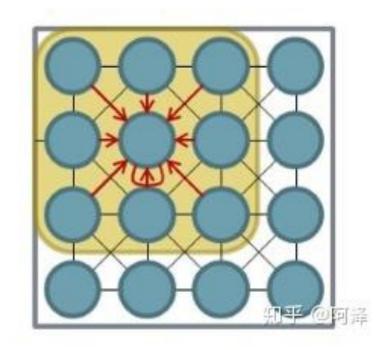


# 学术分享 GCN入门

北京理工大学宇航学院 李嘉鑫

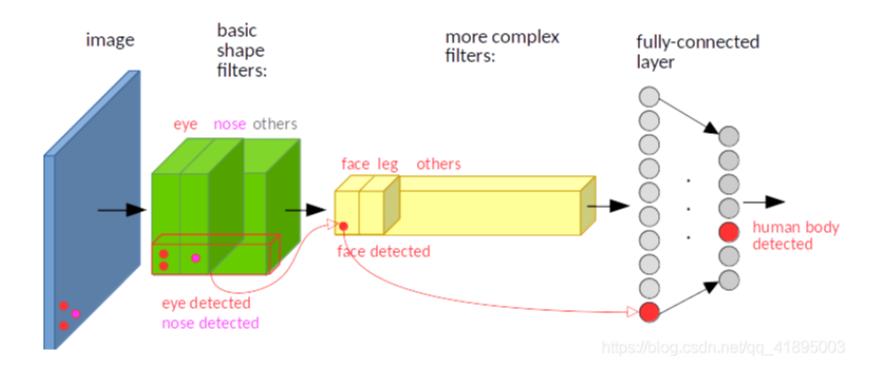


#### **♦** Convolutional Neural Network



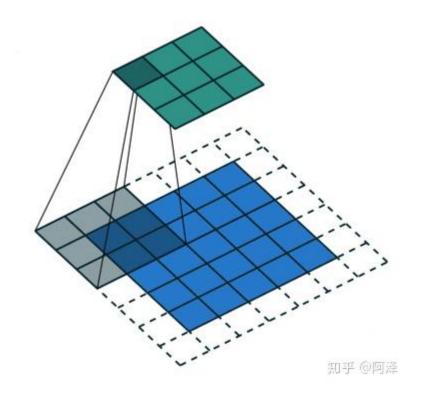


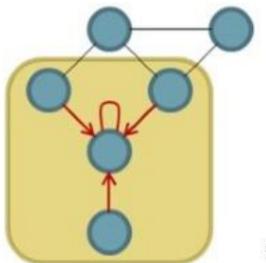
#### **◆** Local Translational Invariance





#### **♦** Local Translational Invariance

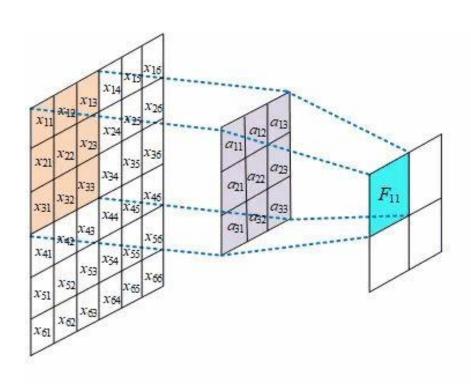


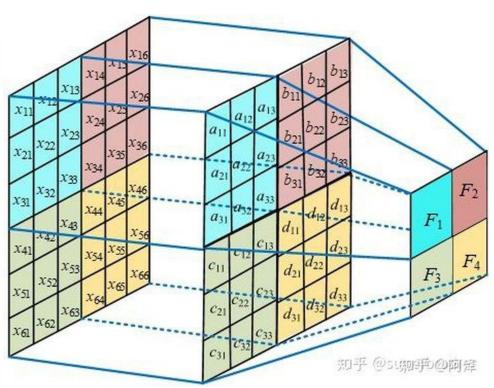


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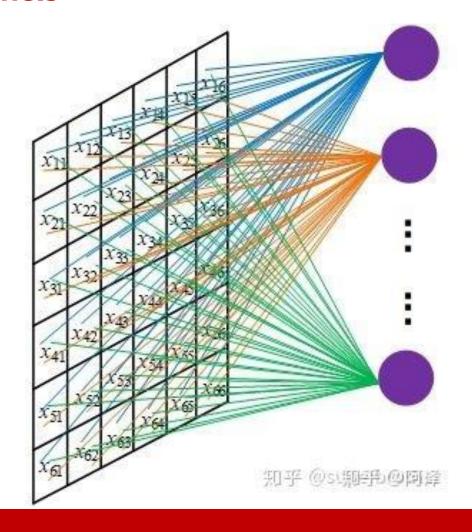
#### **♦** Convolution Kernels





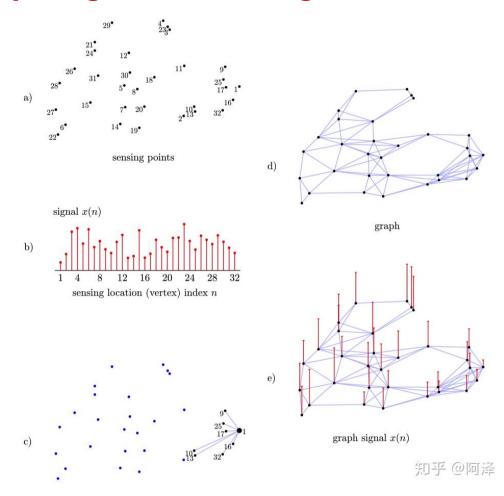


#### **♦** Convolution Kernels



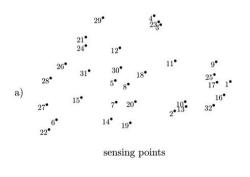


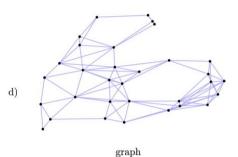
## ◆图信号处理(Graph Signal Processing)

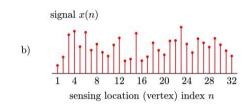


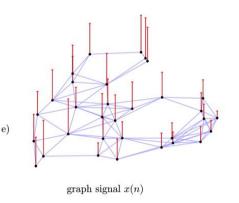


## ◆图信号处理(Graph Signal Processing)









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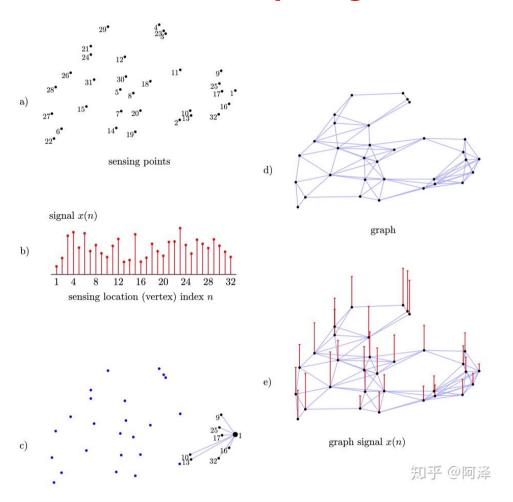
$$\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{A}\mathbf{x}$$
 $\mathbf{y} = \mathbf{x} + \mathbf{W}\mathbf{x}$ 
 $\mathbf{v} = \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{D}^{-1}\mathbf{W}\mathbf{x})$ 

 $y(n) = x(n) + \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x(n)$ 

 $m \in N(n)$ 



## ◆图信号处理(Graph Signal Processing)

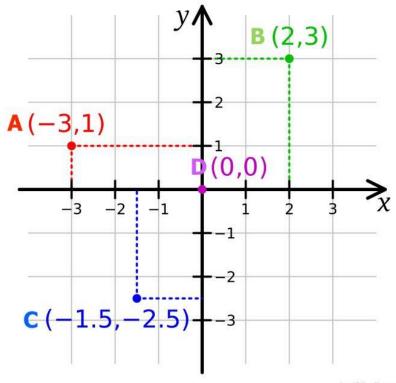


- 1.测量点构成节点(图 a), 节点间的连通性和相关性构成边;
- 2.节点和边构成图 (图 b) ,该图是信号域,表示测量信号的点以及它们之间的关系,并使用该图进行分析和处理;
- 3.测量温度是图的信号(图 e), 这里的信号由真实温度和测量噪声 所组成;
- 4.考虑测量位置,我们提出了局部平均和加权平均,这是最简单的图信号处理方式(Linear fist-order)。

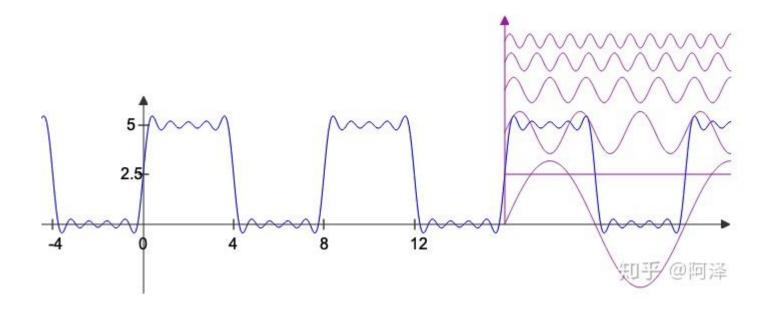


$$\hat{f}\left( \xi 
ight) = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} f(x) e^{-2i\pi x \xi} \, dx$$





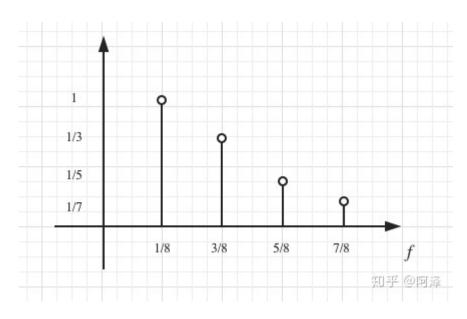




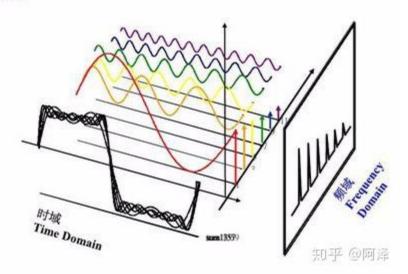
$$f(t) pprox 2.5 + rac{10}{\pi} igg( \sin rac{\pi t}{4} + rac{1}{3} \sin rac{3\pi t}{4} + rac{1}{5} \sin rac{5\pi t}{4} + rac{1}{7} \sin rac{7\pi t}{4} igg)$$



## ◆傅里叶变换 (Fourier Transformer)



#### 频域与时域



$$f(t) pprox 2.5 + rac{10}{\pi} igg( \sin rac{\pi t}{4} + rac{1}{3} \sin rac{3\pi t}{4} + rac{1}{5} \sin rac{5\pi t}{4} + rac{1}{7} \sin rac{7\pi t}{4} igg)$$



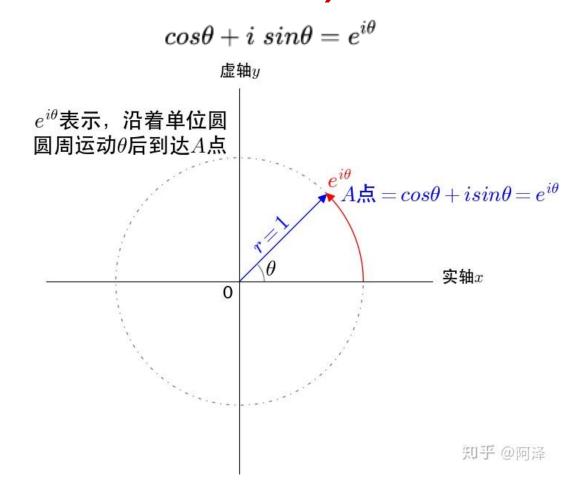
$$f(x) = rac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(n\omega x + arphi_n)$$

$$f(x) = rac{a_0}{2} + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \sin(n\omega x) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \cos(n\omega x)$$



$$\int_0^{2\pi} cos(mx) sin(nx) dx = 0$$
 $\int_0^{2\pi} sin(mx) sin(nx) dx = \pi \delta_{mn} \quad m,n>1$ 
 $\int_0^{2\pi} cos(mx) cos(nx) dx = \pi \delta_{mn} \quad m,n>1$ 
 $where \quad \delta_{mn} = \begin{cases} 1 & m=n \ 0 & m 
eq n \end{cases}$ 







$$\mathcal{F}_T(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$$



## ◆图拉普拉斯

$$L = D - W$$

$${f L}_N = {f D}^{-1/2} ({f D} - {f W}) {f D}^{-1/2}$$



## ◆图拉普拉斯

$$\Delta f = \nabla^2 f = \nabla \cdot \nabla f$$

$$egin{split} rac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2} &= f^{''}(x) \ &pprox f^{'}(x) - f^{'}(x-1) \ &pprox f(x+1) - f(x) - (f(x) - f(x-1)) \ &= f(x+1) + f(x-1)) - 2f(x) \end{split}$$



## ◆图拉普拉斯

$$egin{aligned} \Delta f_i &= \sum_{j \in N_i} rac{\partial f_i}{\partial j^2} & \Delta f = \left(egin{array}{c} \Delta f_1 \ dots \ \Delta f_N \end{array}
ight) = \left(egin{array}{c} d_1 f_1 - w_{1:} f \ dots \ d_N f_N - w_{N:} f 
ight) \ &pprox \sum_j w_{ij} (f_i - f_j) \ &= \sum_j w_{ij} (f_i - f_j) \ &= \left(\sum_j w_{ij} ) f_i - \sum_j w_{ij} f_j \ &= diag(d_i) f - \mathbf{W} f \ &= diag(d_i) f - \mathbf{W} f \ &= (\mathbf{D} - \mathbf{W}) f \ &= \mathbf{L} f \end{aligned}$$



## ◆图拉普拉斯谱分解

$$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{U}^{-1} = \mathbf{U} \mathbf{\Lambda} \mathbf{U}^{T}$$

$$egin{aligned} f^T \mathbf{L} f &= f^T D f - f^T W f \ &= \sum_i d_i f_i^2 - \sum_{i,j} f_i f_j w_{ij} \ &= rac{1}{2} ig( \sum_i d_i f_i^2 - 2 \sum_{ij} f_i f_j w_{ij} + \sum_i d_i f_i^2 ig) \ &= rac{1}{2} \sum_{i,j} w_{ij} (f_i - f_j)^2 \end{aligned}$$



## ◆图傅里叶变换

首先考虑亥姆霍兹方程

$$abla^2 f = -k^2 f$$
  $onumber \mathcal{F}_T(\omega) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-i\omega t} dt$ 

$$abla^2 e^{-i\omega t} = rac{\partial e^{-i\omega t}}{\partial t^2} = -\omega^2 e^{-i\omega t}$$



## ◆图傅里叶变换

$$\mathcal{F}_T(\lambda_k) = \hat{f}_{\;k} = \sum_{i=1}^N f(i) u_k(i)$$

其中, $f_k=(f_k(i),\ldots,f_k(n))$  为网络图上的 n 维向量, $f_k(i)$  表示网络中的节点 i 的第 k 个分量, $u_k(i)$  表示特征向量 k 的第 i 个分量。做个类比解释:特征值(频率)  $\lambda_k$  下,f 的图傅立叶变换(振幅)等于 f 与  $\lambda_x$  对应的特征向量  $\mathbf{u_k}$  的内积。

#### 考虑矩阵乘法:

$$\hat{f} = egin{pmatrix} \hat{f}_1 \ dots \ \hat{f}_N \end{pmatrix} = egin{pmatrix} u_1(1) & \cdots & u_1(n) \ dots & \ddots & dots \ u_n(1) & \cdots & u_n(n) \end{pmatrix} egin{pmatrix} f_1 \ dots \ f_N \end{pmatrix} = \mathbf{U}^T f$$



## **◆**Graph Convolutional Network

$$egin{aligned} (f*h)_G &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\mathcal{F}\{f\}\cdot\mathcal{F}\{h\}] \ &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\mathbf{U}^Tf\cdot\hat{h}] \end{aligned}$$

其中,向量  $\hat{f}$  与向量  $\hat{h}$  的元素点积,等价于将  $\hat{h}$  组织成对角矩阵的形式进行矩阵乘法,所以我们有:

$$egin{aligned} (f*h)_G &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[\mathbf{U}^T f \cdot \hat{h}] \ &= \mathcal{F}^{-1}[diag[\hat{h}_1, \dots, \hat{h}_n]\mathbf{U}^T f] \end{aligned}$$

最后我们再左乘 U 进行逆变换:

$$(f*h)_G = \mathbf{U} diag[\hat{h}_1, \ldots, \hat{h}_n] \mathbf{U}^T f$$



#### **◆GCN-1**

$$y = \sigma(\mathbf{U} g_{ heta} \mathbf{U}^T x) = \sigma(\mathbf{U} diag[ heta_1, \dots, heta_n] \mathbf{U}^T x)$$

$$x_{k+1,j} = hig(V\sum_{i=1}^{f_{k-1}} F_{k,i,j} V^T x_{k,i}ig)$$

$$x_{k+1,j} = L_k hig(\sum_{i=1}^{f_{k-1}} F_{k,i,j} x_{k,i}ig) \quad j=1,\ldots,f_k$$



## **♦GCN-2** ChbeyNet

$$\mathcal{F}_T(\lambda_k) = \hat{g}_k = \sum_{i=1}^N g(i) u_k(i)$$

$$y = \sigma(\mathbf{U} g_{ heta} \mathbf{U}^T x) = \sigma(\mathbf{U} g_{ heta}(\Lambda) \mathbf{U}^T x)$$

$$g_{ heta}(\Lambda)pprox \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} heta_k\Lambda^k$$



## **♦GCN-2** ChbeyNet

$$y = \sigma(\mathbf{U} g_{ heta}(\Lambda) \mathbf{U}^T x) = \sigma(\mathbf{U} \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} heta_k \Lambda^k \mathbf{U} x) = \sigma(\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} heta_k L^k x)$$

设  $T_k(x)$  为切比雪夫多项式的第 k 阶式子,切比雪夫多项式的递归式为:

$$T_k(x) = 2xT_{k-1}(x) - T_{k-2}(x), \ T_0(x) = 1, \ T_1(x) = x$$
。所以我们有:

$$g_{ heta}(\Lambda)pprox \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} heta_k T_k(\widetilde{\Lambda})$$

其中,
$$\widetilde{\Lambda}=rac{2}{\lambda_{max}}\Lambda-I_N$$
 ;  $\lambda_{max}$  是指拉普拉斯矩阵 L 的最大值。



#### **♦GCN-3**

$$g_{ heta} * x pprox \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} heta_k T_k(\widetilde{L}) x$$

$$g_{ heta} st x pprox heta_0 x + heta_1 (L-I_N) x = heta_0 x - heta_1 D^{-rac{1}{2}} A D^{-rac{1}{2}} x$$

$$g_{ heta} st x pprox heta(I_N + D^{-rac{1}{2}}AD^{-rac{1}{2}})x$$

$$I_N + D^{-rac{1}{2}}AD^{-rac{1}{2}} 
ightarrow \widetilde{D}^{-rac{1}{2}} \widetilde{A} \widetilde{D}^{-rac{1}{2}} \quad where \ \widetilde{D}_{ii} = \sum_j \widetilde{A}_{ij} \ \widetilde{A} = A + I_N$$



#### **♦GCN-3**

$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma(\widetilde{D}^{-rac{1}{2}}\widetilde{A}\widetilde{D}^{-rac{1}{2}}H^{(l)}W^{(l)})$$

其中, $\widetilde{A}=A+I_N$ ,A为邻接矩阵, $I_N$ 为单位矩阵,所以  $\widetilde{A}$ 为添加自连接的邻接矩阵;  $\widetilde{D}_{ii}=\sum_j \widetilde{A}_{ij}$ ,  $\widetilde{D}$  为节点的度数矩阵;  $W^{(l)}$  为神经网络第 l 层的权重矩阵;  $\sigma(\cdot)$  是激活函数;  $H^{(l)}\in R^{N\times D}$  是第 l 层的激活矩阵,并且  $H^{(0)}=X$ , X 是由节点  $x_i$  的特征向量组成矩阵。



预告: Winograd算法 (加速卷积运算)

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