

# Additional Proofs for Uncertain Butterfly Counting

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## 1 *UBS* is Unbiased [Section 6.1]

We will prove that the vertex-centric variation is unbiased. A similar proof follows for the edge-centric variation.

Recall that  $C_t$  is the number of uncertain butterflies in our network. Also recall that  $C_t(u)$  is the number of uncertain butterflies containing a sampled node  $u$  and that  $C_t^e(u) = \frac{C_t(u)|V|}{4}$  is the extrapolated (i.e. estimated) uncertain butterfly count of the network based on  $u$ .

Suppose we have random variables  $X_1, \dots, X_{C_t}$  where  $X_i = 1$  if the  $i$ th uncertain butterfly contains  $u$  and  $X_i = 0$  otherwise. Naturally,  $\sum_{i=1}^{C_t} X_i = C_t(u)$ . Next, we can trivially see that  $\mathbb{E}[X_i] = \frac{4}{|V|}$  given that each uncertain butterfly contains four nodes. Let  $\hat{C}_t(u)$  be the estimated uncertain butterfly count for any  $u$ . We may derive  $\mathbb{E}[\hat{C}_t(u)] = \sum_{i=1}^{C_t} \mathbb{E}[X_i] = \frac{4C_t}{|V|}$ . The estimated extrapolated uncertain butterfly count of *UBS* is  $\mathbb{E}[\hat{C}_t^e(u)] = C_t$  and thus our method is unbiased.

## 2 *PES* is Unbiased [Section 6.2]

Firstly, the deterministic butterfly counting methods we utilise in *PES* is known to be unbiased (assuming the proportion we provide is unbiased) [1]. Thus we only need to show that our proportion  $\hat{\alpha}$  is unbiased in respect to  $\alpha$ .

Let  $\alpha$  be the proportion of the *E4-PDF* and  $\hat{\alpha}$  be the proportion of any sampled distribution of the *E4-PDF* (including the *B-PDF*). Let  $Z_{E4}$  ( $Z_S$ ) be the number of all four edge instances in the *E4-PDF* (sampled) distribution. Let  $X_i$  be a random variable where  $X_i = 1$  if the product of the four edge probabilities represented by the  $i$ th four edge instance is greater than  $t$  and  $X_i = 0$  otherwise. Trivially,  $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{Z_{E4}} \frac{X_i}{Z_{E4}}$  and  $\hat{\alpha} = \sum_{i=1}^{Z_S} \frac{X_i}{Z_S}$ . This set-up is effectively a Monte-Carlo sampling environment which is well-known to be unbiased.

## 3 References

[1] S.-V. Sanei-Mehri, A. E. Sariyuce, and S. Tirthapura. Butterfly counting in bipartite networks. *SIGKDD*, 24:2150–2160, 2018.