## Assignment

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1.

**Proof of Theorem 2.** Since p=q=1, we have a network in which each node u is connected to its four nearest neighbors in the lattice (two or three neighbors in the case of nodes on the boundary), and has a single long-range contact v. The probability that u chooses v as its long-range contact is  $d(u,v)^{-2}/\sum_{v\neq u} d(u,v)^{-2}$ , and we have

$$\sum_{v \neq u} d(u,v)^{-2} \ \leq \ \sum_{j=1}^{2n-2} (4j)(j^{-2}) \ = \ 4 \sum_{j=1}^{2n-2} j^{-1}$$

 $\leq 4 + 4\ln(2n - 2) \leq 4\ln(6n)$ 

Thus, the probability that v is chosen is at least  $[4 \ln(6n)d(u,v)^2]^{-1}$ .

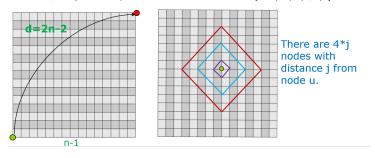
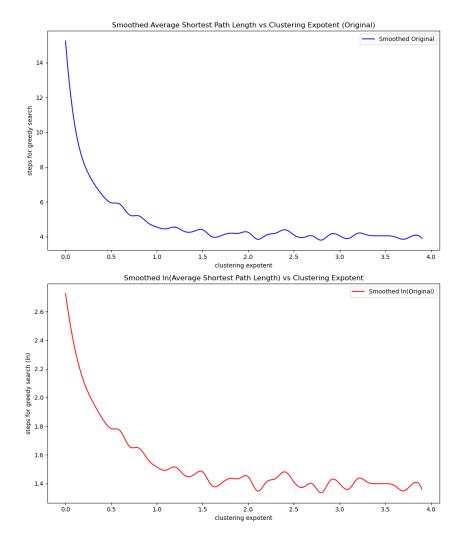


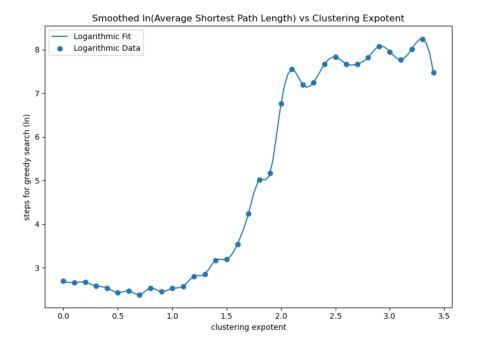
图 1: 定理 2

定理二中提到的是二维图中 p=q=1(p=1 代表节点 p 与欧氏距离为 1 的节点都有连接;q=1 代表一个节点有 1 个长程节点)的场景,在本次作业的模拟中,仍然选择 p=q=1,但是将网络迁移到一维的链中. 链与二维图不同的是,不同距离对应的节点数从 4j 变为了 2,同时对于长度为 n 的链,距离的最大种类数为 (n-1). 那么类似地,对于节点 u,v 被选做 u 的长程节点的概率为  $d(u,v)^{-r}/\sum_{i!=u}d(u,v)^{-r}\geq d(u,v)^{-r}/\sum_{j=1}^{n-1}2(j^{-r})$ . (1)

那么在代码实现中,我们先定义一个节点数为 nun\_nodes 的链,然后让链中的节点与前后节点相连. 然后,定义函数 generate\_long\_range\_edges, 这个函数取 clustering exponent r 作为参数,在其中定义刚刚不等式(1)得到的归一化常数 normalization\_constant(不等式右侧的分母),然后根据长程边的分布概率生成新的长程边添加到原来的链中. 至此,我们已经完成了图的构建. 为了探究节点之间平均步程与 r 之间的关系,接着定义函数 average\_shortest\_path\_length, 它通过在生成的链中随机选取 num\_pairs 个点对,计算点对之间的平均距离并返回.

囿于计算机性能,本实验选取 num\_nodes = 20000, num\_pairs = 20, 同时选取 r = np.arrange(0,4,0.1), 得到了平均步程与 clustering exponent 的 39 组对应关系。关系曲线如下:





## 所使用代码如下:

```
# %%
import random
import networkx as nx
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
num_nodes = 10000
def generate_long_range_edges(r):
    edges = []
    normalization_constant = sum([2*(j**-r) for j in range(1, num_nodes)])
    for i in range(num_nodes):
        for j in range(i+1, num_nodes):
            distance = abs(i - j)
            edge_prob = (distance**-r) / normalization_constant
            if random.random() < edge_prob:</pre>
                edges.append((i, j))
    return edges
def average_shortest_path_length(chain, num_pairs=15):
    total_path_length = 0
```

```
for _ in range(num_pairs):
        source = random.choice(list(chain.nodes))
        target = random.choice(list(chain.nodes))
        path_length = nx.shortest_path_length(chain, source=source, target=target)
        total_path_length += path_length
    average_path_length = total_path_length / num_pairs
    return average_path_length
data = []
chain = nx.Graph()
for i in np.arange(0, 3.5, 0.1):
    chain.clear()
    for j in range(num_nodes - 1):
        chain.add_edge(j, j+1)
    long_range_edges = generate_long_range_edges(r=i)
    chain.add_edges_from(long_range_edges)
    average_path_length = average_shortest_path_length(chain)
    data.append((i, average_path_length))
    print(f"r={i}, average shortest path length={average_path_length}")
print(data)
# %%
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
from scipy.interpolate import interp1d
data = np.array(data)
x = data[:, 0]
y = data[:, 1]
y_log = np.log(y)
```

```
plt.figure(figsize=(8, 6))

f_log = interp1d(x, y_log, kind='cubic')

x_new = np.linspace(min(x), max(x), 100)

plt.plot(x_new, f_log(x_new), label='Logarithmic Fit')
plt.scatter(x, y_log, label='Logarithmic Data')
plt.xlabel('clustering expotent')
plt.ylabel('steps for greedy search (ln)')
plt.title('Smoothed ln(Average Shortest Path Length) vs Clustering Expotent')
plt.legend()

plt.tight_layout()
plt.show()
```