



Spectral Analysis of Signed Graphs for Clustering, Prediction and Visualization

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The Laplacian matrix applies to signed graphs

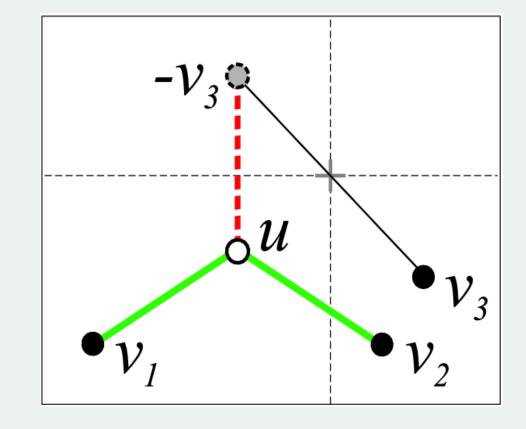
- The Laplacian spectrum denotes graph balance
- The Laplacian implements antipodal proximity
- The Laplacian implements signed cuts
- The Laplacian models negation as inversion of electrical potential

Signed Graph Drawing

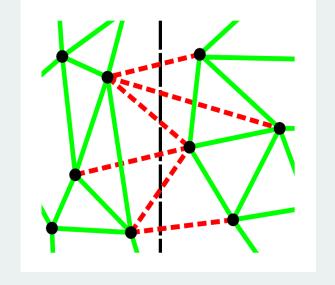
- Place node near positive neighbors
- Place node far from negative neighbors

$$u = (1/3) (v1 + v2 - v3)$$

Leads to lower eigenvectors of signed Laplacian L = D - A



Balance and Conflict

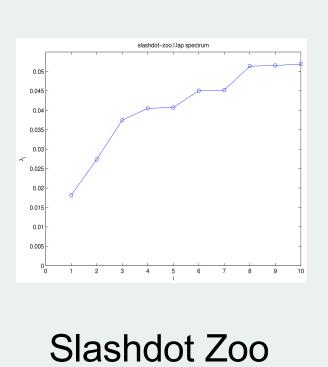


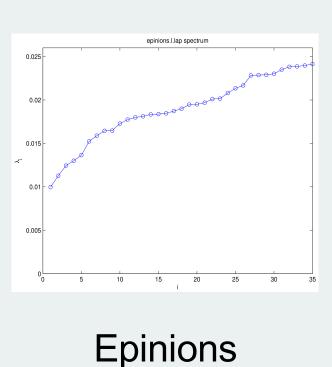
Balance

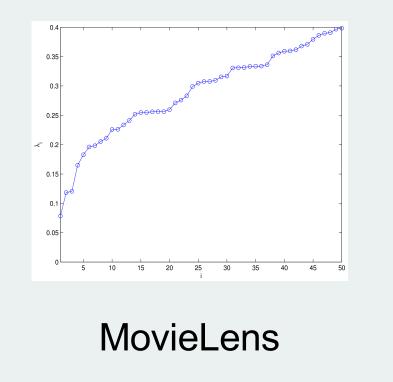
Conflict

- A network is balanced when:
- There is a 2-clustering consistent with edge signs
- All cycles have an odd number of negative edges

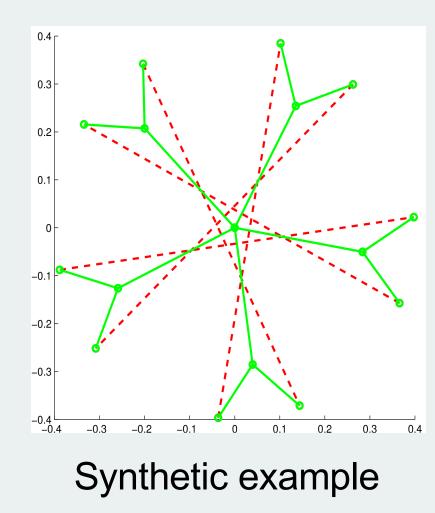
Signed Spectrum of Large Networks

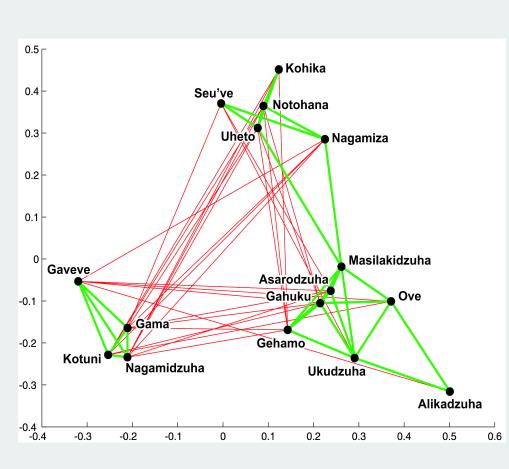


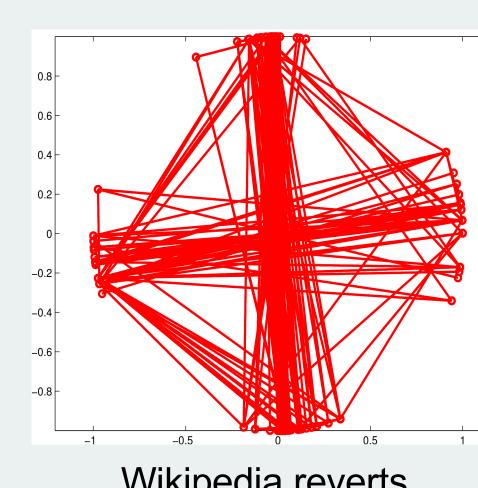




Examples – Signed Graphs







Tribal groups of the Eastern Central Highlands of New Guinea Friends ('Rova') and Foes ('Hina')

Wikipedia reverts on controversial article 'Criticism of Prem Rawat'

The Signed Graph Laplacian

 $A = \{0, +1, -1\}^{n \times n}$

Adjacency matrix Degree matrix Signed Laplacian

- Positive semidefinite: $x^T L x = \sum_{ij} |A_{ij}| (x_i \text{sgn}(A_{ij}) x_j)^2 \ge 0$
- Positive definite when the network is unbalanced
- Smallest eigenvalue denotes conflict: It is zero when the network is balanced and larger when there is conflict

Signed Spectral Clustering

- Communities in signed graphs:
 - Positive edges inside communities
 - Negative edges between communities
- Minimize the signed ratio cut:

min
$$(2 pos(X,Y) - neg(X,X) - neg(Y,Y)) (|X|^{-1} + |Y|^{-1})$$

- pos(X,Y) counts positive edges between X and Y
- neg(X,Y) counts negative edges between X and Y
- Relaxation gives the lower eigenvalues of L