

# Linear Systems On Graphs

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California Institute of Technology

4<sup>th</sup> Global Conference on Signal and Information Processing

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# Outline

- 1 Graph Signal Processing
- 2 Linear Systems in the Classical Domain
- 3 Linear Systems on Graphs
  - Definitions
  - Operator with repeated eigenvalues
  - Operators with distinct eigenvalues
  - Graph Laplacian v.s. Adjacency Matrix
- 4 Conclusions

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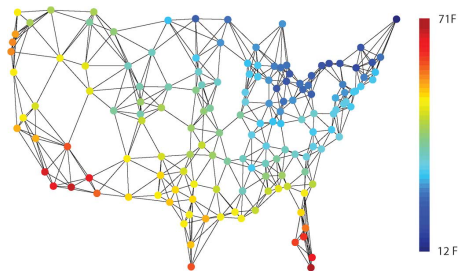
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# Preliminaries



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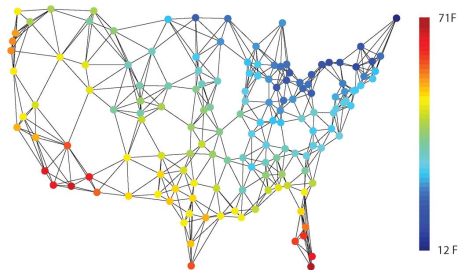
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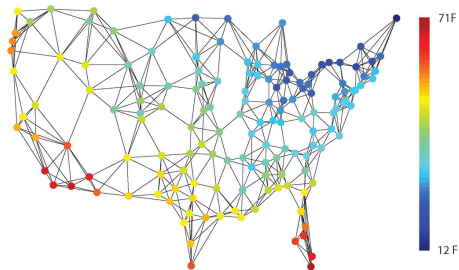
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 Graph Laplacians<sup>2</sup> :  $\mathbf{L}$ , or  $\mathcal{L}$   
 Other selections<sup>3</sup>

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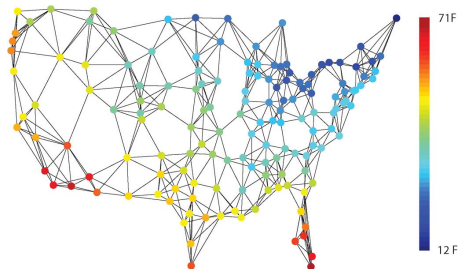
$$S = \mathbf{V}\mathbf{\Lambda}\mathbf{V}^{-1}$$

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Graph Fourier Basis :  $V$   
 Graph Fourier Transform :  $F = V^{-1}$

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An *arbitrary* linear system

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Definition (Polynomial filters<sup>4,5</sup>)

$$H \text{ is polynomial} \iff H = H(S) = \sum_{k=0}^{N-1} h_k S^k.$$

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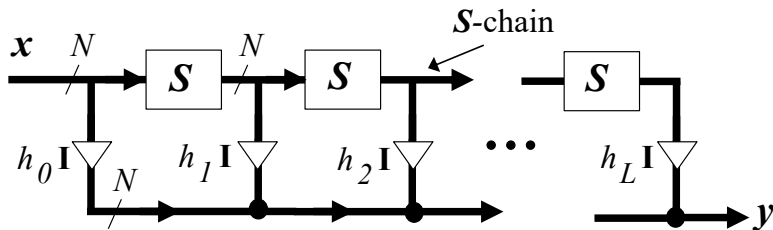
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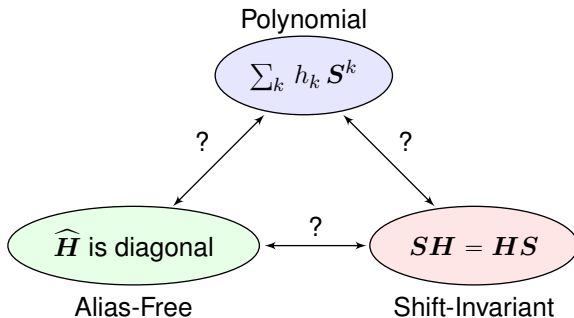
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# Interconnections when $S$ is diagonalizable



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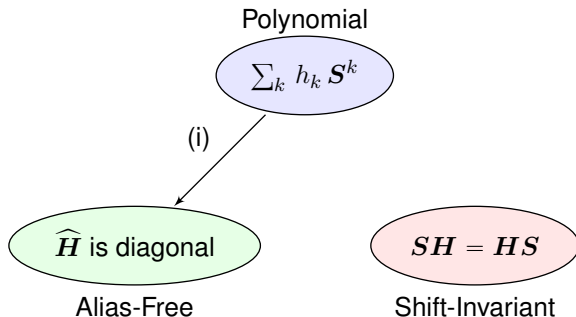
$$SH = HS$$

Shift-Invariant

Theorem

*When  $S$  is diagonalizable*

# Interconnections when $S$ is diagonalizable



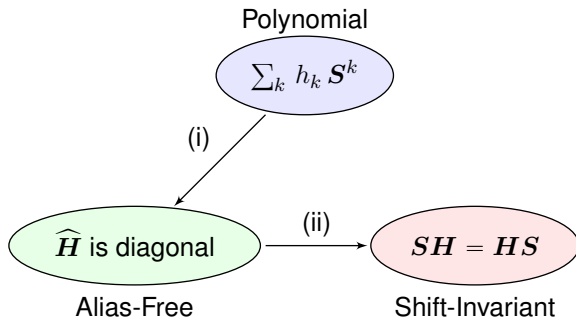
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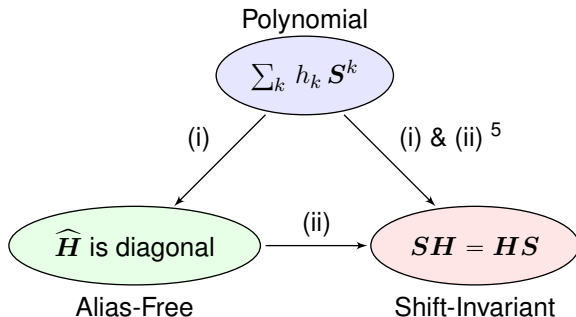
## Theorem

*When  $S$  is diagonalizable*

*(i). If  $H$  is polynomial,  $H$  is alias-free.*

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# Interconnections when $S$ is diagonalizable



## Theorem

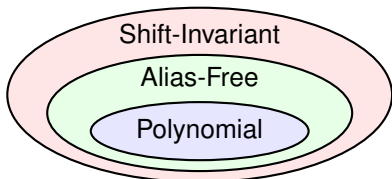
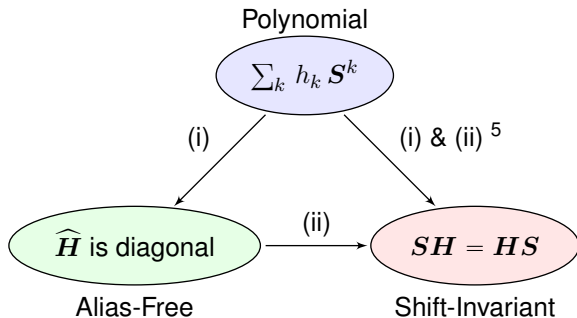
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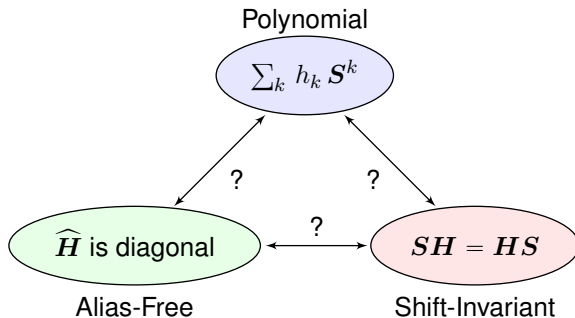
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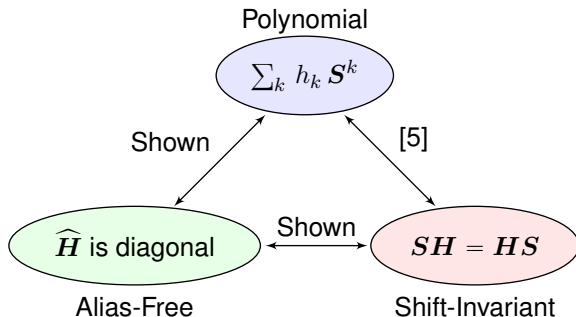
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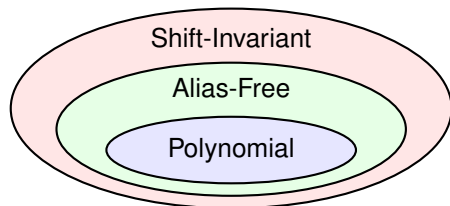
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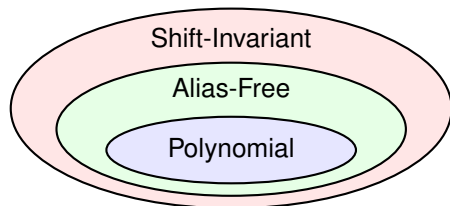
## Case of repeated eigenvalues



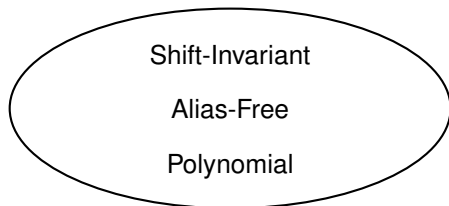


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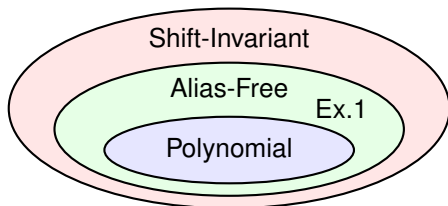


Case of distinct eigenvalues

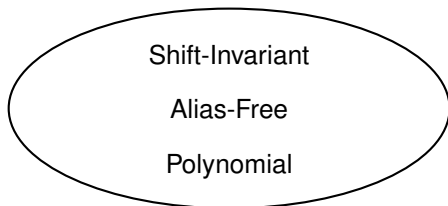


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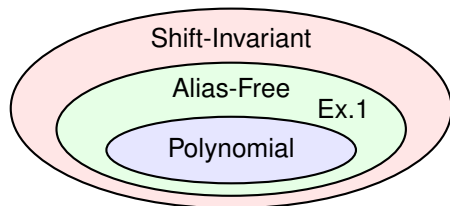
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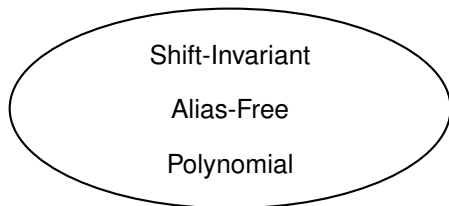
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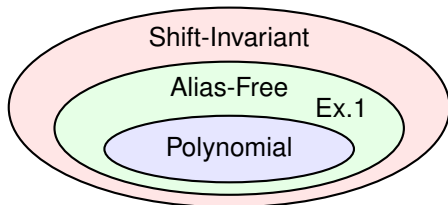
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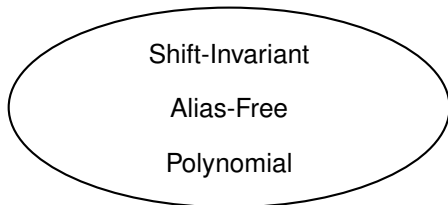
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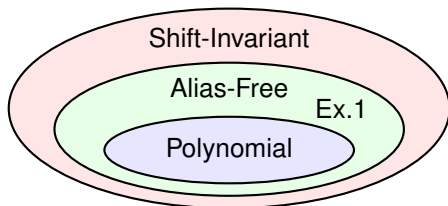


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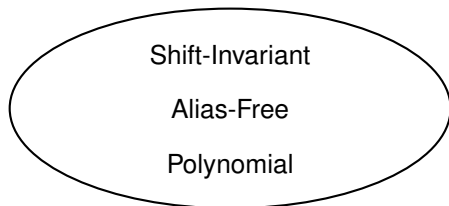
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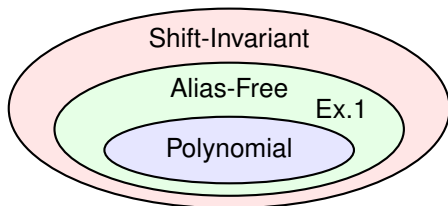
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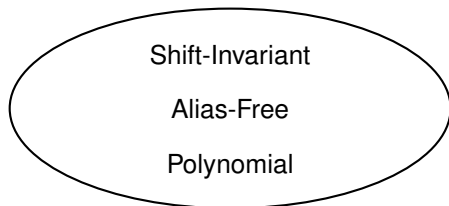
Diagonals of  $\widehat{H}$  are distinct  $\implies \widehat{h}_i \neq \widehat{h}_j$  for  $i \neq j$

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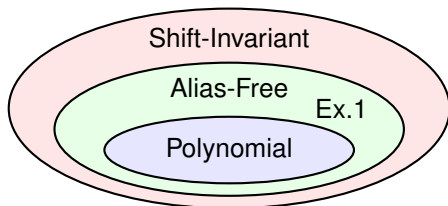
$H$  is alias-free  $\implies H = V\widehat{H}V^{-1}$ ,  $\widehat{H}$  is diagonal

Diagonals of  $\widehat{H}$  are distinct  $\implies \widehat{h}_i \neq \widehat{h}_j$  for  $i \neq j$

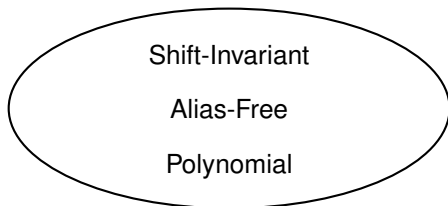
Find  $H(\cdot)$  s.t.  $H(\lambda) = \widehat{h}_i$  and  $H(\lambda) = \widehat{h}_j$

# Examples

## Case of repeated eigenvalues



## Case of distinct eigenvalues



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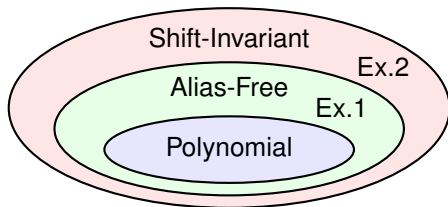
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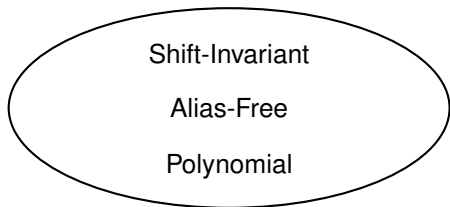
$H$  is alias-free, but *not* polynomial

# Examples

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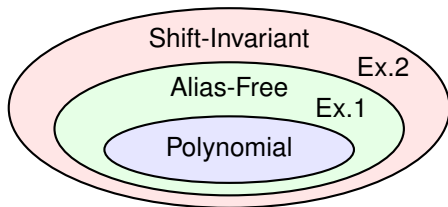


Ex.2:

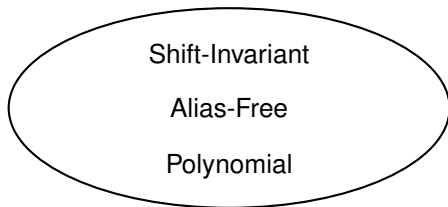


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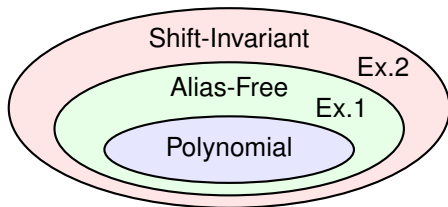
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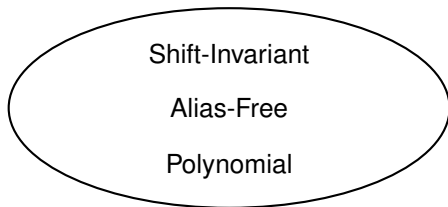
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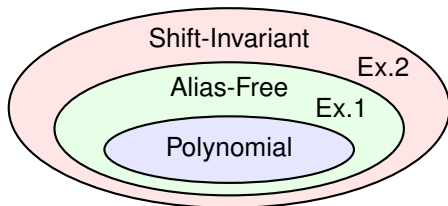


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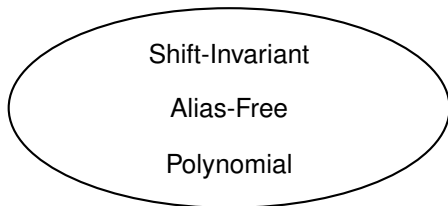
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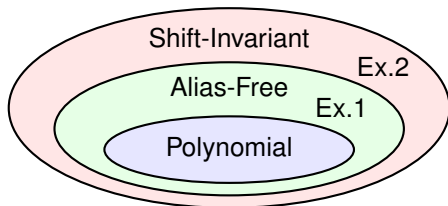


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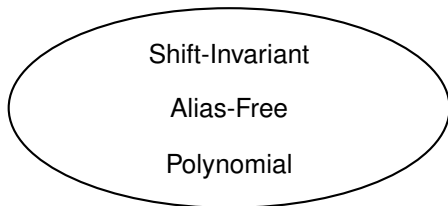
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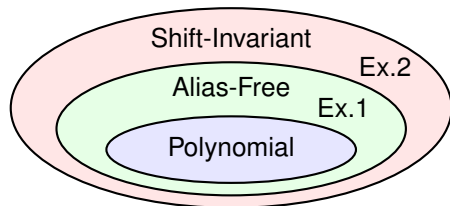
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Non-diagonalizable Square

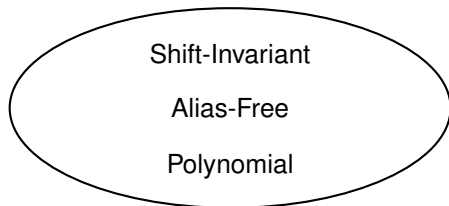
Diagonal

# Examples

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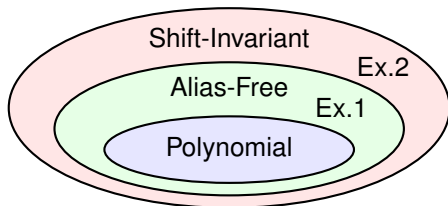
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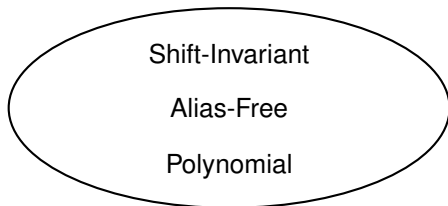
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# Outline

- 1 Graph Signal Processing
- 2 Linear Systems in the Classical Domain
- 3 Linear Systems on Graphs
  - Definitions
  - Operator with repeated eigenvalues
  - Operators with distinct eigenvalues
  - Graph Laplacian v.s. Adjacency Matrix
- 4 Conclusions

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<sup>6</sup> Teke & Vaidyanathan, "Uncertainty Principles and Sparse Eigenvectors of Graphs," *IEEE Trans. S. P.*, under review