

Graph Pooling Operation

$$\begin{cases} A \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n} \\ X \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} \end{cases} \Rightarrow \begin{cases} A_p \in \{0, 1\}^{n_p \times n_p} \\ X_p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p \times d_{\text{new}}} \\ n_p < n \end{cases}$$

gPool

Downsample by selecting the most importance nodes

Importance Measure:

$$V_i \rightarrow y_i$$

$$y_i = \frac{h_i^T P}{\|P\|}$$

Select top the n_p nodes:

$$\text{idx} = \text{rank}(y, n_p)$$

Generate A_p and intermediate H_{inter}

$$A_p = A[idx, idx]$$

$$H_{inter} = H[idx, :]$$

Generate H_p :

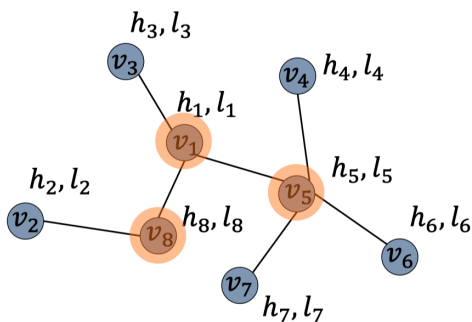
$$\tilde{y} = \text{sigmoid}(y[idx])$$

$$H_p = H_{inter} \odot \tilde{y}$$

gPool



Downsample by selecting the most importance nodes



$$\mathbf{A} \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n}, \mathbf{H} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$$



$$\mathbf{A}_p \in \{0, 1\}^{n_p \times n_p}, \mathbf{H}_p \in \mathbb{R}^{n_p \times d_{new}}, n_p < n$$

Importance Measure

$$v_i \rightarrow y_i \quad y_i = \frac{h_i^T p}{\|p\|}$$

Select top the n_p nodes

$$idx = \text{rank}(\mathbf{y}, n_p)$$

Generate \mathbf{A}_p and intermediate H_{inter}

$$\mathbf{A}_p = \mathbf{A}[idx, idx]$$

$$H_{inter} = H[idx, :]$$

Generate H_p

$$\tilde{y} = \text{sigmoid}(y[idx])$$

$$H_p = H_{inter} \odot \tilde{y}$$

Diff Pool

Downsample by clustering the nodes using GNN

Filter 1:

Generate a soft-assign matrix

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n} & & A \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n} \\ H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} & \longrightarrow & H_a \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times n_p} \end{array}$$

Filter 2:

Generate new features

$$\begin{array}{ccc} A \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n} & & A \in \{0, 1\}^{n \times n} \\ H \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d} & \longrightarrow & H_f \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d_{new}} \end{array}$$

Generate A_p :

$$A_p = H_a^T A H_a$$

Generate H_p :

$$H_p = H a^T H_f$$

Eigenpooling

Learn A_p using clustering methods

Focus on learning better H_p

Capture both feature and graph structure

Truncated Fourier Coefficients

1. Eigenvectors (fourier modes) of the subgraph
2. GFT : fourier coefficients
3. Truncated fourier coefficients
4. New features for the subgraph
(a node in the smaller graph)