

采用谱方法进行图分割

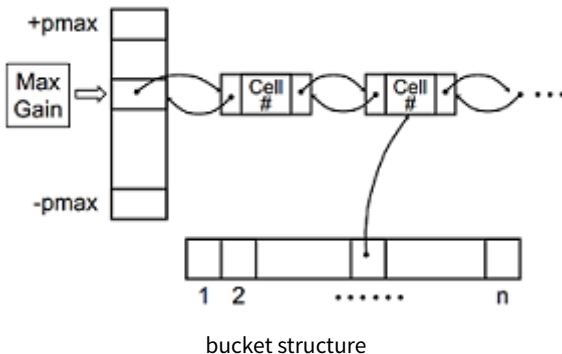
Shuhan Zhang

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FM algorithm

FM algorithm 在前人基础上的改进:

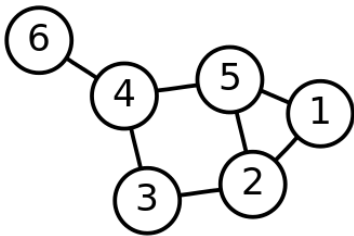
- ▶ 设置 cell 和 net 的数据结构，降低查找复杂度
- ▶ 采用桶状结构，消除排序造成的运算复杂度
- ▶ 继承 KL algorithm 中 cell gain 的计算方法，将 node 节点的移动，从两点交换变成单点移动，提升 node 节点相互交换的能动性
- ▶ 将区块的分配平衡限制，从等量分割变成在一定误差范围内，保持大小基本一致



my approach

将图转换为拉普拉斯矩阵:

$$L(p, q) = \begin{cases} -w(p, q) & (p, q) \in E \\ \sum_{(p, q) \in E} w(p, q) & (p = q) \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



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

laplacian matrix

my approach

$$x^T Lx = \sum_{(p,q) \in E} w(p,q)(x(p) - x(q))^2 \geq 0$$

$$x(i) = \begin{cases} 1 & i \in A \\ -1 & i \in B \end{cases}$$

可知:

$$x^T Lx = \sum_{p \in A, q \in B} 4w(p,q) + \sum_{p \in B, q \in A} 4w(p,q)$$

为被切割边数的 4 倍。分解 x 得 $x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i u_i$ ，可以推导得：

$$Lu_i = \lambda_i u_i$$

$$\Rightarrow u_i^T Lu_i = \lambda_i u_i^T u_i = \lambda_i$$

my approach

$$\begin{cases} x^T L x = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 \lambda_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i^2 = n \end{cases}$$

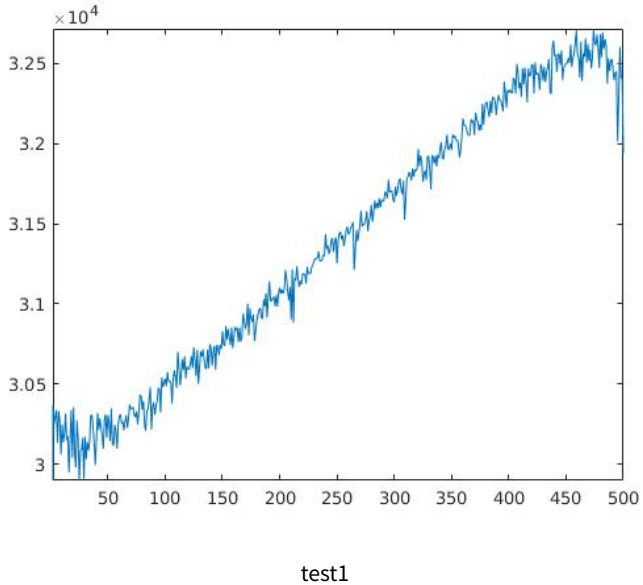
当 $\lambda_i = 0$ 的时候，被分割的边数为 0，也就是说，所有的顶点都被分割至同一边，这我们的要求不符。当 x 为非零最小特征值所对应的特征向量时， $x^T L x$ 的值最小，也就是说被分割的边数最小。然而，由于 u_i 的元素绝对值不全为 1，也就是说 u_i 被直接用作分割向量。要想使 x 与 u_i 的方向最接近，也就是让 $x * u_i$ 尽可能的大，其中 $*$ 代表点乘：

$$x = \text{sign}(u_i)$$

test1

```
%%% file: test1.m
clear;
num = 500;
percent = 0.4;
L = create_laplacian_matrix(num);
[V,D] = eig(L);
cut_cost = zeros(1,num);
for i = 1:num
    u = sign(V(:,i));
    cut_cost(1,i) = u' * L * u / 4;
end
x = 1:num;
[ymin,d] = min(cut_cost(1,2:num));
ymax = max(cut_cost);
d
plot(x,cut_cost);
axis([2,num,ymin,ymax]);
```

test1



location

%%% file: location.m

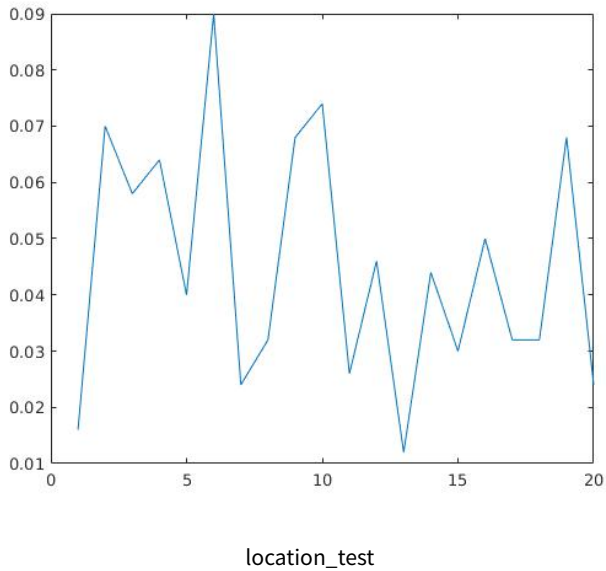
```
function d = location(num)
L = create_laplacian_matrix(num);
[V,D] = eig(L);
cut_cost = zeros(1,num);
for i = 1:num
    u = sign(V(:,i));
    cut_cost(1,i) = u' * L * u;
end
[ymin,d] = min(cut_cost(1,2:num));
```

%%% file: location_test.m

```
num = 500;
time = 20;

d = zeros(1,time);
for i = 1:20
    d(1,i) = location(num);
end
x = 1:time;
plot(x,d/num);
```


location_test



my_approach.m

%%% file: my_approach.m

```
function a = my_approach(num,percent,L)
```

```
[V,D] = eig(L);
```

```
v = V(:,2);
```

```
u = sign(v);
```

```
if abs(sum(u)) < percent * num
```

```
    a = u' * L * u / 4;
```

```
else
```

```
    if sum(u) > 0
```

```
        size = sum(u) - percent * num;
```

```
        [k,p] = sort(reu(v));
```

```
        start = num - sum(v > 0);
```

```
        for i = 1:size
```

```
            u(p(start + i)) = u(p(start + i)) * (-1);
```

```
        end
```

```
        a = u' * L * u / 4;
```

```
    else
```

```
        size = - sum(u) - percent * num;
```

```
        [k,p] = sort(reu(-v));
```

```
        start = num - sum(v < 0);
```

```
        for i = 1:size
```

```
            u(p(start + i)) = u(p(start + i)) * (-1);
```

```
        end
```

```
        a = u' * L * u / 4;
```

```
    end
```

```
end
```

FM_algorithm.m

%%% file: FM_algorithm.m

```
function best_gain = FM_algorithm(L,num,percent,num_pass,num_cut)
[cell,net] = initialize_cell_net(L,num);
best_gain_list = zeros(num_cut,1);
for i = 1:num_cut
    cut = initialize_cut(num,percent);
    for j = 1:num_pass
        [cell_gain,p,length,bucket,lock] = initialize_bucket(cut,cell,net,L,num);
        [gain_list,cut_list] =
            pass(cell_gain,cut,p,length,bucket,lock,num,percent,cell,net,L);
        [best_gain,b] = min(gain_list);
        cut = cut_list(:,b);
    end
    best_gain_list(i,1) = best_gain;
end
best_gain = min(best_gain_list);
```

test2

%%% file: test2.m

clear;

num = 200;

percent = 0.2;

num_pass = 5;

num_cut = 5;

L = create_laplacian_matrix(num);

tic;

a = FM_algorithm(L,num,percent,num_pass,num_cut);

disp('FM_algorithm');

disp(a);

toc

tic;

a = my_approach(num,percent,L);

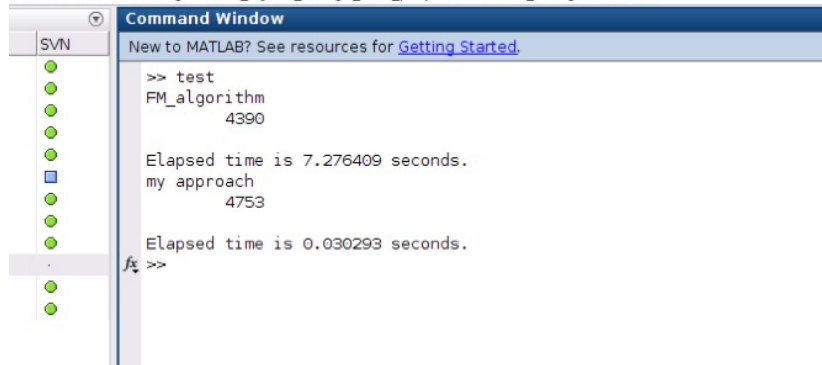
disp('my approach');

disp(a);

toc

test2

3itHub ▶ self-teaching ▶ VLSI_layout_design_final_project ▶ circuit_design ▶ test3

A screenshot of the MATLAB Command Window interface. The title bar at the top reads "Command Window". Below it, a light blue banner contains the text "New to MATLAB? See resources for [Getting Started.](#)". The main area of the window displays the following text: ">> test", "FM_algorithm", "4390", "Elapsed time is 7.276409 seconds.", "my approach", "4753", "Elapsed time is 0.030293 seconds.", and "fx >>". On the left side of the window, there is a vertical toolbar with several icons, including a green circle, a blue square, and a green circle with a cross. The "fx" icon is highlighted, indicating the current command is being executed or about to be executed.

```
>> test
FM_algorithm
4390

Elapsed time is 7.276409 seconds.
my approach
4753

Elapsed time is 0.030293 seconds.
fx >>
```

test2

实验分析

- ▶ 以上实验很好的验证了，以最小非零特征值所对应的特征向量为正负基础的分割方式，可以很大程度上降低被分割的边数。
- ▶ 在编写 FM_algorithm 相关文件的时候，由于 matlab 的数据结构相对单一，对于 bucket 等需要采用链表解决的数据结构，强行通过矩阵表示，一定程度上影响了桶结构对于计算速度提升的作用。
- ▶ my_approach 文件关键运算部分大量采用 matlab 内置函数，而 FM_algorithm 则需要大量 matlab 不擅长的元素处理以及自行编写的运算文件，一定程度上因为代码简洁度不够也会造成运行速度降低。
- ▶ 若将 FM_algorithm 与 my_approach 的方法相结合，my_approach 得到的最优 cut 解作为 FM_algorithm 的初始分割，进行迭代，可以很大程度上降低运算所需要的 pass 次数和 cut 的初始化数目。

实验分析

- ▶ 本实验的局限在于，只对于边的权重为 1 的情况进行了实验，然而生产实践中所遇到的电路，会因为多种因素造成每条互联线在分割时，产生的影响大小不同，也就是权重不同。
- ▶ 本实验只考虑了一条边对应两个顶点的情况，但是实际过程中，可能会面临过一条边连接多个顶点的情况。
- ▶ my_approach 算法中，采用的矩阵规模只有 500，然而实际生产过程中，电路规模可达百万、千万甚至是亿，此时若想快速有效的得到较小特征值所对应的特征向量，会需要更加行之有效的算法，且找到的算法计算复杂度与 FM_algorithm 相比可能会更大。