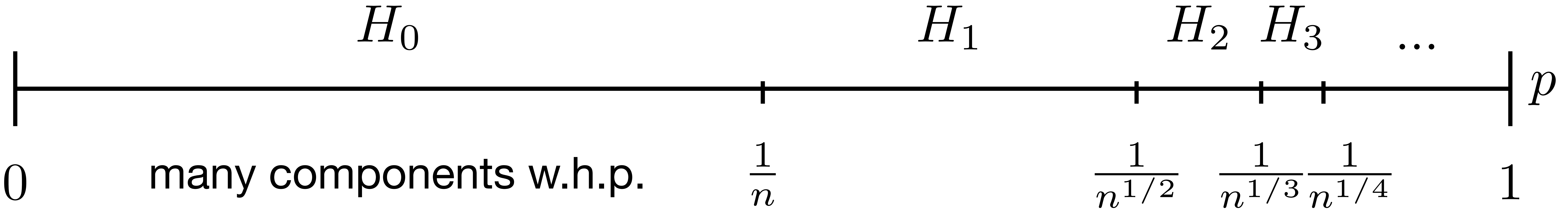
Phase Transition

[Erdos-Renyi 1960]



all log terms and constants forgone

Phase Transition
[Kahle 2009, 2014]

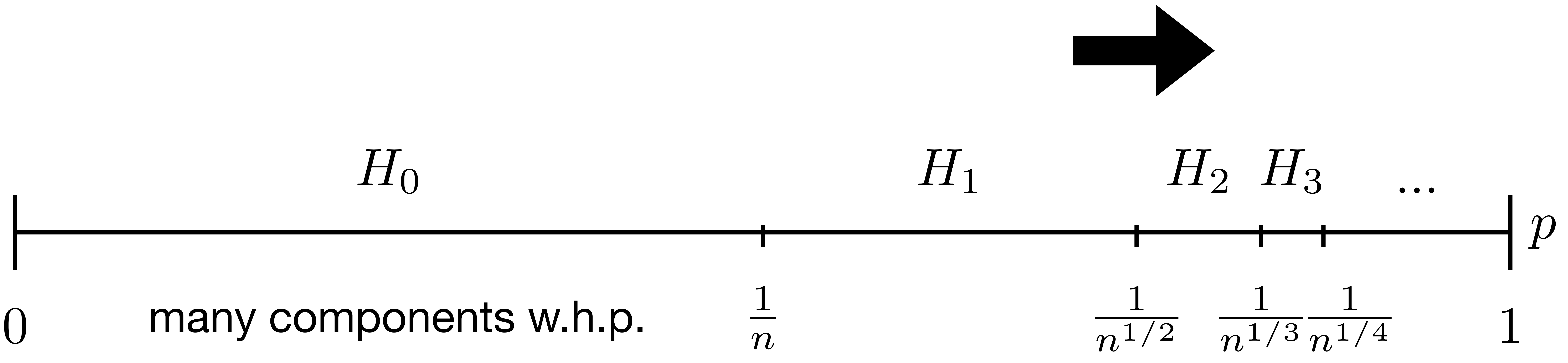


all log terms and constants forgone

Phase Transition

[Kahle 2009, 2014]

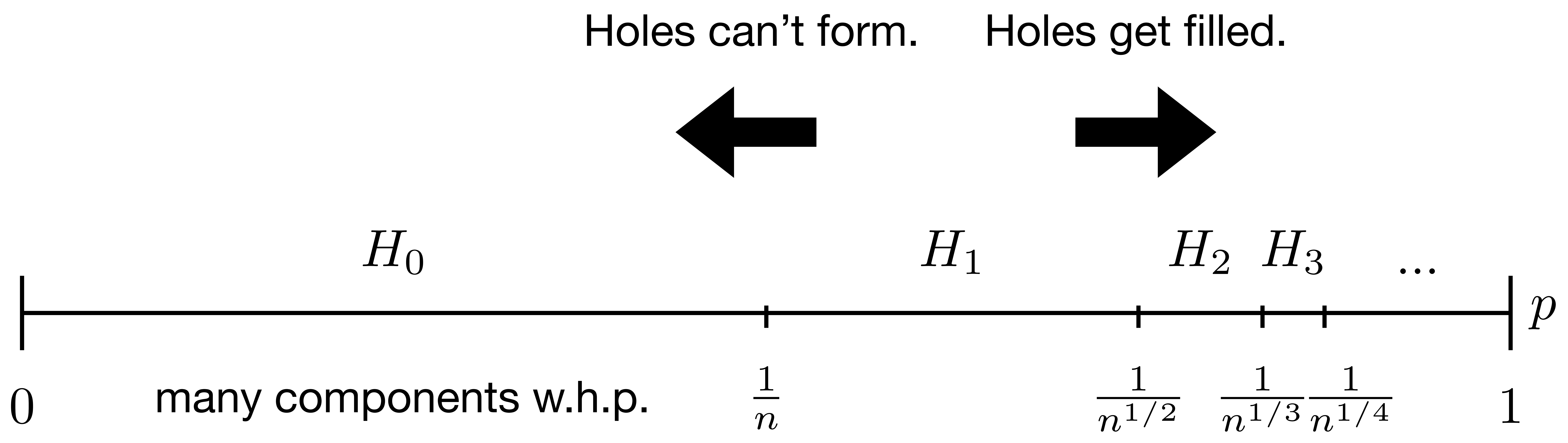
Holes get filled.



all log terms and constants forgone

Phase Transition

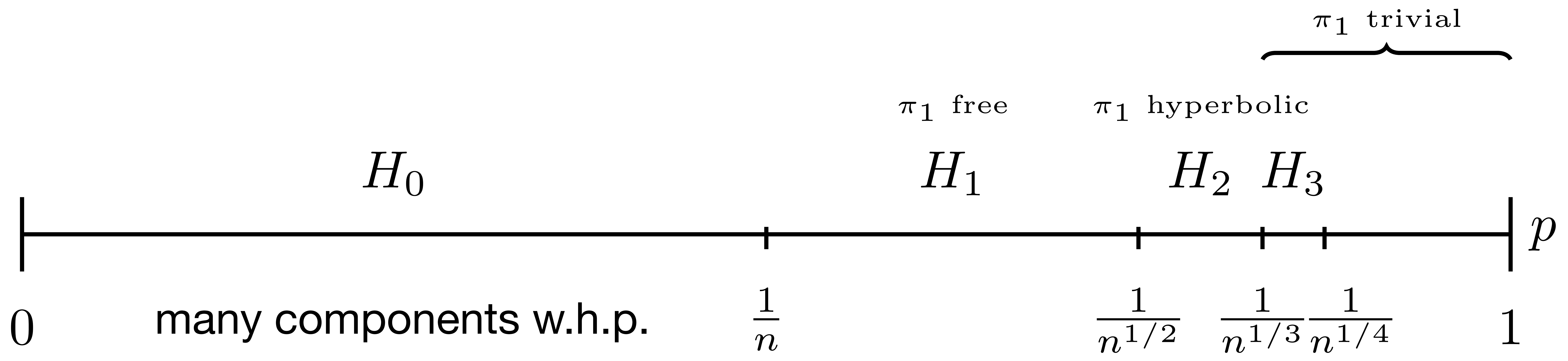
[Kahle 2009, 2014]



all log terms and constants forgone

Fundamental Group

[Kahle 2009, Babson 2012, Costa-Farber-Horak 2015]



all log terms and constants forgone

Geometric Complexes

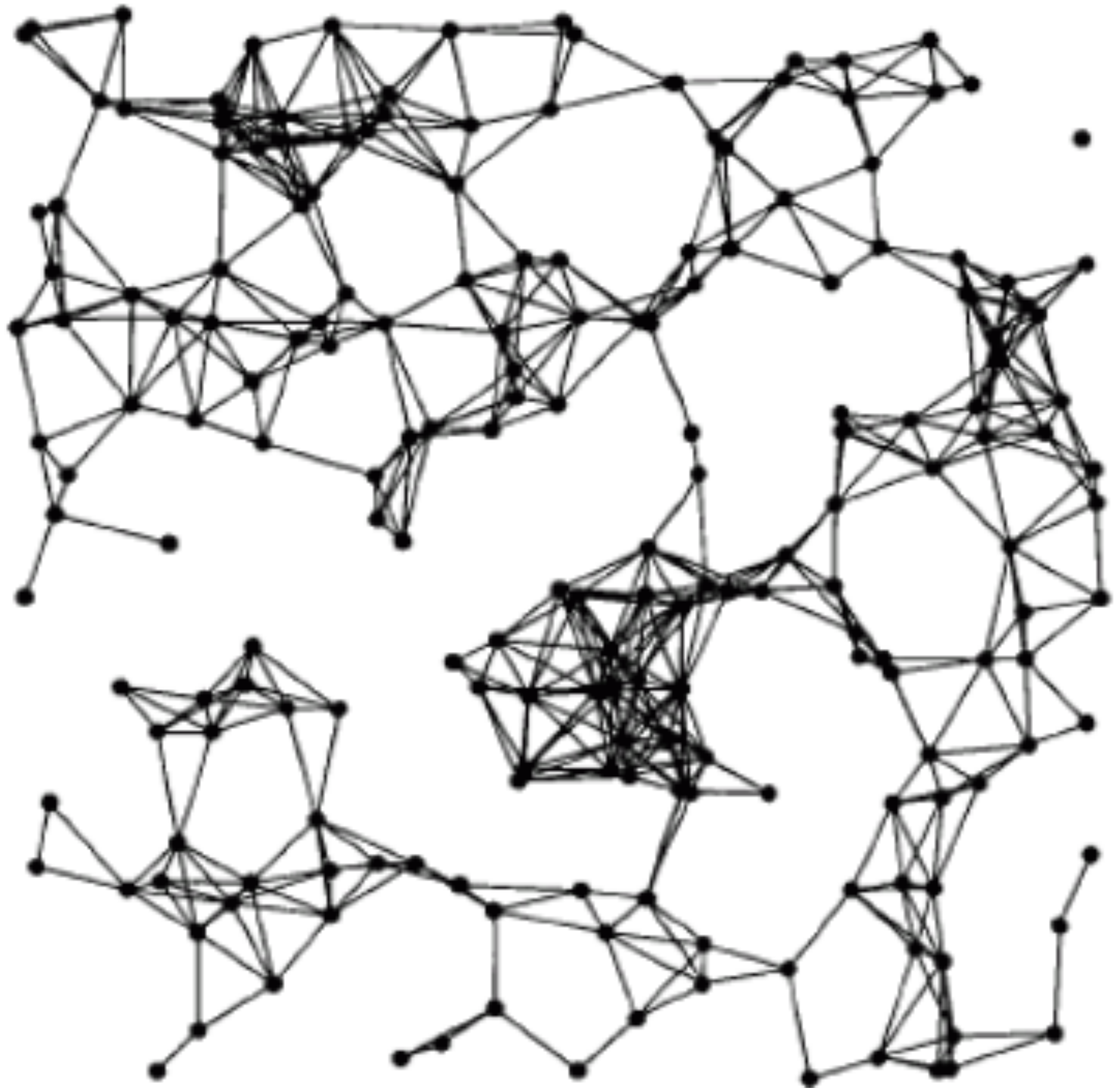


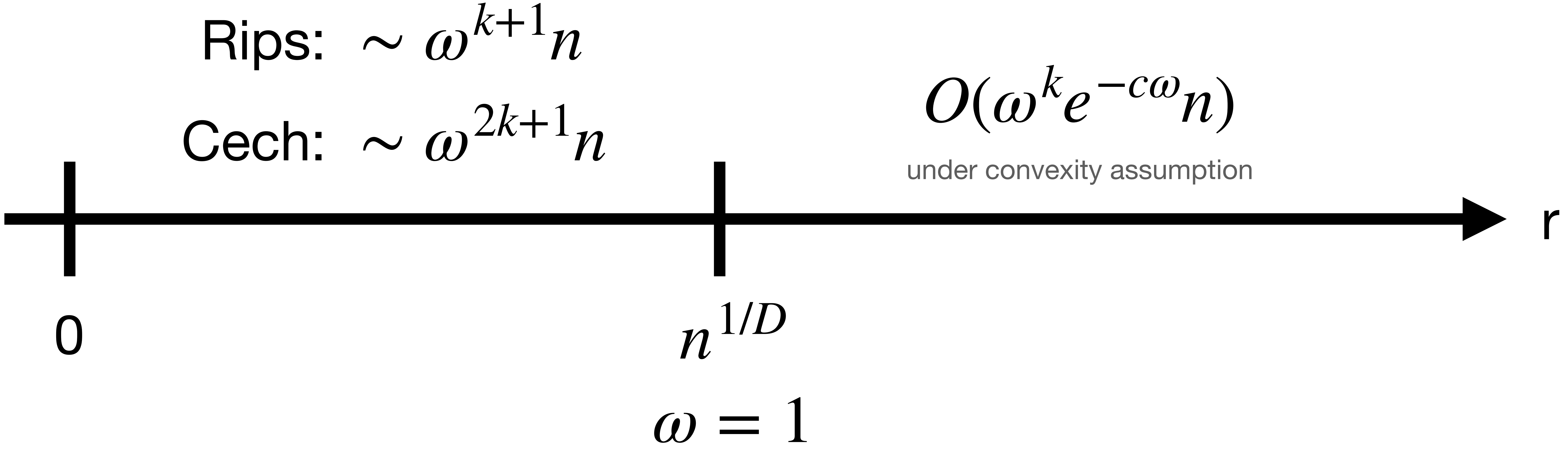
image credit: Penrose

Expected Betti numbers at dimension k

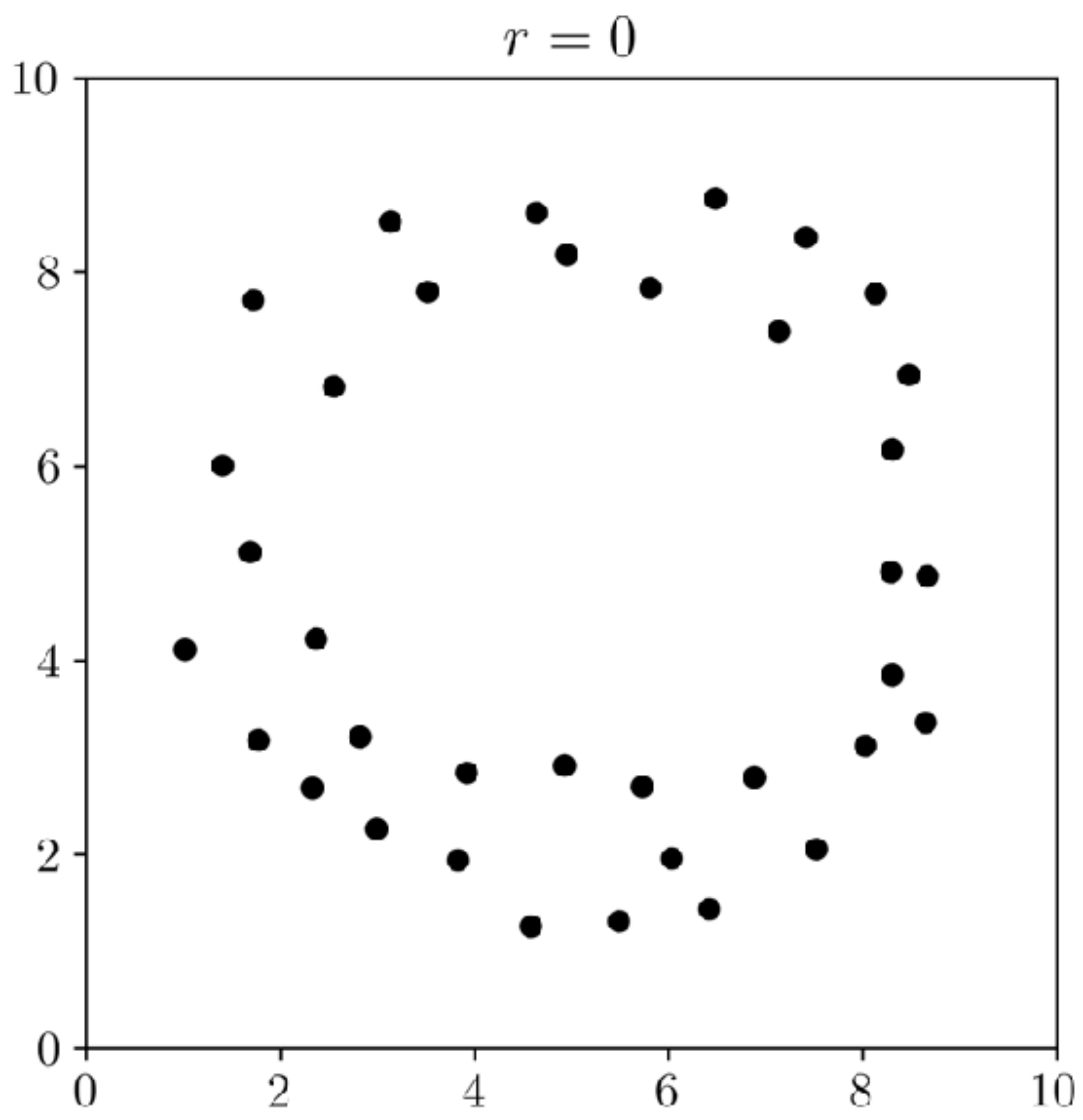
- Let $\omega = nr^D$, where D is the ambient dimension

Expected Betti numbers at dimension k
[Kahle 2011]

- Let $\omega = nr^D$, where D is the ambient dimension



Maximally Persistent Cycles



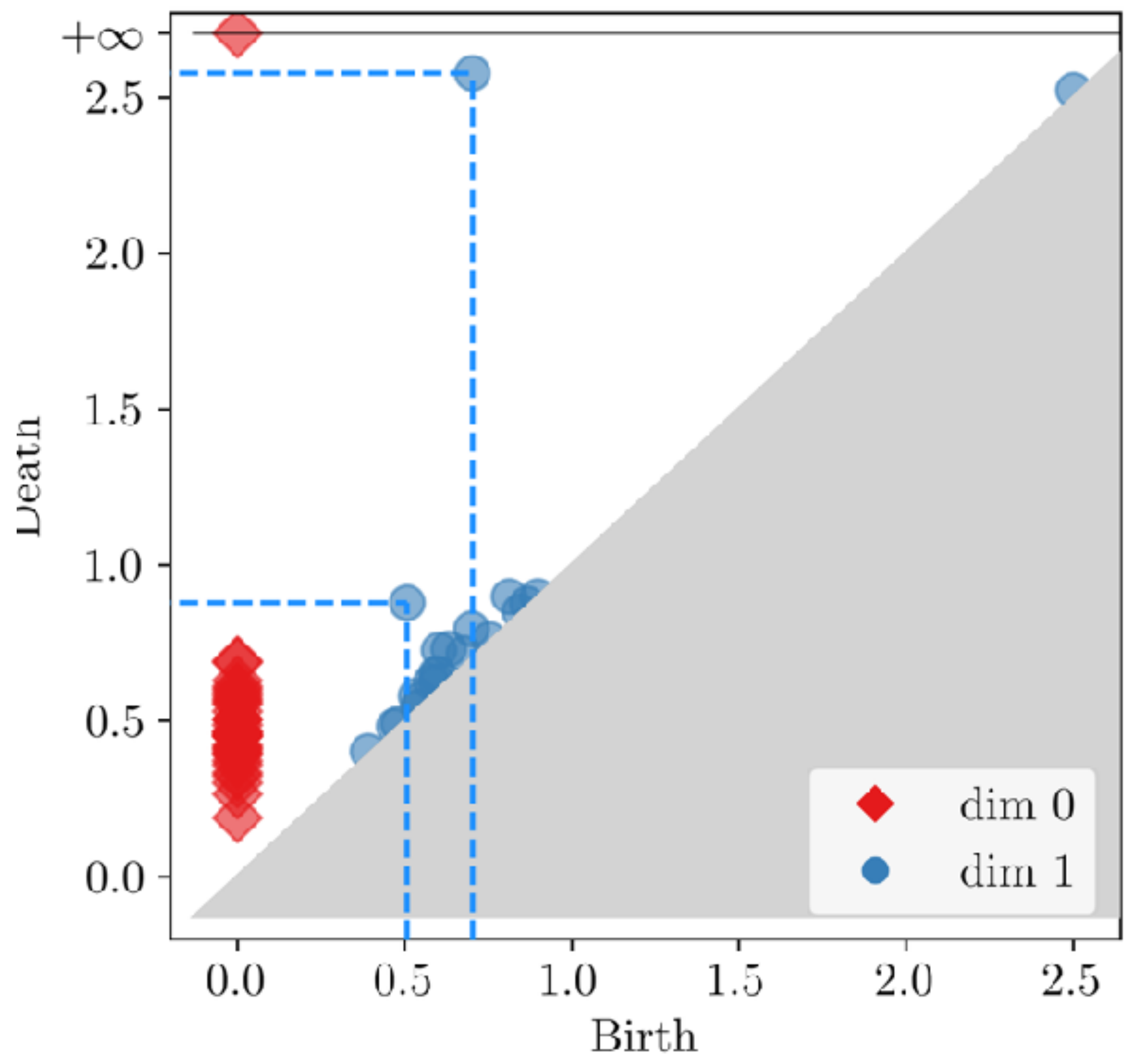
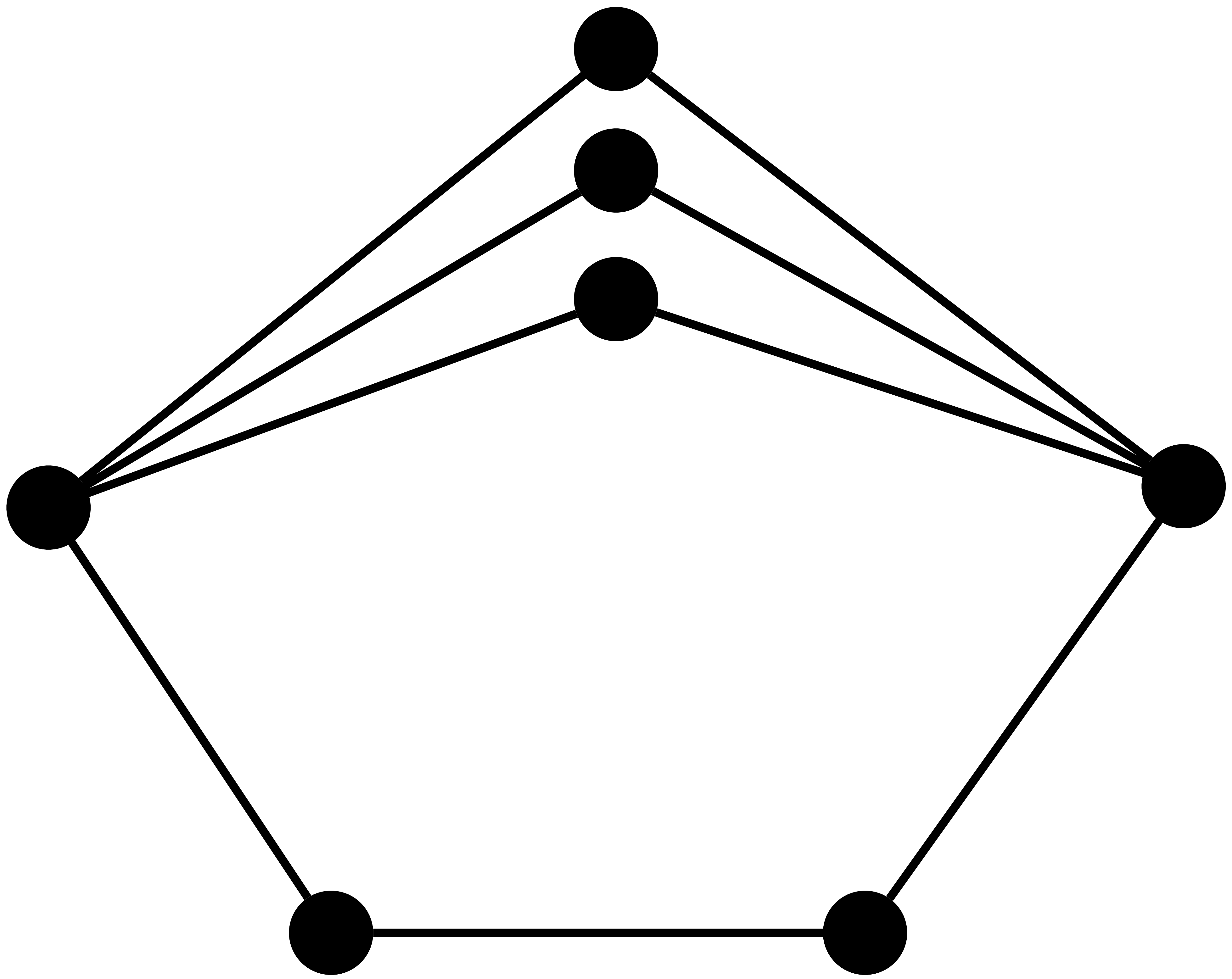
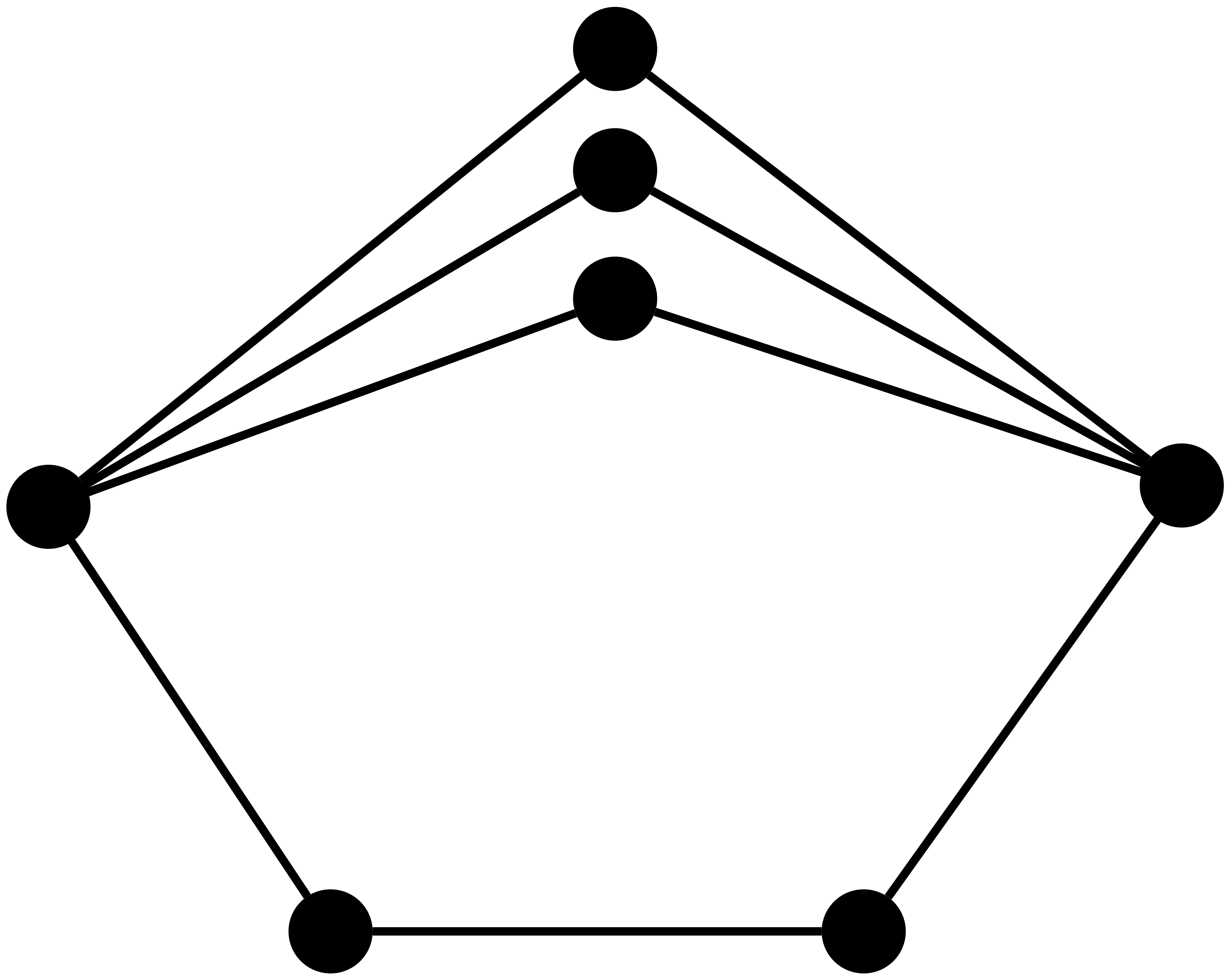


image credit: Andrey Yao

Paths from left to right?

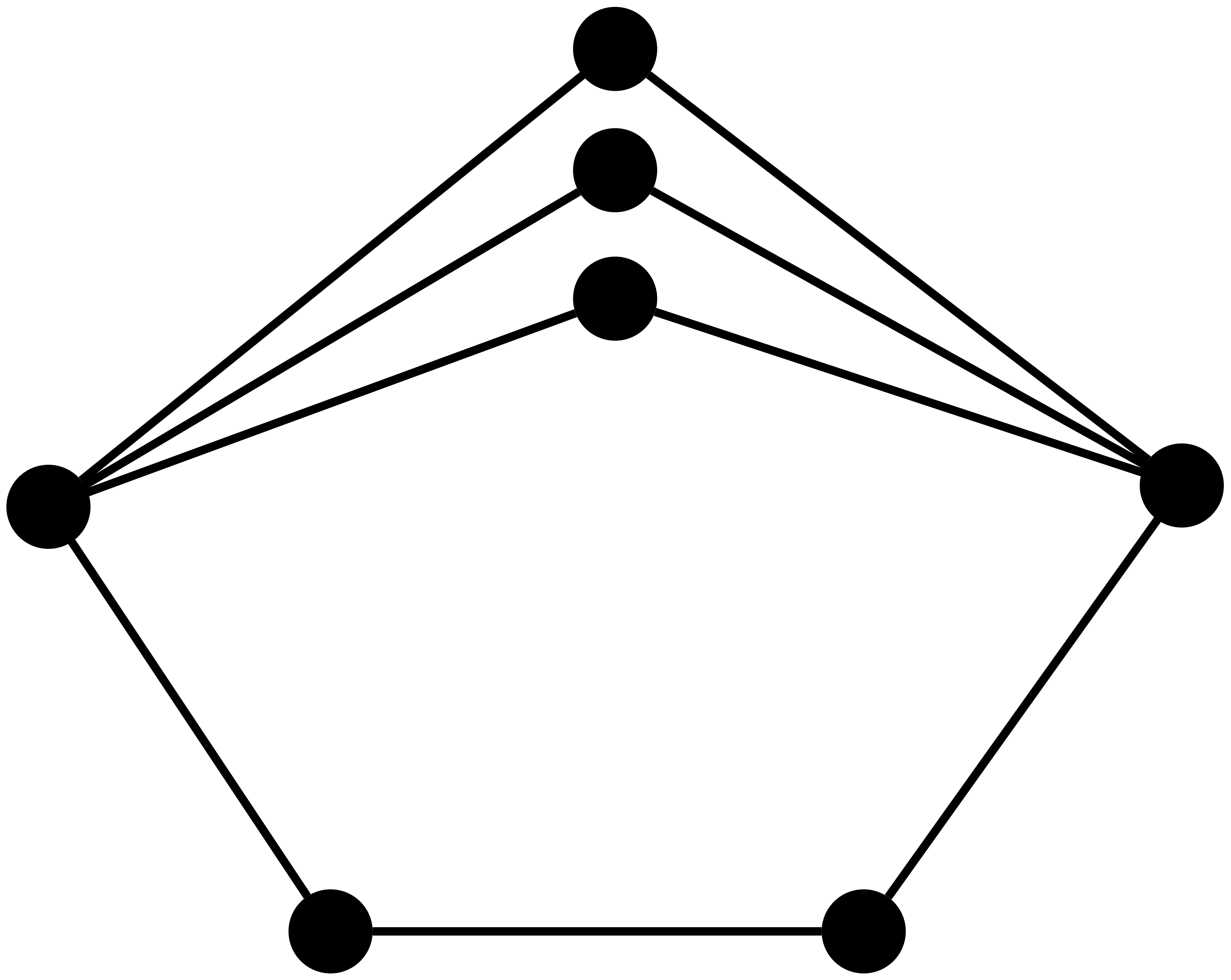


Paths from left to right?



- backtracking?

Paths from left to right?



- backtracking?
- concatenating with loops?

Maximally Persistent Cycles

n points in expectation

k-cycle

Maximally Persistent Cycles
[Bobrowski-Kahle-Skraba 2017]

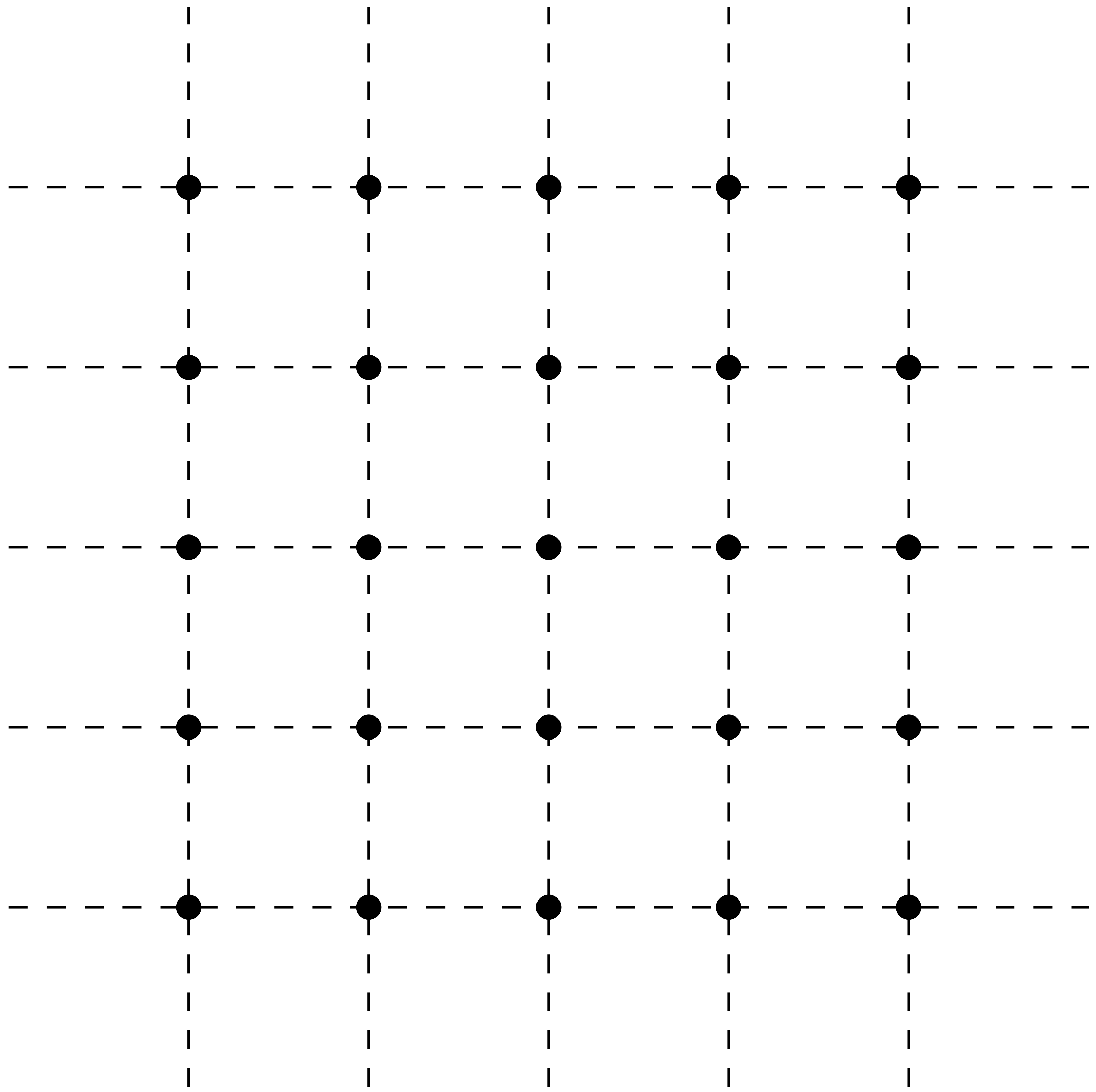
n points in expectation

k-cycle

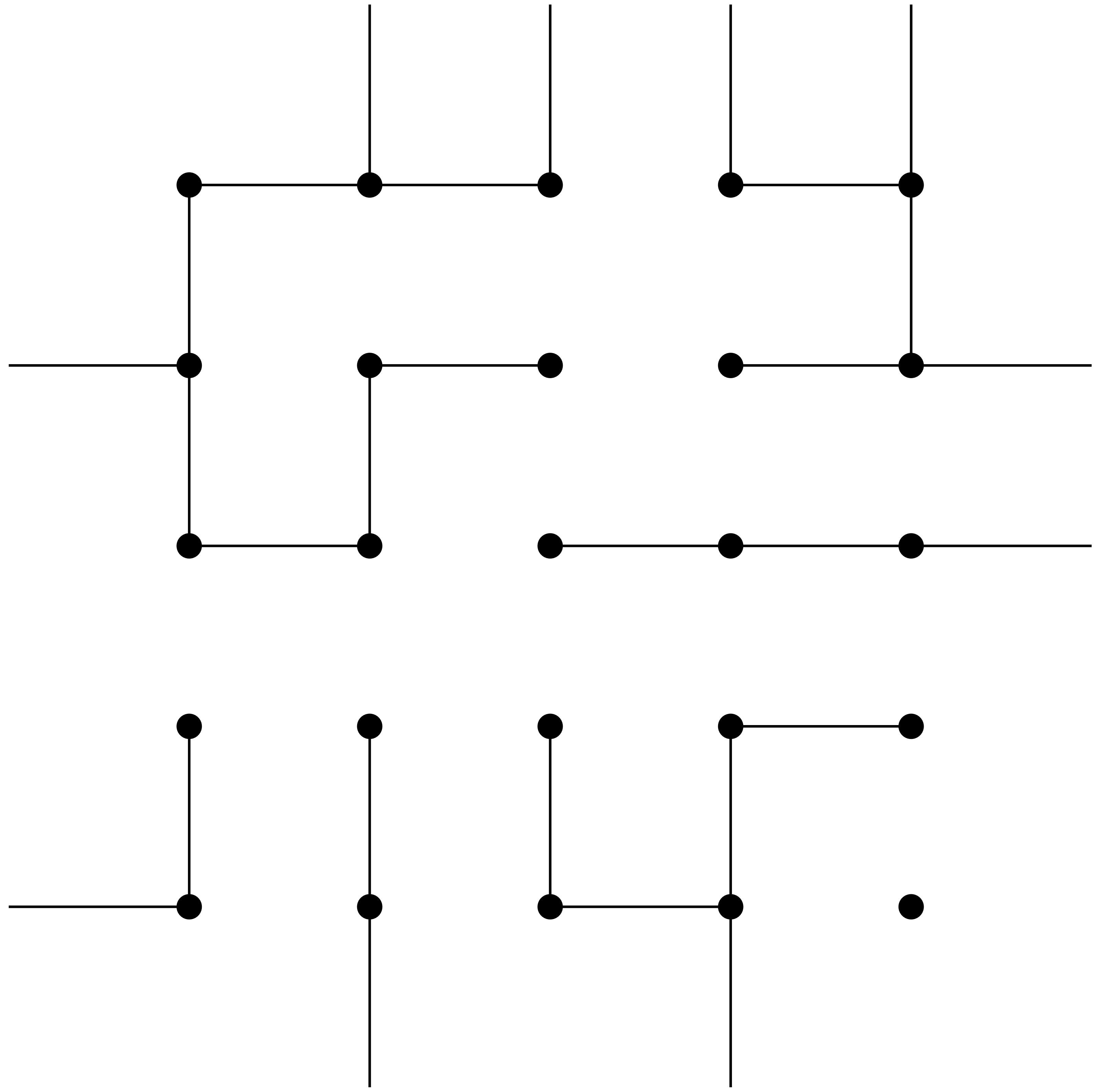
$$c\left(\frac{\log n}{\log\log n}\right)^{1/k} \leq \text{max persistence} \leq C\left(\frac{\log n}{\log\log n}\right)^{1/k}$$

a.a.s.

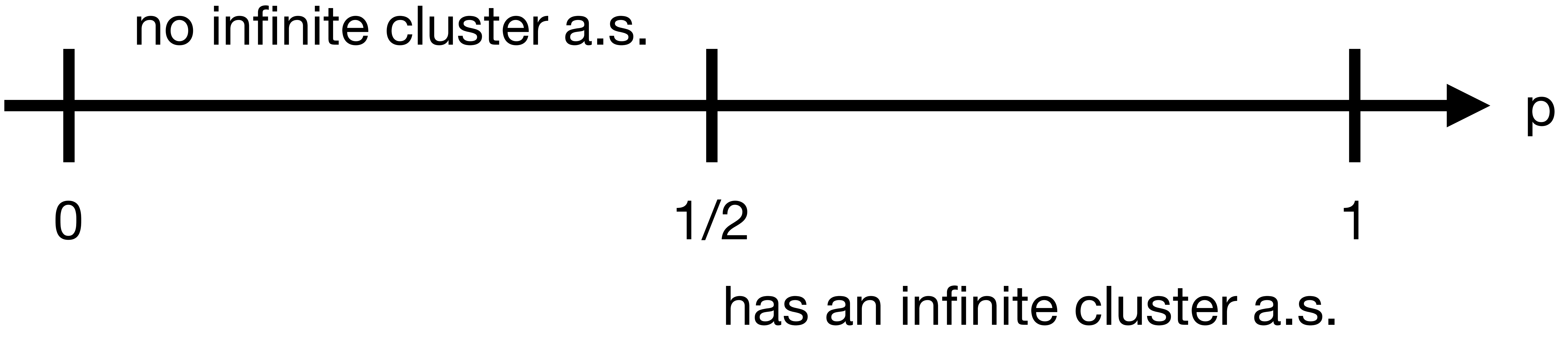
Bernoulli Bond Percolation



Bernoulli Bond Percolation

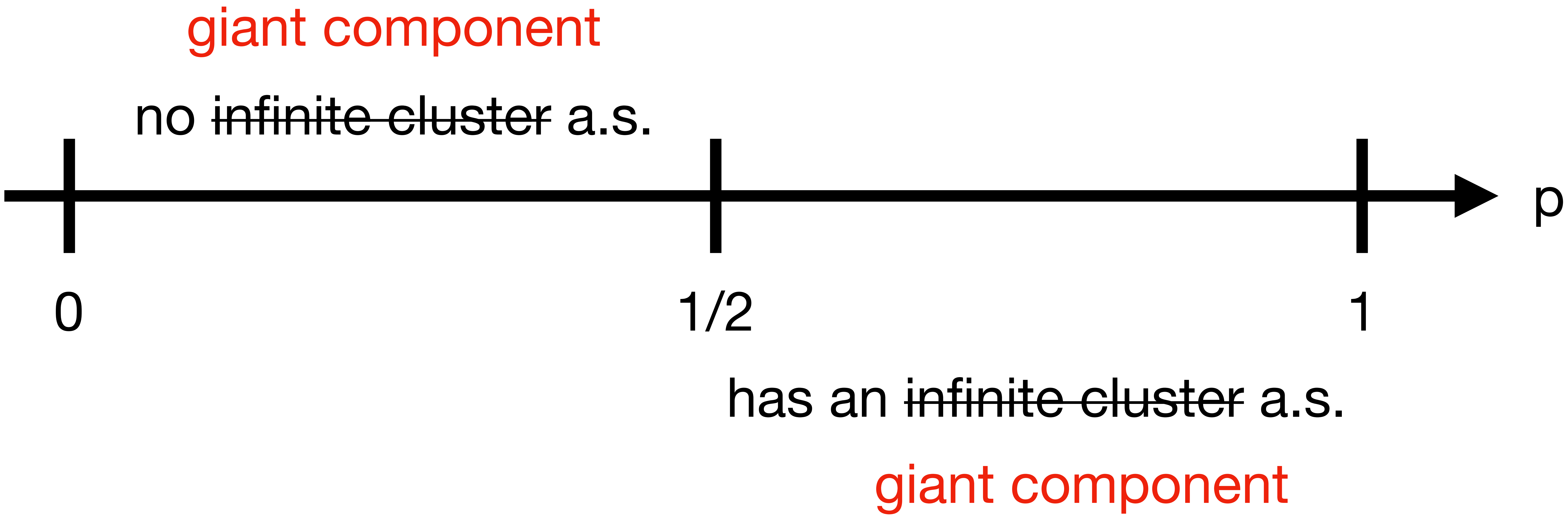


Phase Transition
[Harris 1960, Kesten 1980]



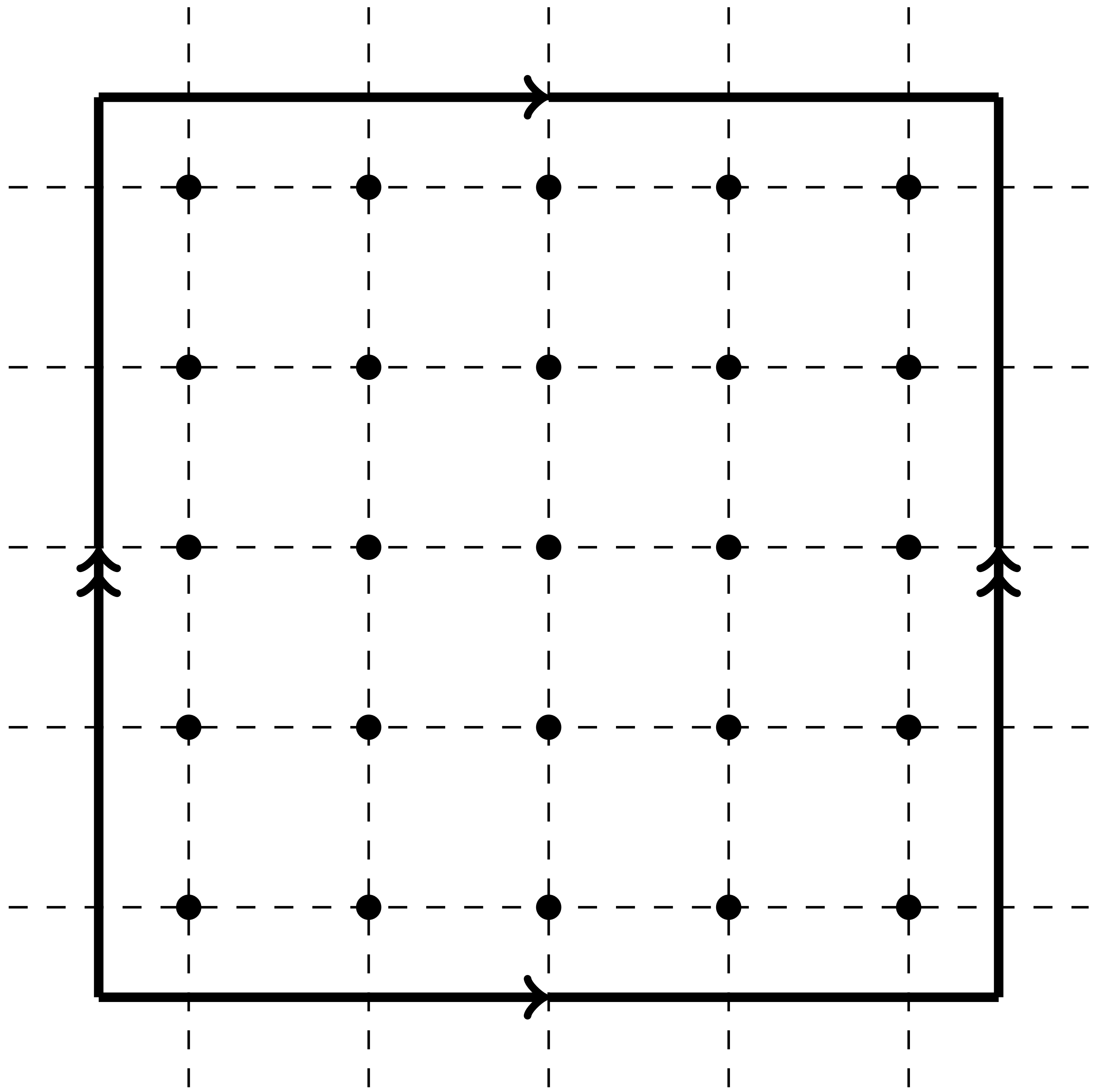
Phase Transition

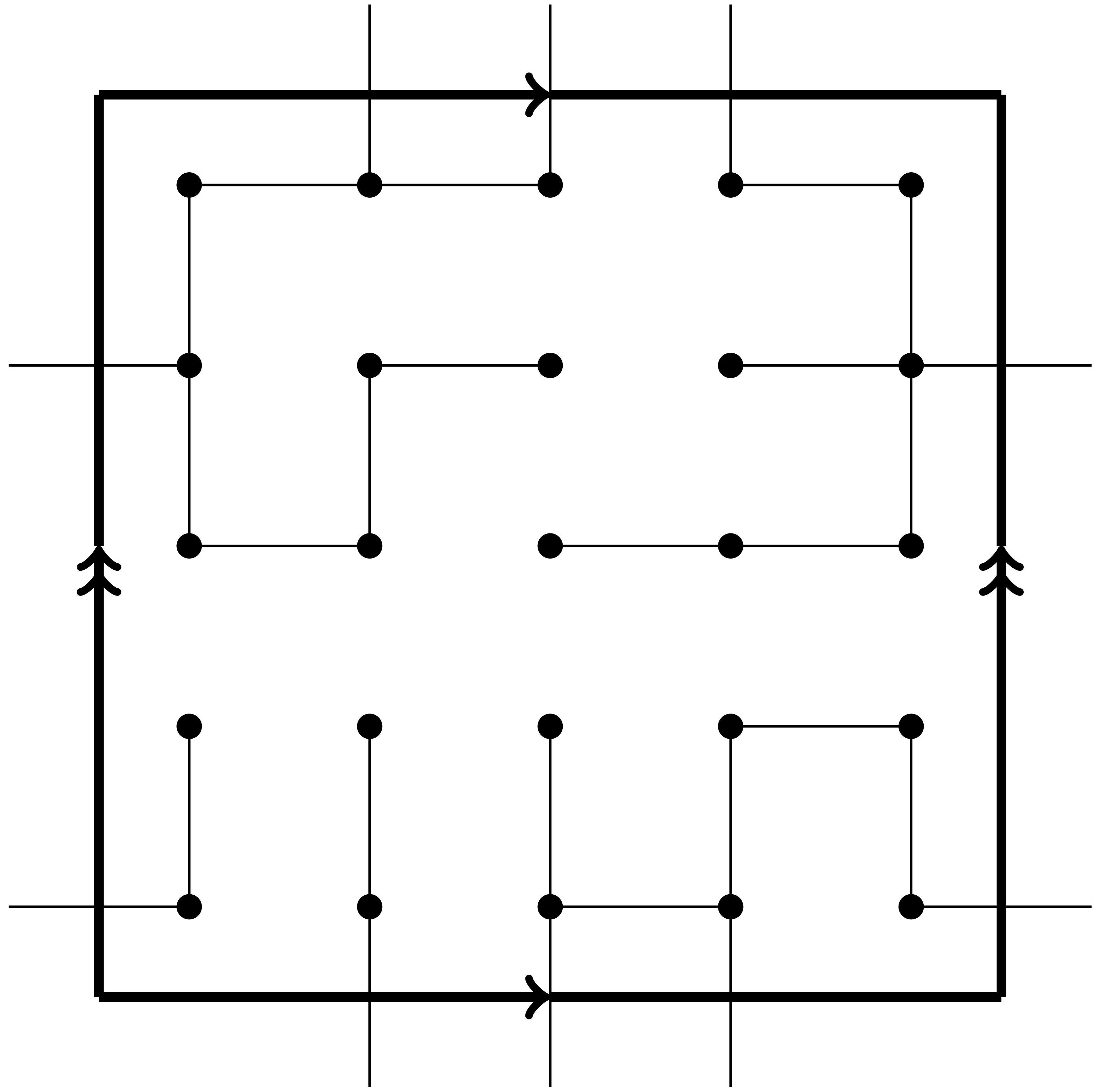
[Harris 1960, Kesten 1980]



Giant Cycles?

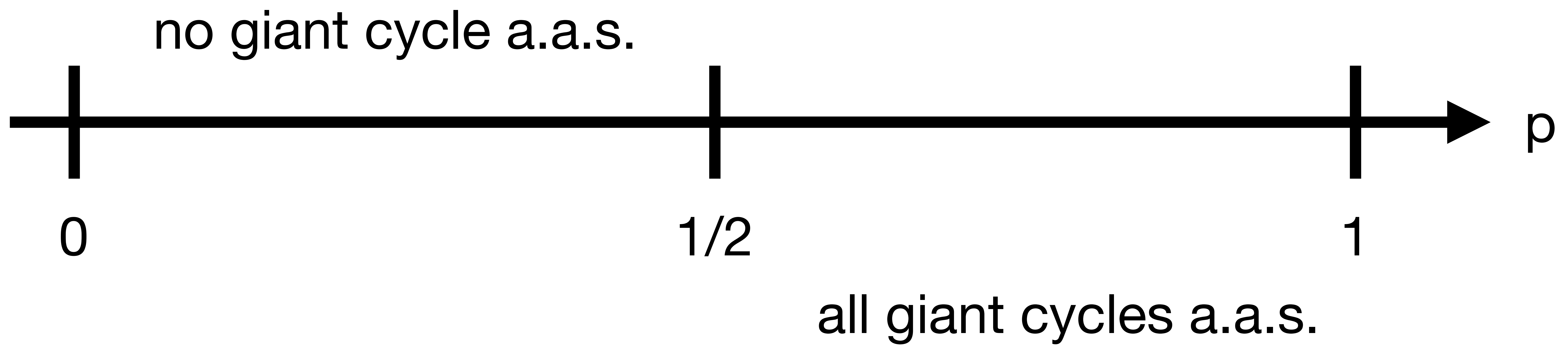
Bernoulli Bond Percolation



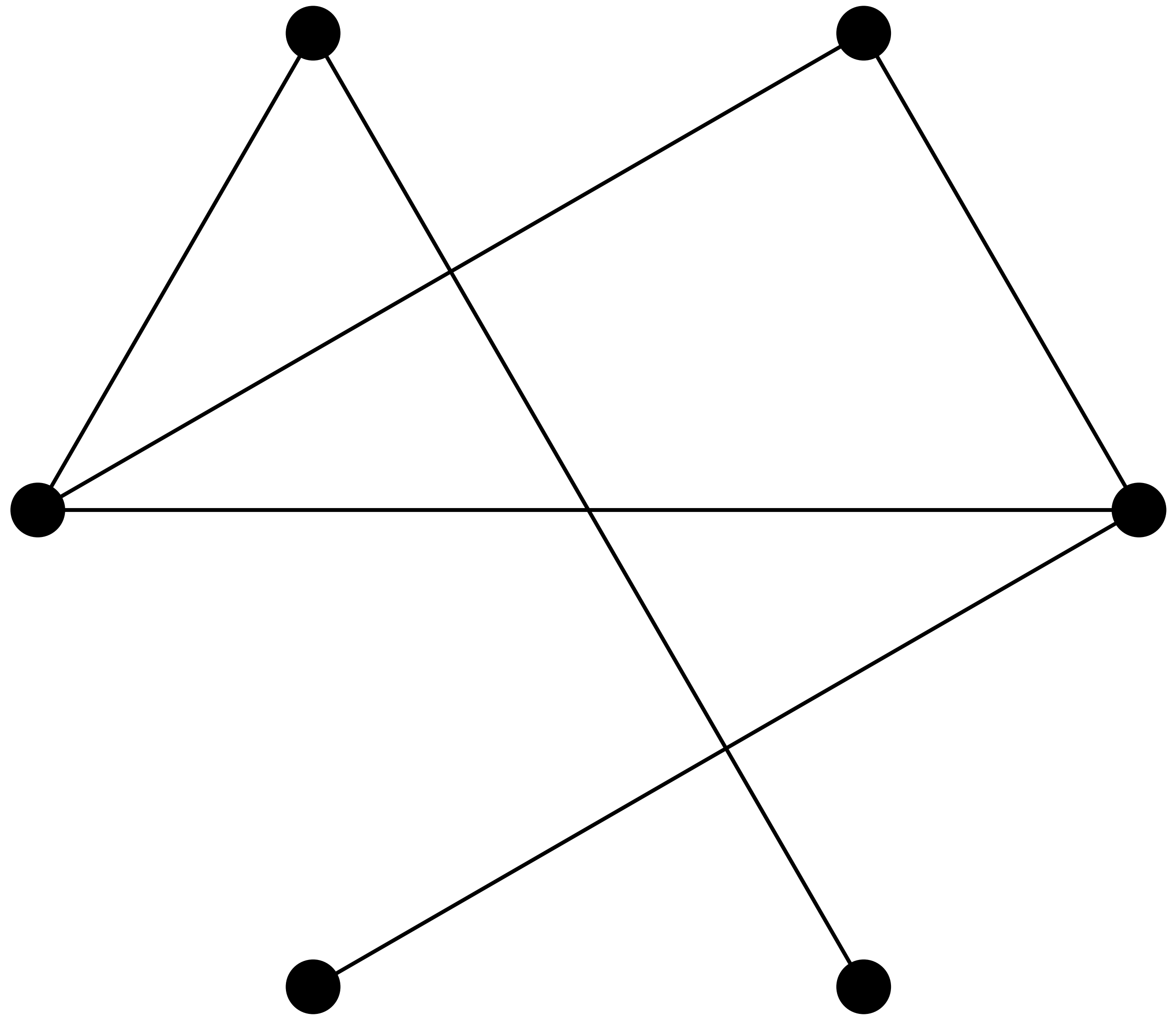


Phase Transition

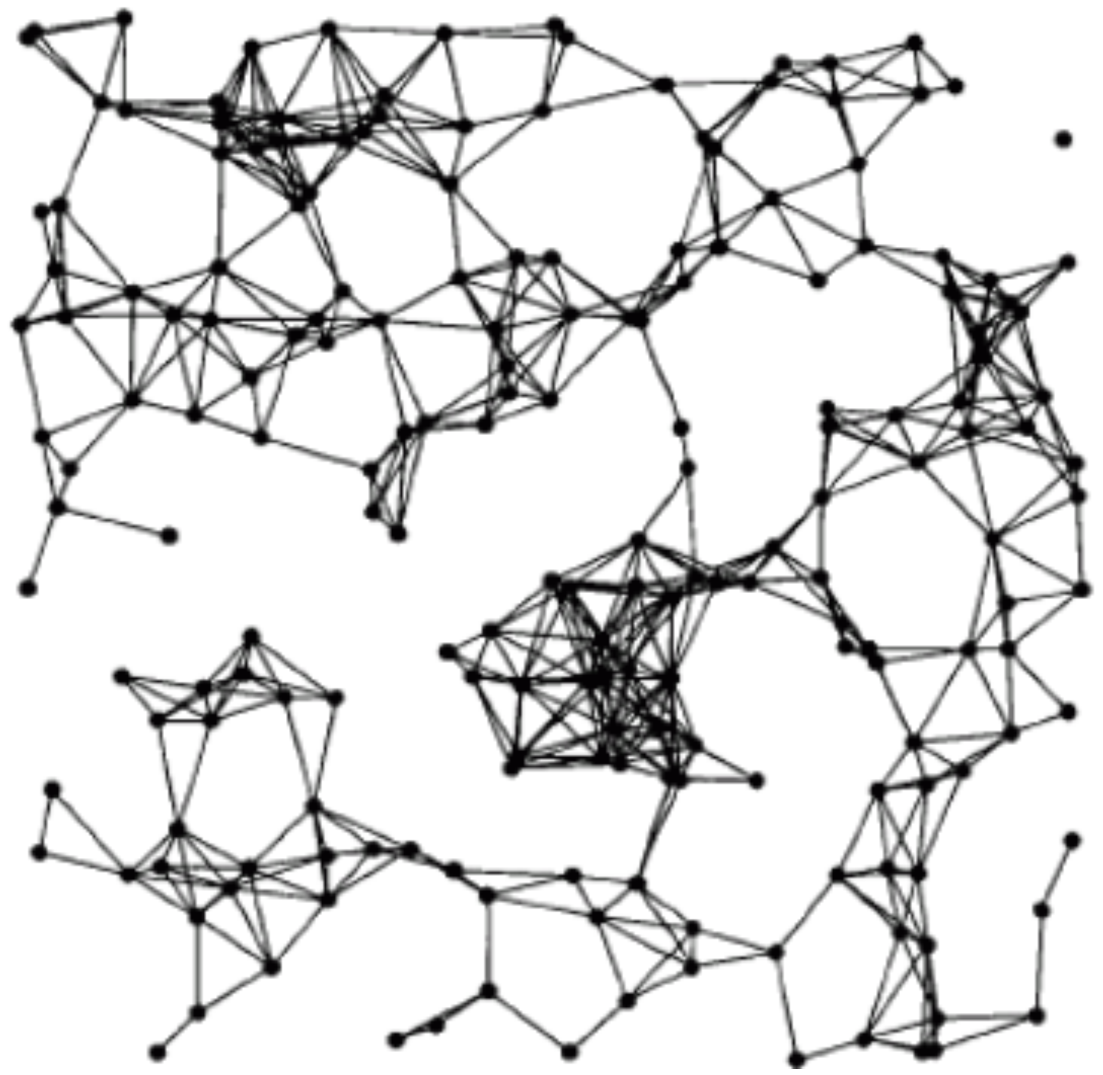
[Duncan-Kahle-Schweinhart, 2021]



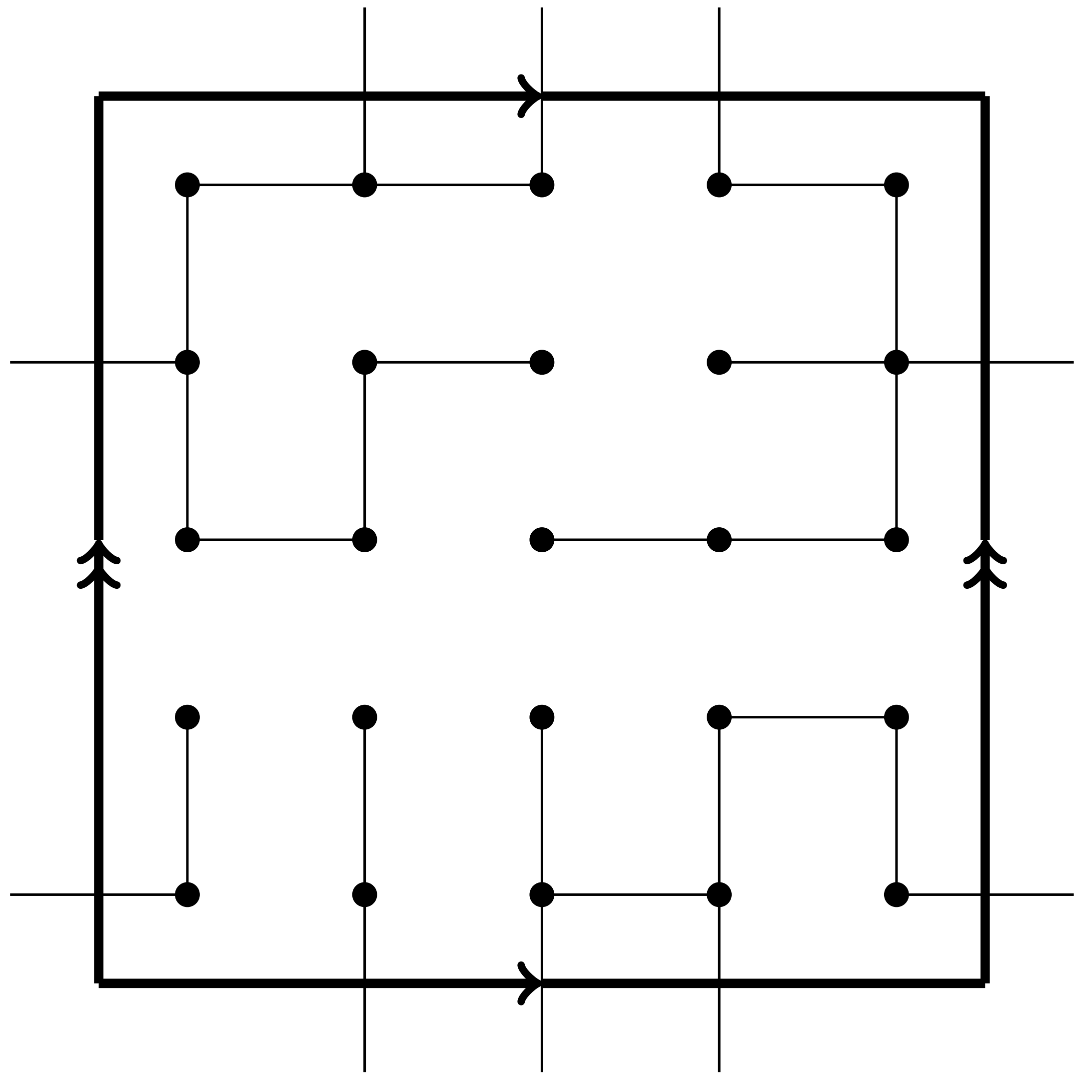
Tapas at Random Topology



Erdo-Renyi Complexes



Geometric Complexes



Topological Percolation