Record Nr.	UNINA9910736025803321
Autore	Joharinad Parvaneh
Titolo	Mathematical Principles of Topological and Geometric Data Analysis / / by Parvaneh Joharinad, Jürgen Jost
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
ISBN	3-031-33440-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (287 pages)
Collana	Mathematics of Data, , 2731-4111 ; ; 2
Altri autori (Persone)	JostJürgen
Disciplina	514
Soggetti	Mathematics
	Machine learning
	Computer science
	Geometry
	Тороlоду
	Applications of Mathematics
	Machine Learning
	Computational Geometry
	Topologia
	Anàlisi matemàtica
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Introduction Topological foundations, hypercomplexes and homology Weighted complexes, cohomology and Laplace operators The Laplace operator and the geometry of graphs Metric spaces and manifolds Linear methods: Kernels, variations, and averaging Nonlinear schemes: Clustering, feature extraction and dimension reduction Manifold learning, the scheme of Laplacian eigenmaps Metrics and curvature.
Sommario/riassunto	This book explores and demonstrates how geometric tools can be used in data analysis. Beginning with a systematic exposition of the mathematical prerequisites, covering topics ranging from category theory to algebraic topology, Riemannian geometry, operator theory

and network analysis, it goes on to describe and analyze some of the most important machine learning techniques for dimension reduction, including the different types of manifold learning and kernel methods. It also develops a new notion of curvature of generalized metric spaces, based on the notion of hyperconvexity, which can be used for the topological representation of geometric information. In recent years there has been a fascinating development: concepts and methods originally created in the context of research in pure mathematics, and in particular in geometry, have become powerful tools in machine learning for the analysis of data. The underlying reason for this is that data are typically equipped with some kind of notion of distance, quantifying the differences between data points. Of course, to be successfully applied, the geometric tools usually need to be redefined, generalized, or extended appropriately. Primarily aimed at mathematicians seeking an overview of the geometric concepts and methods that are useful for data analysis, the book will also be of interest to researchers in machine learning and data analysis who want to see a systematic mathematical foundation of the methods that they use.