

Stratifying Multiparameter Persistent Homology*

Heather A. Harrington[†], Nina Otter[‡], Hal Schenck[§], and Ulrike Tillmann[¶]

Abstract. A fundamental tool in topological data analysis is persistent homology, which allows extraction of information from complex datasets in a robust way. Persistent homology assigns a module over a principal ideal domain to a one-parameter family of spaces obtained from the data. In applications, data often depend on several parameters, and in this case one is interested in studying the persistent homology of a multiparameter family of spaces associated to the data. While the theory of persistent homology for one-parameter families is well understood, the situation for multiparameter families is more delicate. Following Carlsson and Zomorodian, we recast the problem in the setting of multigraded algebra, and we propose multigraded Hilbert series, multigraded associated primes, and local cohomology as invariants for studying multiparameter persistent homology. Multigraded associated primes provide a stratification of the region where a multigraded module does not vanish, while multigraded Hilbert series and local cohomology give a measure of the size of components of the module supported on different strata. These invariants generalize in a suitable sense the invariant for the one-parameter case.

Key words. persistent homology, topological data analysis, primary decomposition, Hilbert series

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1. Introduction. In [5], Carlsson and Zomorodian introduced multiparameter persistent homology as a way of extending persistent homology to the setting of filtrations depending on more than one parameter. Near the end of their paper, they write the following:

Our study of multigraded objects shows that no complete discrete invariant exists for multidimensional persistence. We still desire a discriminating invariant that captures persistent information, that is, homology classes with large persistence.

We propose several such discriminating invariants by investigating the multiparameter persistent homology (MPH) of a multifiltered simplicial complex from the standpoint of multi-

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[†]Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK (harrington@maths.ox.ac.uk).

[‡]Mathematics Department, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095 (otter@math.ucla.edu).

[§]Mathematics Department, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011 (hschenck@iastate.edu).

[¶]Mathematical Institute, University of Oxford, Oxford OX2 6GG, UK, and The Alan Turing Institute, London NW1 2DB, UK (TU/B/000040) (tillmann@maths.ox.ac.uk).

graded commutative algebra. Our invariants distinguish between elements of the module that live forever, which we call “fully persistent components” and correspond to free elements in the module, elements that live along multiple but not all directions, which we call “persistent components” and correspond to free elements in certain submodules of the module, and elements that die in all directions, which we call “transient components.”

The key objects that we use are the Hilbert function, which gives a measure of the size of the fully persistent components, the associated primes, which provide a stratification of the support of MPH modules in transient, persistent, and fully persistent components, and local cohomology, which gives a measure of the size of the persistent components. Though standard in commutative algebra, their use in topological data analysis (TDA) is new.

In addition to addressing the question posed by Carlsson and Zomorodian, a further aim of this paper is to provide an introduction to methods of commutative algebra to the TDA community, and to highlight their utility in TDA. To this end, we include background, definitions, and examples of the key objects, including

- (1) graded and multigraded algebra, which is the setting for MPH;
- (2) the Hilbert function, which captures the rank of a multigraded MPH module, yielding a measure of the size of the fully persistent components;
- (3) the associated primes, which provide a stratification of the support of MPH modules into transient, persistent, and fully persistent components; and
- (4) local cohomology, which gives a measure of the size of the persistent components.

We provide an overview of the dictionary between notions from persistent homology and commutative algebra proposed in this paper in Table 1.

Table 1

A brief overview of the dictionary between terms used in persistent homology and commutative algebra proposed in this paper. We note that in the one-parameter case the notion of death of a homogeneous element corresponds to a correction of the standard definition that uses the so-called elder rule; see [15, Remark 5] for more details.

r -parameter PH		Commutative algebra
$r = 1$	$r > 1$	
$\left. \begin{array}{c} \text{free} \\ \text{torsion} \end{array} \right\}$	number of infinite intervals	minimal number of generators of submodule generated by fully persistent components
	—	minimal number of generators of submodule generated by persistent components living along c_p
	elements corresponding to finite intervals	transient components
	a homogeneous element a is born at $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r$	$\deg(a) = \mathbf{u}$ and a is not in the image of $\sum_{\mathbf{v}} x^{\mathbf{v}}$ for any $\mathbf{v} \prec \mathbf{u}$
	a homogeneous element a dies in degrees $D \subset \mathbb{N}^r$	$\text{Ann}(a) \neq (0)$, and $D \subset \mathbb{N}^r$ is obtained from the set of degrees of the set of minimal generators of $\text{Ann}(a)$ by adding to each degree the degree of a
	a homogeneous element a lives forever	$\text{Ann}(a) = (0)$

We note that what we call MPH is often also called multidimensional persistent homology in the literature. We believe that the adjective “multiparameter” is more appropriate. Furthermore, the term “dimension” is often used to denote the degree of (persistent) homology, and its use could thus cause unnecessary confusion.

1.1. Persistent homology. Persistent homology (PH) was introduced about 15 years ago and has become a standard tool in the analysis of datasets with complicated structure; for overviews, see [3, 8, 12, 24, 15] for an introduction to computations. PH has been successful in attacking many problems, ranging from analysis of activity in the visual cortex [21] to understanding viral evolution [7] to modeling shapes and surfaces [22].

PH is appealing for applications because it provides a robust and coordinate-independent method to study qualitative features of data across different values of a parameter. One can think of the different parameter values as scales of resolution, and PH provides a summary of how long individual qualitative features persist across the different scales of resolution. Roughly, PH is the homology of a nested sequence of spaces $X_1 \subset \cdots \subset X_n = X$ associated to a suitable dataset. The homology modules of such a filtered space X come with additional structure as finitely generated graded modules over the polynomial ring $\mathbb{K}[x]$ in one variable; throughout the paper (unless otherwise noted), \mathbb{K} denotes a field. The grading gives information about the position in the filtration, while the action of x gives a shift in the filtration by one position. Since the ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x]$ is a principal ideal domain (PID), the classical structure theorem for a finitely generated module M over a PID S applies:

$$M \cong S^n \oplus \bigoplus_{j=1}^m S/p_j,$$

where the p_j are nontrivial principal ideals; the components S/p_j are torsion. In the setting of PH, the module M has an \mathbb{N} grading, and so the p_j are also graded, with $p_j = (x^{\gamma_j})$. Thus, the summands are also graded, and the x^{α_i} and x^{β_j} below reflect a shift in grading: $x^\alpha S$ is a copy of S , but it is shifted so the unit is in degree α . Hence in the graded case we have the decomposition

$$(\star) \quad M \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n x^{\alpha_i} \mathbb{K}[x] \oplus \bigoplus_{j=1}^m x^{\beta_j} \mathbb{K}[x]/(x^{\beta_j + \gamma_j}).$$

One can read off from the decomposition in (\star) a finite collection of infinite and finite intervals, which collectively are called a “barcode,” that completely characterizes the isomorphism class of the module: the torsion part gives l finite intervals $[\beta_j, \beta_j + \gamma_j)$, for $j = 1, \dots, l$, that correspond to features that only exist for a finite number of filtration steps, while the free summands give h infinite intervals $[\alpha_i, \infty)$, for $i = 1, \dots, h$, corresponding to features that are harder and survive (persist) forever.

In many applications, data depend not only on one, but several parameters, and to apply PH to such data one therefore needs to study the evolution of qualitative features across several parameters. The homology of a multifiltered space has the structure of a multigraded module over a polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ in r variables, where r is the number of parameters. Unfortunately, in this case we no longer have a decomposition such as the one for the one-parameter case, and the problem of finding a complete characterization of isomorphism classes analogous to the one-parameter case has been shown to be hopeless [5].

On the other hand, for applications one does not need a complete classification of modules; rather, what one needs are invariants that are computable, suitably robust with respect to perturbations in input data, and amenable to statistical interpretation in the sense that one can assess the quality or uncertainty of the resulting invariant using statistical techniques.

1.2. Related work. Several different research approaches have been taken to study MPH:

- Rank invariant: In [5], the authors propose the rank invariant as an invariant for multiparameter modules. They show that this invariant is equivalent to barcodes in the one-parameter case. We briefly discuss the rank invariant in section 4.5 and relate it to our work.
- Efficient computation of presentations of modules: In [4], the authors propose a polynomial-time algorithm to compute a presentation of homology of “one-critical” multifiltered simplicial complexes, which roughly are multifiltered simplicial complexes in which each simplex enters the complex at exactly one filtration value. In [4], a polynomial-time algorithm for the computation of the presentation of the homology of an arbitrary multifiltered simplicial complex is proposed.
- Restriction to a line: In [1], the authors study the collection of one-parameter modules associated to a multiparameter module by restricting it to lines with positive real slopes. They show that such a collection of one-parameter modules gives the same information as the rank invariant. Building on this, in [14] the authors introduce a tool for the visualization of barcodes of a multiparameter module restricted to a line. We discuss several ways of associating an \mathbb{N} -graded module to an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module in section 5.
- Noise: In [20], a general notion of noise for persistence modules is proposed, and related invariants associated to multiparameter modules are studied. The computability of some of these invariants has been studied in [11].
- Tor modules [13]: invariants that refine the discrete invariants in [5].
- Fringe presentations [16]: This is the work that is most closely related to our work. It studies births and deaths of generators in the more general setting of modules over the monoid ring $\mathbb{K}[\mathbb{R}^r]$.

1.3. Structure of the paper. The paper is structured as follows:

- In section 2, we review MPH and multigraded algebra, and we present a proof of the well-known fact that every multigraded module is the homology of a multifiltered simplicial complex.
- In section 3, we discuss invariants associated to the free resolution of a module: the Hilbert function, the multigraded Hilbert series, and the Hilbert polynomial. We show that the Hilbert function and Hilbert series are invariants encoding key properties of MPH. Specifically, for a module M over an integral domain, the natural measure of size is the rank $\text{rk}(M)$, which can be read off from its Hilbert function and multigraded Hilbert series. Furthermore, we show that one can reduce the computation of the rank of a module to the computation of (ordinary) homology of a simplicial complex.
- In section 4, we introduce a finer invariant for modules, which is given by the associated primes; we discuss how minimal associated primes give information on the coordinate subspaces on which the module does not vanish, while nonminimal (so-

called embedded) associated primes give a stratification of these subspaces (see Figure 5 for an example of two modules that have the same Hilbert series but different stratifications). We then use local cohomology to give a measure of the size of the submodule generated by elements that only live along some direction, relate our work to the rank invariant introduced in [5], and show that the associated primes may be computed by only computing the cokernels of the maps in an appropriate chain complex.

- In section 5, we investigate different ways to associate an \mathbb{N} -graded module over a polynomial ring in one variable to an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module over $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. First, we adapt the restriction to a line studied in [1, 14] for \mathbb{R}^r -graded modules to our \mathbb{N}^r -graded setting. We then discuss how one can restrict a module to the diagonal using methods from commutative algebra, and we show that one can read off the rank of a module from the rank of a module restricted to the diagonal.
- In section 6, we summarize our results and discuss future work.

We provide Macaulay2 code that we used for the computations in this paper at <https://github.com/n-otter/MPH>.

2. Multiparameter persistence and multigraded algebra. It is well known that studying MPH amounts to the study of a module over a multivariate polynomial ring. In this section, we first review standard but useful facts about MPH; we then give a brief overview of multigraded modules and recall the Hilbert syzygy theorem. Finally, we present a proof of the well-known fact that any multigraded module is the homology of a multifiltered space.

2.1. Multiparameter persistence.

Definition 2.1. Denote by \mathbb{N}^r the set of r -tuples of natural numbers, and define the following partial order on \mathbb{N}^r : for any pair of elements $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{N}^r$, we define $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}$ if and only if $u_i \leq v_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, r$, where we write $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_r)$ and $\mathbf{v} = (v_1, \dots, v_r)$. Given a collection of simplicial complexes $\{K_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}$ indexed by \mathbb{N}^r , we say that $\{K_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}$ is an r -filtration if whenever $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}$ we have that $K_{\mathbf{u}} \subseteq K_{\mathbf{v}}$. If there exists $\mathbf{u}' \in \mathbb{N}^r$ such that $K_{\mathbf{u}} = K_{\mathbf{u}'}$ for all $\mathbf{u} \succcurlyeq \mathbf{u}'$, then we say that the r -filtration stabilizes. A multifiltration is an r -filtration for some r .

An r -filtered simplicial complex is a simplicial complex K together with a multifiltration $\{K_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}$ that stabilizes and such that $K = \bigcup_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} K_{\mathbf{u}}$. An r -filtered simplicial complex $(K, \{K_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r})$ is finite if K is finite. A multifiltered simplicial complex is an r -filtered simplicial complex for some $r \geq 1$.

Given a multifiltered simplicial complex $(K, \{K_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r})$, for each $x \in K$ we call the minimal elements $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r$ (with respect to the partial order \preceq) at which it enters the filtration its entry degrees. If every $x \in K$ has exactly one entry degree, we call the multifiltered space one-critical.

Let K be a multifiltered simplicial complex, and let $i = 0, 1, 2, \dots$. For any $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r$, denote by $C_i(K_{\mathbf{u}})$ the \mathbb{K} -vector space with basis given by the i -simplices of $K_{\mathbf{u}}$, and similarly by $H_i(K_{\mathbf{u}})$ the i th simplicial homology with coefficients in \mathbb{K} . Whenever $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}$, we have that the inclusion maps $K_{\mathbf{u}} \rightarrow K_{\mathbf{v}}$ induce \mathbb{K} -linear maps $\psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}: C_i(K_{\mathbf{u}}) \rightarrow C_i(K_{\mathbf{v}})$ and $\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}: H_i(K_{\mathbf{u}}) \rightarrow H_i(K_{\mathbf{v}})$ such that whenever $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{w} \preceq \mathbf{v}$ we have that $\psi_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}} \circ \psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w}} = \psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}$, and similarly $\phi_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}} \circ \phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w}} = \phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}$. We thus give the following definition.

Definition 2.2. Let K be a multifiltered simplicial complex. The i th chain module of K over \mathbb{K} is the tuple $(\{C_i(K_{\mathbf{u}})\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}: C_i(K_{\mathbf{u}}) \rightarrow C_i(K_{\mathbf{v}})\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}})$.

Similarly, the simplicial homology with coefficients in \mathbb{K} of K is the following tuple: $(\{H_i(K_{\mathbf{u}})\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}: H_i(K_{\mathbf{u}}) \rightarrow H_i(K_{\mathbf{v}})\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}})$, where the maps $\psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}$ and $\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}$ are those induced by the inclusions.

The i th chain module and homology of a multifiltered simplicial complex are a “multiparameter” example of what is usually called a persistence module in the PH literature.

Definition 2.3. An r -parameter persistence module is given by a tuple as follows: $(\{M_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}: M_{\mathbf{u}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}})$, where $M_{\mathbf{u}}$ is a \mathbb{K} -module for each \mathbf{u} and $\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}$ is a \mathbb{K} -linear map, such that whenever $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{w} \preceq \mathbf{v}$ we have $\phi_{\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v}} \circ \phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{w}} = \phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}$. A multiparameter persistence module is an r -parameter persistence module for some $r \geq 1$.

A morphism of multiparameter persistence modules

$$f: (\{M_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}}) \rightarrow (\{M'_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\phi'_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}})$$

is a collection of \mathbb{K} -linear maps $\{f_{\mathbf{u}}: M_{\mathbf{u}} \rightarrow M'_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}$ such that $f_{\mathbf{v}} \circ \phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}} = \phi'_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}} \circ f_{\mathbf{u}}$ for all $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}$.

Let K be a multifiltered simplicial complex. An example of a morphism of multiparameter persistence modules is given by the differentials of the simplicial chain complex $(C_{\bullet}(K_{\mathbf{u}}), d_{\bullet}: C_{\bullet}(K_{\mathbf{u}}) \rightarrow C_{\bullet-1}(K_{\mathbf{u}}))$, for each $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r$, which induce morphisms of multiparameter persistence modules

$$(1) \quad (\{C_i(K_{\mathbf{u}})\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}}) \rightarrow (\{C_{i-1}(K_{\mathbf{u}})\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\psi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v}})$$

for any $i \geq 0$ and where $C_{-1}(K_{\mathbf{u}}) = 0$ is the empty sum by convention.

Remark 2.4. One could equivalently define an r -parameter persistence module as being a functor from the poset category \mathbb{N}^r to the category with objects \mathbb{K} -vector spaces and morphisms \mathbb{K} -linear maps, but we have opted to give a more hands-on definition in this paper.

2.2. Multigraded algebra. The name multiparameter persistence module is justified by the fact that a multiparameter persistence module is a module over the polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, which is explained in detail below. We now recall some notions about multigraded rings and modules: while the \mathbb{N} grading on S defined by $\deg(x_1^{u_1} \cdots x_r^{u_r}) = \sum u_i$ may be familiar to some readers, for us the \mathbb{N}^r grading $\deg(x_1^{u_1} \cdots x_r^{u_r}) = (u_1, \dots, u_r)$ will take center stage. Throughout the paper, ring will always mean a commutative ring with identity.

Definition 2.5. Let R be a ring. We say that R is graded by \mathbb{N}^r (or \mathbb{N}^r -graded) if there is a collection of abelian groups $\{R_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}$ such the underlying abelian group of R can be written as $\bigoplus_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} R_{\mathbf{u}}$, and such that this decomposition is compatible with the ring structure: for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{N}^r$ and all $r_{\mathbf{u}} \in R_{\mathbf{u}}$ and $r_{\mathbf{v}} \in R_{\mathbf{v}}$, we have that $r_{\mathbf{u}} r_{\mathbf{v}} \in R_{\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}}$. The homogeneous elements of the ring R are the elements $r \in R$ such that there exists $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r$ with $r \in R_{\mathbf{u}}$, and \mathbf{u} is called the degree of r and is denoted by $\deg(r)$.

Given a module M over an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring R , we say that M is graded by \mathbb{N}^r (or \mathbb{N}^r -graded) if there exists a collection $\{M_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}$ of abelian groups such that the underlying abelian group of M can be written as $\bigoplus_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} M_{\mathbf{u}}$ and the decomposition is compatible with the R -module

structure: for all $\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{N}^r$, we have that $rm \in M_{\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}}$ for all $r \in R_{\mathbf{u}}$ and all $m \in M_{\mathbf{v}}$. Similarly as for graded rings, an element m of the module which is contained in one of the direct summands $M_{\mathbf{u}}$ is called homogeneous, and \mathbf{u} is called the **degree** of m and is denoted by $\deg(m)$.

A homomorphism of \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules is a homomorphism $f: M \rightarrow N$ of \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules such that for all $\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r$ we have $f(M_{\mathbf{u}}) \subset N_{\mathbf{u}}$.

Now consider the polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. This ring is naturally graded by \mathbb{N}^r :

$$S = \bigoplus_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} \mathbb{K}\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{u}},$$

where we denote by \mathbf{u} the r -tuple (u_1, \dots, u_r) and the notation $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{u}}$ stands for $x_1^{u_1}, \dots, x_r^{u_r}$.

Given a multiparameter persistence module $(\{M_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}})$, let M denote the direct sum $\bigoplus_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} M_{\mathbf{u}}$. Then M is an S -module graded by \mathbb{N}^r : the action of \mathbb{K} is given componentwise on each direct summand, and similarly for any $\mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{N}^r$ the action of $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{v}}$ on $M_{\mathbf{u}}$ is given by the linear map $\phi_{\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}+\mathbf{u}}$.

Conversely, given an S -module M graded by \mathbb{N}^r , we obtain a multiparameter persistence module $(\{M_{\mathbf{u}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r}, \{\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}}: M_{\mathbf{u}} \rightarrow M_{\mathbf{v}}\}_{\mathbf{u} \leq \mathbf{v}})$. More precisely, we have the following.

Theorem 2.6 (see [5]). *There is an isomorphism of categories between the category with objects given by r -parameter persistence modules and morphisms given by morphisms of r -parameter persistence modules, and the category with objects given by \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules over $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ and homomorphisms of \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules.*

Theorem 2.6 is usually called the correspondence theorem in the PH literature and provides a concrete connection between the objects defined prior to Remark 2.4 and the multifiltered simplicial complexes in section 3.4.

Thanks to this theorem, we can approach the problem of studying MPH by reformulating it in the language of multigraded algebra. When dealing with applications, one is only interested in finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules over the polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, where we adopt the notation common in commutative algebra. Every S -module has a free resolution.

Definition 2.7. *A free resolution for an S -module M is an exact sequence*

$$F_{\bullet} : \dots \longrightarrow F_i \xrightarrow{d_i} F_{i-1} \longrightarrow \dots \longrightarrow F_0 \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow 0,$$

where the F_i are free S -modules. A free resolution is \mathbb{N}^r -graded if the S -modules F_i are \mathbb{N}^r -graded for each i and the homomorphisms d_i are homomorphisms of \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules. We say that a resolution has length n if $F'_n = 0$ for all $n' > n$.

By the Hilbert syzygy theorem, the free resolution of a finitely generated module has finite length.

Theorem 2.8 (see [17]). *Every finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M has a free \mathbb{N}^r -graded resolution of length at most r such that the free modules in the resolution are finitely generated.*

In particular, for $r = 1$ we obtain that the free resolution of an S -module has length 1, and therefore there is a finite set of n generators, as well as a finite set of m relations such

that we can write the module M as the cokernel of a diagram of free \mathbb{N} -graded S -modules of the following form:

$$\bigoplus_{j=1}^m S(-\mathbf{u}_j) \longrightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^n S(-\mathbf{v}_i),$$

where we use the convention that a free S -module of rank one with homogeneous generator of degree \mathbf{u} is denoted by $S(-\mathbf{u})$, so that $S(-\mathbf{u})_{\mathbf{v}} = S_{-\mathbf{u}+\mathbf{v}}$, and thus in particular the homogeneous elements of degree \mathbf{u} of $S(-\mathbf{u})$ are the homogeneous elements of degree 0 of S . We also say that $S(-\mathbf{u})$ is S shifted by \mathbf{u} .

One can then write the module M uniquely as a direct sum [23]

$$(2) \quad M \cong \bigoplus_{i=1}^n x^{\alpha_i} \mathbb{K}[x] \oplus \bigoplus_{j=1}^m x^{\beta_j} \mathbb{K}[x] / (x^{\beta_j + \gamma_j}),$$

where the α_i, β_j , and γ_j are positive integers.

When $r > 1$, one in general no longer has a decomposition such as the one in (2) because of the presence of nontrivial relations between relations, which are called *2nd syzygies*, as well as syzygies of higher order.

A convenient reference for the theory of multigraded modules is [17].

Remark 2.9. Associated to a simplicial complex Δ on v vertices is the Stanley–Reisner ring $\mathcal{K}[\Delta]$, which is \mathbb{N}^v graded (see [17, section 1.1]), with vertex i having degree \mathbf{e}_i , edge $v_i v_j$ of degree $\mathbf{e}_i + \mathbf{e}_j$, and so on. This differs from the grading of multiparameter persistence, where every face is assigned a degree reflecting when it is born, which guarantees the set of faces born at or before a fixed multidegree is a subcomplex. For example, in Example 3.10, vertices c and e occur in degree $(0, 0)$, while edge ce occurs in degree $(0, 1)$.

Remark 2.10. Free resolutions depend on the characteristic of the underlying field, even for monomial ideals: a classical example of Reisner [18] shows that the Stanley–Reisner ideal for the standard six vertex triangulation of \mathbb{RP}^2 has a different free resolution over \mathbb{Q} and over $\mathbb{Z}/2$, reflecting the difference in simplicial homology with these choices of coefficients.

2.3. Multigraded modules as multiparameter persistence modules. We have seen that the homology of a multifiltered space is an example of a multiparameter persistence module. The converse is also true, as stated first in [5] without proof. For completeness, we provide a proof of this statement.

Theorem 2.11. *If the coefficient ring \mathbb{K} is a prime field \mathbb{F}_p , \mathbb{Q} , or \mathbb{Z} , then any finitely generated, \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M can be realized as the homology in degree i , for any $i > 0$, of a finite multifiltered simplicial complex.*

Proof. By assumption, because M is \mathbb{N}^r -graded, it is generated by a finite set \mathcal{G} of homogeneous elements. Let $F_S(\mathcal{G})$ denote the free S -module generated by \mathcal{G} , and let K denote the kernel of the canonical surjective homomorphisms $F_S(\mathcal{G}) \rightarrow M$. By Hilbert’s syzygy theorem (Theorem 2.8), K itself is generated by a finite set \mathcal{R} of homogeneous elements. Each $r \in \mathcal{R}$ can be written as a finite linear combination

$$r = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} c(r, g) \mathbf{x}^{\deg(r) - \deg(g)} g,$$

with $c(r, g) \in \mathbb{K}$.

When \mathbb{K} is the prime field $\mathbb{F}_p = \{0, \dots, p-1\}$ or the integers \mathbb{Z} , we can interpret $c(r, g)$ as an integer. When $\mathbb{K} = \mathbb{Q}$, we clear the denominators in the above equation by multiplying by n_r , a multiple of the divisors of the nonzero $c(r, g)$ as $g \in \mathcal{G}$ varies. Replacing the relation r by $n_r r$, we may now assume that the coefficients $c(r, g)$ are integers.

We will first build a finite, multifiltered cell complex X with \mathbb{N}^r -graded i th homology isomorphic to M . Let

$$Z = \bigvee_{g \in \mathcal{G}} S_g^i$$

be a bouquet of i -dimensional spheres, one for each generator g of M . More precisely, Z is the cell complex composed of a base point $*$ (of multidegree $\mathbf{0}$) and i -cells e_g^i in degree $\deg(g)$, one for each generator g , and attached to $*$ by the constant map. For each relation $r \in \mathcal{R}$, we attach an $i+1$ -cell e_r^{i+1} in degree $\deg(r)$ by a map $\phi_r : \partial e_r^{i+1} = S_r^i \rightarrow Z$ satisfying the following property. Define the projection map $P_g : Z \rightarrow S_g^i$ to be the map that is the identity on S_g^i and collapses all other spheres onto the base point. Then ϕ_r is chosen such that for all g and r , the composition $P_g \circ \phi_r : S_r^i \rightarrow S_g^i$ has degree $c(r, g)$. Let X be the resulting cell complex. It has a natural multifiltration

$$X_{\mathbf{v}} = \bigcup_{\deg(g) \preceq \mathbf{v}} e_g^i \cup \bigcup_{\deg(r) \preceq \mathbf{v}} e_r^{i+1}.$$

By construction, the cellular \mathbb{N}^r -graded i th homology of X is M . Indeed, the cellular chains of X are given in dimension i by $C_i(X) = S[e_g^i \mid g \in \mathcal{G}]$ and in dimension $i+1$ by $C_{i+1}(X) = S[e_r^{i+1} \mid r \in \mathcal{R}]$ with the i th boundary map constant zero and the $(i+1)$ th boundary given by

$$\partial_{i+1}(e_r^{i+1}) = \sum_{g \in \mathcal{G}} c(r, g) e_g^i.$$

Finally, we note that the cell complex X can be replaced by a homotopy equivalent simplicial complex \tilde{X} . To do so, we replace Z by a homeomorphic simplicial complex where each sphere S_g^i is identified with $\partial \Delta_g^{i+1}$, a copy of the boundary of the standard $i+1$ -simplex, all glued together at the first 0-simplex. Similarly, each $i+1$ cell e_r^{i+1} is identified with a copy of the standard $i+1$ simplex Δ_r^{i+1} . By repeated application of the simplicial approximation theorem and taking subdivisions of the source, each of the attaching maps ϕ_r can be replaced by a homotopic simplicial map $\tilde{\phi}_r : \partial \Delta_r^{i+1} \rightarrow \partial \Delta_g^{i+1}$. Define \tilde{X} to be the union of the simplicial mapping cylinders for each $\tilde{\phi}_r$; then \tilde{X} has the same \mathbb{N}^r -graded i th homology as X . ■

A more general statement than the one in Theorem 2.11 is true.

Theorem 2.12. *If in the setting of Theorem 2.11 one more generally assumes that the module M is tame, in the sense that each homogeneous part is finite-dimensional as a \mathbb{K} -module, then there exists a multifiltered simplicial complex X such that M is the simplicial homology in degree $i > 0$ of X .*

Proof. For $k = 0, 1, 2, \dots$, denote by M_k the submodule of M generated by the generators of M that have degree smaller than or equal to (k, \dots, k) . We have that M_k is finitely generated as a $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ -module. Furthermore, for all $k \leq k'$ we have that M_k is a submodule of

$M_{k'}$, and M is the colimit of the direct system given by the modules M_k together with the inclusion maps. Given an inclusion $M_k \hookrightarrow M_{k'}$, we choose a set of generators g_1^k, \dots, g_m^k and relations r_1^k, \dots, r_n^k for M_k . Then, given a set of generators for $M_{k'}$, we enlarge it so that it contains the generators of M_k . Similarly, we enlarge the set of relations for $M_{k'}$ to count for the additional generators, and further so that it contains all relations r_1^k, \dots, r_n^k . Since M_k is finitely generated, we can follow the construction in the proof of Theorem 2.11 and consider the CW complex X^k with multifiltration

$$X_{\mathbf{v}}^k = \bigcup_{\deg(g) \preceq \mathbf{v}} e_g^i \cup \bigcup_{\deg(r) \preceq \mathbf{v}} e_r^{i+1}$$

such that its cellular homology in degree i is M_k , and similarly we consider a CW complex $X^{k'}$ such that its homology in degree i is $M_{k'}$. By construction, we have that X^k is contained in $X^{k'}$, and the inclusion map induces the inclusion $M_k \hookrightarrow M_{k'}$. Denote by \tilde{X}^k the simplicial complex homotopy equivalent to the cell complex X^k , and let \tilde{X} be the colimit of the direct system given by the multifiltered simplicial complexes \tilde{X}^k together with the inclusion maps. Then, since homology commutes with colimits, we have that M is the homology in degree i of X . ■

Remark 2.13. We note that the assumption that $i > 0$ is necessary since, already in the ungraded case, that is, in ordinary homology, there is a restriction in that no torsion can occur in zero-dimensional homology. This is because the only degrees that can occur when attaching a 1-cell to a 0-cell are $-1, 0$, or 1 .

Remark 2.14. The reader may wonder whether the theorem is true for all fields \mathbb{K} . It is clearly true for nongraded modules, as a vector space of dimension n is the i th (reduced) homology of a wedge of n spheres of dimension i for all $i \geq 0$. It also holds for $r = 1$, as in that case $S = \mathbb{K}[x]$ is a PID, and generators and relations can be found such that every relation is a multiple of one generator: $r = c(r, g)x^{\deg(r) - \deg(g)}g$, and on replacing g by $g' := c(r, g)g$, we have that the attaching degree is 1 . However, when $r > 1$, several nonzero coefficients may occur in front of g which cannot be converted simultaneously into integers by changing the generators.

In light of Theorem 2.11, we will study general multigraded S -modules.

3. The rank of a module and its Hilbert function. A free resolution of a module is not an invariant, as a module in general has many nonisomorphic free resolutions. In this section, we discuss invariants associated to the free resolution of a module, namely the Hilbert series, the Hilbert function, and the Hilbert polynomial, and how one can read off the rank of a module from these invariants. The rank of a module can in a certain sense be seen as the most coarse invariant of a module; it is the number of minimal generators for a maximal free submodule of the module. In the one-parameter case, this corresponds to the number of infinite intervals in the barcode.

Definition 3.1 (see [9, p. 261]). *For a module M defined over an integral domain R with field of fractions Q , the rank of M is*

$$\mathrm{rk}_R(M) = \dim_Q M \otimes_R Q.$$

In particular, the rank of a free R -module R^n is n .

While Definition 3.1 is mathematically precise, it does not give any insight into how to actually compute $\text{rk}_R(M)$, which is important for applications. When the integral domain R is the polynomial ring $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, and the module M is \mathbb{N}^r -graded and finitely generated, we know by Theorem 2.11 that there exists a finite multifiltered simplicial complex K such that $M \cong H_i(K)$. Since the multifiltered complex K stabilizes, say in degree \mathbf{s} , $\text{rk}_R(H_i(K))$ will equal the rank of the ordinary simplicial homology of the complex $K_{\mathbf{s}}$. In the following, we introduce the Hilbert function and make the previous statement precise. We then briefly discuss the Hilbert series, which gives a compact way to encode the information of the Hilbert function, as well as the Hilbert polynomial, which in the one-parameter case encodes the information of the Hilbert function for high enough degrees. Finally, we conclude the section with a series of examples.

3.1. The Hilbert function. The Hilbert function of a module M encodes the dimensions of all vector spaces $M_{\mathbf{u}}$.

Definition 3.2. Let M be an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module over $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. The Hilbert function of M is the function $HF(M, \mathbf{u}) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} M_{\mathbf{u}}$.

An easy way to visualize the Hilbert function is as an r -dimensional array, with the $\mathbf{u} = (u_1, \dots, u_r)$ entry equal to the dimension of $M_{\mathbf{u}}$. Hence the Hilbert function of S is an r -dimensional array with a one in every position which has all indices nonnegative, and zeroes elsewhere, and $S(-\mathbf{u})$ is the same array, but with the origin translated to position \mathbf{u} .

Lemma 3.3. For a finitely generated graded $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ -module M with free resolution F_{\bullet} as in Definition 2.7, the following hold:

- (i) $HF(M, \mathbf{u}) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i HF(F_i, \mathbf{u})$.
- (ii) $\text{rk}_S(M) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \text{rk}_S(F_i)$.

Proof. For any degree \mathbf{u} , the degree \mathbf{u} components of F_{\bullet} are an exact sequence of vector spaces over \mathbb{K} . The equality in (i) now follows from the rank-nullity theorem from linear algebra by a standard argument for proving Euler characteristic formulas.

Let Q be the field of fraction of S . Applying $- \otimes_S Q$ is the same as localizing at the zero ideal. Since localization preserves exactness, the equality in (ii) now follows similarly as for (i) from an Euler characteristic argument. ■

Lemma 3.4. For a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M ,

$$\text{rk}_S(M) = HF(M, \mathbf{u}) \quad \text{for } \mathbf{u} \gg \mathbf{0}.$$

Proof. A finitely generated, \mathbb{N}^r -graded free module F can be written as a finite sum

$$F = \bigoplus_{j=1}^n S(-\mathbf{u}_j), \quad \text{with } \mathbf{u}_j \in \mathbb{N}^r.$$

The multigraded module S is one-dimensional in each multidegree. Hence $HF(S(-\mathbf{u}_j), \mathbf{v}) = 1$ whenever $\mathbf{v} \geq \mathbf{u}_j$. So when $\mathbf{v} \geq \mathbf{u}_j$ for $j = 1, \dots, n$,

$$HF(F, \mathbf{v}) = n = \text{rk}_S(F).$$

We can now apply Lemma 3.3 to prove the statement for any finitely generated S -module M . Let F_\bullet be a free resolution of M as in Definition 2.7. Then, for large enough \mathbf{v} ,

$$HF(M, \mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i HF(F_i, \mathbf{v}) = \sum_{i \geq 0} (-1)^i \operatorname{rk}_S(F_i) = \operatorname{rk}_S(M),$$

where the first equality holds by item (i) in Lemma 3.3, and the third holds by item (ii) in that lemma. ■

We thus have that $\operatorname{rk}_S(M) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(M)_{\mathbf{u}}$ for high enough degree \mathbf{u} . In particular, by Theorem 2.11 we know that for any $i > 0$ there exists a multifiltered simplicial complex K that stabilizes at some degree \mathbf{s} and such that $M \cong H_i(K)$; hence we have $\operatorname{rk}_S(M) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(H_i(K_{\mathbf{s}}))$. One can thus reduce the computation of the rank of a multigraded persistence module of a finite multifiltered simplicial complex K to the computation of the simplicial homology of the (unfiltered) complex K .

3.2. The Hilbert polynomial. In the one-parameter case, or more generally when all variables have degree 1, one has that in degree high enough the Hilbert function equals a polynomial.

Lemma 3.5 (see [10, Corollary 1.3]). *Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{N} -graded module over $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, with free resolution F_\bullet as in Definition 2.7, where each module F_i is \mathbb{N} -graded. Then, if we write $F_i = \bigoplus_j S(-a_{ij})$, we have that there exists a polynomial $HP(M, u)$ of degree at most $r - 1$ in the variable u such that $HP(M, u) = HF(M, u)$ for all $u \geq \max_j \{a_{ij}\} - (r - 1)$.*

Definition 3.6. *The polynomial $HP(M, t)$ is called the Hilbert polynomial of M .*

Given an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M , we can make it into an \mathbb{N} -graded module \mathbf{M} by setting the degree of every variable to 1, and we can then consider the Hilbert polynomial of this module. The Hilbert polynomial of a module has degree $\leq r - 1$, and if M is a finitely generated \mathbb{N} -graded $\mathbb{K}[x]$ -module, then [19]

$$HP(M, t) = \frac{rk(M)t^{r-1}}{(r-1)!} + \text{terms of lower degree}.$$

Similarly, the rank of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M is obtained from the leading coefficient of the Hilbert polynomial of \mathbf{M} ; see [19, p. 41].

3.3. The Hilbert series. More generally, a compact way to encode the information of the Hilbert function is given by a power series.

Definition 3.7. *Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded module over $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. The multigraded Hilbert series of M is the formal power series in $\mathbb{Z}[[t_1, \dots, t_r]]$ defined as follows:*

$$HS(M, \mathbf{t}) = \sum_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} HF(M, \mathbf{u}) \mathbf{t}^{\mathbf{u}}.$$

An easy induction shows that

$$(3) \quad HS(S(-\mathbf{u}), \mathbf{t}) = \frac{\mathbf{t}^{\mathbf{u}}}{\prod_{i=1}^r (1 - t_i)}.$$

By the Hilbert syzygy theorem, a finitely generated, \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M has a free resolution of length at most r , and all the free modules F_i which appear in the resolution are graded and of finite rank. Since the Hilbert series is additive [9, Exercise 19.15], one can compute the multigraded Hilbert series of M from a free resolution by an Euler characteristic argument. We obtain

$$(4) \quad HS(M, \mathbf{t}) = \sum_{i=0}^r (-1)^i HS(F_i, \mathbf{t}).$$

For a finitely generated, multigraded S -module M , it follows from the Hilbert syzygy theorem and (3)–(4) that the multigraded Hilbert series of M is a rational polynomial of the form

$$(5) \quad HS(M, \mathbf{t}) = \frac{P(t_1, \dots, t_r)}{\prod_{i=1}^r (1 - t_i)}.$$

The polynomial $P(t_1, \dots, t_r)$ in (5) is an invariant of the module, and one can read off the rank of the module from it.

Lemma 3.8. *For a finitely generated graded $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ module M with free resolution F_\bullet as in Definition 2.7, $\text{rk}_S(M)$ is equal to $P(\mathbf{1})$, where P is the numerator of the Hilbert series appearing in (5).*

Proof. To see that $\text{rk}_S(M)$ is the numerator of $HS(M, \mathbf{t})$ evaluated at $\mathbf{1}$, note that it holds for free modules by (3). Now apply Lemma 3.3(ii). ■

It is possible to read off the rank of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module over S from a certain coefficient of the Hilbert series. To keep notation simple, we assume for the remainder of this section that $r = 2$. The free resolution of a module M over $\mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2]$ has the following form:

$$(6) \quad 0 \rightarrow \bigoplus_{k=1}^F S(-(e_k, f_k)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{j=1}^E S(-(c_j, d_j)) \rightarrow \bigoplus_{i=1}^V S(-(a_i, b_i)) \rightarrow M \rightarrow 0,$$

where $a_i, b_i, c_j, d_j, e_k, f_k$ are arbitrary nonnegative integers.

For a resolution as in (6), we have $\text{rk}(M) = V - E + F$. Let

$$\begin{aligned} m_1 &= \max\{a_i, c_j, e_k\}, \\ m_2 &= \max\{b_i, d_j, f_k\}, \end{aligned}$$

and for l any nonnegative integer let

$$\begin{aligned} \Gamma_l &= \{a_i, c_j, e_k \leq l\}, \\ \Gamma'_l &= \{b_i, d_j, f_k \leq l\}, \\ \alpha_l &= |\{a_i \in \Gamma_l\}| - |\{c_j \in \Gamma_l\}| + |\{e_k \in \Gamma_l\}|, \\ \beta_l &= |\{b_i \in \Gamma_l\}| - |\{d_j \in \Gamma_l\}| + |\{f_k \in \Gamma_l\}|. \end{aligned}$$

Then we have

$$(7) \quad HS(M, \mathbf{t}) = C \frac{t_1^{m_1} t_2^{m_2}}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)} + \sum_{i=0}^{m_1-1} \frac{\alpha_i t_1^i}{(1 - t_2)} + \sum_{j=0}^{m_2-1} \frac{\beta_j t_2^j}{(1 - t_1)} + R(t_1, t_2),$$

where C is a nonnegative integer and $R(t_1, t_2)$ is a polynomial. The next proposition follows immediately from Lemma 3.3(ii).

Proposition 3.9. *For C as in (7), we have $C = \text{rk}_S(M)$.*

Note that (7) and Proposition 3.9 can be generalized to persistence modules for an arbitrary number of parameters. In particular, if M is a one-parameter persistence module, we obtain the following decomposition:

$$(8) \quad HS(M, t) = \text{rk}_S(M) \frac{t^m}{1-t} + R(t),$$

where $\text{rk}(M)$ is the number of infinite intervals, and m is the maximum of the α_i from (2).

When we have more than one parameter, we also have terms in the decomposition for which the denominator is $(1 - t_{i_1}) \dots (1 - t_{i_s})$, where $1 \leq s < r$. At first sight it might be tempting to interpret the coefficients of such terms as giving information about generators that do not vanish on the coordinate subspace of \mathbb{N}^r spanned by x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_s} . However, this is not correct, as Example 3.15 shows. It is, however, possible to extract such refined information from persistence modules, as we will explain; for this, we will need to introduce associated primes (see section 4).

3.4. Examples. We illustrate our work with several examples. We provide Macaulay2 code that we used to do these computations available from <https://github.com/n-otter/MPH>.

Example 3.10. In [4], Carlsson, Singh, and Zomorodian analyze the simplicial homology of the one-critical bifiltration in Figure 1.

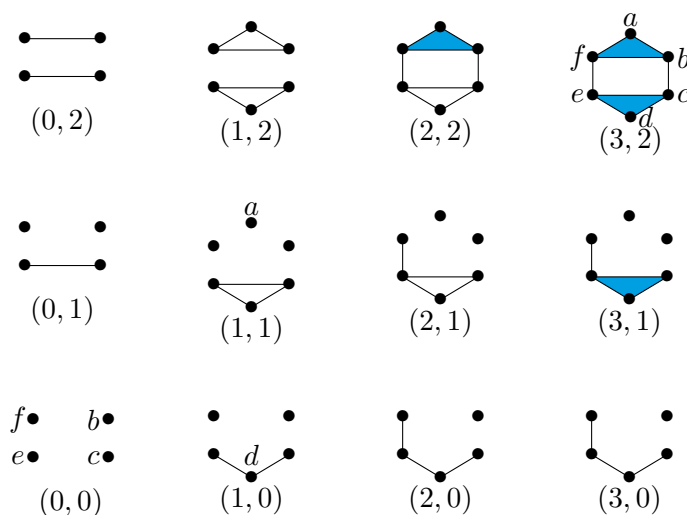


Figure 1. A one-critical bifiltration, given as an example in [4].

The differentials in the multifiltered simplicial chain complex are given by

$$d_1 = \begin{bmatrix} x_2 & x_2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -x_1x_2^2 & 0 & x_1^2x_2^2 & x_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -x_1^2x_2^2 & 0 & x_1 & x_2 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_2 & -x_1 & x_1^2 \\ 0 & -x_1x_2^2 & 0 & -x_2^2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -x_1^2 \end{bmatrix},$$

$$d_2 = \begin{bmatrix} -x_1 & 0 \\ x_1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \\ -x_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & -x_1^2x_2 \\ 0 & x_1^3 \\ 0 & -x_1^2x_2 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix},$$

where the bases of 0-, 1-, and 2-simplices are ordered lexicographically. These matrices need to be interpreted as follows. The first edge ab is introduced in bidegrees $(1, 2)$, while its vertices a and b are introduced in bidegrees $(1, 1)$ and $(0, 0)$. Thus, the first column of the first matrix should be read as identifying the boundary of $x_1x_2^2(ab)$ as $x_2(x_1x_2(a)) - x_1x_2^2(b)$. We adopt the convention that ab is oriented as a simplex $[b, a]$ and so on.

Using Macaulay2 (see our code at <https://github.com/n-otter/MPH>), we compute the following minimal presentation of the first homology of K :

$$S(-3, -1) \oplus S(-2, -2) \xrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} x_1^2 & 0 \\ 0 & x_1 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}} S(-1, -1) \oplus S(-1, -2) \oplus S(-2, -2).$$

In particular, we see that $H_1(K)$ has three generators, and there are two relations, which do not interact with each other, that is, there is no nontrivial 2nd syzygy between them. Thus,

$$H_1(K) \cong S(-2, -2) \oplus S(-1, -1)/x_1^2 \oplus S(-1, -2)/x_1.$$

Example 3.11. We next illustrate several concepts introduced in this section. We modify the bifiltration K in Example 3.10, by adding an interior vertex g to abf in degree $(1, 3)$ and triangulating, so that we obtain the bifiltered complex K' which in degree smaller than $(3, 2)$ is as K , and for degrees greater than or equal to $(0, 3)$ is illustrated in Figure 2.

The filtration K' is still one-critical, and we have that

$$H_1(K') \cong S(-2, -2) \oplus S(-1, -1)/x_1^2 \oplus S(-1, -2)/\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle.$$

We note that here we have an example of a module with a generator that “dies” in two different degrees. We will introduce birth and death for elements of multiparameter persistence

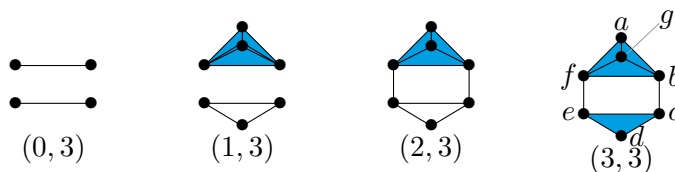


Figure 2. A one-critical bifiltration obtained from that in Figure 1 by adding the vertex g , 1-simplices ag , bg , and fg , 2-simplices afg , abg , and bfg in bidegree $(1, 3)$, and the 2-simplex abf in bidegree $(1, 3)$. Here we only show the simplices in degrees greater than or equal to $(0, 3)$ since those in degrees smaller than or equal to $(3, 2)$ are the same as those for the bifiltration in Figure 1.

modules in Definition 4.11. We give a further example of a 1-cycle which is the boundary of two different 2-chains in Example 3.13. Note also that, in contrast to the bifiltered complex K from Example 3.10, the bifiltered complex K' has nontrivial H_2 appearing in bidegree $(2, 3)$, corresponding to the (hollow) tetrahedron $abfg$.

From the exact sequences

$$0 \longrightarrow S(-2, 0) \xrightarrow{x_1^2} S \longrightarrow S/x_1^2 \longrightarrow 0,$$

$$0 \longrightarrow S(-1, -1) \longrightarrow S(0, -1) \oplus S(0, -1) \xrightarrow{[x_1, x_2]} S \longrightarrow S/\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle \longrightarrow 0,$$

we see that

$$\begin{aligned} HS(S(-2, -2), \mathbf{t}) &= \frac{t_1^2 t_2^2}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)}, \\ HS(S(-1, -1)/x_1^2, \mathbf{t}) &= \frac{t_1 t_2 (1 - t_1^2)}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)}, \\ HS(S(-1, -2)/\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle, \mathbf{t}) &= \frac{t_1 t_2^2 (1 - t_1 - t_2 + t_1 t_2)}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)}. \end{aligned}$$

Summing these yields the multigraded Hilbert series

$$\frac{t_1^2 t_2^2}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)} + \frac{t_1 t_2 (1 + t_1)}{(1 - t_2)} + t_1 t_2^2,$$

which can be decomposed as in (7) as

$$(9) \quad \frac{t_1^2 t_2^2}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)} + \frac{t_1 + t_1^2}{(1 - t_2)} - t_1 - t_1^2 + t_1 t_2^2$$

and written as in (5) as

$$\frac{t_1 t_2 - t_1^3 t_2 + t_1 t_2^2 - t_1 t_2^3 + t_1^2 t_2^3}{(1 - t_1)(1 - t_2)}.$$

We see both from the decomposition in (9) as well as by evaluating the polynomial $t_1 t_2 - t_1^3 t_2 + t_1 t_2^2 - t_1 t_2^3 + t_1^2 t_2^3$ at $(1, 1)$ that the rank of the module is 1.

Example 3.12. Let $S = \mathbb{K}[x]$, and let $M = S(-2) \oplus S(-3) \oplus S(-1)/x^2 \oplus S/x$. By a calculation similar to the one in Example 3.11, we obtain

$$(10) \quad \begin{aligned} HS(M, t) &= \frac{1+t^2}{1-t} \\ &= \frac{2t^3}{1-t} + 2t^2 + t + 1. \end{aligned}$$

By evaluating the polynomial $1+t^2$ at 1, as well from the decomposition in (10), we see that the rank of the module (and hence the number of infinite intervals in the barcode) is 2.

Example 3.13. We give another example of a one-critical bifiltration in which a 1-cycle is the boundary of two different 2-chains with noncomparable (with respect to the partial order on \mathbb{N}^2) entry degrees.

Consider the bifiltration of a triangulation of the 2-sphere, such that the equator (obtained by gluing together the 1-simplices $\{a, b\}$, $\{b, c\}$, and $\{a, c\}$) has entry degree $(0, 0)$, the southern hemisphere (the 2-simplex $\{a, b, c\}$) has entry degree $(2, 0)$, the northern hemisphere (obtained by gluing together the 2-simplices $\{a, b, d\}$, $\{b, c, d\}$, and $\{a, c, d\}$) is completed at $(1, 2)$, and the whole sphere is completed at $(2, 2)$, as illustrated in Figure 3.

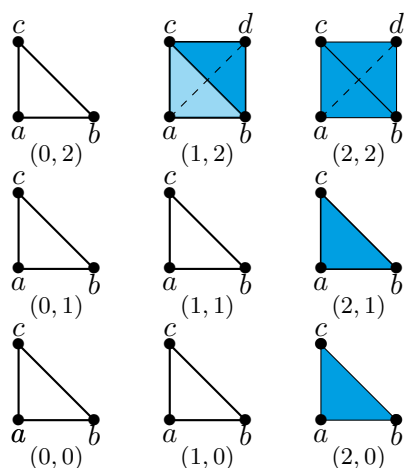


Figure 3. A one-critical bifiltration with a 1-cycle that is the boundary of two different 2-chains with noncomparable entry degrees.

Here we have that the generator ω of $H_1(K)$ is in degree $(0, 0)$, while there are γ and γ' in $C_2(K)$ in degrees $(2, 0)$ and $(1, 2)$, respectively, with $d_2(\gamma) = x_1^2\omega$ and $d_2(\gamma') = x_1x_2^2\omega$. So $H_1(K) = S/\langle x_1^2, x_1x_2^2 \rangle$, which has a free resolution

$$0 \rightarrow S(-2, -2) \rightarrow S(-2, 0) \oplus S(-1, -2) \rightarrow S \rightarrow H_1(K) \rightarrow 0,$$

and so the Hilbert series is

$$\frac{1 - t_1^2 - t_1t_2^2 + t_1^2t_2^2}{(1-t_1)(1-t_2)} = \frac{1}{1-t_2} + t_1 + t_1t_2.$$

Example 3.14. In Figure 4, we give two examples of 2-filtered simplicial complexes which are not one-critical. We compute the minimal presentation of the homology in degree 1 of these multifiltered simplicial complexes using the procedure given in [6]. The first homology M_A of the 2-filtration in Figure 4(A) has minimal presentation

$$0 \rightarrow S(-1, 0) \oplus S(0, -1) \rightarrow S,$$

while the first homology M_B of the 2-filtration in Figure 4(B) has minimal presentation

$$0 \rightarrow S(-1, -1) \oplus S(-1, -1) \rightarrow S(-1, 0) \oplus S(0, -1).$$

From these, we compute the multigraded Hilbert series: we have $M_A = S/\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$, and its multigraded Hilbert series is 1. We have $M_B = S(-1, 0)/x_2 \oplus S(0, -1)/x_1$, and the multigraded Hilbert series of M_B is

$$\frac{t_1 + t_2 - 2t_1t_2}{(1-t_1)(1-t_2)} = \frac{t_1}{1-t_1} + \frac{t_2}{1-t_2}.$$

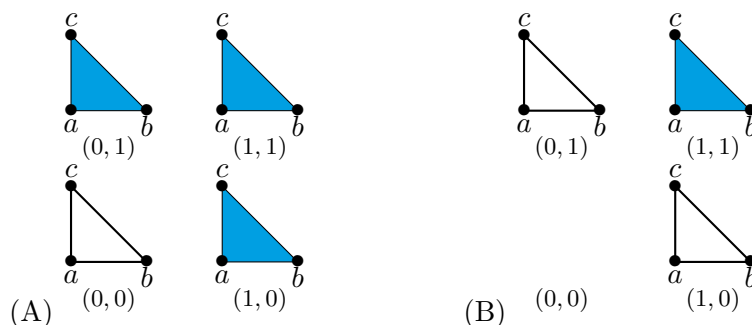


Figure 4. Two filtrations which are not one-critical.

Example 3.15. Here we give an example of two nonisomorphic modules that have the same multigraded Hilbert series. Consider the \mathbb{N}^2 -graded $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2]$ -modules

$$\begin{aligned} M &= S(-1, -1) \oplus S(-2, -2), \\ N &= S(-2, -2) \oplus S(-2, -2) \oplus S(-2, -1)/x_2 \oplus S(-1, -2)/x_1 \oplus S(-1, -1)/\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

Note that M and N are not isomorphic because one has torsion and the other doesn't. The Hilbert series of the modules agree and are as follows:

$$(11) \quad \frac{t_1t_2 + t_1^2t_2^2}{(1-t_1)(1-t_2)} = \frac{2t_1^2t_2^2}{(1-t_1)(1-t_2)} + \frac{t_1}{(1-t_2)} + \frac{t_2}{(1-t_1)} - t_1 - t_2 - t_1t_2.$$

We note that already for 1-parameter PH the Hilbert series may not distinguish between different modules. For instance, consider the \mathbb{N} -graded $S = \mathbb{K}[x]$ -modules S and $S/x^k \oplus S(-k)$. These modules are not isomorphic, as the first is free, while the second has torsion. As the Hilbert functions are in both cases constant and equal to 1, the Hilbert series is $1/(1-t)$ for both modules.

4. Associated primes and stratification. Our goal in this section is to extract finer information from MPH. To do this, we study the associated primes of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M . From a geometric perspective, the minimal associated primes of M give information about the points in the grid \mathbb{N}^r where the module does not vanish, while the embedded associated primes provide a way to stratify such support into subsets sorted by the dimension of the prime. Using this geometric intuition, in Definition 4.11 we give a generalization of the definition of death and birth of elements of an S -module.

4.1. Associated primes of multigraded modules. In this subsection, we give a brief overview of the theory of associated primes of \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules. We outline the main notions and give proofs for convenience since the theory in the multigraded case is less well known than the theory in the \mathbb{N} -graded case (i.e., when all variables have degree 1). We make no claim of originality.

Definition 4.1. Let R be a commutative ring, and let M be an R -module. Let U be a nonempty subset of M . Define the annihilator of U as follows:

$$\text{Ann}(U) = \{r \in R \mid \forall u \in U : ru = 0\}.$$

We say that a prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ is associated to M if \mathfrak{p} is the annihilator of an element of M . We denote by $\text{Ass}(M)$ the poset of all primes associated to M , with partial order given by inclusion. The minimal elements of $\text{Ass}(M)$ are called minimal. Associated primes that are not minimal are embedded.

Associated primes of graded modules satisfy an additional property, namely that they are homogeneous.

Definition 4.2. Let R be an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring, and let $\mathfrak{p} \subset R$ be an ideal. We say that \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous if it is generated by homogeneous elements.

Let a be an element of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring R or \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M . Then we can write

$$(12) \quad a = \sum_{\mathbf{u} \in \mathbb{N}^r} h_{\mathbf{u}},$$

where for all \mathbf{u} the element $h_{\mathbf{u}}$ is homogeneous of degree \mathbf{u} . Clearly, the elements $h_{\mathbf{u}}$ are uniquely determined by a .

Definition 4.3. Let a be an element of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring R or \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M . The nonzero homogeneous elements $h_{\mathbf{u}_1}, \dots, h_{\mathbf{u}_n}$ in (12) such that $a = \sum_{i=1}^n h_{\mathbf{u}_i}$ are called homogeneous components of a .

There is a very useful characterization of homogeneous ideals in terms of homogeneous components.

Lemma 4.4. An ideal of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring is homogeneous if and only if it contains the homogeneous components of its elements.

Proof. Let R be an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring, and let $I \subset R$ be a homogeneous ideal generated by a set of homogeneous elements $\{h_j\}_{j \in J}$. Let $a \in I$, and let $a = \sum_{i=1}^n r_i$, where $r_i \in R$ are the homogeneous components of a . Since a is in $I = \langle h_j \rangle_{j \in J}$, we have $a = \sum_{j \in J' \subset J} c_j h_j$ for some

$c_j \in R$. Since a can be written uniquely as a sum of homogeneous elements of R , we must have that r_i is the sum of some of the homogeneous summands of c_j times h_j for some of the $j \in J$. Therefore, we have $r_i \in I$ for all i .

For the converse, suppose that I is an ideal in R which contains the homogeneous components of its elements. Then I is generated by the homogeneous components of its elements and is therefore homogeneous. ■

We can now state the following result about associated primes for modules over an arbitrary commutative ring R [2, section IV.3]. For the reader's convenience, we reproduce here a proof following the one in [2, section IV.3].

Proposition 4.5. *Let M be an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module over an \mathbb{N}^r -graded ring R . Any associated prime \mathfrak{p} of M is homogeneous.*

Proof. Let $m \in M$, and suppose that $\mathfrak{p} = \text{Ann}(m)$ is prime. To show that \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous, by Lemma 4.4 it suffices to show that \mathfrak{p} contains the homogeneous components of its elements. First, note that we can put a total order \leq on \mathbb{N}^r which is compatible with the monoid structure, in the sense that if $u \leq v$, then for any other element $w \in \mathbb{N}^r$ we have $u + w \leq v + w$.

Let $p \in \mathfrak{p}$, and write $p = \sum_i p_{\mathbf{u}_i}$, where the $p_{\mathbf{u}_i}$ are the homogeneous components of p . Similarly, write $m = \sum_j m_{\mathbf{v}_j}$, and let $P = \max_i \{\mathbf{u}_i\}$ and $Q = \max_j \{\mathbf{v}_j\}$. We prove that $p_P \in \mathfrak{p}$, and the claim then follows by induction on the number of homogeneous components of p . For this, we prove by induction on the number of homogeneous components of m that for any homogeneous component $m_{\mathbf{v}_j}$ there is a positive integer n such that $p_P^n m_{\mathbf{v}_j} = 0$. It then follows that $p_P^{n'} m = 0$ for some positive integer n' , and hence $p_P \in \mathfrak{p}$ since \mathfrak{p} is prime. The homogeneous component of degree $P + \mathbf{v}_j$ of pm can be written as $\sum_{\mathbf{v}_{j'} \geq \mathbf{v}_j} p_{P-\mathbf{v}_{j'}+\mathbf{v}_j} m_{\mathbf{v}_{j'}}$ for all \mathbf{v}_j . Since $pm = 0$ by assumption, we have that the homogeneous component of degree $P + \mathbf{v}_j$ is zero for all \mathbf{v}_j , and hence we have $p_P m_{\mathbf{v}_j} = -\sum_{\mathbf{v}_{j'} > \mathbf{v}_j} p_{P-\mathbf{v}_{j'}+\mathbf{v}_j} m_{\mathbf{v}_{j'}}$. Therefore, we can deduce that $p_P m_Q = 0$, and we have proved the induction step. Assume now that $p_P^l m_{j''} = 0$ for all $j' \leq j'' < Q$ and some $l > 0$. Then, if $\mathbf{v}_j \in \mathbb{N}^r$ is the largest index such that $m_{\mathbf{v}_j} \neq 0$ and $\mathbf{v}_j < \mathbf{v}_{j'}$, we have that

$$p_P^{l+1} m_{\mathbf{v}_j} = - \sum_{\mathbf{v}_{j'} > \mathbf{v}_j} p_{P-\mathbf{v}_{j'}+\mathbf{v}_j} p_P^l m_{\mathbf{v}_{j'}} = 0. \quad \blacksquare$$

For modules over $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, the \mathbb{N}^r -grading imposes a strong condition on homogeneous primes, which turn out to have a very simple form.

Lemma 4.6. *For a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M , any homogeneous prime \mathfrak{p} of M is of the form $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle$.*

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{p} \subset S$ be an associated prime of M ; by Proposition 4.5, \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous. Now let $p \in \mathfrak{p}$ and write $p = \sum_{i=1}^n p_{\mathbf{u}_i}$, where the $p_{\mathbf{u}_i}$ are the homogeneous components of p . Since \mathfrak{p} is homogeneous, we know that $p_{\mathbf{u}_i} \in \mathfrak{p}$ for all i . Furthermore, since S is \mathbb{N}^r -graded, we have that $p_{\mathbf{u}_i} = ax^{\mathbf{u}_i}$ for some $a \in \mathbb{K}$, and therefore $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle$, where the indices i_1, \dots, i_k are determined by the nonzero entries in the degrees of the homogeneous components of the elements of \mathfrak{p} . Furthermore, since \mathfrak{p} is prime, we have that $x_j \in \mathfrak{p}$ whenever the j th entry u_{ij} of \mathbf{u}_i is nonzero. Therefore, $\langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle \subseteq \mathfrak{p}$. ■

Corollary 4.7. *For a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M , any associated prime \mathfrak{p} of M is of the form $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle$.*

Proof. Any associated prime is homogeneous by Proposition 4.5, and homogeneous primes are generated by a subset of variables by Lemma 4.6. ■

4.2. Minimal associated primes and support shape. We now use the fact that associated primes of the modules that we are interested in have the form of Corollary 4.7 to define an invariant which only depends on the minimal associated primes. This invariant is motivated by considering prime ideals as affine algebraic varieties; see Remark 4.10.

Definition 4.8. *Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module, and let $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle$ be an associated prime of M . The support of \mathfrak{p} is defined as follows:*

$$c_{\mathfrak{p}} = \{(u_1, \dots, u_r) \in \mathbb{N}^r \mid u_i = 0 \ \forall i \in \{i_1, \dots, i_k\}\}.$$

The support shape of M is the subset $ss(M)$ of \mathbb{N}^r defined as follows:

$$ss(M) = \bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ass}(M)} c_{\mathfrak{p}}.$$

We note that the support shape of the module is completely determined by the minimal elements of $\text{Ass}(M)$. We give examples of support shapes for the modules in Example 3.15 in Figure 5(A).

The support shape of a module M encodes the points \mathbf{u} of \mathbb{N}^r such that $M_{\mathbf{u}} \neq 0$ only up to translation (i.e., it forgets the degree of the generators), thickness (i.e., it forgets the degrees of the generators of the annihilators), and multiplicity (i.e., it forgets the number of generators of the module). We illustrate these notions with some examples in Figure 6. Thus, the support shape encodes in which directions elements of the module live, without giving more refined information about the degrees of the elements or the multiplicity. With local cohomology, we can catch a shadow of this information, as we explain in section 4.4.

4.3. Embedded associated primes and stratification of the support shape. We now use embedded (i.e., nonminimal) associated primes to give a stratification of the support shape of the module. Namely, by Corollary 4.7 we know that the associated primes of a module over the polynomial ring $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ are of the form $\langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle$. The *dimension* of such an ideal is defined to be $r - k$ [9, Chapter 9]. Therefore, given a nested sequence of associated primes

$$\mathfrak{p}_0 \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_1 \subseteq \dots \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_m$$

of dimension $d_0 \geq d_1 \geq \dots \geq d_m$, we obtain the following nested sequence of subsets of the support shape of M :

$$(13) \quad c_{\mathfrak{p}_m} \subseteq \dots \subseteq c_{\mathfrak{p}_1} \subseteq c_{\mathfrak{p}_0} \subseteq ss(M).$$

This motivates the following definition.

Definition 4.9. *We call the poset $\text{Ass}(M)$ the stratification of the support shape of M .*

In Figures 5(B)–(C), we give examples of stratifications for support shapes.

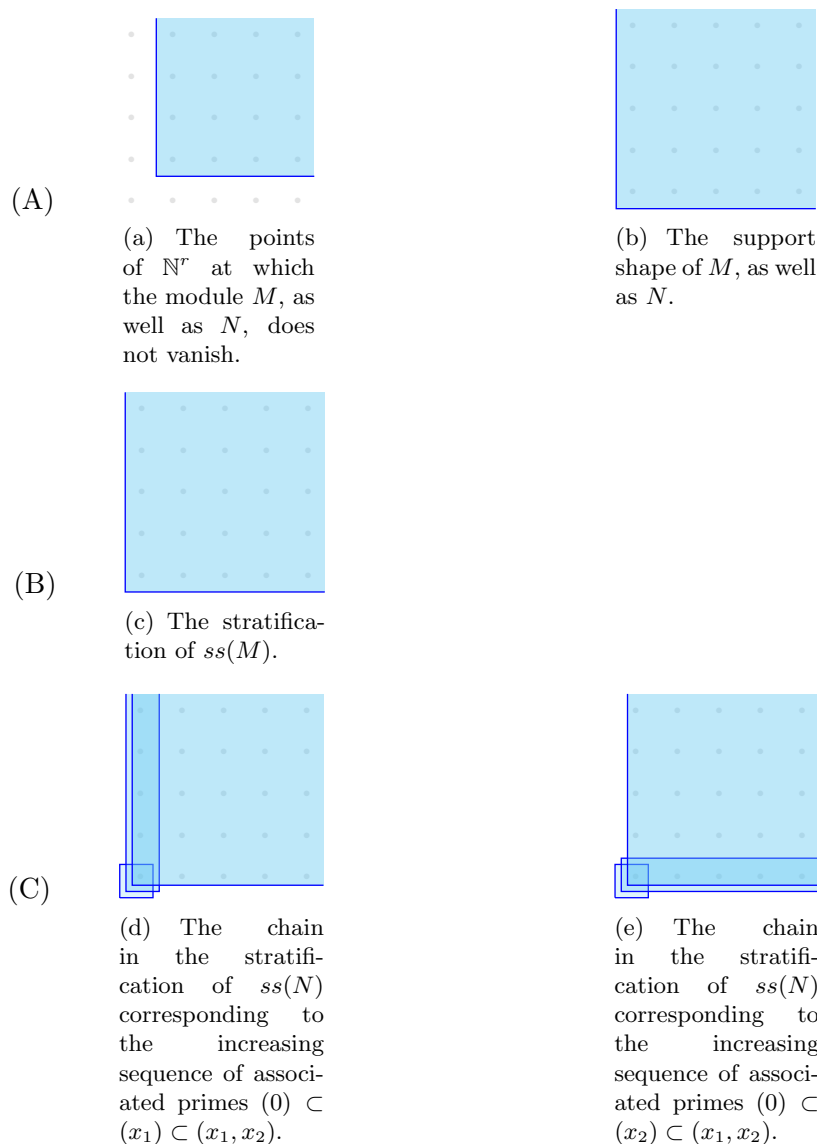


Figure 5. We use grids with gray dots to represent the poset \mathbb{N}^2 , and we represent subsets of \mathbb{N}^2 by cyan regions. We illustrate examples of support shapes and their stratifications for the two modules $M = S(-1, -1) \oplus S(-2, -2)$ and $N = S(-2, -2) \oplus S(-2, -2) \oplus \frac{S(-2, -1)}{x_2} \oplus \frac{S(-1, -2)}{x_1} \oplus \frac{S(-1, -1)}{\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle}$ from Example 3.15. We have $\text{Ass}(M) = \{(0)\}$ and $\text{Ass}(N) = \{(0), (x_1), (x_2), (x_1, x_2)\}$. In (A), we illustrate the points in \mathbb{N}^2 at which the modules do not vanish, as well as their support shapes. We note that the support shape is the same for M and N . In (B) and (C), we illustrate the stratifications for the modules. Since M has only one associated prime, the stratification of the support shape is the support shape itself.

Remark 4.10. In algebraic geometry, given an ideal $I \subset S$, one defines the vanishing set of I as the subset $V(I) \subset \mathbb{K}^r$ given by the points of \mathbb{K}^r at which the evaluation of all polynomials in I vanishes. The sets $V(I)$ are closed in the Zariski topology. For example, for $r = 2$ we have

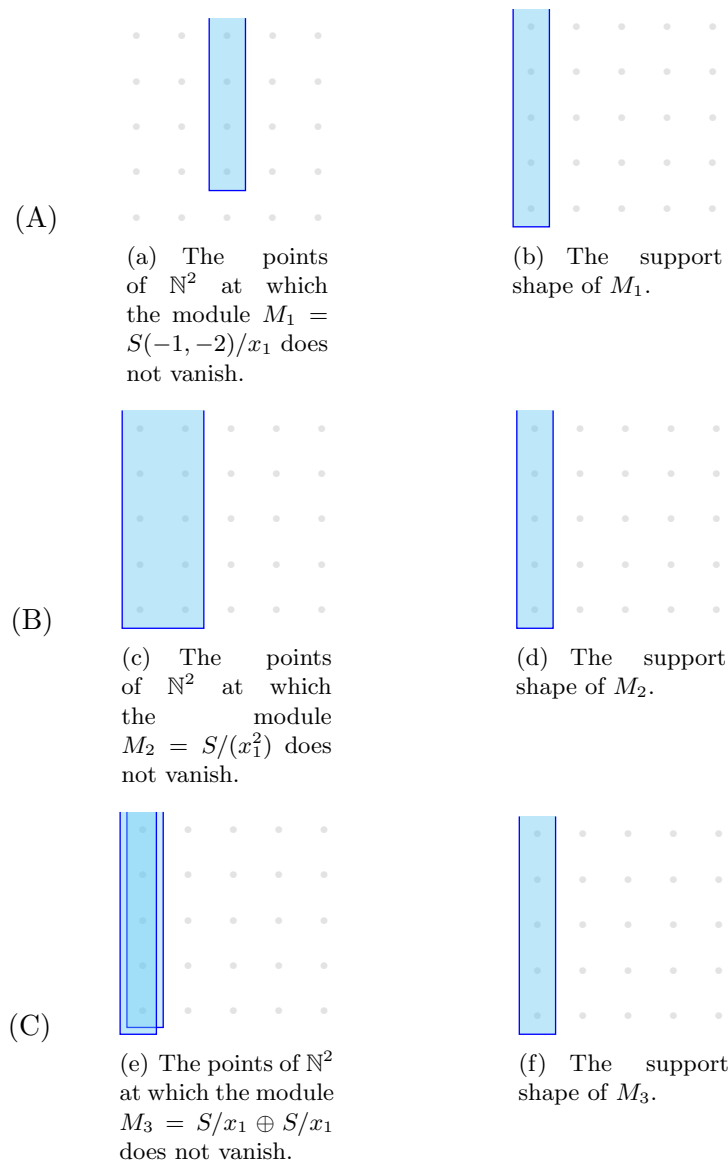


Figure 6. We illustrate how the support shape of an $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2]$ -module M encodes the points \mathbf{u} of \mathbb{N}^r such that $M_{\mathbf{u}} \neq 0$ only up to (A) translation (i.e., it forgets the degrees of the generators), (B) thickness (i.e., it forgets the degrees of the minimal generators of the annihilators), and (C) multiplicity (i.e., it forgets the number of generators of the module).

that $V(\langle x_1 \rangle) = \{(0, a) \in \mathbb{K}^2 \mid a \in \mathbb{K}\}$, and more generally $V(\mathfrak{p}) = c_{\mathfrak{p}}$ if \mathfrak{p} is as in Definition 4.8. In our case, we are not interested in the whole affine space \mathbb{K}^r , but rather in the nonnegative grid \mathbb{N}^r , and we therefore give the definition of support of a prime ideal in Definition 4.8, which is motivated by vanishing sets.

When working in the affine space \mathbb{K}^r , one could define the support shape of a finitely generated module M over S as the union over the vanishing sets of the associated primes of

the module (which in turn is equal to the vanishing set of the annihilator of the module). The set $ss(M)$ would then be a closed subset of affine space. Thus, given a nested sequence of associated primes $\mathfrak{p}_0 \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_1 \subseteq \cdots \subseteq \mathfrak{p}_m$ of M , one would obtain a nested sequence of affine algebraic varieties

$$V(\mathfrak{p}_m) \subseteq \cdots \subseteq V(\mathfrak{p}_1) \subseteq V(\mathfrak{p}_0) \subseteq ss(M).$$

This is the motivation behind our use of the term “stratification” in Definition 4.9.

We next generalize the definition of birth and death of generators, as can be found, e.g., in [15].

Definition 4.11. Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded module over $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. We say that a homogeneous element a of M is born at $(u_1, \dots, u_r) \in \mathbb{N}^r$ if the degree of a is (u_1, \dots, u_r) and a is not in the image of any sum of maps $\sum_{\mathbf{v}} x^{\mathbf{v}}$ for any $\mathbf{v} \prec \mathbf{u}$. If $\text{Ann}(a) \neq (0)$, let $D \subset \mathbb{N}^r$ be the subset of \mathbb{N}^r obtained from the set of degrees of the set of minimal generators of $\text{Ann}(a)$ by adding to each degree the degree of a . Then we say that a dies in degrees D . The motivation for this is that since a is an element of the module M which appears in degree \mathbf{u} , we have an inclusion of the principal, graded S -module $Sa \simeq S(-\mathbf{u})/\text{Ann}(a) \subseteq M$ via $1 \mapsto a$. Hence if the minimal generators of $\text{Ann}(a)$ lie in degrees $\{\mathbf{w}_1, \dots, \mathbf{w}_m\}$, the minimal degrees where Sa is 0 are exactly D . If $\text{Ann}(a) = (0)$, we say that a lives forever.

Since $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)}$ is the intersection of the minimal primes containing a [9], if $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)} = \langle x_{i_1}, \dots, x_{i_k} \rangle = \mathfrak{p}$, we say that a lives along $c_{\mathfrak{p}} \subset \mathbb{N}^r$. In this case, we say that a has support dimension $r - k$.

Note that an element has support dimension r if and only if it lives forever. Similarly as for the support shape, if a lives along $c_{\mathfrak{p}}$, then $c_{\mathfrak{p}}$ encodes information on where a is nonzero in the module M only up to translation and thickness.

If $a \in M$, then $Ra \subseteq M$ so that (see Proposition 4.28) $\text{Ass}(Ra) \subseteq \text{Ass}(M)$. Therefore, using Definition 4.11 we can read off from the stratification of the support shape whether there are elements of a certain support dimension in the module, leading to the following definition.

Definition 4.12. We call elements of support dimension 0 transient components, elements of support dimension $1 \leq d < r$ persistent components, and elements of support dimension r fully persistent components.

The rank of a module gives the minimal number of generators for the submodule of the module which is generated by the fully persistent components. On the other hand, we will give a measure of the size of the module of the persistent components living along $c_{\mathfrak{p}}$, for \mathfrak{p} an associated prime of the module, in section 4.4.

If M is an \mathbb{N} -graded module over $\mathbb{K}[x]$, then for every $m \in M$ its annihilator $\text{Ann}(m)$ is either (0) or (x^n) for some $n > 0$. We thus have that Definition 4.11 is an equivalent formulation of the definition of birth and death of generators as given in, e.g., [15], which is a correction of the standard definition that uses the so-called elder rule; see [15, Remark 5] for more details.

Example 4.13. For the modules in Example 3.15, we obtain the following: the module M has two generators of support dimension 2, of which one is born at $(1, 1)$, while the other is

born at $(2, 2)$. On the other hand, the module N has two generators of support dimension 2, both born at $(2, 2)$; it has two of dimension 1, of which one is born at $(2, 1)$ and dies at $(2, 2)$, while the other is born at $(1, 2)$ and dies at $(2, 2)$; finally, it has one generator of support dimension 0, born at $(1, 1)$, and which dies at $(1, 2)$ and $(2, 1)$. The generator of N which is born at $(2, 1)$ lives along $c_{\langle x_1 \rangle}$, while the generator of dimension 1 born at $(1, 2)$ lives along $c_{\langle x_2 \rangle}$.

Example 4.14. For $r > 1$, an element might die at more than one degree, as Example 3.13 shows: the generator ω of $H_1(K)$ is born at $(0, 0)$, and its annihilator is $(x_1^2, x_1 x_2^2)$, which has radical $\langle x_1 \rangle$. Therefore, ω dies at degrees $\{(2, 0), (1, 2)\}$, lives along c_{x_2} , and has support dimension 1.

4.4. Persistent but not fully persistent components: The rank of M along a coordinate subspace. A first measure of the size of a module M is the rank; when M is \mathbb{N}^r -graded, the results of section 3 show that the rank may be obtained from the Hilbert series. The rank gives a measure of the number of fully persistent components, and in this section we analyze how to compute the size of the components of M which are persistent but not fully persistent.

First, we recall some additional algebra.

Definition 4.15 (see [9, Chapter 3.6]). *Let $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. For a finitely generated S -module M and I an ideal of S , the zeroth local cohomology of M with respect to I is the subset of M defined as follows:*

$$(14) \quad H_I^0(M) = \{m \in M \mid I^n \cdot m = 0 \ \forall n \gg 0\}.$$

When M is a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ module, Corollary 4.7 shows that any associated prime of M is generated by a subset of the variables.

Notation 4.16. *To simplify notation and without loss of generality, we assume for the remainder of this section that $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_1, \dots, x_k \rangle \subseteq S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, and $S_{c_{\mathfrak{p}}} = \mathbb{K}[x_{k+1}, \dots, x_r] \cong S/\mathfrak{p}$. Thanks to the inclusion $S_{c_{\mathfrak{p}}} \hookrightarrow S$, an S -module also has the structure of an $S_{c_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ -module.*

We first note the connection between Definitions 4.15 and 4.11.

Lemma 4.17. *For a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M and an associated prime \mathfrak{p} of M , we have*

$$\{a \in M \mid a \text{ lives along } c_{\mathfrak{p}}\} \subseteq H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M).$$

Proof. By Definition 4.11, a lives along $c_{\mathfrak{p}}$ if and only if $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)} = \mathfrak{p}$. This implies that $\mathfrak{p}^n \cdot a = 0$ for some n , which is equivalent to $a \in H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$. ■

The set $H_I^0(M)$ is easily seen to be a submodule of M . When M is finitely generated as an S -module, so is $H_I^0(M)$. Furthermore, we have the following.

Lemma 4.18. *Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module, and let \mathfrak{p} be an associated prime. Then $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ is a finitely generated $S_{c_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ -module.*

Proof. Since M is finitely generated over S and S is Noetherian, the submodule $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ is also finitely generated as an S -module [9, Proposition 1.4]. Let $\{a_1, \dots, a_m\}$ be homogeneous generators of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ over S . By definition of local cohomology, for each i , a_i is annihilated by \mathfrak{p}^{n_i} for some $n_i \in \mathbb{N}$. Therefore, for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$ and $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ there exist $d_{ij} \in \mathbb{N}$

such that $x_j^{d_{ij}} \cdot a_i = 0$. So the S -module generated by the a_i is the same (as a vector space) as the S_{c_p} -module generated by all $\mathbf{x}^\alpha \cdot a_i$ such that $\alpha_j < d_{ij}$ for all $j \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. ■

Definition 4.19. For a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M and an associated prime ideal $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_1, \dots, x_r \rangle$ of M , we define the c_p -rank of M to be the rank of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ as an S_{c_p} -module.

Intuitively, the c_p -rank of an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M gives information about the size of the persistent components of M that live along c_p ; it is thus a count of the ways that the module goes to infinity in the directions orthogonal to the coordinate subspace spanned by x_1, \dots, x_k . In the following, we make the previous statement precise.

Proposition 4.20. Let \mathfrak{p} be an associated prime of M with dimension contained strictly between 0 and r . The module M has the structure of an S_{c_p} -module by restriction of scalars, and for a subset $U \subset M$ we denote by $\langle U \rangle$ the S_{c_p} -submodule of M generated by U . We have

$$(15) \quad \text{rk}_{S_{c_p}}(\langle \{a \in M \mid a \text{ lives along } c_p\} \rangle) = \text{rk}_{S_{c_p}}(H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)).$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.17, we have that

$$\text{rk}_{S_{c_p}}(\langle \{a \in M \mid a \text{ lives along } c_p\} \rangle) \leq \text{rk}_{S_{c_p}}(H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)),$$

and hence the claim follows once we show that the elements of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ that do not live along c_p do not contribute to the rank of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ as an S_{c_p} -module.

Let $a \in H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ be such that $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)} \neq \mathfrak{p}$. Note that $a \in H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ if and only if $\mathfrak{p}^n \cdot a = 0$, and this is equivalent to $\mathfrak{p} \subseteq \sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)}$. If $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)}$ is a prime, say \mathfrak{p}' , then a lives along $c_{\mathfrak{p}'}$ with $\mathfrak{p}' \supset \mathfrak{p}$, and thus a does not contribute to the rank of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ as an S_{c_p} -module, since $Sa \cong S/\text{Ann}(a)$ has zero rank as an S_{c_p} -module (indeed, for any integral domain R and nonzero ideal I , the rank of R/I as an R -module is zero), as it lives along a coordinate subspace of dimension strictly less than k . Now assume that $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)}$ is not a prime. Then we can write $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)} = \mathfrak{q}_1 \cap \dots \cap \mathfrak{q}_s$, with $\mathfrak{q}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{q}_s$ associated primes of $S/\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)}$. We must have that $\mathfrak{q}_i \neq \mathfrak{p}$, as otherwise $\sqrt{\text{Ann}(a)} = \mathfrak{p}$. Hence $\mathfrak{p} \subset \mathfrak{q}_i$ for all $i = 1, \dots, s$. Thus the support of a is a union of coordinate subspaces that have all dimension strictly less than that of c_p , and therefore a cannot contribute to the rank of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ as an S_{c_p} -module. ■

Example 4.21. Consider the modules $M_1 = S(-1, -2)/x_1$, $M_2 = S/x_1^2$, and $M_3 = S/x_1 \oplus S/x_1$ from Figure 6. Using the interpretation of the c_{x_1} -rank as the number of ways of going to infinity along the x_2 -axis—given by the left-hand side of (15)—one can read off the c_{x_1} -rank from Figure 6. On the other hand, using Macaulay2 one can compute this as the rank of the local cohomology module. We have

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rk}_{S_{c_{x_1}}}(H_{\langle x_1 \rangle}^0(M_1)) &= 1, \\ \text{rk}_{S_{c_{x_1}}}(H_{\langle x_1 \rangle}^0(M_2)) &= 2, \\ \text{rk}_{S_{c_{x_1}}}(H_{\langle x_1 \rangle}^0(M_3)) &= 2. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 4.22. For a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M and an associated prime \mathfrak{p} , we have

$$HS(H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M), \mathbf{t}) = \frac{P(t_1, \dots, t_r)}{\prod_{i=k+1}^r (1 - t_i)}.$$

The variables t_1, \dots, t_k are needed in numerators to account for degree shifts in birth degrees of generators for $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$.

Proof. By Lemma 4.18, $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$ has finite rank as an $S_{\mathfrak{c}_{\mathfrak{p}}}$ -module, and the equality follows. ■

This allows us to find the $\mathfrak{c}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -rank from the Hilbert series of $H_{\mathfrak{p}}^0(M)$: arguments parallel to those used in section 3.3 show that the $\mathfrak{c}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ -rank of M is given by $P(\mathbf{1})$, with P as in Lemma 4.22.

Example 4.23. Let $M = S(-2, -2) \oplus S(-1, -1)/x_1^2 \oplus S(-1, -2)/x_1$ be the module from Example 3.10. We have

$$\begin{aligned} HS(H_{\langle x_1 \rangle}^0(M), \mathbf{t}) &= \frac{(t_1 t_2 - t_1^3 t_2) + (t_1^2 t_2 - t_1^2 t_2^2)}{(1 - t_2)(1 - t_1)} \\ &= \frac{t_1^2 t_2 + 2t_1 t_2^2}{1 - t_2} + t_1 t_2, \end{aligned}$$

and evaluating the numerator $t_1^2 t_2 + 2t_1 t_2^2$ at $\mathbf{t} = \mathbf{1}$ yields that the rank of $H_{\langle x_1 \rangle}^0(M)$ as an $S_{\mathfrak{c}_{\langle x_1 \rangle}}$ -module is three.

4.5. Syzygies and the rank invariant. The invariants that we proposed in section 4.3 give information about nontrivial syzygies: if a module has an associated prime of dimension $r - c$, then it also has nontrivial syzygies of order c (see Theorem 8.3.2 in [19]). However, the converse is not true in general; in Example 4.25, we have a module with nontrivial syzygies of order 1 that does not have associated primes of the corresponding dimension. Another invariant that fails to distinguish between the modules of Example 4.25 is the rank invariant, an invariant for multiparameter persistence modules introduced by Carlsson and Zomorodian in [5], which is equivalent to the barcode in the one-parameter case [5, Theorem 12].

Definition 4.24. Let M be a multigraded module over $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$. For a pair $\mathbf{u} \preceq \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{N}^r$, the rank invariant $\rho_M(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ is the rank of the map $M_{\mathbf{u}} \xrightarrow{\cdot x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}}} M_{\mathbf{v}}$, and so

$$\rho_M(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v}) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} M_{\mathbf{u}} - \dim_{\mathbb{K}} \ker(\cdot x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}})_{\mathbf{u}}.$$

In [14], Lesnick and Wright give an example of two nonisomorphic modules that have the same rank invariant.

Example 4.25 (see [14, Example 2.2]). The \mathbb{N}^2 -graded $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, x_2]$ modules

$$\begin{aligned} N &= S(-1, 0) \oplus S(0, -1), \\ M &= (S(-1, 0) \oplus S(0, -1) \oplus S(-1, -1))/\text{im}(x_2, -x_1, 0)^t. \end{aligned}$$

In M , we have glued the two copies of S in N together where they overlap and added a free copy of S . These modules have the same rank invariant; they also have the same associated primes, namely just the zero ideal.

Lemma 3.4 allows us to give an interpretation of the rank invariant $\rho_M(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ as a standard algebraic entity.

Corollary 4.26. *For $\mathbf{u} \gg \mathbf{0}$, the rank invariant $\rho_M(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{v})$ is $\text{rk}(M)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.4, we have that $\text{rk}(M) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}} M_{\mathbf{a}}$ for $\mathbf{a} \gg \mathbf{0}$; once \mathbf{u} is in this range, the map from $M_{\mathbf{u}}$ to $M_{\mathbf{v}}$ is a square matrix with $x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}}$ on the diagonal, and so it has full rank equal to $\dim_{\mathbb{K}} M_{\mathbf{u}}$. ■

Proposition 4.27. *If $\ker(\cdot x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}})_{\mathbf{u}} \neq 0$, then for some x_i dividing $x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}}$, $x_i \in \mathfrak{p}$ for some $\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ass}(M)$.*

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \ker(\cdot x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}})_{\mathbf{u}} \neq 0 &\Leftrightarrow \exists 0 \neq a \in M_{\mathbf{u}} \text{ with } x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}} \cdot a = 0 \\ &\Leftrightarrow x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}} \in \text{Ann}(a) \\ &\Rightarrow x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}} \in \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ass}(M) \text{ for some } \mathfrak{p} \\ &\Leftrightarrow x_i | x^{\mathbf{v}-\mathbf{u}} \text{ for some } x_i \in \mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ass}(M). \end{aligned}$$

4.6. Computation of associated primes. Many of the results of this paper rely on the multigraded nature of multiparameter persistence modules. By making use of the fact that any multiparameter persistence module $H_i(K)$ can be realized as the homology of a graded chain complex associated to the filtered complex K , we can also simplify the computation of the associated primes. In particular, it is possible to determine the associated primes of $H_i(K)$ without ever computing the kernel of the i th differential d_i , which is the homomorphism of \mathbb{N}^r -graded modules introduced in (1).

In the following, we need two facts about the associated primes: they behave well on short exact sequences, and they are closely related to the annihilator of M (see Theorem 3.1 and Lemma 3.6 of [9]).

Proposition 4.28. *For a short exact sequence of finitely generated S -modules*

$$0 \longrightarrow N \longrightarrow M \longrightarrow P \longrightarrow 0,$$

we have the following:

- (1) $\text{Ass}(N) \subseteq \text{Ass}(M) \subseteq \text{Ass}(N) \cup \text{Ass}(P)$.
- (2) $\bigcup_{\mathfrak{p} \in \text{Ass}(M)} \mathfrak{p} = \{s \in S \mid s \text{ is a zero divisor on } M\}$.
- (3) $\text{Ass}(M)$ is a finite nonempty set of primes, each containing $\text{Ann}(M)$, and includes all primes minimal over $\text{Ann}(M)$.

Proposition 4.29. *We have*

$$\text{Ass}(\text{coker}(d_{i+1})) = \begin{cases} \text{Ass}(H_i(K)) \cup \{(0)\} & \text{if } H_i(K) \text{ has no torsion free submodule} \\ & \text{but } \text{coker}(d_{i+1}) \text{ does,} \\ \text{Ass}(H_i(K)) & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

Proof. First, note that for any multifiltered simplicial complex there exists a one-critical multifiltered simplicial complex such that the respective PH modules are isomorphic [4]. Given a one-critical multifiltration, the modules in its simplicial chain complex are free, and we thus make this assumption in the following.

We have the short exact sequence of multigraded S -modules

$$(16) \quad 0 \longrightarrow H_i(K) \longrightarrow C_i(K)/\operatorname{im}(d_{i+1}) \longrightarrow C_i(K)/\ker(d_i) \longrightarrow 0.$$

Furthermore, by the first isomorphism theorem for S -modules, $C_i(K)/\ker(d_i) \cong \operatorname{im}(d_i) \subseteq C_{i+1}(K)$, with $C_{i+1}(K)$ a free module over the integral domain S , and so by Proposition 4.28(1), the only associated prime for $\operatorname{im}(d_i)$ is the zero ideal; applying again Proposition 4.28(1) to (16) yields the result. ■

Thanks to Proposition 4.29, we can compute the associated primes of the i th homology $H_i(K) = \ker d_i / \operatorname{im} d_{i+1}$ by computing the associated primes of the cokernel of d_{i+1} .

5. From MPH to PH: Restriction to a line and intersecting with the diagonal. A natural line of approach to extract information from MPH is to associate an \mathbb{N} -graded module over a polynomial ring in one variable to an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M over $S = \mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$ and then to study the barcode of the \mathbb{N} -graded module.

To our knowledge, the only approach to assign an \mathbb{N} -graded module to an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module that has been studied until now is the restriction of a module to a line; this approach was studied in [1, 14], and furthermore in [14] the authors introduce a tool for the visualization of barcodes along such restrictions. To define such restrictions to lines with nonnegative real slope, it is necessary to work in the more general setting of \mathbb{R}^r -graded modules (see [14] for details). In this section, we explain how to adapt this construction to the \mathbb{N}^r -grading, and we show that the rank of a module can be computed as the rank of the module restricted to a suitable line.

Finally, we discuss the algebraic version of restricting a module to a line and show that one can read off the rank of a module from its intersection with the diagonal. We conclude the section with an example of an MPH module for which the restriction to the diagonal line yields a module that is not isomorphic to the module obtained by intersecting with the diagonal.

5.1. Restriction to a line. The restriction of a module to a line with nonnegative slope was studied in [1, 14]. We adapt this to our setting by associating an \mathbb{N} -graded module to an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module as follows. Given a tuple $(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_0) \in \mathbb{N}^r \times \mathbb{N}^r$, we define the following order-preserving map:

$$l: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r: i \mapsto i\mathbf{u} + \mathbf{u}_0.$$

Therefore, thinking of the module M as a functor $M: \mathbb{N}^r \rightarrow \operatorname{Vect}_{\mathbb{K}}$ (see Remark 2.4), we can define $M_l: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \operatorname{Vect}_{\mathbb{K}}$ as the following composition of functors:

$$M_l = M \circ l.$$

This associates an \mathbb{N} -graded module M_l on the polynomial ring $\mathbb{K}[x]$ to any \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M on $\mathbb{K}[x_1, \dots, x_r]$, where the action of x on M_l is given by the action of $\mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{u}}$ on M .

Proposition 5.1. *Let M be a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module. Let $(\mathbf{u}, \mathbf{u}_0) \in \mathbb{N}^r \times \mathbb{N}^r$, and let l be the induced order-preserving map $\mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$. If $u_i > 0$ for all i , we have*

$$\operatorname{rk}_S(M) = \operatorname{rk}_{\mathbb{K}[x]}(M \circ l),$$

where $x = \mathbf{x}^{\mathbf{u}}$.

Proof. Whenever $j \gg 0$, we have that $\mathrm{rk}_{\mathbb{K}[x]}(M \circ l) = HF(M \circ l, j)$ by Lemma 3.4. Furthermore, $HF(M \circ l, j) = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(M \circ l)_j$ by the definition of Hilbert function, and this last term equals $\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(M)_{\mathbf{u}j + \mathbf{u}_0}$. If $u_i > 0$ for all i , then $\dim_{\mathbb{K}}(M)_{\mathbf{u}j + \mathbf{u}_0} = \dim_{\mathbb{K}}(M)_{(v_1, \dots, v_r)}$, with $v_i \gg 0$. Again by Lemma 3.4, this last term equals $\mathrm{rk}_S(M)$. ■

More generally, given any order-preserving map $f: \mathbb{N} \rightarrow \mathbb{N}^r$, one can associate an \mathbb{N} -graded module $M_f := M \circ f$ to an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M ; thus one can probe the S -module M with any monotonically increasing path in \mathbb{N}^r and associate to it a barcode.

5.2. Intersecting with the diagonal. In this subsection, we discuss how one can intersect an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module with a specific line using methods from commutative algebra, and we show that the rank of the resulting module equals the rank of the original module.

The method of restricting a module that we briefly discussed in section 5.1 reflects the intuitive method of probing the structure of a topological space $X \subseteq \mathbb{K}^r$ by intersecting X with a low-dimensional linear space, for example with a line. The algebraic version of intersecting with a geometric object $L = V(\mathfrak{p})$ is the tensor product

$$M|_L = M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p}.$$

We intersect an \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module M with a line L through the origin in \mathbb{K}^r . For such a line, the defining ideal $\mathfrak{p} = \langle l_1, \dots, l_{r-1} \rangle$ is generated by $r-1$ homogeneous (in the \mathbb{N} -grading) elements. Since

$$S/\mathfrak{p} \simeq \mathbb{K}[x],$$

this means that $M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p}$ is a $\mathbb{K}[x]$ -module, and so $M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p}$ has a barcode. We will now show that in case that the line L is the diagonal, the number of infinite intervals in the barcode of $M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p}$ is equal to $\mathrm{rk}_S(M)$.

Theorem 5.2. *If M is a finitely generated \mathbb{N}^r -graded S -module with $r \geq 2$ and $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_1 - x_2, \dots, x_{r-1} - x_r \rangle$, then*

$$\mathrm{rk}_S(M) = \mathrm{rk}_{S/\mathfrak{p}}(M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p}).$$

Proof. We proceed by induction on r , starting with the case $r = 2$, so that $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle$ is principal. Tensoring the short exact sequence

$$(17) \quad 0 \longrightarrow S(-1) \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} S \longrightarrow S/\mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow 0$$

with M yields the exact sequence

$$(18) \quad 0 \longrightarrow \ker(x_1 - x_2) \longrightarrow M(-1) \xrightarrow{x_1 - x_2} M \longrightarrow M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p} \longrightarrow 0.$$

Suppose $m \in \ker(x_1 - x_2)$, so that $x_1 m - x_2 m = 0$. If m has degree (a, b) , then $x_1 m$ has degree $(a+1, b)$ and $x_2 m$ has degree $(a, b+1)$, and so we must have $x_1 m = 0 = x_2 m$; in other words, $\ker(x_1 - x_2)$ is annihilated by $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$. In particular, it follows that $HP(\ker(x_1 - x_2), j) = 0$ for $j \gg 0$.

Denote by \mathbf{M} the \mathbb{N} -graded module obtained from M by setting the degree of every variable to be 1. By the discussion after Definition 3.6, we know that $HP(\mathbf{M}, i) = ci + d$ for i large enough, and with $c = \mathrm{rk}(M)$.

As the Hilbert polynomial is additive on exact sequences, we obtain, for $i \gg 0$,

$$\begin{aligned} HP(M \otimes S/\mathfrak{p}, i) &= HP(\mathbf{M}, i) - HP(\mathbf{M}, i-1) + HP(\ker(\cdot x_1 - x_2), i-1) \\ &= HP(\mathbf{M}, i) - HP(\mathbf{M}, i-1) \\ &= ci + d - (c(i-1) + d) \\ &= c. \end{aligned}$$

This establishes the theorem for $r = 2$.

Now suppose the assertion holds for $r = n - 1$ and let $r = n$. This is where we use the fact that \mathfrak{p} is generated by very special linear forms: an \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M , quotiented by $\langle x_i - x_j \rangle$, becomes an \mathbb{N}^{r-1} -graded module. This is not the case for an arbitrary linear form. For our \mathbb{N}^r -graded module M , we first proceed as above, tensoring it with the short exact sequence of (17) and obtaining the four term exact sequence of (18). While $\ker(x_1 - x_2)$ is annihilated by $\langle x_1, x_2 \rangle$, this does not force it to vanish in high degree. However, since it is torsion, it does not contribute to rank, and hence arguing as above we find that

$$\mathrm{rk}_S(M) = \mathrm{rk}_{S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle}(M \otimes_S S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle).$$

But $M \otimes_S S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle$ is an \mathbb{N}^{n-1} graded module, and we may apply our induction hypothesis with $\mathfrak{p}' = \langle x_2 - x_3, \dots, x_{r-1} - x_r \rangle$ to obtain

$$\mathrm{rk}_{S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle}(M \otimes_S S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle) = \mathrm{rk}_{S/\mathfrak{p}}(M \otimes_S S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle \otimes S/\mathfrak{p}') = \mathrm{rk}_{S/\mathfrak{p}}(M \otimes_S S/\mathfrak{p}). \quad \blacksquare$$

Example 5.3. We illustrate how one can distinguish the modules from Example 4.25 by taking the intersection with the diagonal. Let $\mathfrak{p} = \langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} N \otimes S/\mathfrak{p} &\simeq (S/\mathfrak{p})^2, \\ M \otimes S/\mathfrak{p} &\simeq (S/\mathfrak{p})^2 \oplus \mathbb{K}, \end{aligned}$$

as $M \otimes S/\mathfrak{p}$ is the cokernel of the map $S/\mathfrak{p} \xrightarrow{(x_2, -x_2, 0)^t} (S/\mathfrak{p})^3$. Because M has a nontrivial syzygy of order 1, while N is free, $M \not\cong N$. This example also gives motivation for the introduction of homological tools to study MPH: we have $\mathrm{Tor}_1^S(M, \mathbb{K}) \neq 0$, whereas $\mathrm{Tor}_1^S(N, \mathbb{K})$ vanishes.

While the two methods to pass from MPH to PH that we have introduced in this section give modules that have the same rank as the original module, they do not give isomorphic modules in general.

Example 5.4. Let $M = S(-3, 0)/x_2$, and further let

$$\begin{aligned} l: \mathbb{N} &\rightarrow \mathbb{N}^2, \\ i &\mapsto (i, i). \end{aligned}$$

Then $M \circ l$ is the zero module, while $M \otimes_S S/\langle x_1 - x_2 \rangle$ is isomorphic to the $\mathbb{K}[x]$ -module $x^3\mathbb{K}$.

6. Conclusion. This paper studies multifiltered simplicial complexes K and the associated MPH modules $H_i(K)$ introduced by Carlsson and Zomorodian in [5]. We propose the rank of a module as an invariant for multiparameter persistence modules that captures fully persistent components, namely elements of the module living forever in all directions, and show that the rank of the module is the lead coefficient (suitably interpreted) of the Hilbert series of the MPH module. We show that one can compute the rank by computing the simplicial homology of the simplicial complex at which a multifiltration stabilizes, and we furthermore give a geometric interpretation of the rank of the module as the rank of the one-parameter persistence module obtained by restricting the module to a linear subspace. We refine our invariant by studying the associated primes of the module, which give a stratification of the support shape of the module, and capture persistent components, that is, elements of the module living forever along some coordinate direction but not all. We provide a method to compute the size of the submodule generated by the persistent components using local cohomology, and we provide a shortcut to compute associated primes. Finally, we discuss several ways to associate a one-parameter persistence module to an r -parameter persistence module.

We provide the Macaulay2 code that we have written for our work at <https://github.com/n-otter/MPH>, with the appropriate documentation. We are currently implementing a code that takes as input an arbitrary multifiltration (not necessarily one-critical) using the presentation given in [6], as well as a way to compute the c_p -rank quickly.

Our work presents several interesting followup questions; a question that we are currently investigating is the stability of the stratification of the support shape of a module.

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