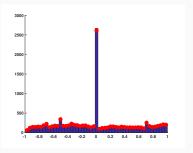
Network Spectral Densities

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Eigenvalues Two Ways

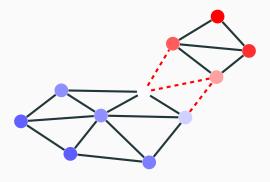
What can we tell from *partial* spectral information (eigenvalues and/or vectors)



Claim: Most spectral analyses involve one of two perspectives:

- · Approximate something via a few (extreme) eigenvalues.
- · Look at *all* the eigenvalues (or all in a range).

Spectral Graph Theory (and Algorithms)

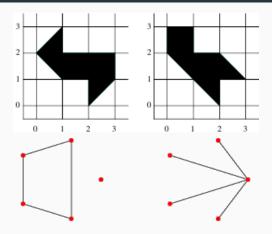


Lots about extreme eigenvalues:

- Cheeger's inequality
- Spectral partitioning and clustering
- Spectral embedding

What about distribution?

Can One Hear the Shape of a Drum?



"You mean, if you had perfect pitch could you find the shape of a drum." — Mark Kac (quoting Lipmann Bers) American Math Monthly, 1966

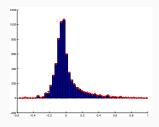
What Do You Hear?

What information hides in the eigenvalue distribution?

- 1. Discretizations of Laplacian: something like Weyl's law
- 2. Sparse E-R random graphs: Wigner semicircular law
- 3. Some other random graphs: Wigner semicircle + a bit (Farkas *et al*, Phys Rev E (64), 2001)
- 4. "Real" networks: less well understood

Goal: Explore by estimating eigenvalue distributions (fast).

Density of States

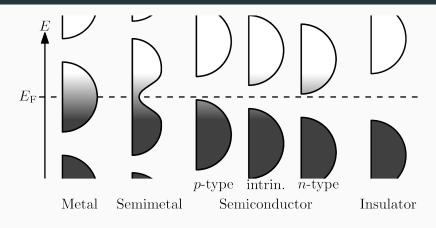


Spectra define a generalized function (a density):

$$\operatorname{tr}(f(H)) = \int f(\lambda)\mu(\lambda) dx = \sum_{k=1}^{N} f(\lambda_k)$$

where *f* is an analytic test function. Smooth to get a picture: a *spectral histogram* or *kernel density estimate*.

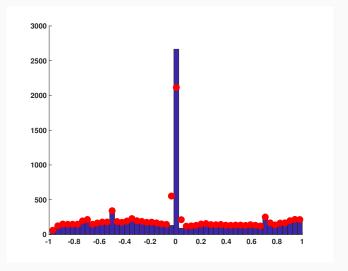
Stealing from Physicists



Kernel polynomial method (see Weisse, Rev. Modern Phys.):

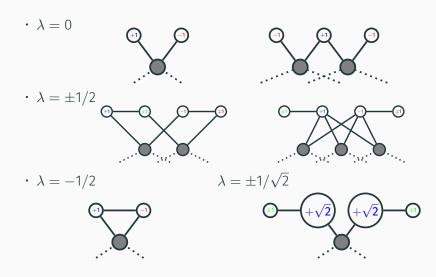
What's different in the graph case?

Example: PGP Network (Random Walk Matrix)

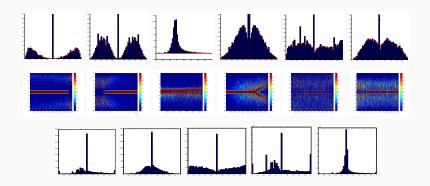


Spike (non-smoothness) at eigenvalues of 0 leads to inaccurate approximation.

Spectral Spikes and Symmetry Groups



What Do You Hear?



Latest:

- · Dong, Benson, Bindel (KDD 2019).
- · Longer talk at ILAS 2019 (slides online)