

# マッチング相関分析の一致性についての考察

## 概要：

CCAの拡張であるCross-view Graph Embedding(別名：マッチング相関分析)について，新たな生成モデルを提案し，マッチングの一致性を調べた。

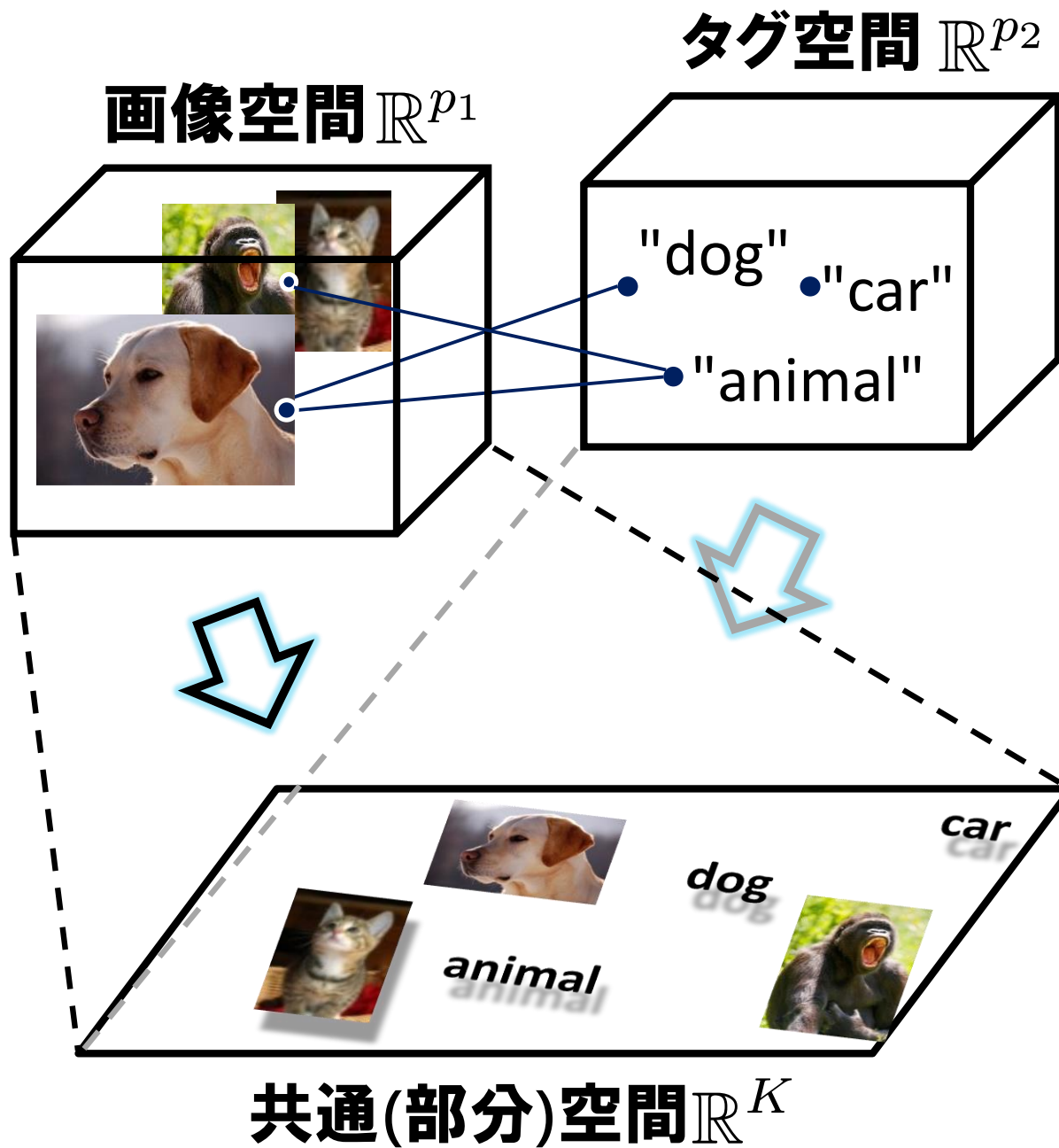
大阪大学大学院 基礎工学研究科  
奥野彰文 下平英寿

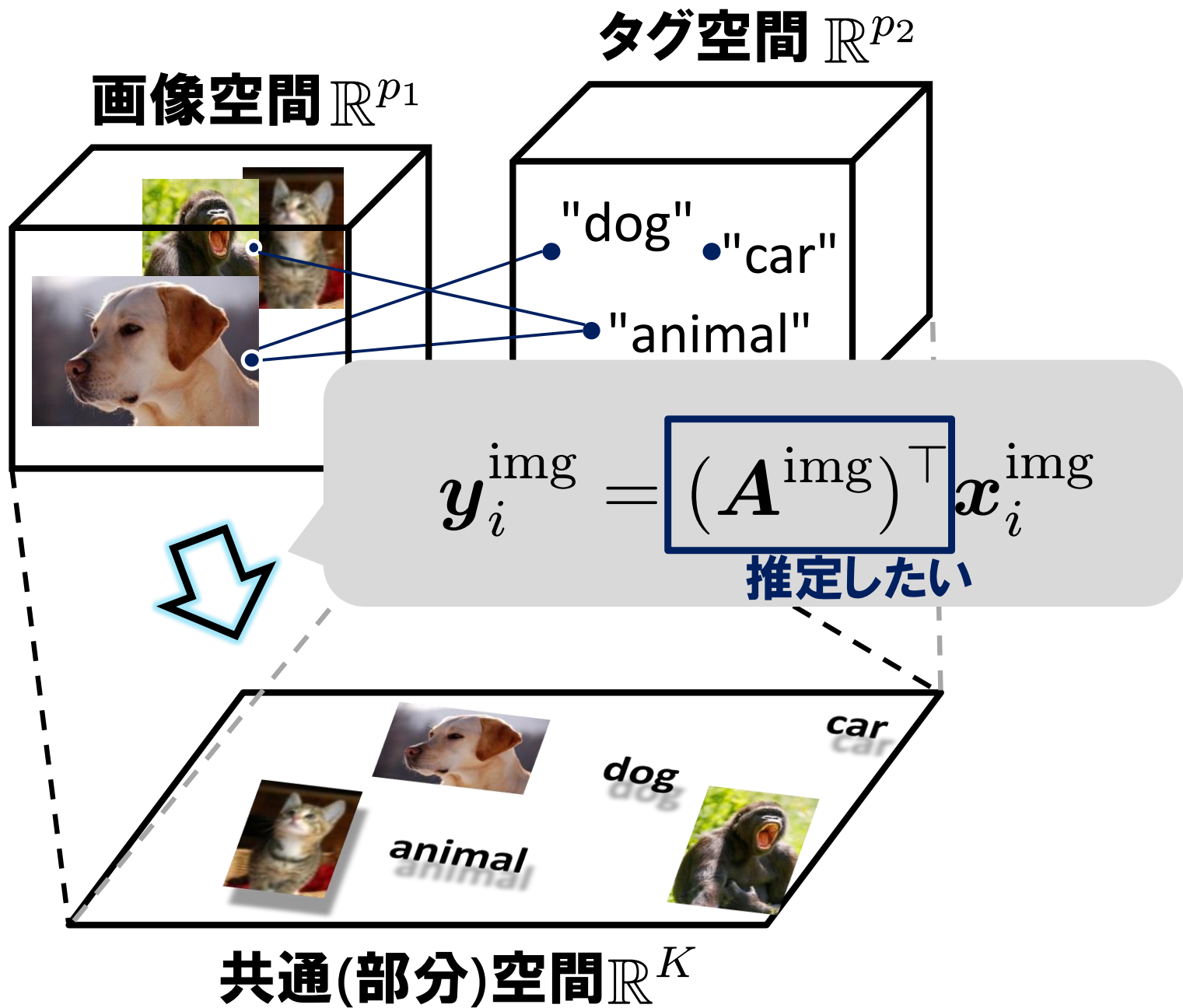
# 目次

- 既存研究：Cross-view Graph Embedding
- 生成モデルの提案
  - 既存のモデル紹介と，その拡張の提案
- Matching Consistency
  - Matching Consistencyの定義
  - 主要な結果

# 目次

- 既存研究：Cross-view Graph Embedding
- 生成モデルの提案
  - 既存のモデル紹介と，その拡張の提案
- Matching Consistency
  - Matching Consistencyの定義
  - 主要な結果





# 目的関数(Interのみ)

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_{\text{img}}} \sum_{j=1}^{n_{\text{tag}}} w_{ij} \left\| (\mathbf{A}^{\text{img}})^{\top} \mathbf{x}_i^{\text{img}} - (\mathbf{A}^{\text{tag}})^{\top} \mathbf{x}_j^{\text{tag}} \right\|_2^2$$

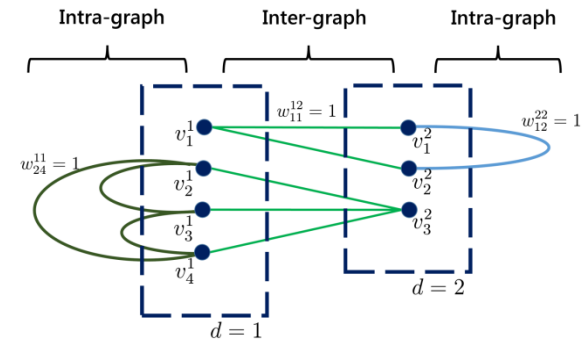
$$\begin{cases} 1 & (\mathbf{x}_i^{\text{img}} \text{ と } \mathbf{x}_j^{\text{tag}} \text{ が接続}) \\ 0 & (\text{otherwise}) \end{cases}$$

二次等式制約の下で最適化

➡ 一般化固有値問題

# Cross-view Graph Embedding (CvGE)

(Huang et al., (2012) [1])



## (正規化した) 損失関数

$$\begin{aligned}
 L(\mathbf{A}^1, \mathbf{A}^2) := & \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{ij}^{12} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2\|_2^2 && \text{Inter} \\
 & + \frac{\beta_1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{i'=1}^{n_1} \tilde{w}_{ii'}^{11} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_{i'}^1\|_2^2 && \text{Intra} \\
 & + \frac{\beta_2}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \sum_{j'=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{jj'}^{22} \|(\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_{j'}^2\|_2^2 && \text{Intra}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\left( \tilde{w}_{ij}^{12} := w_{ij}^{12} / \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} w_{ij}^{12}, \tilde{w}_{ii'}^{dd} := w_{ii'}^{dd} / \sum_{\substack{i=1 \\ i \neq i'}}^{n_d} \sum_{i'=1}^{n_d} w_{ii'}^{dd}, (d \in [2]) \right)$$

# CvGEの特異な形

## 正準相関分析 (Canonical Correlation Analysis, CCA) [2]

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^{p_y} \ni \mathbf{y}_i \mapsto \mathbf{A}_y^\top \mathbf{y}_i \in \mathbb{R}^K \\ \mathbb{R}^{p_x} \ni \mathbf{x}_i \mapsto \mathbf{A}_x^\top \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^K \end{array} \right. \quad \arg \min_{(\mathbf{A}_x, \mathbf{A}_y) \in \mathcal{S}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{A}_y^\top \mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{A}_x^\top \mathbf{x}_i\|^2$$

## 重回帰 (目的変数が多次元)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^{p_y} \ni \mathbf{y}_i \mapsto \mathbf{y}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p_y} \\ \mathbb{R}^{p_x} \ni \mathbf{x}_i \mapsto \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^{p_y} \end{array} \right. \quad \arg \min_{\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{p_x \times p_y}} \sum_{i=1}^n \|\mathbf{y}_i - \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{x}_i\|_2^2$$

## 重回帰 (目的変数が一次元)

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \mathbb{R}^1 \ni y_i \mapsto y_i \in \mathbb{R}^1 \\ \mathbb{R}^p \ni \mathbf{x}_i \mapsto \boldsymbol{\alpha}^\top \mathbf{x}_i \in \mathbb{R}^1 \end{array} \right. \quad \arg \min_{\boldsymbol{\alpha} \in \mathbb{R}^p} \sum_{i=1}^n (y_i - \boldsymbol{\alpha}^\top \mathbf{x}_i)^2$$



# 目次

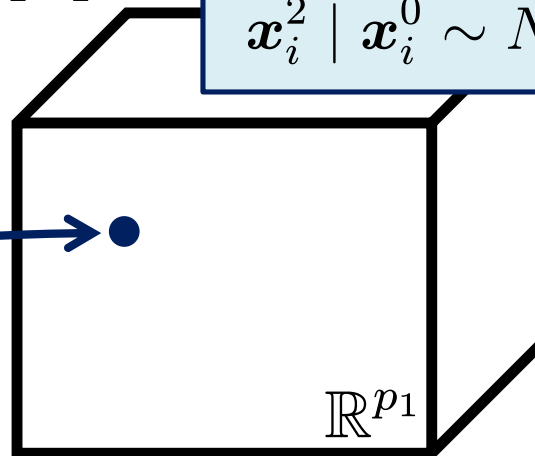
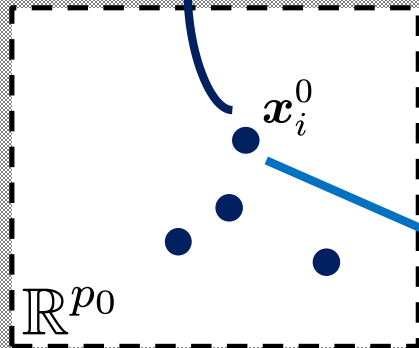
- 既存研究 : Cross-view Graph Embeddingの紹介
- 生成モデルの提案
  - 既存のモデル紹介と, その拡張の提案
- Matching Consistency
  - Matching Consistencyの定義
  - 主要な結果

# 既存のモデル (for CCA)

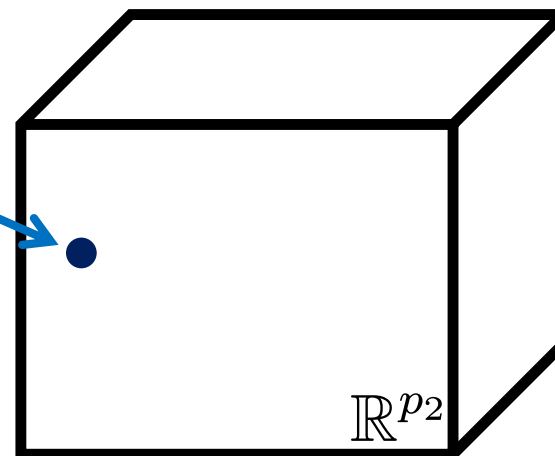
Bach and Jordan (2005)[3]

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}_i^0 &\sim N_{p_0}[\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_X] \\ \mathbf{x}_i^1 \mid \mathbf{x}_i^0 &\sim N_{p_1}[(\mathbf{B}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^0, \Sigma^1] \\ \mathbf{x}_i^2 \mid \mathbf{x}_i^0 &\sim N_{p_2}[(\mathbf{B}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^0, \Sigma^2] \end{aligned}$$

$$\mathbf{x}_i^1 := (\mathbf{B}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^0 + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i^1$$



$$\mathbf{x}_i^2 := (\mathbf{B}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^0 + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_i^2$$

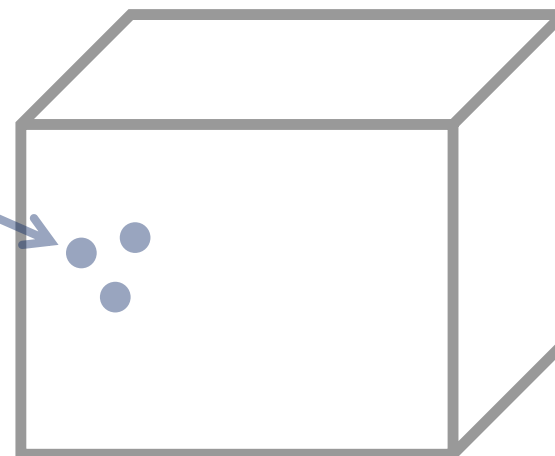
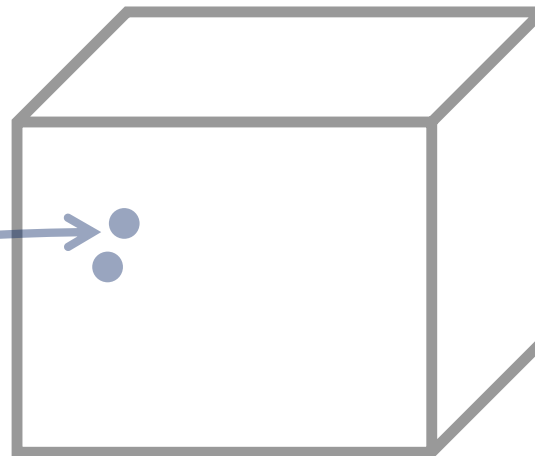


Latent space

# 提案するモデル

①潜在ベクトルの生成

$$x_t^0 \sim Q$$

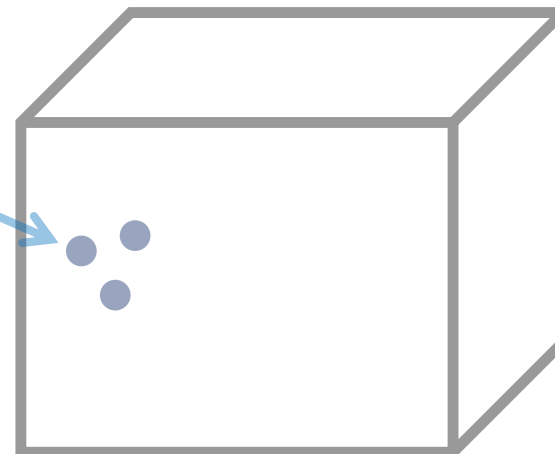
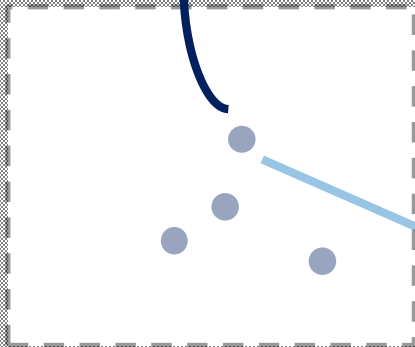
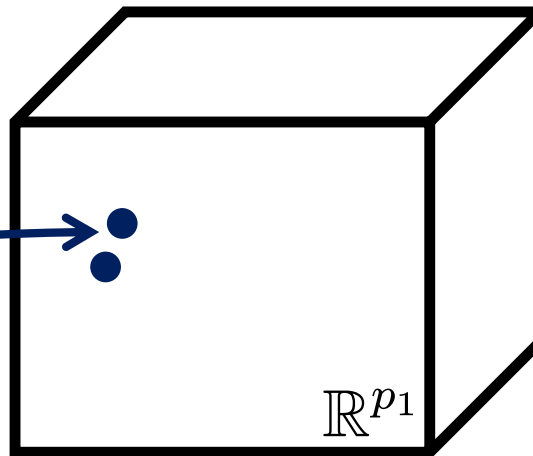


Latent space

# 提案するモデル

②クラス  $t$  の要素数決定

$$n_t^1 \sim F_{n^1}$$

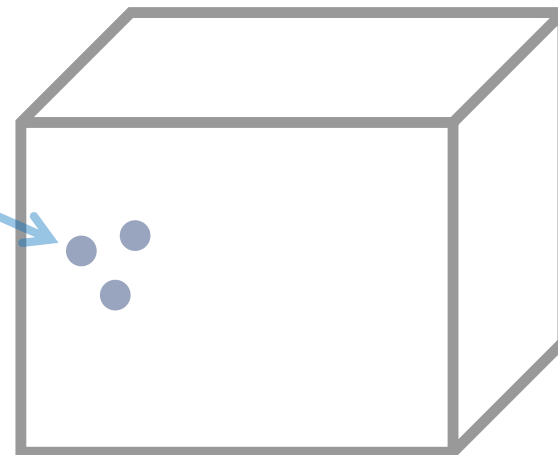
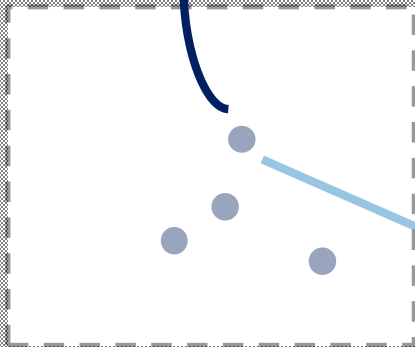
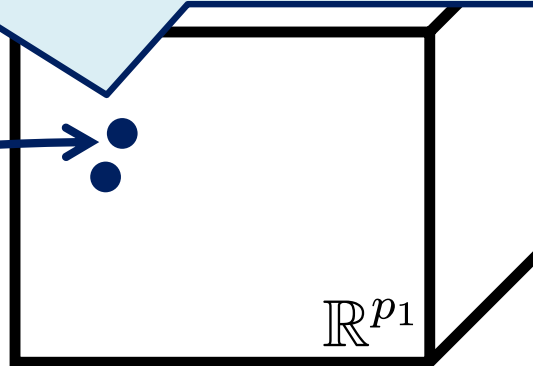


# 提案するモデル

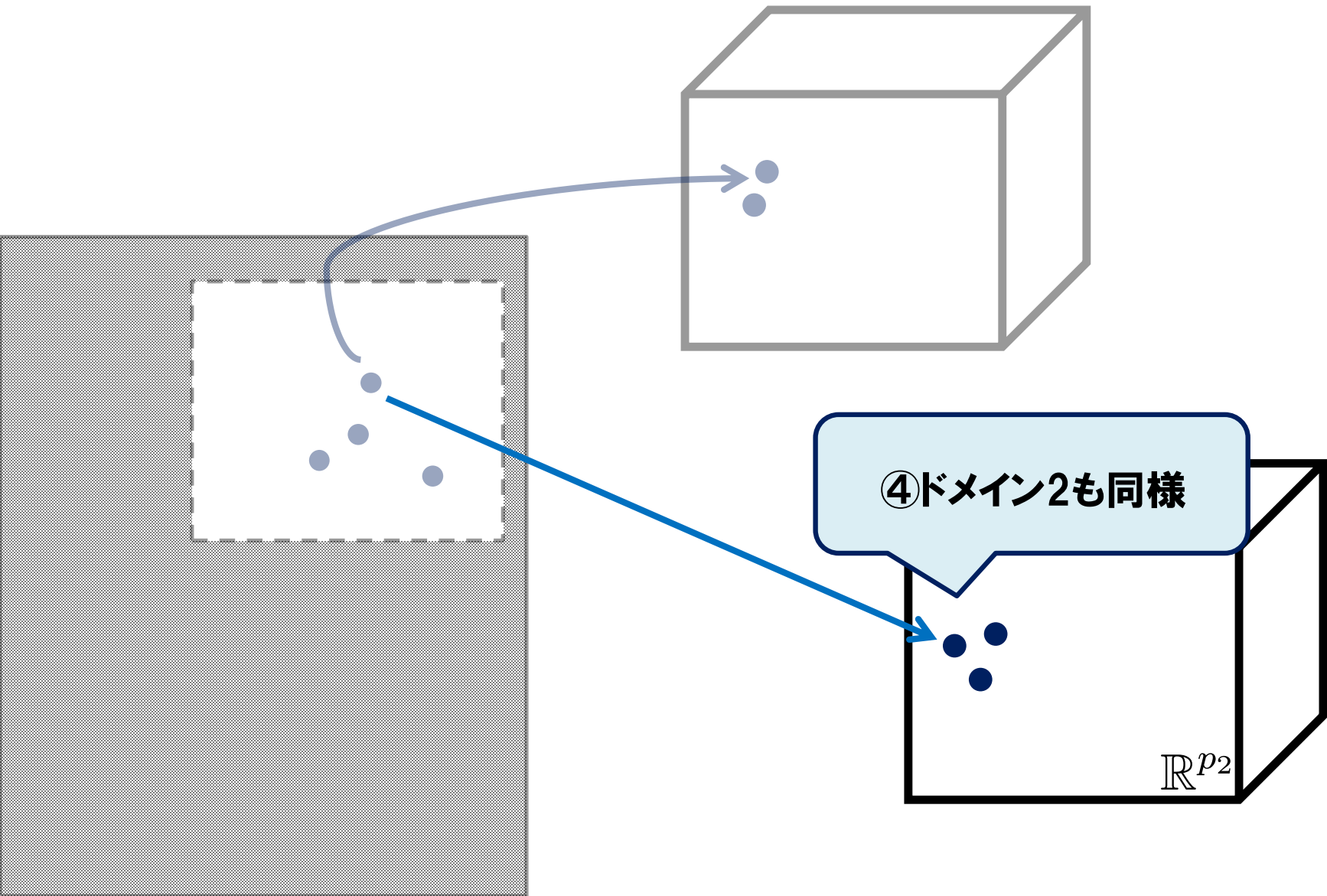
## ③クラス $t$ のベクトル生成

$$\mathbf{x}_{t,i}^1 \mid \mathbf{x}_t^0 \sim N_{p_1} [(\mathbf{B}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_t^0, \Sigma^1]$$

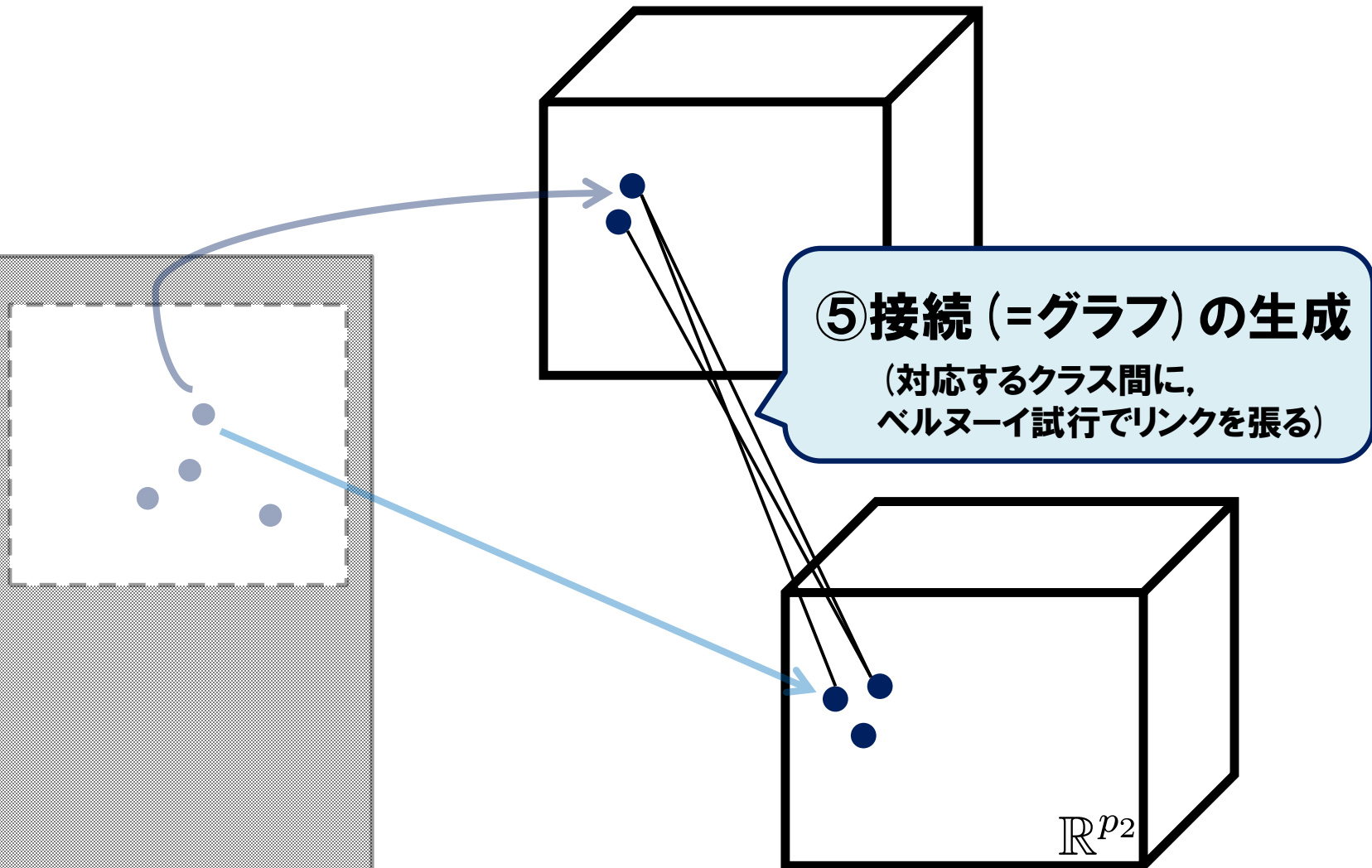
$(i = 1, 2, \dots, n_t^1)$



# 提案するモデル

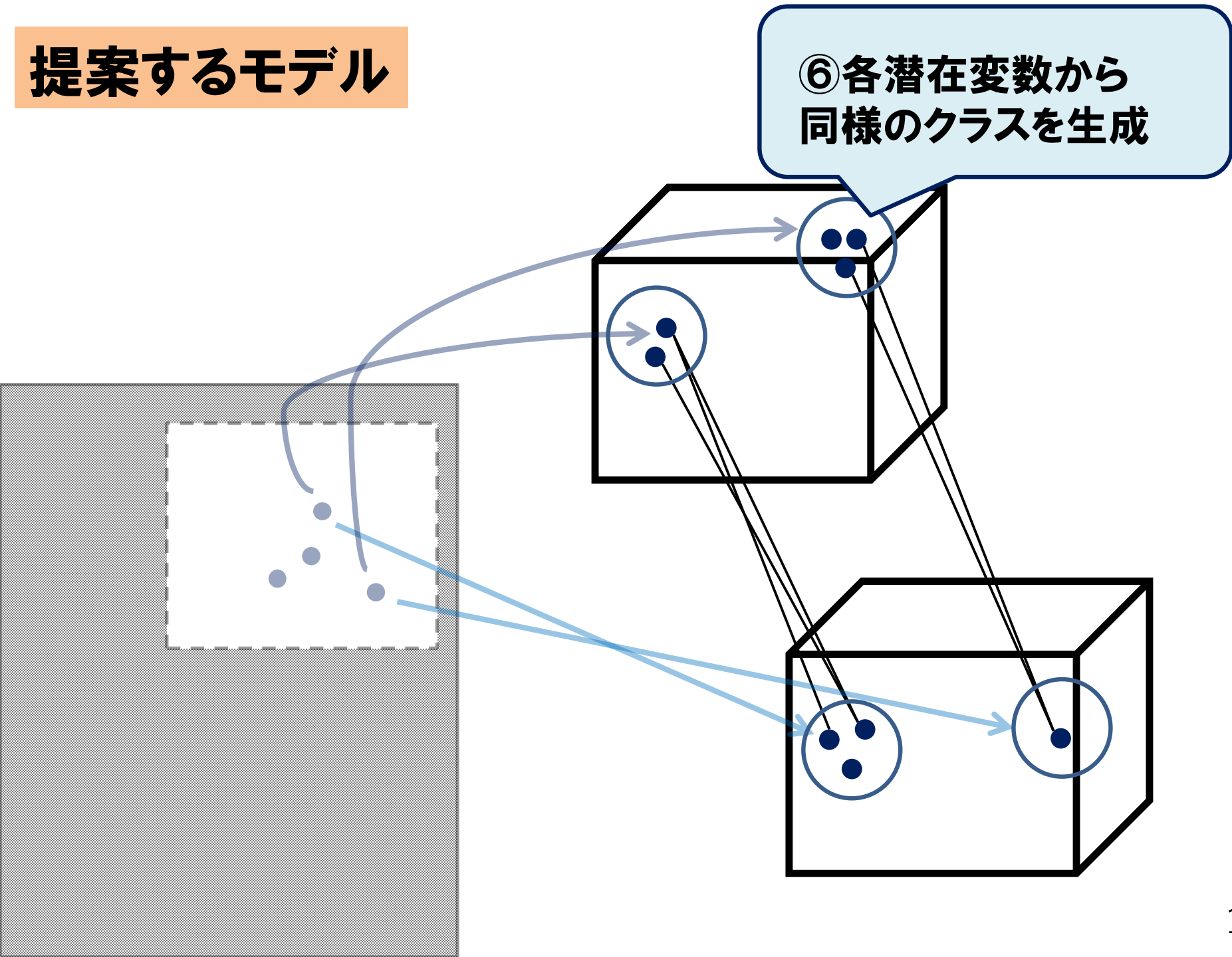


# 提案するモデル



# 提案するモデル

⑥各潜在変数から同様のクラスを生成





# 提案するモデル

得られたもの:

大量のベクトル (クラス) と, その接続の情報

	やること
クラス数	無限大へ
各クラスのサイズ	有限 (r.v.)

# 目次

- 既存研究：Cross-view Graph Embedding
- 生成モデルの提案
  - 既存のモデル紹介と，その拡張の提案
- Matching Consistency
  - Matching Consistencyの定義
  - 主要な結果

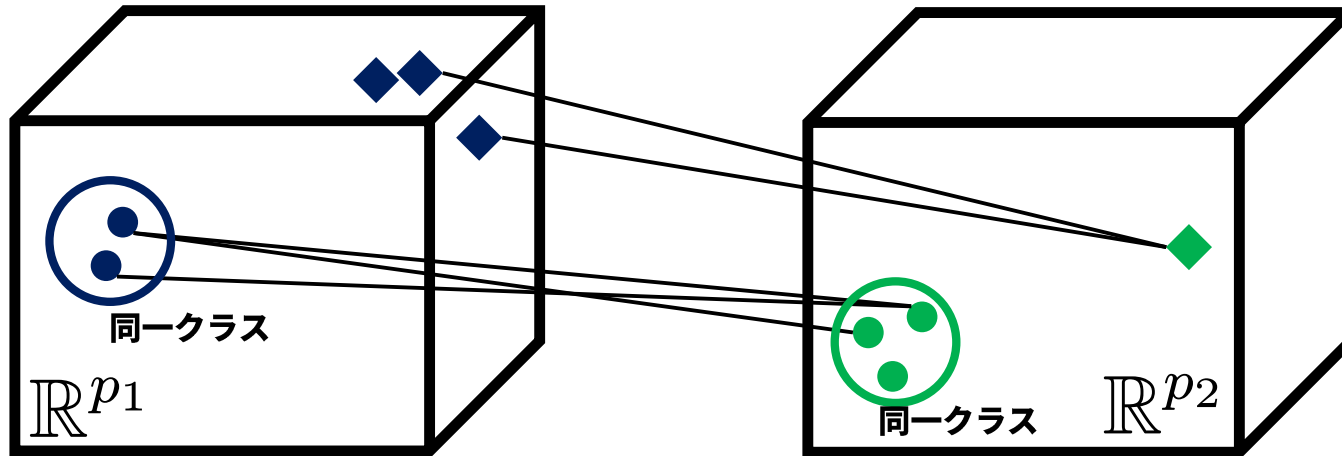
# 一 致 性 の 定 義

線形回帰では： $\hat{\beta}_n \xrightarrow{p} \beta$   
真の解

正準相関分析では：「真の解」が存在しない

一 致 性 を どう 定 義 す る か ？

# 我々が使える情報



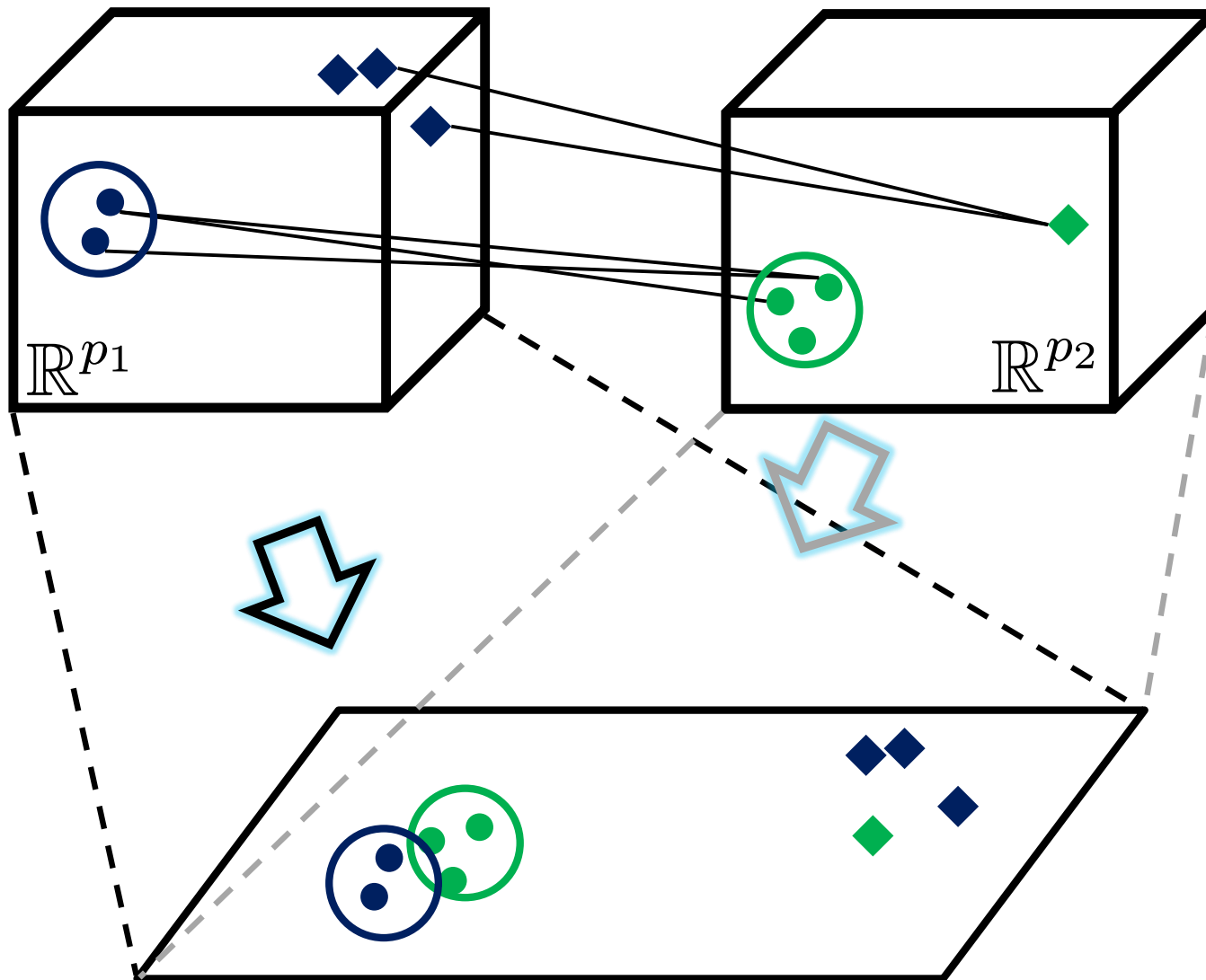
$$\{\mathbf{x}_i^1\}_{i=1}^{n_1} \subset \mathbb{R}^{p_1}$$

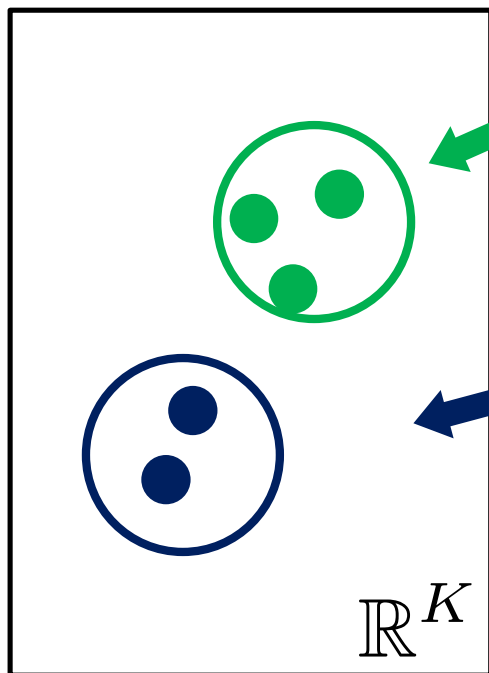
$$\{\mathbf{x}_j^2\}_{j=1}^{n_2} \subset \mathbb{R}^{p_2}$$

と、そのマッチングウェイト  $\{w_{ij}\}_{i,j=1}^{n_1,n_2} \subset \mathbb{R}_{\geq 0}$

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}^1 : \mathbb{R}^{p_1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{A}}^2 : \mathbb{R}^{p_2} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^K$$





**ドメイン1からの射影**

$$(\hat{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_{t,i}^1 \mid \mathbf{x}_t^0 \sim N[(\mathbf{B}^1 \hat{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_t^0, (\hat{A}^1)^\top \Sigma^1 \hat{A}^1]$$

**ドメイン2からの射影**

$$(\hat{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_{t,j}^2 \mid \mathbf{x}_t^0 \sim N[(\mathbf{B}^2 \hat{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_t^0, (\hat{A}^2)^\top \Sigma^2 \hat{A}^2]$$

$$\mathcal{E}(\hat{A}; B) := E_{\mathbf{x}_t^0} \left[ \underbrace{\| (\mathbf{B}^1 \hat{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_t^0 - (\mathbf{B}^2 \hat{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_t^0 \|_F^2}_{\text{クラスタ射影の理論的中心の距離}} \right]$$

クラスタ射影の理論的中心の距離

$$\text{Matching Consistent} \stackrel{\text{def}}{\iff} p \lim_{n_0 \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(\hat{A}; B) = 0$$

## 損失関数（再掲）

$$L(\mathbf{A}^1, \mathbf{A}^2) := \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{ij}^{12} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2\|_2^2$$

} Inter

$$+ \frac{\beta_1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{i'=1}^{n_1} \tilde{w}_{ii'}^{11} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_{i'}^1\|_2^2$$

} Intra

$$+ \frac{\beta_2}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \sum_{j'=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{jj'}^{22} \|(\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_{j'}^2\|_2^2$$

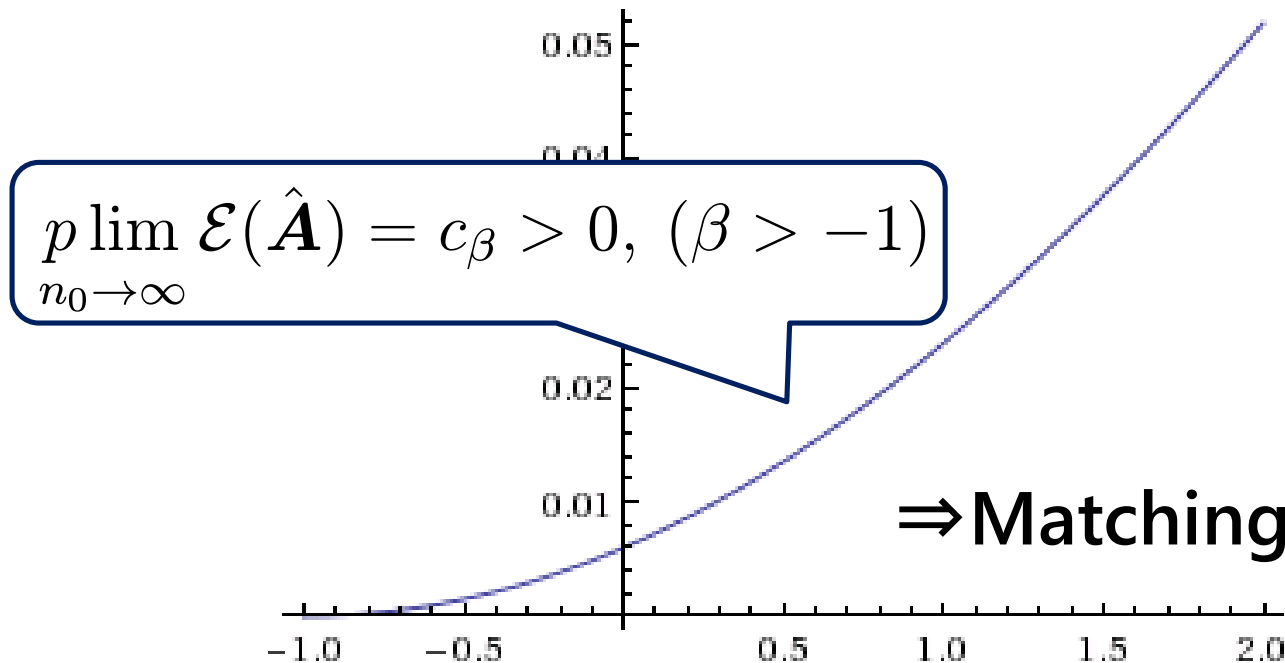
$\beta := \beta_1 = \beta_2$  : Intra-termsの影響力を調節

# 実際にやってみると...

$$p_0 = 1, p_1 = 2, p_2 = 2, K = 1,$$

$$\mathbf{B}^1 = (1, 1), \mathbf{B}^2 = (0, 1), \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^1 = \boldsymbol{\Sigma}^2 = \mathbf{I}_2, \boldsymbol{\Sigma}_X = 1$$

$$\Rightarrow p \lim_{n_0 \rightarrow \infty} \mathcal{E}(\hat{\mathbf{A}}) = \frac{1}{12} \left( 7 + \frac{\beta - 48}{\sqrt{\beta^2 + 48}} \right), (\beta \geq -1)$$



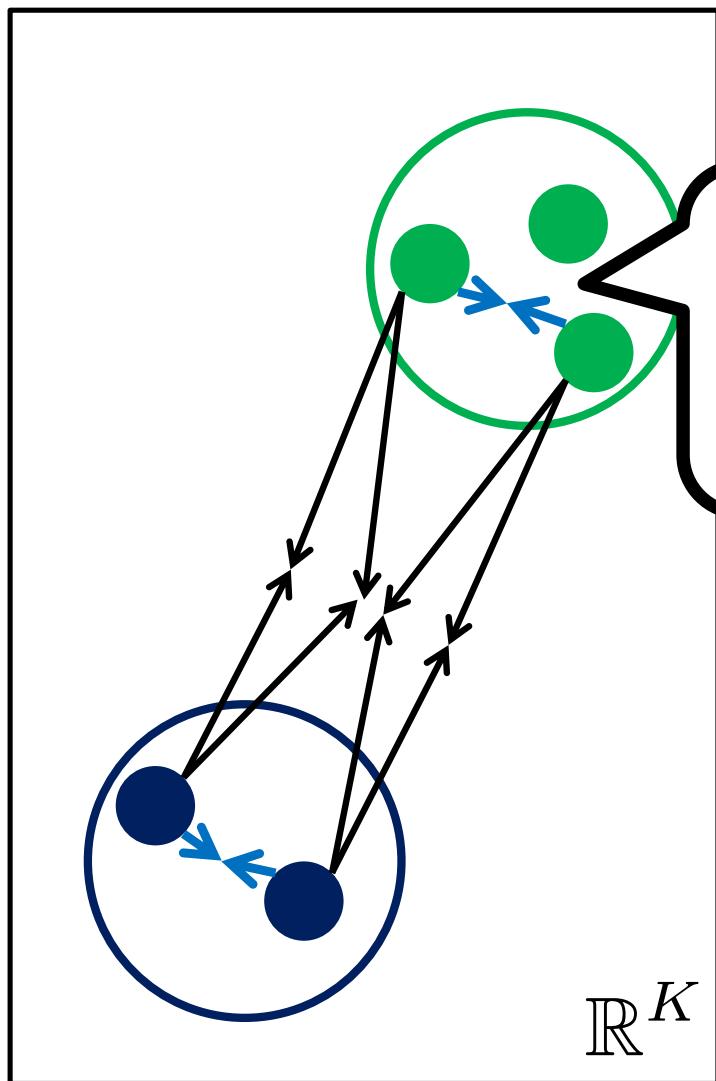


# 数値例が示唆すること:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{ij}^{12} \left\| (\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2 \right\|_2^2$$

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{i'=1}^{n_1} \tilde{w}_{ii'}^{11} \left\| (\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_{i'}^1 \right\|_2^2 \\ -\frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \sum_{j'=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{jj'}^{22} \left\| (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_{j'}^2 \right\|_2^2 \end{array} \right]$$

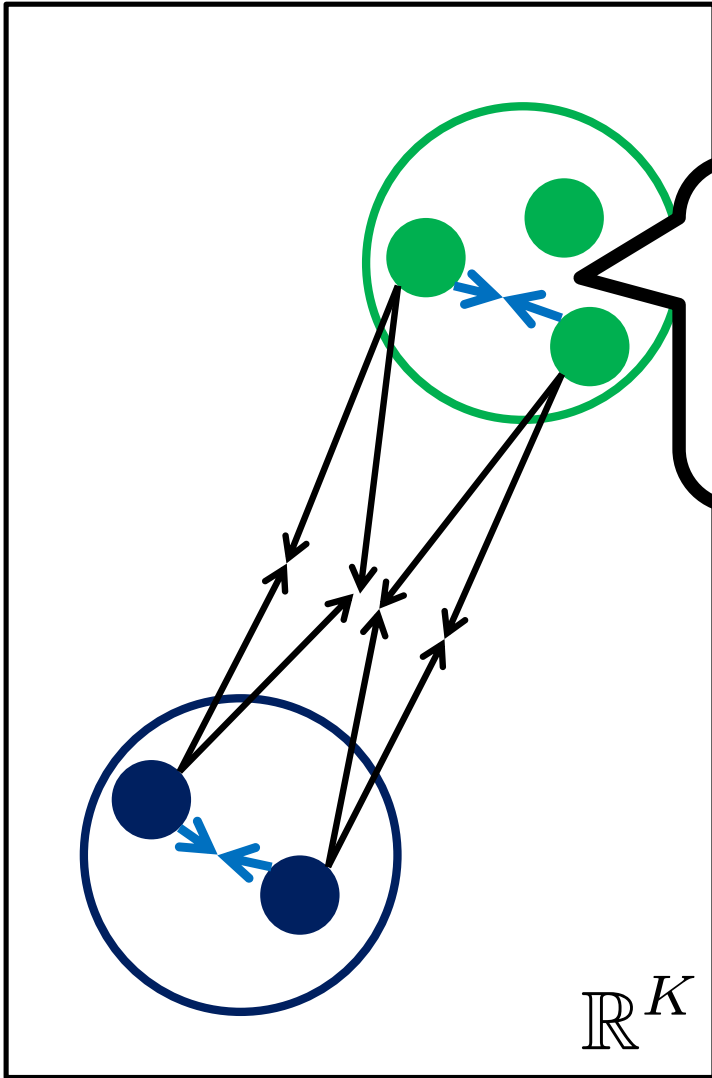
Intraの損失は、**引かなければならない**



クラスタどうしが勝手にくっつく

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{ij}^{12} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j\|_2^2$$

ドメイン間の接続のみ



クラスタを  
散らばす

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{ij}^{12} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2\|_2^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n_1} \sum_{i'=1}^{n_1} \tilde{w}_{ii'}^{11} \|(\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_i^1 - (\mathbf{A}^1)^\top \mathbf{x}_{i'}^1\|_2^2$$

$$- \frac{1}{2} \sum_{j=1}^{n_2} \sum_{j'=1}^{n_2} \tilde{w}_{jj'}^{22} \|(\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_j^2 - (\mathbf{A}^2)^\top \mathbf{x}_{j'}^2\|_2^2$$

# 主要な結果

(生成モデルが) 次の条件を満たすとする.

$$(1) \quad B^1, B^2 \neq O$$

$$(2) \quad E_Q[\|\mathbf{x}_1^0\|_\infty^2] < \infty$$

$$(3) \quad E_{F_{n^d}}[(n_t^d)^2] < \infty$$

$$(4) \quad P[n_t^d \geq 2] > 0$$

多対多の対応が  
存在

このとき, 生成モデルの下で,

$$\beta = -1 \quad \Rightarrow \quad \mathcal{E}(\hat{A}) \xrightarrow{p} 0, \quad (n_0 \rightarrow \infty)$$

# Intra graphの推定

- Inter graphからIntra graphを推定できる。

$$\hat{\mathbf{W}}^{11} = \mathbf{W}^{12} (\mathbf{W}^{12})^\top$$

$$\hat{\mathbf{W}}^{22} = (\mathbf{W}^{12})^\top \mathbf{W}^{12}$$

Intra graph(既知)を推定量に置き換えても、同様の結果が成り立つ。

# 数値実験:

$\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(A)$ :規格化した誤差

設定:

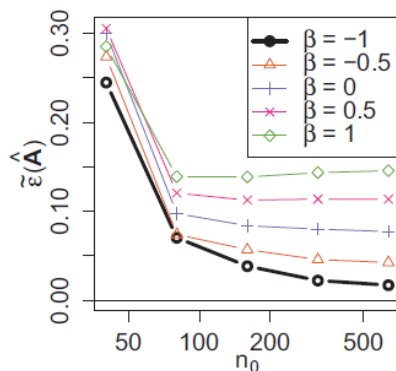
$$p_0 = 3, p_1 = 5, p_2 = 7,$$

$$\Sigma^1 = \sigma_1^2 \mathbf{I}_{p_1}, \Sigma^2 = \sigma_2^2 \mathbf{I}_{p_2},$$

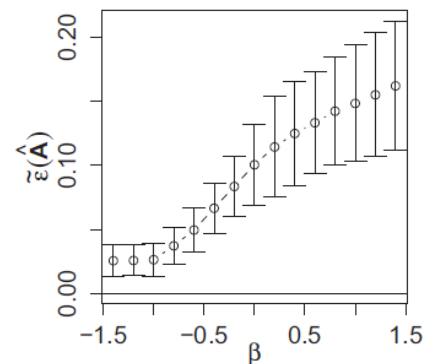
$$\Sigma_X = ((\Sigma_X)_{ij}) = (2^{-|i-j|}),$$

$$Q = N[\mathbf{0}, \Sigma_X]$$

$B^1, B^2$  の各要素は標準正規分布から生成

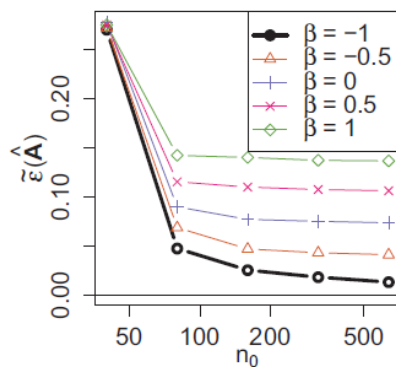


(a)  $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\hat{A}_\beta)$

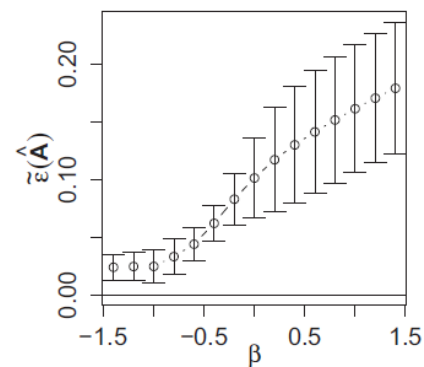


(b)  $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\hat{A}_\beta) \pm \sigma(\hat{A}_\beta)$

Figure 1:  $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = 2, \sigma_1 = 1, \sigma_2 = 1$



(a)  $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\hat{A}_\beta)$

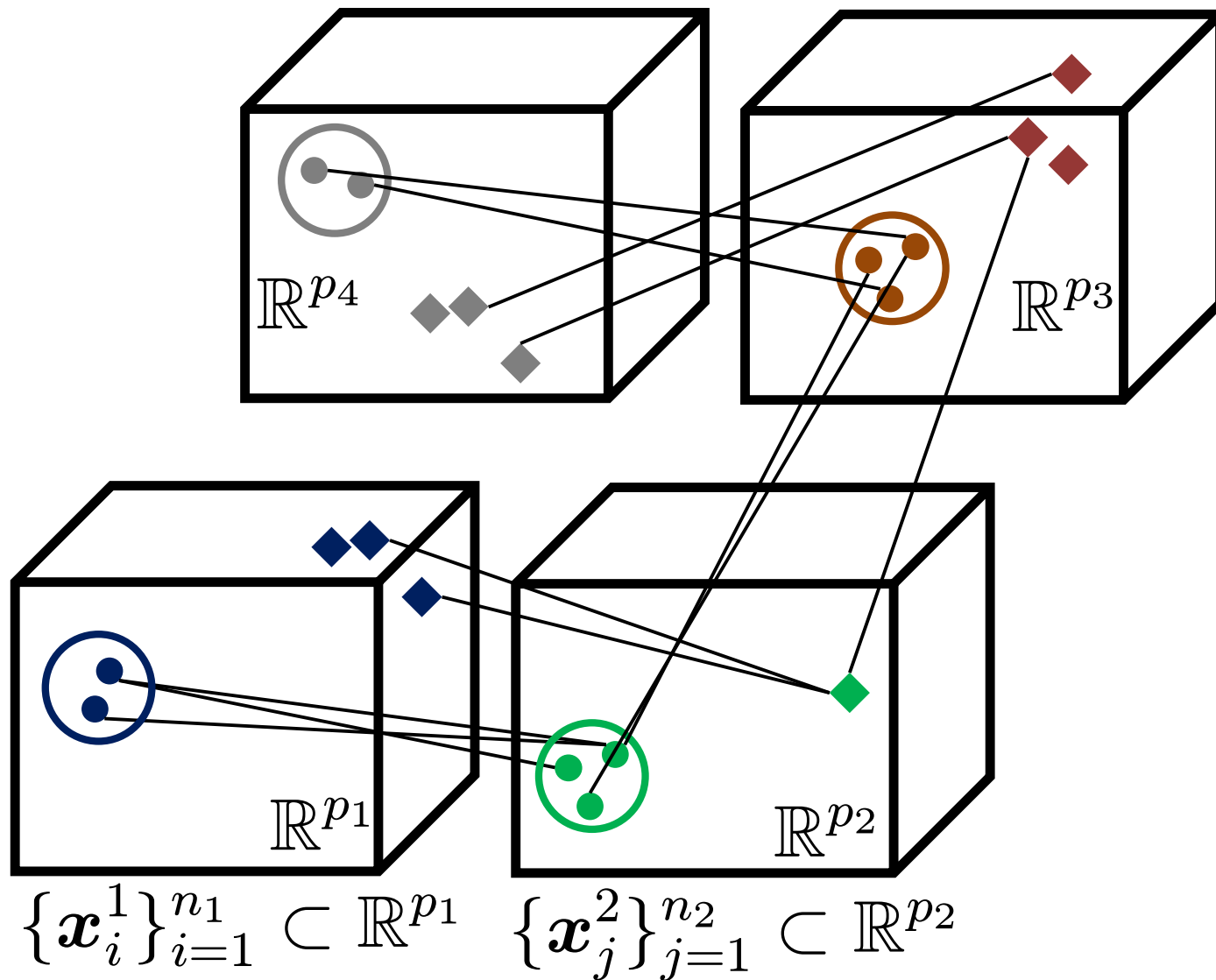


(b)  $\tilde{\mathcal{E}}(\hat{A}_\beta) \pm \sigma(\hat{A}_\beta)$

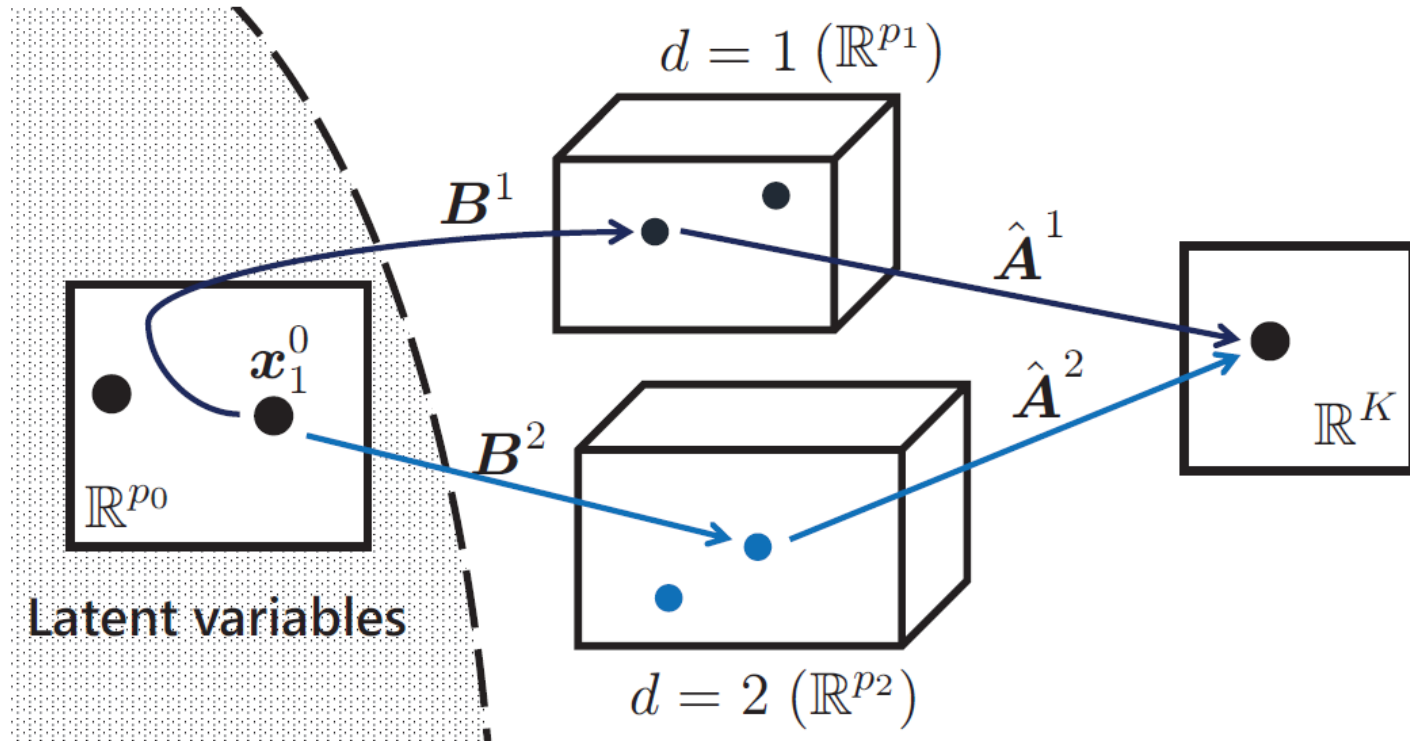
Figure 2:  $\lambda_1 = 3, \lambda_2 = 3, \sigma_1 = 1, \sigma_2 = 1$

# ドメインを増やしても，同様の結果が成り立つ

$$\{\mathbf{x}_l^4\}_{l=1}^{n_4} \subset \mathbb{R}^{p_4} \quad \{\mathbf{x}_k^2\}_{k=1}^{n_3} \subset \mathbb{R}^{p_3}$$



# 発表のまとめ:



- 多対多対応を持つベクトルの生成モデルを提案
- Matching Consistencyの定義
- Matching Consistentであるための条件を提示
- (以上の結果は, 多ドメインにも容易に拡張できる)



# References (cited in slides)

1. Huang, Z., Shan, S., Zhang, H., Lao, S., & Chen, X. (2013). Cross-view graph embedding. *Computer Vision–ACCV 2012*.
2. Hotelling, H. (1936). Relations between two sets of variates. *Biometrika*, 28, 321–377.
3. Bach, F. R., & Jordan, M. I. (2005). *A Probabilistic Interpretation of Canonical Correlation Analysis*. University of Barkley (Vol. 688).
4. Shimodaira, H. Cross-validation of matching correlation analysis by resampling matching weights. *Neural Networks* **75**, 126–140 (2016).

# References (additional)

5. Nori, N., Bollegala, D., & Kashima, H. (2012). Multinomial relation prediction in social data: a dimension reduction approach. *Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth AAAI Conference on Artificial Intelligence*, 115–121.
6. Yan, S., Xu, D., Zhang, B., Zhang, H. J., Yang, Q., & Lin, S. (2007). Graph embedding and extensions: A general framework for dimensionality reduction. *IEEE Transactions on Pattern Analysis and Machine Intelligence*, 29(1), 40–51.
7. He, X., & Niyogi, P. (2004). Locality preserving projections. *Neural Information Processing Systems*, 16, 153.
8. Kettenring, J. R. (1971). Analysis of Several Sets of Variables. *Biometrika*, 58(3), 433–451.

# References (additional)

9. Anderson, T. W. (2003). *An Introduction to Multivariate Statistical Analysis* (2nd ed.). New York: Wiley.
10. Davis, C., & Kahan, W. M. (1969). Some new bounds on perturbation of subspaces. *Bull. Amer. Math. Soc*, 75(4), 863–868.
11. Luxburg, U. (2007). A tutorial on spectral clustering. *Statistics and Computing*, 17(4), 395–416.
12. Fukui, K., Okuno, A., & Shimodaira, H. (2016). IMAGE AND TAG RETRIEVAL BY LEVERAGING IMAGE-GROUP LINKS WITH MULTI-DOMAIN GRAPH EMBEDDING. In the proceedings of *International Conference on Image Processing (To appear)*.
13. Oshikiri, T., Fukui, K., & Shimodaira, H. (2016) Cross-Lingual Eigenwords. In the proceedings of ACL.

# 生成モデル

---

既知  $n_0 \in \mathbb{N}(\geq 1)$ ,  $\mathbf{B}^d \in \mathbb{R}^{p_0 \times p_d}$  ( $p_0 \leq p_1, p_2$ )

---

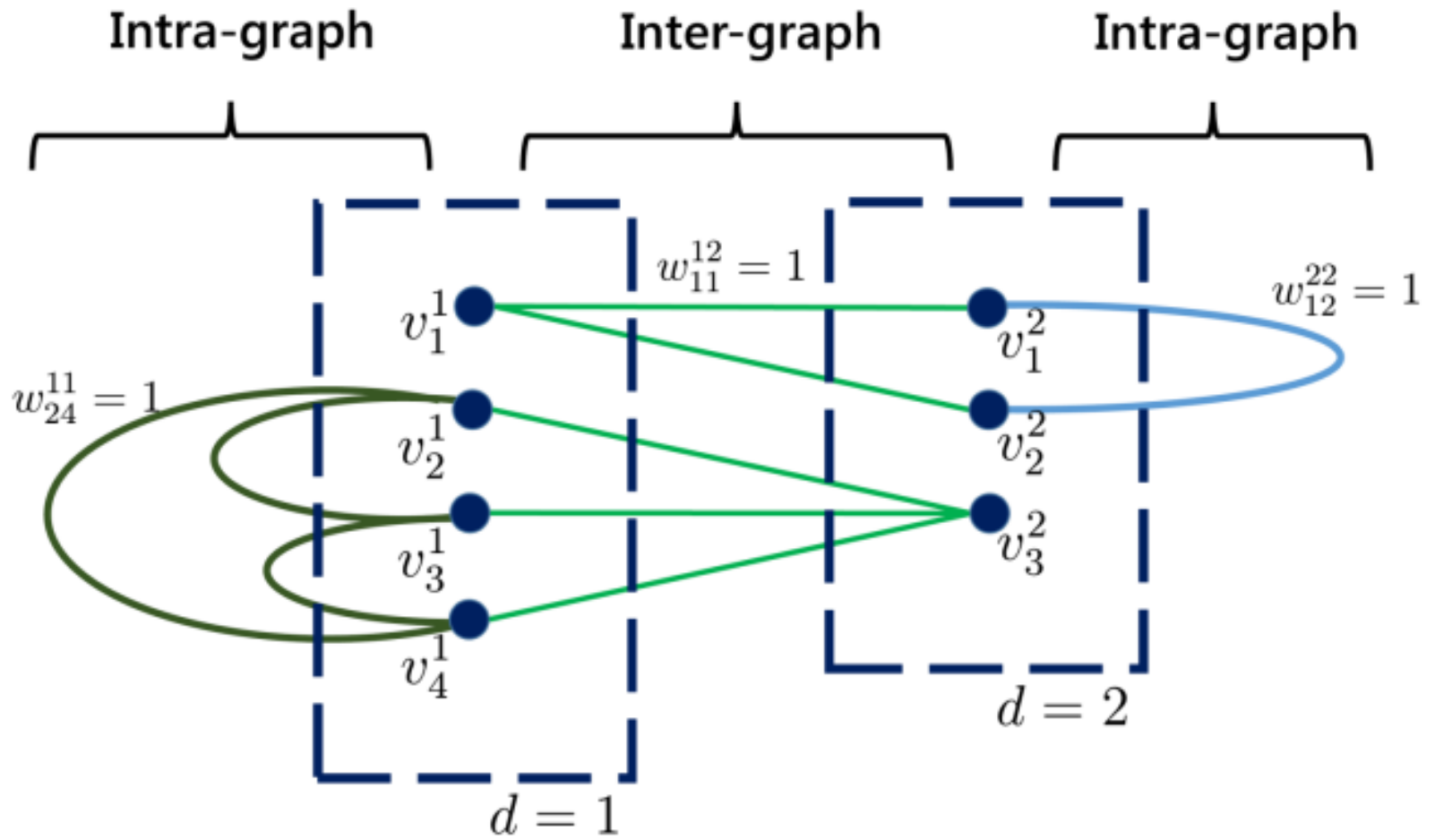
確率変数  $\mathbf{x}_t^0 \sim Q$   
(すべてiid)  $n_t^d \sim F_{n^d}$  ( $\Sigma^d \succ 0, \alpha > 0$ )  
 $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{t,i}^d \sim N_{p_d}[\mathbf{0}, \Sigma^d]$   
 $z_{t,i;t',j} \sim \text{Be}(\alpha)$

---

データベクトル/リンク

$$\mathbf{x}_{t,i}^d = (\mathbf{B}^d)^\top \mathbf{x}_t^d + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_{t,i}^d \quad (i \in [n_t^1]; t \in [n_0]; d \in [2])$$

$$w_{t,i;t',j} = \delta_{t,t'} z_{t,i;t',j} \quad (i \in [n_t^1]; j \in [n_{t'}^2]; t, t' \in [n_0])$$



# CvGEの定式化:

$$(\hat{\mathbf{A}}^1, \hat{\mathbf{A}}^2) := \arg \min_{(\mathbf{A}^1, \mathbf{A}^2) \in \mathcal{S}} L(\mathbf{A}^1, \mathbf{A}^2)$$

$$\mathcal{S} := \left\{ (\mathbf{A}^1, \mathbf{A}^2) \in \mathbb{R}^{p_1 \times K} \times \mathbb{R}^{p_2 \times K} \left| \sum_{d=1}^2 \sum_{e=1}^2 (\mathbf{A}^d)^\top \mathbf{G}^{de} \mathbf{A}^e = \mathbf{I}_K \right. \right\}$$

今回考えるセッティング:

$$\eta_n > 0, (\eta_n \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\mathbf{G}^{11} = (\mathbf{X}^1)^\top \tilde{\mathbf{M}}^1 \mathbf{X}^1 + \eta_{\min\{n_1, n_2\}} \mathbf{I}_{p_1},$$

$$\mathbf{G}^{12} = \mathbf{O}, \mathbf{G}^{21} = \mathbf{O},$$

$$\mathbf{G}^{22} = (\mathbf{X}^2)^\top \tilde{\mathbf{M}}^2 \mathbf{X}^2 + \eta_{\min\{n_1, n_2\}} \mathbf{I}_{p_2}$$

$$\left( \tilde{\mathbf{M}}^1 = \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}^{12} \mathbf{1}), \tilde{\mathbf{M}}^2 = \text{diag}((\mathbf{W}^{12})^\top \mathbf{1}) \right)$$

**Solution of CvGE** Let  $\mathbf{A} \in \mathbb{R}^{(p_1+p_2) \times K}$ ,  $\mathbf{X} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n_1+n_2) \times (p_1+p_2)}$ ,  $\mathbf{W} \in \mathbb{R}^{(n_1+n_2) \times (n_1+n_2)}$ , and  $\mathbf{G} \in \mathbb{R}^{(p_1+p_2) \times (p_1+p_2)}$  be concatenations of some matrices as

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^1 \\ \mathbf{A}^2 \end{pmatrix}, \tilde{\mathbf{W}} = \begin{pmatrix} \beta_1 \tilde{\mathbf{W}}^{11} & \tilde{\mathbf{W}}^{12} \\ (\tilde{\mathbf{W}}^{12})^\top & \beta_2 \tilde{\mathbf{W}}^{22} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{G} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{G}^{11} & \mathbf{G}^{12} \\ \mathbf{G}^{21} & \mathbf{G}^{22} \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{X} = \begin{pmatrix} \mathbf{X}^1 & \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{X}^2 \end{pmatrix}, \quad (3)$$

where  $\mathbf{X}^1 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_1 \times p_1}$ ,  $\mathbf{X}^2 \in \mathbb{R}^{n_2 \times p_2}$  are data matrices composed of  $\{\mathbf{x}_i^1\}_{i=1}^{n_1}$  and  $\{\mathbf{x}_j^2\}_{j=1}^{n_2}$ , respectively.  $\tilde{\mathbf{W}}^{de}$  ( $d, e \in \{1, 2\}$ ) are rescaled inter/intra-adjacency matrices. Let  $\mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W})$  ( $= \text{diag}(\mathbf{W}\mathbf{1}) - \mathbf{W}$ ) denote a laplacian matrix that follows directly from  $\mathbf{W}$ , then the problem of CvGE can be simplified to a minimization problem of  $\text{tr} \mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{X}^\top \mathcal{L}(\mathbf{W}) \mathbf{X} \mathbf{A}$  with a quadratic constraint  $\mathbf{A}^\top \mathbf{G} \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I}_K$ . The solution  $\hat{\mathbf{A}} \in \mathbb{R}^{(p_1+p_2) \times K}$  is obtained as  $\hat{\mathbf{A}} = \mathbf{G}^{-1/2}(\hat{\mathbf{u}}_1 \hat{\mathbf{u}}_2 \cdots \hat{\mathbf{u}}_K)$ , where  $\hat{\mathbf{u}}_k$  is the eigenvector of  $\mathbf{G}^{-1/2} \mathcal{L}(\tilde{\mathbf{W}}) \mathbf{G}^{-1/2}$  such that  $\mathbf{G}^{-1/2} \mathcal{L}(\tilde{\mathbf{W}}) \mathbf{G}^{-1/2} \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k = \lambda_k \hat{\mathbf{u}}_k$ , ( $\lambda_1 \leq \lambda_2 \leq \cdots \leq \lambda_p$ ).