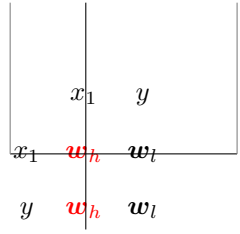
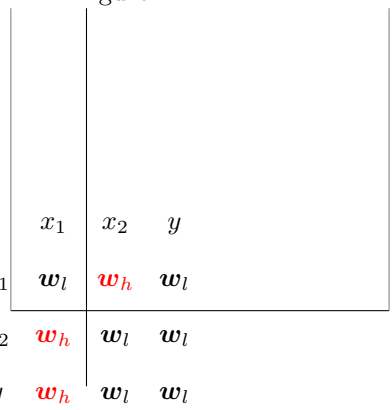


(a)

[b]0.3

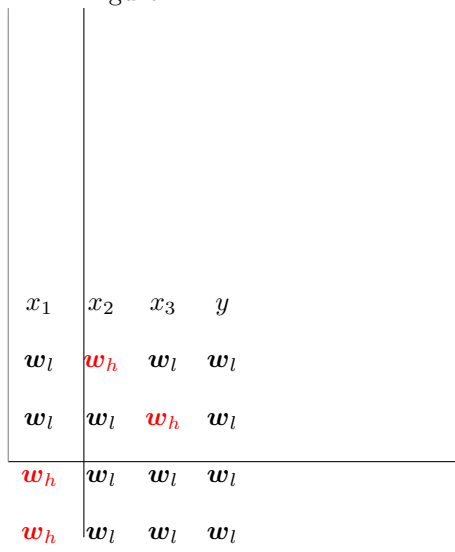
Figure 1:



(b)

[b]0.3

Figure 2:



(c)

$\vdots$

[b]0.3

Figure 3:

Figure 4: Transition probability matrices for node (a), edge (b), and path ($l = 2$) (c) hypotheses, where $\boldsymbol{w}_h \geq \boldsymbol{w}_l > 0$ denote transition probabilities. x_i represents nodes in $\mathcal{G}$ satisfying the i-th node modifier on $\mathcal{P}$, while y represents nodes not satisfying any node modifier on $\mathcal{P}$. (a) and (b) involve 1st-order random walks, whereas (c) involves 2nd-order random walks because the probability of selecting the next node depends on both the current and previous nodes.