

Rayleigh coeff.

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$$R(x) \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$R(x) = \text{scalar} = \frac{x^T M x}{x^T x}$$

$$R(x) = \boxed{x^T M x} \text{ such that } x^T x = 1$$

quadratic form

$v$  is an eigenvec

$$R(v_i) = \lambda_i$$

$$R(x) \in [\lambda_1, \lambda_n] \quad \text{s.t. } x^T x = 1$$

$$\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \dots \leq \lambda_n$$

# Extremal points $R(x)$

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$$R(x) = x^T M x \quad \text{s.t.} \quad x^T x = 1$$

$$f(x) : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

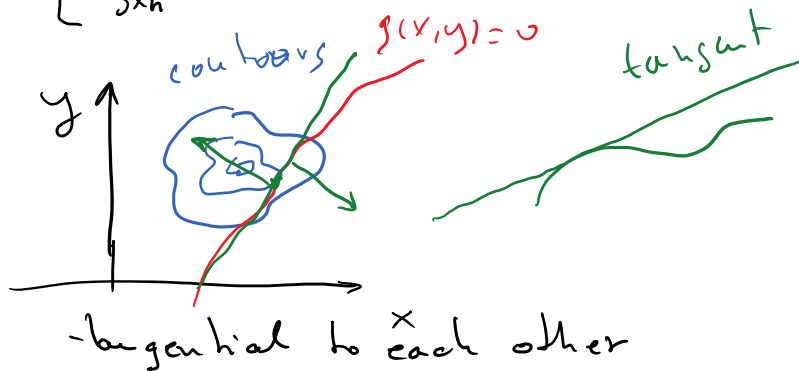
$$R(x) : \mathbb{R}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

$$\nabla = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{\partial R}{\partial x_1} \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x_2} \\ \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R}{\partial x_n} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\nabla R = \emptyset$$

Lagrange  
Multipliers

$$\begin{aligned} & f(x, y) \\ \text{s.t.} & g(x, y) = 0 \end{aligned}$$



$$r(t) = x(t)\vec{e}_x + y(t)\vec{e}_y$$

$$r' = \frac{dx}{dt}\vec{e}_x + \frac{dy}{dt}\vec{e}_y$$

$$p(t) = f(x(t), y(t))$$

$$f(x, y) = c$$

$$p(t) = f(x(t), y(t)) = c$$

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{dx}{dt} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{dy}{dt} = 0$$

$$= \underbrace{\left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \quad \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]}_{\nabla} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \frac{dx}{dt} \\ \frac{dy}{dt} \end{bmatrix}}_{r'} = 0$$

$$\nabla \cdot r' = 0 \Leftrightarrow \nabla \perp r'$$

Gradients are parallel

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$$\nabla f = -\lambda \nabla g$$

Compare

$$\nabla f + \lambda \nabla g = 0$$

$$\nabla f = 0$$

Lagr.

↳ Lagrange mth.

$$L(\vec{x}, \lambda) = f(\vec{x}) + \lambda \cdot g(\vec{x})$$

$$\nabla L = \nabla f + \lambda \nabla g = 0$$

$R(x) = x^T M x$  s.d.  $x^T x = 1 \Leftrightarrow x^T x - 1 = 0$

$L(x, \lambda) = x^T M x - \lambda(x^T x - 1)$   $g(x) = 0$   $g(x) = x^T x - 1$   
 $g(x) = 1 - x^T x$

$\nabla L = 0$

$x^T M x \Leftrightarrow c x^2$

$\nabla L = 2 M x - 2 \lambda x = 0$

$2 M x$   
 $\underbrace{n \times n \times n \times n}_{n \times n}$   $2 c x$

$\Leftrightarrow$

$M x = \lambda x$

u. d. zehens

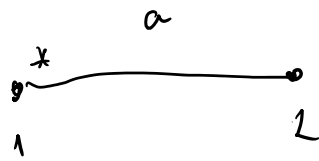
$[\lambda_1, \lambda_n]$

$x^T x$

# Link incidence matrix $B \in \mathbb{R}^{m \times n}$

$$B_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if node } j \text{ is incident to link } i \\ -1 & \text{at End } 1 \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

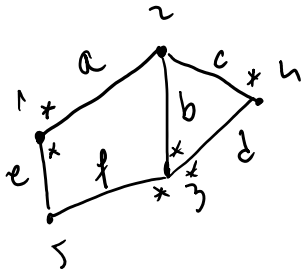
1  $\frac{\text{at End } 1}{\text{at End } 2}$



$$B_{a1} = 1$$

$$B_{a2} = -1$$

$$B_{ai} = 0 \text{ for } i \neq 1 \neq 2$$



$$B = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 & 5 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \\ f \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \\ * & * & * & * & * \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix} \left. \vphantom{B} \right\} \leftarrow k$$

$$B_{ki} \cdot B_{kj} = \begin{cases} -1 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

$$B_{ki} \cdot B_{kj} = -1 \quad \text{iff } (i,j) \in E$$

$$B_{ki} \cdot B_{kj} = 0 \quad \text{iff } (i,j) \notin E$$

$$B_{ki} \cdot B_{kj} = 1 \quad \text{iff } \text{like } k \text{ conn. to } i$$

$$B_{ki} \cdot B_{kj} = 0 \quad \text{otherwise}$$

$$\sum_k B_{ki} \cdot B_{kj} = \begin{cases} -1 & \text{iff conn.} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$\sum_k B_{ki}^2 = k_i \quad B^T B = L$$

$(n \times n)$   
 $(n \times m) \times (m \times n)$

$$L = B^T B$$

$$\text{Tr}(M) = \sum_i \pi_i$$

$$\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n \geq 0$$

$v_i$  is eigenvector

$$v_i^T L v_i = \lambda_i \quad \text{s.t.} \quad v_i^T v_i = 1$$

$$v_i^T B^T B v_i = \underbrace{(B v_i)^T}_{y^T} \underbrace{(B v_i)}_{\tilde{y}} = y^T y \geq 0$$

$$= \lambda_i \geq 0$$

Positive Semidefinite

$$\text{Tr}(L) = \sum_i \lambda_i = 2m$$



$$\lambda_1 = \phi$$

$$L = D - A$$

$$\vec{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \text{ h times}$$

$$v_1 = \vec{1}$$

$$L \cdot \vec{1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \text{ h times} = \vec{0} = 0 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$L \cdot \vec{1} = 0 \cdot \vec{1} \\ \Rightarrow \vec{1} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{h}}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\lambda_1 = 0}$$

$$\det(L) = 0 = \prod_i \lambda_i$$

### C Components

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} \boxed{1} & & \emptyset \\ & \boxed{1} & \\ \emptyset & & \boxed{1} \end{bmatrix}$$

*c times*

$$L = D - A$$

$$L = \begin{bmatrix} \square & & \emptyset \\ & \square & \\ \emptyset & & \square \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \square & & \emptyset \\ & \square & \\ \emptyset & & \square \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$v_1 \quad v_2 \quad v_3$$

$\lambda_1 \neq 0$     $\lambda_2 \neq 0$     $\lambda_3 = 0$  →

$$L v_2 = \vec{0}$$

$$L v_2 = 0 \cdot v_2$$

algebraic connectivity.

# ↳ as a linear operator

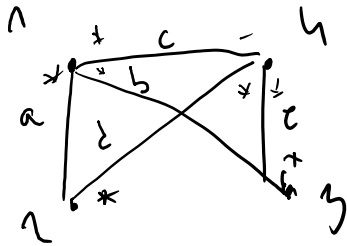
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$B$  incidence matrix as a linear op. on vectors

$$B^{m \times n} \begin{matrix} \text{nodes} \\ \text{edges} \end{matrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 \\ \vdots & \vdots \\ \vdots & \vdots \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x_i \\ x_j \end{bmatrix}_n = \begin{bmatrix} x_i - x_j \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}_m \quad k^{th} \text{ edge}$$

here  $k$  com  $(i,j)$

↳ Diff. operator.



$$B = \begin{matrix} & \begin{matrix} 1 & 2 & 3 & 4 \end{matrix} \\ \begin{matrix} a \\ b \\ c \\ d \\ e \end{matrix} & \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -1 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & -1 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & -1 \end{bmatrix} \end{matrix}$$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} 10 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Bx = \begin{bmatrix} 5 \\ 9 \\ 10 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T(Bx) = y \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

$$B^T = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ \dots & & & & \end{bmatrix}$$

$$B^T Bx = \begin{bmatrix} 24 \\ \vdots \\ \vdots \end{bmatrix}_n$$

second order diff.

$B^T B = L$  calculate second order diff.

$$\lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \text{diff} = \lim_{\Delta t \rightarrow 0} \frac{\Delta x}{\Delta t} = \frac{dx}{dt}$$

Sec. in the lim  $\frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$

Discrete version of second order par. deriv.

$$\nabla^2 = \boxed{\nabla \cdot \nabla} = \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_2^2} + \dots + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_n^2} = \sum_i \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x_i^2}$$

Laplacian : Graph Embeddings