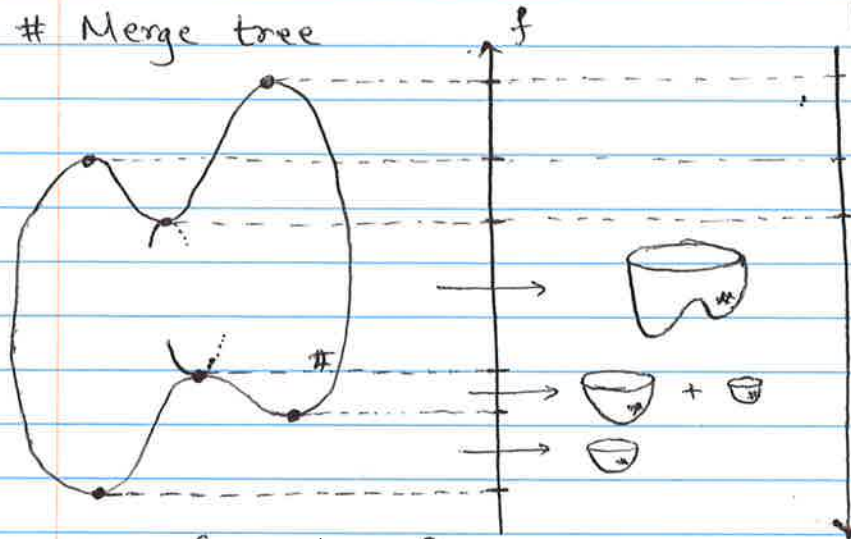


Review: Mapper. $f: X \rightarrow Z$ (Z could be \mathbb{R}, \mathbb{R}^2 etc.)
 $U = \{U_\alpha\}_{\alpha \in A}$ be a finite open cover of Z
 mapper is the pull-back cover [Nerve of $f^*: N(f^*)$]
 $M(U, f) := N(f^*(U))$

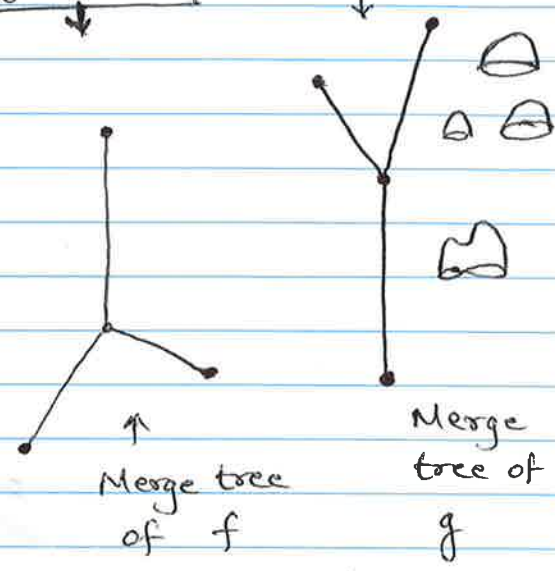
where $f^*(U)$ is defined as connected component of $f^{-1}(U_\alpha)$

Merge tree



join tree

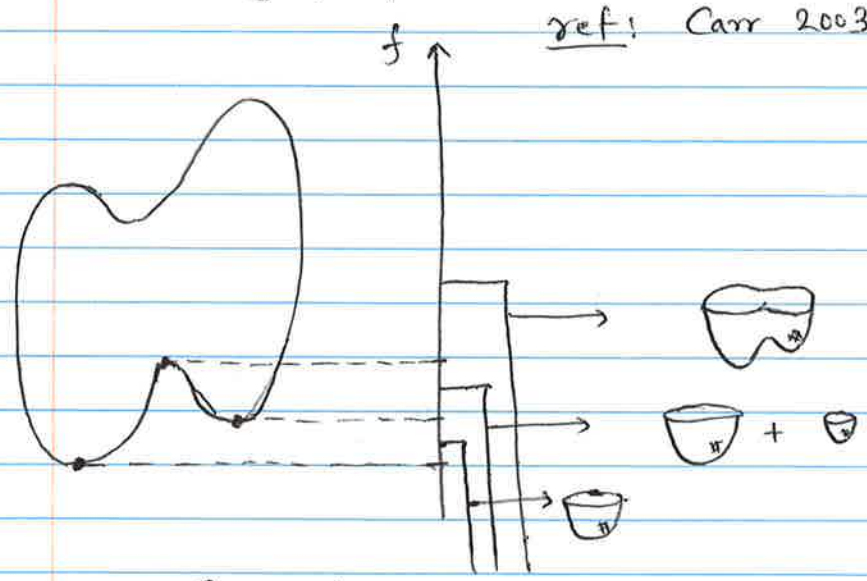
split tree



$g = -f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

→ Merge tree of f + Merge tree of g gives us the Reeb graph / contour tree

ref: Carr 2003 Computing Contour tree in all dimensions



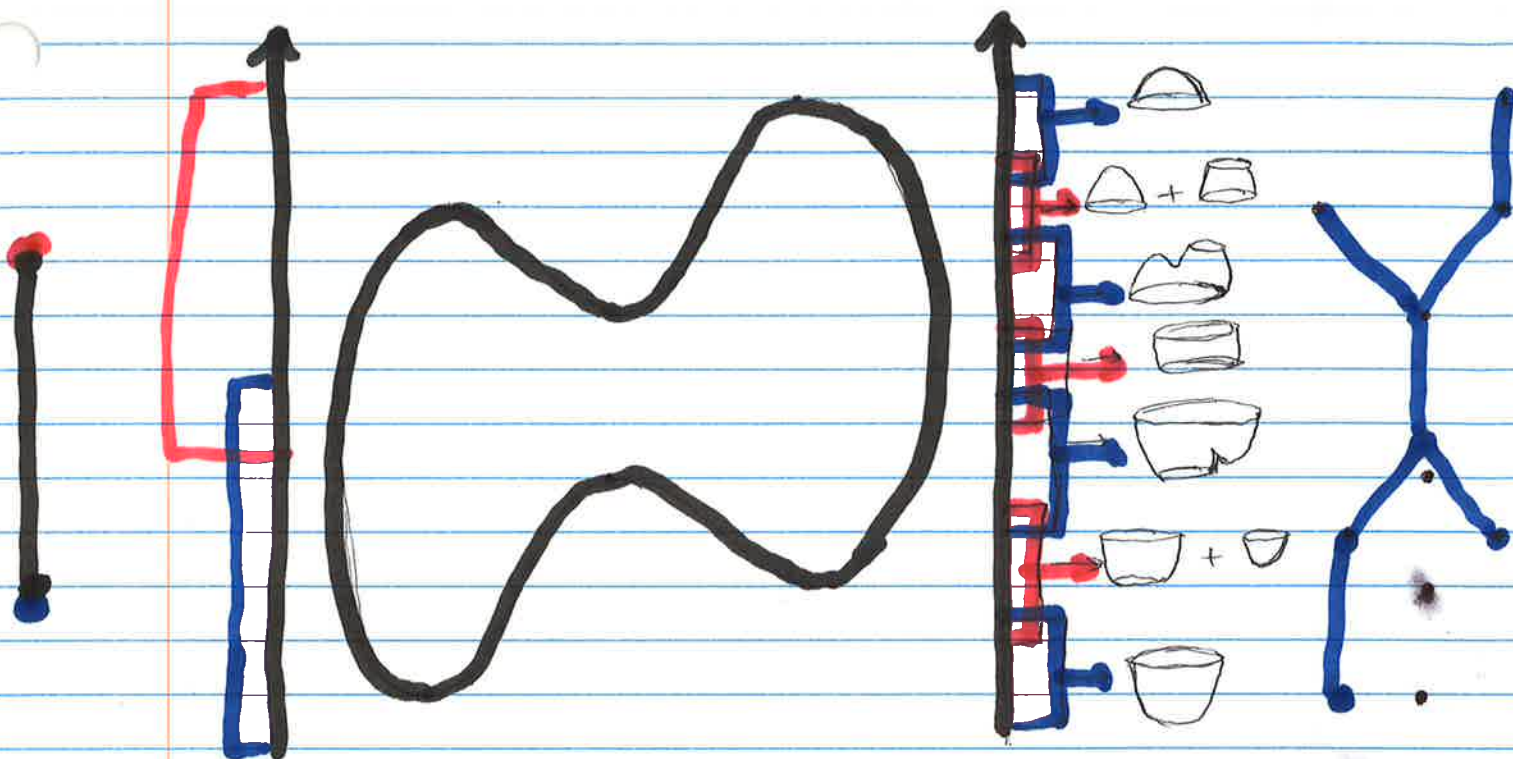
Mapper

$U_a = (-\infty, a)$

$f^{-1}(-\infty, a) = f^{-1}(U_a) \rightarrow$ sub-level sets

Relaxed / discretized Reeb graph

(2)



⇒ Same object, different resolutions lead to very different looking graphs

We need the right resolution for open cover U_α

if intervals are too large, we'll miss all topological structure (the graph on left)

if intervals are too small: although the intervals of U_α are intersecting the intervals of pull-back cover may not overlap (this is because we usually work with finite, sampled data)

Using Mapper

- | | |
|--|--|
| ① Data? (PCD, triangulation) | ④ Clustering technique
Hierarchical, K-means etc. |
| ② function? (height, CLV, Labels, curvature, eccentricity etc.) | ⑤ Interval size |
| ③ Metric? (How to define distance bet ⁿ two points?
eg. Euclidean, Hamming distance) | ⑥ Overlap between intervals. |