

Input: X , $d: X \times X \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$

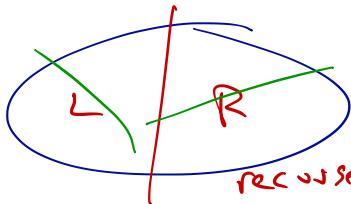
$S: X \times X \rightarrow [0, 1]$

L10: Spectral Clustering

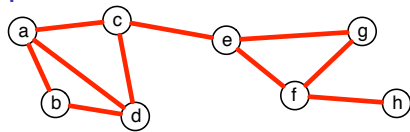
1. Hierarchical ~~AC~~ bottom-up
Jeff M. Phillips

2. Assignment-based
February 13, 2019

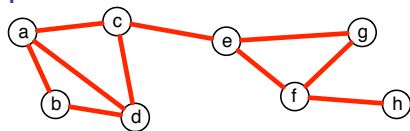
3. Hierarchy
top-down



Graphs



Graphs

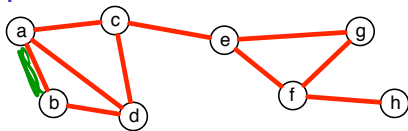


Mathematically: $G = (V, E)$ where

$V = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$ and

$E = \{\{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{c, e\}, \{e, f\}, \{e, g\}, \{f, g\}, \{f, h\}\}$.

Graphs



Mathematically: $G = (V, E)$ where

$V = \{a, b, c, d, e, f, g\}$ and $|V| = n$

$E = \left\{ \{a, b\}, \{a, c\}, \{a, d\}, \{b, d\}, \{c, d\}, \{c, e\}, \{e, f\}, \{e, g\}, \{f, g\}, \{f, h\} \right\}$.

Matrix-Style: As a matrix with 1 if there is an edge, and 0 otherwise.
(For a directed graph, it may not be symmetric).

$$G = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} a & b & c & d & e & f & g & h \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \\ g \\ h \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\alpha \in [0, 1]$$

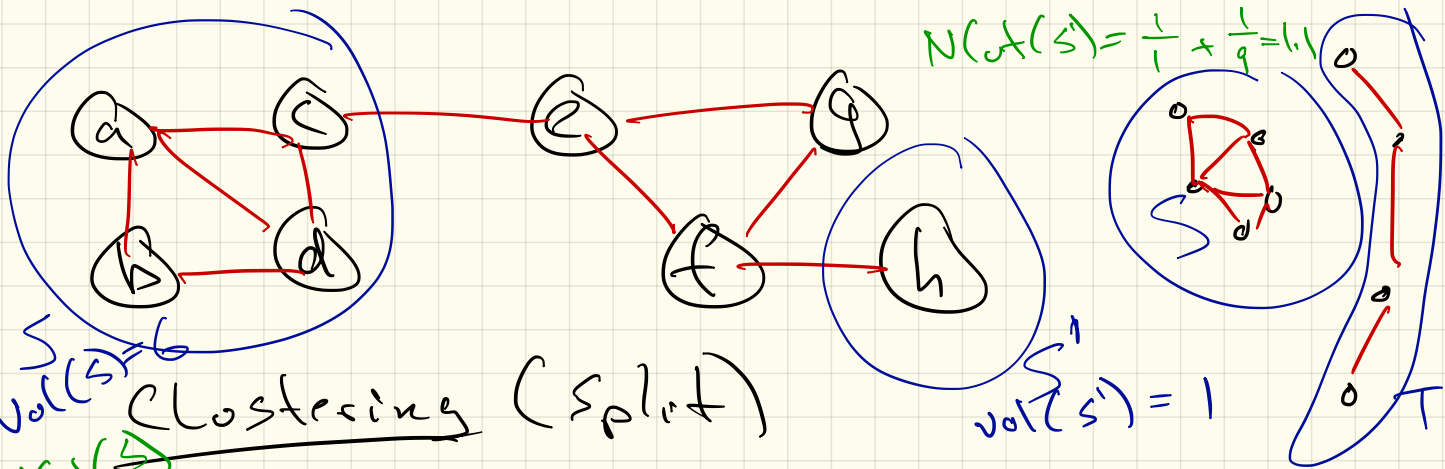
eg.

$$\alpha = 0.7$$

$$m \leq n^2$$

$$m \approx n^{2\alpha}$$

$$|E| = m$$



S
 $Vol(S) = 6$

T
 $Vol(T) = 1$

Clustering (Split)

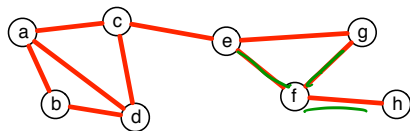
$N(Cut(S)) = \frac{1}{6} \times \frac{1}{3} = 0.36$
 $V = S$ and $T = V \setminus S$

$Cut(S) = \#$ edges between
 $v \in S$ and $v' \in T$

$Vol(S) = \#$ edges $e \in E$ s.t.
 at least one endpoint
 is in S

$$N(Cut(S)) = \frac{Cut(S)}{Vol(S)} + \frac{Cut(S)^e}{Vol(V \setminus S)}$$

Laplacian Matrix



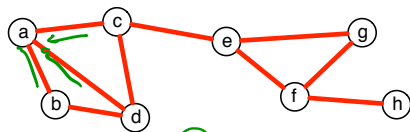
adjacency

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

degree
diagonal

$$D = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Unnormalized Laplacian Matrix



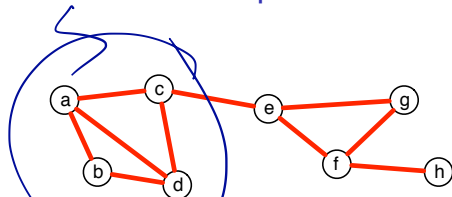
$$L_0 = D - A = \begin{pmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 2 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & -1 & -1 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 3 & -1 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & -1 & 2 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

eigenvectors of L , v

$$Lv = \lambda v$$

λ scalar
eigenvalue
if $\|v\| = 1$

Unnormalized Laplacian Matrix



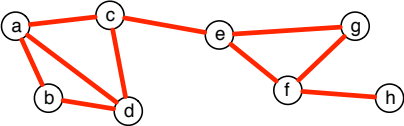
eigenvectors of L_0

v_1 v_2 v_3
Fiedler

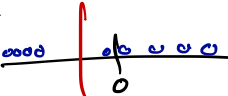
λ	0	0.278	1.11	2.31	3.46	4	4.82
v_a	$1/\sqrt{8}$	-0.36	0.08	0.10	0.28	0.25	$1/\sqrt{2}$
v_b	$1/\sqrt{8}$	-0.42	0.18	0.64	-0.38	0.25	0
v_c	$1/\sqrt{8}$	-0.20	-0.11	0.61	0.03	-0.25	0
v_d	$1/\sqrt{8}$	-0.36	0.08	0.10	0.28	0.25	$-1/\sqrt{2}$
	$1/\sqrt{8}$	0.17	-0.37	0.21	-0.54	-0.25	0
	$1/\sqrt{8}$	0.36	-0.08	-0.10	-0.28	0.75	0
	$1/\sqrt{8}$	0.31	-0.51	-0.36	-0.56	0.56	0
	$1/\sqrt{8}$	0.50	0.73	0.08	0.11	0.11	0

eigs(L)

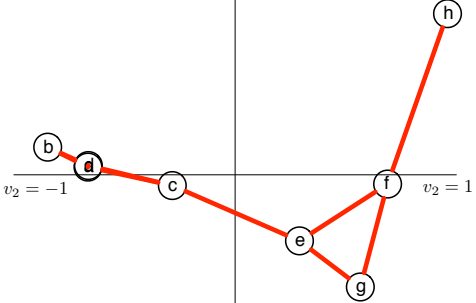
Unnormalized Laplacian Matrix



λ	0.278	1.11	
V	-0.36	0.08	a
	-0.42	0.18	b
	-0.20	-0.11	c
	-0.36	0.08	d
	0.17	-0.37	e
	0.36	-0.08	f
	0.31	-0.51	g
	0.50	0.73	h
	v_2	v_3	

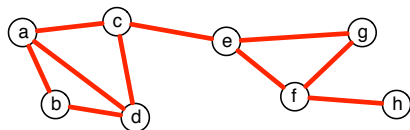


$$\frac{v_3(i)}{\sqrt{\lambda_3}}$$



$$x\text{-axis } \frac{v_2(i)}{\sqrt{\lambda_2}}$$

Laplacian Matrix



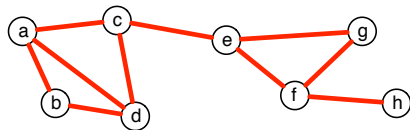
normalized Laplacian

$$L = I - D^{-1/2} A D^{-1/2} =$$

$$D^{-1/2} (L_0) D^{1/2} = D^{-1/2} (D - A) D^{-1/2}$$

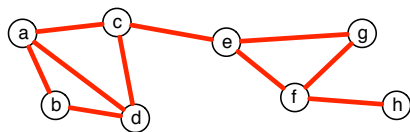
$$\begin{pmatrix} 1 & -0.408 & -0.333 & -0.333 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.408 & 1 & 0 & -0.408 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.333 & 0 & 1 & -0.333 & -0.333 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.333 & -0.408 & -0.333 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -0.333 & 0 & 1 & -0.333 & -0.408 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.333 & 1 & -0.408 & -0.577 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.408 & -0.408 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & -0.577 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

Laplacian Matrix



eigenvectors of L

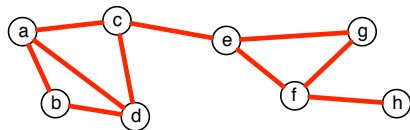
Laplacian Matrix



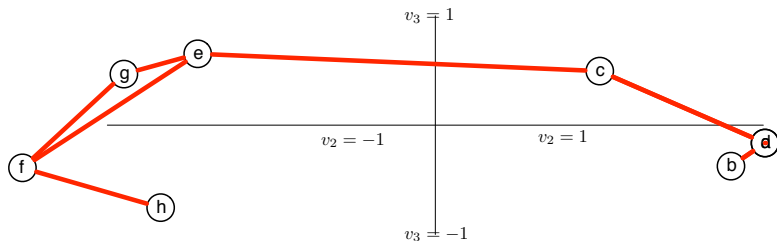
eigenvectors of L

λ	0	0.125	0.724	1.00	1.33	1.42	1.66	1.73
V	-.39	0.38	-.09	0.00	0.71	0.26	-.32	0.16
	-.32	0.36	-.27	0.50	0.00	-.51	0.38	-.18
	-.39	0.18	0.36	-.61	0.00	0.03	0.47	-.29
	-.39	0.38	-.09	0.00	-.71	0.26	-.32	0.16
	-.39	-.28	0.48	0.00	0.00	-.57	0.31	0.33
	-.39	-.48	-.29	0.00	0.00	0.05	-.31	-.65
	-.31	-.36	0.27	0.50	0.00	0.51	0.38	-.18
	-.22	-.32	-.61	-.35	0.00	-.07	0.27	0.51

Laplacian Matrix



λ	0.125	0.724	
V	0.38	-.09	<i>a</i>
	0.36	-.27	<i>b</i>
	0.18	0.36	<i>c</i>
	0.38	-.09	<i>d</i>
	-.28	0.48	<i>e</i>
	-.48	-.29	<i>f</i>
	-.36	0.27	<i>g</i>
	-.32	-.61	<i>h</i>
	v_2	v_3	

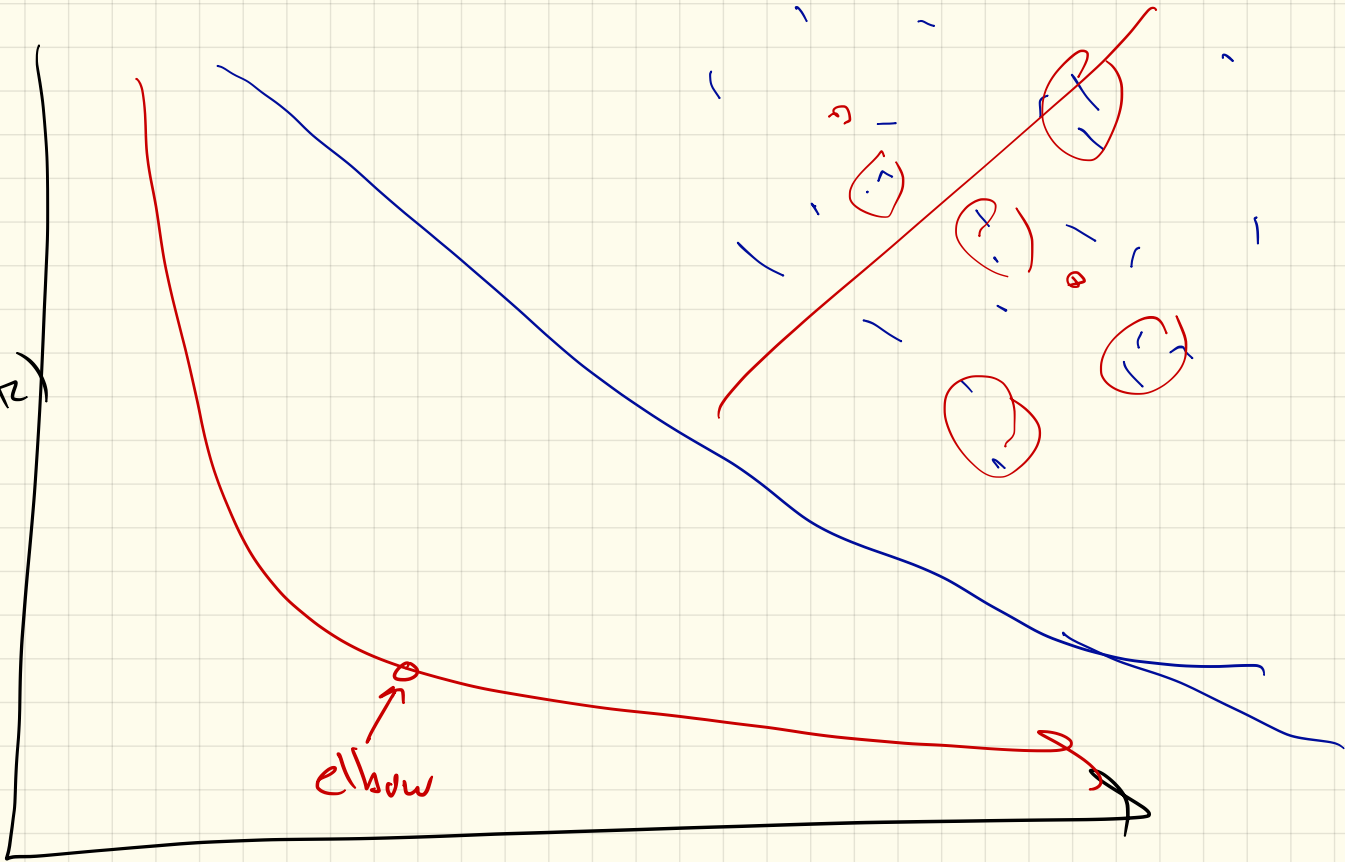


Similarity S : X

A $n \times n$ matrix "affinity"

$$A_{ij} = S(x_i, x_j)$$

$Cost(k)$



elbow

k