Community Detection Methods for the Generalized Random Dot Product Graph Model

Dissertation Proposal Defense

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TBD

Overview

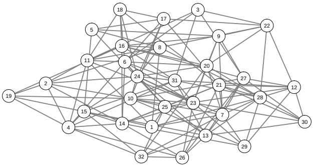
- Preliminaries
  - Block Models and Community Detection
  - (Generalized) Random Dot Product Graphs
- Connecting Block Models to (G)RDPG Models
  - Popularity Adjusted Block Model
  - Subspace Clustering
- Community Detection in the (G)RDPG

Preliminaries

Bernoulli Graphs

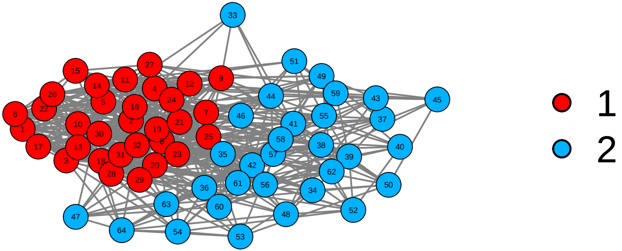
$A \sim BernoulliGraph(P)$ iff:

- $G = (V, E)$
  - Undirected, unweighted, no self-loops
  - $|V| = n$
  - $|E| \leq n(n-1)/2$
- Adjacency matrix $A \in \{0,1\}^{n \times n}$
  - $A_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \exists \text{ edge between } i \text{ and } j \\ 0 & \text{else} \end{cases}$
- Edge probability matrix $P \in [0,1]^{n \times n}$
- $A_{ij} \overset{indep}{\sim} Bernoulli(P_{ij})$ for $i < j$



Block Models

- $A \sim BernoulliGraph(P)$
  - (Hidden) labels $z_1, ..., z_n \in [K]$
  - $P_{ij} = f(z_i, z_j, \cdot)$
- Example: Stochastic Block Model with two communities
  - $K = 2$
  - $P_{ij} = \begin{cases} p & z_i = z_j = 1 \\ q & z_i = z_j = 2 \\ r & z_i \neq z_j \end{cases}$



Block Models

- Erdos-Renyi Model (1959)
  - $P_{ij} = \theta$
  - Not a block model
- Stochastic Block Model (Lorrain and White, 1971)
  - $P_{ij} = \theta_{z_i z_j}$
  - $K(K+1)/2$ parameters θ_{kl}
- Degree Corrected Block Model (Karrer and Newman, 2011)
  - $P_{ij} = \theta_{z_i z_j} \omega_i \omega_j$
  - $K(K+1)/2 + n$ parameters θ_{kl}, ω_i
- Popularity Adjusted Block Model (Sengupta and Chen, 2017)
  - $P_{ij} = \lambda_{i z_j} \lambda_{j z_i}$
  - Kn parameters λ_{ik}

Heirarchy of Block Models

- PABM $\to$ DCBM: $\lambda_{ik} = \sqrt{\theta_{z_i k}} \omega_i$
- DCBM $\to$ SBM: $\omega_i = 1$
- SBM $\to$ Erdos-Renyi: $\theta_{kl} = \theta$

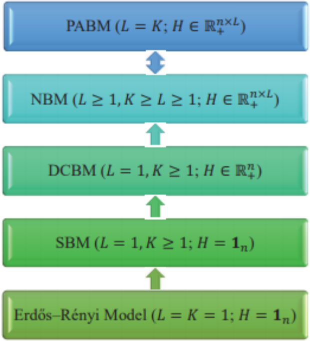


Figure 2: The hierarchy of block models

Majid Noroozi and Marianna Pensky. "The Heirarchy of Block Models". March 2021.

Community Detection in Block Models

Likelihood

$$L = \prod_{i<j} \prod_{k,l}^{K} \left(p_{k,l,i,j}^{A_{ij}} (1 - p_{k,l,i,j})^{1-A_{ij}}\right)^{z_{ik} z_{jl}}$$

- Example: DCBM $(p_{k,l,i,j} = \theta_{kl}\omega_i\omega_j)$

$$L = \prod_{i<j} \prod_{k,l}^{K} \left((\theta_{kl}\omega_i\omega_j)^{A_{ij}} (1 - \theta_{kl}\omega_i\omega_j)^{1-A_{ij}}\right)^{z_{ik} z_{jl}}$$

- ML method for community detection: $\hat{\vec{z}} = \arg\max_{\vec{z}} L$
- NP-complete
  - Expectation-Maximization
  - Bayesian methods
  - **Spectral methods**

(Generalized) Random Dot Product Graph Model

- Random Dot Product Graph $A \sim RDPG(X)$
  - Latent vectors $x_1, ..., x_n \in \mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$
    - $\mathcal{X} = \{x, y : 0 \leq x^\top y \leq 1\}$
  - Data matrix $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix}^\top$
  - Edge probability matrix $P = XX^\top$
  - Adjacency matrix $A \sim BernoulliGraph(P)$
- Generalized Random Dot Product Graph $A \sim GRDPG_{p,q}(X)$
  - Latent vectors $x_1, ..., x_n \in \mathcal{X} \subset \mathbb{R}^d$
    - $\mathcal{X} = \{x, y : 0 \leq x^\top I_{p,q} y \leq 1\}$
    - $I_{p,q} = blockdiag(I_p, -I_q)$
    - $p + q = d$
  - Data matrix $X = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 & \cdots & x_n \end{bmatrix}^\top$
  - Edge probability matrix $P = XI_{pq}X^\top$
  - Adjacency matrix $A \sim BernoulliGraph(P)$
- If $X_1, ..., X_n \overset{iid}{\sim} F$, then $(A, X) \sim RDPG(F, n)$ or $(A, X) \sim GRDPG_{p,q}(F, n)$

(Generalized) Random Dot Product Graph Model

Recovery/Estimation

- Want to estimate X given A
  - Alternatively, recover some property of X given A
    - Interpoint distances
    - Inner products
    - Angles
- Adjacency Spectral Embedding
  - Given embedding dimension d, $A \approx \hat{V}\hat{\Lambda}\hat{V}^\top$
    - If RDPG, use d greatest eigenvalues
    - If GRDPG, use p most positive and q most negative eigenvalues
    - $\hat{V} \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$
    - $\hat{\Lambda} \in \mathbb{R}^{d \times d}$
  - RDPG: $\hat{X} = \hat{V}\hat{\Lambda}^{1/2}$
  - GRDPG: $\hat{X} = \hat{V}|\hat{\Lambda}|^{1/2}$
- RDPG: $\max_i \|\hat{X}_i - W_n X_i\| \stackrel{a.s.}{\to} 0$ (Athreya et al.)
- GRDPG: $\max_i \|\hat{X}_i - Q_n X_i\| \stackrel{a.s.}{\to} 0$ (Rubin-Delanchy et al.)

Connecting Block Models to the (G)RDPG Model

- All G with $A \sim BernoulliGraph(P)$ are RDPG (if P is positive semidefinite) or GRDPG
  - Includes all block models
- Example: SBM

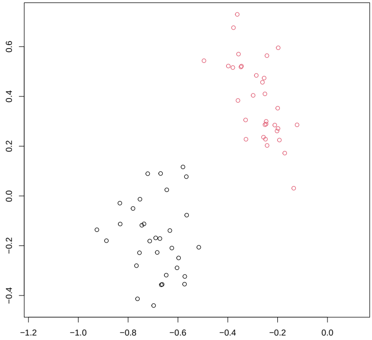
$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \sqrt{p} & 0 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \sqrt{p} & 0 \\ \sqrt{r^2/p} & \sqrt{q - r^2/p} \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \sqrt{r^2/p} & \sqrt{q - r^2/p} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = XX^\top$$

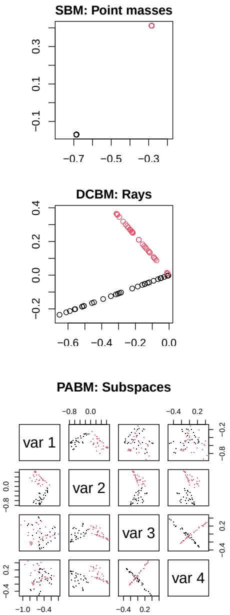
Connecting Block Models to the (G)RDPG Model

Example: SBM (cont'd)

- $A \sim BernoulliGraph(XX^\top)$
- $A \approx \hat{X}\hat{X}^\top$
  - $\hat{X} = \hat{V}\hat{\Lambda}^{1/2}$
- Apply clustering algorithm (e.g., K-means) on $\hat{X}$



Connecting Block Models to the (G)RDPG Model



Popularity Adjusted Block Model

Popularity Adjusted Block Model (Reparameterization)

$A \sim PABM(\{\lambda^{(kl)}\}_K)$ iff

- w.l.o.g., organize P such that each block $P^{(kl)} \in [0, 1]^{n_k \times n_l}$ contains edge probabilities between communities k and l
- Popularity vectors $\lambda^{(kl)} \in \mathbb{R}^{n_k}$ are the popularity parameters of members of community k to community l
- $\{\lambda^{(kl)}\}_K$ is the set of K^2 popularity vectors
- $P^{(kl)} = \lambda^{(kl)} (\lambda^{(lk)})^\top$
- $A \sim BernoulliGraph(P)$

Connecting the PABM to the GRDPG ($K = 2$)

Theorem: $A \sim PABM(\{\lambda^{(kl)}\}_2)$ is equivalent to $A \sim GRDPG_{3,1}(XU)$ for X constructed from $\{\lambda^{(kl)}\}_2$ and $U \in \mathbb{O}(4)$

Proof:

$$X = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{(11)} & \lambda^{(12)} & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \lambda^{(21)} & \lambda^{(22)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Y = \begin{bmatrix} \lambda^{(11)} & 0 & \lambda^{(12)} & 0 \\ 0 & \lambda^{(21)} & 0 & \lambda^{(22)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = XY^\top$$

Connecting the PABM to the GRDPG ($K = 2$)

Proof (cont'd):

$$Y = X\Pi$$

$$\Pi = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix} = U I_{3,1} U^\top$$

$$U = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & 1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 0 & 1/\sqrt{2} & -1/\sqrt{2} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$P = (XU) I_{3,1} (XU)^\top$$

Connecting the PABM to the GRDPG

Theorem: $A \sim PABM(\{\lambda^{(kl)}\}_K)$ is equivalent to $A \sim GRDPG_{p,q}(XU)$ such that

- $p = K(K+1)/2$
- $q = K(K-1)/2$
- U is orthogonal
- X is block diagonal
- Non-uniqueness: $A \sim GRDPG_{p,q}(XU) \implies A \sim GRDPG_{p,q}(XUQ)$ for $Q \in \mathbb{O}(p,q)$

Orthogonal Spectral Clustering

Theorem: If $P = V \Lambda V^\top$ and $B = nVV^\top$, then $B_{ij} = 0 \; \forall i, j$ in different communities.

Orthogonalized Spectral Clustering algorithm:

- Input: Adjacency matrix A, number of communities K
- Output: Community assignments $1, ..., K$

1. Compute the eigenvectors of A that correspond to the $K(K+1)/2$ most positive and $K(K-1)/2$ most negative eigenvalues to construct V.
2. Compute $B = |nVV^\top|$ applying $|\cdot|$ entry-wise.
3. Construct graph G using B as its similarity matrix.
4. Partition G into K disconnected subgraphs (e.g., using edge thresholding or spectral clustering).
5. Map each partition to the community labels $1, ..., K$.

Orthogonal Spectral Clustering

Theorem: Let $\hat{B}_n$ with entries $\hat{B}_n^{(ij)}$ be the affinity matrix from OSC. Then $\forall$ pairs (i, j) belonging to different communities and sparsity factor satisfying $n\rho_n = \omega\{(\log n)^{4c}\}$,

$$\max_{i,j} \hat{B}^{(ij)} = O_P\Big(\frac{(\log n)^c}{\sqrt{n\rho_n}}\Big)$$

Sparse Subspace Clustering

- X is block diagonal and U is orthogonal $\implies$ each community corresponds to a subspace in $\mathbb{R}^d$.
- Subspace property holds even with linear transformation $Q \in \mathbb{O}(p, q)$.
- If $P = V \Lambda V^\top$, then V consists of *orthogonal* subspaces.

Sparse Subspace Clustering algorithm:

1. Solve n optimization problems $c_i = \arg\min_c \|c\|_1$ subject to $x_i = X_{-i} c$ and $c_i^{(i)} = 0$.
2. Compile solutions $C = \begin{bmatrix} c_1 & \cdots & c_n \end{bmatrix}$
3. Construct affinity matrix $B = |C| + C^\top|$

- If X obeys the Subspace Detection Property, then B is sparse such that $B_{ij} = 0$ if i and j belong to different communities and $\|c_i\| > 0$.
- Step (1) of SSC typically performed via LASSO: $c_i = \arg\min \frac{1}{2} \|x_i - X_{-i} c\|_2^2 + \lambda \|c\|_1$

Sparse Subspace Clustering

Theorem:

Let

- P_n describe the edge probability matrix of the PABM with n vertices
- $A_n \sim BernoulliGraph(P_n)$
- $\hat{V}_n$ be the matrix of eigenvectors of A_n corresponding to the $K(K+1)/2$ most positive and $K(K-1)/2$ most negative eigenvalues.

Then

- $\exists \lambda > 0$ and $N < \infty$ such that when $n > N$, $\sqrt{n} \hat{V}_n$ obeys the Subspace Detection Property with probability 1.

Remarks:

- For large n, we can identify λ for SDP (Wang and Xu, 2016).
- SDP does not guarantee community detection.

Generalizations to Community Detection for the (G)RDPG

Generative Model

Let $(A, X) \sim RDPG(F, n)$ such that

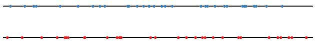
1. Define functions $f_1, ..., f_K$ such that $f_k : [0, 1] \mapsto \mathcal{X}$ and $f_k(t) \neq f_l(t)\ \forall k, l \in [K]$.
2. Sample labels $Z_1, ..., Z_n \overset{iid}{\sim} Categorical(\pi_1, ..., \pi_K)$.
3. Sample $T_1, ..., T_n \overset{iid}{\sim} D$ with support $[0, 1]$.
4. Set latent positions $X_i = f_{Z_i}(T_i)$ and $X = \begin{bmatrix} X_1 & \cdots & X_n \end{bmatrix}^\top$.
5. $A \sim BernoulliGraph(XX^\top)$

Community Detection

- Athreya et al. and Rubin-Delanchy et al.: we can approximate properties of the latent configurations via ASE.
- General community detection method: Given A, K, and d (or p and q),
  1. Use ASE to approximate the latent configuration.
  2. Use the appropriate clustering algorithm for the form of the latent configuration (manifolds).

Parallel Segments

Example: Let $U_1, ..., U_{n_1}, U_{n_1+1}, ..., U_n \overset{iid}{\sim} Uniform(0, \cos \frac{\pi}{2} a)$, $f_1(t) = (t, 0)$, and $f_2(t) = (t, a)$. $X_i = f_1(U_i)$ for $i \leq n_1$ and $X_j = f_2(U_j)$ for $n_1 + 1 \leq j \leq n$. If we observe $X_1, ..., X_{n_1}, X_{n_1+1}, ..., X_n$, what approach will allow us to group the observations by segment?

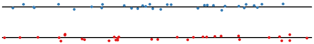


$\forall a \in (0, 1)$, $\delta \in (0, 1)$, and $K \geq 2$, $\exists N(a, \delta, K) < \infty$ such that when $\min_k n_k \geq N$, with probability at least $1 - \delta$,

1. Single linkage clustering will produce perfect community detection.
2. An ϵ-neighborhood graph with $\epsilon \in (0, a)$ will consist of at least K disjoint subgraphs such that no subgraph contains members of two different communities.

Noisy Parallel Segments and One-Dimensional Manifolds

Example: Starting with the parallel segments as before, suppose instead of observing $X_1, ..., X_n$, we have noisy observations $X_1 + \xi_1, ..., X_n + \xi_n$ such that $\max_i \|\xi_i\| = \xi \leq a/3$.



Then $\forall a \in (0,1)$, $\delta \in (0,1)$, $K \geq 2$, and $\xi \leq a/3$, $\exists N(a, \delta, K, \xi) < \infty$ such that when $\min_k n_k \geq N$, with probability at least $1 - \delta$,

1. Single linkage will produce perfect community detection.
2. An ϵ-neighborhood graph will consist of at least K sub-graphs with no subgraph containing vertices of two communities.

This also holds for noisy points sampled on one-dimensional manifolds such that the manifolds are distance at least a apart.

Future Work

1. Show that the ASE of a random graph generated by these latent vectors produces the correct conditions for sufficiently large n.
2. Extend results to non-uniform distributions.
3. Extend results to multidimensional manifolds.
4. Relax condition for the minimum distance between manifolds.
5. Explore additional clustering techniques for these latent configurations.

Additional Slides

Expectation Maximization for the PABM

MCMC Sampling for the PABM

Variational Inference for the PABM