In [1]: import networkx as nx import numpy as np G = nx.Graph()G.add nodes from ([1,2,3,4,5])G.add edges from([(1,2),(1,3),(2,3),(2,4),(3,4),(2,5),(3,5),(4,5)])A = nx.adjacency matrix(G).todense() A = np.array(A) # adjacency matrix D = [G.degree[node] for node in G.nodes()] D = np.diag(D) # degree matrix nx.draw(G, with labels = True) In [3]: # from scipy.linalg import fractional matrix power # D_inv = fractional_matrix_power(D, -1) D inv = np.linalg.inv(D) D inv , 0. , 0. , 0. Out[3]: array([[0.5 0.], , 0.25 , 0. , 0.25 , 0. [0. 0.], , 0. [0. 0. 0.], , -0. [-0., -0. , 0.33333333, -0.], , 0. , 0. , 0. [0. 0.33333333]]) In [4]: L = D-AOut[4]: array([[2, -1, -1, 0, 0], [-1, 4, -1, -1, -1],[-1, -1, 4, -1, -1],[0, -1, -1, 3, -1], [0, -1, -1, -1, 3]])L rw = D inv.dot(L)L rw , -0.5 , -0.5 , 0. Out[5]: array([[1. , 0. 1, , 1. , -0.25 , 1. , -0.25 , -0.25 [-0.25]], , -0.25 , -0.25 [-0.25], -0.25], , -0.33333333, -0.33333333, 1. , -0.33333333], [0. , -0.33333333, -0.33333333, -0.33333333, 1. [0.]]) In [6]: from numpy import linalg as LA eigenvalues, eigenvectors = LA.eig(L rw) np.round(eigenvalues,3) Out[6]: array([1.564, 0.852, -0. , 1.25 , 1.333]) In [7]: eigenvectors Out[7]: array([[7.09192539e-01, -7.89120089e-01, 4.47213595e-01, -1.20816255e-15, -1.83183632e-30], [-4.00221100e-01, -1.16526856e-01, 4.47213595e-01, 7.07106781e-01, 9.81307787e-16], [-4.00221100e-01, -1.16526856e-01, -7.07106781e-01, -9.81307787e-16], 4.47213595e-01, [2.97230621e-01, 4.18409171e-01, 4.47213595e-01, -2.63217411e-16, -7.07106781e-01], [2.97230621e-01, 4.18409171e-01, 4.47213595e-01, -1.52195109e-16, 7.07106781e-01]]) # from scipy.linalg import fractional matrix power $\# D = fractional \ matrix \ power(D, -0.5)$ # D D = D.tolist()for i,item in enumerate(D_): for j, num in enumerate(item): if num!=0: $D_{[i][j]} = 1/np.power(num, 0.5)$ D = np.array(D)D # $D^{(-1/2)}$, 0. , 0. Out[10]: array([[0.70710678, 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. [0. , 0.5], , 0. , 0.5 , 0. , 0. [0.], , 0.57735027, 0. , 0. , 0. [0.], , 0. [0. , 0. , 0.57735027]]) , 0. In [11]: L_sym = D_.dot(L).dot(D_) L_sym , -0.35355339, -0.35355339, 0. Out[11]: array([[1. [-0.35355339, 1. , -0.25 , -0.28867513], -0.28867513], -0.28867513], -0.28867513] , 1. [-0.35355339, -0.25 , -0.28867513, -0.28867513], , -0.28867513, -0.28867513, 1. , -0.33333333], [0. , -0.28867513, -0.28867513, -0.33333333, 1. In [12]: from numpy import linalg as LA eigenvalues2, eigenvectors2 = LA.eig(L sym) np.round(eigenvalues2,3) Out[12]: array([1.564, 0.852, -0. , 1.25 , 1.333]) eigenvectors2 Out[13]: array([[-5.97523398e-01, 7.19698401e-01, 3.53553391e-01, 3.04453569e-16, -3.05941490e-16], [4.76876298e-01, 1.50296361e-01, 5.00000000e-01, -7.07106781e-01, 1.17646874e-16], [4.76876298e-01, 1.50296361e-01, 5.00000000e-01, 7.07106781e-01, 1.19409513e-16], [-3.06711412e-01, -4.67362931e-01, 4.33012702e-01, -7.44551294e-16, 7.07106781e-01], [-3.06711412e-01, -4.67362931e-01, 4.33012702e-01, 1.37281932e-15, -7.07106781e-01]]) In [15]: w = eigenvectors2[:,2]w # eigenvector corresponding to 0 eigenvalue using L sym Out[15]: array([0.35355339, 0.5 , 0.5 , 0.4330127 , 0.4330127]) In [16]: u = eigenvectors[:,2] u # eigenvector corresponding to 0 eigenvalue using L_rw Out[16]: array([0.4472136, 0.4472136, 0.4472136, 0.4472136]) In [19]: # from scipy.linalg import fractional matrix power # Di = fractional matrix power(D, 0.5) # Di Di = D.tolist() for i,item in enumerate(Di): for j, num in enumerate(item): **if** num!=0: Di[i][j] = np.power(num, 0.5)Di = np.array(Di) Di # # $D^{(1/2)}$ Out[19]: array([[1.41421356, 0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 2. , 0. , 0. , 0. [0.], [0. 0. 2. 0. 0. , 1.73205081, 0.], , 0. , 0. [0. [0. , 0. , 0. , 0. , 1.73205081]]) In [22]: $w_{\underline{}} = Di.dot(u.T) \# w = D^{(1/2)}*u$ Out[22]: array([0.63245553, 0.89442719, 0.89442719, 0.77459667, 0.77459667]) In [23]: W_/W Out[23]: array([1.78885438, 1.78885438, 1.78885438, 1.78885438, 1.78885438]) In [24]: # constant values **Another Graph Solution** G1 = nx.Graph()G1.add nodes from('1234') G1.add_edges_from([('1','2'),('1','4'),('2','3'),('2','4'),('3','4')]) A1 = nx.adjacency_matrix(G1).todense() # adjacency matrix A1 = np.array(A1)D1 = [G1.degree[node] for node in G1.nodes()] D1 = np.diag(D1)nx.draw(G1, with labels = True) In [32]: # from scipy.linalg import fractional matrix power # D1_inv = fractional_matrix_power(D1, -1) D1_inv = np.linalg.inv(D1) D1_inv , 0. , 0. Out[32]: array([[0.5 , 0.], , 0.33333333, 0. , 0. [0.], , 0. [0. , 0. , 0.5], , 0. , 0. [0. , 0.33333333]]) L1 = D1-A1In [34]: Out[34]: array([[2, -1, 0, -1], [-1, 3, -1, -1],[0, -1, 2, -1],[-1, -1, -1, 3]In [35]: $L_rw = D1_inv.dot(L1)$ L_rw , -0.5 , 0. , -0.5 Out[35]: array([[1. , -0.33333333, -0.333333333], , 1. , -0.5], [-0.33333333, 1. [0. , -0.5 , 1. , -0.5 [-0.33333333, -0.33333333, -0.33333333, 1.]]) In [36]: from numpy import linalg as LA eigenvalues, eigenvectors = LA.eig(L_rw) np.round(eigenvalues,3) Out[36]: array([0. , 1. , 1.667, 1.333]) eigenvectors Out[37]: array([[5.00000000e-01, 7.07106781e-01, -5.88348405e-01, -2.20294064e-16], [5.00000000e-01, 5.58454537e-17, 3.92232270e-01, -7.07106781e-01], [5.00000000e-01, -7.07106781e-01, -5.88348405e-01, -2.20294064e-16], [5.00000000e-01, -8.50996706e-17, 3.92232270e-01, 7.07106781e-01]]) In [38]: # from scipy.linalg import fractional matrix power $\# D1_{-} = fractional matrix power(D1, -0.5)$ # D1_ $D1_{\underline{}} = D1.tolist()$ for i,item in enumerate(D1): for j, num in enumerate(item): **if** num!=0: $D1_{[i][j]} = 1/np.power(num, 0.5)$ $D1_ = np.array(D1_)$ $D1_ \# D^{(-1/2)}$ Out[38]: array([[0.70710678, 0. , 0. , 0. 1, , 0.57735027, 0. , 0.], , 0. , 0.70710678, 0. [0. , 0. , 0. , 0.57735027]]) [0. In [39]: $L_sym = D1 .dot(L1).dot(D1)$ L_sym , -0.40824829, 0. , -0.40824829], Out[39]: array([[1. [-0.40824829, 1. , -0.40824829, -0.33333333], [0. , -0.40824829, 1. , -0.40824829], [-0.40824829, -0.33333333, -0.40824829, 1.from numpy import linalg as LA In [40]: eigenvalues2, eigenvectors2 = LA.eig(L sym) np.round(eigenvalues2,3) Out[40]: array([0. , 1. , 1.667, 1.333]) In [41]: eigenvectors2 Out[41]: array([[4.47213595e-01, 7.07106781e-01, -5.47722558e-01, 9.10626451e-17], [5.47722558e-01, 2.28871080e-16, 4.47213595e-01, -7.07106781e-01], [4.47213595e-01, -7.07106781e-01, -5.47722558e-01, 9.10626451e-17], [5.47722558e-01, 2.28871080e-16, 4.47213595e-01, 7.07106781e-01]]) In [52]: w = eigenvectors2[:,0]w # eigenvector corresponding to 0 eigenvalue using L sym Out[52]: array([0.4472136 , 0.54772256, 0.4472136 , 0.54772256]) In [53]: u = eigenvectors[:,0]u # eigenvector corresponding to 0 eigenvalue using L rw Out[53]: array([0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5]) In [54]: # from scipy.linalg import fractional matrix power # Di = fractional matrix power(D1, 0.5) # Di Di = D1.tolist() for i,item in enumerate(Di): for j, num in enumerate(item): if num!=0: Di[i][j] = np.power(num, 0.5)Di = np.array(Di) Di # # $D^{(1/2)}$ Out[54]: array([[1.41421356, 0. , 0. [0. , 1.73205081, 0. , 0.], [0. , 0. , 1.41421356, 0. , 0. [0. , 1.73205081]]) In [55]: $w_{\underline{}} = Di.dot(u.T) \# w = D^{(1/2)} *u$ Out[55]: array([0.70710678, 0.8660254 , 0.70710678, 0.8660254]) In [56]: w /w Out[56]: array([1.58113883, 1.58113883, 1.58113883, 1.58113883]) In [47]: # constant values