

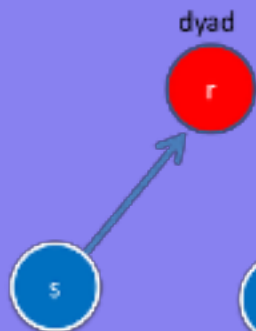


• Relationships

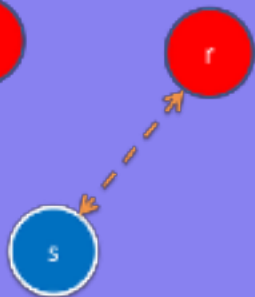
- Undirected

- Directed

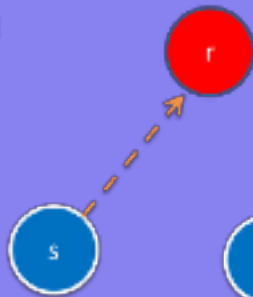
- Mutual



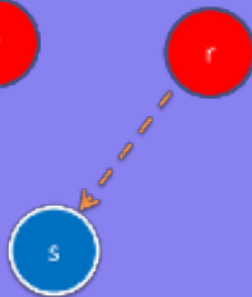
Mutual dyad



upper-
triangular
asymmetric
dyad



lower-
triangular
asymmetric
dyad

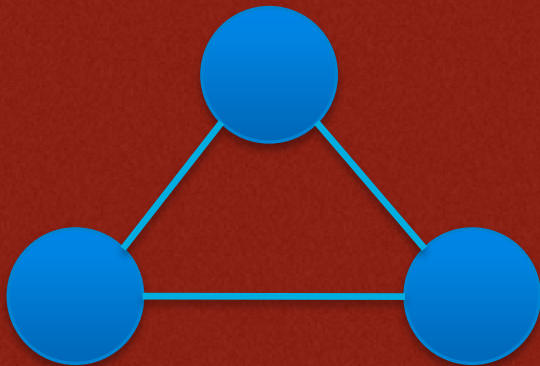


---> Edge attribute

→ ties

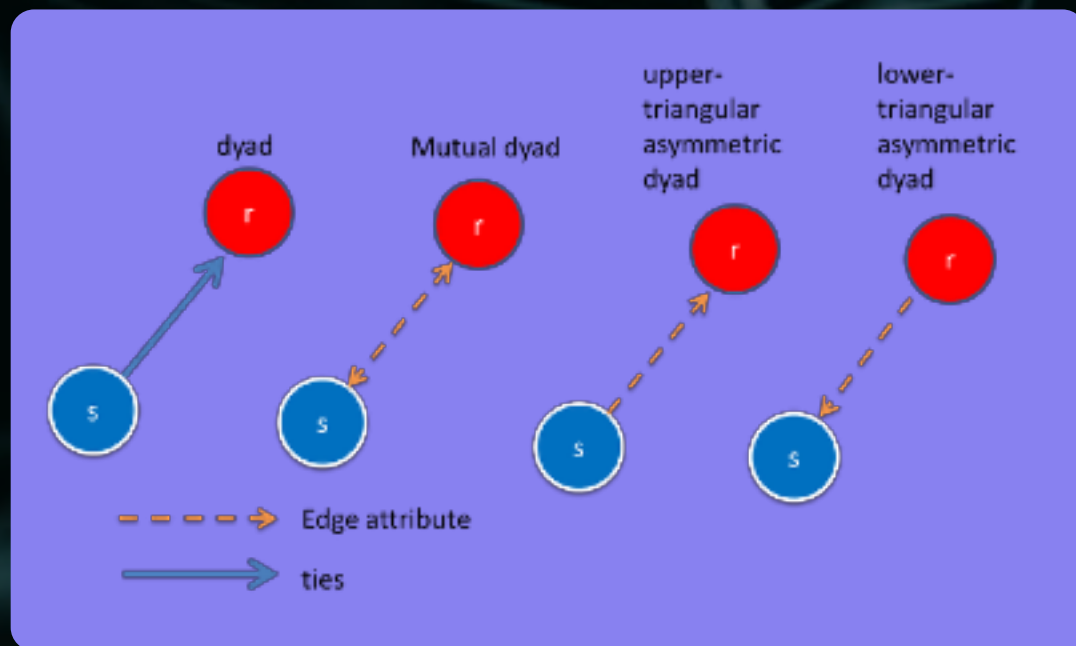
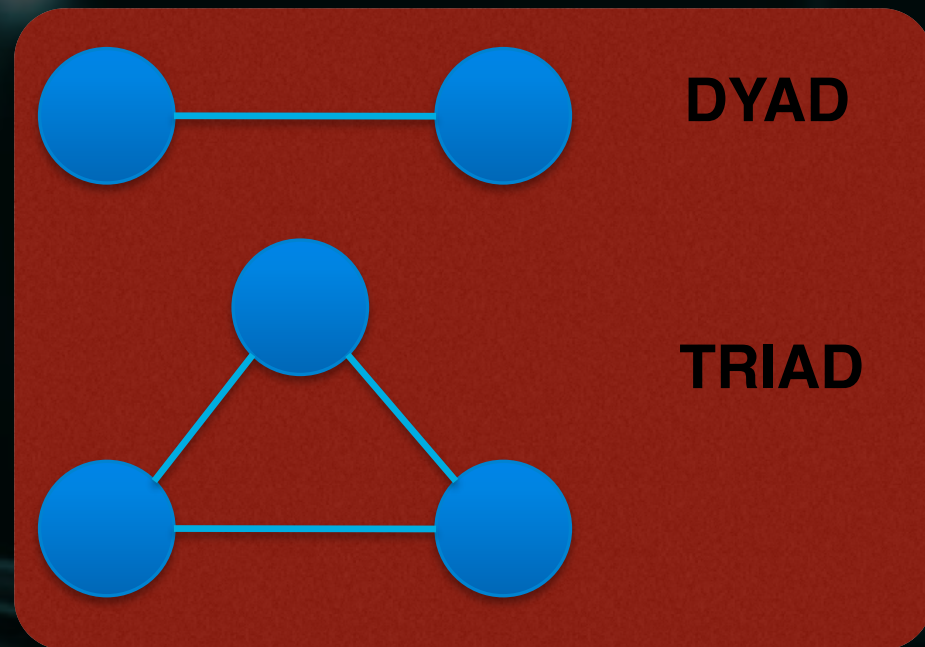


DYAD



TRIAD

DYADS



- Relationships between dyads can be
 - **Undirected** (two people in the same room).
 - **Directed** (two people in the same room, one of whom likes the other).
 - **Mutual** (two people in the same room who like each other).

TRIADS

- Triads are defined by three objects, and are the most elementary network in which the structure of the network really matters.
- When mutuality shows up in triads, something called the “Balance Hypothesis” is present.
 - In the case of three entities, a balanced state exists if all three relations are positive in all respects, or if two are negative and one is positive.
 - There are 16 possible configurations of triads, most of them are not balanced.
 - Hence, triads are the most unstable social relationship (on their own).

