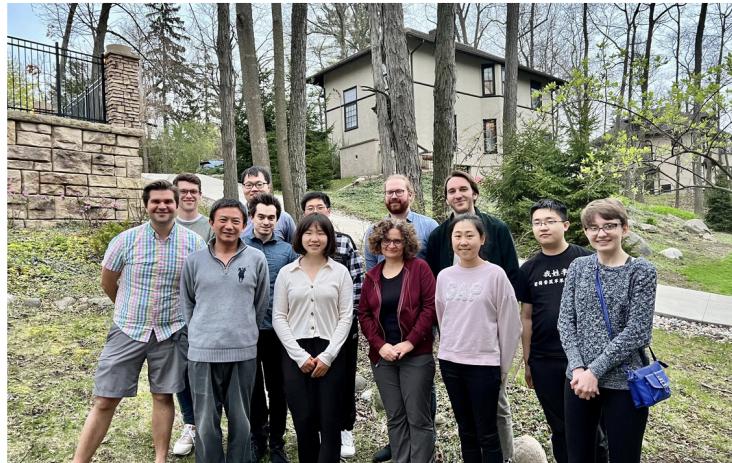


# The Ji and Liza Group Super Reading List

2025-07-15



# Welcome!



## Introduction

Hello! This website was made for the Liza/Ji research group. It will primarily serve as a collection of works to help new students navigate the literature and get up to speed on the workings of the group. In each of the panels to the side, you will see a different topic. For each of these chapters, you will find a selection of works coupled with a brief snippet describing the significance of the paper and how it may pertain to the work of new students. We also try here to supply a narrative describing how each of the works fit into a larger picture.

If you have questions, don't hesitate to reach out to Ji, Liza, or another member of the group. If you find anything on this website broken or lacking for any reason, don't hesitate to contact Chandler (chandle at umich dot edu).

Have fun exploring!

## Group Expectations

## Group Fun/Memories



# Latent Space Modeling

## What is it?

In the context of statistical network analysis, latent space modeling refers to the assignment of each node in the network to a latent position vector. Then, the nodes of the network connect with some probability dependent on the positions of the latent position vectors. Each of the following are latent space network models, roughly arranged from least complex to most complex. As a result, we encourage you to read the papers presented *in order*.

## The Basics

### Hoff et al

You should begin by reading the seminal work *Latent Space Approaches to Social Network Analysis* Hoff, Raftery, and Handcock (2002) here.

This paper views networks as the ties (edges) between individuals (nodes). In particular, the paper presents a model wherein the probability of a tie between individuals depends on the positions of individuals in some unobserved “social space”. This social space corresponds to the latent space described above. In particular, the paper presents the distance model

$$\eta_{ij} = \log \text{odds}(y_{ij} = 1 | z_i, z_j, x_{ij}, \alpha, \beta) = \alpha + \beta' x_{ij} - |z_i - z_j|$$

and a projection model

$$\eta_{ij} = \log \text{odds}(y_{ij} = 1 | z_i, z_j, x_{ij}, \alpha, \beta) = \alpha + \beta' x_{ij} + \frac{z'_i z_j}{|z_j|},$$

where the  $x_{ij}$  correspond to covariates and the  $z_i$  correspond to the positions of the nodes in the latent space.

These models are then fit using Procrustes analysis and Markov Chain Monte Carlo (don't worry too much about this last part, just try to understand as many details as possible).

### The Stochastic Block Model (Holland et al)

Another foundational notion is the **Stochastic Block Model**. The first paper on the subject is *Stochastic Blockmodels: First Steps* Holland, Laskey, and Leinhardt (1983) here.

The fundamental notion of the stochastic block model is very simple. You begin with a graph with  $n$  vertices. Partition these vertices into  $r$  communities (we might call these  $C_1, \dots, C_r$ ). Then, for any two vertices  $u \in C_i$  and  $v \in C_j$ , the two are connected by an edge with probability  $P_{ij}$ . Notice that the probability of connection is dependent *only* on the community assignment. Doing this for all vertices, we can build a symmetric  $r \times r$  matrix  $P$  of edge probabilities. When  $P_{ij} = p$  for all  $i, j$ , then the result is the famous Erdos-Renyi model.

### Random Dot Product Graphs (Athreya et al)

Another foundational paper is *Statistical Inference on Random Dot Product Graphs: a Survey* Athreya et al. (2017) here.

As in Hoff, in the Random Dot Product Graph (RDPG), the latent position vectors are drawn from some common distribution  $F$ . In particular, we might have  $\mathbf{x}_1, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n \stackrel{\text{iid}}{\sim} F$ . That is, we have a graph with  $n$  nodes, each of which is associated with a position in the latent space. We then collect these rows and put them into a matrix  $\mathbf{X} = [\mathbf{x}_1, \mathbf{x}_2, \dots, \mathbf{x}_n]^\top \in \mathbb{R}^{n \times d}$ . Then the adjacency matrix  $\mathbf{A}$  is modeled by

$$\text{Prob}[\mathbf{A}|\mathbf{X}] = \prod_{i < j} (\mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{x}_j)^{A_{ij}} (1 - \mathbf{x}_i^\top \mathbf{x}_j)^{1-A_{ij}}$$

In this case, we write  $(\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{X}) \sim \text{RDPG}(F, n)$ .

## Latent Space Modeling with Multiplex Networks

**Arroyo et al, COSIE**

**MacDonald et al, MultiNeSS**

Peter MacDonald was another of Liza's students. For one chapter of his dissertation (in fact, his first project for the group), he created the **Multiple Networks**

with **Shared Structure** model. As in the case with COSIE, we imagine that we have multiple graphs (a sort of layering of graphs, wherein each layer is one graph) on a common set of  $n$  nodes. Let the graphs be labeled by  $k = 1, \dots, K$ . As in the previous section, each of the nodes of the graph are associated with a latent position vector. That means that each layer (each graph in the set of graphs) is associated with its *own* latent matrix that we denote by  $X_k$ . The key idea is that the latent position matrix for each layer of the multiplex is divided into two pieces:

$$X_k = \begin{bmatrix} x_{1k}^\top \\ \vdots \\ x_{nk}^\top \end{bmatrix} = [V \quad U_k]$$

That is, **all** of the corresponding nodes in the multiplex have latent vectors with some common component (captured by  $V$ ) and some component individual to that layer (captured by  $U_k$ ). We can then separate the information that is common to all layers from the information that is unique to individual layers. This paper is very important and very dense; it should be read multiple times!

The paper containing these ideas is *Latent space models for multiplex networks with shared structure* MacDonald, Levina, and Zhu (2021) here.



# **Community Detection**

CARLYLE THIS ONE'S FOR YOU BRO

**Chapters and sub-chapters**

**Captioned figures and tables**



# Hypergraphs

You can add parts to organize one or more book chapters together. Parts can be inserted at the top of an .Rmd file, before the first-level chapter heading in that same file.

Add a numbered part: `# (PART) Act one {-} (followed by # A chapter)`

Add an unnumbered part: `# (PART\*) Act one {-} (followed by # A chapter)`

Add an appendix as a special kind of un-numbered part: `# (APPENDIX) Other stuff {-} (followed by # A chapter)`. Chapters in an appendix are prepended with letters instead of numbers.



# Matrix Completion

## Footnotes

Footnotes are put inside the square brackets after a caret ^[] . Like this one <sup>1</sup>.

## Citations

Reference items in your bibliography file(s) using @key.

For example, we are using the **bookdown** package (Xie 2025) (check out the last code chunk in index.Rmd to see how this citation key was added) in this sample book, which was built on top of R Markdown and **knitr** (Xie 2015) (this citation was added manually in an external file book.bib). Note that the .bib files need to be listed in the index.Rmd with the YAML bibliography key.

The RStudio Visual Markdown Editor can also make it easier to insert citations:  
<https://rstudio.github.io/visual-markdown-editing/#/citations>

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<sup>1</sup>This is a footnote.



# Connectomics

## Equations

Here is an equation.

$$f(k) = \binom{n}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-k} (\#eq:binom) \quad (1)$$

You may refer to using `\@ref(eq:binom)`, like see Equation @ref(eq:binom).

## Theorems and proofs

Labeled theorems can be referenced in text using `\@ref(thm:tri)`, for example, check out this smart theorem @ref(thm:tri).

For a right triangle, if  $c$  denotes the *length* of the hypotenuse and  $a$  and  $b$  denote the lengths of the **other** two sides, we have

$$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$$

Read more here <https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/markdown-extensions-by-bookdown.html>.

## Callout blocks

The R Markdown Cookbook provides more help on how to use custom blocks to design your own callouts: <https://bookdown.org/yihui/rmarkdown-cookbook/custom-blocks.html>



# Sharing your book

## Publishing

HTML books can be published online, see: <https://bookdown.org/yihui/bookdown/publishing.html>

## 404 pages

By default, users will be directed to a 404 page if they try to access a webpage that cannot be found. If you'd like to customize your 404 page instead of using the default, you may add either a `_404.Rmd` or `_404.md` file to your project root and use code and/or Markdown syntax.

## Metadata for sharing

Bookdown HTML books will provide HTML metadata for social sharing on platforms like Twitter, Facebook, and LinkedIn, using information you provide in the `index.Rmd` YAML. To setup, set the `url` for your book and the path to your `cover-image` file. Your book's `title` and `description` are also used.

This `gitbook` uses the same social sharing data across all chapters in your book— all links shared will look the same.

Specify your book's source repository on GitHub using the `edit` key under the configuration options in the `_output.yml` file, which allows users to suggest an edit by linking to a chapter's source file.

Read more about the features of this output format here:

<https://pkgs.rstudio.com/bookdown/reference/gitbook.html>

Or use:

```
?bookdown::gitbook
```

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