

Central Limit Theorem for $\hat{\pi}_j$

Beate Franke

Stochastic Processes Group, University College London, UK

May 10, 2013

Assumption

simple graph, $A_{ij} \sim \text{Bern}(p_{ij})$ with $p_{ij} = \pi_i \pi_j$

Assumption

simple graph, $A_{ij} \sim \text{Bern}(p_{ij})$ with $p_{ij} = \pi_i \pi_j$

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Assumption

simple graph, $A_{ij} \sim \text{Bern}(p_{ij})$ with $p_{ij} = \pi_i \pi_j$

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Aim: Asymptotic distribution of $\hat{\pi}_i$

Assumption

simple graph, $A_{ij} \sim \text{Bern}(p_{ij})$ with $p_{ij} = \pi_i \pi_j$

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Aim: Asymptotic distribution of $\hat{\pi}_i$

What is a Degree Distribution? [1]

$\pi_i = \theta_n i^{-\gamma}$; $\mathbb{E}(d_i|\pi)$ is growing to ∞

Assumption

simple graph, $A_{ij} \sim \text{Bern}(p_{ij})$ with $p_{ij} = \pi_i \pi_j$

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Aim: Asymptotic distribution of $\hat{\pi}_i$

What is a Degree Distribution? [1]

$\pi_i = \theta_n i^{-\gamma}$; $\mathbb{E}(d_i|\pi)$ is growing to ∞

\Rightarrow

$$\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / \|\pi\|_1}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$$

Additional Assumptions

$$\mathbb{E}(d_i|\pi) \text{ is growing to } \infty, \quad \frac{\|\pi\|_2^2}{\|\pi\|_1} \xrightarrow[n \rightarrow \infty]{} 0.$$

Additional Assumptions

$$\mathbb{E}(d_i|\pi) \text{ is growing to } \infty, \quad \frac{\|\pi\|_2^2}{\|\pi\|_1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Then,
$$\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / \|\pi\|_1}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

Additional Assumptions

$$\mathbb{E}(d_i|\pi) \text{ is growing to } \infty, \quad \frac{\|\pi\|_2^2}{\|\pi\|_1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Then,
$$\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / \|\pi\|_1}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

But,
excludes Erdős Rényi graph; i.e., $p_{ij} = p$.

Additional Assumptions

$$\mathbb{E}(d_i|\pi) \text{ is growing to } \infty, \quad \frac{\|\pi\|_2^2}{\|\pi\|_1} \xrightarrow{n \rightarrow \infty} 0.$$

Then,
$$\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / \|\pi\|_1}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

But,
excludes Erdős Rényi graph; i.e., $p_{ij} = p$.

Then,

$$\frac{\hat{\pi}_j - \pi_j}{\sqrt{\pi_j / \|\pi\|_1 - \pi_j^2 (\|\pi\|_2^2 / \|\pi\|_1^2)}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$$

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|\mathbf{d}\|_1}}$

Then, $\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / \|\pi\|_1 - \pi_i^2 (\|\pi\|_2^2 / \|\pi\|_1^2)}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$

Additional Assumptions

$\text{Var}(d_i|\pi)$ is growing to ∞ .

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Then, $\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / \|\pi\|_1 - \pi_i^2 (\|\pi\|_2^2 / \|\pi\|_1^2)}}$ $\xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1)$.

Additional Assumptions

$\text{Var}(d_i|\pi)$ is growing to ∞ .

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Then, $\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / (\| \pi \|_1 - \pi_i^2 (\| \pi \|_2^2 / \| \pi \|_1^2))}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$

Power law case ✓

Additional Assumptions

$\text{Var}(d_i|\pi)$ is growing to ∞ .

Estimator: $\hat{\pi}_i = \frac{d_i}{\sqrt{\|d\|_1}}$

Then, $\frac{\hat{\pi}_i - \pi_i}{\sqrt{\pi_i / (\| \pi \|_1 - \pi_i^2 (\| \pi \|_2^2 / \| \pi \|_1^2))}} \xrightarrow{d} N(0, 1).$

Power law case ✓

Erdős Rényi graph ✓



S. C. Olhede and P. J. Wolfe.

What is a Degree Distribution?

arXiv:1211.6537v1, 2012.