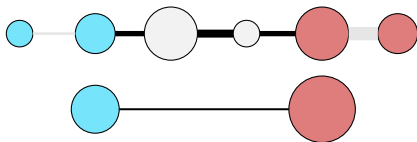


Hardy-Muckenhoupt Bounds for Laplacian Eigenvalues

Gary L. Miller Noel J. Walkington Alex L. Wang

Carnegie Mellon University

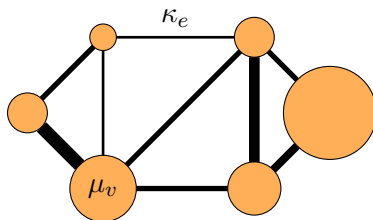
APPROX 2019



- 1 Introduction: Laplacians, eigenvalues, why do we care?
- 2 Bounding λ_2 in terms of graph structure
- 3 What is Ψ_2 ?
- 4 Summary

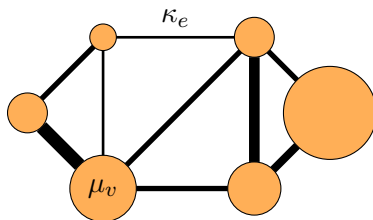
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Graphs and the Laplacian



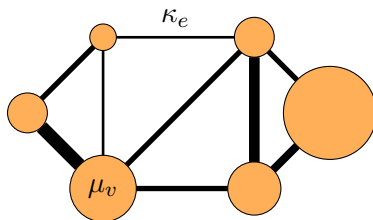
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$$\kappa_{u,v}$$

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$$\begin{aligned}(Lx)_v &= (Dx)_v - (Ax)_v \\ &= \left(\sum_{u \sim v} \kappa_{u,v} \right) x_v - \sum_{u \sim v} \kappa_{u,v} x_u\end{aligned}$$

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- As a quadratic form

$$\begin{aligned}x^\top Lx &= \dots \\ &= \sum_{(u,v) \in E} \kappa_{u,v} (x_u - x_v)^2\end{aligned}$$

Eigenvalues associated with L

- Mass matrix, $M = \text{diag}(\mu_v)$

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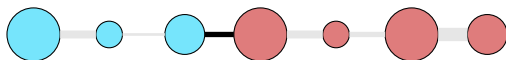
- If $\mu_v = d_v$ (normalized Laplacian), then λ_2 controls mixing rate of random walks
- Numerical linear algebra?
- Goal: give good bounds for λ_2 in terms of graph structure

- 1 Introduction: Laplacians, eigenvalues, why do we care?
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Cuts and Cheeger's inequality

- Sparsest cut, Φ

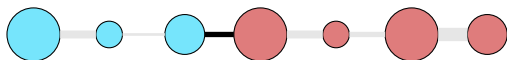
$$\Phi(G) = \min_A \left\{ \frac{\sum_{e \in E(A, \bar{A})} \kappa_e}{\min(\mu(A), \mu(\bar{A}))} \mid A, \bar{A} \neq \emptyset \right\}$$



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Theorem (Cheeger's Inequality)

If $\mu_v = d_v$,

$$\frac{\Phi^2}{2} \leq \lambda_2 \leq 2\Phi.$$

Our work

- Neumann content, Ψ_2

$$\Psi_2(G) = \min_{A,B} \left\{ \frac{\kappa_{\text{eff}}(A, B)}{(\mu(A)^{-1} + \mu(B)^{-1})^{-1}} \mid A, B \neq \emptyset, A \cap B = \emptyset \right\}$$



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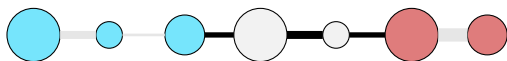


- $\kappa_{\text{eff}}(A, B) = 1 /$ effective resistance between A and B
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Theorem ([MWW19])

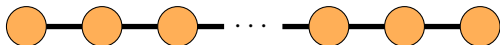
Let G be a **weighted connected graph**. Then

$$\frac{\Psi_2}{4} \leq \lambda_2 \leq \Psi_2.$$

Furthermore, all **constants are tight**.

A first example

- Let G be a path graph on $2n$ vertices with $\kappa = \mu = 1$



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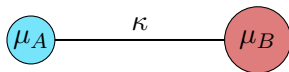
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- [MWW19] $\implies \lambda_2 \approx \frac{1}{n^2}$
- $\Phi \approx 1/n$
- Cheeger's inequality $\implies \frac{1}{n^2} \lesssim \lambda_2 \lesssim \frac{1}{n}$

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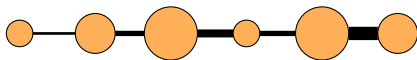
Graphs with two vertices



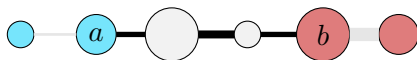
- Can compute

$$\lambda_2 = \frac{\kappa}{(\mu_A^{-1} + \mu_B^{-1})^{-1}} = \Psi_2.$$

Graphs with more vertices

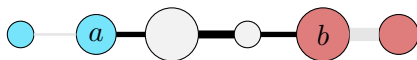


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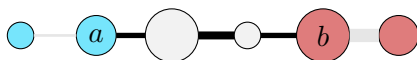
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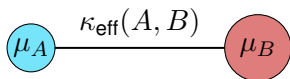


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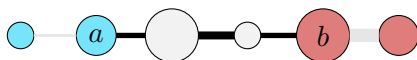
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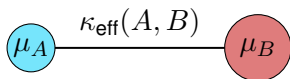
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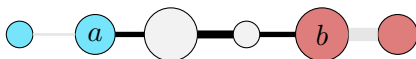


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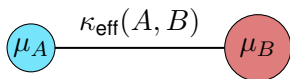


- $\lambda_2(G_{a,b}) = \frac{\kappa_{\text{eff}}(A, B)}{(\mu_A^{-1} + \mu_B^{-1})^{-1}}$

Graphs with more vertices



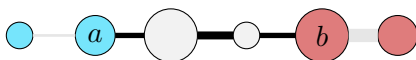
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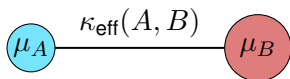
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Graphs with more vertices



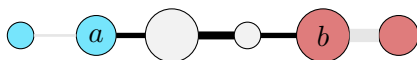
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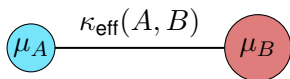
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Ψ_2 is λ_2 for the best two-vertex approximation of G

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Summary

- Neumann content

$$\Psi_2 = \min_{A,B} \left\{ \frac{\kappa_{\text{eff}}(A, B)}{(\mu(A)^{-1} + \mu(B)^{-1})^{-1}} \mid A, B \neq \emptyset, A \cap B = \emptyset \right\}$$

- Showed

$$\frac{\Psi_2}{4} \leq \lambda_2 \leq \Psi_2$$

- Quadratic improvement on Cheeger's inequality in some cases
- Generalizations
- Thanks for listening! Questions?