

Midterm

Problem 1

- a) True
- b) True
- c) True
- d) False

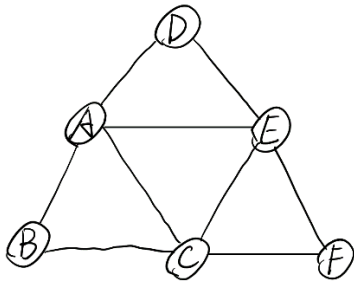
The global clustering coefficient is based on closed triplets of nodes. The local clustering coefficient of a node in a graph quantifies how close its neighbors are to being a clique.

The average clustering coefficient and the global clustering coefficient are not equivalent.

- e) True

Problem 2

- a) The derived network can be given by:



- b) The triangle on the nodes A, C, and E can reach all other nodes on the graph, and all the other nodes have to pass one of the nodes A, C, and E to reach other nodes.

Problem 3

Construct the adjacency matrix A of Figure 2:

$$A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix} \quad A^T = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

We write h for the vector of hub scores and a for the vector of authority scores

$$\text{When } k=2, \text{ we get: } a^{(2)} = A^T h^{(1)} = A^T \cdot A \cdot A^T h^{(0)} \\ h^{(2)} = A a^{(2)} = A \cdot A^T \cdot A \cdot A^T h^{(0)} = (A \cdot A^T)^2 h^{(0)}$$

We assume that the initial hub vector $h^{(0)}$ as 1.

$$\therefore a^{(1)} = A^T \cdot A \cdot A^T \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 6 \\ 4 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$h^{(2)} = (A \cdot A^T)^2 \cdot \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 14 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Calculate new authority: } 0^2 + 0^2 + 6^2 + 4^2 + 4^2 = 78$$

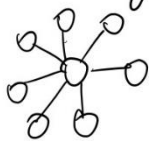
$$\text{Normalization: } \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \\ E \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0.679 \\ 0.453 \\ 0.453 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Calculate new hub score: } 6^2 + 14^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 + 0^2 = 232$$

$$\text{Normalization: } \begin{bmatrix} A \\ B \\ C \\ D \\ E \end{bmatrix} \approx \begin{bmatrix} 0.394 \\ 0.919 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

Problem 4

star graph



Degree matrix $D = \begin{bmatrix} n-1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & \ddots & \\ 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$

Adjacency matrix $A = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & \dots & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & & 0 \\ \vdots & 0 & \ddots & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & & 0 \end{bmatrix}$

Laplacian matrix $L = D - A$

$$= \begin{bmatrix} n-1 & -1 & \dots & -1 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & & \\ \vdots & & & \ddots & \\ -1 & 0 & & & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$\sum_{i,j=1}^n (a_{ij}) = 0 \Rightarrow 0$ is an eigenvalue.

Let x be an eigenvector of 0

$\Rightarrow L \cdot x = 0$

$\Rightarrow x^T \cdot L \cdot x = 0$

$\Rightarrow \sum_{(u,v) \in E} [x(u) - x(v)]^2 = 0$

Thus, for every adjacent vertices, $x(u) = x(v)$.

As every pair is connected by a path, we get

$x(u) = x(v) \forall u, v \in V(G)$

$\Rightarrow x$ is a constant vector $\Rightarrow L$ has eigenvalue 0

with multiplicity 1.

$x_i = \begin{bmatrix} 0 \\ \vdots \\ -1 \\ \vdots \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$, $\{x_i\}_{2 \leq i \leq n}$ are $n-2$ independent vectors of eigenvalue 1.

To get the last eigenvalue, we calculate the trace of the Laplacian matrix.

$\text{trace}(L) = 2(n-1)$

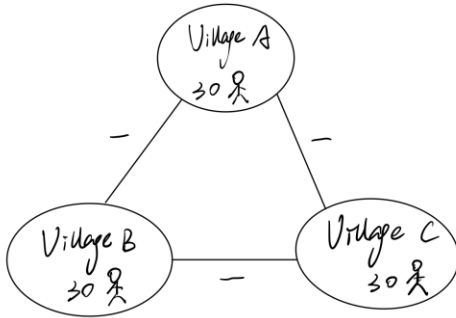
eigenvalue $= 2(n-1) - 1 - (n-1) + 1$

$= 2n-2-n+2$

$= n$

$\therefore L$ has eigenvalue 0 with multiplicity 1, eigenvalue 1 with multiplicity $n-2$, and eigenvalue n with multiplicity 1.

Problem 5



This network on 90 people is unbalanced since three villages are mutual enemies.

According to the Balance Theorem (Harary, 1953), if a labeled complete graph is balanced, then either (1) all edges are positive, or else (2) the nodes can be divided into 2 groups, X and Y, such that every edge in X is positive, every edge in Y is positive, and every edge running between X and Y is negative. The network described in the problem does not satisfy any of the above two conditions, so it is unbalanced.