

ALEXANDER DUALITY FOR PARAMETRIZED HOMOLOGY

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Abstract

Parametrized homology is a variant of zigzag persistent homology that measures how the homology of the level sets of the space changes as we vary the parameter. This paper extends Alexander Duality to this setting. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with $n \geq 2$ be a compact set satisfying certain conditions, let $Y = (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus X$, and let p be the projection onto the second factor. Both X and Y are parametrized spaces with respect to the projection. We show that if $(X, p|_X)$ has a well-defined parametrized homology, then the pair $(Y, p|_Y)$ has a well-defined reduced parametrized homology. We also establish a relationship between the parametrized homology of $(X, p|_X)$ and the reduced parametrized homology of $(Y, p|_Y)$.

1. Introduction

It is well-accepted that topological techniques can be useful for understanding high dimensional data. Computational topologists view data as finite metric spaces, build different complexes on the points (Čech, Vietoris-Rips), and analyze the topology of those objects to infer that of the data. This process is motivated by the nerve theorem in algebraic topology, which claims that given a covering of the space with balls, the Čech complex associated with this covering is homotopy equivalent to the space.

Building any of these different complexes requires a choice of parameter, such as the radius of the balls in the case of the Čech complex. The idea of persistent homology is to let the parameter value vary while tracking the births and deaths of topological features. The output is a persistence diagram that measures the significance of a topological feature.

To ensure that the homology changes only at finitely many values, scholars have imposed various restrictions (such as assuming a function to be Morse or a space to be compact). Chazal, et al. [6] avoid these restrictions and define persistence diagrams in a wider variety of situations. In an unpublished manuscript, Carlsson, et al. use this approach to define the levelset zigzag persistence [4] more broadly. They label

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this outcome “parametrized homology” [5]. In order to make the present paper self-contained, we will describe the necessary ideas in detail.

We are not only interested in determining relationships between homology groups, but also between persistence diagrams. For example, Cohen-Steiner, et al. [7] deal with the question of extending the Poincaré Duality to persistence diagrams. Another classical theorem in algebraic topology is Alexander Duality, which asserts a relationship between the homology groups of a locally contractible compact space and its complement.

The goal of this paper is to extend Alexander Duality to the setting of parametrized homology. In order to do so, we also prove Alexander Duality for Levelset Zigzag Persistence Theorem. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$, $n \geq 2$, be a compact set, let $Y = (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus X$, and let p be the projection onto the second factor. We assume that level sets $p^{-1}(a) \cap X$ for $a \in \mathbb{R}$, and slices $p^{-1}([a, b]) \cap X$ for $a < b$ are locally contractible. We show that if $(X, p|_X)$ has a well-defined parametrized homology, then the pair $(Y, p|_Y)$ has a well-defined reduced parametrized homology. More specifically, we show that the reduced parametrized homology of $(Y, p|_Y)$ in dimension $n - j - 1$ is equal to the parametrized homology of $(X, p|_X)$ in dimension j for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$. While it may not be immediately obvious, the complement is well-behaved as a consequence of Alexander Duality. We also establish a duality in terms of how homological features perish. If a j -dimensional homology cycle in X is killed at the parameter value p , then there is a corresponding $(n - j - 1)$ -dimensional homology cycle in Y that ceases to exist beyond p and vice versa (see Section 2.2). Our theorem includes cases $(X, p|_X)$ where:

- X is a compact submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ (with or without boundary) and $p|_X$ is Morse; or, more generally, when $(X, p|_X)$ is of Morse-type [4] and X is compact with all the slices and level sets locally contractible;
- X is a finite simplicial complex and $p|_X$ is a piecewise-linear map;
- X is a compact semialgebraic subset of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$.

Edelsbrunner and Kerber have expanded Alexander Duality to extended persistence diagrams [10]. However, there is a difference in our approaches to Alexander Duality. Edelsbrunner and Kerber consider Alexander Duality to be a statement about two complementary subsets of the sphere that intersect in a n -manifold. By contrast, we consider it to be a statement about a compact subset of a Euclidean space (or a sphere) and its complement. An advantage of our approach is that it allows us to generalize Alexander Duality directly to an appropriate parametrized version, starting with a compact parametrized space that satisfies certain conditions.





One possible application of this research is in sensor networks [8]. The classic Alexander Duality can be used to find gaps in static networks. However, since we are interested in time-varying networks, we develop a parametrized version of this theorem. While we can observe the space covered by the sensors within a time-varying network, this method gives us knowledge of the uncovered regions [1].

2. Background

Throughout this paper we work with homology and cohomology with coefficients in a field \mathbf{k} . So $H_j(X)$ always means $H_j(X, \mathbf{k})$ and $H^j(X)$ means $H^j(X, \mathbf{k})$.

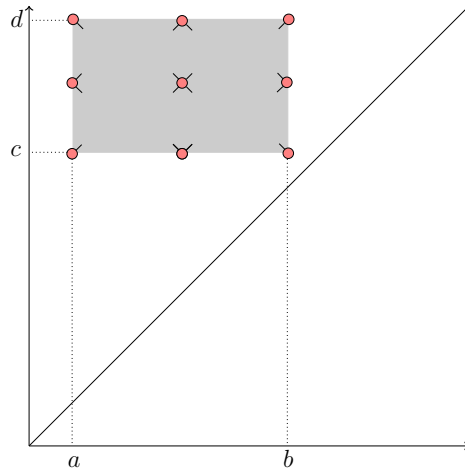
2.1. Persistence diagrams

Persistence is commonly described either as a multiset of intervals (a barcode) or as a multiset of points in the half plane (a persistence diagram). However, these descriptions do not distinguish between different types of intervals (for example, $[p, q]$, $[p, q)$, $(p, q]$ and (p, q)). In order to capture the homology of spaces parametrized over \mathbb{R} , Chazal, et al. [6] introduced decorated real numbers. We can represent every decorated point as a point in the half plane with a tick specifying the decoration: We adopt the following notation:

$[p, q)$	is written	(p^-, q^-)	and drawn	
$[p, q]$	is written	(p^-, q^+)	and drawn	
(p, q)	is written	(p^+, q^-)	and drawn	
$(p, q]$	is written	(p^+, q^+)	and drawn	

We require $p < q$, except for the one point interval $[p, p]$. The notation for an arbitrary interval is (p^*, q^*) .

Let $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$, where $a < b \leq c < d$, be a rectangle. Let (p^*, q^*) be a decorated point. Then $(p^*, q^*) \in R$ if $[b, c] \subset (p^*, q^*) \subset (a, d)$. This happens exactly when the point (p, q) and its decoration tick are contained in the closed rectangle R :



A locally finite multiset of decorated points in the half plane is called a decorated persistence diagram.

Chazal, et al. [6] introduce a new approach for expressing persistence that is especially well-suited for a continuous parameter. The intuition is that if we know how many points of the diagram are contained in each rectangle in the half plane, then we know the diagram itself. Counting the points in the rectangles leads to the introduction of r-measures.

We work in the open half plane $\mathcal{H} = \{(p, q) \in \mathbb{R}^2 \mid p < q\}$ throughout this paper, so we state the relevant results for this case only.

Definition 2.1. The set of rectangles in \mathcal{H} is

$$\text{Rect}(\mathcal{H}) = \{[a, b] \times [c, d] \subset \mathcal{H} \mid a < b < c < d\}.$$

A rectangle measure or r-measure on \mathcal{H} is a function

$$\mu: \text{Rect}(\mathcal{H}) \rightarrow \{0, 1, 2, 3, \dots\} \cup \{\infty\}$$

that is additive under vertical and horizontal splitting, meaning that we have $\mu(R) = \mu(R_1) + \mu(R_2)$ whenever

$$\boxed{R} = \boxed{R_1} \boxed{R_2} \text{ or } \boxed{R} = \begin{array}{|c|} \hline R_1 \\ \hline R_2 \\ \hline \end{array}.$$

Finite r-measures correspond exactly to decorated persistence diagrams [6].

Theorem 2.2 (The Equivalence Theorem). *There is a bijective correspondence between:*

- Finite r-measures μ on \mathcal{H} . Here ‘finite’ means that $\mu(R) < \infty$ for every $R \in \text{Rect}(\mathcal{H})$.
- Locally finite multisets A of decorated points in \mathcal{H} . Here ‘locally finite’ means that $\text{card}(A|_R) < \infty$ for every $R \in \text{Rect}(\mathcal{H})$.

The measure μ corresponding to a multiset A satisfies the formula

$$\mu(R) = \text{card}(A|_R)$$

for every $R \in \text{Rect}(\mathcal{H})$.

From the proof of the equivalence theorem, we get the locally finite multiset A determined by the measure μ by computing multiplicities. The multiplicity of (p^*, q^*) with respect to μ is

$$m_\mu(p^*, q^*) = \min\{\mu(R) \mid (p^*, q^*) \in R, R \in \text{Rect}(\mathcal{H})\}.$$

Alternatively, we can pick a nested sequence $R_1 \supset R_2 \supset R_3 \supset \dots$ of closed rectangles that contain (p^*, q^*) such that $\bigcap_n R_n = (p, q)$ (see Figure 1). Then

$$m_\mu(p^*, q^*) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu(R_n).$$

We use these formulas to determine the decorated diagram in Example 2.5.

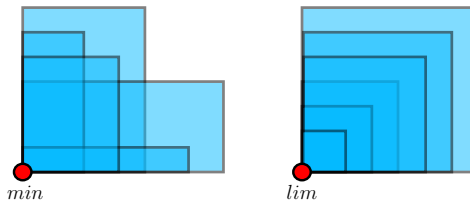


Figure 1: Computing multiplicities.

2.2. Parametrized homology

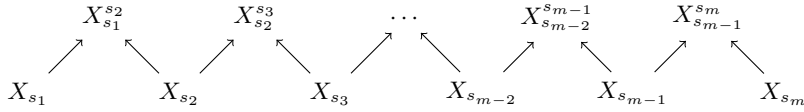
In unpublished work [5], Carlsson, et al. will present levelset zigzag persistence [4] in the measure context as parametrized homology. We will now describe the necessary ideas in detail.

A parametrized space is a pair $\mathbb{X} = (X, p)$, where X is a topological space, and $p: X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a continuous function. We are interested in how the homology changes as the parameter varies. The function p defines levelsets $X_a = p^{-1}(a)$ and slices $X_a^b = p^{-1}([a, b])$.

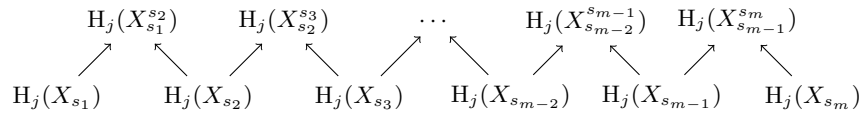
We fix a discretization

$$-\infty < s_1 < s_2 < \dots < s_m < \infty.$$

Consider the following diagram of spaces and inclusion maps.



Apply the j -dimensional homology functor H_j to obtain:



Such a diagram of vector spaces and maps between them is called a zigzag module [3]. It can be viewed as a representation of a quiver of type A_{2m-1} . We denote this quiver representation by $H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$. It is decomposable by Gabriel’s theorem [11].

Given a rectangle $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ with $-\infty < a < b < c < d < \infty$, the aim is to count the homological features of \mathbb{X} that persist over the closed interval $[b, c]$, but not over the open interval (a, d) . We do this by observing the quiver $H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}})$. There are four types of indecomposable summands that meet b and c , but not a and d . By counting each of these summands, we get four quantities presented in the notation introduced by Chazal, et al. [6]:

$$\begin{aligned} j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}(R) &= \langle \text{zigzag with } \bullet \text{ at } b, c \text{ and } \circ \text{ at } a, d \mid H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}}) \rangle \\ j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\vee\vee}(R) &= \langle \text{zigzag with } \circ \text{ at } b, c \text{ and } \bullet \text{ at } a, d \mid H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}}) \rangle \\ j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\wedge\wedge}(R) &= \langle \text{zigzag with } \bullet \text{ at } a, d \text{ and } \circ \text{ at } b, c \mid H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}}) \rangle \\ j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\prime\prime}(R) &= \langle \text{zigzag with } \circ \text{ at } a, d \text{ and } \bullet \text{ at } b, c \mid H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}}) \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Here $\langle \text{zigzag with } \bullet \text{ at } b, c \text{ and } \circ \text{ at } a, d \mid H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}}) \rangle$ denotes the number of times the summand $\text{zigzag with } \bullet \text{ at } b, c \text{ and } \circ \text{ at } a, d$ appears in the interval decomposition of $H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a, b, c, d\}})$. For the sake of simplicity we write $\text{zigzag with } \bullet \text{ at } b, c \text{ and } \circ \text{ at } a, d$ instead of $0 \rightarrow \mathbf{k} \leftarrow \mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{k} \leftarrow \mathbf{k} \rightarrow 0 \leftarrow 0$, where the maps $\mathbf{k} \rightarrow \mathbf{k}$ are identities and the other maps are 0.

Suppose these four quantities are finite r-measures. By the equivalence theorem each determines a decorated persistence diagram. Let $\text{Dgm}_j^*(\mathbb{X})$ be the diagram determined by $j\mu^*$.

These four diagrams demonstrate how homological features perish (whether j -dimensional cycles are *killed* in homology by $(j + 1)$ -dimensional chains or whether they *cease to exist*):

- $\text{Dgm}_j^{\setminus\setminus}(\mathbb{X})$ contains decorated points (p^*, q^*) corresponding to homology j -cycles that cease to exist beyond p , and are killed at q ;
- $\text{Dgm}_j^{\vee}(\mathbb{X})$ contains decorated points (p^*, q^*) corresponding to homology j -cycles that cease to exist beyond both endpoints;
- $\text{Dgm}_j^{\wedge}(\mathbb{X})$ contains decorated points (p^*, q^*) corresponding to homology j -cycles that are killed at both endpoints;
- $\text{Dgm}_j^{\parallel}(\mathbb{X})$ contains decorated points (p^*, q^*) corresponding to homology j -cycles that are killed p and cease to exist beyond q .

Figure 2 shows examples of each type of homological feature discussed above.

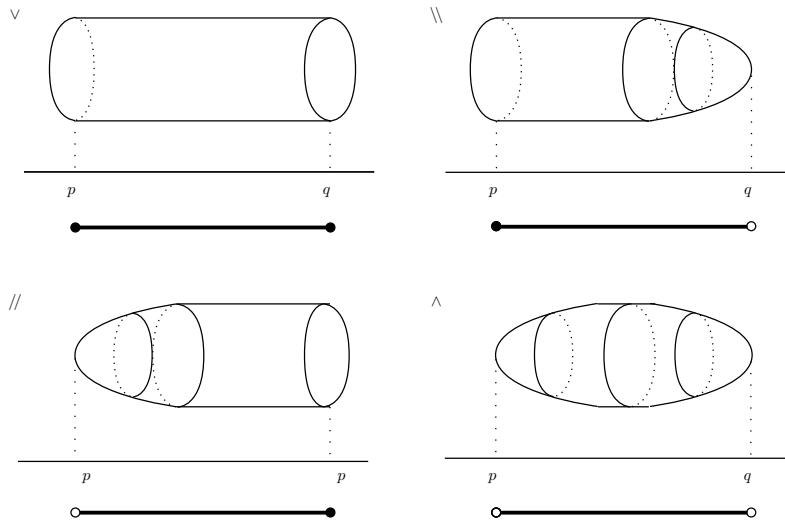


Figure 2: The 1-dimensional cycle on the upper left ceases to exist beyond both endpoints, whereas that on the upper right ceases to exist beyond p and is spanned by a disc at q .

Remark 2.3. When X is a compact manifold and p is Morse, the four decorations correspond exactly with how features perish at endpoints [5]:



This is not always the case as we see in Example 3.12.

The **parametrized homology** of \mathbb{X} is the collection of $\text{Dgm}_j^{\setminus\setminus}(\mathbb{X})$, $\text{Dgm}_j^{\vee}(\mathbb{X})$, $\text{Dgm}_j^{\wedge}(\mathbb{X})$, and $\text{Dgm}_j^{\parallel}(\mathbb{X})$ over all j . Sometimes it is more convenient to use reduced instead of standard homology groups. We denote the four measures with respect to \tilde{H}_j by $j\tilde{\mu}_X^{\setminus\setminus}$, $j\tilde{\mu}_X^{\vee}$, $j\tilde{\mu}_X^{\wedge}$, and $j\tilde{\mu}_X^{\parallel}$. The corresponding diagrams are $\tilde{\text{Dgm}}_j^{\setminus\setminus}(\mathbb{X})$, $\tilde{\text{Dgm}}_j^{\vee}(\mathbb{X})$,

$\widetilde{\text{Dgm}}_j^\wedge(\mathbb{X})$, and $\widetilde{\text{Dgm}}_j^{\parallel}(\mathbb{X})$. The **reduced parametrized homology** is the collection of these diagrams over all j .

We say that \mathbb{X} has a well-defined parametrized homology or a reduced parametrized homology when the four quantities defined above are finite r-measures. This is not always the case. Situations where $\mathbb{X} = (X, p)$ has a well-defined parametrized homology include pairs when [5]:

- X is a compact manifold with a boundary and p is Morse, or more generally when (X, p) is of Morse-type;
- X is a finite simplicial complex and p is a piecewise-linear map;
- X is a compact semialgebraic subset of \mathbb{R}^n and p is the projection onto the n -th coordinate.

Remark 2.4. In the case when (X, p) is of Morse-type, leaving out the decorations on the points in the parametrized homology yields the levelset zigzag persistence diagram [4].

For the four quantities to be r-measures they must be finite and additive with respect to horizontal and vertical splitting. The next two paragraphs summarize the proofs in [5].

To show finiteness, let $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ be a rectangle in the half plane. Then for all j

$${}_j\mu^*(R) \leq \langle \text{zigzag diagram}, \text{H}_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle = \dim(\text{Im}(\text{H}_j(X_b) \rightarrow \text{H}_j(X_b^c)) \cap \text{Im}(\text{H}_j(X_c) \rightarrow \text{H}_j(X_b^c))).$$

Bendich, et al. [2] show that $\text{Im}(\text{H}_j(X_b) \rightarrow \text{H}_j(X_b^c)) \cap \text{Im}(\text{H}_j(X_c) \rightarrow \text{H}_j(X_b^c))$ is the well group of $(X^{-1}([b, c]), p|_{X^{-1}([b, c])})$. Since its dimension is finite in the above situations, ${}_j\mu^*$ are finite.

The proof of additivity requires the Mayer-Vietoris principle for $X_a^b = X_a^p \cup X_p^b$ whenever $a < p < b$. This is automatically satisfied for a compact manifold and Morse function, as well as for a finite simplicial complex and piecewise-linear map. However, generally we have to restrict \mathbb{X} to those whose level sets are embedded in a certain way. For example, this holds in cases where X_b is a neighborhood deformation retract of X_p^b or of X_b^q for all $b \in \mathbb{R}$ and some $p < b < q$. This restriction can be circumvented using a homology theory that satisfies the strong excision property. As a result, the four quantities are measures even in the case where X is a compact simplicial complex and p is a continuous function.

Example 2.5. Consider the surface X in Figure 3. Since the projection p onto the horizontal axis is Morse, \mathbb{X} has a well-defined parametrized homology.

To determine the diagrams belonging to each the four measures, we compute the multiplicities of the decorated points. When p or q is a regular point, the multiplicity of (p^*, q^*) is 0 for the four measures defined above. The only situations we have left to compute are when p and q are critical points. For example, we can now calculate the multiplicities of (a_1^-, a_2^-) with respect to the four measures. Pick $\epsilon > 0$ such that $a_1 - \epsilon < a_1 < a_2 - \epsilon < a_2$. We have

$$\text{H}_0(\mathbb{X}_{a_1-\epsilon, a_1, a_2-\epsilon, a_2}) \cong \text{zigzag diagram with 4 points} \oplus \text{zigzag diagram with 4 points}.$$

The summand on the right is not registered by any of the measures, whereas the one

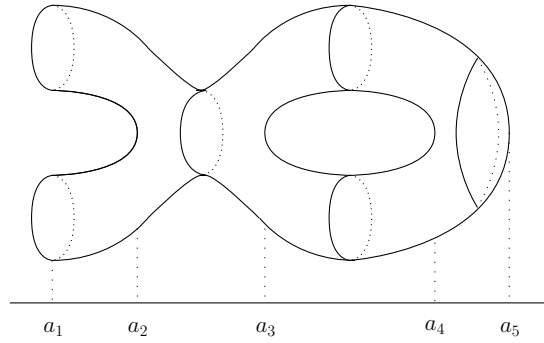


Figure 3: Morse function on a 2-manifold with boundary.

on the left is detected by ${}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}$. Since these values are the same for all $0 < \epsilon < a_2 - a_1$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} m_{{}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}}(a_1^-, a_2^-) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} {}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}([a_1 - \epsilon, a_1] \times [a_2 - \epsilon, a_2]) = 1, \\ m_{{}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\vee}}(a_1^-, a_2^-) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} {}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\vee}([a_1 - \epsilon, a_1] \times [a_2 - \epsilon, a_2]) = 0, \\ m_{{}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\wedge}}(a_1^-, a_2^-) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} {}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\wedge}([a_1 - \epsilon, a_1] \times [a_2 - \epsilon, a_2]) = 0, \\ m_{{}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\prime\prime}}(a_1^-, a_2^-) &= \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} {}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\prime\prime}([a_1 - \epsilon, a_1] \times [a_2 - \epsilon, a_2]) = 0. \end{aligned}$$

This means that (a_1^-, a_2^-) is a point in the decorated persistence diagram belonging to ${}_0\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}$ with a multiplicity of 1. The corresponding 0-homology cycle ceases to exist beyond a_1 , and is killed at a_2 .

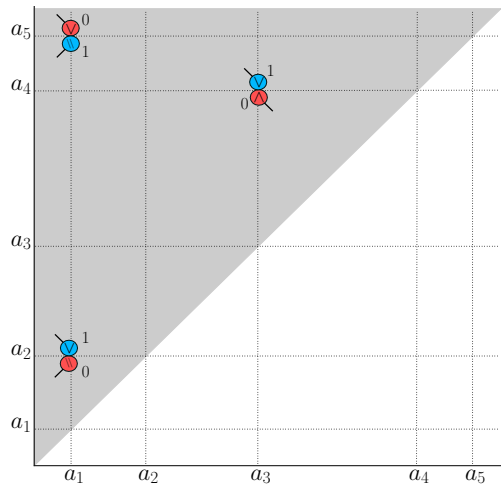


Figure 4: The parametrized homology of \mathbb{X} . The color of the point indicates the dimension, while the symbol designates to which of the diagrams it belongs.

We repeat this procedure to compute the other multiplicities. The parametrized homology of \mathbb{X} is represented in Figure 4.

3. Alexander Duality for Parametrized Homology

Alexander Duality is a statement about the relationship between the cohomology groups of a locally contractible, compact subset of \mathbb{R}^n and the homology groups of the complement (for more on the classical statement, see Hatcher [12] and Spanier [13]).

Theorem 3.1 (Alexander Duality). *If K is a locally contractible, compact subset of \mathbb{R}^n , then for all $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$,*

$$\tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{R}^n - K) \cong H^j(K).$$

The goal of this section is to extend this theorem to parametrized spaces.

Theorem 3.2. *Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with $n \geq 2$ be a compact set, let $Y = (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus X$, and let p be the projection onto the second factor. We assume that the level sets X_a for $a \in \mathbb{R}$, and slices X_a^b for $a < b$ are locally contractible. If $(X, p|_X)$ has a well-defined parametrized homology, then the pair $(Y, p|_Y)$ has a well-defined reduced parametrized homology. Additionally, for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$:*

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{Dgm}_{n-j-1}^{\parallel}(\mathbb{Y}) &= Dgm_j^{\parallel}(\mathbb{X}) \\ \tilde{Dgm}_{n-j-1}^{\vee}(\mathbb{Y}) &= Dgm_j^{\wedge}(\mathbb{X}) \\ \tilde{Dgm}_{n-j-1}^{\wedge}(\mathbb{Y}) &= Dgm_j^{\vee}(\mathbb{X}) \\ \tilde{Dgm}_{n-j-1}^{\parallel}(\mathbb{Y}) &= Dgm_j^{\parallel}(\mathbb{X}) \end{aligned}$$

(recall that $X_a = p^{-1}(a) \cap X$ and $X_a^b = p^{-1}([a, b]) \cap X$).

Remark 3.3. From the proof we can deduce the following duality: if a j -dimensional homology cycle in \mathbb{X} is killed (ceases to exist) at endpoint p , then there is a corresponding $(n - j - 1)$ -dimensional homology cycle in \mathbb{Y} , which ceases to exist (is killed) beyond that same endpoint.

Remark 3.4. The conditions of the theorem are satisfied for $(X, p|_X)$, where:

- X is a compact submanifold of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ (with or without boundary) and $p|_X$ is Morse; or, more generally, when $(X, p|_X)$ is of Morse-type and X is compact with all the slices and level sets locally contractible;
- X is a finite simplicial complex and $p|_X$ is a piecewise-linear map;
- X is a compact semialgebraic subset of $\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$.

Example 3.5 gives an instance of our result not covered by the Land and Water theorem by Edelsbrunner and Kerber [10]:

Example 3.5. Let $S \subset \mathbb{R}^3$ be the Alexander horned sphere (see [12, Example 2B.2]). Let $X = S \times [-1, 1] \subset \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R}$, let $Y = \mathbb{R}^3 \times \mathbb{R} \setminus X$, and let p be the projection onto the second factor. Since $(X, p|_X)$ is of Morse-type, it has a well-defined parametrized homology. The conditions of Theorem 3.2 are satisfied, because S is locally contractible and compact.

The local contractibility hypothesis can be removed by using Čech cohomology. The following remark holds, but we omit the proof here as it is very similar to the proof for Theorem 3.2.

Remark 3.6. Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with $n \geq 2$ be a compact set, let $Y = (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus X$, and let p be the projection onto the second factor. If $(X, p|_X)$ has a well-defined parametrized Čech cohomology, then the pair $(Y, p|_Y)$ has a well-defined reduced parametrized homology. Additionally, for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{D}gm_{n-j-1}^{\setminus\setminus}(\mathbb{Y}) &= \check{D}gm^j // (\mathbb{X}) \\ \tilde{D}gm_{n-j-1}^{\vee}(\mathbb{Y}) &= \check{D}gm^j \wedge (\mathbb{X}) \\ \tilde{D}gm_{n-j-1}^{\wedge}(\mathbb{Y}) &= \check{D}gm^j \vee (\mathbb{X}) \\ \tilde{D}gm_{n-j-1}^{//}(\mathbb{Y}) &= \check{D}gm^j \setminus\setminus (\mathbb{X}). \end{aligned}$$

The proof of Theorem 3.2 requires two lemmas.

Lemma 3.7. *Let X, Y , and p be as in the theorem. Consider the following diagram of vector spaces and maps:*

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} & & \tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(Y_a^b) & & \\ & i_a \nearrow & & \nwarrow i_b & \\ \tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(Y_a) & & & & \tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(Y_b) \\ \uparrow D_a & & & & \uparrow D_b \\ H^j(X_a) & & & & H^j(X_b) \\ & i^a \nwarrow & H^j(X_a^b) & \nearrow i^b & \end{array}$$

Maps i^a, i^b, i_a , and i_b are induced by the inclusions $X_a \hookrightarrow X_a^b, X_b \hookrightarrow X_a^b, Y_a \hookrightarrow Y_a^b$, and $Y_b \hookrightarrow Y_a^b$. Isomorphisms D_a and D_b , respectively, are Alexander Duality isomorphisms in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{a\}$ and $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{b\}$. Then $Im(D_a i^a \oplus D_b i^b) = Ker(i_a - i_b)$.

Remark 3.8. This lemma holds even if we do not assume field coefficients.

Remark 3.9. The same statement holds if we use Čech cohomology instead of singular cohomology. In that case the local contractibility hypothesis can be removed.

Proof. We look at the long exact sequence for homology groups of the pair $(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b)$:

$$\rightarrow H_{n-j}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) \rightarrow H_{n-j-1}(Y_a \cup Y_b) \rightarrow H_{n-j-1}(Y_a^b) \rightarrow H_{n-j-1}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) \rightarrow \tag{1}$$

We claim that there exists an isomorphism $H^j(X_a^b) \rightarrow H_{n-j}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b)$ making the following diagram commute up to a sign

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^j(X_a^b) & \xrightarrow{i^a \oplus i^b} & H^j(X_a) \oplus H^j(X_b) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ H_{n-j}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-j-1}(Y_a) \oplus H_{n-j-1}(Y_b) \xrightarrow{i_a - i_b} H_{n-j-1}(Y_a^b). \end{array}$$

Granted that, the case $j \neq n - 1$ follows immediately by virtue of exactness of the bottom line. We analyze the case when $j = n - 1$ separately.

Let H_c^* denote cohomology with compact supports. According to [12, Chapter 3, Problem 35], the following diagram, where the horizontal lines are long exact sequences of the corresponding pairs and the vertical arrows are Poincaré Duality isomorphisms, commutes up to a sign.

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc} \cdots & \longrightarrow & H_c^{j+1}(Y_a^b) & \longrightarrow & H_c^{j+1}(Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & H_c^{j+2}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) \rightarrow \cdots \\ & & \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow & & \cong \downarrow \\ \cdots & \rightarrow & H_{n-j}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-j-1}(Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-j-1}(Y_a^b) \longrightarrow \cdots \end{array}$$

Let $\{U_i\}_i$ be a nested sequence of neighborhoods of X_a^b in $\mathbb{R}^n \times [a, b]$, such that U_1 retracts onto X_a^b and $\cap_i U_i = X_a^b$. Such sequences exist since X_a^b is compact and locally contractible by Theorem A.7 of [12]. Further let $\{B_i\}$ be an increasing sequence of closed balls centered at the origin and containing X_a^b such that $\cup_i B_i = \mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. We may assume that $\overline{U_1} \subset \text{Int} B_1$ so that $\overline{U_i} \cap \overline{B_i^C} = \emptyset$ for all i . Now $U_1 \cap \mathbb{R}^n \times \{a\}$ is open in $\mathbb{R}^n \times \{a\}$ in the subspace topology and contains X_a . Since X_a is compact and locally contractible, we can find a neighborhood U^a of X_a which retracts onto X_a (again using Theorem A.7 of [12]). Pick a nested sequence of neighborhoods U_i^a of X_a such that $U_i^a \subset U^a \cap U_i$ for each i and $\cap_i U_i^a = X_a$. In a similar manner we obtain a system of neighborhoods for X_b .

Let A^C denote the complement of A (where the ambient set is clear from the context). By cofinality, we have

$$\begin{aligned} H_c^{j+1}(Y_a^b) &\cong \text{colim } H^{j+1}(Y_a^b, Y_a^b \setminus B_i \cap U_i^C), \\ H_c^{j+1}(Y_a \cup Y_b) &\cong \text{colim } H^{j+1}(Y_a, Y_a \setminus B_i \cap (U_i^a)^C) \oplus H^{j+1}(Y_b, Y_b \setminus B_i \cap (U_i^b)^C) \end{aligned}$$

Moreover, the restriction $H_c^{j+1}(Y_a^b) \rightarrow H_c^{j+1}(Y_a \cup Y_b)$ is the the colimit of the corresponding morphisms.

Using the notation $(B_i^C)_a^b = B_i^C \cap \mathbb{R}^n \times [a, b]$, $(B_i^C)_a = B_i^C \cap \mathbb{R}^n \times \{a\}$, and $(B_i^C)_b = B_i^C \cap \mathbb{R}^n \times \{b\}$, we rewrite the expressions

$$\begin{aligned} H^{j+1}(Y_a^b, Y_a^b \setminus B_i \cap U_i^C) &= H^{j+1}(Y_a^b, (B_i^C)_a^b \cup (U_i \setminus X_a^b)), \\ H^{j+1}(Y_a, Y_a \setminus B_i \cap (U_i^a)^C) &= H^{j+1}(Y_a, (B_i^C)_a \cup (U_i^a \setminus X_a)), \\ H^{j+1}(Y_b, Y_b \setminus B_i \cap (U_i^b)^C) &= H^{j+1}(Y_b, (B_i^C)_b \cup (U_i^b \setminus X_b)). \end{aligned}$$

We have

$$\begin{aligned} H^{j+1}(Y_a^b, (B_i^C)_a^b \cup (U_i \setminus X_a^b)) &\cong H^{j+1}(\mathbb{R}^n \times [a, b], (B_i^C)_a^b \cup U_i) \\ &\cong \tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_a^b \cup U_i), \\ H^{j+1}(Y_a, (B_i^C)_a \cup (U_i^a \setminus X_a)) &\cong H^{j+1}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \{a\}, (B_i^C)_a \cup U_i^a) \\ &\cong \tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_a \cup U_i^a), \\ H^{j+1}(Y_b, (B_i^C)_b \cup (U_i^b \setminus X_b)) &\cong H^{j+1}(\mathbb{R}^n \times \{b\}, (B_i^C)_b \cup U_i^b) \\ &\cong \tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_b \cup U_i^b). \end{aligned}$$

The left-hand isomorphisms follow from excision and the right-hand isomorphisms

from the long exact sequence of a pair.

By naturality of the above isomorphisms and by commutativity of the Poincaré Duality ladder, the following diagram commutes up to a sign.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \operatorname{colim} \tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_a^b \cup U_i) & \longrightarrow & \operatorname{colim}(\tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_a \cup U_i^a) \oplus \tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_b \cup U_i^b)) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ H_{n-j}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-j-1}(Y_a \cup Y_b). \end{array} \quad (2)$$

Arguing as Hatcher, in Theorem 3.44 [12], we infer

$$\begin{aligned} \operatorname{colim} \tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_a^b \cup U_i) &\cong \operatorname{colim}(\tilde{H}^j(S^{n-1})) \oplus \operatorname{colim}(H^j(U_i)) \\ &\cong \tilde{H}^j(S^{n-1}) \oplus H^j(X_a^b). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

Similarly

$$\operatorname{colim}(\tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_a \cup U_i^a)) \cong \tilde{H}^j(S^{n-1}) \oplus H^j(X_a), \quad (4)$$

and

$$\operatorname{colim}(\tilde{H}^j((B_i^C)_b \cup U_i^b)) \cong \tilde{H}^j(S^{n-1}) \oplus H^j(X_b). \quad (5)$$

If $j \neq n-1$, we have $\tilde{H}^j(S^{n-1}) = 0$. We insert (3), (4) and (5) into (2) and get the desired commutative square

$$\begin{array}{ccc} H^j(X_a^b) & \longrightarrow & H^j(X_a) \oplus H^j(X_b) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ H_{n-j}(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & H_{n-j-1}(Y_a) \oplus H_{n-j-1}(Y_b). \end{array}$$

This finishes the proof for $j \neq n-1$.

Now let $j = n-1$. In this case $\tilde{H}^j(S^{n-1}) \cong \mathbf{k}$. Observe that

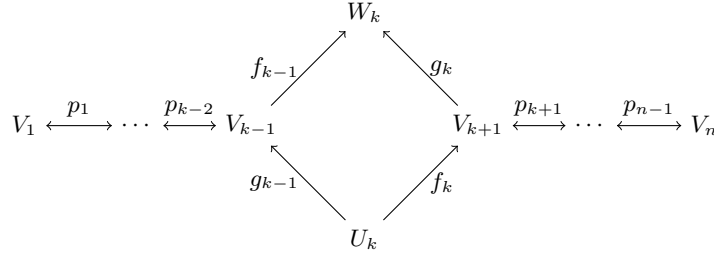
$$H_0(Y_a \cup Y_b) \cong \mathbf{k} \oplus \tilde{H}_0(Y_a) \oplus \mathbf{k} \oplus \tilde{H}_0(Y_b) \quad \text{and} \quad H_0(Y_a^b) \cong \mathbf{k} \oplus \tilde{H}_0(Y_a^b).$$

Taking this into account, inserting (3) and (4) into (2), and extending the bottom line by an extra term from (1), we get the following commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \mathbf{k} \oplus H^{n-1}(X_a^b) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{k} \oplus H^{n-1}(X_a) \oplus \mathbf{k} \oplus H^{n-1}(X_b) \\ \cong \downarrow & & \downarrow \cong \\ H_1(Y_a^b, Y_a \cup Y_b) & \longrightarrow & \mathbf{k} \oplus \tilde{H}_0(Y_a) \oplus \mathbf{k} \oplus \tilde{H}_0(Y_b) \longrightarrow \mathbf{k} \oplus \tilde{H}_0(Y_a^b). \end{array}$$

Once again, the vertical maps are isomorphisms. Since additional copies of \mathbf{k} get mapped to corresponding additional copies of \mathbf{k} , exactness of the diamond diagram from the statement of the lemma now follows for $j = n-1$. \square

We also need the Diamond Principle [3] for the proof of theorem 3.2. Consider the following diagram of vector spaces and linear maps between them.



We say that the diamond in the center is exact if $\text{Im}(D_1) = \text{Ker}(D_2)$ in the following sequence

$$U_k \xrightarrow{D_1} V_{k-1} \oplus V_{k+1} \xrightarrow{D_2} W_k,$$

where $D_1(u) = g_{k-1}(u) \oplus f_k(u)$, and $D_2(v \oplus v') = f_{k-1}(v) - g_k(v')$.

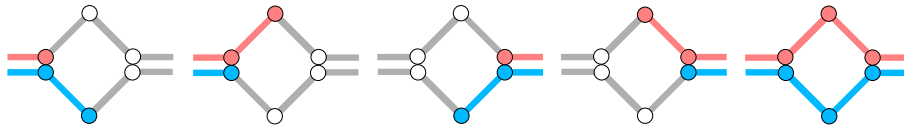
Let \mathbb{V}^+ and \mathbb{V}^- denote the upper and lower zigzag modules.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{V}^+ &= V_1 \xleftarrow{p_1} \cdots \xleftarrow{p_{k-2}} V_{k-1} \xrightarrow{f_{k-1}} W_k \xleftarrow{g_k} V_{k+1} \xleftarrow{p_{k+1}} \cdots \xleftarrow{p_{n-1}} V_n, \\ \mathbb{V}^- &= V_1 \xleftarrow{p_1} \cdots \xleftarrow{p_{k-2}} V_{k-1} \xleftarrow{g_{k-1}} U_k \xrightarrow{f_k} V_{k+1} \xleftarrow{p_{k+1}} \cdots \xleftarrow{p_{n-1}} V_n. \end{aligned}$$

We have the following relation between persistence diagrams of \mathbb{V}^+ and \mathbb{V}^- . This correspondence arises from a Bernstein-Gelfand-Ponomarev reflection functor [9].

Lemma 3.10 (The Diamond Principle [3]). *Given \mathbb{V}^+ and \mathbb{V}^- as above, suppose that the middle diamond is exact. Then there is a partial bijection between the set of intervals that appear in the interval modules decomposition of \mathbb{V}^+ and the set of intervals that appear in the interval modules decomposition of \mathbb{V}^- . Intervals are matched according to the following rules:*

- Intervals of type $[k, k]$ are unmatched,
- Type $[b, k]$ is matched with type $[b, k - 1]$ and vice versa, for $b \leq k - 1$,
- Type $[k, d]$ is matched with type $[k + 1, d]$ and vice versa, for $d \geq k + 1$,
- Type $[b, d]$ is matched with type $[b, d]$ in all other cases.



Now we can state and prove a version of the Alexander Duality theorem for levelset zigzag persistence.

Theorem 3.11 (Alexander Duality for Levelset Zigzag Persistence). *Let $X \subset \mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}$ with $n \geq 2$ be a compact set, let $Y = (\mathbb{R}^n \times \mathbb{R}) \setminus X$, and let p be the projection onto the second factor. We fix a discretization*

$$-\infty < s_1 < s_2 < \cdots < s_m < \infty,$$

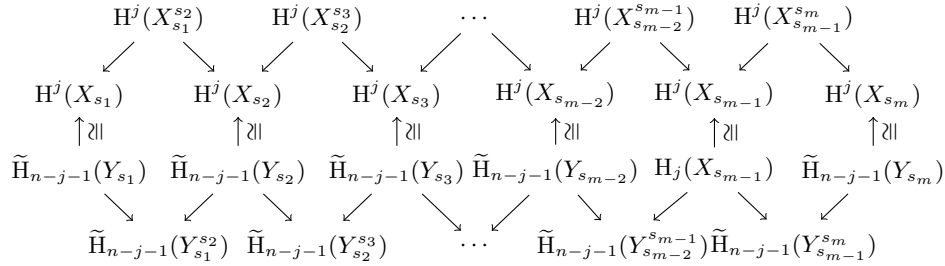
where $m \geq 2$. Assume that the level sets X_{s_k} where $k = 1, \dots, m$ and slices $X_{s_k}^{s_{k+1}}$ where $k = 1, \dots, m - 1$ are locally contractible. There is then a partial bijection

between the set of intervals that appear in the interval modules decomposition of $H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$ and those that appear in the interval modules decomposition of $\tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{Y}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$. For a fixed j the intervals are matched according to the following rules:

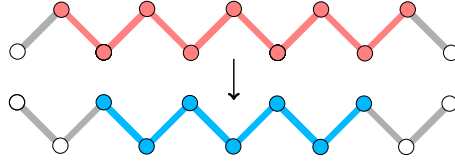
- For $k = 1, \dots, m - 1$ the intervals of type $[2k, 2k]$ are unmatched.
- For $i < k < m$ the intervals $[2i, 2k]$ are matched with intervals $[2i + 1, 2k - 1]$ and vice versa.
- For $i < k < m$ the intervals $[2i, 2k - 1]$ are matched with intervals $[2i + 1, 2k]$ and vice versa.
For $k < m$ the intervals $[2k, 2m - 1]$ are matched with intervals $[2k + 1, 2m - 1]$ and vice versa.
- For $1 < i < k < m$ the intervals $[2i - 1, 2k - 1]$ are matched with intervals $[2i - 2, 2k]$ and vice versa.
For $k < m$ the intervals $[1, 2k - 1]$ are matched with intervals $[1, 2k]$ and vice versa.
For $1 < k$ the intervals $[2k - 1, 2m - 1]$ are matched with intervals $[2k - 2, 2m - 1]$ and vice versa.
Intervals $[1, 2m - 1]$ are matched with intervals $[1, 2m - 1]$ and vice versa.
- For $1 < i < k < m$ the intervals $[2i - 1, 2k]$ are matched with intervals $[2i - 2, 2k - 1]$ and vice versa.
For $k < m$ the intervals $[1, 2k]$ are matched with intervals $[1, 2k - 1]$ and vice versa.

Proof. The barcodes for $H_j(\mathbb{X}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$ and $H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$ are equal as multisets of the intervals (see for example [1]). So it is enough to establish a correspondence between the intervals that appear in the decomposition of $H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$ and the intervals that appear in the decomposition of $\tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{Y}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$ for $j = 0, 1, \dots, n - 1$.

By Lemma 3.7 all the diamonds in the following diagram are exact:



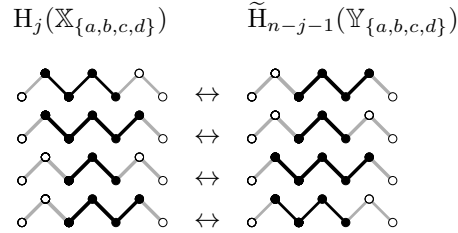
Now suppose that the interval $[2, 2m - 2]$ appears in the interval decomposition of $H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{s_1, s_2, \dots, s_m\}})$. By applying the Diamond Principle for each diamond, the following change occurs:



The same argument works in other cases. □

Proof of Theorem 3.2. $(X, p|_X)$ has a well-defined parametrized homology, so ${}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}$, ${}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\vee}$, ${}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\wedge}$, and ${}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\//}$ are finite r-measures for $j = 0, \dots, n - 1$.

Let $R = [a, b] \times [c, d]$ with $-\infty < a < b < c < d < \infty$. For this particular discretization it follows by Theorem 3.11 that the four indecomposable summands change as follows:



From here we conclude that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid \tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{Y}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle &= \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle, \\
 \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid \tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{Y}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle &= \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle, \\
 \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid H_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{Y}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle &= \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle, \\
 \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid \tilde{H}_{n-j-1}(\mathbb{Y}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle &= \langle \text{zigzag path} \mid H^j(\mathbb{X}_{\{a,b,c,d\}}) \rangle.
 \end{aligned}$$

and consequently

$$\begin{aligned}
 {}_{n-j-1}\tilde{\mu}_{\mathbb{Y}}^{\setminus\setminus}(R) &= {}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\//}(R), \\
 {}_{n-j-1}\tilde{\mu}_{\mathbb{Y}}^{\vee}(R) &= {}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\wedge}(R), \\
 {}_{n-j-1}\tilde{\mu}_{\mathbb{Y}}^{\wedge}(R) &= {}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\vee}(R), \\
 {}_{n-j-1}\tilde{\mu}_{\mathbb{Y}}^{\//}(R) &= {}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^{\setminus\setminus}(R).
 \end{aligned}$$

Since ${}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^* = {}^j\mu_{\mathbb{X}}^*$ are measures for $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$, $*$ = $\setminus\setminus, \vee, \wedge, //$, and by the above relations, it follows that ${}_{n-j-1}\tilde{\mu}_{\mathbb{Y}}^*$ are additive and finite for $j = 1, \dots, n - 1$ and $*$ = $\setminus\setminus, \vee, \wedge, //$. Therefore \mathbb{Y} has a well-defined parametrized homology. Since the measures are the same on all the rectangles, by the Equivalence Theorem the associated decorated diagrams are also the same. This proves Theorem 3.2. □

Example 3.12. Revisiting Example 2.5, let c_X denote the 0-dimensional homology cycle in \mathbb{X} that ceases to exist beyond a_1 and is killed at a_2 (see Figure 5).

The parametrized homology of \mathbb{X} and the reduced parametrized homology of \mathbb{Y} can be seen in Figure 6. The red point in the diagram representing the cycle c_X indicates its dimension, whereas the symbol $\setminus\setminus$ designates the way it perishes at endpoints. By Theorem 3.2 we know that there is a corresponding 1-dimensional homology cycle c_Y in \mathbb{Y} . Its dimension is indicated in blue. In addition to the change of dimension, we observe the following:

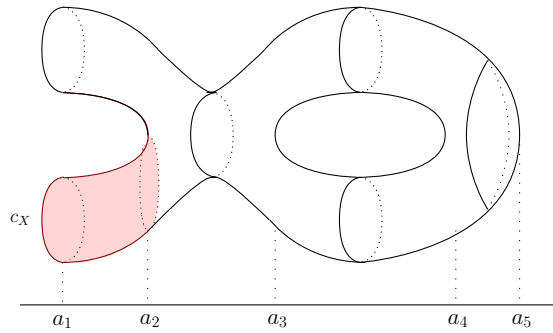


Figure 5: A 0-homology cycle c_X in \mathbb{X} ceases to exist beyond a_1 and is killed at a_2 .

- Since cycle c_Y persists over $[a_1, a_2)$ like c_X , the decorations of the points representing these two cycles are the same;
- In contrast to c_X , the cycle c_Y is killed at a_1 and ceases to exist beyond a_2 . This is expressed by the symbol $//$.

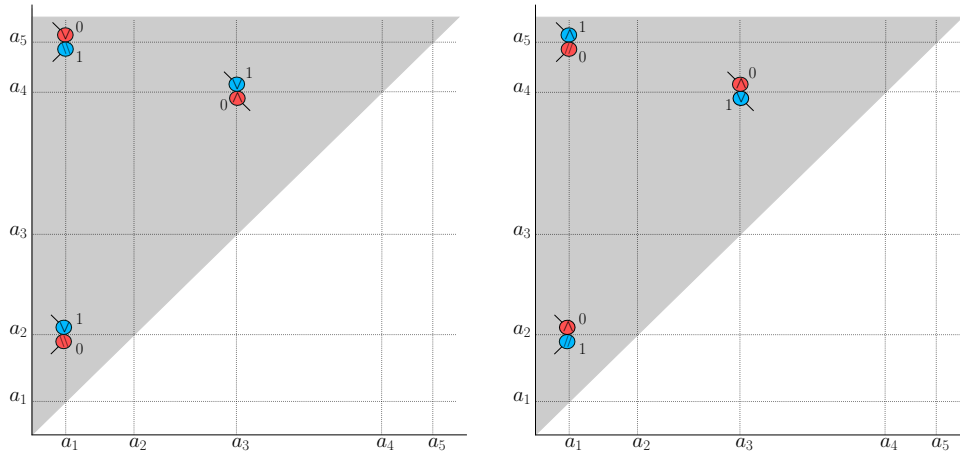


Figure 6: The parametrized homology of \mathbb{X} is on the left and the one of \mathbb{Y} on the right.

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