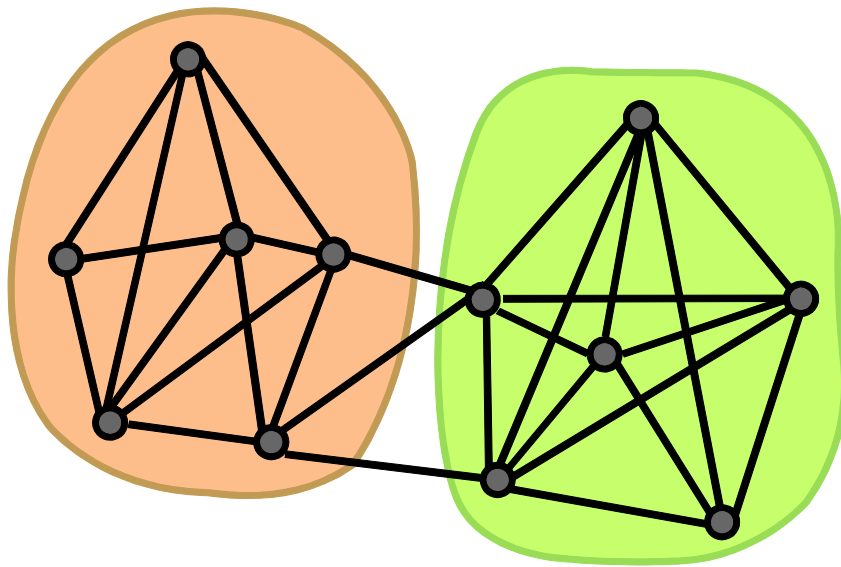


Spectral Graph Partitioning: Graph Laplacian Matrix

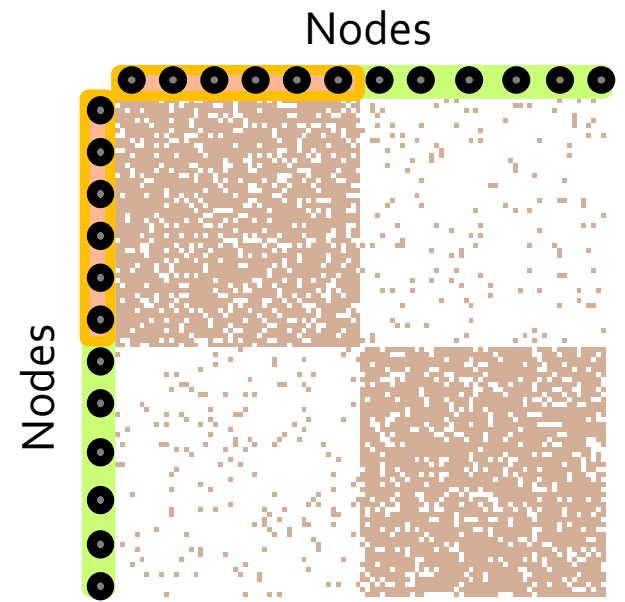
Mining of Massive Datasets
Leskovec, Rajaraman, and Ullman
Stanford University



Finding Clusters



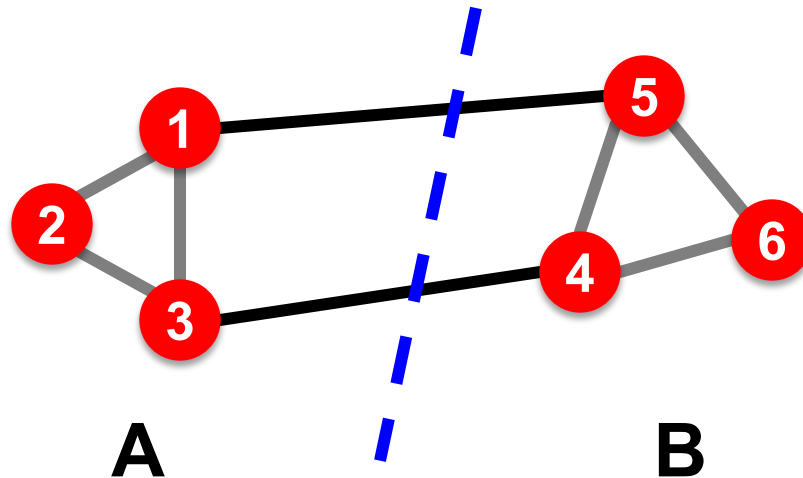
Network



Adjacency matrix

Graph Partitioning

- **Task:** Partition the graph into two pieces such the resulting pieces have low conductance



- **How do we efficiently find a good partition?**
 - **Problem:** Computing optimal cut is NP-hard

Spectral Graph Partitioning

- A : adjacency matrix of undirected G
 - $A_{ij} = 1$ if (i, j) is an edge, else 0
- x is a vector in \mathbb{R}^n with components (x_1, \dots, x_n)
 - Think of it as a label/value of each node of G
- **What is the meaning of $A \cdot x$?**

$$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} y_1 \\ \vdots \\ y_n \end{bmatrix}$$

$$y_i = \sum_{j=1}^n A_{ij} x_j = \sum_{(i,j) \in E} x_j$$

- **Entry y_i is a sum of labels x_j of neighbors of i**

What is the meaning of $A \cdot x$?

- j^{th} coordinate of $A \cdot x$:
 - Sum of the x -values of neighbors of j
 - Make this a new value at node j
- $$\begin{bmatrix} a_{11} & \dots & a_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ a_{n1} & \dots & a_{nn} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix} = \lambda \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{bmatrix}$$
- $$A \cdot x = \lambda \cdot x$$

- **Spectral Graph Theory:**

- Analyze the “spectrum” of matrix representing G
- **Spectrum:** Eigenvectors x_i of a graph, ordered by the magnitude (strength) of their corresponding eigenvalues λ_i :
$$\Lambda = \{\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n\}$$

$$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$$