

THE FRIENDSHIP PARADOXES

NGUYEN VIET DUC

ABSTRACT. This paper discusses the Friendship Paradoxes - a set of classical results at the intersection of graph theory and sociology. There are two main versions of the Friendship Paradox: the original one due to Feld [1] states that the expected degree of a randomly chosen vertex is smaller than that of a randomly chosen neighbor (precisely, a random vertex chosen from a randomly chosen edge), while the other (supposedly) due to Hofstad [2] shows that a randomly chosen vertex have fewer neighbors than its immediate neighbors on average. In common parlance, the Friendship Paradox asserts that you have fewer friends than (your) friends on average. The paper rigorously formulate and prove both versions of paradox. It concludes with a brief discussion on the theoretical, and practical implications of the Friendship Paradoxes.

CONTENTS

1. Introduction	1
2. Mathematical Formulation	2
3. The Weak Friendship Paradox	4
4. The Strong Friendship Paradox	6
5. Empirical Experiment	10
6. Discussion	12
References	13

1. INTRODUCTION

The Friendship Paradox is a class of well-known results in graph theory and an empirically verified social phenomenon. In graph-theoretical terminology, it roughly states that the expected degree of a vertex is always smaller or equal to that of (its) neighbors. In social network literature, the paradox is the observation that an individual has fewer friends than (his/her) friends on average.

Some of the earliest scientific record of what is now known as Friendship Paradox is due to Feld and Grofman [3], where they pointed out that on average students found themselves in larger classes than the empirical mean class size. In a 1991 paper, Feld [1] published the first mathematical treatment of the phenomenon where ‘the mean number of friends of friends is always greater than the mean number of friends of individual’ with a simple argument capturing the underlying the paradox: a sampling bias where individuals with more friends are over-represented in the ‘distribution of friends of *friends*’, as compared to the ‘distribution of friends of *individuals*’. In this study, Feld also empirically verified a stronger assertion - that most people have fewer friends than *their* friends - but did not offered any mathematical explanation as to why this is the case. This stronger version of the friendship paradox is established allegedly¹ by Hofstad [2], which shows that the expected degree of a vertex is always smaller or equal to its *own* immediate neighbor. These theoretical results have inspired a slew of empirical experiments in the past 2 decades, which in turn lend evidence to the existence of the Friendship Paradox in real life. Most notably, a 2011 analysis [4] of 721 millions Facebook users (roughly 10% of the population at the time) found that the average number of friends of an user is 190, while his/her friends average 635.

In what follows, a mathematical formulation of a social network - the domain which the Friendship Paradox originates from and is often studied in - will be constructed in Section 2. We then formally state and prove the two aforementioned versions of the Friendship Paradox in Section 3 and Section 4. A brief discussion on the theoretical and practical implications of the Friendship Paradox in Section 5 conclude the paper.

2. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

We begin by defining the mathematical tools which we would use to describe the Friendship Paradox.

Definition 2.1 (Finite Simple Graph). A finite graph G is a pair (V, E) where

- $V = \{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_n\}$ is a finite collection of vertices;
- $E = \{\{v_i, v_j\} \mid (i \neq j) \wedge (v_i, v_j \in V)\}$ is a collection of unordered pairs of distinct vertices in V .

Remark. A rigorous definition of a graph considers E as a collection of *edges* - mathematical abstractions representing a ‘relation’ between *vertices* (which are themselves

¹Hofstad claims in his book ‘Random Graph and Complex Network’[2] that he came up with the result independently, but was not sure if he was the first to do it.

another mathematical abstraction), and involves an *incidence function* $\phi : E \rightarrow V \times V$ that associates an edge $e_i \in E$ with pairs of vertices in V . Such a treatment, however, is unnecessarily complicated for our purpose.

In essence, a graph is a mathematical construction that describe collections of objects which are in some way related to each other. The general definition of *finite simple graph* provided above gives it great descriptive power to model numerous empirical networks. For example, the set of vertices V can include train stations, cells, or countries while the set of edges E can be railways, cell-cell interactions, or diplomatic ties. Our model of the Friendship Paradox consider a vertex v_i as individuals, while an edge $\{v_i, v_j\}$ as the mutual friendship between v_i and v_j . The following definition describe the friends and the number of friends of an individual in a social network.

Definition 2.2 (Neighborhood). The *neighborhood* of a vertex $v_i \in V$ is the set

$$\mathcal{N}(v_i) = \{v_j \mid \{v_i, v_j\} \in E\}.$$

An element in $\mathcal{N}(v_i)$ is called a *neighbor* of v_i .

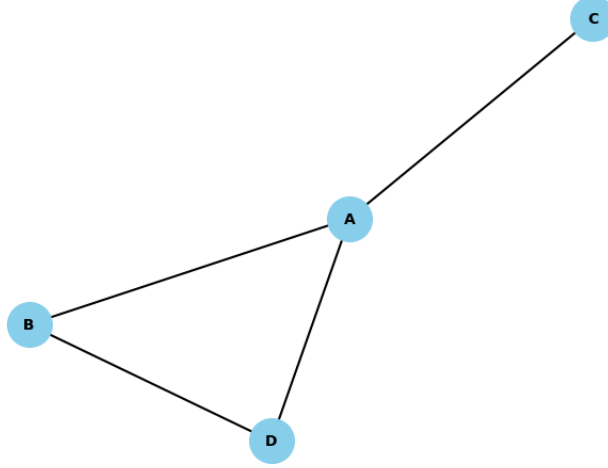
Definition 2.3 (Vertex Degree). The *degree* $d(v_i)$ of a vertex $v_i \in V$ is the number of neighbors of v_i , that is,

$$d(v_i) = |\mathcal{N}(v_i)|$$

Example. Consider a social situation described by the following *adjacency matrix*

	A	B	C	D
A	0	1	1	1
B	1	0	0	1
C	1	0	0	0
D	1	1	0	0

where $a_{AB} = 1$ (element on row A , column B) means there is an edge between A and B (or that A and B are friends). Such a situation can be graphically represented by the figure below



The neighborhood (set of friends) of B is $\mathcal{N}(B) = \{A; D\}$ and the degree (number of friends) of C is $d(C) = |\mathcal{N}(C)| = |\{A\}| = 1$.

3. THE WEAK FRIENDSHIP PARADOX

The original rendition of the Friendship Paradox by Feld [1] states that ‘the average number of friends of an *individual* is smaller or equal to that of *friends*’. In other words, the expected number of friends of an individual *engaged in a random friendship* (referred to as ‘friends’ by Feld) is higher than that of a random individual². The following theorem describes this observation precisely using the graph-theoretical tools we just laid out.

Theorem 3.1 (The Weak Friendship Paradox). *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a finite simple graph. Uniformly choose an edge at random, then choose a vertex uniformly at random from the two vertices that the chosen edge connects. Denote the degree of the chosen vertex D_n^* , then*

$$\mathbb{E}(D_n^*) \geq \mathbb{E}(D_n) \quad (3.1)$$

where D_n is the degree of a vertex chosen uniformly at random.

Remark. Note that D_n^* and D_n are both random variables that maps the randomly chosen vertex (of the same graph but from two different random process) to its corresponding degree. The randomly chosen edge corresponds to a *random friendship*, while

²I refer to this phenomenon as the *Weak Friendship Paradox* hereafter.

$\mathbb{E}(D_n^*)$ represents the expected number of friends of an individual engaged in a random friendship, and $\mathbb{E}(D_n)$ represents the expected number of friends a random individual.

The Weak Friendship Paradox can be derived in a straightforward manner using arithmetic techniques similar to ones used by Feld [1] or Cantwell [5]. Here, I will take a short detour to describe the probability mass distribution of D_n^* . An understanding of the distribution of D_n^* not only immediately leads to a proof of (3.1), but also rewards us with tractable intuition which may otherwise be inaccessible.

Lemma 3.2. *The probability mass function of D_n^* is*

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n^* = k) = \frac{k}{\mathbb{E}(D_n)} \mathbb{P}(D_n = k) \quad (3.2)$$

Proof of Lemma 3.2. Let $K = \{k_1, k_2, \dots, k_m\} \subseteq V$ be the set of vertices with degree k . Denote the v^* to be the vertex chosen by first choosing an edge at random, then randomly choosing one of its vertices. We see that

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n^* = k) = \mathbb{P}(v^* \in K) = \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^m v^* = k_i\right)$$

where $v^* = k_i$ denotes the event that the k_i vertex is chosen. Since the events $v^* = k_i$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m$) are disjoint,

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n^* = k) = \sum_{i=1}^m \mathbb{P}(v^* = k_i)$$

Observe that for arbitrary $k_i \in K$

$$\mathbb{P}(v^* = k_i) = \frac{k}{|E|} \cdot \frac{1}{2}$$

where $k/|E|$ denotes the probability that one of k edges connected to k_i are chosen in the first step, and $1/2$ is the probability that k_i is chosen out of the two vertices incident to the chosen edge. We thus have

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n^* = k) = \frac{mk}{2|E|} = \frac{k}{2|E|/n} \cdot \frac{m}{n}.$$

Recognize that

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{E}(D_n) &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot \sum_{v \in V} d(v) = \frac{2|E|}{n}; \\ \mathbb{P}(D_n = k) &= \frac{|K|}{|V|} = \frac{m}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

where the first identity comes from the fact that *the sum of the degrees of vertices in a graph is 2 times its total number of edges*, and the second is the probability that a randomly chosen vertex is one of m vertices with degree k .

We thus obtain

$$\mathbb{P}(D_n^* = k) = \frac{k}{\mathbb{E}(D_n)} + \mathbb{P}(D_n = k).$$

□

We see from (3.2) that while the edge is randomly chosen, the vertex v^* is not chosen uniformly at random from the collection of vertices. Rather, the higher the degree k of a vertex, the higher the probability that it would be chosen. This is an example of a ‘sampling bias’, where the random process that first chooses an edge is biased toward vertices with more edges attached to it (higher degree). With this, we also have all the tools we need to prove the Weak Friendship Paradox.

Proof of Theorem 3.1. By definition we have

$$\mathbb{E}(D_n^*) = \sum_{k \in D} k \cdot \mathbb{P}(D_n^* = k) = \frac{1}{\mathbb{E}(D_n)} \sum_{k \in D} k^2 \mathbb{P}(D_n = k) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(D_n^2)}{\mathbb{E}(D_n)}.$$

Because $\mathbb{E}(D_n^2) = \mathbb{E}(D_n)^2 + \text{Var}(D_n)$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}(D_n^*) = \mathbb{E}(D_n) + \frac{\text{Var}(D_n)}{\mathbb{E}(D_n)} \geq \mathbb{E}(D_n)$$

where the inequality follows from the fact that $\text{Var}(D_n) \geq 0$.

□

4. THE STRONG FRIENDSHIP PARADOX

A (somewhat) stronger version of Feld’s original Friendship Paradox³ due to Hofstad [2] states that the expected number of friends of a randomly chosen individual is smaller or equal to that of his/her randomly chosen friend. While Feld’s *Weak Friendship Paradox* compares the expected number of friends of a randomly chosen individual with that of a randomly chosen *friend*, Hofstad’s *Strong Friendship Paradox* compares the expected number of friends of a randomly chosen individual with his/her own friends. The following mathematical statement makes precise this claim.

Theorem 4.1 (The Strong Friendship Paradox). *Let $G = (V, E)$ be a finite graph with $|V| = n$ and degree sequence D . Draw a vertex u uniformly at random from V , and*

³Hereafter I call this the *Strong Friendship Paradox*.

then choose a vertex v also uniformly at random from the neighborhood $\mathcal{N}(u)$. Let $d(u)$ and $d(v)$ be the degree of u and v respectively. Then

$$\mathbb{E}(d(v)) \geq \mathbb{E}(d(u)) \quad (4.1)$$

Remark. In this setting, u is a randomly chosen individual, v is his/her randomly chosen friends. The Strong Friendship Paradox states that the expected number of friends of v is at least as small as that of u .

Similar to the Weak Friendship Paradox, the proof for Theorem 4.1 follows once we have obtained the probability mass distribution of $d(v)$ and $d(u)$. However, since the choice of v and, by extension, $d(v)$ is dependent upon the choice of u as well as the structure of the graph itself (for example, whether there is a vertex v with degree $d(v) = l$ that is connected to the vertex u with degree $d(u) = k$), we must derive a joint distribution of $d(u)$ and $d(v)$.

Lemma 4.2. *The joint distribution of $d(u)$ and $d(v)$ is*

$$\mathbb{P}(d(u) = k, d(v) = l) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \quad (4.2)$$

where E' is the set of directed edges generated from E , that is, E' is an set of ordered pairs of vertices

$$E' = \{(v_i, v_j), (v_j, v_i) \mid \{v_i, v_j\} \in E\},$$

and $\mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l}$ is the indicator random variable associated with the event

$$\{d(u) = k, d(v) = l\}.$$

Proof of Lemma 4.2. Let k and l (the number of neighbors of $d(u)$ and $d(v)$ respectively) be arbitrary. Consider $A = \{(a, b) \mid (a, b) \in E' \wedge d(a) = k \wedge d(b) = l\}$. In words, A is the set of directed edges in E where the first endpoint has degree k and the second endpoint has degree l . There are

$$\sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l}$$

elements in A . Consider an arbitrary edge $(a^*, b^*) \in A$. The probability that the first chosen vertex is a^* is

$$\mathbb{P}(u = a^*) = \frac{1}{n} = \frac{1}{k}$$

since u is chosen uniformly at random from a set of n vertices. The probability that the second chosen vertex is b^* (denoted $v = b^*$) is

$$\frac{1}{d(a^*)} = \frac{1}{d(u)}$$

since v is chosen uniformly at random from the $d(u)$ neighbors of u . We thus have

$$\mathbb{P}(u = a^*, v = b^*) = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{d(a^*)} = \frac{1}{n \cdot k}$$

from Multiplication Rule. Recognize that

$$\mathbb{P}(d(u) = k, d(v) = l) = \mathbb{P}((u, v) \in A) = \mathbb{P}\left(\bigcup_{(a,b) \in A} (u = a, v = b)\right).$$

Since for each pair $(a, b) \in A$, the event $u = a, v = b$ (in words, the event that the first chosen vertex is a , and the second chosen vertex is b) is disjoint, and also equally likely (equal $\frac{1}{nk}$ as is shown), we have

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(d(u) = k, d(v) = l) &= \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \mathbb{P}(u = a^*, v = b^*) \\ &= \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{n} \cdot \frac{1}{d(u)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)}. \end{aligned}$$

as is desired. □

Proof of Theorem 4.1. The probability mass distribution of $d(v)$ is

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{P}(d(v) = l) &= \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{P}(d(u) = k, d(v) = l) \\ &= \sum_{k \in D} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \end{aligned}$$

where the change in the order of the sums is possible because

$$\sum_{k \in D} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} = \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)}$$

is the sum of $1/d(u)$ where $u \in V$ and there exists $(u, v) \in E'$ such that $d(v) = l$. The expectation of $d(v)$ is thus

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbb{E}(d(v)) &= \sum_{l \in D} l \cdot \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{l \in D} l \cdot \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{l \in D} \sum_{k \in D} l \cdot \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{l \in D} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{d(v)}{d(u)}\end{aligned}$$

where, again, we can change the order of the sum because

$$\sum_{l \in D} l \cdot \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} = \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{l \in D} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{d(v)}{d(u)}.$$

is the sum of $d(v)/d(u)$ with $(u, v) \in E'$. Finally, because in the sum

$$\sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{l \in D} \sum_{k \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{d(v)}{d(u)},$$

we consider an arbitrary $(u, v) \in E'$, then ‘iterate’ through possible degrees $l, k \in D$, we can change $d(v)/d(u)$ to the front to obtain

$$\mathbb{E}(d(v)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \frac{d(v)}{d(u)} \sum_{k \in D} \sum_{l \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l}.$$

Because $\sum_{k \in D} \sum_{l \in D} \mathbb{1}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} = 1$, we have

$$\mathbb{E}(d(v)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \frac{d(v)}{d(u)}.$$

From the symmetry

$$\sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \frac{d(v)}{d(u)} = \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \frac{d(u)}{d(v)},$$

we can write

$$\mathbb{E}(d(v)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d(v)}{d(u)} + \frac{d(u)}{d(v)} \right).$$

Similarly, the probability mass function of $d(u)$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{P}(d(u) = k) &= \sum_{l \in D} \mathbb{P}(d(u) = k, d(v) = l) \\
&= \sum_{l \in D} \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \mathbb{I}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{l \in D} \mathbb{I}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)}
\end{aligned}$$

and the expectation of $d(u)$ is

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathbb{E}(d(u)) &= \sum_{k \in D} k \cdot \mathbb{P}(d(u) = k) \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \sum_{l \in D} k \cdot \mathbb{I}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{1}{d(u)} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{k \in D} \sum_{l \in D} \mathbb{I}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \frac{d(u)}{d(u)} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \sum_{d(u)} \sum_{l \in D} \mathbb{I}_{d(u)=k, d(v)=l} \\
&= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} 1.
\end{aligned}$$

From the Cauchy-Schwarz Inequality, we have

$$1 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d(v)}{d(u)} + \frac{d(u)}{d(v)} \right)$$

for any vertices u, v . This implies the *Strong Friendship Paradox* since

$$\mathbb{E}(d(u)) = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} 1 \leq \frac{1}{n} \sum_{(u,v) \in E'} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{d(v)}{d(u)} + \frac{d(u)}{d(v)} \right) = \mathbb{E}(d(v)).$$

□

5. EMPIRICAL EXPERIMENT

I verify this phenomenon in empirical network data, sourced from Rozemberczki et al. [6]. My network (Figure 1) contains 7,624 nodes (representing LastFM users in Asia) and 27,806 undirected edges (mutual follower relationships). I randomly sample a node from the data 5000 times and record their degrees. I then randomly sample a node from

a randomly chosen edge (Feld’s Friendship Paradox), and randomly sample a neighbor of a randomly chosen node (Hofstad’s Friendship Paradox). Figure 2 illustrates that the mean (expected value) of the number of friends of a selected individual is smaller than that of a randomly selected friend (Felds), or his/her own friends (Hofstad’s).

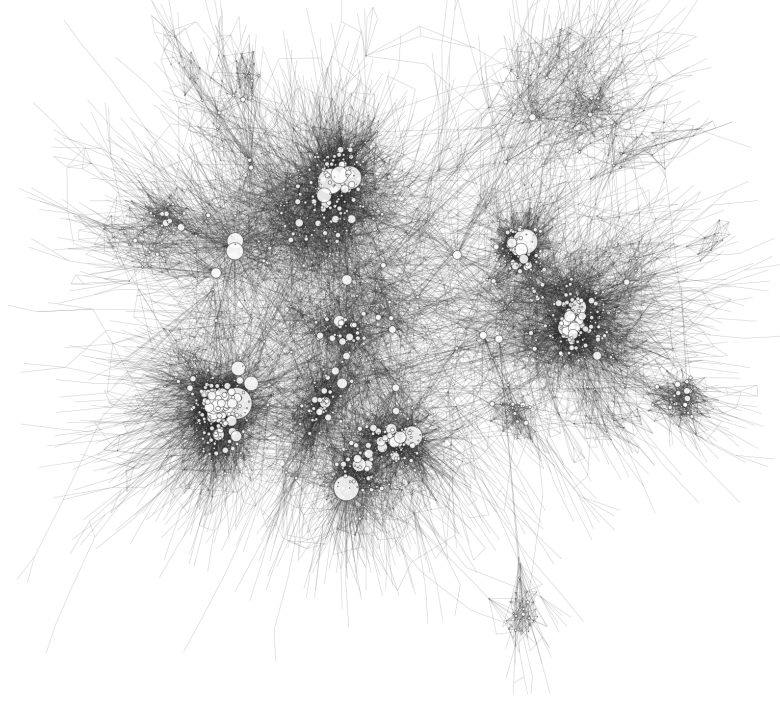


FIGURE 1. LastFM Network (illustrated with Cytoscape)

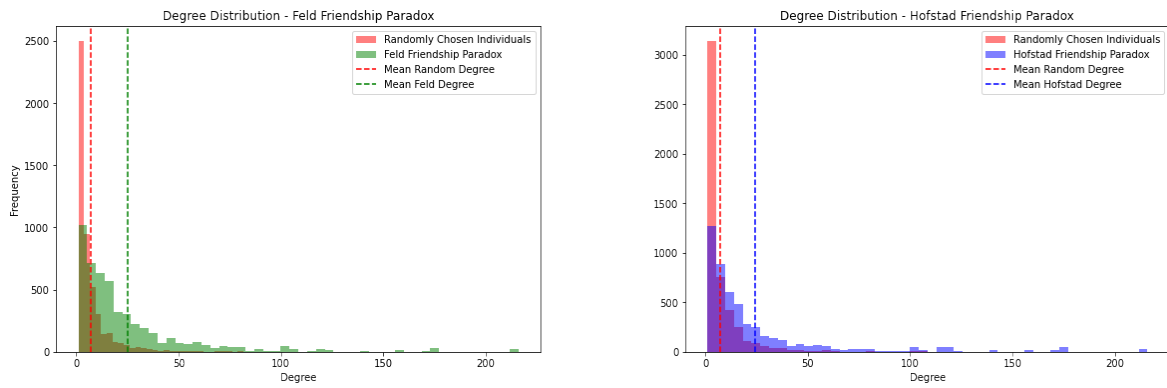


FIGURE 2. Experiment Result

6. DISCUSSION

From a purely theoretical point of view, the presented two versions of the Friendship Paradox not only delivers tractable intuition regarding the ‘sampling’ bias, but also hints at a deeper mathematical world where these phenomenon can be dissected and analyzed. The random variable D_n^* is defined in our formulation of the *Weak Friendship Paradox* is an example of a *size-biased random variable*, which is rigorously defined as a random variable X^* corresponding to a non-negative random variable X where

$$\mathbb{P}(X^* \leq x) = \frac{\mathbb{E}(X \cdot \mathbb{1}_{X \leq x})}{\mathbb{E}(X)}.$$

In the *Weak Friendship Paradox*, D_n^* is the *size-biased* version of D_n . Size-biased random variables provides us meaningful tools to describe sampling biases in experimental design, while at the same time teasing at an even more profound mathematical concept of *stochastic ordering*.

Definition 6.1 (Stochastic Ordering). Let X and Y be two random variables. The random variable X is stochastically smaller than the random variable Y when, for every $x \in \mathbb{R}$, the inequality

$$\mathbb{P}(X \geq x) \geq \mathbb{P}(Y \geq x)$$

holds. We write $Y \succeq X$

In essence, *stochastic ordering* are binary relations defined on a probability distribution. This concept extends the intuitive notions of order from the real line to probability distributions, thus allowing us to make more nuanced comparison regarding a probability distribution, as opposed to having to rely on the often-times biased test statistics such as the mean or the median. Already, works applying *stochastic ordering* to decision theory, financial optimization, and control theory are already under way.

Besides its connections to the aforementioned theoretical development in Probability Theory, the Friendship Paradox itself is also being extended and studied in more and more theoretically complicated models of social networks. A 2014 study by Eom and Jo [7] described and empirically verified the *Generalized Friendship Paradox*, which considered different network characteristics other than vertices’ degrees. Observing coauthorship networks of Physical Review journals and Google Scholar profiles, they found that phenomena in the form of a Friendship Paradox are found not only for the number of friends, but also the number of coauthor, the number of citations, and

the number of publications of an individual. On the other hand, there have also been studies into directed models of the Friendship Paradox, where relationships are assumed not to be reciprocal, such as in the case of influencer - follower on social media. For example, Hodas et al. [8] found that, on average, those who you follow, and your followers on Twitter both have more friends, followers, and received more viral content than you. Another natural theoretical extension is to consider weighted forms of friendship paradox, where relationships (edges) are not homogeneous and are ascribed numerical values to describe their difference. A recent study by Ghasemian and Christakis [9] studied over 24,000 people in rural Honduras and showed that the Friendship Paradox exists in mixed-world network, that is, social networks with both positive and negative (antagonistic) relationships. To use one of the results from this study as an example, this means that an individual's friends also typically has more enemies than he/she does.

The Friendship Paradoxes has found a wealth of applications across many domains. In their essence, the Friendship Paradox is a local property of an arbitrary network, and thus have sweeping generalization power for all things that are network-based. This descriptive power of the Friendship Paradoxes leads to one to predict, and ultimately manipulate the behavior of a network. For example, Christakis and Fowler monitored the flu status of a group of Harvard undergraduates and a subset of friends they named during the H1N1 pandemic in 2009 [10]. They found the group of friends got sick two weeks earlier than average. This result hints at a potential mechanism of an early warning system for contagious diseases. In social network, the Friendship Paradox also manifests in terms of the 'majority illusion' [11] and systematic bias [12] when people perceive certain social states, or personality traits such as extraversion, a higher rate tolerance to be more prevalent. Knowledge of the Friendship Paradox thus informs policymakers of potential ways to tackle these phenomena in an age where echo chambers and filter bubbles are rampant on social media, or can lend itself to be leveraged as potent marketing tools [13] in the digital age.

REFERENCES

- [1] Scott L. Feld. "Why Your Friends Have More Friends Than You Do". en. In: *American Journal of Sociology* 96.6 (May 1991), pp. 1464–1477. ISSN: 0002-9602, 1537-5390. DOI: 10.1086/229693. URL: <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/229693> (visited on 12/06/2023).

- [2] Remco Van Der Hofstad. *Random Graphs and Complex Networks*. 1st ed. Cambridge University Press, Nov. 2016. ISBN: 9781107172876 9781316779422 9781316625064. DOI: 10.1017/9781316779422. URL: <https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/identifier/9781316779422/type/book> (visited on 12/06/2023).
- [3] Scott L. Feld and Bernard Grofman. "Variation in class size, the class size paradox, and some consequences for students". en. In: *Research in Higher Education* 6.3 (1977), pp. 215–222. ISSN: 0361-0365, 1573-188X. DOI: 10.1007/BF00991287. URL: <http://link.springer.com/10.1007/BF00991287> (visited on 12/07/2023).
- [4] Johan Ugander et al. *The Anatomy of the Facebook Social Graph*. arXiv:1111.4503 [physics] version: 1. Nov. 2011. DOI: 10.48550/arXiv.1111.4503. URL: <http://arxiv.org/abs/1111.4503> (visited on 12/07/2023).
- [5] George T Cantwell, Alec Kirkley, and M E J Newman. "The friendship paradox in real and model networks". en. In: *Journal of Complex Networks* 9.2 (May 2021). Ed. by Ernesto Estrada, cnab011. ISSN: 2051-1310, 2051-1329. DOI: 10.1093/comnet/cnab011. URL: <https://academic.oup.com/comnet/article/doi/10.1093/comnet/cnab011/6287259> (visited on 12/06/2023).
- [6] Benedek Rozemberczki and Rik Sarkar. *Characteristic Functions on Graphs: Birds of a Feather, from Statistical Descriptors to Parametric Models*. arXiv:2005.07959 [cs, stat]. Aug. 2020. DOI: 10.48550/arXiv.2005.07959. URL: <http://arxiv.org/abs/2005.07959> (visited on 01/17/2024).
- [7] Young-Ho Eom and Hang-Hyun Jo. "Generalized friendship paradox in complex networks: The case of scientific collaboration". en. In: *Scientific Reports* 4.1 (Apr. 2014), p. 4603. ISSN: 2045-2322. DOI: 10.1038/srep04603. URL: <https://www.nature.com/articles/srep04603> (visited on 12/08/2023).
- [8] Nathan O. Hodas, Farshad Kooti, and Kristina Lerman. *Friendship Paradox Redux: Your Friends Are More Interesting Than You*. en. Apr. 2013. URL: <https://arxiv.org/abs/1304.3480v1> (visited on 12/08/2023).
- [9] Amir Ghasemian and Nicholas A. Christakis. "The enmity paradox". en. In: *Scientific Reports* 13.1 (Nov. 2023), p. 20040. ISSN: 2045-2322. DOI: 10.1038/s41598-023-47167-9. URL: <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41598-023-47167-9> (visited on 12/06/2023).
- [10] Nicholas A. Christakis and James H. Fowler. "Social Network Sensors for Early Detection of Contagious Outbreaks". en. In: *PLOS ONE* 5.9 (Sept. 2010), e12948. ISSN: 1932-6203. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0012948. URL: <https://journals>.

- plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0012948 (visited on 12/08/2023).
- [11] Kristina Lerman, Xiaoran Yan, and Xin-Zeng Wu. “The ”Majority Illusion” in Social Networks”. en. In: *PLOS ONE* 11.2 (Feb. 2016). Ed. by Frederic Amblard, e0147617. ISSN: 1932-6203. DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0147617. URL: <https://dx.plos.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0147617> (visited on 12/08/2023).
- [12] Matthew O. Jackson. “The Friendship Paradox and Systematic Biases in Perceptions and Social Norms”. en. In: *Journal of Political Economy* 127.2 (Apr. 2019), pp. 777–818. ISSN: 0022-3808, 1537-534X. DOI: 10.1086/701031. URL: <https://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/10.1086/701031> (visited on 12/08/2023).
- [13] Malek Ben Sliman and Rajeev Kohli. “Asymmetric Relations and the Friendship Paradox”. en. In: *SSRN Electronic Journal* (2018). ISSN: 1556-5068. DOI: 10.2139/ssrn.3248965. URL: <https://www.ssrn.com/abstract=3248965> (visited on 12/09/2023).