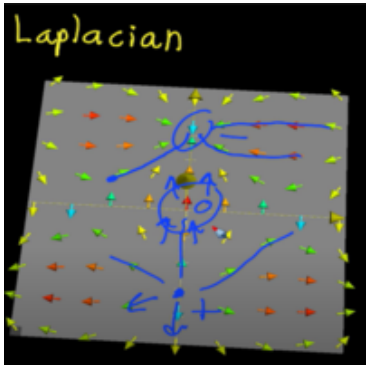
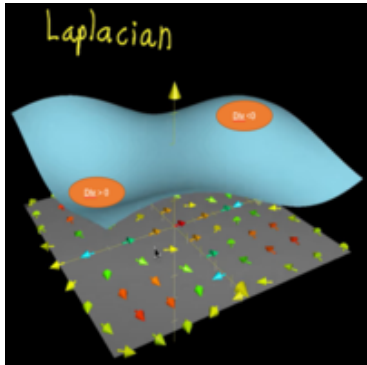


# Intuition of the math behind Laplacian & Laplacian Matrix

## Overview

Laplacian of a function,  $f$  is defined as:

$$\Delta f = \text{div}(\text{grad}(f)) = \nabla \cdot \nabla f$$

Vector field	Topology
	

Referring left image, **positive** divergence diverges **out**, whereas **negative** divergence **converges** to a point.

Referring right image, a **positive** divergence appears as **valley** in topology, whereas **negative** divergence appears as **mountaintop**.

## Laplacian Graph

Laplacian kinda measures how “**smooth**” the function is over its domain.

On graphs, a smooth function:

- connected vertices -> changes slightly
- unconnected vertices -> changes significantly

Therefore, representation in mathematical way:

$$\sum_{u,v} w_{uv} (f(u) - f(v))^2$$

- $u, v$  are the vertices
- $w$  is the weight of the edge between node  $u$  and  $v$

More formally..

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{u,v} w_{uv} (f(u) - f(v))^2 = f^T L f$$

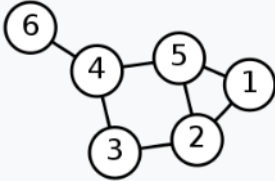
- **Minimizing** the equation's *left* part = minimizing **distance** between **connected**(neighbouring) nodes
- **Minimizing** the equation's *right* part = eigenvectors of the Laplacian (Refer PCA note)

## Laplacian Matrix

Given L as Laplacian Matrix, D as Degree Matrix, W as adjacency matrix

$$L = D - W$$

Example:

Labelled graph	Degree matrix	Adjacency matrix	Laplacian matrix
	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 2 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{pmatrix}$	$\begin{pmatrix} 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ -1 & 3 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 2 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 3 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 0 & -1 & 3 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$

As shown in table, in Laplacian Matrix,

diagonal value = degree of a node

sum of number of "-1" in row/column = degree of the node

## Reference

- [Quora-Laplacian Matrix Intuition](#)
- [Youtube-Khan Academy](#)
- [2.3.2 Laplacian Introduction](#)

## Author

Author: Lee Zhicheng

Date: 30/04/2020