

Solving Mazes: A New Approach Based on Spectral Graph Theory



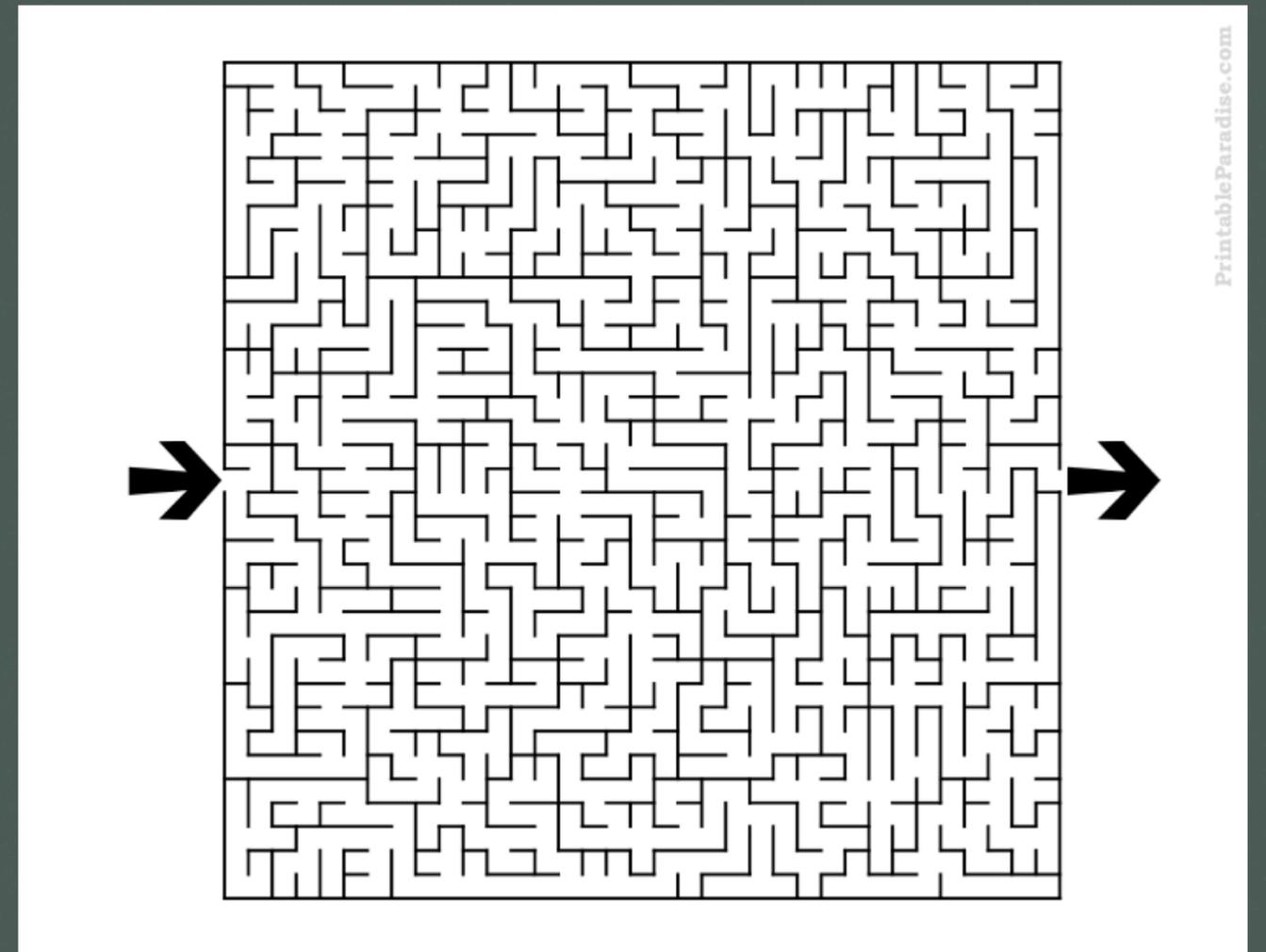
Article

Solving Mazes: A New Approach Based on Spectral Graph Theory

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Maze Puzzles

- Entrance & Exit
- Could be Dead ends
- Could loop around
- Could have more than one solution
- Can you figure this out?



Graph Theory

- Graph, G
 - Set of vertices, V
 - $|V| = n$
 - Set of edges, E

- Adjacency Matrix, A

- Entries of A denote the edge between node i and j

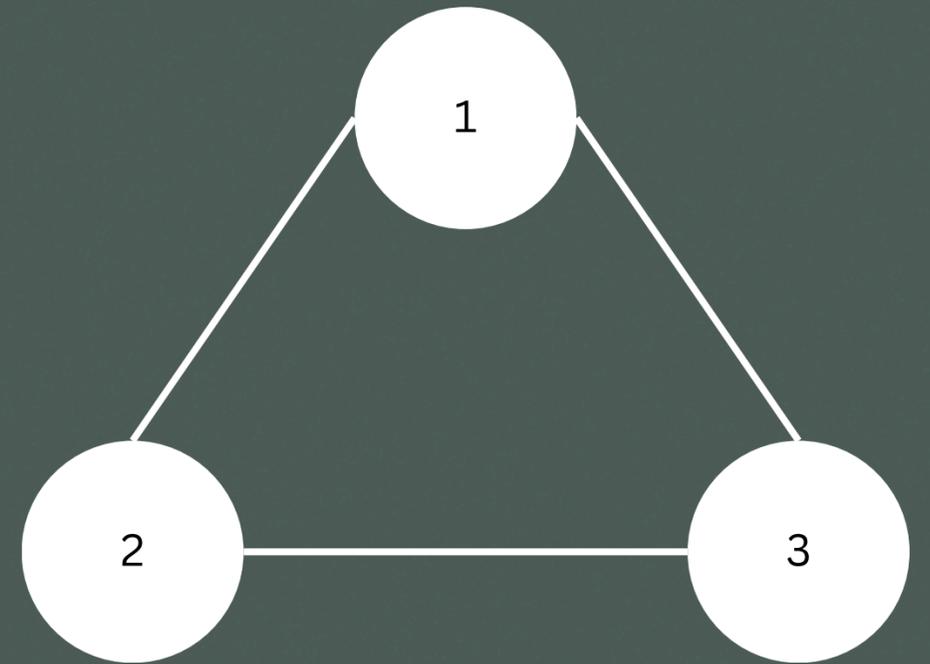
$$G(V, E)$$



$$A \in \mathcal{M}^{n \times n}$$

Graph Theory

- Assume that undirected graph
 - A is symmetric
- Assume entries are either $\{0,1\}$
 - 1 - exists an edge
 - 0 - otherwise



$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Graph Theory

$L \sim \text{Laplacian}(A)$

$$L = D - A$$

- Graph Laplacian, L , gives insight on the connectivity over a graph
- Calculated as the difference between D , diagonal matrix with degrees of A , and A itself

$$L_{i,j} = \begin{cases} d_i, & i = j \\ -a_{i,j}, & i \neq j \end{cases}$$

$$d_i = \sum_j^n a_{i,j}$$

Graph Theory

A

$$\begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$



L

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

Graph Theory

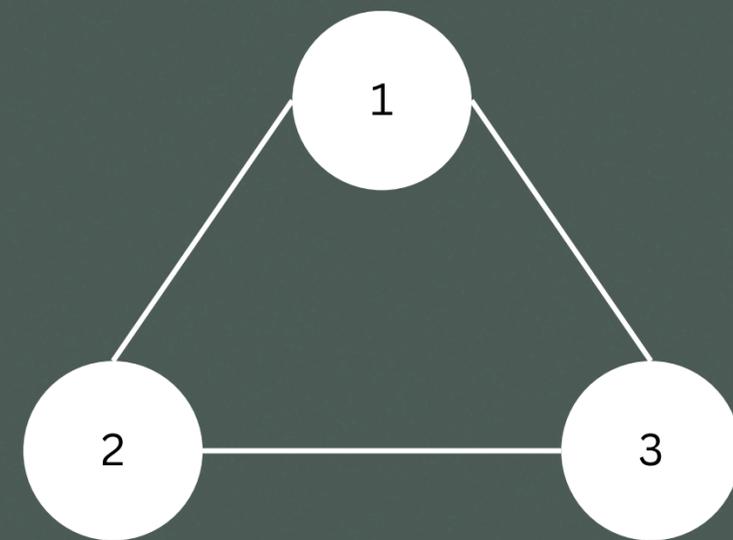
- The eigenvalues of L gives the following insight:

- number of 0 eigenvalues number of connected components

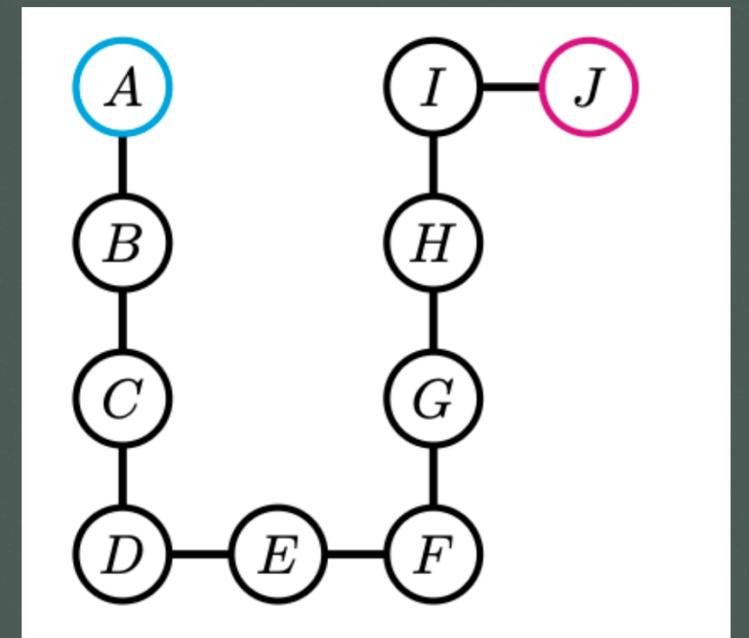
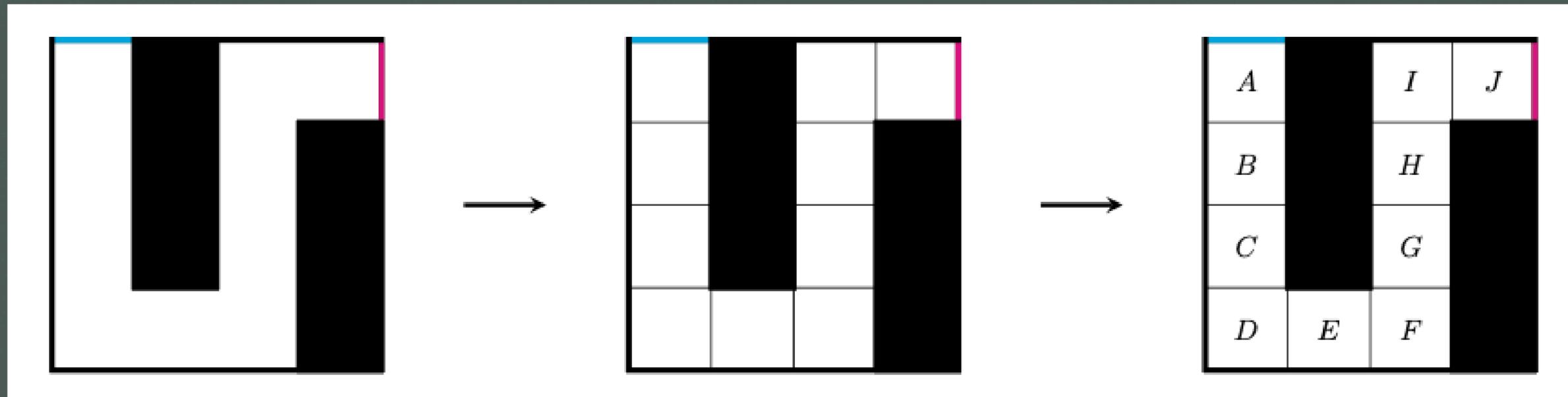
- If the second smallest eigenvalue (Fiedler Eigenvalue) is positive then G is connected

$$\begin{bmatrix} 2 & -1 & -1 \\ -1 & 2 & -1 \\ -1 & -1 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\lambda = [0, 3, 3]$$

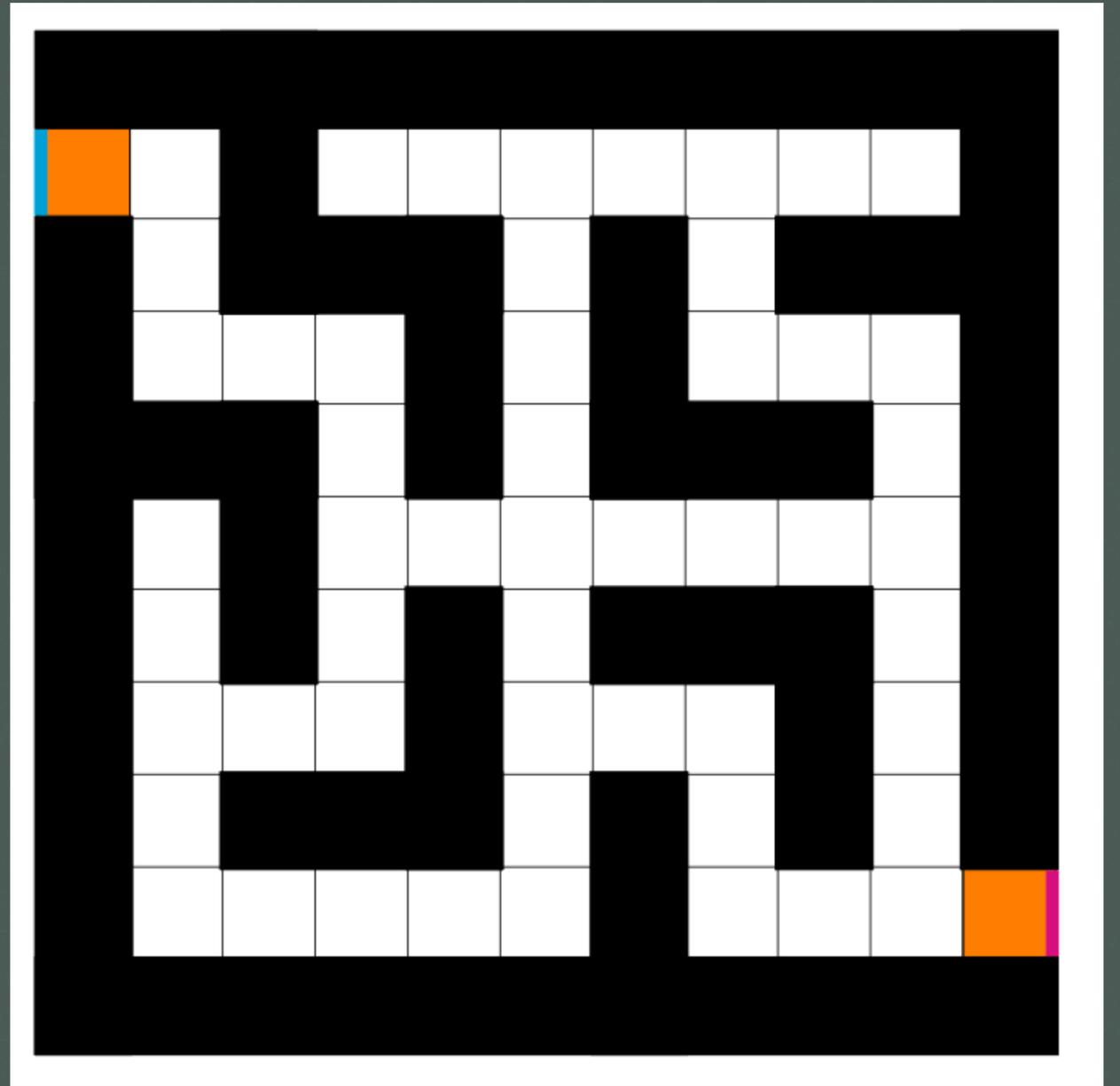


Maze Application



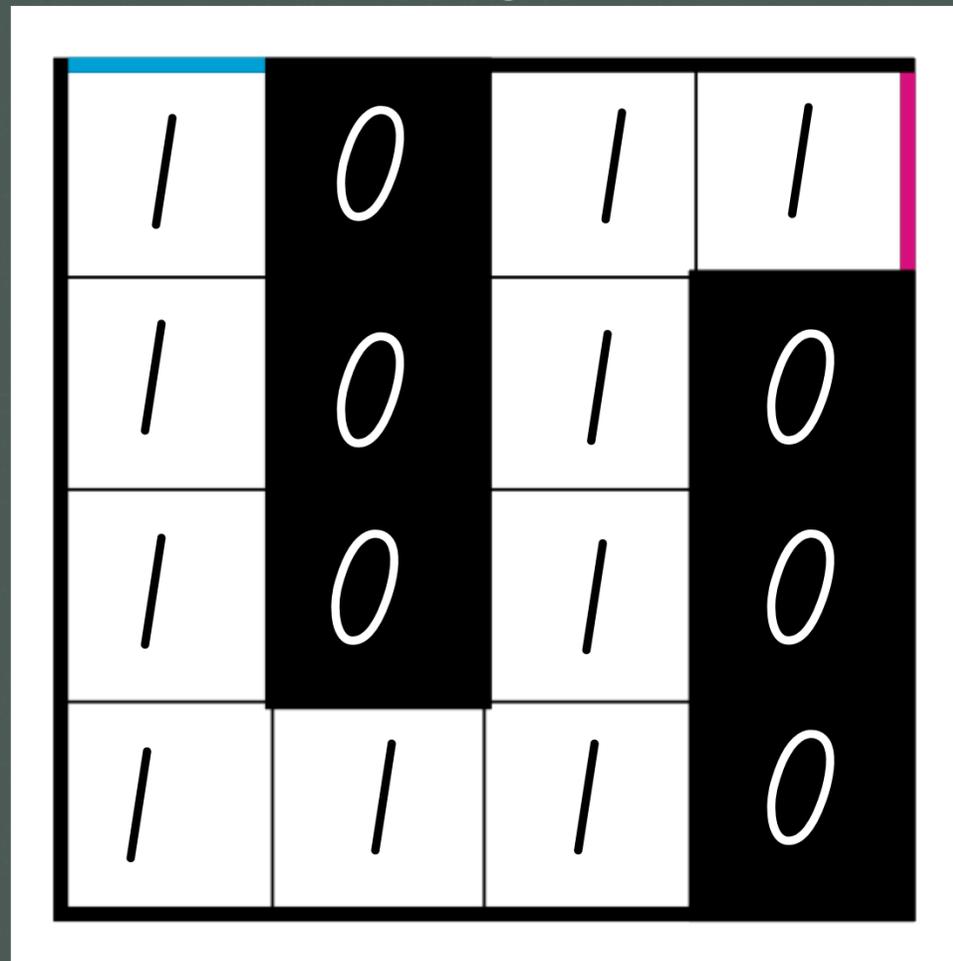
Maze Application

- Implement a new variable, $\varphi \in \mathbb{R}^n$ which is either $\{0,1\}$
 - 1 - if φ_i is a path
 - 0 - if φ_i is a wall



Maze Application

Discretizing a Maze



$$A(\varphi) \in \mathcal{M}^{16*16}$$

$$a_{ij} = \begin{cases} \varphi_i \varphi_j & i \text{ is adjacent to } j \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Maze Application

- To find the solution to our maze we optimize the following:

$$\min \mathbf{1}^T \varphi$$

with constraints:

$$(L(\varphi) - \lambda_k M(\varphi)) \Phi_k = 0$$

$$\Phi_k^T M \Phi_k = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 > 0$$

$\Phi \sim$ eigenvectors

$\lambda \sim$ eigenvalues

$M \sim \text{diag}(\varphi)$

Python

Time



Topology Optimization

- We extend the optimization to a topological extent
- We transform, $\varphi \in \{0, 1\}$, into a density $\rho \in [0, 1]$

$$\min \mathbf{1}^T \bar{\rho}$$

with constraints:

$$(L(\bar{\rho}) - \lambda_k M(\bar{\rho})) \Phi_k = 0$$

$$\Phi_k^T M \Phi_k = 1$$

$$\lambda_2 > 0$$

$\Phi \sim$ eigenvectors

$\lambda \sim$ eigenvalues

$M \sim \text{diag}(\varphi)$

Topology Optimization

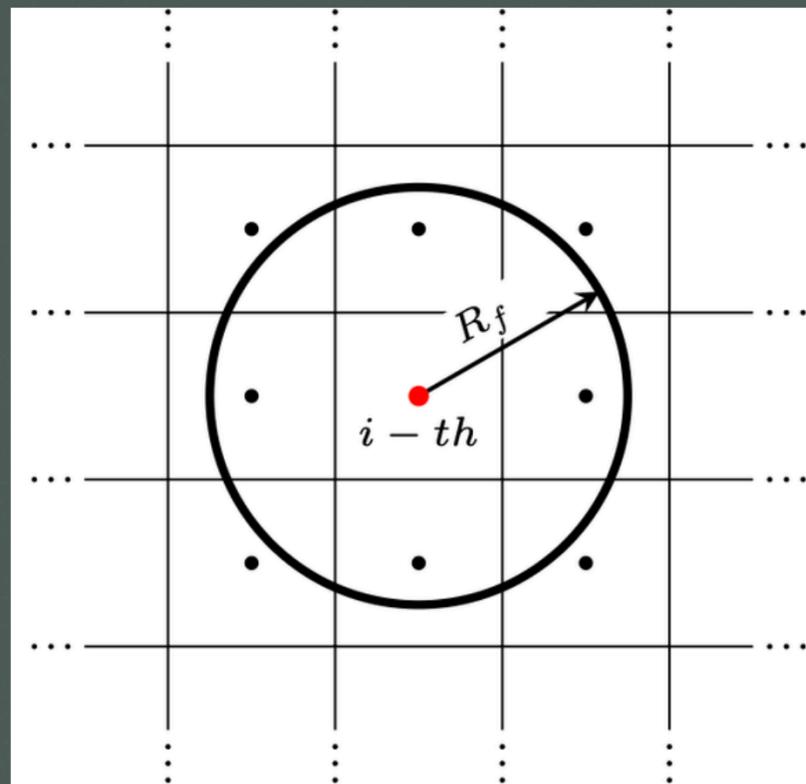
- We have the following modifications

Heavyside Projection

$$\bar{\rho} = \frac{\tanh(\beta\eta) + \tanh(\beta(\tilde{\rho} - \eta))}{\tanh(\beta\eta) + \tanh(\beta(1 - \eta))}$$

Conic Filter

$$\tilde{\rho} = \frac{\sum_i^{n_e} d_e(x_i) \rho_i}{\sum_i^{n_e} d_e(x_i)}$$
$$d_e(x_i) = \max\{R_f - \|x_i - x_e\|, 0\}$$



$$w_{ij} = (\rho_i \rho_j)^p + w_{\min}$$

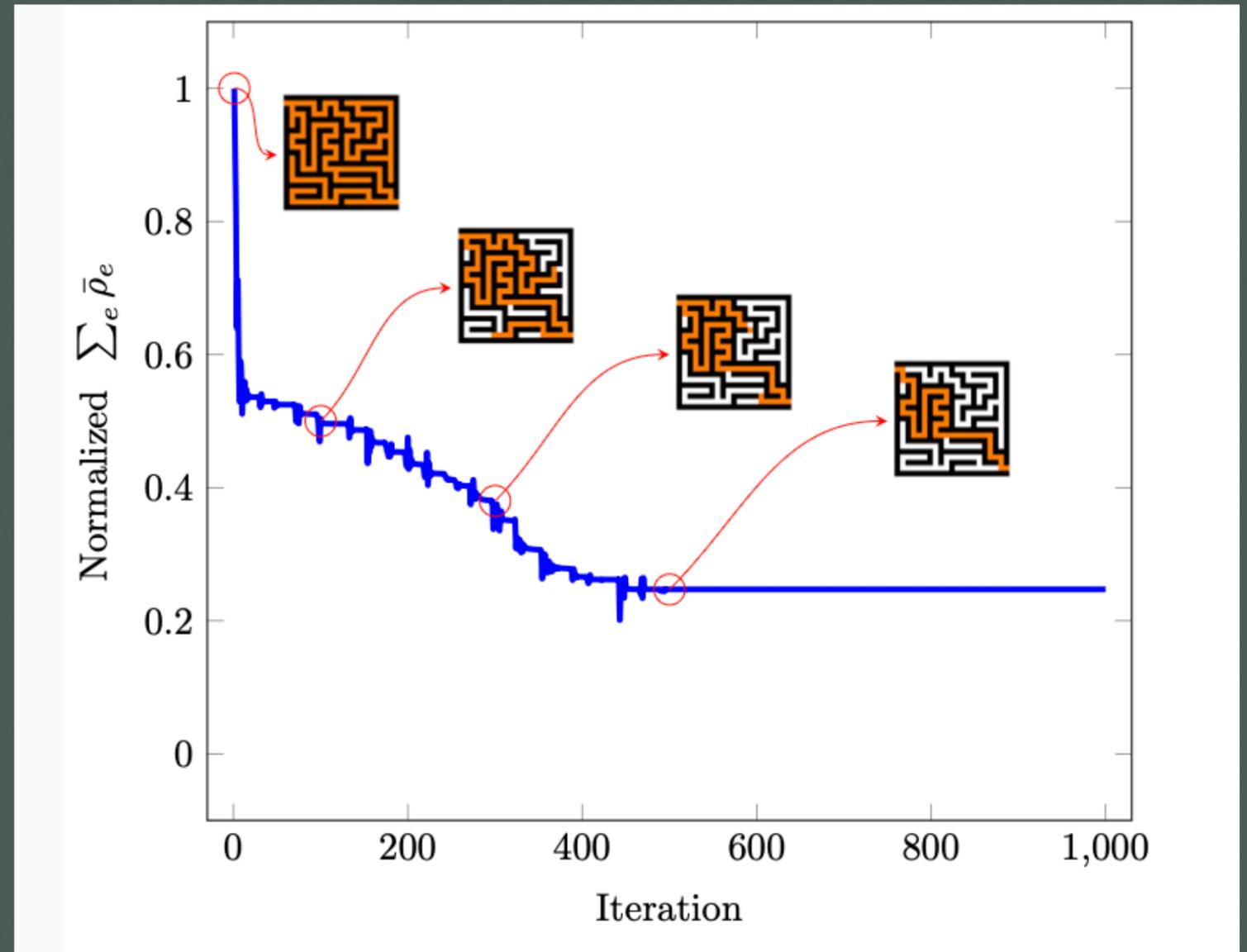
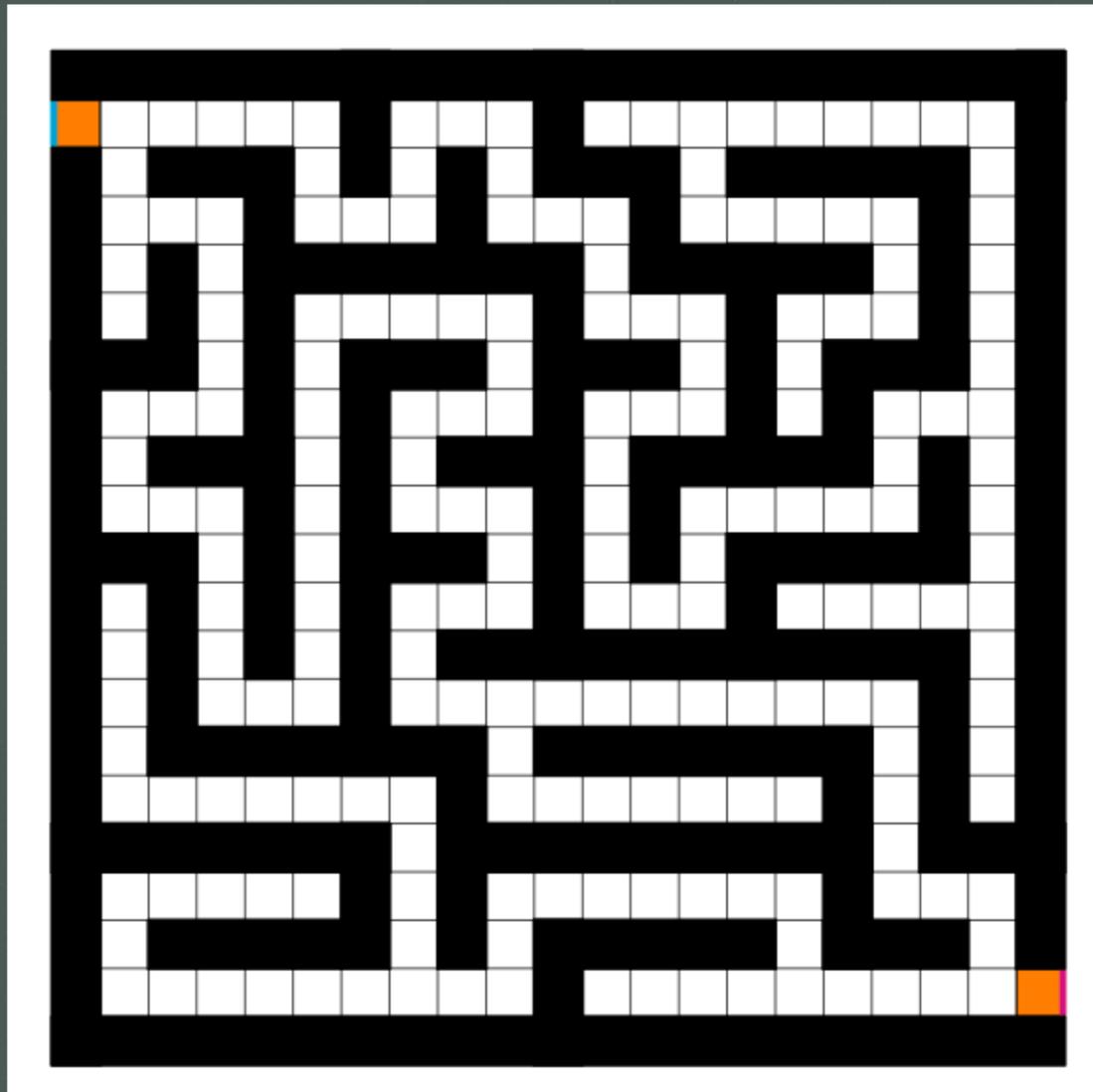
Topology Optimization

```
Set Geometry of the maze and mesh  
Set Optimization parameters  
Define initialization  $\rho$   
Set Optimization method tolerance  $tol$   
While  $e > tol$   
  Filtering and projection  $\rho \rightarrow \tilde{\rho} \rightarrow \bar{\rho}$   
  Assembly of global matrices  $\mathbf{L}(\bar{\rho})$  and  $\mathbf{M}(\bar{\rho})$   
  Compute  $\lambda_k$  and  $\Phi_k$   
  Compute objective function  $c = \mathbf{1}^T \bar{\rho}$   
  Calculate derivatives  
  Update variables with MMA ( $\rho^*$ )  
  Define convergence variable  $e = \|\rho^* - \rho\|$   
end
```

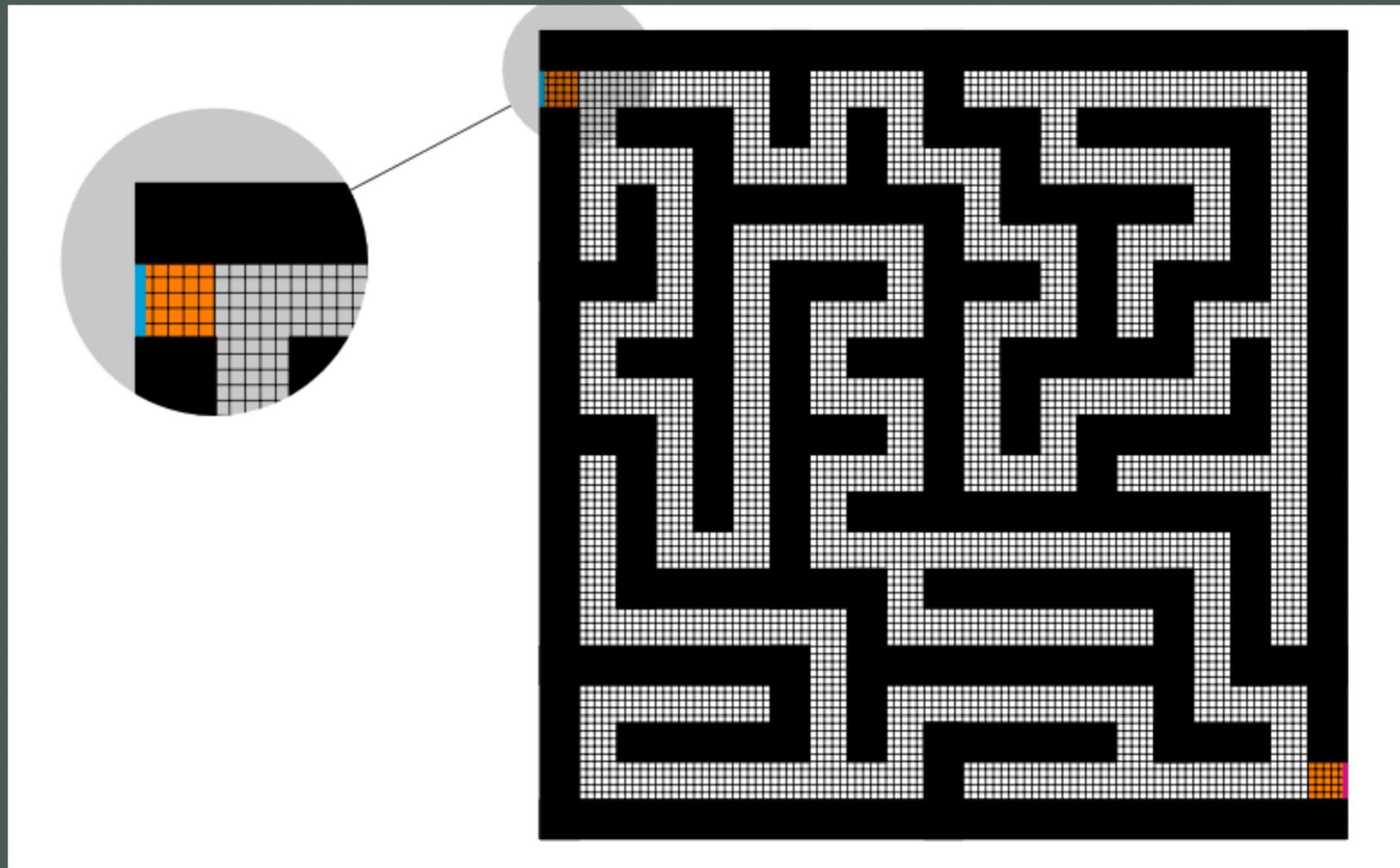
$$(\beta, \eta, R_f)$$

$$\rho \in \mathbb{R}^n$$

Maze Application



Maze Application



Thank you!

