# Modularity Examples

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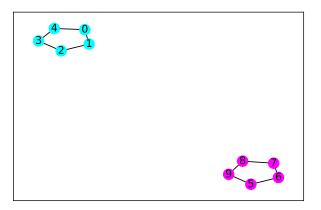
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## 1 The Case of two completely disconnected communities

In this first example, we explore how modularity is affected by exploring the modularity for two completely disconnected sub-networks and comparing when the subnetworks are merged into a single community.

Figure 1: Case 1 graph



### Modularity for two communities of 5 nodes

Let C be the community assignment matrix

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let A be the graph adjacency matrix

Further let  $\mathbf{B}$  be the modularity matrix defined as

$$\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{A} - \frac{1}{2m} \mathbf{r} \otimes \mathbf{r}$$

where

therefore

we also have that

$$m = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i} \sum_{j} \mathbf{A}_{i,j} = 10$$

therefore the modularity matrix can be expressed as

$$\mathbf{B} = \begin{bmatrix} -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & \frac{16}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} \\ -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{20} & -\frac{4}{2$$

We compute the modularity using the following equation

$$M = \frac{1}{4m} Tr(\mathbf{C^T} \mathbf{BC})$$

where

$$C^TBC =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore the modularity equals

$$M = \frac{1}{40} \times Tr \left( \begin{bmatrix} 5 & -5 \\ -5 & 5 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{40} \times 10 = 0.25$$

#### Modularity for a single community of 10 nodes

In our second example we compute the modularity when all of the nodes are grouped into a single cluster. The only computation which we much change is  $C^TBC$ . In this

scenario, the community assignment matrix is as follows

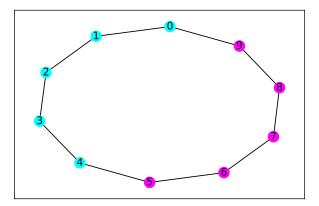
$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$C^TBC =$$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$
$$M = \frac{1}{40} \times 0 = 0$$

# ${\bf 2}\quad {\bf The~Case~of~a~network~divided~into~2~communities}$

Figure 2: Case 1 graph



## 3 The Case of a singleton community

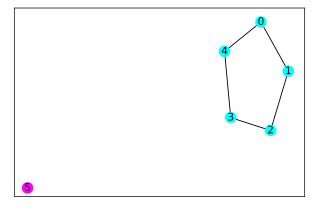
In this second example, we explore how modularity is affected by the presence of a singleton community in a two community graph. Specifically, we explore how modularity changes when from two communities where one community consists of a single isolated node (singleton) and the other community consists of a community of 10 nodes. We two cases for the non-singleton community (i) when all 10-nodes are fully connected vs when all 10 nodes come from a Wattz Strogratz graph with degree 2.

$$\mathbf{C} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Let A be the graph adjacency matrix

$$\mathbf{A} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Figure 3: Case 2 graph



## References