ch1: Hypergraph

理解:

$$V = \{v_1, v_2, v_3, v_4\} \qquad E = \{e_1, e_2, e_3\} \qquad G = \{V, E\}$$

$$D = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & & & \\ & 1 & \\ & & 1 \\ & & 1 \end{bmatrix} \qquad A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & \\ 1 & & 0 \\ 1 & & 0 \end{bmatrix} \qquad L = D - A = \begin{bmatrix} 3 & -1 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & \\ -1 & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L_{sym} = D^{-1/2}LD^{-1/2} = I - D^{-1/2}AD^{-1/2}$$

$$L_{rw} = D^{-1}L = I - D^{-1}A$$

$$|\lambda I - L| = 0$$

$$L \overrightarrow{u} = \lambda \overrightarrow{u}$$

$$L = U\Lambda U^{T} = \sum_{1}^{N} \lambda_{k} u_{k} \cdot u_{k}^{T}$$

$$\forall s \in R^N \qquad p_k = |s| \cos \theta_k = \frac{u_k^T \cdot s}{|u_k^T|} = u_k^T \cdot s$$

$$p = U^T s \qquad s = U p$$

$$TV(s) = s^{T}Ls = s^{T}U\Lambda U^{T}s = (U^{T}s)^{T}\Lambda (U^{T}s) = p^{T}\Lambda p = \sum_{1}^{N} p_{k}^{2}\lambda_{k} \ge 0$$
$$E(s) = |s|^{2} = (Up)^{T} \cdot (Up) = p^{T}p = \sum_{1}^{N} p_{k}^{2}$$

ch2: Hypergraph Learning Architecture

(1) Features

$$\begin{split} s_{in}\left(\sum_{1}^{N}p_{k}u_{k}\right) &\to H \to s_{out}\left(\sum_{1}^{N}p_{k}^{'}u_{k}\right) \\ s_{in}\left(\sum_{1}^{N}p_{k}u_{k}\right) &\to H(filter) \to s_{out}\left(\sum_{1}^{N}h(\lambda_{k})p_{k}u_{k}\right) \end{split}$$

$$\begin{split} s_{out} &= H s_{in} = \sum_{1}^{N} h(\lambda_k) p_k u_k \\ &= \begin{bmatrix} u_1 & u_2 & \dots & u_n \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\lambda_1\right) p_1 \\ h\left(\lambda_2\right) p_2 \\ \dots \\ h\left(\lambda_n\right) p_n \end{bmatrix} = U \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\lambda_1\right) \\ h\left(\lambda_2\right) \\ \dots \\ h\left(\lambda_n\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} p_1 \\ p_2 \\ \dots \\ p_n \end{bmatrix} \\ &= U \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\lambda_1\right) \\ h\left(\lambda_2\right) \\ \dots \\ h\left(\lambda_n\right) \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\lambda_1\right) \\ h\left(\lambda_2\right) \\ \dots \\ h\left(\lambda_n\right) \end{bmatrix} U^T \overrightarrow{s_{in}} H = U \begin{bmatrix} h\left(\lambda_1\right) \\ h\left(\lambda_2\right) \\ \dots \\ h\left(\lambda_n\right) \end{bmatrix} U^T = U \Lambda_h U^T \end{split}$$

(2) Transformation

Reductive Transformation

$$(E, X, Y) \Rightarrow A$$
 hyperedges to edges clique expansion + adaptive expansion

Non-reductive Transformation star/line/tensor expansion

(3) Message

(4) Training