Analyzing the Expressive Power of Graph Neural Networks in a Spectral Perspective

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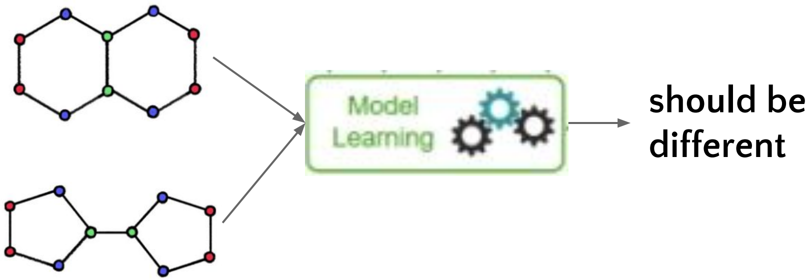
Expressive Power of GNN

- Universality of the GNN depends on
  - ability to produce different output for non-isomorphic graphs.



  - 1-WL=2-WL <3-WL<4-WL<......<k-WL
  - We can classify GNN by equivalence of WL test order
- k>2, k-WL GNN needs
  - O(n^(k-1)) memory, O(n^k) CPU time

Graphs are taken from Expressive power of graph neural networks and the Weisfeiler-Lehman test By M. Bronstein

MPNN (i.e 1-WL equivalent GNNs)

- MPNN are still attractive because of ;
  - Linear memory&time complexity.
  - Natural problems consist of graphs can be distinguishable by 1-WL.
  - 300 out of 61M graphs pairs are not indistinguishable by 1-WL GNN.
  - Their results are still state of the art!

- WL test order cannot tell any superiority between MPNNs
- We need another perspective to evaluate MPNN's expressive power.

Spatial MPNN

- Forward calculation of one layer Spatial MPNN

agg aggregates the neighborhood nodes.

New representation

$$H_{:v}^{(l+1)} = upd\Big(g_0(H_{:v}^{(l)}), agg\Big(g_1(H_{:u}^{(l)}) : u \in \mathcal{N}(v)\Big)\Big),$$

upd updates the concerned node

$g_0, g_1 : \mathbb{R}^{n \times f_l} \to \mathbb{R}^{n \times f_{l+1}}$ trainable models. $\mathcal{N}(v)$ is the set of neighborhood nodes

Spectral MPNN

- Eigendecomposition of Graph Laplacien

$$L = I - D^{-1/2} A D^{-1/2}$$

$$U^{-1} L U = diag(\lambda_1, \lambda_2, \dots, \lambda_n)$$

- Forward calculations of one layer parametric Spectral MPNN

$$H_j^{(l+1)} = \sigma\left(\sum_{i=1}^{f_l} U \operatorname{diag}\left(B\left[W_{i,j}^{(l,1)}, \dots, W_{i,j}^{(l,s_e)}\right]^\top\right) U^\top H_i^{(l)}\right),$$

Bridging the Gap Between Spectral and Spatial MPNN

- **Theorem 1**: We proposed new framework to generalize both approaches.

$$H^{(l+1)} = \sigma\Big(\sum_s C^{(s)} H^{(l)} W^{(l,s)}\Big),$$

Convolution support   Node Representation   Trainable Params

- Spatial Methods are defined by C matrices

- Spectral Method defined by $B_{i,j} = \Phi_j(\lambda_i)$.

Spectral to Spatial transition $C^{(s)} = U\,\mathrm{diag}(\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}))U^\top.$

Bridging the Gap Between Spectral and Spatial MPNN

- Trainable or Fixed supports

Definition 1. *A **Trainable-support** is a Graph Convolution Support $C^{(s)}$ with at least one trainable parameter that can be tuned during training. If $C^{(s)}$ has no trainable parameters, i.e. when the supports are pre-designed, it is called a **fixed-support** graph convolution.*

In the trainable support case, supports can be different in each layer, which can be shown by $C^{(l,s)}$ for the s-th support in layer l. Formally, we can define a trainable support by:

$$\left(C^{(l,s)}\right)_{v,u} = h_{s,l}\left(H^{(l)}_{:v}, H^{(l)}_{:u}, E^{(l)}_{v,u}, A\right),$$

where $E^{(l)}_{v,u}$ shows edge features on layer l from node v to node u if it is available and $h(.)$ is any trainable model parametrized by (s, l).

Bridging the Gap Between Spectral and Spatial MPNN

- Spatial to Spectral transition

Corollary 1.1. *The frequency profile* $\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = diag^{-1}(U^\top C^{(s)} U).$

- Definition of Spatial & Spectral MPNN

Definition 2. *A* ***Spectral-designed*** *graph convolution refers to a convolution where supports are written as a function of eigenvalues ($\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$) and eigenvectors ($U$) of the corresponding graph Laplacian (equation* $\boxed{6}$*). Thus, each convolution support $C^{(s)}$ has the same frequency response $\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$ over different graphs. Graph convolution out of this definition is called* ***spatial-designed*** *graph convolution.*

Spectral Analysis of some MPNNs

Theorem 2. *The theoretical frequency response of each support of ChebNet can be defined as*

$$\Phi_1(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{1}, \;\; \Phi_2(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \frac{2\boldsymbol{\lambda}}{\lambda_{\max}} - \mathbf{1}, \;\; \Phi_k(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 2\Phi_2(\boldsymbol{\lambda})\Phi_{k-1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) - \Phi_{k-2}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}),$$

where $\mathbf{1}$ *is the vector of ones and* $\lambda_{\max}$ *is the maximum eigenvalue.*

Theorem 3. *The theoretical frequency response of each support of CayleyNet can be defined as*

$$\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \begin{cases} \mathbf{1} & \textit{if } s = 1 \\ \cos(\frac{s}{2}\theta(h\boldsymbol{\lambda})) & \textit{if } s \in \{2, 4, \dots, 2r\} \\ -\sin(\frac{s-1}{2}\theta(h\boldsymbol{\lambda})) & \textit{if } s \in \{3, 5, \dots, 2r+1\} \end{cases}$$

where h *is a trainable scalar and* $\theta(x) = atan2(-1, x) - atan2(1, x)$.

Spectral Analysis of some MPNNs

Theorem 4. *The theoretical frequency response of GCN support can be approximated as*

$$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \approx \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\overline{p}/(\overline{p}+1),$$

where $\overline{p}$ is the average node degree in the graph.

Theorem 5. *The theoretical frequency response of GIN support can be approximted as*

$$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \approx \overline{p}\left(\frac{1+\epsilon}{\overline{p}} + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\right)$$

where ϵ is a trainable scalar.

Table 1: Summary of the studied GNN models.

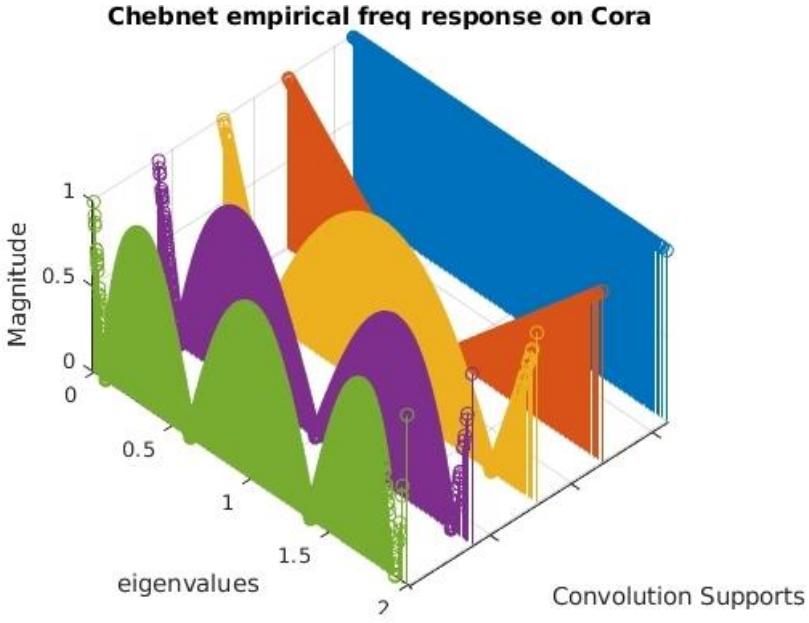
	Design	Support Type	Convolution Matrix	Frequency Response
MLP	Spectral	Fixed	$C = I$	$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{1}$
GCN	Spatial	Fixed	$C = \tilde{D}^{-0.5}\tilde{A}\tilde{D}^{-0.5}$	$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \approx \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\overline{p}/(\overline{p}+1)$
GIN	Spatial	Trainable	$C = A + (1+\epsilon)I$	$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \approx \overline{p}\left(\frac{1+\epsilon}{\overline{p}} + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\right)$
GAT	Spatial	Trainable	$C^{(s)}_{v,u} = e_{v,u}/\sum_{k\in\tilde{\mathcal{N}}(v)} e_{v,k}$	NA
CayleyNet[a]	Spectral	Trainable	$C^{(1)} = I$ $C^{(2r)} = Re(\rho(hL)^r)$ $C^{(2r+1)} = Re(\mathbf{i}\rho(hL)^r)$	$\Phi_1(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{1}$ $\Phi_{2r}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \cos(r\theta(h\boldsymbol{\lambda}))$ $\Phi_{2r+1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = -\sin(r\theta(h\boldsymbol{\lambda}))$
ChebNet	Spectral	Fixed	$C^{(1)} = I$ $C^{(2)} = 2L/\lambda_{\max} - I$ $C^{(s)} = 2C^{(2)}C^{(s-1)} - C^{(s-2)}$	$\Phi_1(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{1}$ $\Phi_2(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 2\boldsymbol{\lambda}/\lambda_{\max} - \mathbf{1}$ $\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 2\Phi_2(\boldsymbol{\lambda})\Phi_{s-1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) - \Phi_{s-2}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$

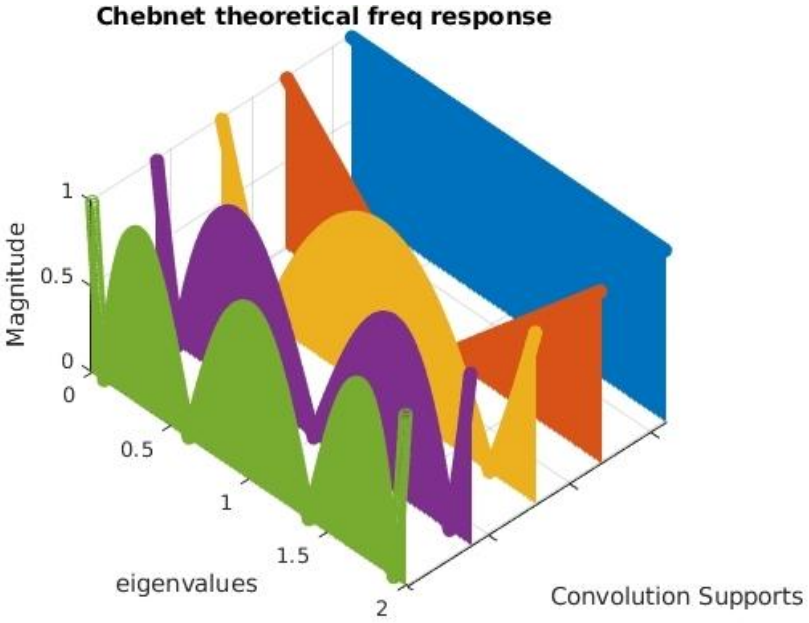
[a] $\rho(x) = (x - \mathbf{i}I)/(x + \mathbf{i}I)$

Chebnet[5], Spectral Designed, Fixed Support

$$C^{(1)} = I$$
$$C^{(2)} = 2L/\lambda_{\max} - I$$
$$C^{(s)} = 2C^{(2)}C^{(s-1)} - C^{(s-2)}$$

$$\Phi_1(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{1}$$
$$\Phi_2(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 2\boldsymbol{\lambda}/\lambda_{\max} - \mathbf{1}$$
$$\Phi_s(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = 2\Phi_2(\boldsymbol{\lambda})\Phi_{s-1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) - \Phi_{s-2}(\boldsymbol{\lambda})$$

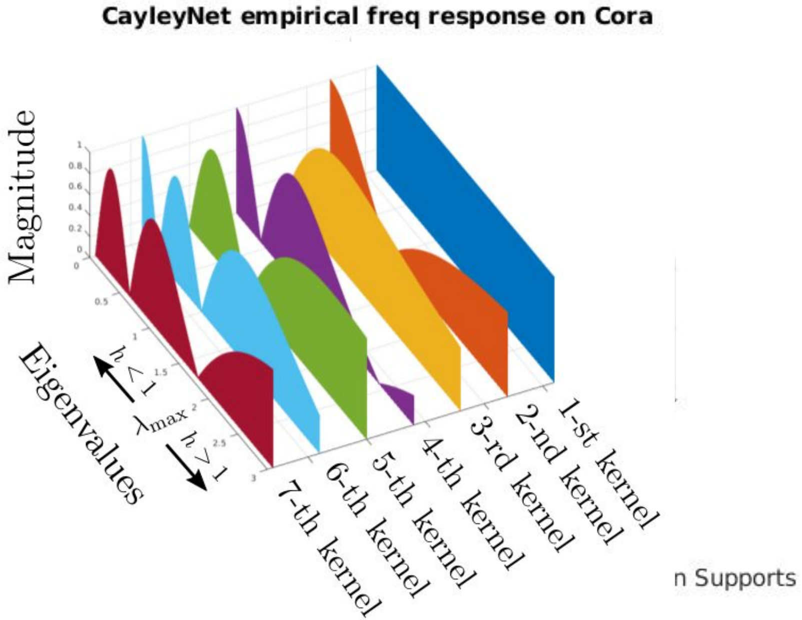


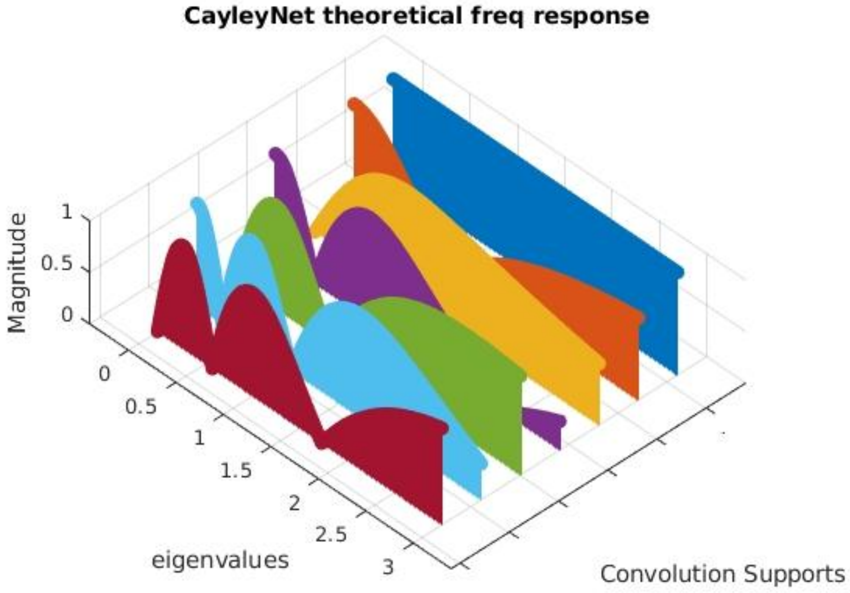


CayleyNet[10] Spectral Designed, Trainable Support

$$C^{(1)} = I$$
$$C^{(2r)} = Re(\rho(hL)^r)$$
$$C^{(2r+1)} = Re(\mathbf{i}\rho(hL)^r)$$

$$\Phi_1(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \mathbf{1}$$
$$\Phi_{2r}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = \cos(r\theta(h\boldsymbol{\lambda}))$$
$$\Phi_{2r+1}(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) = -\sin(r\theta(h\boldsymbol{\lambda}))$$

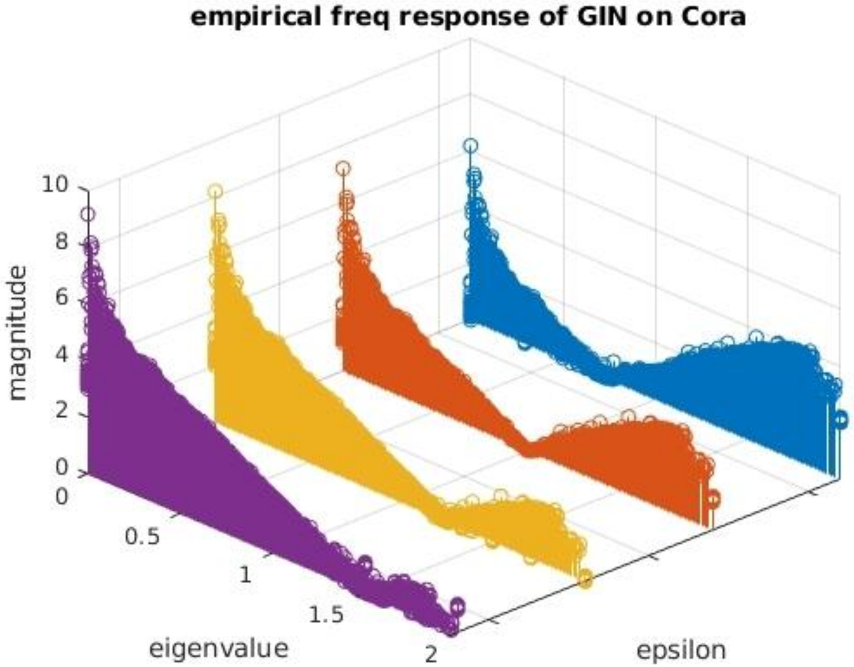


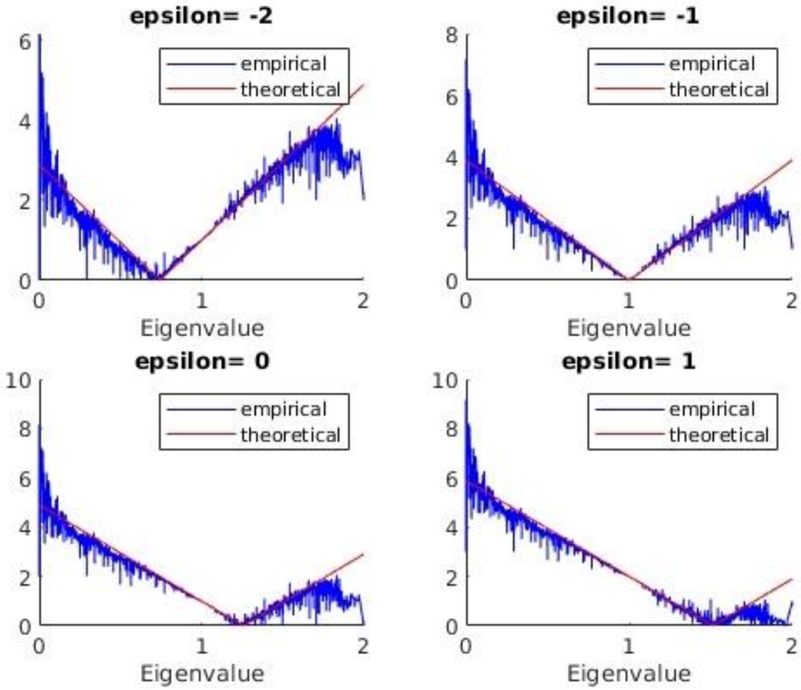


GIN[11] Spatial Designed, Trainable Support

$$C = A + (1+\epsilon)I$$

$$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \approx \bar{p}\left(\frac{1+\epsilon}{\bar{p}} + \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\right)$$

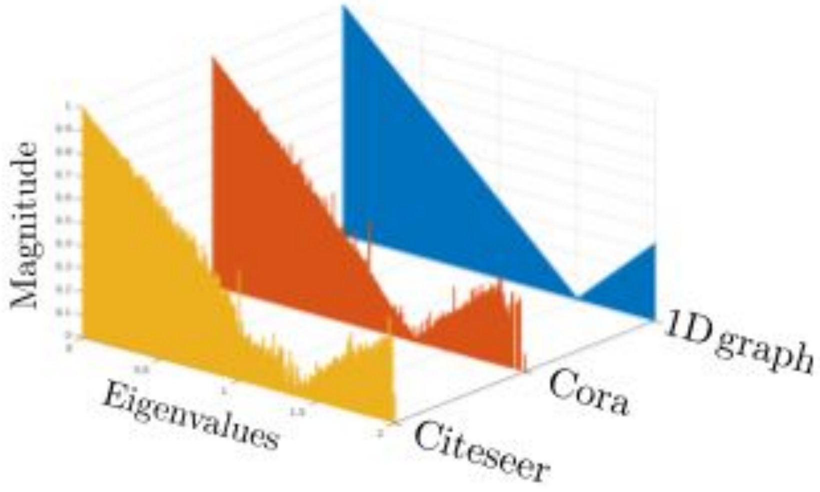




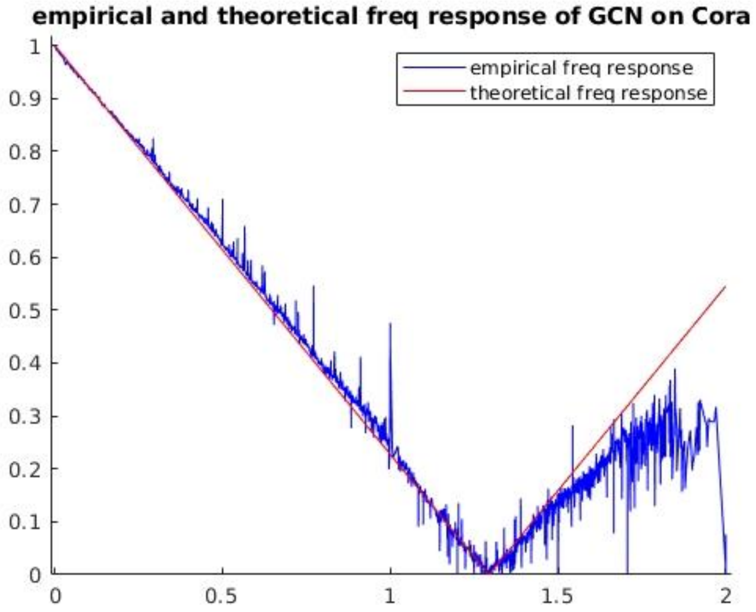
GCN[4] Spatial Designed, Fixed Support

$$C = \tilde{D}^{-0.5}\tilde{A}\tilde{D}^{-0.5}$$

$$\Phi(\boldsymbol{\lambda}) \approx \mathbf{1} - \boldsymbol{\lambda}\overline{p}/(\overline{p}+1)$$

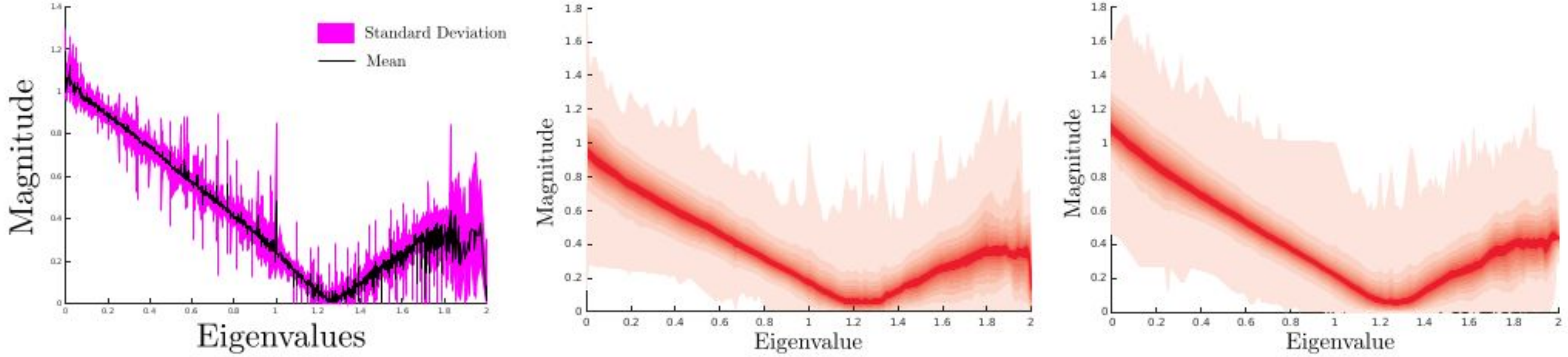


(a) GCN frequency profiles



GAT[6] Spatial Designed, Trainable Support

$$C_{v,u}^{(s)} = e_{v,u} / \sum_{k \in \tilde{\mathcal{N}}(v)} e_{v,k}$$



(a) Expected frequency response from Simulation on Cora (b) Heat density map of learned frequency response on ENZYMES (c) Heat density map of learned frequency response on PROTEINS

Our Conclusion on Frequency Responses

- Spatial MPNN is nothing but just low-pass filter!
- Spectral MPNN cover the spectrum well but not have band specific filters
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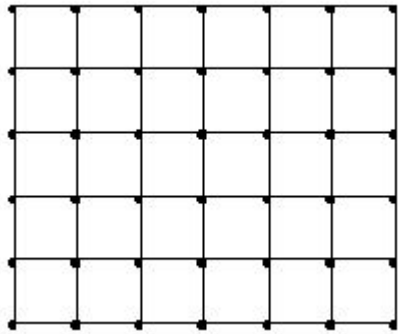
Experiments

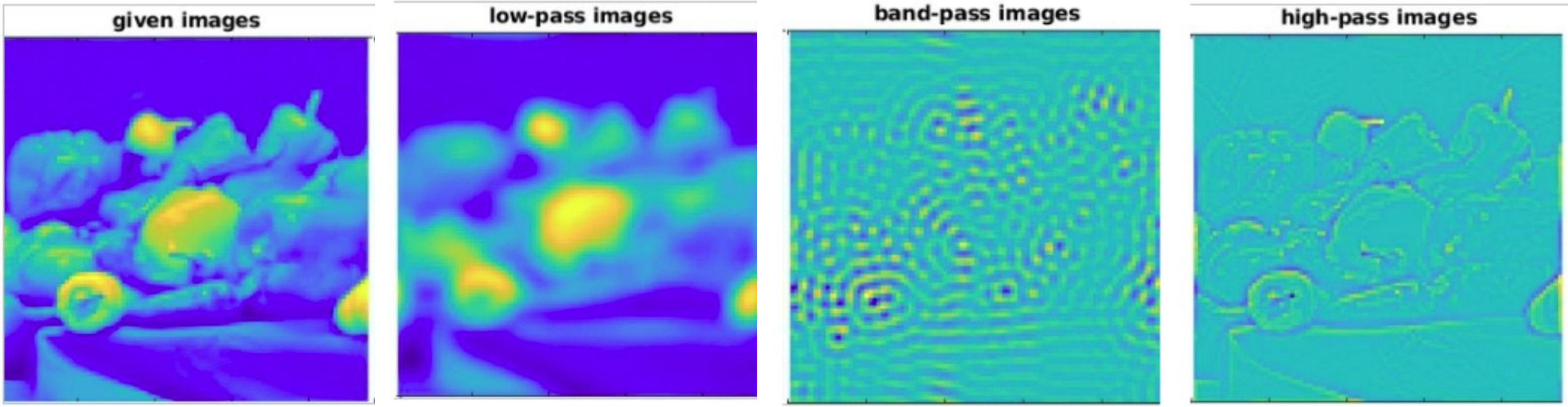
- 2DGrid graph



$$\Phi_1(\rho) = \exp(-100\rho^2)$$

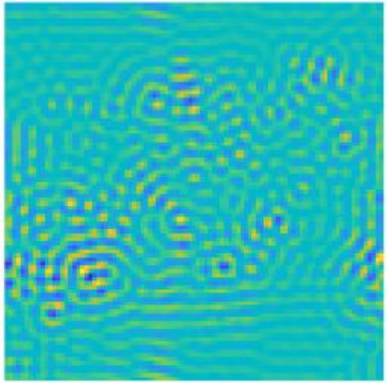
$$\Phi_2(\rho) = \exp(-1000(\rho - 0.5)^2)$$

$$\Phi_3(\rho) = 1 - \exp(-10\rho^2)$$



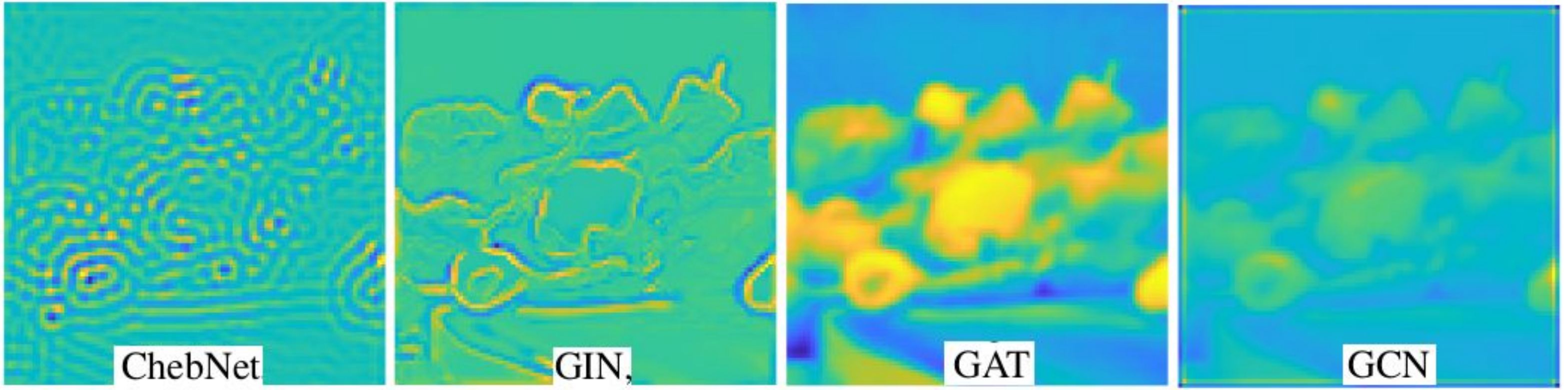
Experiments

Ground truth



Prediction Target	GCN	GIN	GAT	ChebNet
Low-pass filter (Φ_1)	15.55	11.01	10.50	3.44
Band-pass filter (Φ_2)	79.72	63.24	79.68	17.30
High-pass filter (Φ_3)	29.51	14.27	29.10	2.04

Prediction



Experiments

- BandClass

Table 5: Test set accuracy and binary cross entropy loss.

	MLP	GCN	GIN	GAT	ChebNet
Accuracy	50	77.90	87.60	85.30	98.2
Loss	0.69	0.454	0.273	0.324	0.062

Experiments

- MNIST-75

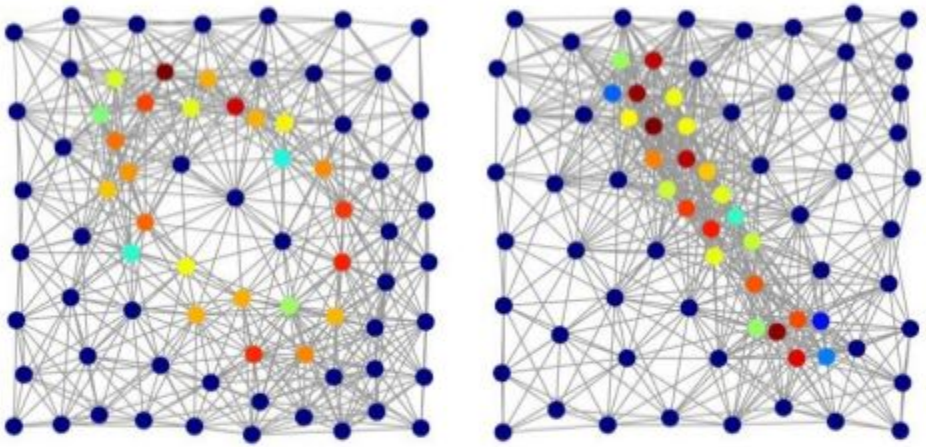


Table 2: Test set accuracies on MNIST superpixel dataset

Node feature	MLP	GCN	GIN	GAT	CayleyNet	ChebNet
Node degree	11.29±0.5	15.81±0.8	32.45±1.2	31.72±1.5	45.61±1.7	46.23±1.8
Pixel value	12.11±0.5	11.35±1.1	64.96±3.9	62.61±2.9	88.41±2.1	91.10±1.9
Both	25.10±1.2	52.98±3.1	75.23±4.1	82.73±2.1	90.31±2.3	92.08±2.2

Summary of Our Contributions

- Bridging the gap between Spatial-Spectral MPNN
- Show how to do spectral analysis of GNN.
- Show spatial MPNN is nothing but low-pass filter.
- Propose new taxonomy on GNN.
- Put a new criteria on theoretical evaluation of expressive power of GNN.

https://github.com/balcilar/gnn-spectral-expressive-power

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