SPEKTRALNI REZOVI U USMJERENIM GRAFOVIMA

Diplomski rad

Andrej Slapničar

Voditelj rada: prof. dr. sc. Zlatko Drmač

Sveučilište u Zagrebu Prirodoslovno-matematički fakultet Matematički odsjek

Zagreb, 2023.

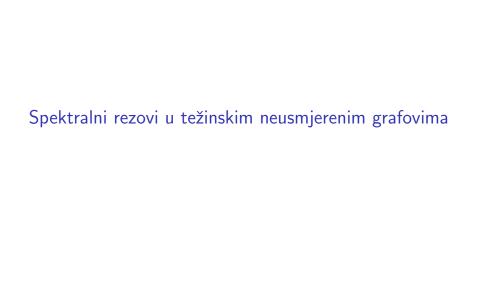
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- Uvod
- Spektralni rezovi u neusmjerenim grafovima
 - Spektralni normalizirani rez biparticije grafa
 - Spektralni normalizirani rez višečlane particije grafa
- 3 Spektralni rezovi u usmjerenim grafovima
 - Spektralni težinski rez particije usmjerenog grafa
- Primjeri
 - Sintetički primjeri
 - Segmentacija slike

Uvod

Uvod

- klasteriranje je podjela podataka u grupe koje nazivamo klasterima takva da su podaci unutar svakog klastera međusobno slični, a podaci između klastera međusobno različiti
- rez u grafu je mjera koja opisuje koliko je dobar određeni rezultat klasteriranja grafa
- metoda klasteriranja grafa minimizacijom spektralnog reza u grafu



Outline

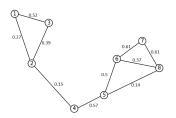
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Grafovi

Definicija

Težinski usmjereni graf je uređena trojka $(\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{E}, w \colon \mathbb{E} \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$, pri čemu je \mathbb{V} konačan te vrijedi $\mathbb{E} \subseteq \{(u, v) \mid u, v \in \mathbb{V}, u \neq v\}$.

Težinski neusmjereni graf je težinski usmjereni graf $(\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{E}, w \colon \mathbb{E} \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$ za koji vrijedi $(\forall u, v \in \mathbb{V})$ $(u, v) \in \mathbb{E} \implies (v, u) \in \mathbb{E}$ i w(u, v) = w(v, u).



Slika: Primjer neusmjerenog težinskog grafa

Rezovi

Definicija

Neka je (V, \mathbb{E}, w) težinski usmjereni graf i neka je $\{A, B\}$ biparticija skupa vrhova V.

Stupanj povezanosti skupa \mathbb{A} sa skupom \mathbb{B} :

$$links(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{A}, b \in \mathbb{B}} w(a,b).$$

Rez biparticije $\{A, B\}$:

$$cut(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = links(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}).$$

Stupanj skupa $\mathbb{A} \subseteq \mathbb{V}$:

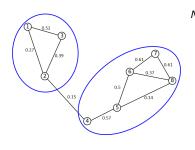
$$deg(\mathbb{A}) = links(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{V}) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{A}, v \in \mathbb{V}} w(a, v).$$

Normalizirani rez biparticije $\{A, B\}$:

$$\mathit{Ncut}(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}) = rac{\mathit{links}(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B})}{\mathit{deg}(\mathbb{A})} + rac{\mathit{links}(\mathbb{B},\mathbb{A})}{\mathit{deg}(\mathbb{B})}.$$

Rezovi

Primjer normaliziranog reza biparticije $\{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5,6,7,8\}\}$ prikazanog neusmjerenog grafa.



$$\begin{aligned} \textit{Ncut}(\{1,2,3\},\{4,5,6,7,8\}) &= \\ &= \frac{\textit{links}(\{1,2,3\},\{4,5,6,7,8\})}{\textit{deg}(\{1,2,3\})} + \\ &+ \frac{\textit{links}(\{4,5,6,7,8\},\{1,2,3\})}{\textit{deg}(\{4,5,6,7,8\})} &= \\ &= \frac{0.15}{0.52 + 0.27 + 0.39 + 0.15} + \\ &+ \frac{0.15}{0.61 + 0.61 + 0.37 + 0.5 + 0.14 + 0.57 + 0.15} &= \\ &= \frac{0.15}{1.33} + \frac{0.15}{2.95} \approx 0.164 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Ncut}(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}) \rightarrow \textit{min}, \\ \{\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}\} \text{ je biparticija od } \mathbb{V}. \end{array} \right.$$

Definicija

Neka je $\mathbb{G}=(\mathbb{V}=\{v_1,v_2,\ldots,v_n\},\mathbb{E},w)$ težinski usmjereni graf i neka je $\{\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}\}$ biparticija skupa vrhova \mathbb{V} .

Matrica susjedstva grafa G:

$$W = \left[w(v_i, v_j)\right]_{i,j \in \{1,\dots,n\}}.$$

Matrica stupnjeva grafa G:

$$D = diag(W\mathbf{1}_n) = diag(deg(\{v_1\}), deg(\{v_2\}), \dots, deg(\{v_n\})).$$

Laplaceova matrica i normalizirana Laplaceova matrica grafa \mathbb{G} :

$$L = D - W$$
, $L_{norm} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}LD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

Indikatorski vektori biparticije $\{\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}\}$, $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}},\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}\in\mathbb{R}^n$:

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}i} = \chi_{\mathbb{A}}(v_i), \quad \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}i} = \chi_{\mathbb{B}}(v_i).$$

•
$$\mathit{Ncut}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = \frac{\mathit{links}(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B})}{\mathit{deg}(\mathbb{A})} + \frac{\mathit{links}(\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{A})}{\mathit{deg}(\mathbb{B})}$$

$$deg(\mathbb{A}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}^{T} D \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}, \\ deg(\mathbb{B}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}^{T} D \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}$$

•
$$links(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}^T L \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}},$$

 $links(\mathbb{B}, \mathbb{A}) = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}^T L \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}$

$$\bullet \ \textit{Ncut}(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}^{\textit{T}} L \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}}{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}^{\textit{T}} D \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}} + \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}^{\textit{T}} L \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}}{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}^{\textit{T}} D \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}}}$$

$$\bullet \ \alpha = \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}^T D \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}}{\mathbf{1}_n^T D \mathbf{1}_n}$$

•
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}} - \alpha \mathbf{1}_n$$

•
$$Ncut(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = \frac{\mathbf{y}^T L \mathbf{y}}{\mathbf{y}^T D \mathbf{y}}$$

•
$$z = D^{\frac{1}{2}}y$$

•
$$Ncut(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = \frac{\mathbf{z}^T L_{norm} \mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}}$$

$$W = [w(v_i, v_j)]$$

 $D = diag(W\mathbf{1}_n)$
 $L = D - W$
 $L_{norm} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}LD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
 $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}i} = \chi_{\mathbb{A}}(v_i)$
 $\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}i} = \chi_{\mathbb{B}}(v_i)$

$$\bullet \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{Ncut}(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}) \to \textit{min}, \\ \{\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}\} \ \text{je biparticija od} \ \mathbb{V}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{L}_{norm} \mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}} \to min, \\ D^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{z} \in \{-\beta, 1 - \beta\}^n, \\ \mathbf{z} \neq \mathbf{0}_n, \\ \mathbf{z}^T D^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_n = 0, \\ \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z} = \beta (1 - \beta) \mathbf{1}_n^T D \mathbf{1}_n. \end{cases}$$

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{L}_{norm} \mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}} \to min, \\ \mathbf{z} \neq \mathbf{0}_n, \\ \mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z} = \beta (1 - \beta) \mathbf{1}_n^T D \mathbf{1}_n. \end{array} \right.$$

$$W = [w(v_i, v_j)]$$

$$D = diag(W\mathbf{1}_n)$$

$$L = D - W$$

$$L_{norm} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}LD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}i} = \chi_{\mathbb{A}}(v_i)$$

$$\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{B}i} = \chi_{\mathbb{B}}(v_i)$$

$$\alpha = \frac{\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}^T D\mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}}}{\mathbf{1}_n^T D\mathbf{1}_n}$$

$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x}_{\mathbb{A}} - \alpha \mathbf{1}_n$$

$$\mathbf{z} = D^{\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{y}$$

Minimizacija Rayleighovog kvocijenta

Definicija

Neka je vektor $\mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n$ pri čemu je $\mathbf{x} \neq \mathbf{0}_n$ i neka je $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ matrica. Rayleighov kvocijent vektora \mathbf{x} za matricu A:

$$R_A(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^* A \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{x}}.$$

• $Ncut(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = \frac{\mathbf{z}^T L_{norm} \mathbf{z}}{\mathbf{z}^T \mathbf{z}} = R_{L_{norm}}(\mathbf{z})$

Teorem (Rayleigh-Ritz)

Neka je matrica $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ hermitska sa svojstvenim vrijednostima $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_n$ poredanim po veličini koje su redom pridružene svojstvenim vektorima $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_n$. Tada vrijedi:

$$\bullet \ \lambda_1 = \min_{\mathbf{0}_n \neq \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{C}^n} R_A(\mathbf{x}) = R_A(\mathbf{u}_1),$$

$$\bullet \ \lambda_i = \min_{\mathbf{0}_n \neq \mathbf{x} \in \{\mathbf{u}_1, \dots, \mathbf{u}_{i-1}\}^{\perp}} R_A(\mathbf{x}) = R_A(\mathbf{u}_i), \quad \textit{gdje je } i \in \{2, \dots, n\}.$$

Rješenje relaksiranog problema minimizacije

Neka je $\mathbb{G}=(\mathbb{V}=\{v_1,v_2,\ldots,v_n\},\mathbb{E},w)$ težinski neusmjereni graf. Neka je $L_{norm}\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ normalizirana Laplaceova matrica grafa \mathbb{G} i neka je $\{\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}\}$ biparticija skupa \mathbb{V} . Neka su $\mathbf{u}_1,\mathbf{u}_2,\ldots,\mathbf{u}_n$ svojstveni vektori matrice L_{norm} redom pridruženi svojstvenim vrijednostima $\lambda_1\leq \lambda_2\leq \ldots\leq \lambda_n$.

Propozicija

Vrijedi:

$$\lambda_2 = \min_{\mathbf{0}_n \neq \mathbf{z} \in \mathbb{R}^n, \; \mathbf{z}^T D^{\frac{1}{2}} \mathbf{1}_n = 0} R_{L_{norm}}(\mathbf{z}) = R_{L_{norm}}(\mathbf{u}_2).$$

Lema (o rezu biparticije)

Vrijedi:

$$\min Ncut(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) \geq \lambda_2$$
,

te se minimum postiže ako i samo ako je vektor $D^{-\frac{1}{2}}\mathbf{u}_2$ po dijelovima konstantan s obzirom na biparticiju $\{\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}\}.$

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Rezovi

Definicija

Neka je ($\mathbb{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}, \mathbb{E}, w$) težinski usmjereni graf i neka je $\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}} = \{\mathbb{V}_1, \mathbb{V}_2, \dots, \mathbb{V}_k\}$ k-člana particija skupa \mathbb{V} .

Normalizirani rez k-člane particije $\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}$:

$$k ext{-Ncut}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{links(\mathbb{V}_{l}, \mathbb{V} \setminus \mathbb{V}_{l})}{deg(\mathbb{V}_{l})}.$$

Indikatorska matrica k-člane particije $\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}$:

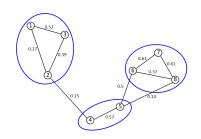
$$X \in \{0,1\}^{n imes k}, \quad X(i,j) = egin{cases} 1, \ v_i \in \mathbb{V}_j, \\ 0, \ ext{inače}. \end{cases}$$

$$links(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{A}, b \in \mathbb{B}} w(a, b)$$

 $deg(\mathbb{A}) = links(\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{V})$

Rezovi

Primjer normaliziranog reza particije $\{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\},\{6,7,8\}\}$ prikazanog neusmjerenog grafa.



$$\begin{split} &3\text{-Ncut}(\{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\},\{6,7,8\}\}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\frac{links\{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\}\}}{deg(\{1,2,3\})} + \frac{links\{\{1,2,3\},\{6,7,8\}\}}{deg(\{1,2,3\})} + \\ &+ \frac{links\{\{4,5\},\{1,2,3\}\}}{deg(\{4,5\})} + \frac{links\{\{4,5\},\{6,7,8\}\}}{deg(\{4,5\})} + \\ &+ \frac{links\{\{6,7,8\}\},\{1,2,3\}\}}{deg(\{6,7,8\})} + \frac{links(\{6,7,8\},\{4,5\})}{deg(\{6,7,8\})} = \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\frac{0.15+0}{0.52+0.27+0.39+0.15} + \frac{0.15+(0.5+0.14)}{0.57+0.15+0.5+0.14} + \\ &+ \frac{0+(0.5+0.14)}{0.61+0.61+0.37+0.5+0.14}) = \\ &= \frac{1}{3}(\frac{0.15}{1.33} + \frac{0.79}{1.36} + \frac{0.64}{2.23}) \approx 0.327 \end{split}$$

 $\left\{egin{array}{l} k ext{-}\mathit{Ncut}(\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}) o \mathit{min}, \ \mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}} \ \mathrm{je} \ k ext{-}\check{\mathrm{clana}} \ \mathrm{particija} \ \mathrm{od} \ \mathbb{V}. \end{array}
ight.$

•
$$k ext{-Ncut}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{links(\mathbb{V}_{l}, \mathbb{V} \setminus \mathbb{V}_{l})}{deg(\mathbb{V}_{l})}$$

•
$$deg(\mathbb{V}_I) = X_I^T D X_I$$

•
$$links(\mathbb{V}_I, \mathbb{V} \setminus \mathbb{V}_I) = X_I^T L X_I$$

•
$$k$$
-Ncut $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{X_{l}^{T} L X_{l}}{X_{l}^{T} D X_{l}}$

•
$$Y = D^{\frac{1}{2}}X$$

•
$$k$$
-Ncut $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{Y_{l}^{\mathsf{T}} L_{norm} Y_{l}}{Y_{l}^{\mathsf{T}} Y_{l}}$

•
$$Z = Y(Y^TY)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

•
$$k$$
-Ncut $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k Z_l^T L_{norm} Z_l$

$$W = [w(v_i, v_j)]$$

$$D = diag(W\mathbf{1}_n)$$

$$L = D - W$$

$$L_{norm} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}LD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$X(i, j) = \chi_{\mathbb{V}_i}(v_i)$$

$$\bullet \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \textit{k-Ncut}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{\textit{k}}) \rightarrow \textit{min}, \\ \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{\textit{k}} \ \text{je} \ \textit{k-}\check{\mathsf{c}} \text{lana particija od} \ \mathbb{V}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_l^\mathsf{T} \mathsf{L}_{\mathsf{norm}} \mathsf{Z}_l \to \mathsf{min}, \\ D^{-\frac{1}{2}} \mathsf{Z} \; \mathsf{diag}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k) \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times k}, \\ \mathsf{Z}^\mathsf{T} \mathsf{Z} = \mathsf{I}_k. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet \begin{cases} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{T} L_{norm} Z_{l} \rightarrow min, \\ Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}, \\ Z^{T} Z = I_{k}. \end{cases}$$

$$W = [w(v_i, v_j)]$$

$$D = diag(W\mathbf{1}_n)$$

$$L = D - W$$

$$L_{norm} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}LD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$X(i, j) = \chi_{\mathbb{V}_j}(v_i)$$

$$Y = D^{\frac{1}{2}}X$$

$$Z = Y(Y^TY)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Minimizacija sume Rayleighovih kvocijenta

•
$$k ext{-}Ncut(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{T} L_{norm} Z_{l}$$

• $Z^{T}Z = I_{k} \implies \forall l \in \{1, \dots, k\} \ Z_{l}^{T} Z_{l} = 1$

$$R_A(\mathbf{x}) = \frac{\mathbf{x}^* A \mathbf{x}}{\mathbf{x}^* \mathbf{x}}$$

- $R_{L_{norm}}(Z_I) = \frac{Z_I^T L_{norm} Z_I}{Z_I^T Z_I} = Z_I^T L_{norm} Z_I$
- $k ext{-}Ncut(\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k R_{L_{norm}}(Z_l)$

Korolar (Rayleigh-Ritz)

Neka je matrica $A \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times n}$ hermitska sa svojstvenim vrijednostima $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \ldots \leq \lambda_n$ poredanim po veličini koje su redom pridružene svojstvenim vektorima $\mathbf{u}_1, \mathbf{u}_2, \ldots, \mathbf{u}_n$. Neka je $r \in \{1, \ldots, n\}$ proizvoljan i neka je $X = [X_1 \ X_2 \cdots X_r] \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times r}$. Tada vrijedi:

$$\sum_{l=1}^r \lambda_l = \min_{X \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times r}, \ X^*X = I_r} \sum_{l=1}^r R_A(X_l) = \sum_{l=1}^r R_A(\mathbf{u}_l).$$

Rješenje relaksiranog problema minimizacije

Neka je $\mathbb{G}=(\mathbb{V}=\{v_1,v_2,\ldots,v_n\},\mathbb{E},w)$ težinski neusmjereni graf. Neka je $L_{norm}\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ normalizirana Laplaceova matrica grafa \mathbb{G} i neka je $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^k$ k-člana particija skupa \mathbb{V} . Neka su $\mathbf{u}_1,\mathbf{u}_2,\ldots,\mathbf{u}_n$ ortonormirani svojstveni vektori matrice L_{norm} redom pridruženi svojstvenim vrijednostima $\lambda_1\leq\lambda_2\leq\ldots\leq\lambda_n$ poredanim po veličini te neka je $U=[\mathbf{u}_1\ \mathbf{u}_2\cdots\mathbf{u}_k]\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times k}$.

Propozicija

Vrijedi:

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k \lambda_l = \min_{Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}, \ Z^T Z = I_k} \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k R_{L_{norm}}(Z_l) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k R_{L_{norm}}(\mathbf{u}_l).$$

Lema (o rezu višečlane particije)

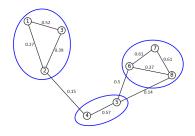
Vrijedi:

$$\min k ext{-Ncut}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^k) = \frac{1}{k} \sum_{l=1}^k \lambda_l,$$

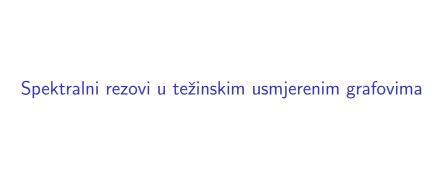
te se minimum postiže ako i samo ako matrica $D^{-\frac{1}{2}}U$ ima po dijelovima konstantne stupce s obzirom na particiju $\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}$.

Diskretizacija

• klasteriranje redova matrice neprekidnog rješenja $D^{-\frac{1}{2}}U$ kao točaka u \mathbb{R}^k



$$D^{-\frac{1}{2}}U = \begin{bmatrix} -0.25 & -0.36 & 0.11\\ -0.25 & -0.3 & -0.02\\ -0.25 & -0.36 & 0.1\\ -0.25 & 0.06 & -0.53\\ -0.25 & 0.14 & -0.31\\ -0.25 & 0.2 & 0.09\\ -0.25 & 0.22 & 0.26\\ -0.25 & 0.22 & 0.22 \end{bmatrix}$$



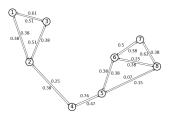
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Grafovi

Definicija

Težinski usmjereni graf je uređena trojka $(\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{E}, w \colon \mathbb{E} \to \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0})$, pri čemu je \mathbb{V} konačan te vrijedi $\mathbb{E} \subseteq \{(u, v) \mid u, v \in \mathbb{V}, u \neq v\}$.



Slika: Primjer usmjerenog težinskog grafa

Rezovi

Definicija

Neka je $(\mathbb{V}, \mathbb{E}, w)$ težinski usmjereni graf i neka je $\{\mathbb{A}, \mathbb{B}\}$ biparticija skupa vrhova \mathbb{V} , a neka je $\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}$ k-člana particija skupa vrhova \mathbb{V} ..

Težinski stupanj povezanosti skupa \mathbb{A} sa skupom \mathbb{B} :

$$wlinks(\mathbb{A},\mathbb{B}) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{A}, b \in \mathbb{B}} rw(a) w(a,b),$$

Volumen skupa A:

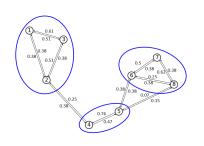
$$vol(\mathbb{A}) = \sum_{a \in \mathbb{A}} vw(a),$$

Težinski rez k-člane particije $\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}$:

$$\textit{k-Wcut}(\mathcal{F}^{\textit{k}}_{\mathbb{V}}) = \sum_{l=1}^{\textit{k}} \sum_{l'=1,l'\neq l}^{\textit{k}} \frac{\textit{wlinks}(\mathbb{V}_{\textit{l}},\mathbb{V}_{\textit{l'}})}{\textit{vol}(\mathbb{V}_{\textit{l}})}.$$

Rezovi

Primjer težinskog reza particije $\{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\},\{6,7,8\}\}$ prikazanog usmjerenog grafa.



$$\begin{aligned} 3\text{-}Watt(\{\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\},\{6,7,8\}\}) = \\ &= \frac{wlinks(\{1,2,3\},\{4,5\})}{vol(\{1,2,3\})} + \frac{wlinks(\{1,2,3\},\{6,7,8\})}{vol(\{1,2,3\})} + \\ &+ \frac{wlinks(\{4,5\},\{1,2,3\})}{vol(\{4,5\})} + \frac{wlinks(\{4,5\},\{6,7,8\})}{vol(\{4,5\})} + \\ &+ \frac{wlinks(\{6,7,8\},\{1,2,3\})}{vol(\{6,7,8\})} + \frac{wlinks(\{4,5\},\{4,5\})}{vol(\{6,7,8\})} = \\ &= \frac{0.38 + 0.38 + 0.61 + 0.51 + 0.51 + 0.38 + 0.38}{0.37 + 0.47 + 0.76 + 0.25 + 0.38 + 0.15} + \\ &+ \frac{0.25 + (0.38 + 0.15)}{0.47 + 0.76 + 0.25 + 0.38 + 0.38} + 0.38 + 0.62 + 0.38 + 0.07 \\ &= \frac{0.38}{3.15} + \frac{0.45}{2.01} \approx 0.661 \end{aligned}$$

 $\left\{egin{array}{l} k\text{-}Wcut(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k})
ightarrow min, \ \mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}\ ext{je}\ k\text{-}reve{c} ext{lana}\ ext{particija}\ ext{od}\ \mathbb{V}. \end{array}
ight.$

Definicija

Neka je $\mathbb{G} = (\mathbb{V} = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}, \mathbb{E}, w)$ težinski usmjereni graf. *Matrica retčanih težina grafa* \mathbb{G} :

$$T_r = diag(rw(v_1), rw(v_2), \ldots, rw(v_n)).$$

Matrica volumnih težina težinskog usmjerenog grafa \mathbb{G} :

$$T_v = diag(vw(v_1), vw(v_2), \dots, vw(v_n)).$$

•
$$k\text{-Wcut}(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^k) = \sum_{l=1}^k \sum_{l'=1,l'\neq l}^k \frac{\textit{wlinks}(\mathbb{V}_l,\mathbb{V}_{l'})}{\textit{vol}(\mathbb{V}_l)}$$

•
$$vol(\mathbb{V}_I) = X_I^T T_v X_I$$

•
$$\sum_{l'=1,l'\neq l}^{\kappa} wlinks(\mathbb{V}_{l},\mathbb{V}_{l'}) = X_{l}^{T}(T_{r}D - T_{r}W)X_{l}$$

- b.s.o. možemo pretpostaviti $T_r = I_k$
- $k\text{-}Wcut(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} \frac{X_{l}^{T}LX_{l}}{X_{l}^{T}T_{v}X_{l}}$.

•
$$Z = T_v^{\frac{1}{2}} X (X^T T_v X)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

•
$$k\text{-}Wcut(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{T} T_{v}^{-\frac{1}{2}} L T_{v}^{-\frac{1}{2}} Z_{l}$$

•
$$B = T_v^{-\frac{1}{2}} L T_v^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

•
$$k$$
-Wcut $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{T} B Z_{l}$

$$W = [w(v_i, v_j)]$$

$$D = diag(W\mathbf{1}_n)$$

$$L = D - W$$

$$X(i, j) = \chi_{\mathbb{V}_j}(v_i)$$

$$T_r = diag(rw(v_1), \dots, rw(v_n))$$

$$T_v = diag(vw(v_1), \dots, vw(v_n))$$

$$\bullet \ \left\{ \begin{array}{l} k\text{-}Wcut(\mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}}) \to \textit{min}, \\ \mathcal{F}^k_{\mathbb{V}} \text{ je } k\text{-}\check{\mathsf{c}} \text{lana particija od } \mathbb{V}. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \sum_{l=1}^k Z_l^\mathsf{T} B Z_l \to \mathit{min}, \\ T_v^{-\frac{1}{2}} Z \, \mathit{diag}(\beta_1, \dots, \beta_k) \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times k}, \\ Z^\mathsf{T} Z = I_k. \end{array} \right.$$

$$\bullet \begin{cases}
\sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{T} B Z_{l} \to min, \\
Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}, \\
Z^{T} Z = I_{k}.
\end{cases}$$

$$W = [w(v_{i}, v_{j})]$$

$$D = diag(W1_{n})$$

$$L = D - W$$

$$X(i, j) = \chi_{\mathbb{V}_{j}}(v_{i})$$

$$T_{r} = diag(rw(v_{1}), \dots, rw(v_{n}))$$

$$T_{v} = diag(vw(v_{1}), \dots, vw(v_{n}))$$

$$Z = T_{v}^{\frac{1}{2}}X(X^{T}T_{v}X)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$B = T_{v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}LT_{v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

Rješenje relaksiranog problema minimizacije

Definicija

Hermitski dio kvadratne matrice $A \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$:

$$H(A) = \frac{1}{2} \left(A + A^T \right).$$

Propozicija

Neka je $Y = [Y_1 \ Y_2 \cdots \ Y_k] \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}$. Tada za svaki $l \in \{1, \dots, k\}$ vrijedi:

$$\operatorname{Re}(Y_I^*BY_I) = Y_I^*H(B)Y_I.$$

Rješenje relaksiranog problema minimizacije

Lema (o usmjerenom rezu višečlane particije)

Neka je $\mathbb{G}=(\mathbb{V}=\{v_1,v_2,\ldots,v_n\},\mathbb{E},w)$ težinski neusmjereni graf. Neka je $L\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ Laplaceova matrica i neka je $T_v\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times n}$ matrica volumnih težina grafa \mathbb{G} . Neka je $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^k$ k-člana particija skupa \mathbb{V} . Neka su $\mathbf{u}_1,\mathbf{u}_2,\ldots,\mathbf{u}_n$ ortonormirani svojstveni vektori matrice $H(T_v^{-\frac{1}{2}}LT_v^{-\frac{1}{2}})$ redom pridruženi svojstvenim vrijednostima $\lambda_1\leq\lambda_2\leq\ldots\leq\lambda_n$ poredanim po veličini te neka je $U=[\mathbf{u}_1\,\mathbf{u}_2\cdots\mathbf{u}_k]\in\mathbb{R}^{n\times k}$. Tada vrijedi:

$$k$$
-Wcut $(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} \lambda_{l},$

te se minimum postiže ako i samo ako matrica $T_v^{-\frac{1}{2}}U$ ima po dijelovima konstantne stupce s obzirom na particiju $\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^k$.

Rješenje relaksiranog problema minimizacije Dokaz.

Pokažimo da vrijedi k- $Wcut(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) \geq \sum_{l=1}^{k} \lambda_{l}$.

$$k\text{-}Wcut(\mathcal{F}_{\mathbb{V}}^{k}) = \min_{\substack{T_{v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}Z \text{ diag}(\beta_{1},...,\beta_{k}) \in \{0,1\}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ \geq \min_{\substack{Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}, Z^{T}Z = I_{k} \\ Z \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times k}, Z^{T}Z = I_{k} \\ \geq \min_{\substack{Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ \geq 1}} \operatorname{Re}\left(\sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{*}BZ_{l}\right) =$$

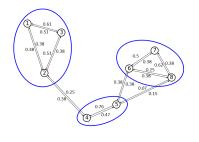
$$= \min_{\substack{Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ \geq 1}} \sum_{l=1}^{k} \operatorname{Re}\left(Z_{l}^{*}BZ_{l}\right) =$$

$$= \min_{\substack{Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ \geq 1}} \sum_{l=1}^{k} Z_{l}^{*}H(B)Z_{l} =$$

$$= \min_{\substack{Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ Z \in \mathbb{C}^{n \times k}, Z^{*}Z = I_{k} \\ \geq 1}} \sum_{l=1}^{k} R_{H(B)}(Z_{l}) = \sum_{l=1}^{k} \lambda_{l}$$

Diskretizacija

• klasteriranje redova matrice neprekidnog rješenja $T_{\nu}^{-\frac{1}{2}}U$ kao točaka u \mathbb{R}^k

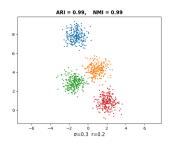


$$T_{v}^{-\frac{1}{2}}U = \begin{bmatrix} 0.22 & -0.34 & -0.22\\ 0.23 & -0.28 & -0.02\\ 0.19 & -0.31 & -0.19\\ 0.3 & -0.08 & 0.5\\ 0.24 & 0.06 & 0.31\\ 0.26 & 0.22 & -0.06\\ 0.24 & 0.25 & -0.2\\ 0.32 & 0.31 & -0.23 \end{bmatrix}$$

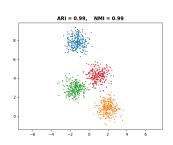
Primjeri

Outline

- 1 Uvod
- 2 Spektralni rezovi u neusmjerenim grafovima
 - Spektralni normalizirani rez biparticije grafa
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- Primjeri
 - Sintetički primjeri
 - Segmentacija slike

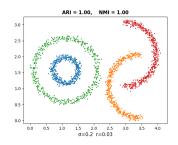


Slika: Spektralno particioniranje neusmjerenog grafa reprezentiranog matricom W_{sym}

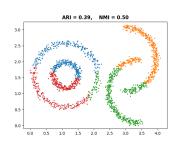


Slika: Particioniranje metodom *k* - sredina

$$W_{\text{sym}} = \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp\left(-\frac{\left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), \quad \left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\| < r \\ 0, \qquad \text{inače} \end{array} \right]_{i,j \in \{1,\dots,n\}}$$

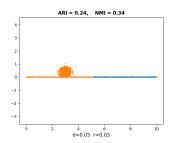


Slika: Spektralno particioniranje neusmjerenog grafa reprezentiranog matricom W_{sym}

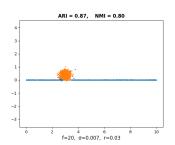


Slika: Particioniranje metodom *k* - sredina

$$W_{\text{sym}} = \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp\big(-\frac{\left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\big), \quad \left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\| < r \\ 0, \qquad \qquad \text{inače} \end{array} \right. \right]_{i,j \in \{1,\dots,n\}}$$



Slika: Spektralno particioniranje neusmjerenog grafa reprezentiranog matricom W_{sym}

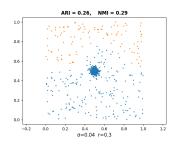


Slika: Spektralno particioniranje usmjerenog grafa reprezentiranog matricom W_{asym}

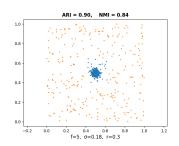
$$W_{sym} = \left[\begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{\left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & \left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases} \right]$$

$$W_{\text{sym}} = \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp \left(-\frac{\left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right), \quad \left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{array} \right], \qquad W_{\text{asym}} = \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp \left(-\frac{\left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\|^2}{2\sigma_j^2} \right), \quad \left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{array} \right],$$

gdje je $\sigma_i=\sigma d_i,\ d_i$ je jednak udaljenosti između ${f x}_i$ i njegovog m-tog najbližeg susjeda, a $m=f\sqrt{n}$



Slika: Spektralno particioniranje neusmjerenog grafa reprezentiranog matricom W_{sym}



Slika: Spektralno particioniranje usmjerenog grafa reprezentiranog matricom W_{asym}

$$W_{sym} = \left[\begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{\left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\|^2}{2\sigma^2}\right), & \left\|\mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j\right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases} \right]$$

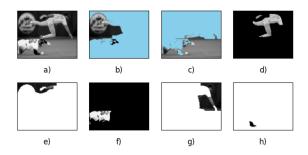
$$W_{\text{sym}} = \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp \left(-\frac{\left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\|^2}{2\sigma^2} \right), \quad \left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{array} \right], \qquad W_{\text{asym}} = \left[\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \exp \left(-\frac{\left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\|^2}{2\sigma_j^2} \right), \quad \left\| \mathbf{x}_i - \mathbf{x}_j \right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{array} \right],$$

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Segmentacija slike

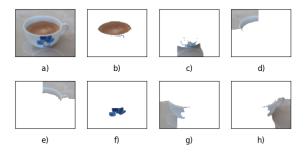


Slika: Segmentacija slike pomoću algoritma spektralnog particioniranja neusmjerenog grafa. Vrijednosti parametara su $\sigma_I=0.08$, $\sigma_X=0.03$ i r=0.1.

$$W_{\text{Sym}} = \begin{bmatrix} \exp\left(-\frac{\left\|I(p_i) - I(p_j)\right\|^2}{2\sigma_I^2}\right) \cdot \begin{cases} \exp\left(-\frac{\left\|X(p_i) - X(p_j)\right\|^2}{2\sigma_X^2}\right), & \left\|X(p_i) - X(p_j)\right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases},$$

gdje je $I(p_i)$ intenzitet (svjetlina) piksela p_i , a $X(p_i)$ pozicija piksela p_i

Segmentacija slike



Slika: Segmentacija slike pomoću algoritma spektralnog particioniranja neusmjerenog grafa. Vrijednosti parametara su $\sigma_I=0.08$, $\sigma_X=0.03$ i r=0.1

$$W_{\text{Sym}} = \begin{bmatrix} \exp \big(-\frac{\left\| I(p_i) - I(p_j) \right\|^2}{2\sigma_I^2} \big) \cdot \begin{cases} \exp \big(-\frac{\left\| X(p_i) - X(p_j) \right\|^2}{2\sigma_X^2} \big), & \left\| X(p_i) - X(p_j) \right\| < r \\ 0, & \text{inače} \end{cases}$$

gdje je $I(p_i)$ intenzitet (svjetlina) piksela p_i , a $X(p_i)$ pozicija piksela p_i