Convolutional Neural Networks on Graphs with Fast Localized Spectral Filtering

"ChebNet" NIPS'16 cited 2000+ by today

Overview

• 研究目标:

泛化/推广规则格网上的卷积神经网络(CNN)⇒非欧式域上的图卷积神经网络(graph convolution network)

涉及到的一对核心运算 - 卷积 (convolution): 特征提取; 池化 (pooling): 下采样 (进一步卷积发掘高阶特征)

- CNN性质: 提取局部静态特征; 平移不变性 (shift-/translation-invariant filter)
- 挑战:如何推广到图卷积?局部的图卷积核如何定义?如何提升参数计算效率?
- 贡献: 以图<u>谱理论</u>为基础,定义了图上<u>严格局部化且低运算复杂度</u>的卷积运算 (被称为"ChebNet"/被视为GCN研究的一座里程碑),并提出了一种图上的池化策略。
- 代码:

Tensorflow (original): https://github.com/mdeff/cnn_graph

PyTorch: https://github.com/xbresson/spectral_graph_convnets

Research Background

图谱理论

• 图的定义:

给定一无向图 $\mathcal{G} = (\mathcal{V}, \mathcal{E}, W)$,其中 \mathcal{V} 是节点组成的有限集,基数 $|\mathcal{V}| = n$; \mathcal{E} 是边的集合; $W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 加权邻接矩阵,表示任意两节点之间边的权重; 节点上的图信号 $x : \mathcal{V} \to \mathbb{R}$ 因而可以被视作一个向量 $x \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 。

- 在图谱理论中,图的拉普拉斯矩阵L被当做一重要的算子。其物理意义可被理解为图信号在图上的二阶导数(即梯度的散度), $\Delta x = \nabla^2 x = div(grad\ x) = L \cdot x$ 。本文中用到的L的定义有两种, combinatorial Laplacian: $L = D W \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 和Symmetric normalized Laplacian: $L = I_n D^{-1/2}WD^{-1/2}$, 其中 $D \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 是W的对角化度矩阵 $D_{ii} = \sum_j W_{ij}$, I_n 是单位矩阵。
- 由于L是半正定对称矩阵,因而一定可进行特征分解 (\leftrightarrow 存在n个线性无关的特征向量) $L = U\Lambda U^T$; $U = [u_0, \dots, u_{n-1}] \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 是L的n个两两正交的特征向量组成的矩阵 (被称为基Fourier basis/mode),而 $\Lambda = \operatorname{diag}([\lambda_0, \dots, \lambda_{n-1}]) \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n}$ 是L的n个非负特征值构成的对角矩阵 (升序排列),被称为该图的频率。

Research Background

从图上的离散傅立叶变换到GCN

- 在图的信号处理研究领域,D. Shuman et al. (The Emerging Field of Signal Processing on Graphs: Extending High-Dimensional Data Analysis to Networks and Other Irregular Domains) 将传统傅立叶变换推广到离散图上。 离散傅立叶变换因为可记为,正变换: $\hat{x} = U^T x \in \mathbb{R}^n$; 逆变换: $x = U\hat{x} \in \mathbb{R}^n$ 。
- 由<u>卷积定理</u>,两个图信号x, y在时/空域的卷积等于两者在傅立叶频域内的点积,故常写做 $x *_g y = U((U^T x) \odot (U^T y))$,其中 $*_g$ 表示在图上的卷积运算, \odot 表示矩阵的哈达马积。
- 若令上式中的y为卷积核 (spectral filter/kernel),将其傅立叶变换写做对角矩阵形式,则有

$$y = g_{\theta}(L)x = g_{\theta}(U\Lambda U^T)x = Ug_{\theta}(\Lambda)U^Tx$$

• J. Bruna et al. (Spectral Networks and Deep Locally Connected Networks on Graphs) 直接令

$$g_{\theta}(\Lambda) = \operatorname{diag}(\theta) = \begin{pmatrix} \theta_1 & & \\ & \ddots & \\ & & \theta_n \end{pmatrix}$$

因而初代GCN可写做 $y_{output} = \sigma \left(Ug_{\theta}(\Lambda)U^Tx \right)$

Methodology

初代GCN的弊端及解决方案1

• 卷积核不具有空域的局部连接性,且需要学习复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n)$ (因为需要学习的参数数量 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^n$)

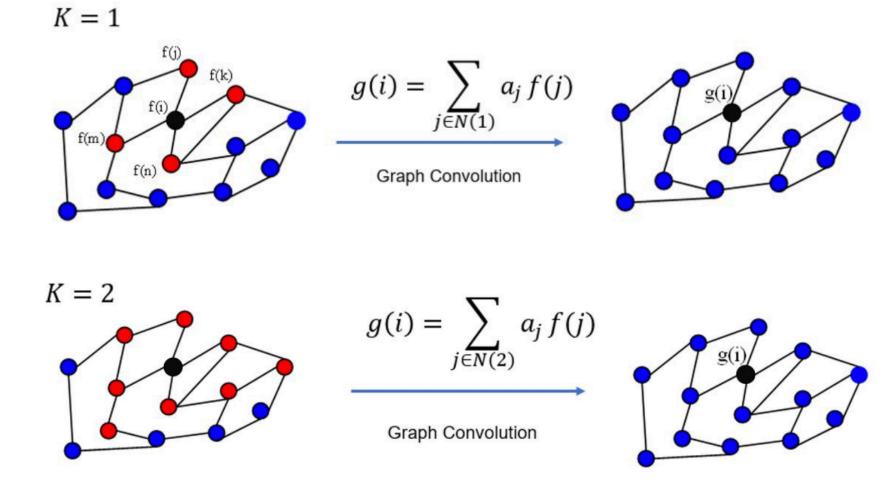
• 解决方案:使用多项式表示卷积核,即 $g_{\theta}(\Lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \theta_k \Lambda^k$,其中 $\theta \in \mathbb{R}^K$ 为多项式系数 。一方面,学习复杂度由 $\mathcal{O}(n)$ 降为 $\mathcal{O}(K)$;另一方面,使卷积核在空域具有局部连接性,即 $d_{\mathcal{G}}(i,j) > K$ 时有 $(L^K)_{i,j} = 0$ (感受野为K,如下图所示),证明由D. Hammond et al. (Wavelets on Graphs via Spectral Graph Theory)引理5.2给出。

Lemma 5.2. Let G be a weighted graph, \mathcal{L} the graph Laplacian (normalized or non-normalized) and s > 0 an integer. For any two vertices m and n, if $d_G(m,n) > s$ then $(\mathcal{L}^s)_{m,n} = 0$.

Proof. First note that $\mathcal{L}_{i,j} = 0$ if i and j are distinct vertices that are not connected by a nonzero edge. By repeatedly expressing matrix multiplication with explicit sums, we have

$$\left(\mathcal{L}^{s}\right)_{m,n} = \sum \mathcal{L}_{m,k_1} \mathcal{L}_{k_1,k_2} \dots \mathcal{L}_{k_{s-1},n} \tag{32}$$

where the sum is taken over all s-1 length sequences $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_{s-1}$ with $1 \le k_r \le N$. Assume for contradiction that $(L^s)_{m,n} \ne 0$. This is only possible if at least one of the terms in the above sum is nonzero, i.e. there exist $k_1, k_2, \ldots, k_{s-1}$ such that $\mathcal{L}_{m,k_1} \ne 0$, $L_{k_1,k_2} \ne 0$, ..., $\mathcal{L}_{k_{s-1}} \ne 0$. After removing possibly repeated values of the k_r 's, this implies the existence of a path of length less than or equal to s from m to n, so that $d(m,n) \le s$, which contradicts the hypothesis. \square



Methodology

初代GCN的弊端及解决方案 2

- 前向传播计算矩阵乘积 $Ug_{\theta}(\Lambda)U^{T}$ 的时间复杂度为 $\mathcal{O}(n^{2})$ (对于大规模的图而言代价过高)
- 解决方案:利用递归形式多项式表示卷积核以降低计算复杂度。在图信号处理领域GSP,D. Hammond et al. (Wavelets on Graphs via Spectral Graph Theory) 提出用第一类切比雪夫多项式近似图上小波变换中的kernel。受到启发,这里将卷积核进而写为 $g_{\theta}(\Lambda) = \sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k T_k(\tilde{\Lambda})$,式中k阶切比雪夫多项式可由递归得到, $T_k(x) = 2xT_{k-1}(x) T_{k-2}(x)$ 且 $T_0 = 1$, $T_1 = x$ 。另外,由于卷积核由特征值对角矩阵 Λ 得出,进而 $U\sum_{j=0}^{K-1} \theta_j U\Lambda^j U^T = \sum_{j=0}^{K-1} \theta_j U\Lambda^j U^T = \sum_{$
- 注意第一类切比雪夫多项式本身的形式为 $T_k(x) = cos(k \cdot arccos(x))$,而反余弦函数的定义域是[-1,1]。所以作为输入,拉普拉斯矩阵L需先投影到[-1,1],记作 $\tilde{L} = 2L/\lambda_{max} I_n$,式中 λ_{max} 是L最大的特征值。
- 综上,诞生了新一代GCN-"ChebNet",卷积层可以写做

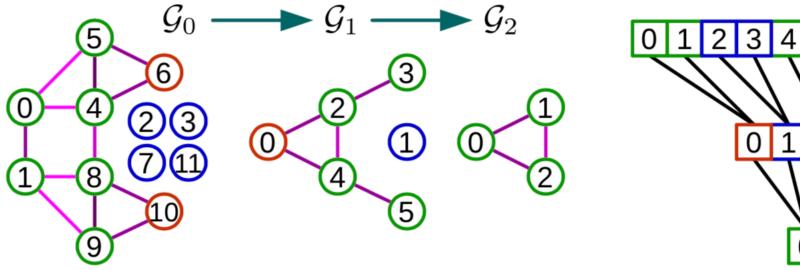
$$y = g_{\theta}(L)x = \sigma\left(\sum_{k=0}^{K-1} \theta_k T_k(\tilde{L})x\right)$$

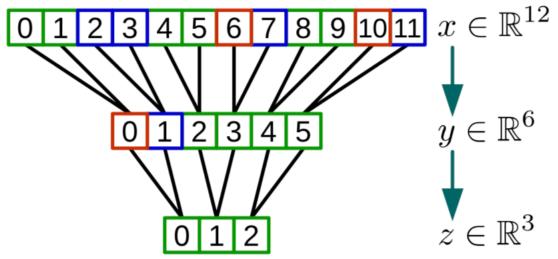
Methodology

池化层 Pooling Layer

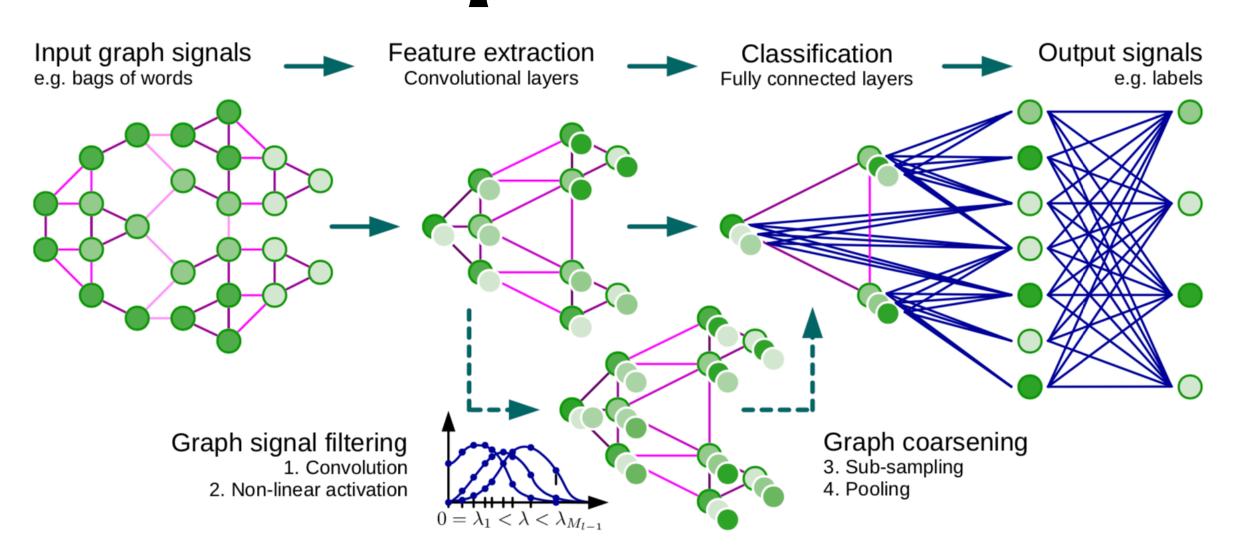
- 池化运算:等价于↔进行图的聚类 (graph clustering) 的同时保持图的局部几何结构
- 这里利用I. Dhillon et al. (Weighted Graph Cuts Without Eigenvectors: A Multilevel Approach) 提出的图的粗化算法 (Graclus multilevel clustering algorithm),基于Metis。由于图的聚类本身属于NP-hard问题,故此处用一贪心算法求解局部最优解:通过连续多级粗化,每一级粗化最大化任意两节点间的normalized cut $W_{ij}(1/d_i + 1/d_j)$ 至每对节点被遍历。
- Graclus算法视频讲解链接: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kksLJ2D5wdU
- 图信号的快速池化:

转化为1D Pooling: (1) 构建平衡二叉树 (Balanced Binary Tree); (2) 节点重排列





Experiments



vs. CNN on MNIST (图像分类)

Model	Architecture	Accuracy
Classical CNN Proposed graph CNN	C32-P4-C64-P4-FC512 GC32-P4-GC64-P4-FC512	99.33 99.14

Speed

Accuracy

	11me (ms)			
Model	Architecture	CPU	GPU	Speedup
Classical CNN Proposed graph CNN	C32-P4-C64-P4-FC512 GC32-P4-GC64-P4-FC512	210 1600	31 200	6.77x 8.00x

Filter Variants

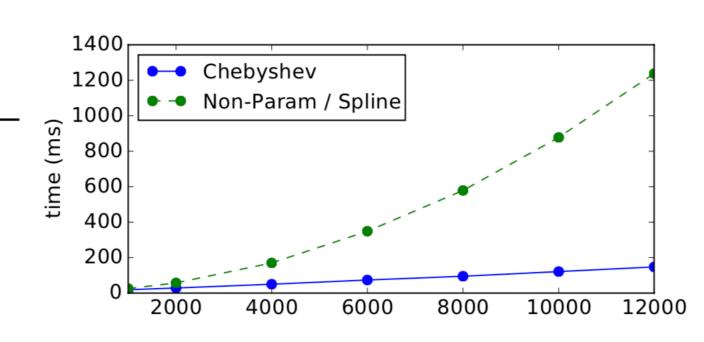
		Accuracy		
Dataset	Architecture	Non-Param (2)	Spline (7) [4]	Chebyshev (4)
MNIST MNIST	GC10 GC32-P4-GC64-P4-FC512	95.75 96.28	97.26 97.15	97.48 99.14

vs. Baselines on 20NEWS (文本分类)

Model	Accuracy
Linear SVM	65.90
Multinomial Naive Bayes	68.51
Softmax	66.28
FC2500	64.64
FC2500-FC500	65.76
GC32	68.26

Accuracy

Efficiency



Thanks for your attention!

Research discussion now