

# به نام خدا

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درس نظریه و الگوریتم های گراف  
دکتر فرزانه غیور باغبانی

فرزان رحمانی  
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Subject :

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$$A - \lambda I_3 = \begin{bmatrix} 1-\lambda & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & -\lambda & 1 \\ 0 & 1 & 1-\lambda \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \det(A - \lambda I_3) = 0$$

(1) (را بدست می‌کنیم)

$$\det(A - \lambda I_3) = (1-\lambda)^2(-\lambda) - (1-\lambda) - (1-\lambda)$$

$$\begin{cases} 1-\lambda = 0 \rightarrow \lambda = 1 \\ \lambda(1-\lambda) + 2 = 0 \rightarrow \lambda^2 - \lambda + 2 = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow \lambda = -1, +1, +2$$

$\max(\lambda) = \lambda^* = 2$

$$x = \begin{bmatrix} x_1 \\ x_2 \\ x_3 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\lambda^*} Ax = 2x \rightarrow \begin{cases} x_1 + x_2 = 2x_1 \\ x_1 + x_3 = 2x_2 \\ x_2 + x_3 = 2x_3 \end{cases}$$

$$\|x\| = \sqrt{3} \leftarrow x = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} \leftarrow \begin{matrix} \text{حال یک برد} \\ \text{غیر صفر مثلاً 1 را} \end{matrix}$$

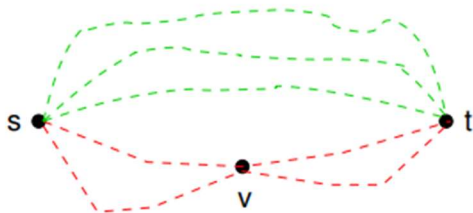
برای هر سه مقدار  $\lambda^*$  این برد را به دست می‌آوریم و سپس آن را بر اندازه آن تقسیم می‌کنیم.

$$x^* = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \\ \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \\ \frac{\sqrt{3}}{3} \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0,577 \\ 0,577 \\ 0,577 \end{bmatrix}$$

(2)

بردار ویژه مربوط به بزرگترین مقدار ویژه ماتریس A

**Notation:** Any shortest path between nodes  $s$  and  $t$  will be called an  $s$ - $t$  **shortest path**.



■ Let  $\sigma_{st}$  denote the number of all  $s$ - $t$  shortest paths.  $\sigma_{st} = 5$

■ Let  $\sigma_{st}(v)$  denote the number of all  $s$ - $t$  shortest paths that pass through node  $v$ .  $\sigma_{st}(v) = 2$

**Definition:** The **betweenness centrality** of a node  $v$ , denoted by  $\beta(v)$ , is defined by

$$\beta(v) = \sum_{\substack{s, t \\ s \neq v, t \neq v}} \left[ \frac{\sigma_{st}(v)}{\sigma_{st}} \right]$$

**Definition:** The **farness centrality**  $f_i$  of node  $v_i$  is given by

$$\begin{aligned} f_i &= \text{Sum of the distances between } v_i \text{ and the other nodes} \\ &= \sum_{v_j \in V - \{v_i\}} d_{ij} \end{aligned}$$

**Definition:** The **closeness centrality** (or **nearness centrality**)  $\eta_i$  of node  $v_i$  is given by  $\eta_i = 1/f_i$ .

ابتدا  $B(E)$  را محاسبه می‌کنیم. برای محاسبه آن  $\sigma_{st}(E)$  را محاسبه می‌کنیم.

$$\begin{array}{llll} AB \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & BC \rightarrow 0 & CF \rightarrow 0 & FG \rightarrow 0 \\ AC \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & BD \rightarrow 0 & CG \rightarrow 0 & FH \rightarrow 0 \\ AD \rightarrow 0 & BF \rightarrow 0 & CH \rightarrow 0 & GH \rightarrow 0 \\ AF \rightarrow 0 & BG \rightarrow 0 & DF \rightarrow 0 & \\ AG \rightarrow 0 & BH \rightarrow 0 & DG \rightarrow 0 & \\ AH \rightarrow 0 & CD \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & DH \rightarrow 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{B(E) = 0}$$

حال  $B(F)$  را محاسبه می‌کنیم.

$$\begin{array}{llll} AB \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 1 & BC \rightarrow 0 & CE \rightarrow 0 & EG \rightarrow 0 \\ AC \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & BD \rightarrow 0 & CG \rightarrow 1 & EH \rightarrow 0 \\ AD \rightarrow 0 & BE \rightarrow 0 & CH \rightarrow 1 & GH \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 \\ AE \rightarrow 0 & BG \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & DE \rightarrow 0 & \\ AG \rightarrow 0 & BH \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & DG \rightarrow 0 & \\ AH \rightarrow 0 & CD \rightarrow \frac{1}{3} \rightarrow 0 & DH \rightarrow 0 & \end{array}$$

$$\boxed{B(F) = 2}$$

$$f_A = 2 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2 \rightarrow \boxed{\eta_A = \frac{1}{10}}$$

$$\rightarrow f_A = 10$$

$$f_C = 2 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 2 + 2 = 11 \rightarrow \boxed{\eta_C = \frac{1}{11}}$$

$$f_C = 11$$

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A B C D E

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \\
 B \\
 C \\
 D \\
 E
 \end{array}$$

(الف) (3)

ماتریس مجاورت:

$$d^0 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & \infty & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ \infty & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow d^1 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow d^2 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & \infty & 1 & \infty \\ 3 & \infty & 0 & 1 & \infty \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow d^3 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & \infty \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & \infty & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ \infty & \infty & \infty & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\rightarrow d^4 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow d^5 = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 3 & 2 & 4 \\ 1 & 0 & 2 & 1 & 3 \\ 3 & 2 & 0 & 1 & 3 \\ 2 & 1 & 1 & 0 & 2 \\ 4 & 3 & 3 & 2 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

ماتریس نهایی الگوریتم





1 Expected degree of any node =  $p(n-1)$ .

2 Expected number of edges =  $n(n-1)p/2$ .

3 Let  $\pi_k(v)$  denote the probability that node  $v$  has degree =  $k$  ( $0 \leq k \leq n-1$ ). Then,

$$\pi_k(v) = \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k}.$$

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$$G(n=100, p=0.05) \quad \textcircled{A}$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times p = \frac{100 \times 99}{2} \times 0.05 = \frac{5 \times 99}{2} = 247.5 \quad \textcircled{B}$$

$$p(n-1) = 0.05 \times (100-1) = 0.05 \times 99 = 4.95 \quad \textcircled{C}$$

$$\pi_k(v) = \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k} = \binom{99}{5} (0.05)^5 (0.95)^{94} \quad \textcircled{D}$$

$$\rightarrow \pi_5(v) = \binom{99}{5} (0.05)^5 (0.95)^{94}$$

- 1 Expected degree of any node  $= p(n-1)$ .
- 2 Expected number of edges  $= n(n-1)p/2$ .
- 3 Let  $\pi_k(v)$  denote the probability that node  $v$  has degree  $= k$  ( $0 \leq k \leq n-1$ ). Then,

$$\pi_k(v) = \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k}.$$

$$G(n=100, p=0.02) \quad (5)$$

$$p(n-1) = 0.02 \times (100-1) = 0.02 \times 99 = 1.98 \quad .1$$

$$\frac{n(n-1)}{2} \times p = \frac{100 \times 99}{2} \times 0.02 = 99 \quad .2$$

$$\pi_k(v) = \binom{n-1}{k} p^k (1-p)^{n-1-k} = \binom{100-1}{k} (0.02)^k (0.98)^{100-1-k} \quad .3$$

$$\pi_v(v) = \binom{99}{k} (0.02)^k (0.98)^{99-k} = \frac{99 \times 98}{2} \times 10^{-k} \times (0.98)^{99-k}$$

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