

formulation

December 10, 2017

1 Random Walk on Hypergraph

1.1 Random walk defined by Dengyong Zhou

The random walk is done in two step: 1. Choose a hyperedge e over all hyperedges incident with u with the probability proportional to $w(e)$ 2. Choose a vertex $v \in e$ uniformly at random. The transition probability matrix P is then

$$p(u, v) = \sum_{e \in E} \frac{h(u, e)}{d(u)} \frac{h(v, e)}{\delta(e)},$$

where for a vertex v

$$d(v) = \sum_{e \in E | v \in e} w(e)$$

or

$$d = HW$$

and $\delta(e)$ is the number of elements in the edge

$$\delta(e) = |e|$$

or

$$\delta = \mathbf{1}^T H$$

In matrix notation,

$$P = D_v^{-1} H W D_e^{-1} H^T$$

The stationary distribution π of the random walk is

$$\pi(v) = \frac{d(v)}{\text{vol} V}$$

This can be validated by

$$\sum_{u \in V} \pi(u) p(u, v) = \sum_{u \in V} \frac{d(u)}{\text{vol} V} \sum_{e \in E} \frac{h(u, e)}{d(u)} \frac{h(v, e)}{\delta(e)} = \frac{1}{\text{vol} V} \sum_{e \in E} w(e) \sum_{u \in e} h(u, e) \frac{h(v, e)}{\delta(e)} = \frac{1}{\text{vol} V} \sum_{e \in E} w(e) h(v, e) = \frac{d(v)}{\text{vol} V}$$

1.2 Random walk in this work

Degree of vertices:

$$d(v)$$

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where for a vertex v

$$d(v) = \sum_{e \in E | v \in e} w(e)$$

and $\delta(e)$ is the number of elements in the edge

$$\delta e = |e|$$

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