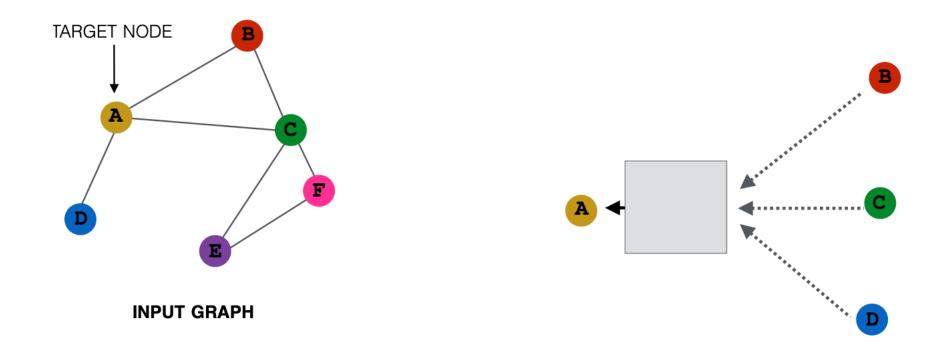
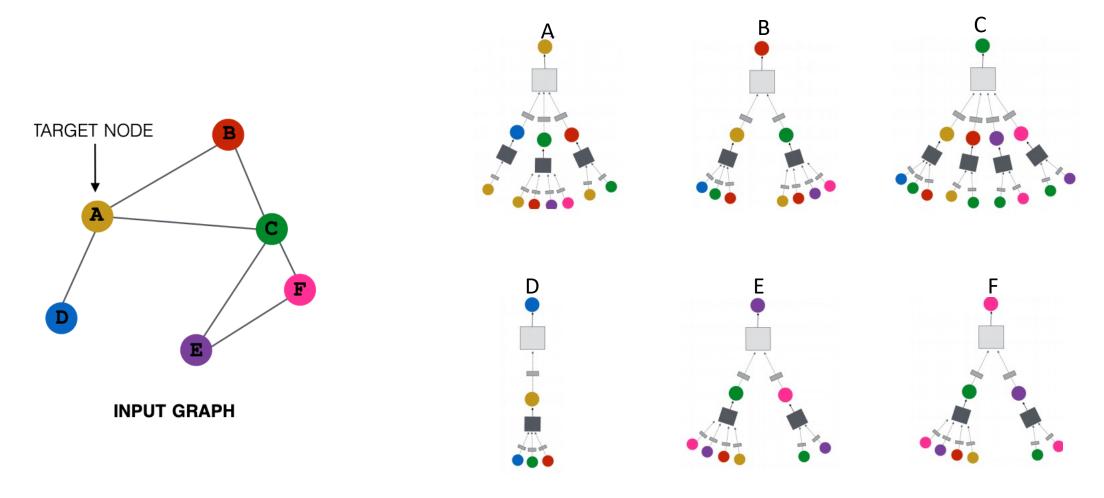
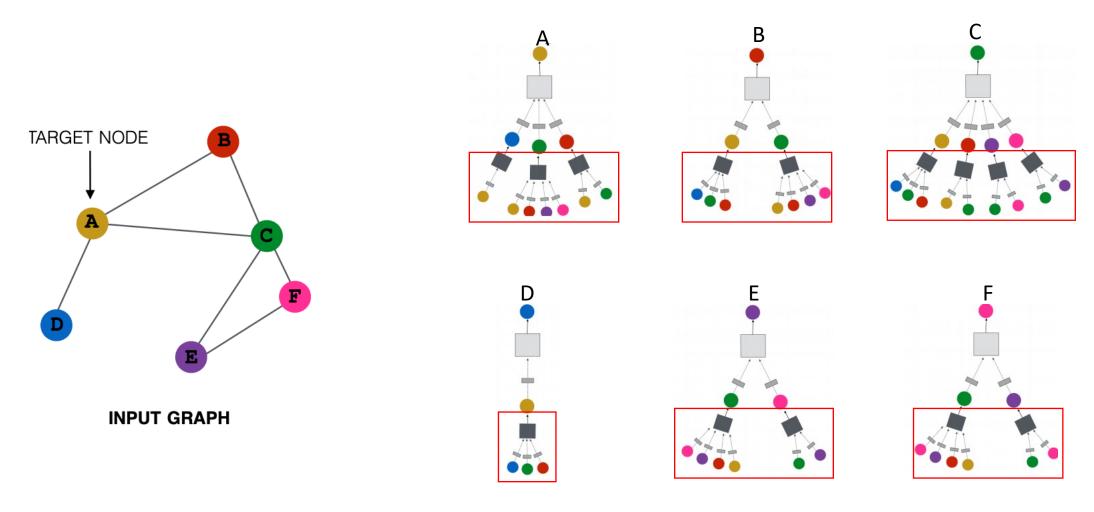
Oversmoothing of GCN

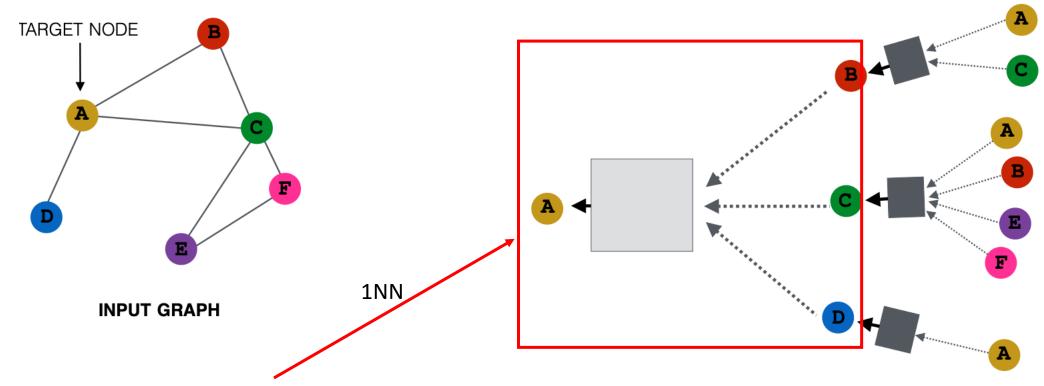
Neural Networks Design And Application



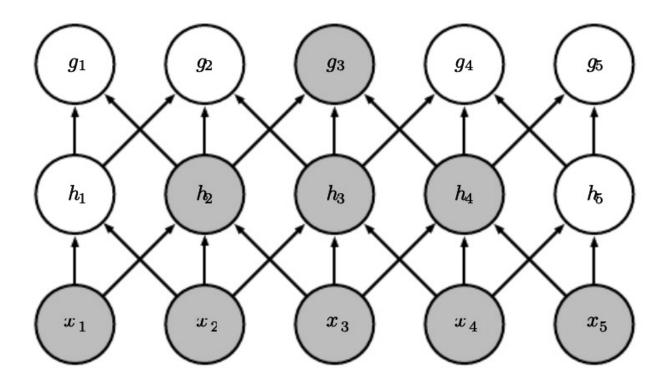


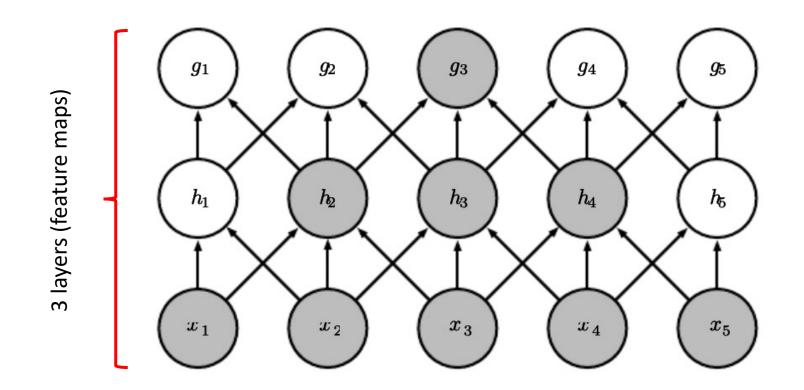


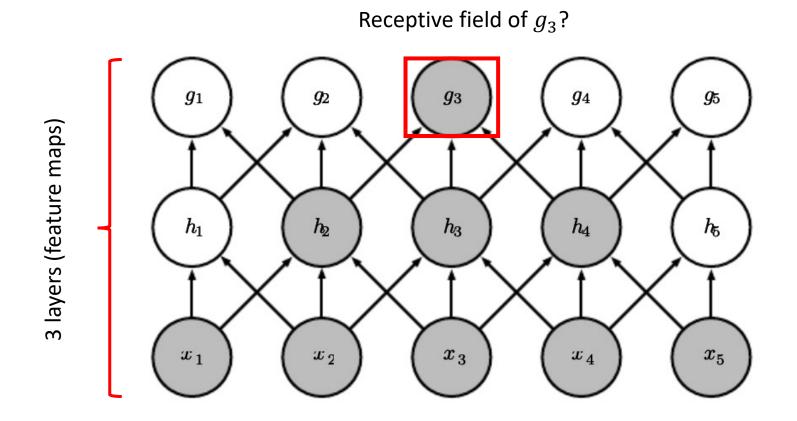
Two hops (two nearest neighbors, 2NN)

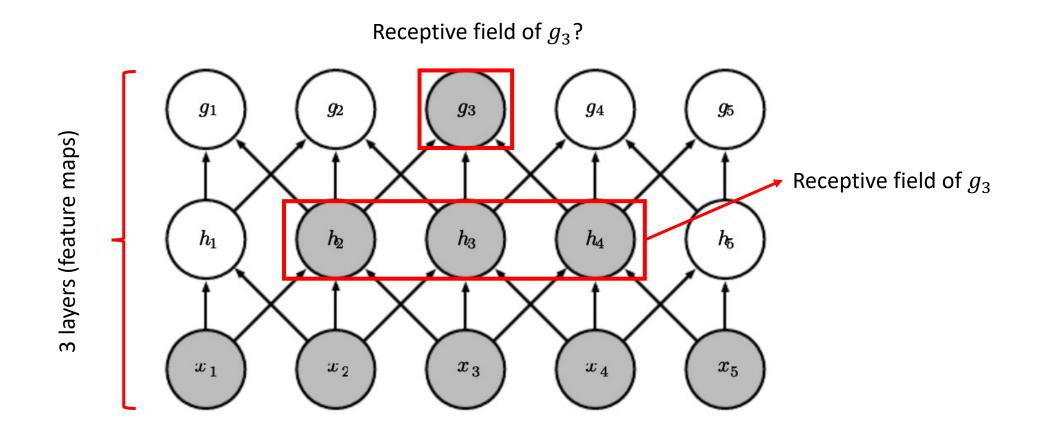


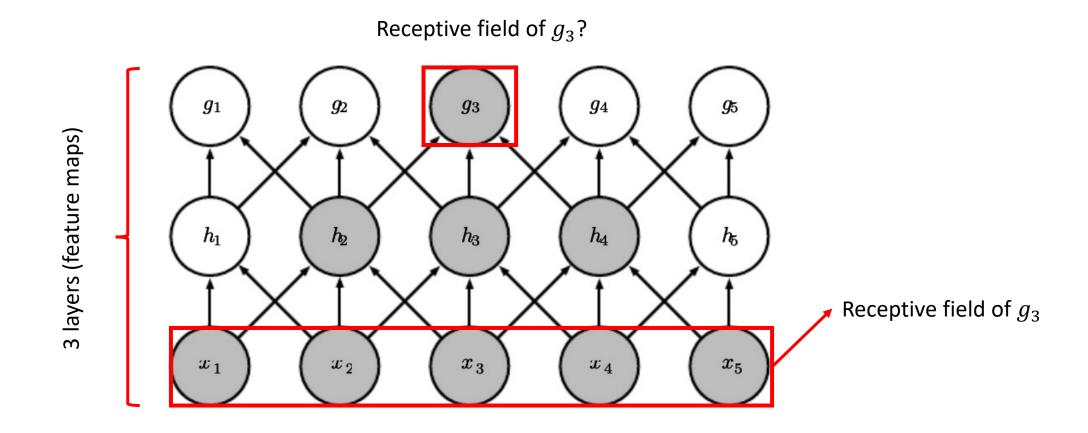
- Q: can we add more NNs? \rightarrow 3NN, 4NN, ...
- → it will aggregate/cover all nodes in a graph

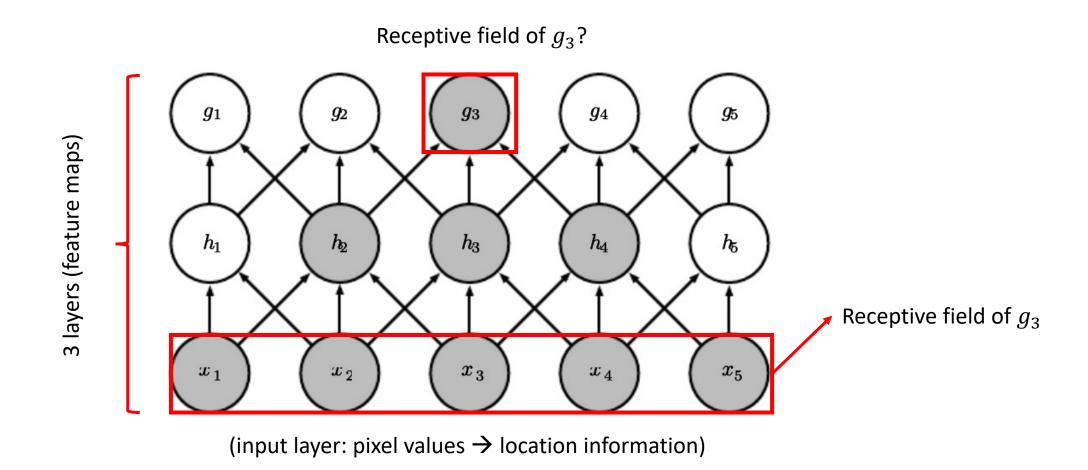


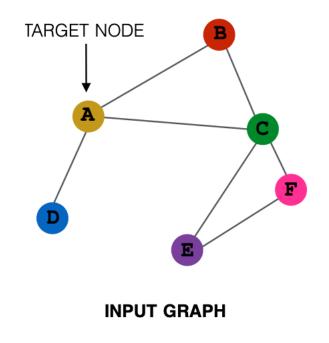


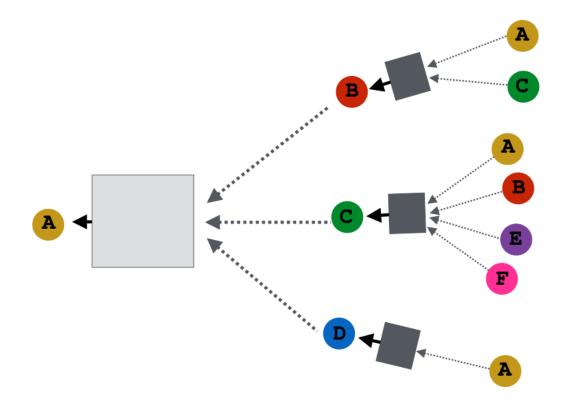


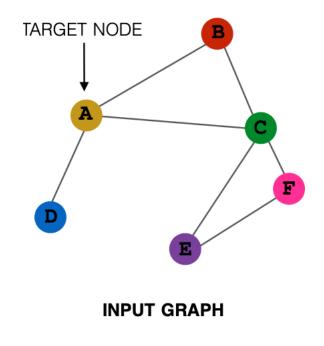


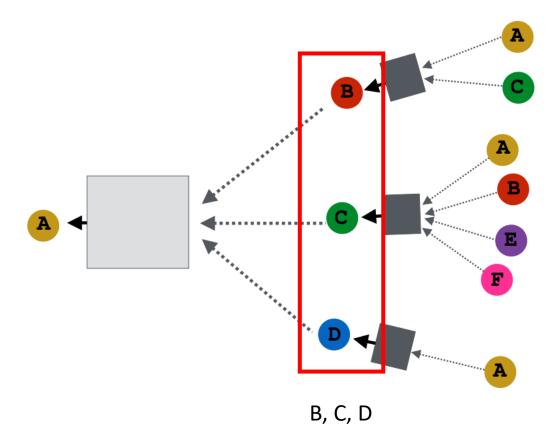


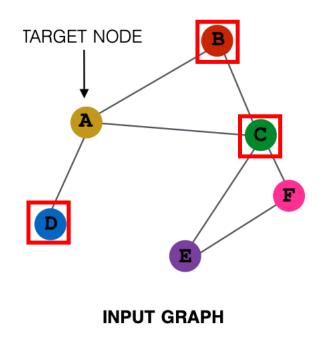


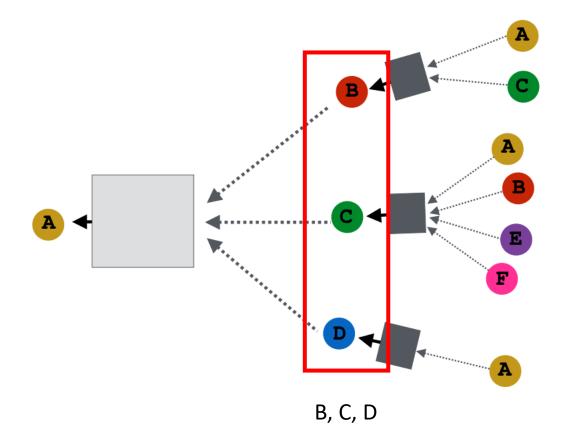


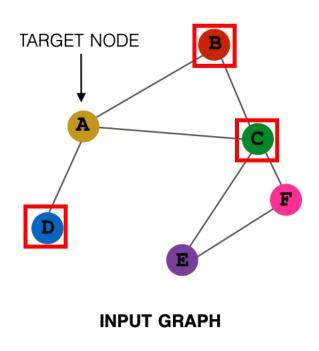


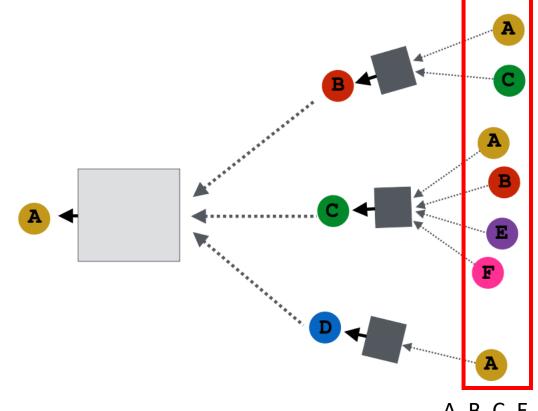


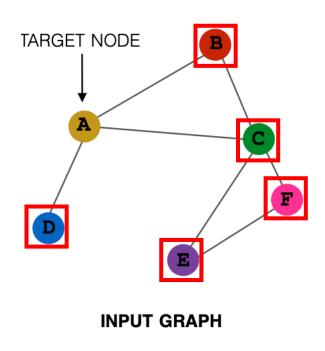


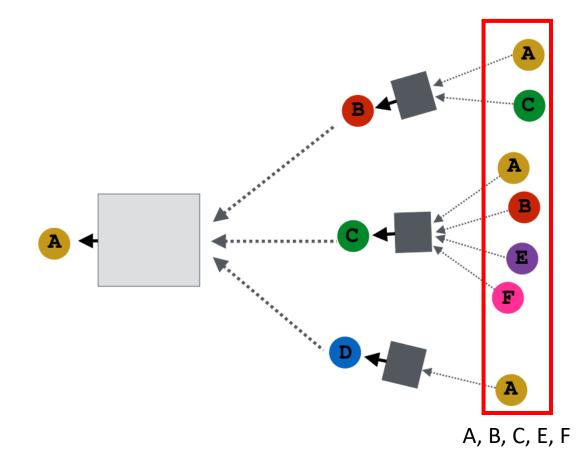


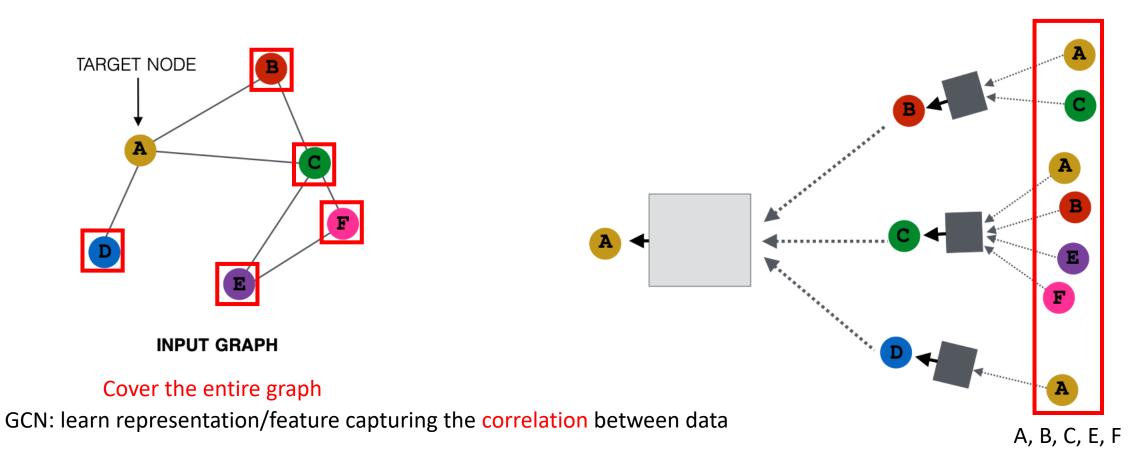


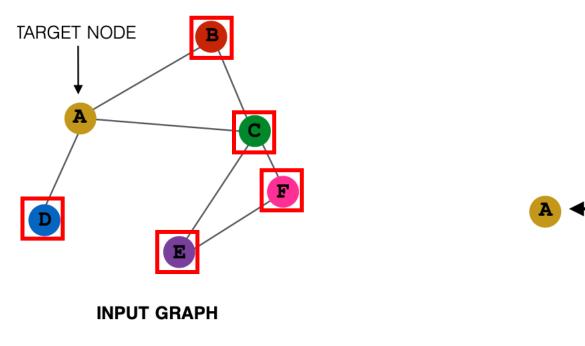






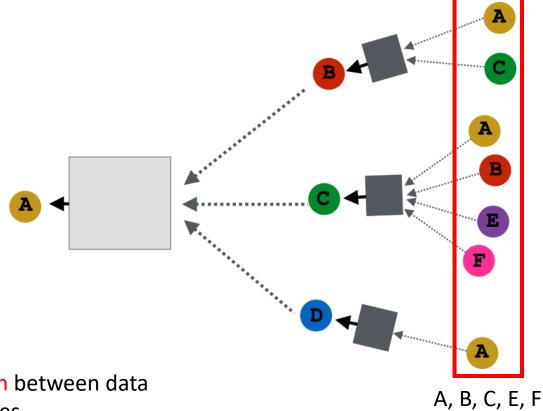


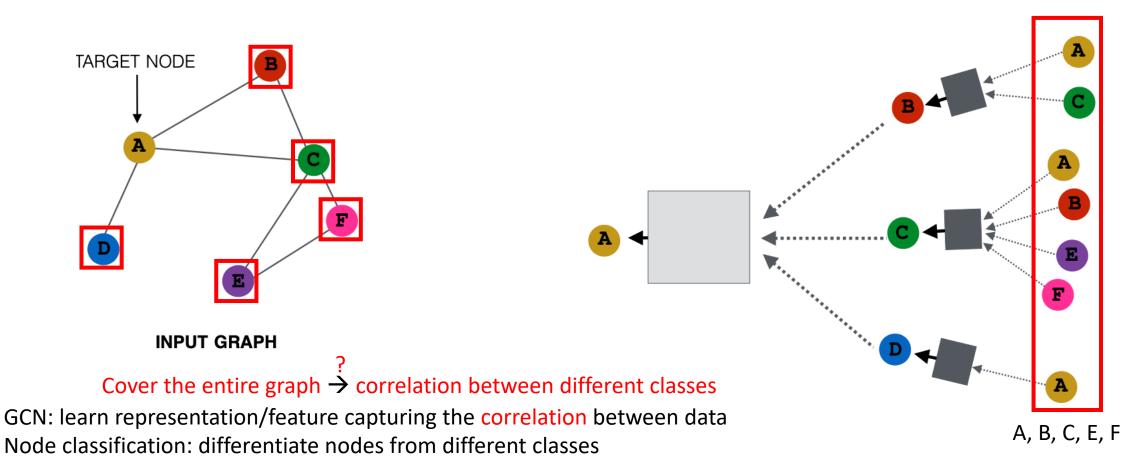


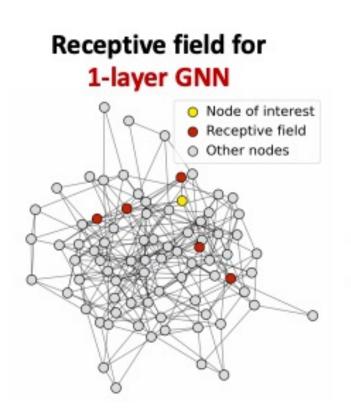


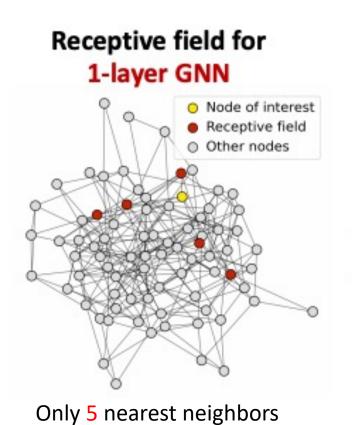


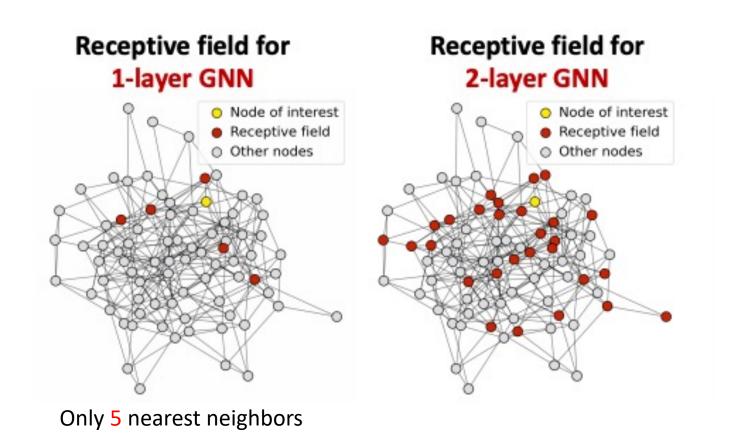
GCN: learn representation/feature capturing the correlation between data Node classification: differentiate nodes from different classes

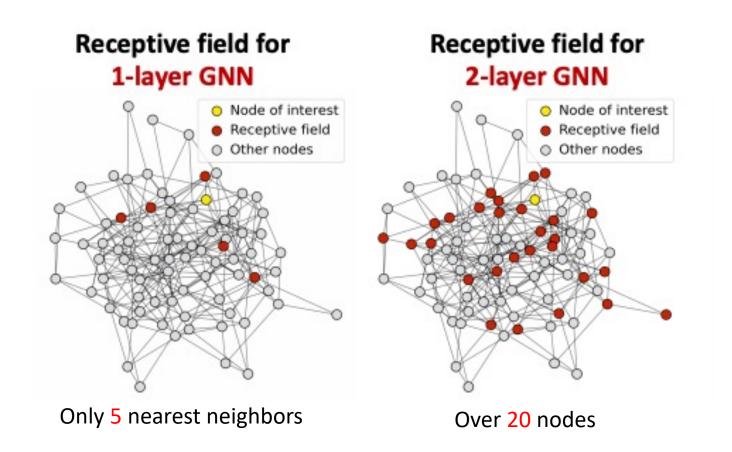


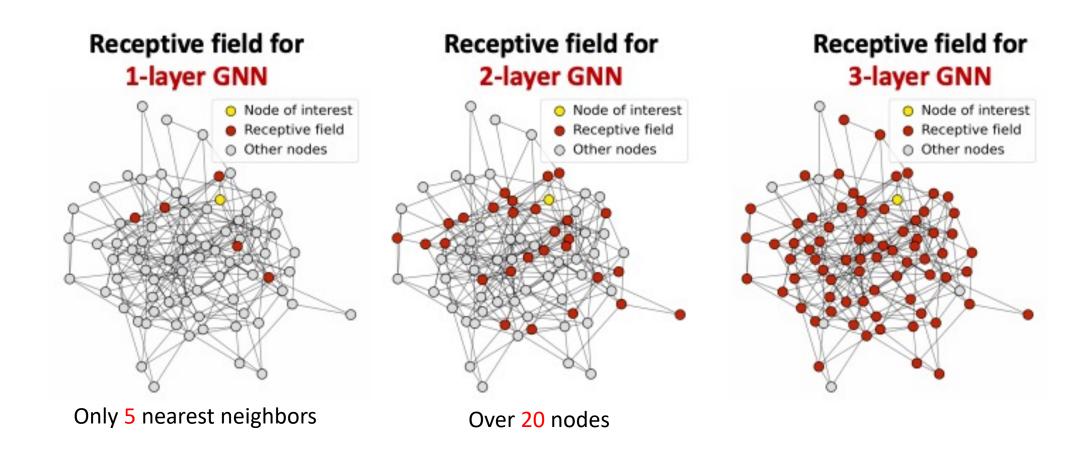


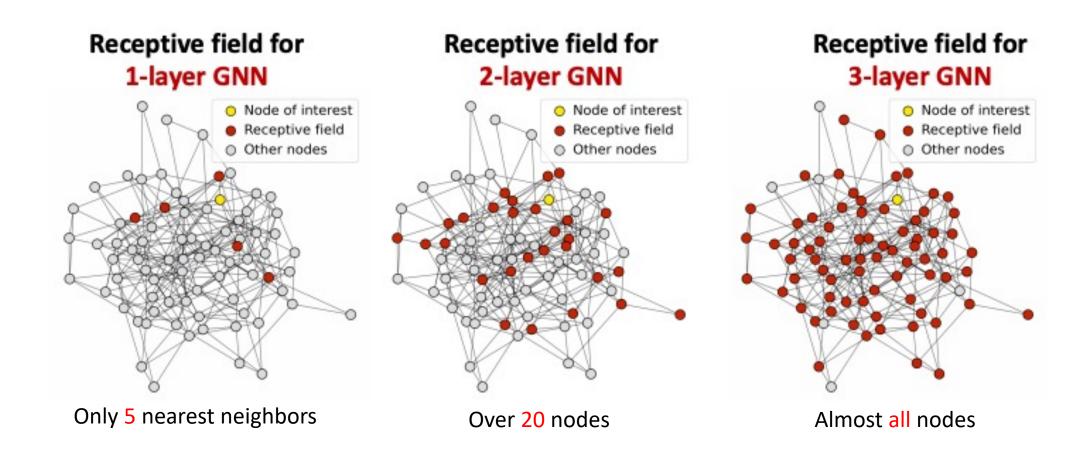


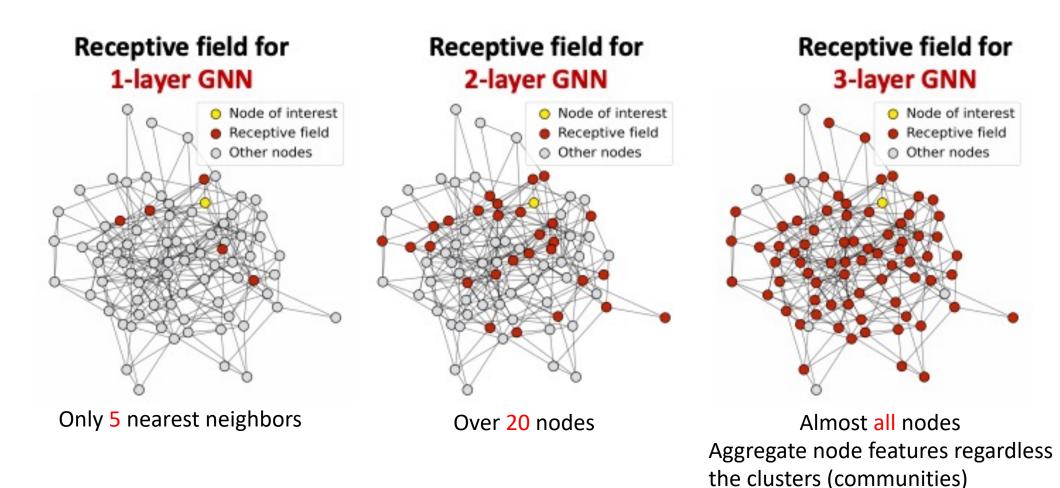


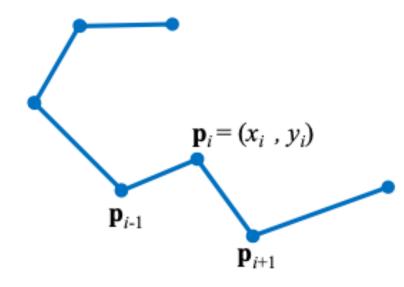


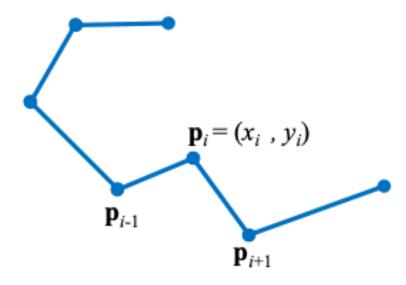




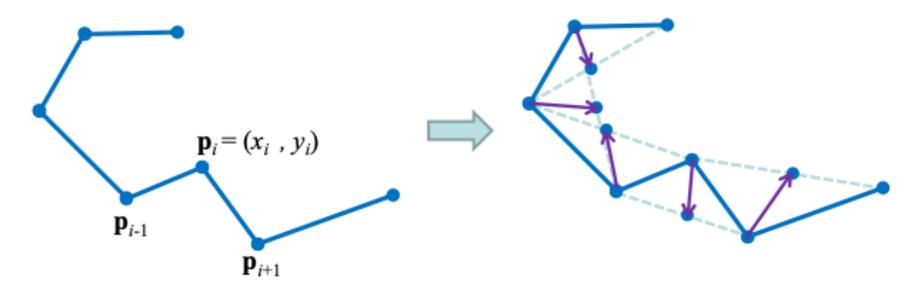




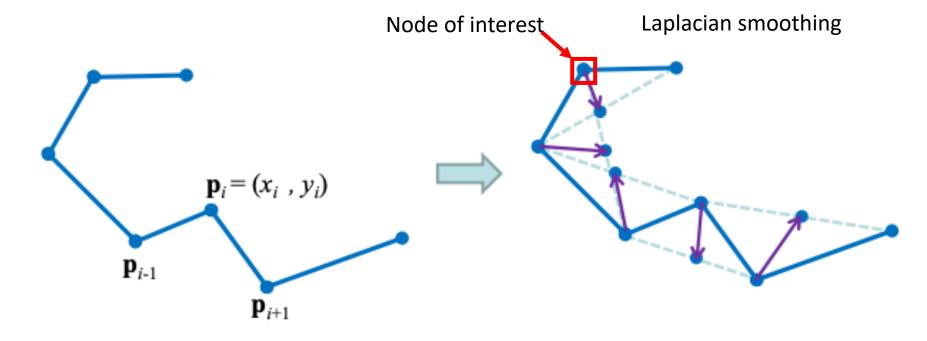




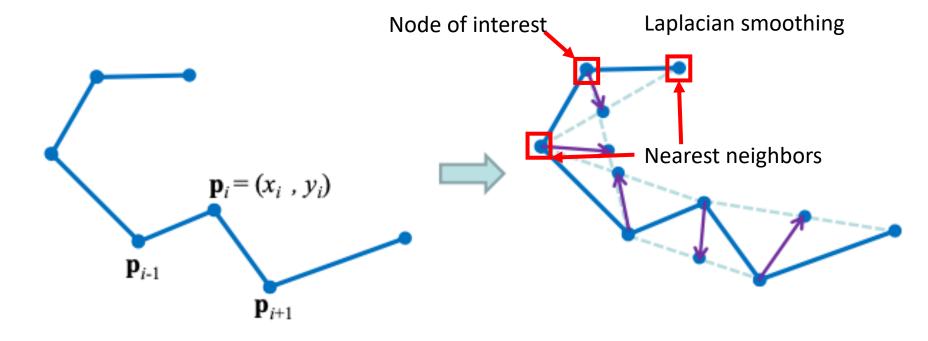
Laplacian smoothing



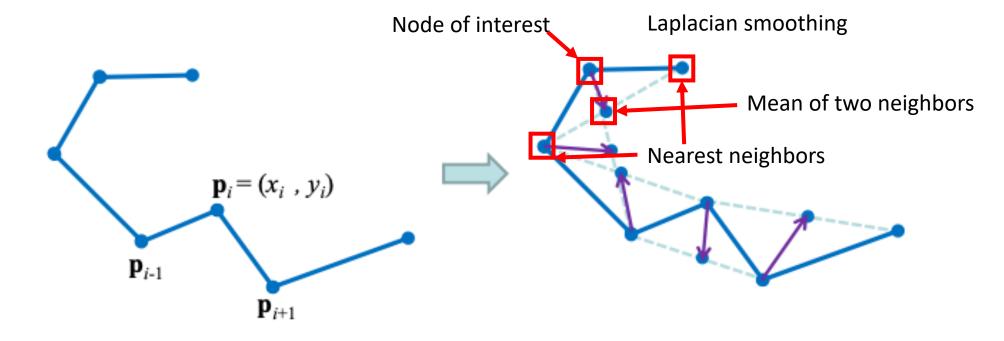
Q: how can we smooth this curve to be more like a straight line?
$$L(\mathbf{p}_i) = \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{p}_{i+1} - \mathbf{p}_i) + \frac{1}{2} (\mathbf{p}_{i-1} - \mathbf{p}_i)$$



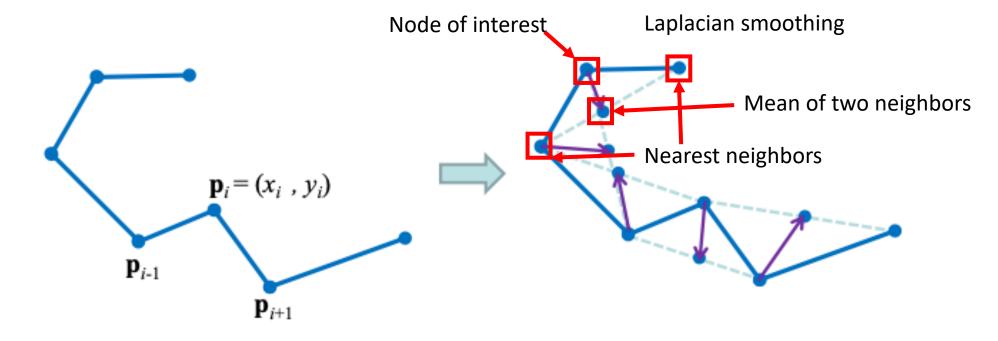
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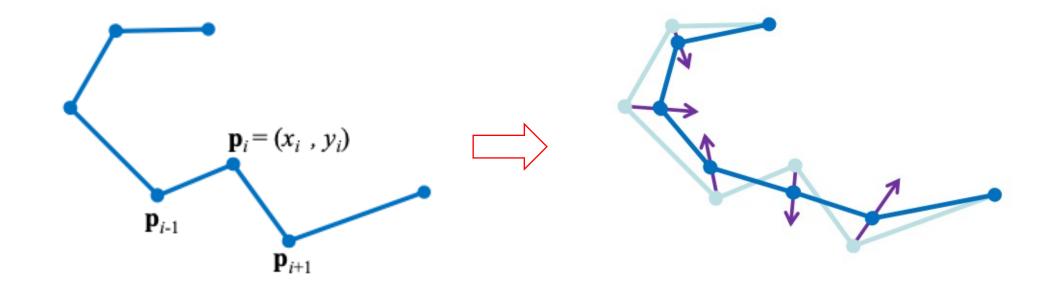
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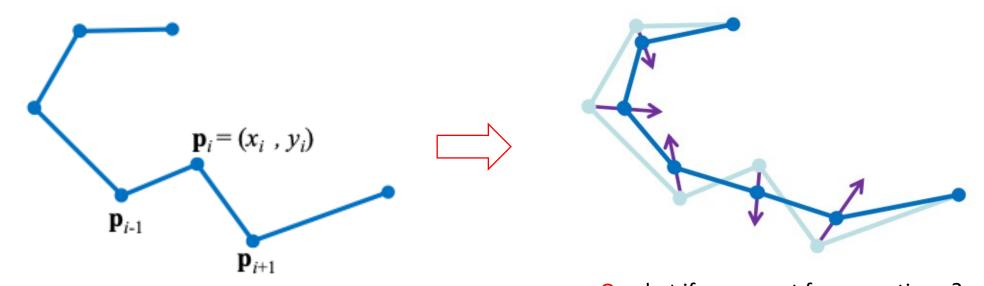


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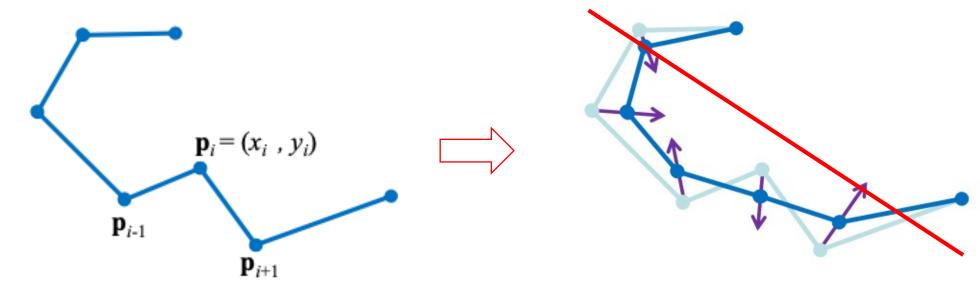


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Q: what if we repeat for many times?



Q: what if we repeat for many times? Converge to a straight line?

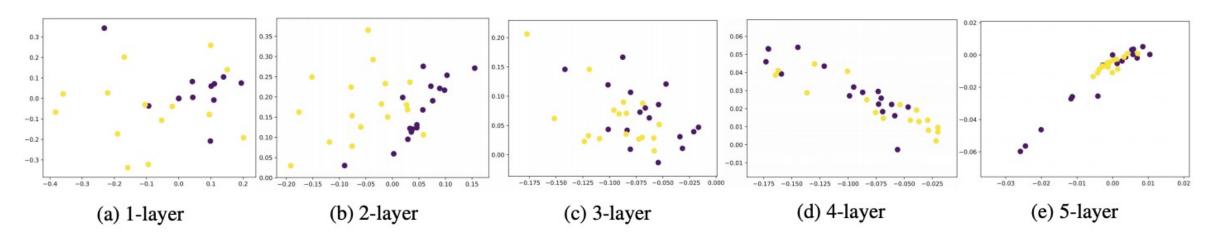


Figure 2: Vertex embeddings of Zachary's karate club network with GCNs with 1,2,3,4,5 layers.

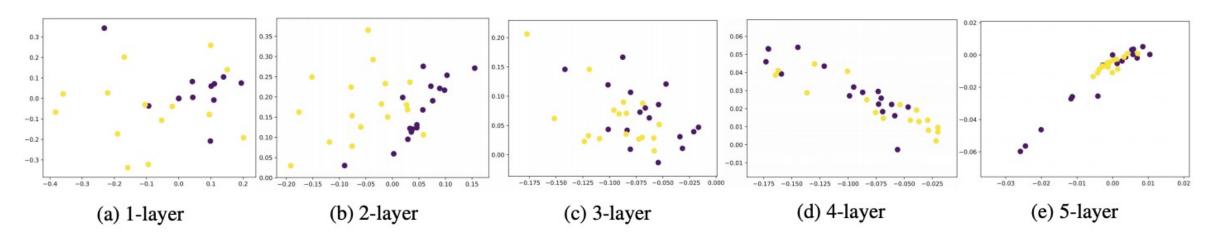
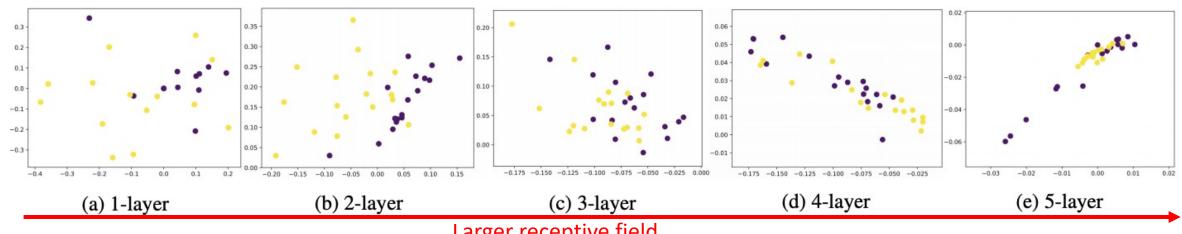


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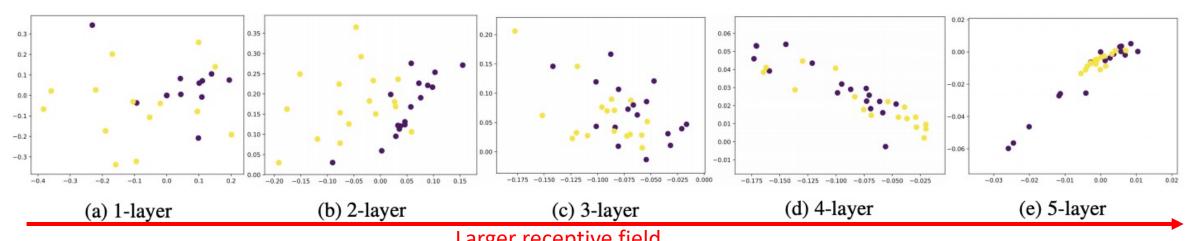
34 vertices of two classes and 78 edges



Larger receptive field
Figure 2: Vertex embeddings of Zachary's karate club network with GCNs with 1,2,3,4,5 layers.

34 vertices of two classes and 78 edges

Two classes: yellow vs. blue



Larger receptive field Figure 2: Vertex embeddings of Zachary's karate club network with GCNs with 1,2,3,4,5 layers.

34 vertices of two classes and 78 edges

Two classes: yellow vs. blue

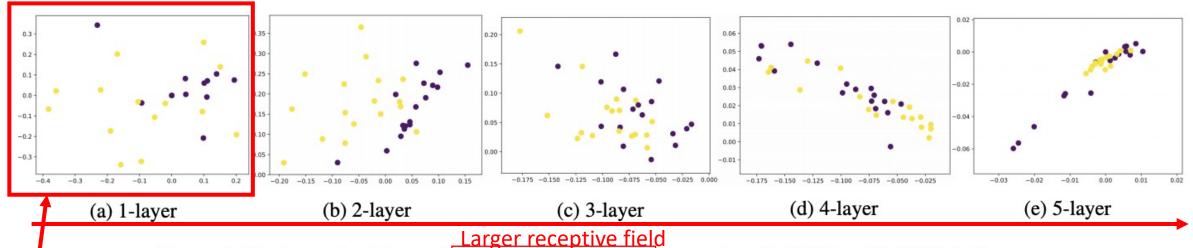


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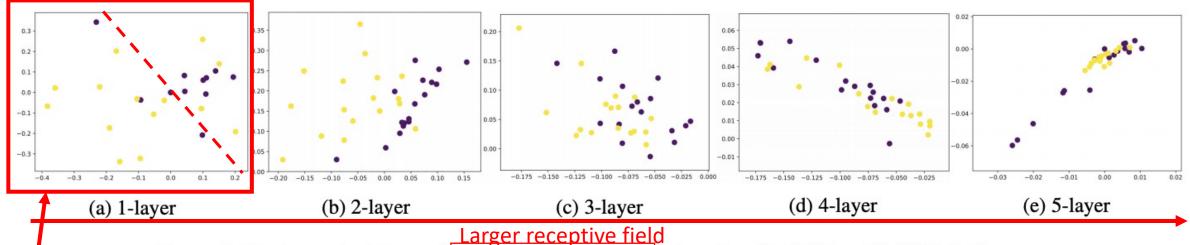


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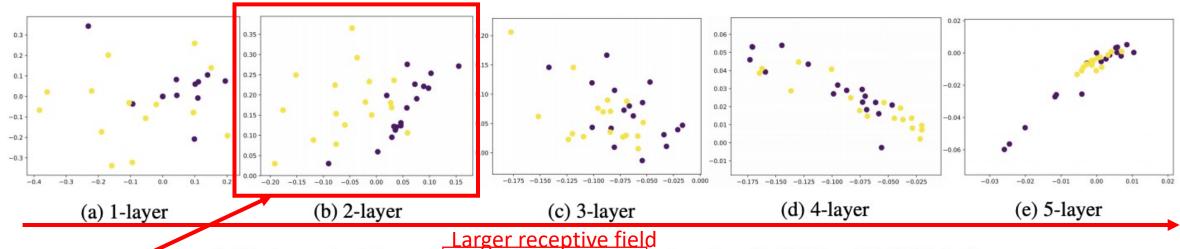


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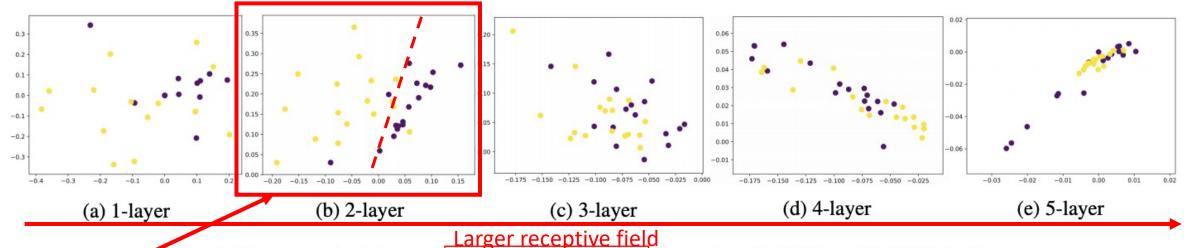


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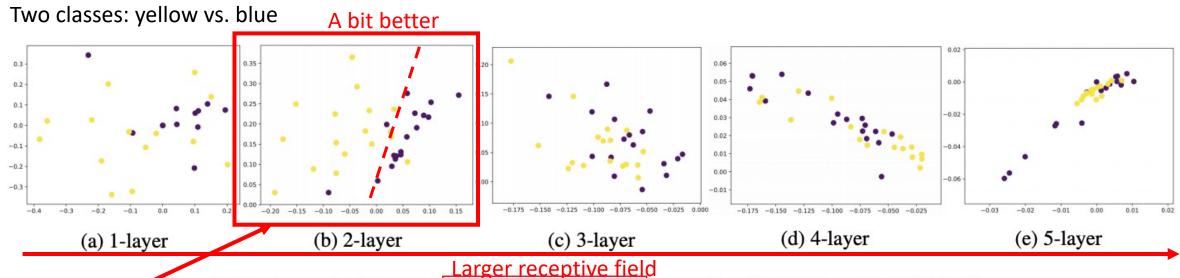


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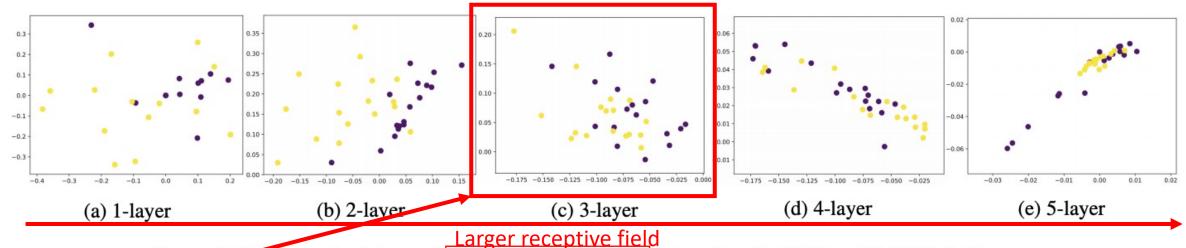


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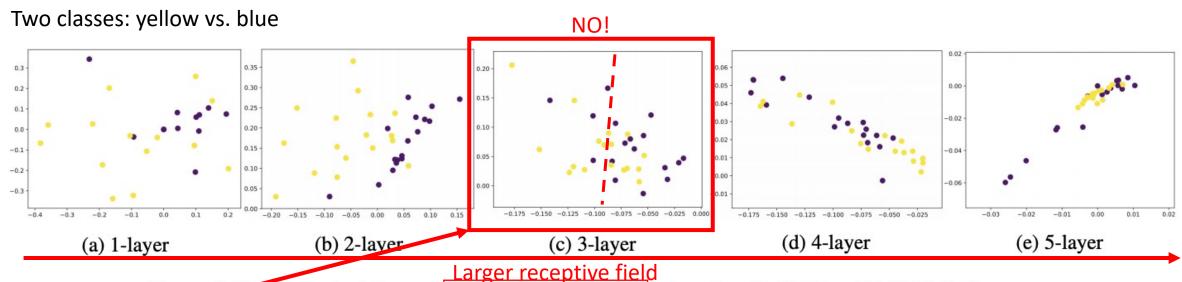


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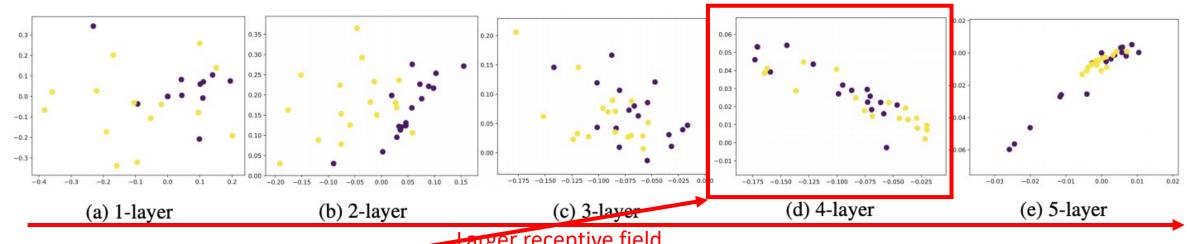


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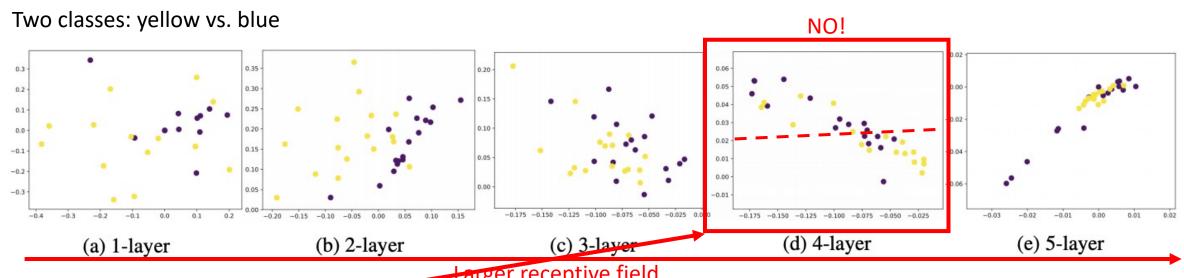


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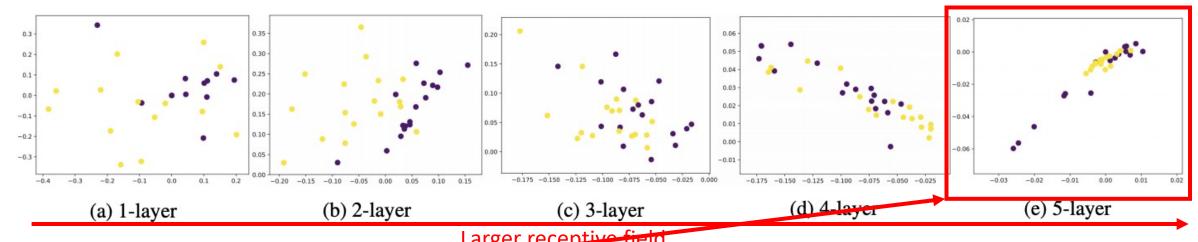


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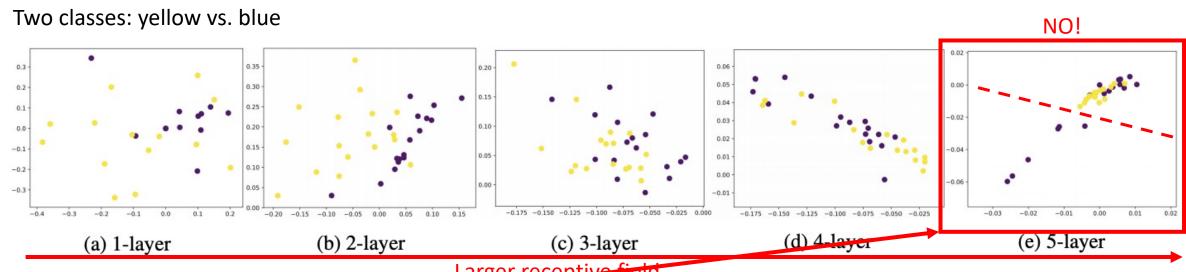


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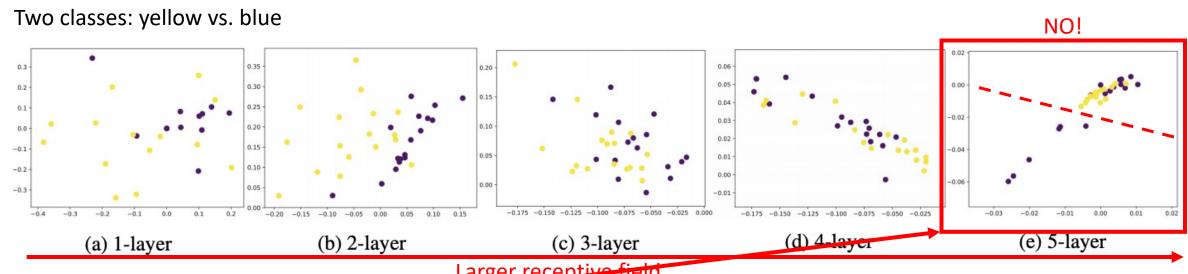


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34 vertices of two classes and 78 edges

Q: is it linearly separable (can we use a straight line to separate two classes well)?

Q: will you choose a 2-layer or 5-layer GCN for the node classification on this dataset?

Image credit https://arxiv.org/pdf/1801.07606.pdf.

Deeper Insights into Graph Convolutional Networks for Semi-Supervised Learning. In AAAI 2018.

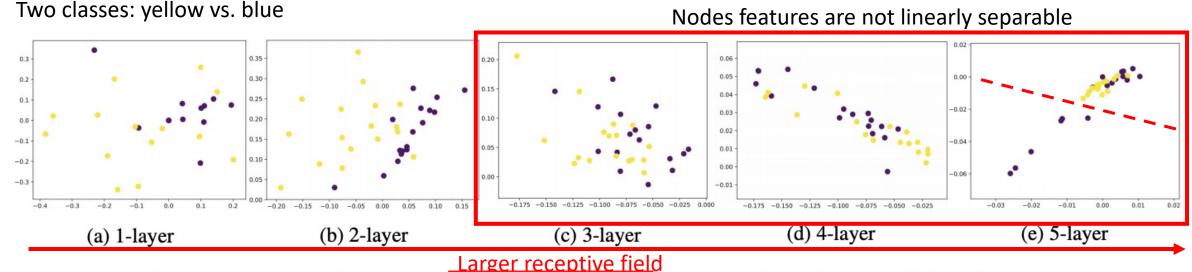


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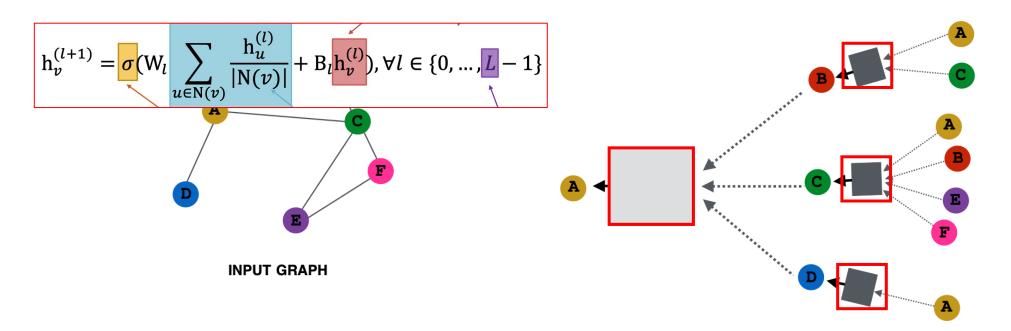
Deeper Insights into Graph Convolutional Networks for Semi-Supervised Learning. In AAAI 2018.

Properly set the number of GCN layers

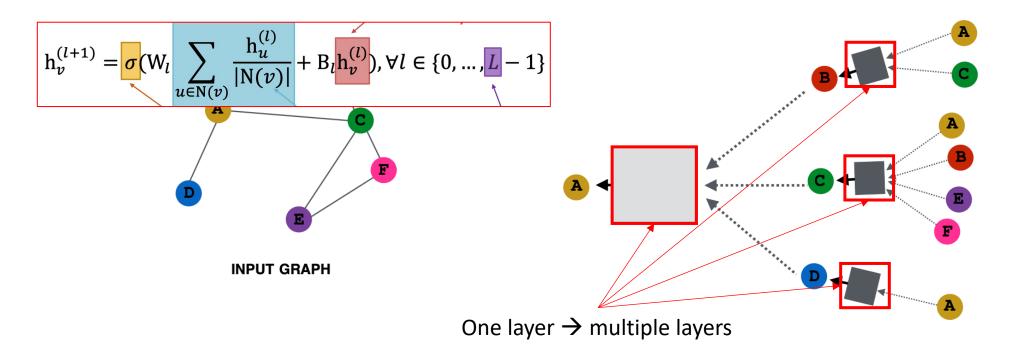
Properly set the number of GCN layers (k hops-away neighbors)

- Properly set the number of GCN layers (k hops-away neighbors)
- Increase the number of layers that do not aggregate neighbors
 - Use MLP to aggregate neighbors' feature from the previous layer

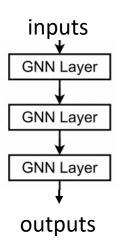
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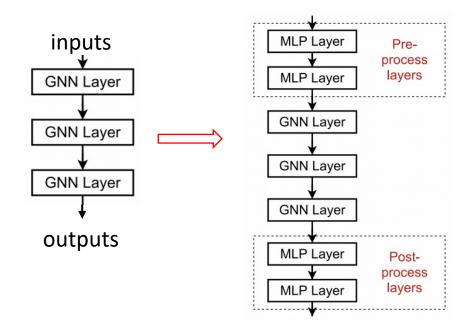
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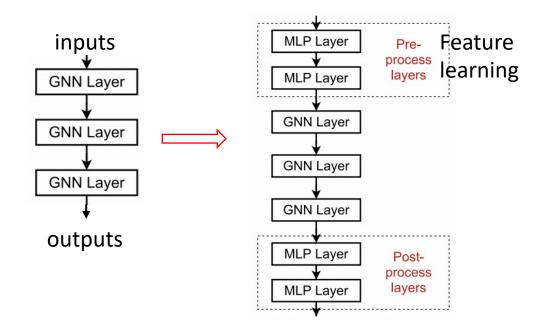
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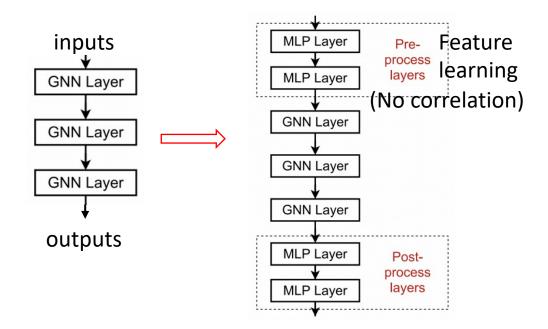
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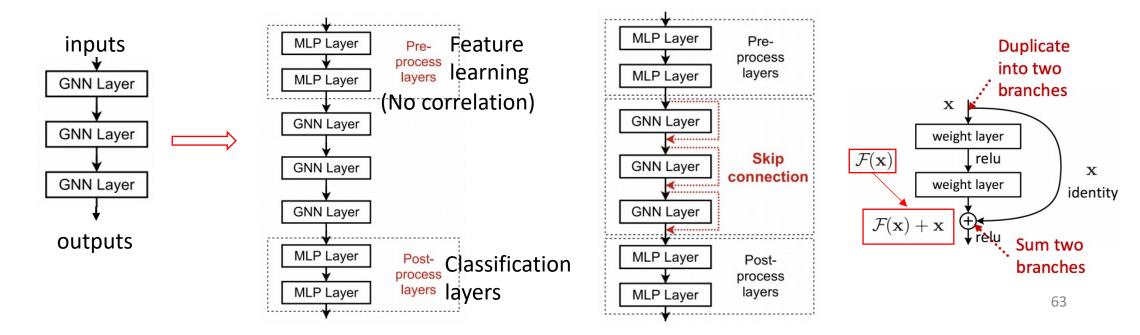
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discriminative features (a) 1-layer (b) 2-layer (c) 3-layer (d) 4-layer (e) 5-layer

Figure 2: Vertex embeddings of Zachary's karate club network with GCNs with 1,2,3,4,5 layers.

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A standard GCN layer

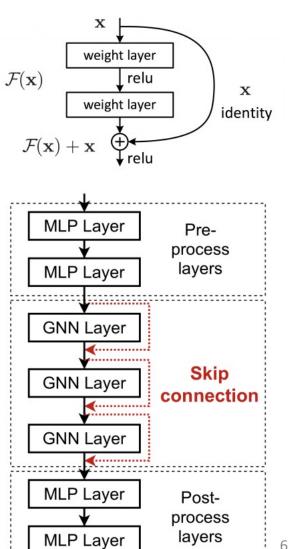
$$\mathbf{h}_{v}^{(l)} = \sigma\left(\sum_{u \in N(v)} \mathbf{W}^{(l)} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{u}^{(l-1)}}{|N(v)|}\right)$$

This is our F(x)

A standard GCN layer

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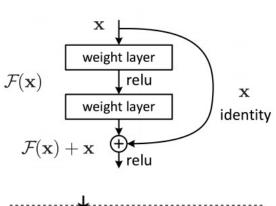
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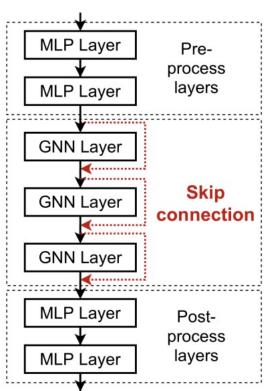
This is our F(x)

A GCN layer with skip connection

$$\mathbf{h}_{v}^{(l)} = \sigma \left(\sum_{u \in N(v)} \mathbf{W}^{(l)} \frac{\mathbf{h}_{u}^{(l-1)}}{|N(v)|} + \mathbf{h}_{v}^{(l-1)} \right)$$

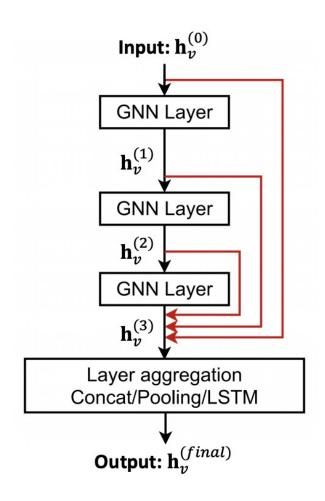
$$\mathbf{F}(\mathbf{x}) + \mathbf{x}$$





68

Other ways to add skip connections



Other ways to add skip connections

