Research & Reviews: Journal of Statitics and Mathematical science

Geometry and Complexity

Walker J*

Editorial Office, Statistics and Mathematical Science, India

EDITORIAL

Received date: 02/04/2021
Accepted date: 05/05/2021
Published date: 07/05/2021

***For Correspondence**

Justin Walker, Editorial Office, Statistics and Mathematical Science, India

E-mail: mathematicsstat@scholarlymed.com

EDITORIAL

Further than the framework of paired interactions, higher order networks can characterise data as diverse as functioning brain network, interacting proteins networks, and social networks. Higher level networks include simplicial complexity, which is made up of nodes and links as well as polygons, octahedra, and other shapes. Elevated services can be defined as cell complexes built by glueing curved polytopes together along their faces. Human social networks, surprisingly, have natural tools available to help and hence provide a natural technique to investigate the continuous technology solution of communication systems. This concept, which was originally proposed to explain the evolution of simplicial complexes, is now extended to cell-complexes generated by glueing multiple copies of any regular polytope. Connection science has aided in the understanding of the actual design of dynamic structures, and it has far-reaching ramifications in domains ranging from regenerative medicine to networking medicine to national economy. These include multilayer systems made up of many interaction networks, as well as higher order networks that go far beyond contact center. When studying brain networks, gene regulatory media platforms, or social media networks, higher cognitive networks can be very useful. In relevant brain circuits, for example, it's critical to distinguish between brain regions that connect as a pair or as part of a wider network, resulting in bilateral cross at the same time. Protein matrices, on the other hand, map the connections between cell protein complexes, which are made up of multiple related proteins that execute a different physical function. Topologically complexes appear in various circumstances in social networks, such as face-to-face interaction networks made up of tiny groups that develop and dissipate over time. D-dimensional simplices like triangles, octahedrons, and other t y simplices, i.e. a set of (d+1) nodes where each node interacts with the others, are frequently used as the building blocks of higher-order network architectures.

This piece can be taken in a number of different directions. To begin with, there are fairly apparent paths leading to various expansions of a model, such as different flavour values, the addition of a fitness of the polytope's faces, or the extension of the model transcend pure cell-complexes. Furthermore, this conceptual approach is appropriate for studying the interaction between network geometry and dynamics like frustrated synchronisation. Ultimately, this methodology holds a lot of promise for tying together expanding architectures and neural networks.