

Graph Neural Networks

Graph Convolutional Layers

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GCN Layer Variations

- ❖ **Basic GCN Layer:** The layer aggregates information from neighbors and combines it with the current node representation using a simple summation:

$$H_{k+1} = a \left[\beta_k \mathbf{1}^T + \Omega_k H_k (A + I) \right]$$

where:

- ❑ H_k : Node embeddings at layer k
 - ❑ A : Adjacency matrix
 - ❑ I : Identity matrix
 - ❑ β_k, Ω_k : Learnable parameters
 - ❑ $a(\cdot)$: Activation function
- ❖ **Diagonal Enhancement:** The current node embedding is weighted by a factor $(1 + \epsilon_k)$, where ϵ_k is a learned scalar:

$$H_{k+1} = a \left[\beta_k \mathbf{1}^T + \Omega_k H_k (A + (1 + \epsilon_k)I) \right]$$

- ❖ **Linear Transformation of Current Node:** Applies a distinct linear transform Γ_k to the current node representation:

$$H_{k+1} = a \left[\beta_k \mathbf{1}^T + \Omega_k H_k A + \Gamma_k H_k \right]$$

Alternative Aggregation Methods

- ❖ **Residual Connections:** The aggregated neighbor representation is transformed and combined with the current node embedding, often using concatenation:

$$H_{k+1} = \begin{bmatrix} a [\beta_k \mathbf{1}^T + \Omega_k H_k A] \\ H_k \end{bmatrix}$$

- ❖ **Average Aggregation:** Instead of summing neighbor embeddings, take their average:

$$H_{k+1} = a \left[\beta_k \mathbf{1}^T + \Omega_k H_k (AD^{-1} + I) \right]$$

where:

□ D : Diagonal degree matrix (D_{ii} is the number of neighbors for node i)

- ❖ **Kipf Normalization:** Normalizes the sum of neighbor embeddings to down-weight nodes with many neighbors:

$$\text{agg}[n] = \sum_{m \in \text{ne}[n]} \frac{h_m}{\sqrt{|\text{ne}[n]| |\text{ne}[m]|}}$$

In matrix form:

$$H_{k+1} = a \left[\beta_k \mathbf{1}^T + \Omega_k H_k (D^{-1/2} A D^{-1/2} + I) \right]$$

Max Pooling Aggregation

❖ **Max Pooling:** Aggregates the embeddings of neighbors by taking the element-wise maximum:

$$\text{agg}[n] = \max_{m \in \text{ne}[n]} [h_m]$$

where $\max[\bullet]$ denotes the element-wise maximum of neighbor embeddings h_m .