# Course project «Optimization approaches to community detection»

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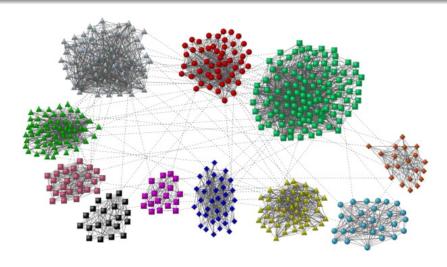
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## Plan

- 1 Introduction to community detection
- 2 Algorithms
  - Spectral method
  - Modularity-based method
  - Conjugate gradients method
  - Semidefinite relaxations
- 3 Experimental results

# Example



#### **Notations**

#### Assumption

We consider **undirected unweighted** graphs **without loops** with n nodes. The nodes are enumerated as  $\{1, ..., n\}$ . Graph is given by its  $n \times n$  adjacency matrix A.

#### Goal of community detection

Find partition of nodes into non-overlapping clusters.

The number of clusters is k.

The clusters are denoted as  $\{C_1, ..., C_k\}$ .

#### Spectral method

Modularity-based method Conjugate gradients method Semidefinite relaxations

## Subsets and Cuts

#### Measuring sizes of subsets

Let  $V_1, \ldots, V_k$  be subsets of vertices. Then:

- $|V_i| = \{\text{number of vertices in } V_i\}$
- $vol(V_i) = \sum_{i \in V_i} d_i$

#### MinCut

Define  $W(S_1, S_2) := \sum_{i \in S_1, j \in S_2} a_{ij}$ . Then the MinCut problem is:

$$cut(V_1,\ldots,V_k) = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=1}^k W(V_i,\overline{V_i}) 
ightarrow \min_{V_1,\ldots,V_k}$$



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#### Spectral method Modularity-based method

Conjugate gradients method Semidefinite relaxations

## Balancing Cuts

#### RatioCut and Normalized Cut

The MinCut solution separates one individual vertex from the rest. The following objectives are considered:

$$RatioCut(V_1, ..., V_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{cut(V_i, \overline{V_i})}{|V_i|} \rightarrow \min_{V_1, ..., V_k}$$

$$Ncut(V_1, \dots, V_k) = \sum_{i=1}^k \frac{cut(V_i, \overline{V_i})}{vol(V_i)} o \min_{V_1, \dots, V_k}$$

Balancing conditions lead to NP-hard problem. Spectral clustering is a way to solve relaxed versions of those problems



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## Relaxed problem

### Types of Laplacians

- Unnormilized Laplacian: L = D A
- Symmetric Laplacian:  $L_{sym} = D^{-\frac{1}{2}}LD^{-\frac{1}{2}} = I D^{-\frac{1}{2}}AD^{-\frac{1}{2}}$
- Random walk Laplacian:  $L_{rw} = D^{-1}L = I D^{-1}A$

#### Idea

- Solving relaxed problem is equivalent to considering eigenvectors corresponding to k smallest eigenvalues of Laplacian that describe cluster properties of given graph
- Ulrike von Luxburg «A Tutorial on Spectral Clustering», 2007



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## Modularity-based method

Formulating an optimization problem

# Modularity-based method

# Conjugate gradients method

Formulating an optimization problem

# Conjugate gradients method

## Semidefinite relaxations

Formulating an optimization problem

## Semidefinite relaxations

Introduction to community detection Algorithms
Experimental results