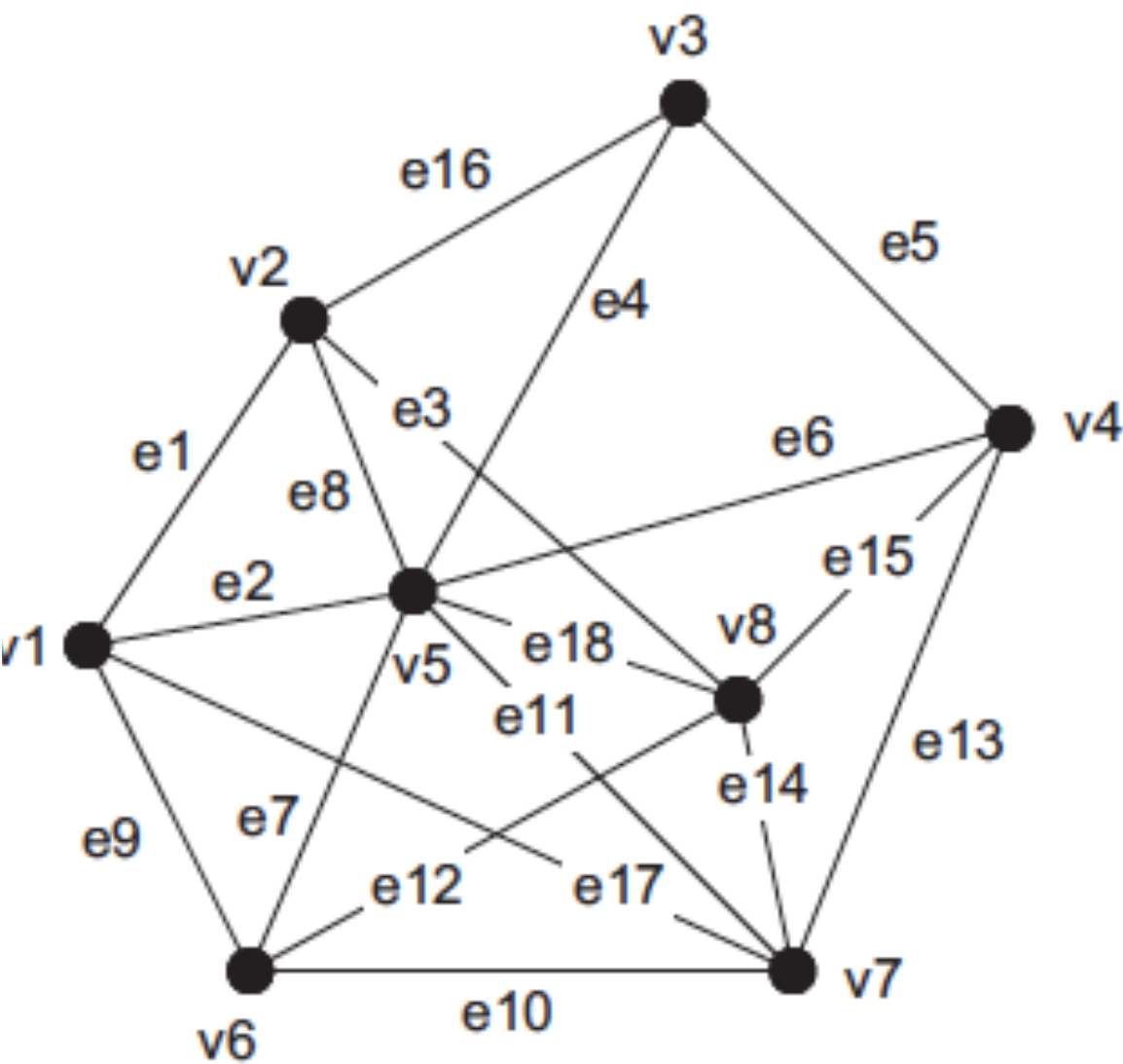


Radboud University Nijmegen



Gratification



$$V(G) = \{v_1, \dots, v_8\}$$

$$E(G) = \{e_1, \dots, e_{18}\}$$

$$e_1 = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \quad e_{10} = \langle v_6, v_7 \rangle$$

$$e_2 = \langle v_1, v_5 \rangle \quad e_{11} = \langle v_5, v_7 \rangle$$

$$e_3 = \langle v_2, v_8 \rangle \quad e_{12} = \langle v_6, v_8 \rangle$$

$$e_4 = \langle v_3, v_5 \rangle \quad e_{13} = \langle v_4, v_7 \rangle$$

$$e_5 = \langle v_3, v_4 \rangle \quad e_{14} = \langle v_7, v_8 \rangle$$

$$e_6 = \langle v_4, v_5 \rangle \quad e_{15} = \langle v_4, v_8 \rangle$$

$$e_7 = \langle v_5, v_6 \rangle \quad e_{16} = \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle$$

$$e_8 = \langle v_2, v_5 \rangle \quad e_{17} = \langle v_1, v_7 \rangle$$

$$e_9 = \langle v_1, v_6 \rangle \quad e_{18} = \langle v_5, v_8 \rangle$$

Figure 2.1: An example of a graph with eight vertices and 18 edges.

van Steen, M. (2010). Graph Theory and Complex Networks. An Introduction. Retrieved from: <http://www.distributed-systems.net/>

Graph Theory: Compositions and vertices

-Complex network: Many vertical edges

statistical network models

Adjacency matrix

Formal

Graph

	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8
v1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
v2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
v3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
v4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
v5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
v6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
v7	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
v8	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0

Grafentheorie

- **Graph Theory:** Compositions of *edges* and *vertices*
- **Complex network:** Many vertices and edges
- **Statistical network models**

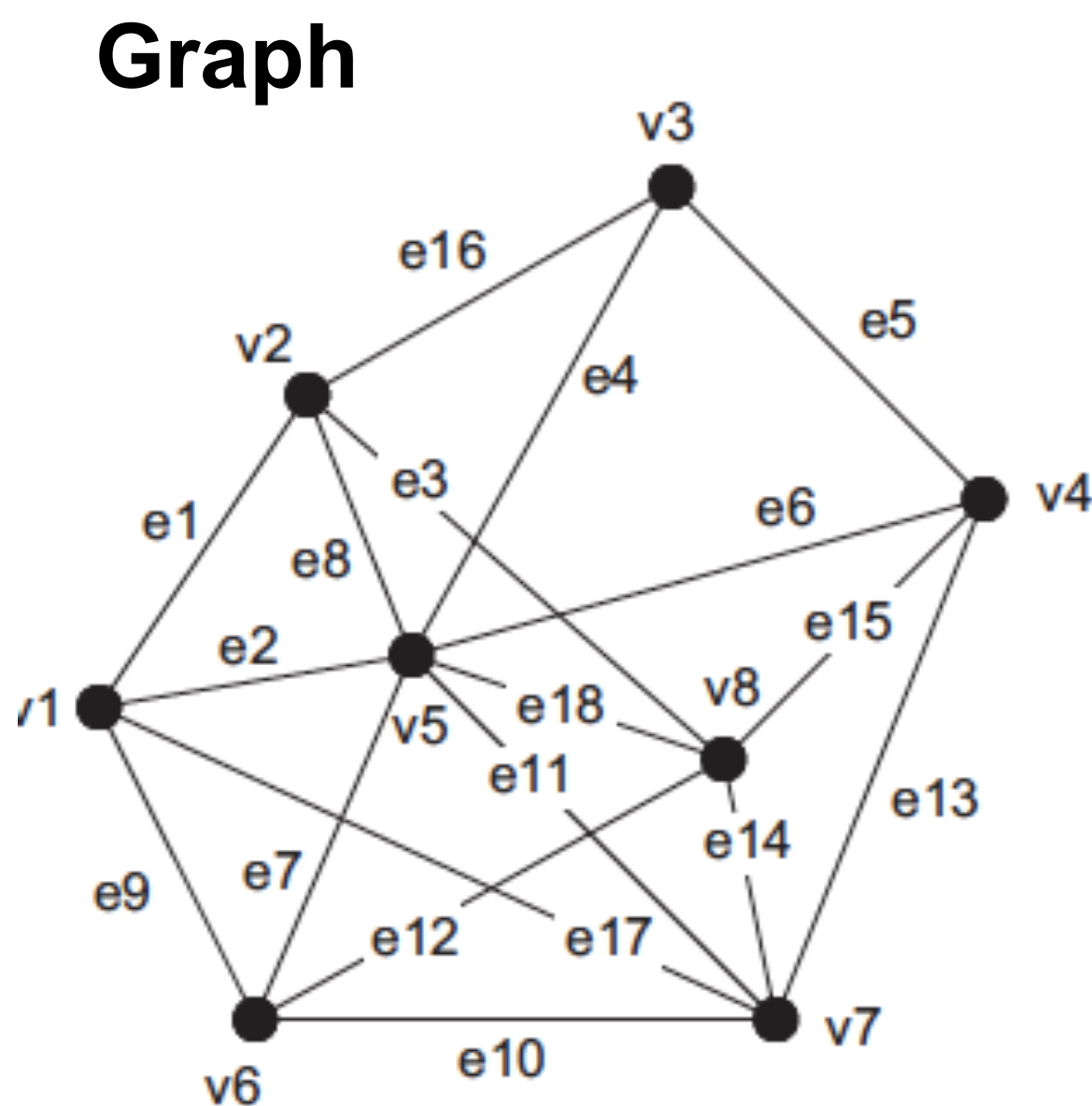


Figure 2.1: An example of a graph with eight vertices and 18 edges.

Formal

$$\begin{aligned} V(G) &= \{v_1, \dots, v_8\} \\ E(G) &= \{e_1, \dots, e_{18}\} \\ e_1 &= \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle & e_{10} &= \langle v_6, v_7 \rangle \\ e_2 &= \langle v_1, v_5 \rangle & e_{11} &= \langle v_5, v_7 \rangle \\ e_3 &= \langle v_2, v_8 \rangle & e_{12} &= \langle v_6, v_8 \rangle \\ e_4 &= \langle v_3, v_5 \rangle & e_{13} &= \langle v_4, v_7 \rangle \\ e_5 &= \langle v_3, v_4 \rangle & e_{14} &= \langle v_7, v_8 \rangle \\ e_6 &= \langle v_4, v_5 \rangle & e_{15} &= \langle v_4, v_8 \rangle \\ e_7 &= \langle v_5, v_6 \rangle & e_{16} &= \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle \\ e_8 &= \langle v_2, v_5 \rangle & e_{17} &= \langle v_1, v_7 \rangle \\ e_9 &= \langle v_1, v_6 \rangle & e_{18} &= \langle v_5, v_8 \rangle \end{aligned}$$

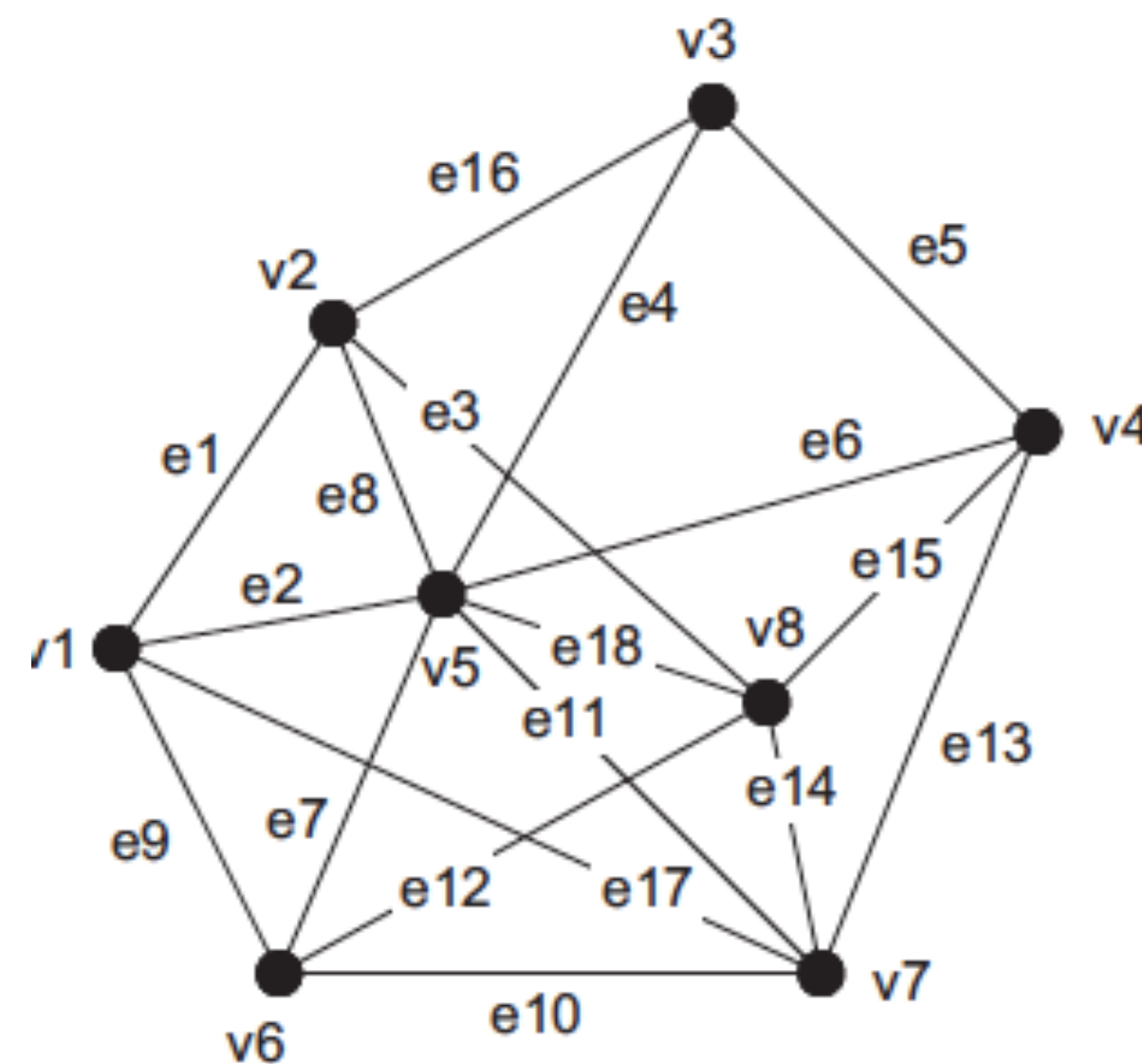
Adjacency matrix

	v1	v2	v3	v4	v5	v6	v7	v8
v1	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0
v2	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1
v3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
v4	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1
v5	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1
v6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
v7	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
v8	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0



Graph theory

undirected graph



$$V(G) = \{v_1, \dots, v_8\}$$

$$E(G) = \{e_1, \dots, e_{18}\}$$

$$e_1 = \langle v_1, v_2 \rangle \quad e_{10} = \langle v_6, v_7 \rangle$$

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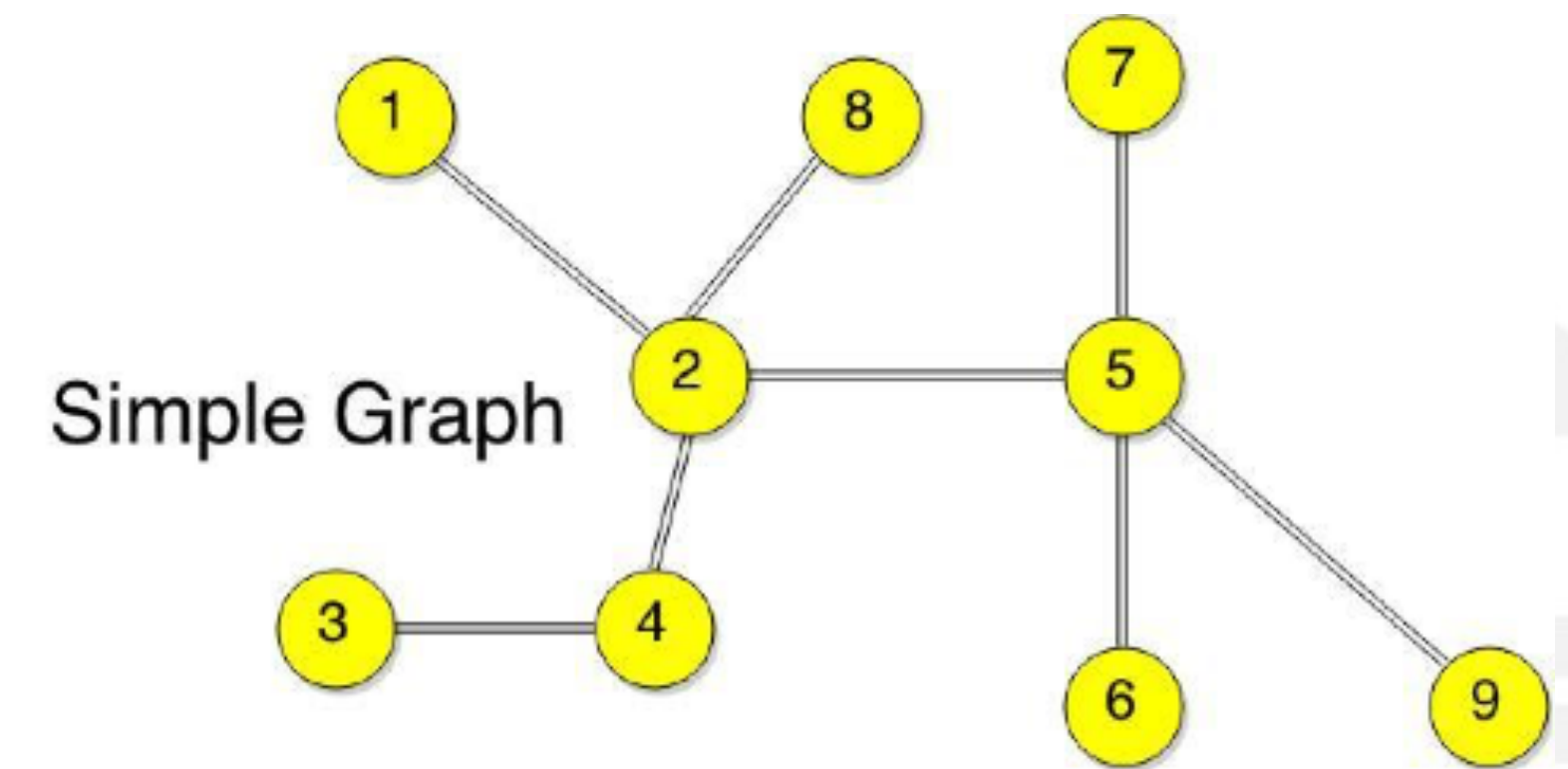
$$e_6 = \langle v_4, v_5 \rangle \quad e_{15} = \langle v_4, v_8 \rangle$$

$$e_7 = \langle v_5, v_6 \rangle \quad e_{16} = \langle v_2, v_3 \rangle$$

$$e_8 = \langle v_2, v_5 \rangle \quad e_{17} = \langle v_1, v_7 \rangle$$

$$e_9 = \langle v_1, v_6 \rangle \quad e_{18} = \langle v_5, v_8 \rangle$$

Figure 2.1: An example of a graph with eight vertices and 18 edges.



Adjacency Matrix

	Vertex 1	Vertex 2	Vertex 3	Vertex 4	Vertex 5	Vertex 6	Vertex 7	Vertex 8	Vertex 9
Vertex 1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vertex 2	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Vertex 3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Vertex 4	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vertex 5	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
Vertex 6	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vertex 7	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Vertex 8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vertex 9	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0

<http://theoryofprogramming.com/tag/adjacency-matrix/>