

The background features a light gray gradient. On the left side, there is a complex network graph with dark gray nodes and thin gray lines connecting them. Scattered across the background are several thin, light gray outlines of triangles and other geometric shapes. Some of these shapes are solid, while others are just outlines. The overall aesthetic is modern and technical.

# Evolution over time of the structure of social graphs

**Student** Leonardo Serilli

**Supervisors** Frédéric Giroire, Nicolas Nisse, Malgorzata Sulkowska

**Year** 2021/2022

## INTRODUCTION

Context  
Scope of the project  
Data

01

## STATE OF THE ART

Network evolution over time  
Power law and scale free networks  
Power law in real world networks  
Theoretical model  
Matching model

02

## DATA PREPARATION

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into account?  
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# 01

## INTRODUCTION

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Context  
Scope of the project  
Data

# CONTEXT

- **Scopus** Database

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Scopus

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- **250K** computer science **authors**
- **Collaborations** (co-authorship relationship) between **1990 and 2018**

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- **250K** computer science **authors**
- **Collaborations** (co-authorship relationship) between **1990** and **2018**

<u>Scopus ID</u>		<u>Total # collaborations (until 2014)</u>											<u>publications years</u>					
	ID	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	...	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	start_year	end_year
118063	26421678500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	4	4	4	4	4	2014	2014
180546	56230251900	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	3	3	3	2013	2014
68772	7801413223	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	3	3	3	2011	2011
25152	6603158006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	4	2018	2018
96494	20434297300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	16	16	16	16	16	2013	2013
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
228654	57203927130	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	31	32	39	47	48	1991	2018
115362	25647427000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	0	49	2018	2018
176446	56066133100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0	0	0	3	3	2017	2017
64352	7202888402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	3	3	3	3	3	2006	2006
101801	23099287300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	12	17	17	17	22	2009	2018

232838 rows × 35 columns

# SCOPE OF THE PROJECT

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- Build the **collaboration network**  $G=(V,E)$  |  $V = \{\text{authors}\}$ ,  $E = \{\text{collaborations}\}$ .
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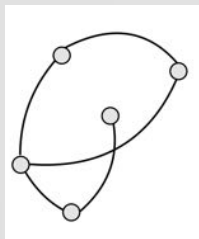
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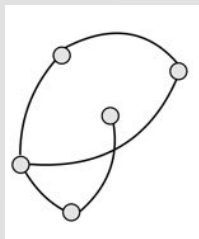
$G_{1990}$



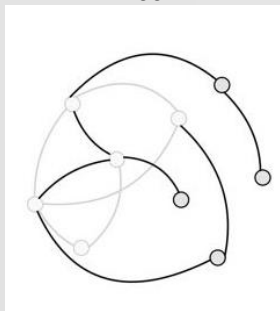
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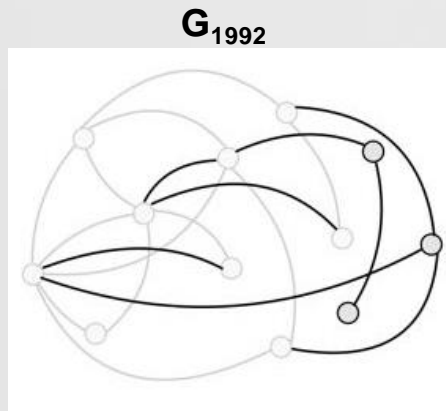
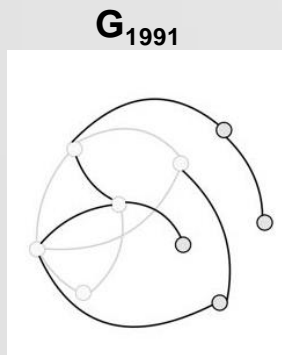
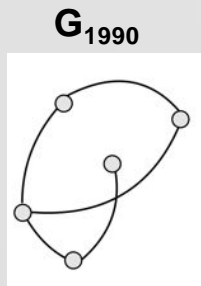


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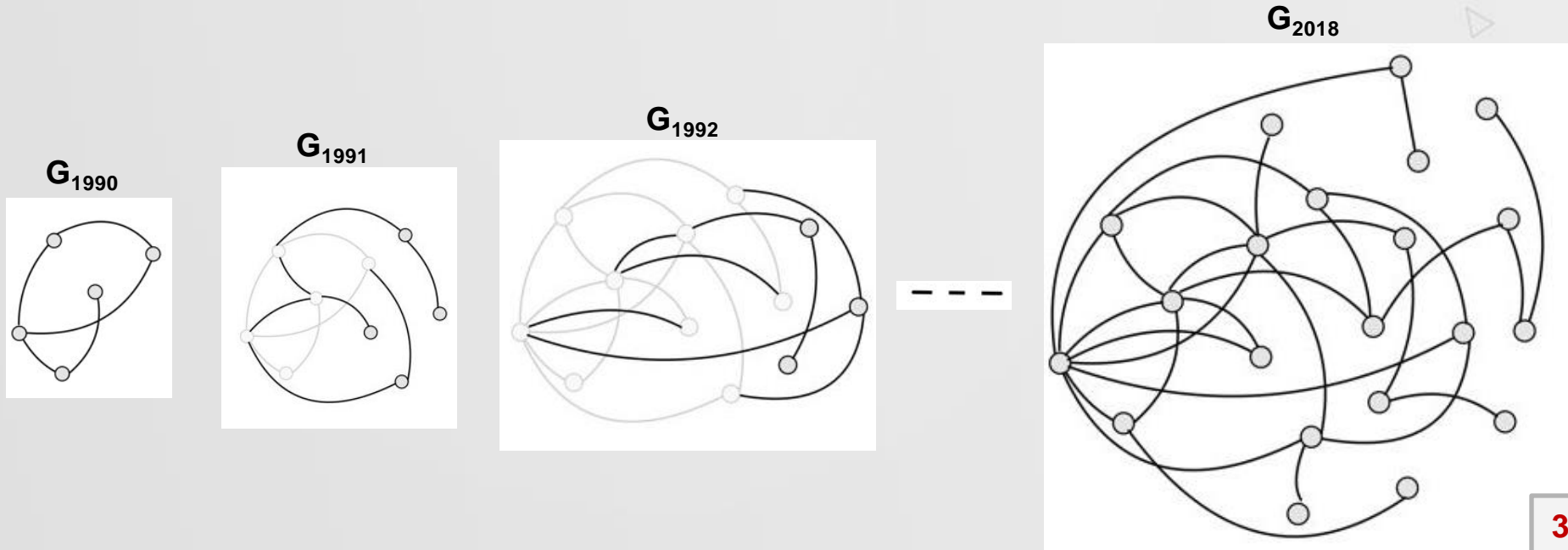
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# RELEVANT PROPERTIES

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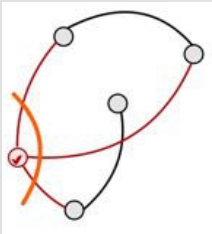
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$dv(1990)=3$

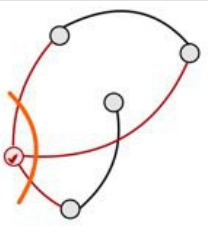




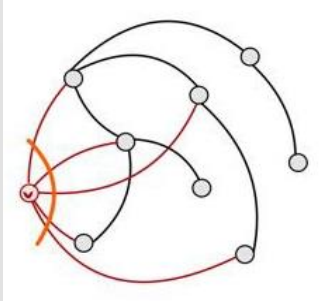
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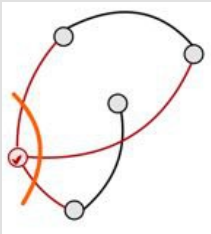
$dv(1991)=5$



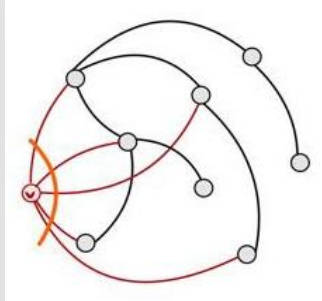
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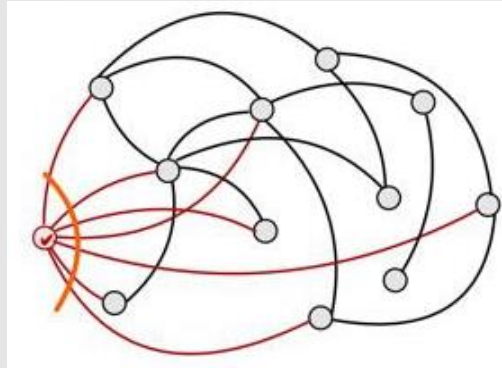
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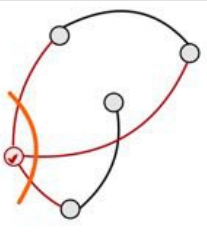
$dv(1992)=7$



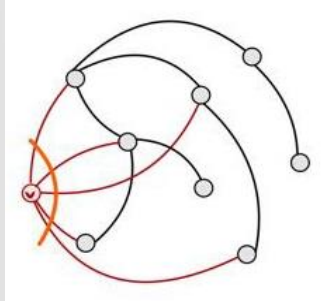
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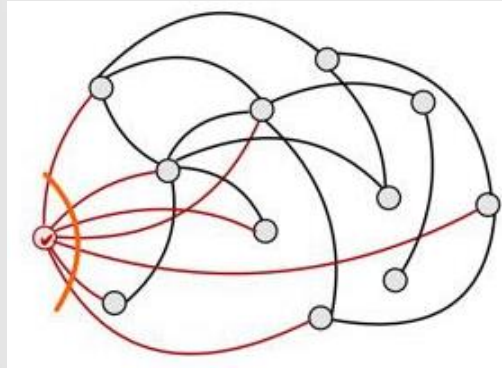
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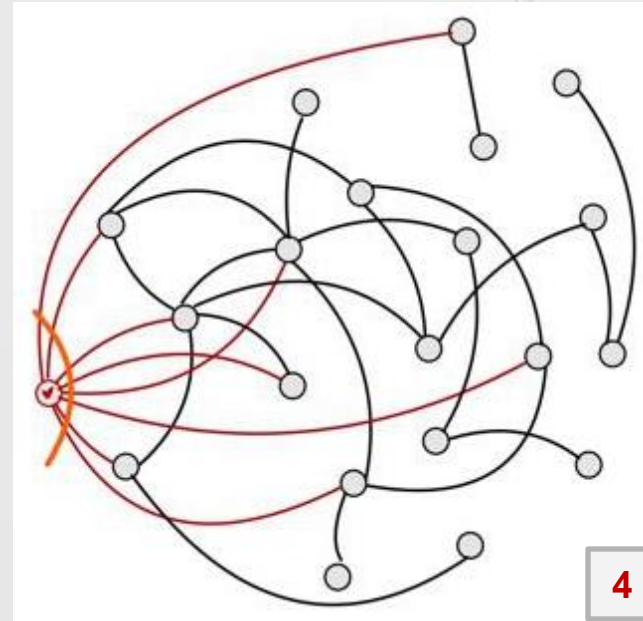


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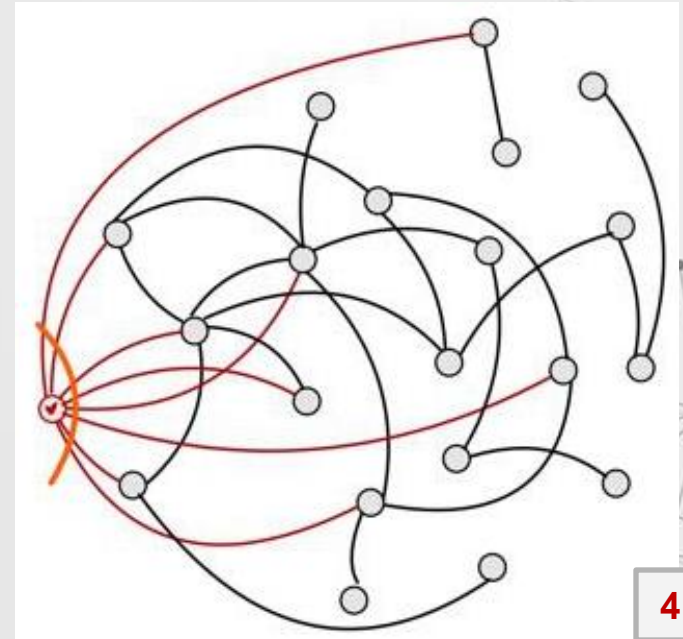
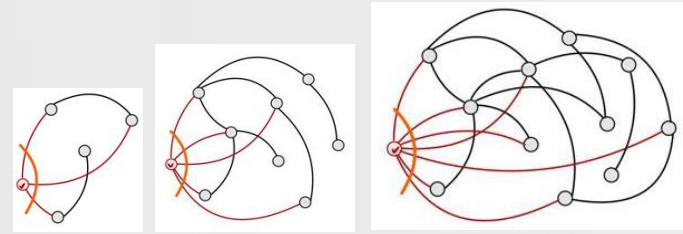
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$dv(2018)=8$



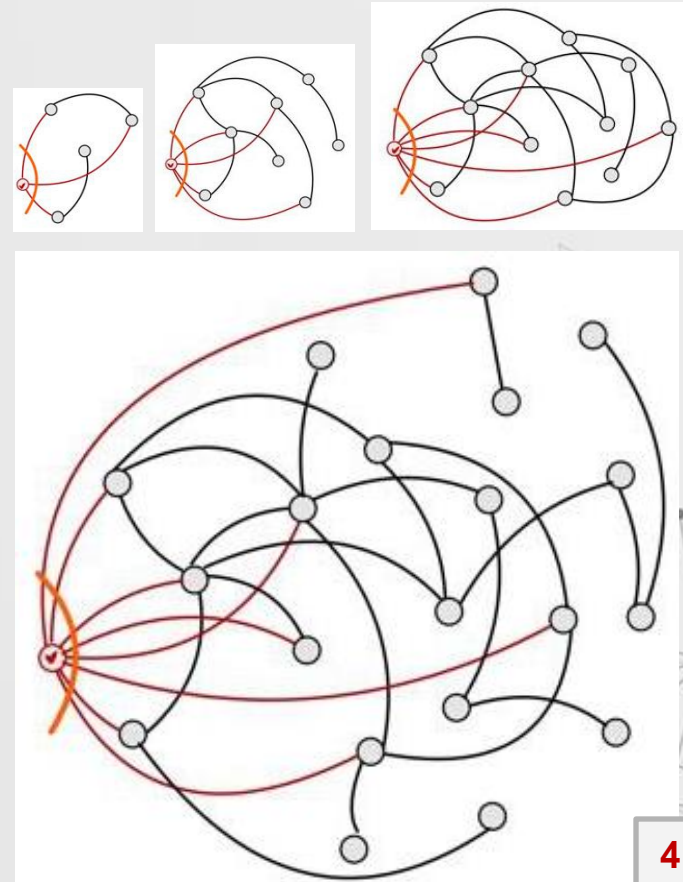
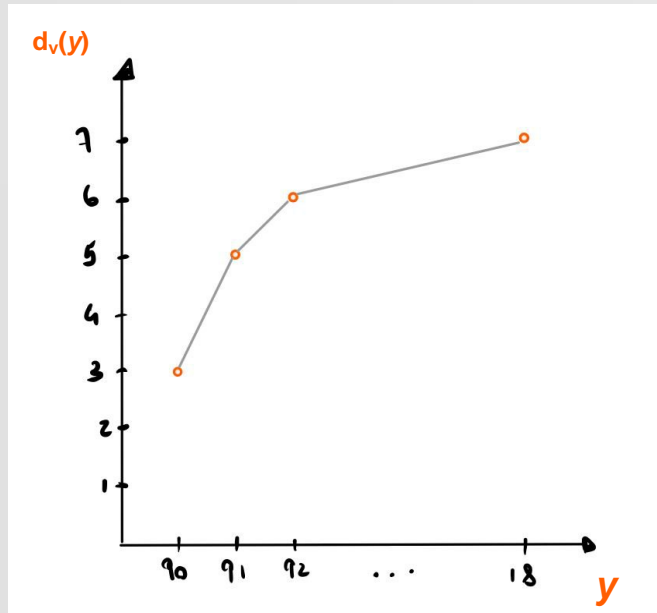
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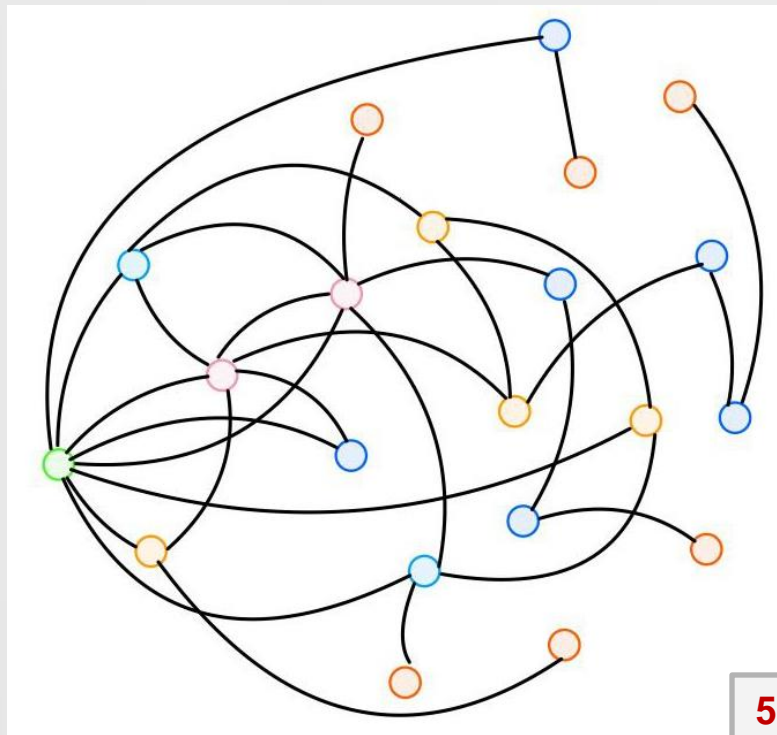
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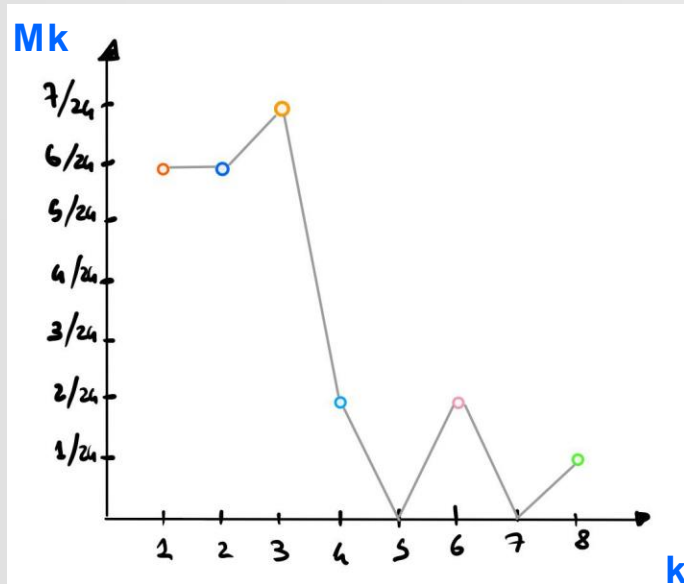
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$G_{2018}$

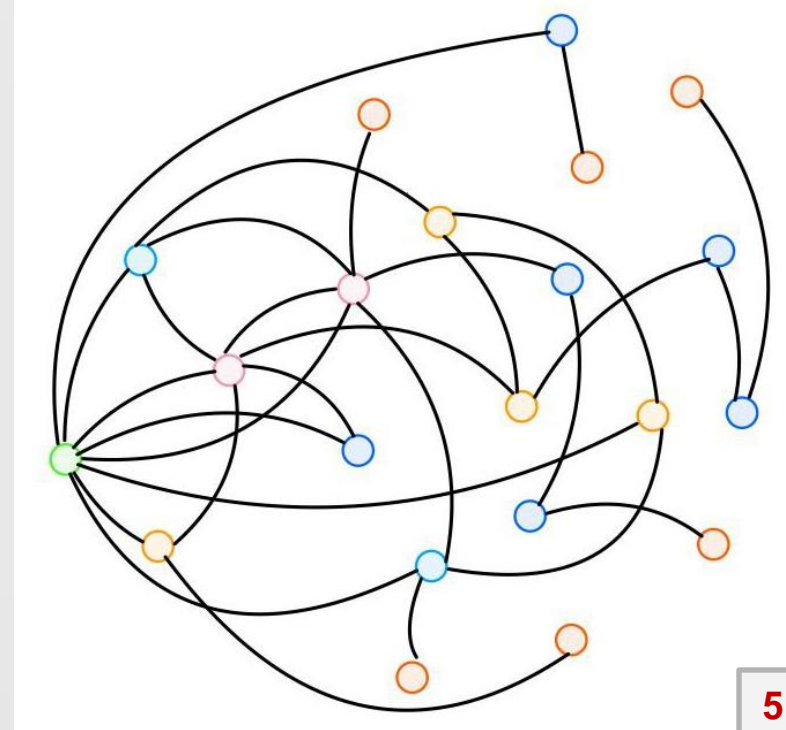


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$G_{2018}$





The background of the slide features a complex, abstract network diagram. It consists of numerous nodes, represented by small black dots, interconnected by thin, light gray lines. These connections form a dense web of triangles and other geometric shapes, creating a sense of a large, interconnected system. The overall aesthetic is technical and modern, typical of network science presentations.

# 02

## STATE OF THE ART

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Network evolution over time  
Power law and scale free networks  
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# NETWORK EVOLUTION OVER TIME

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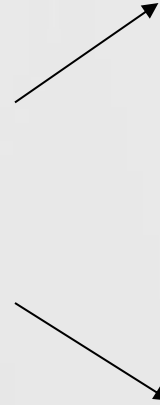
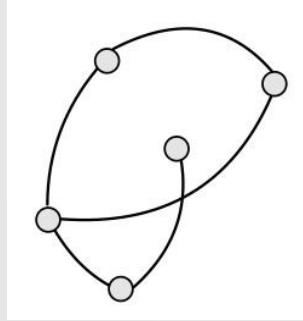
- $G = (V, E)$  evolves over time.

# NETWORK EVOLUTION OVER TIME

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Two kinds of event:

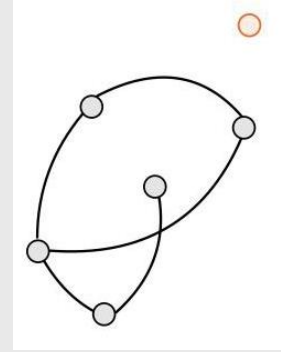
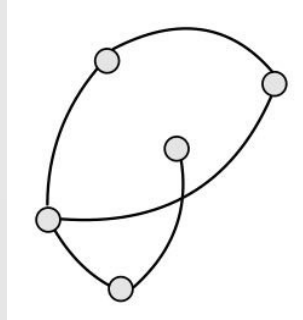


# NETWORK EVOLUTION OVER TIME

- $G = (V, E)$  evolves over time.

Two kinds of event:

- **Node** + **Edge** event, probability  $p$

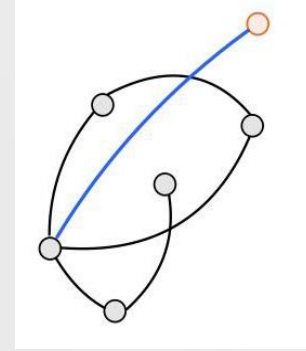
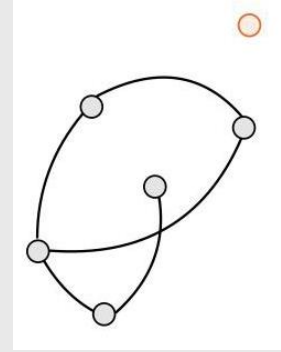
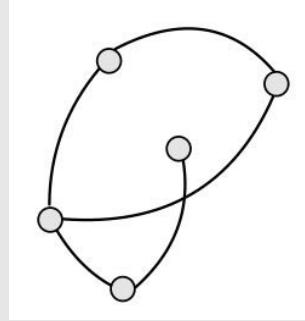


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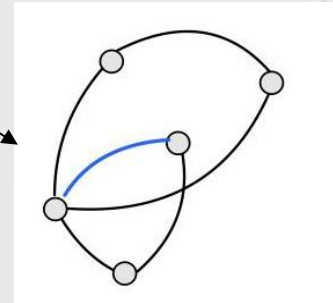
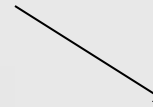
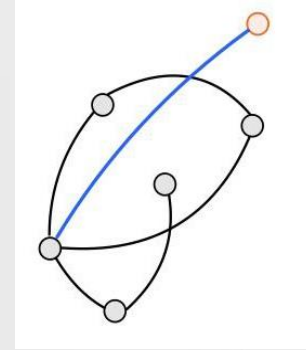
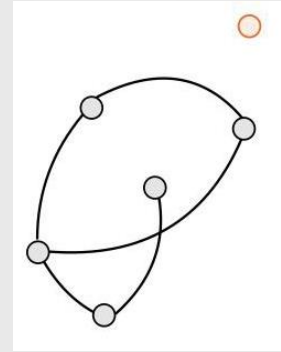
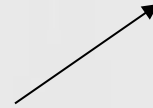
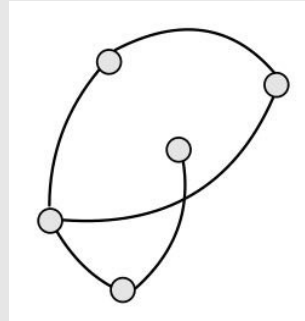


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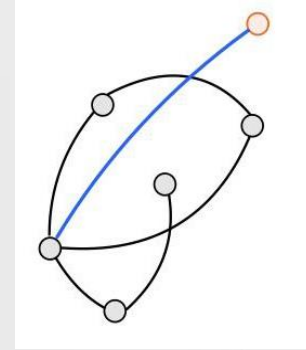
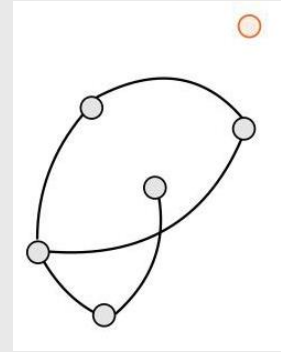
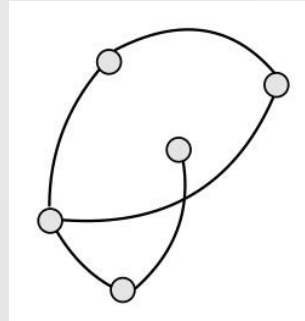


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- Let  $t \in \mathbb{N}$  - #events occurred
- $G_t = (V_t, E_t)$  graph after event  $t$

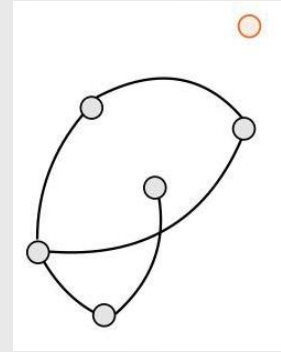
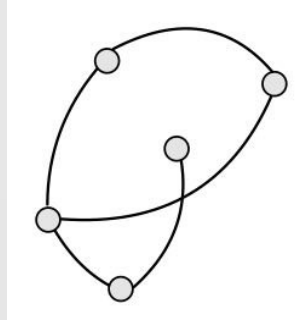
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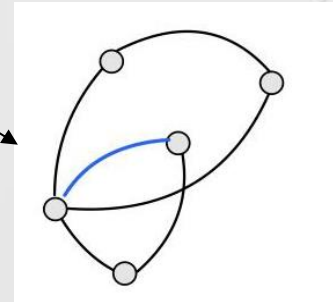
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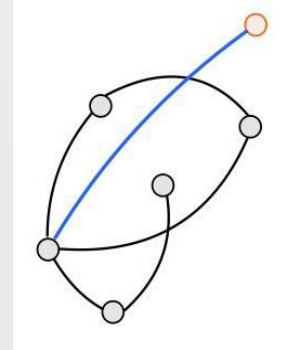
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$G_{t+1} = (V_{t+1}, E_{t+1})$



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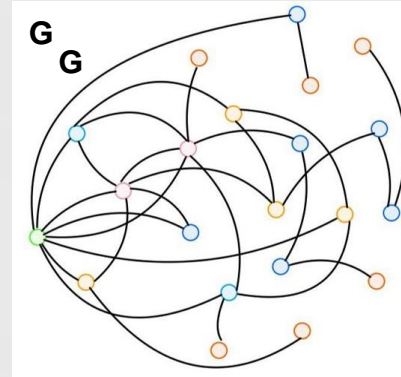


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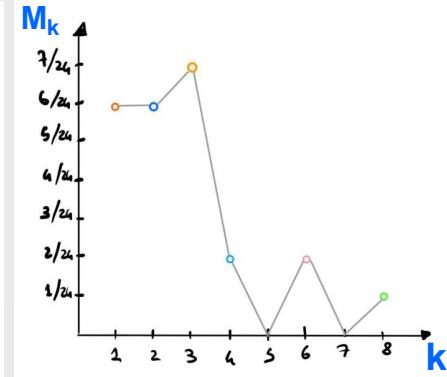
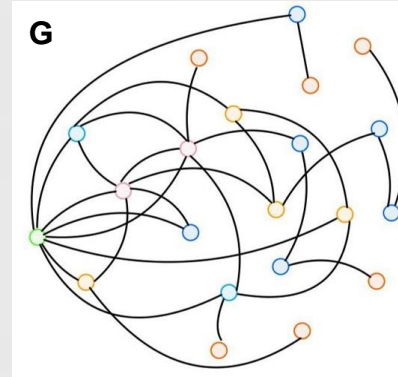
# POWER LAW AND SCALE-FREE NETWORKS

- $G = (V, E)$  of  $n$  nodes



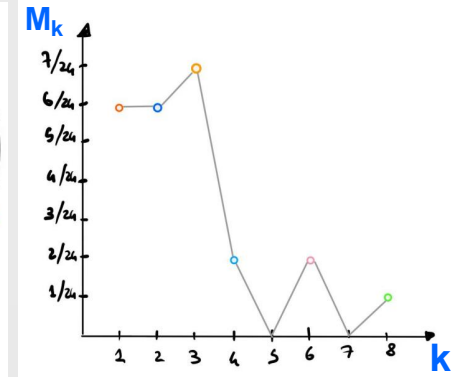
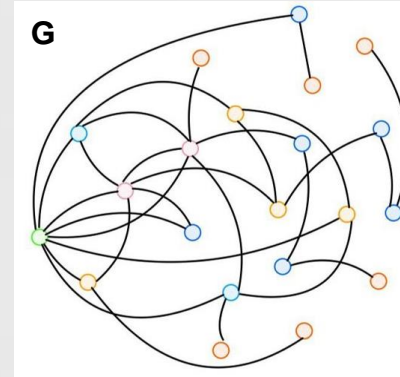
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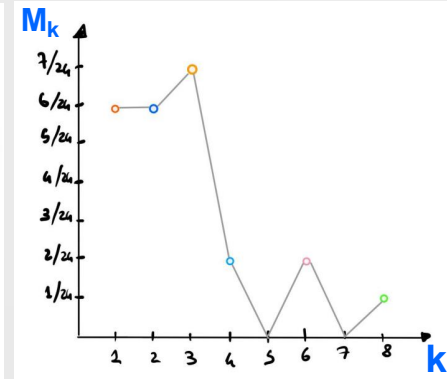
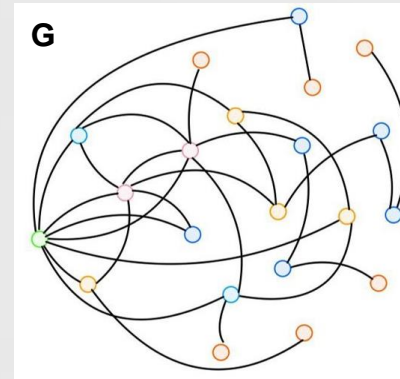
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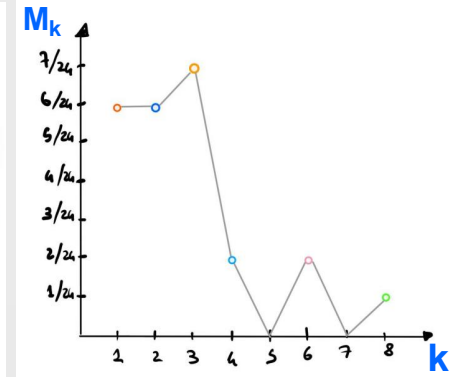
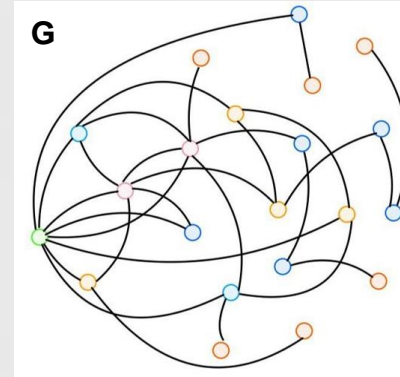
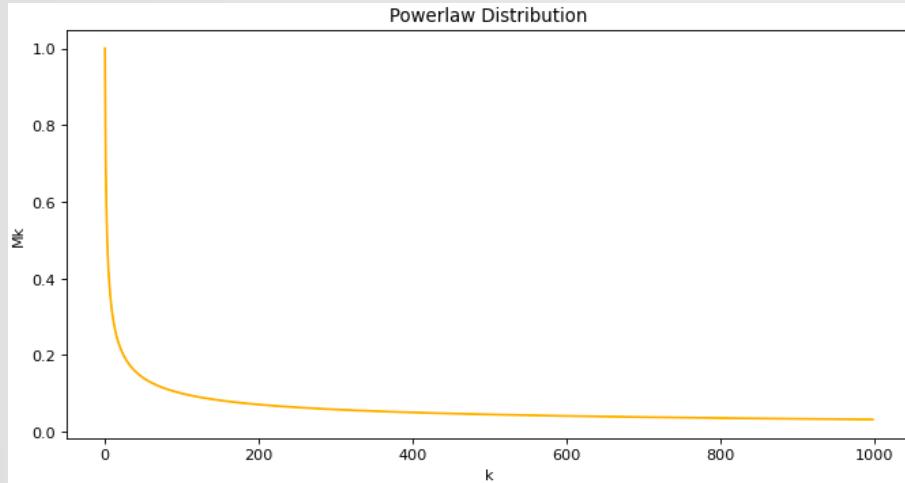
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- A **scale-free** network respects the **power law** distribution  $M_k \sim Ck^{-\lambda}$  |  $\lambda, C > 0$ .



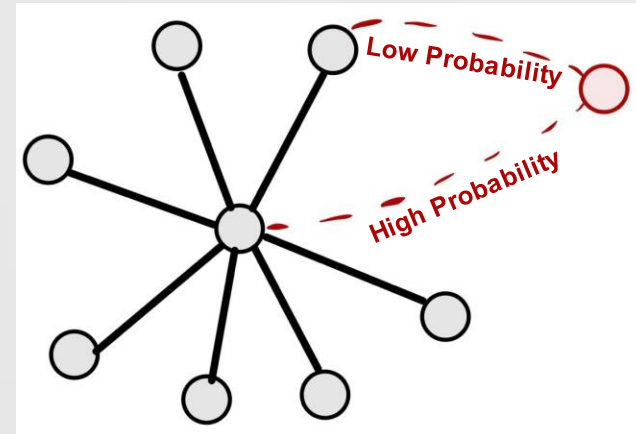
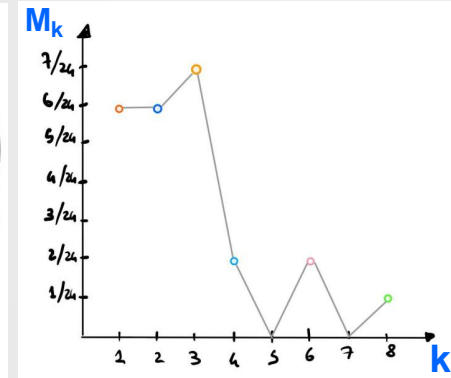
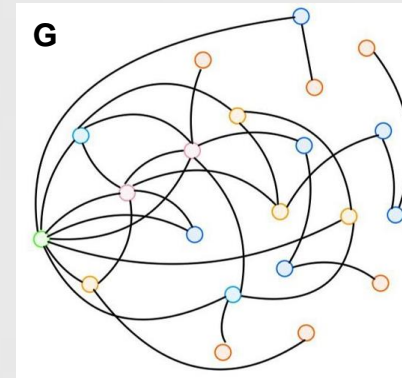
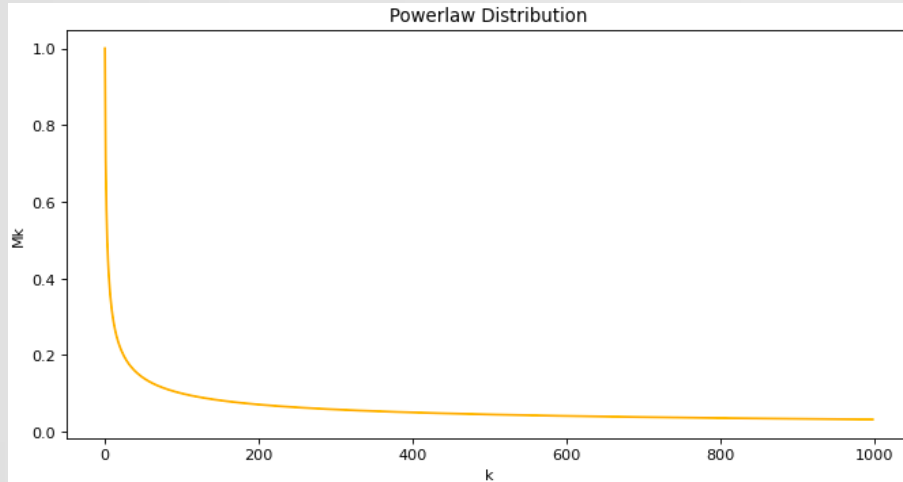
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- Degree Distribution  $M_k = n_k / n$  |  $n_k$  = #nodes of degree  $k$  in  $G$ .
- A **scale-free** network respects the **power law** distribution  $M_k \sim Ck^{-\lambda}$  |  $\lambda, C > 0$ .



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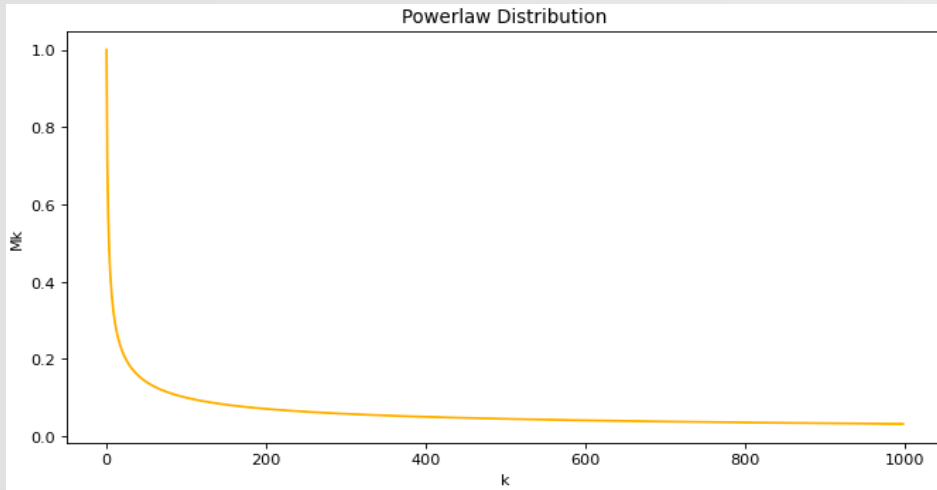
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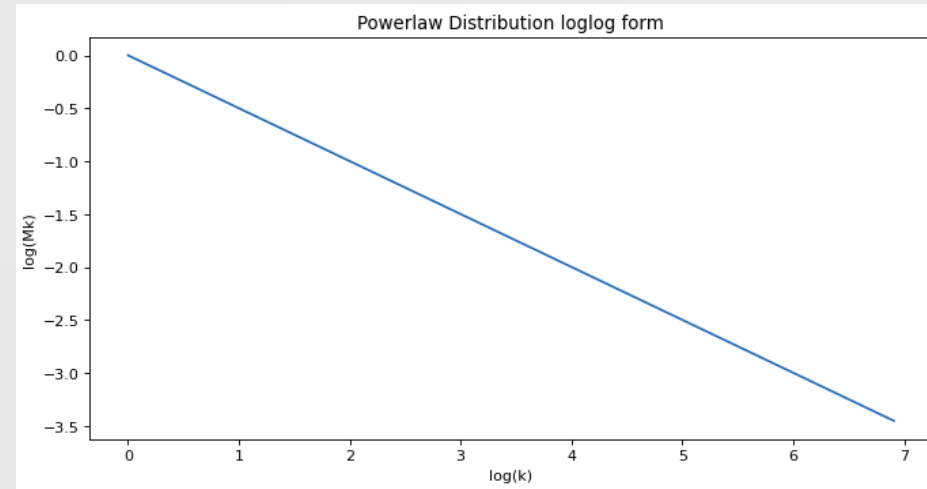
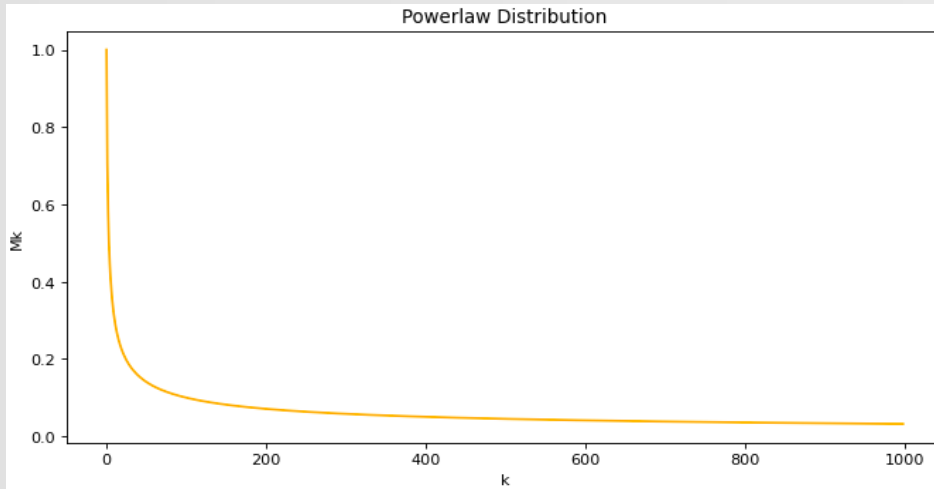
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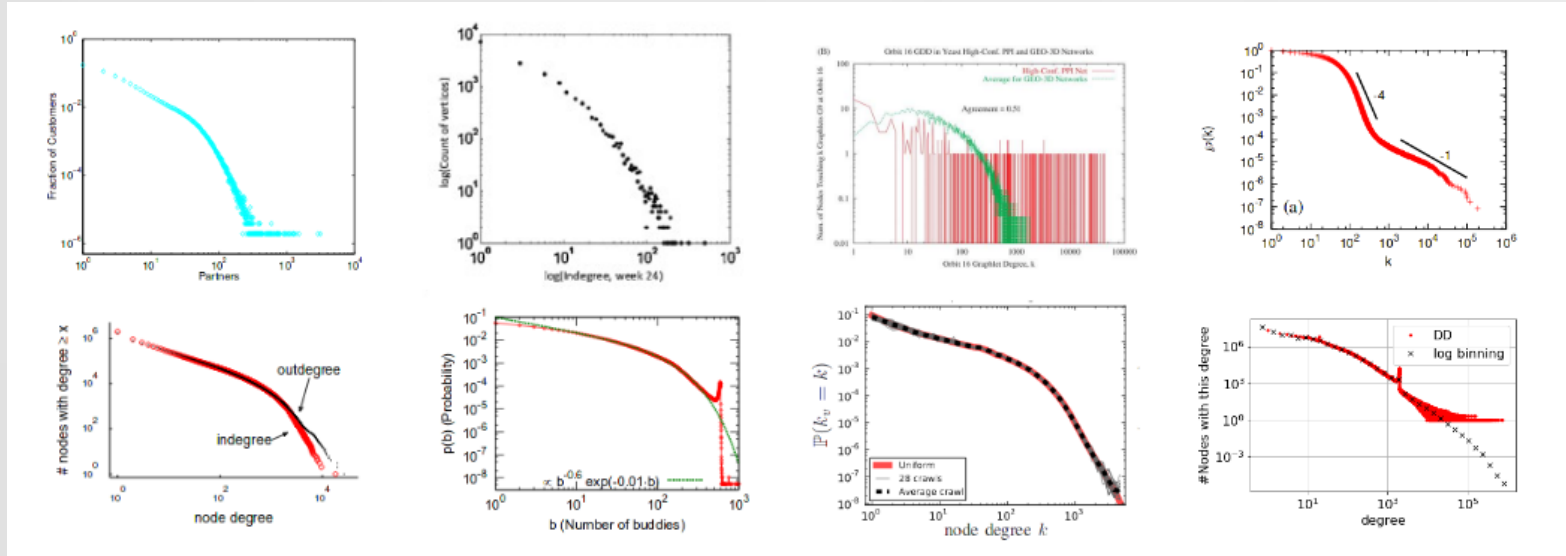
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(biology, online market, social networks, ...)

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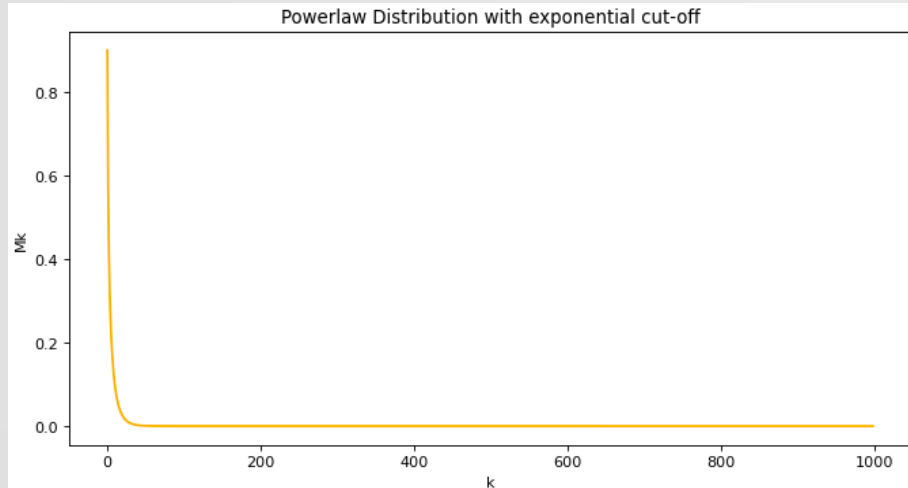
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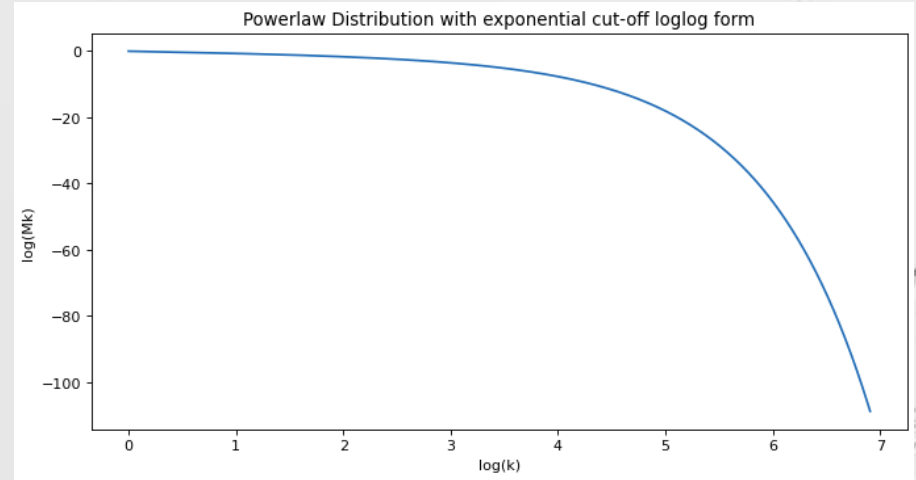
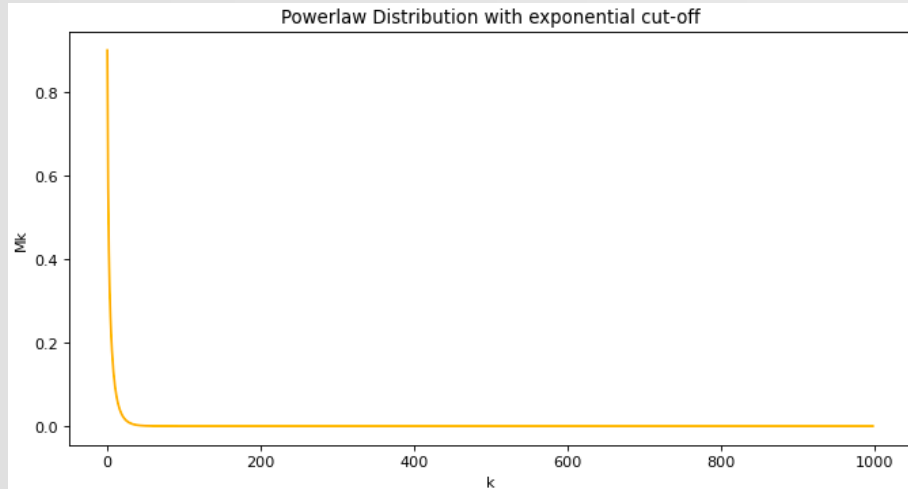
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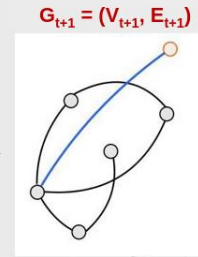
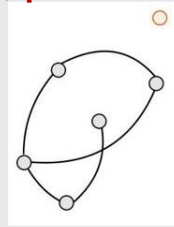
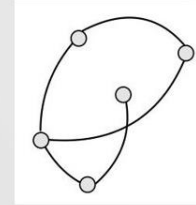
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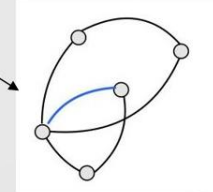
# THEORETICAL MODEL

- (Node + Edge) event,  $p$
- Edge event,  $(1-p)$

$G_t = (V_t, E_t)$

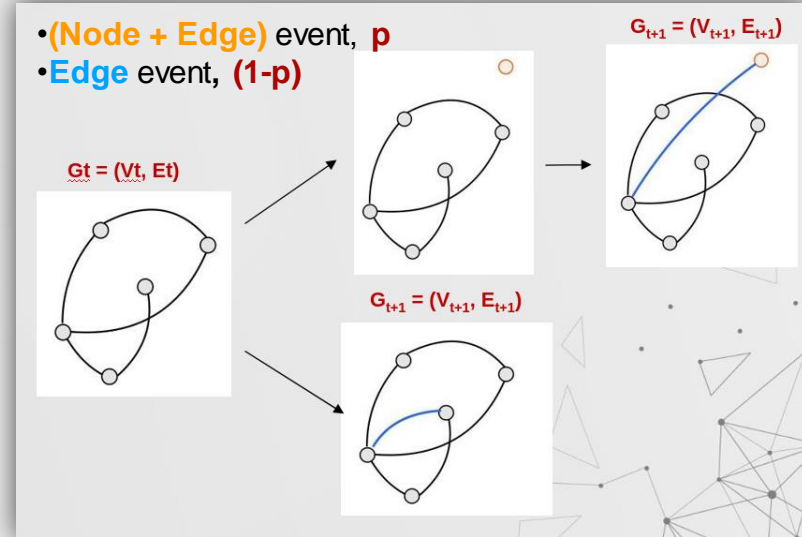


$G_{t+1} = (V_{t+1}, E_{t+1})$



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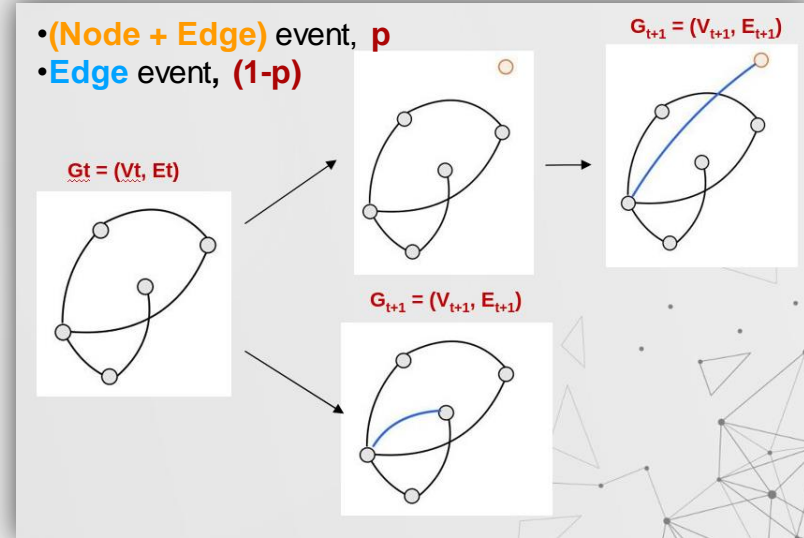
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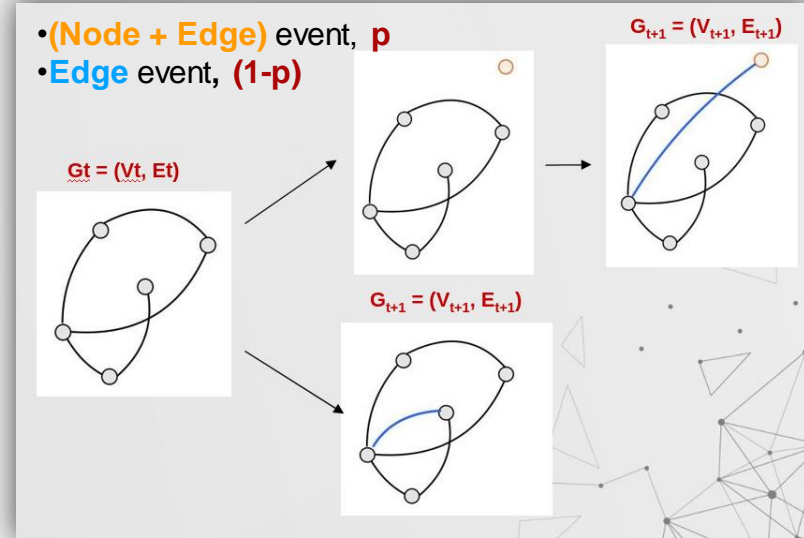
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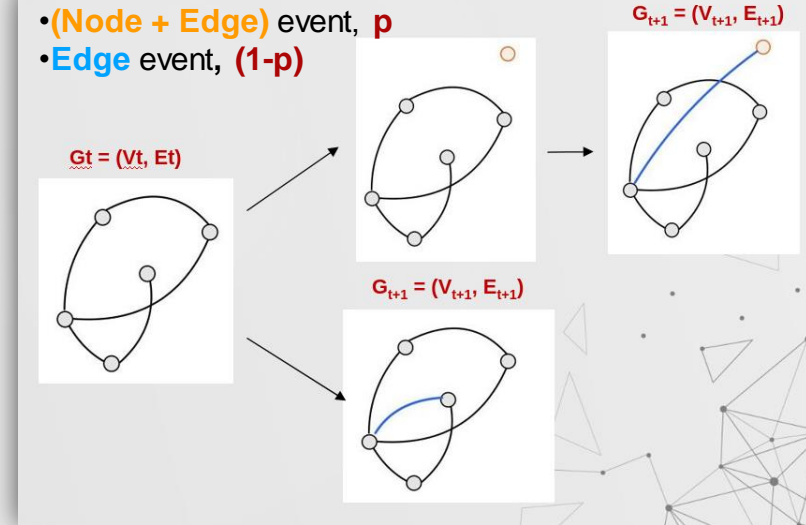
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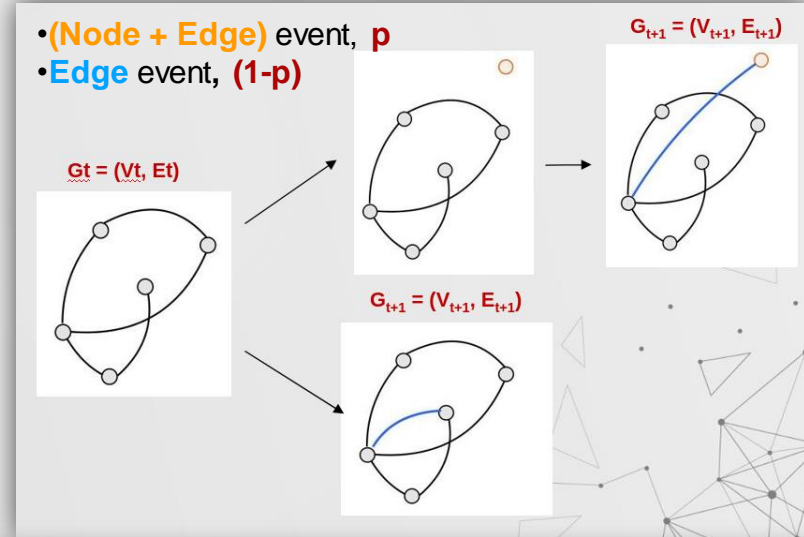


**Vertex trajectory:**

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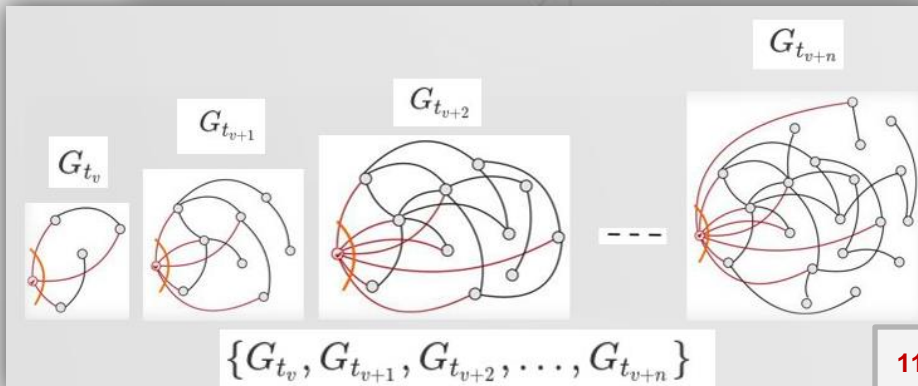
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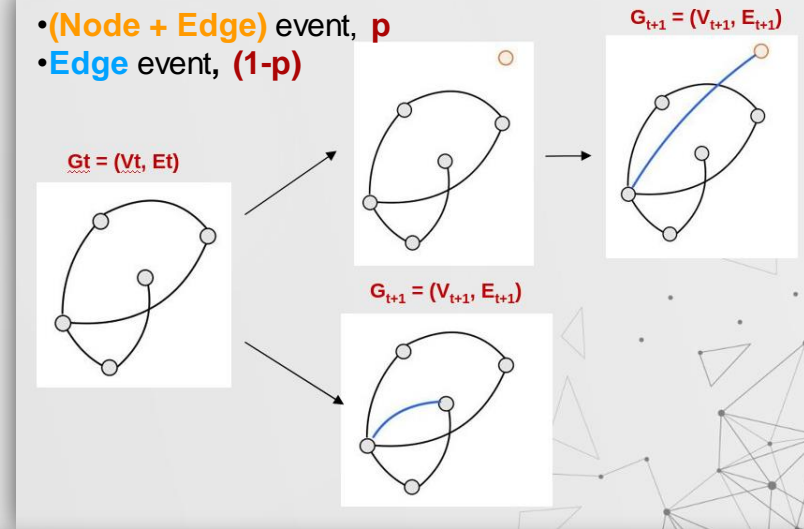
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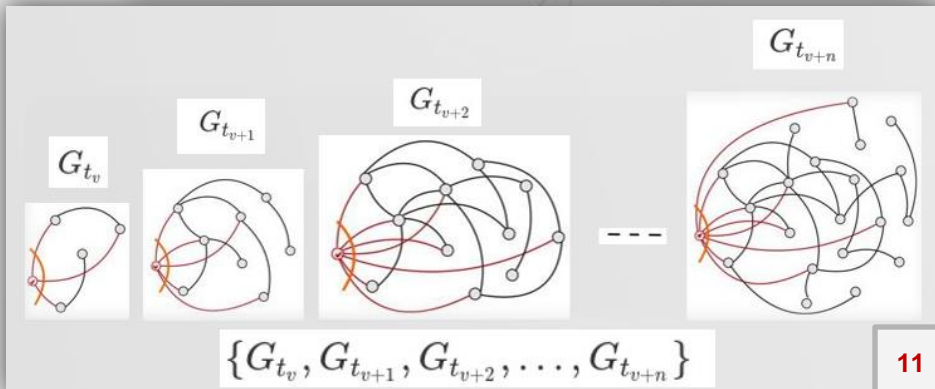
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## Vertex trajectory:

- Let  $t_v$  time step in which  $v$  appears in the graph;
- The vertex trajectory  $d_v(t)$  is the sequence:

$$\{d_v(t_v), d_v(t_{v+1}), d_v(t_{v+2}), \dots, d_v(t_{v+n})\}$$



# MATCHING MODEL

## Barabasi Albert model [7]

Given:

- $P = 1$ , so only **node+edge** event
- $\gamma = 1$ , so  $f(d_v(t)) = d_v(t)$

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# 03

## FACED PROBLEMS

---

- (1) Which researchers should be taken into account?
- (2) How to interpret a time step?




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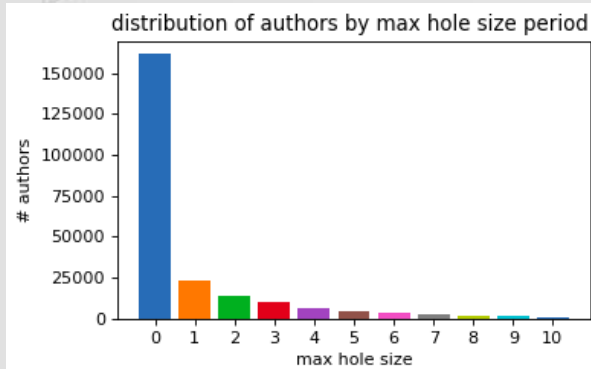
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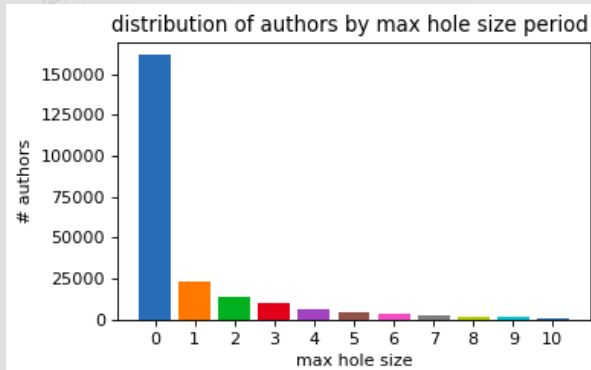
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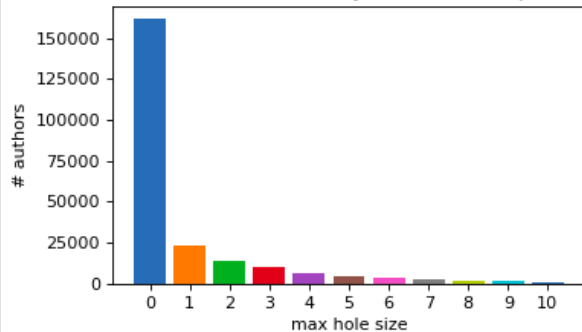
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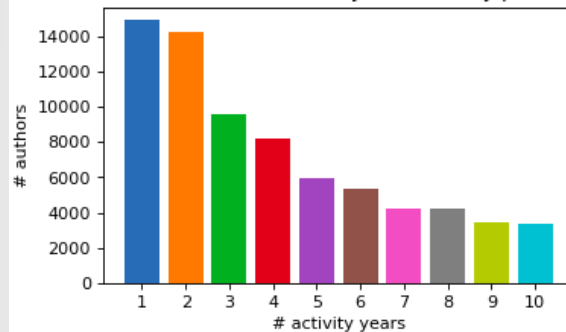
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distribution of authors by max hole size period



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# (1) Which researchers should be taken into account?

## Hole size

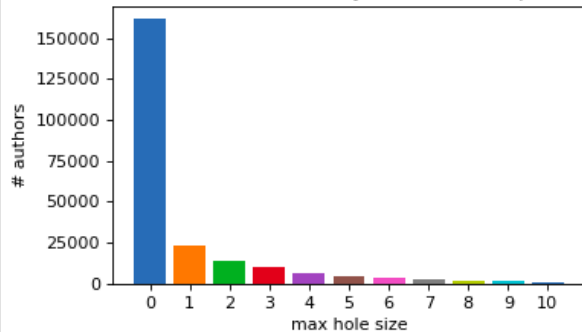
(# consecutive years without publishing)

&

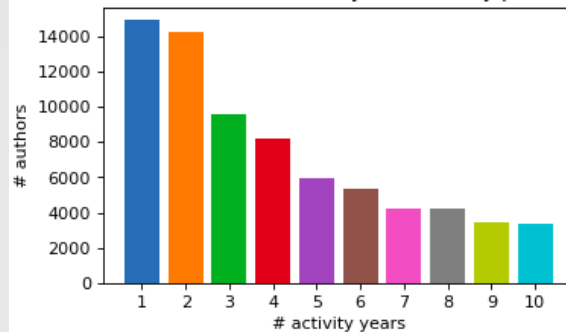
## Activity period

(#years between 1st and last publication)

distribution of authors by max hole size period



Distribution of authors by max activity period



To include researcher who take a sabbatical year from teaching every seven, to do research

$\leq 7$

To exclude PhD students

$\geq 5$

# (1) Which researchers should be taken into account?

**Hole size**

(# consecutive years without publishing)

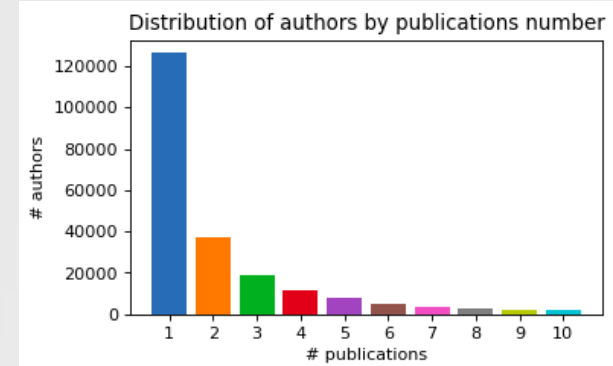
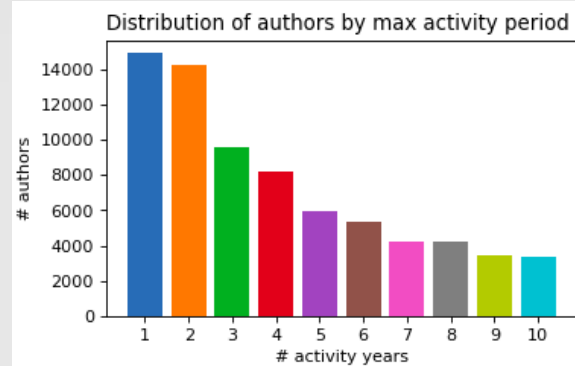
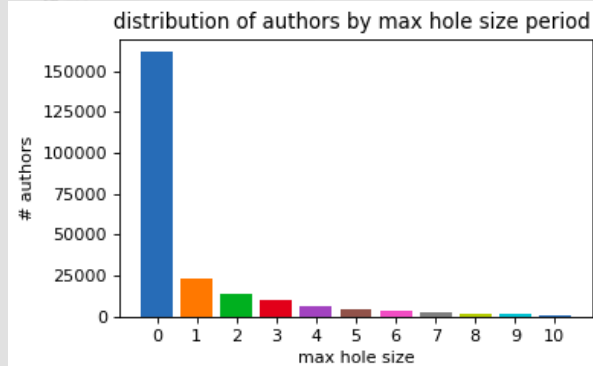
&

**Activity period**

(#years between 1st and last publication)

&

**#publications**



To include researcher who take a sabbatical year from teaching every seven, to do research

$\leq 7$

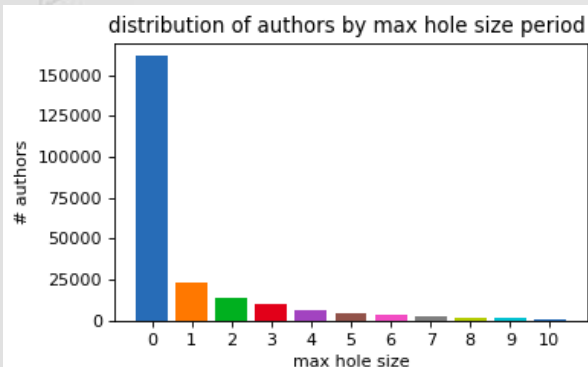
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# (1) Which researchers should be taken into account?

## Hole size

(# consecutive years without publishing)



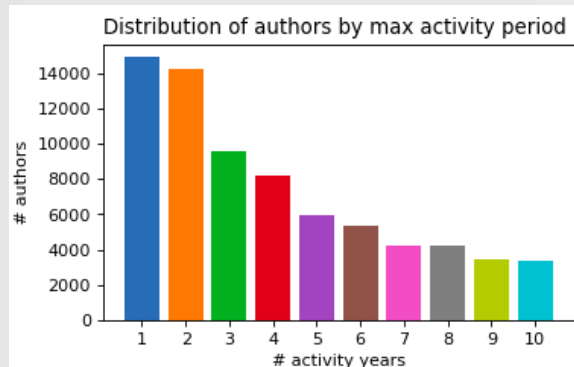
To include researcher who take a sabbatical year from teaching every seven, to do research

$\leq 7$

&

## Activity period

(#years between 1st and last publication)

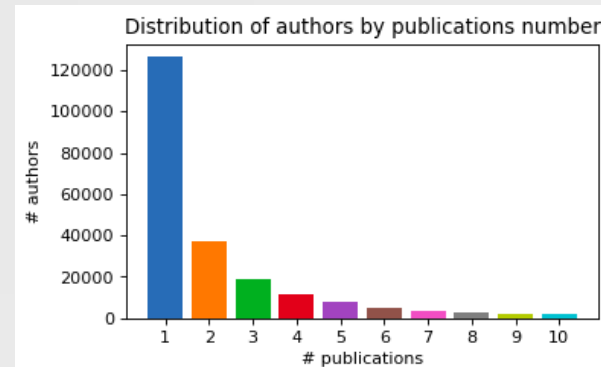


To exclude PhD students

$\geq 5$

&

## #publications



Good compromise between insight and #authors filtered

$\geq 3$

# (1) Which researchers should be taken into account?

**Hole size**

(# consecutive years without publishing)

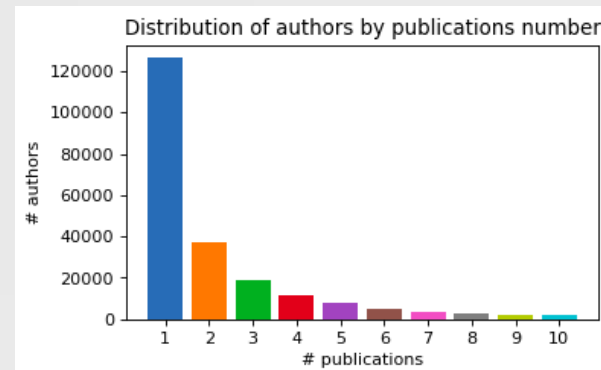
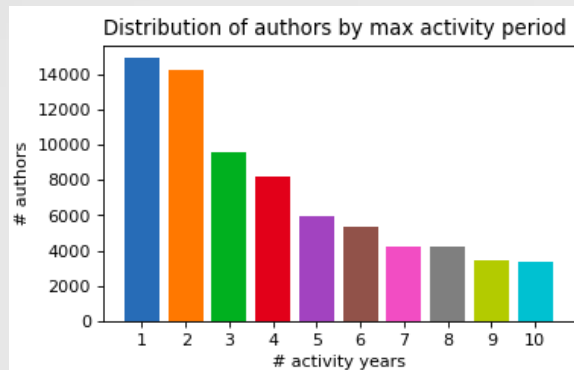
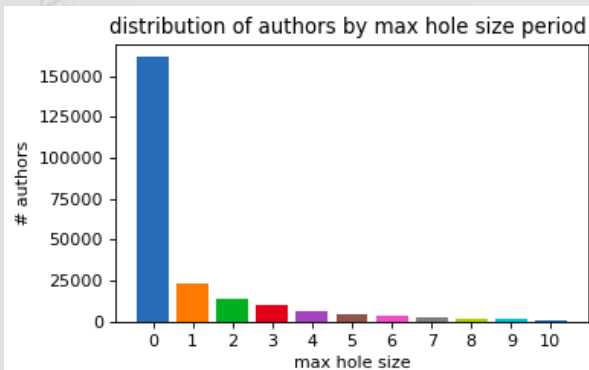
&

**Activity period**

(#years between 1st and last publication)

&

**#publications**



To include researcher who take a sabbatical year from teaching every seven, to do research

$\leq 7$

To exclude PhD students

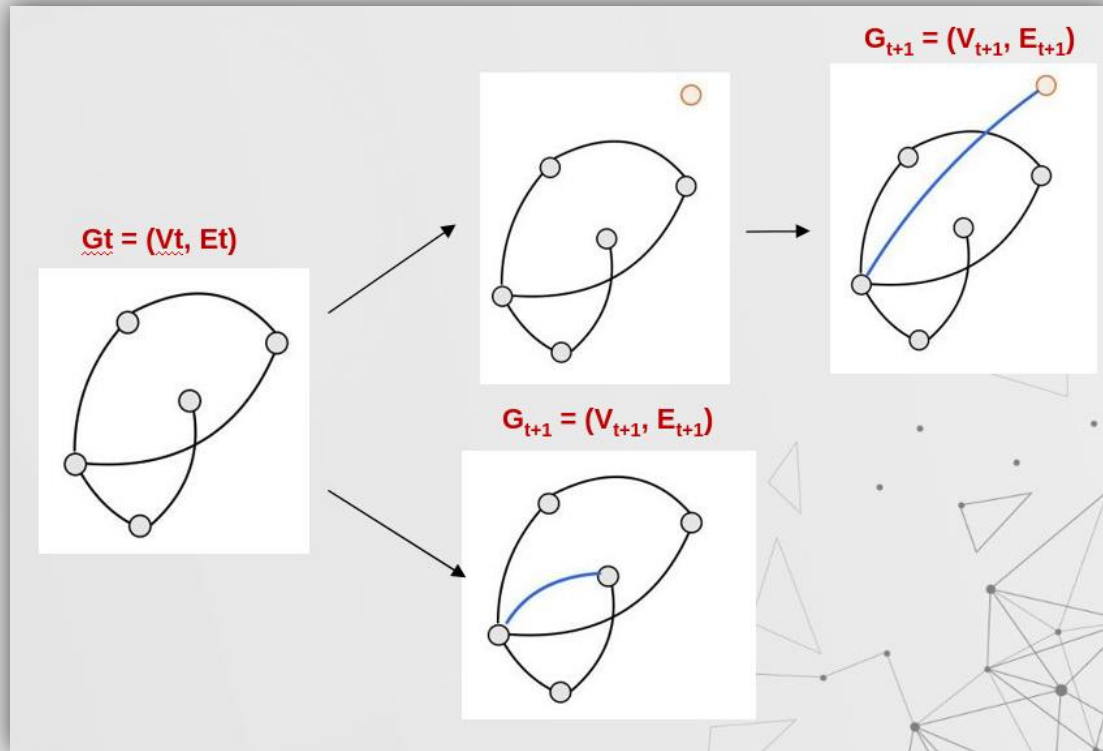
$\geq 5$

Good compromise between insight and #authors filtered

$\geq 3$

**=> 16% of data left**

## (2) How to interpret a time step?

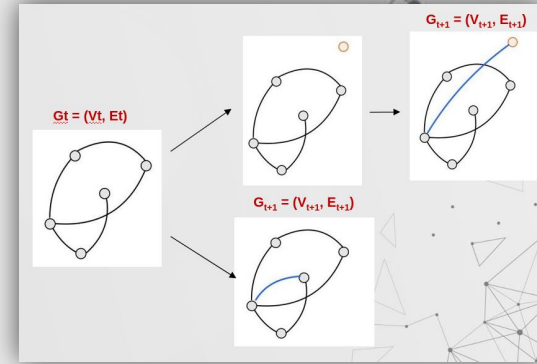




## (2) How to interpret a time step?

- Time step definition:

$G_t = (V_t, E_t)$  graph after event  $t \mid t \in \mathbb{N}$  - #events occurred ((Node + Edge) and Edge event)

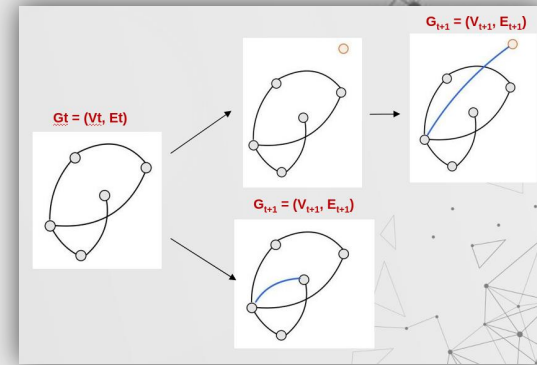


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- We have the **state of the graph for each year**, but our model not refer to the year but to the appearance of author or collaboration.

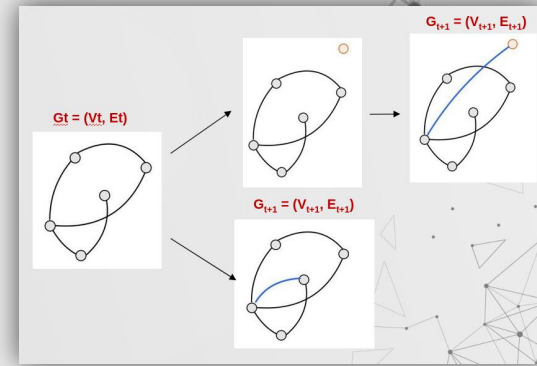


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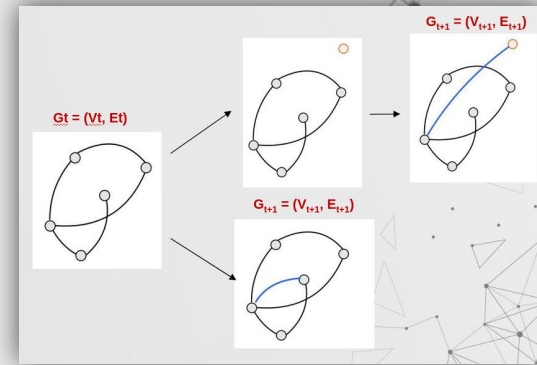
- We have the **state of the graph for each year**, but our model not refer to the year but to the appearance of author or collaboration.
- Other metrics as event : the occurrence of a **new author**



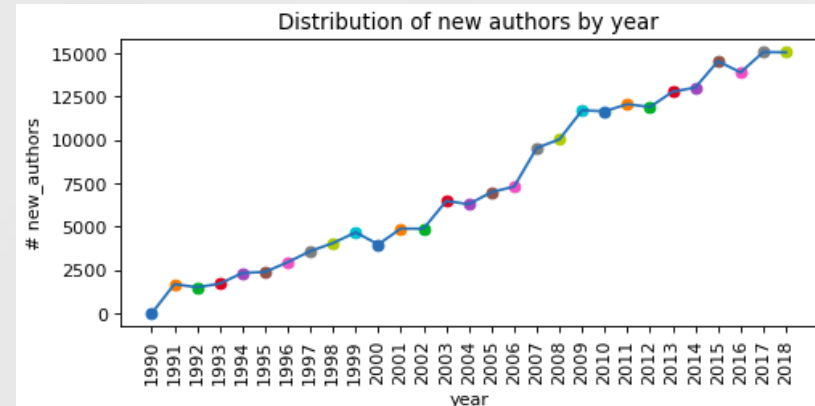
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$G_t = (V_t, E_t)$  graph after event  $t$  |  $t \in \mathbb{N}$  - #events occurred ((Node + Edge) and Edge event)



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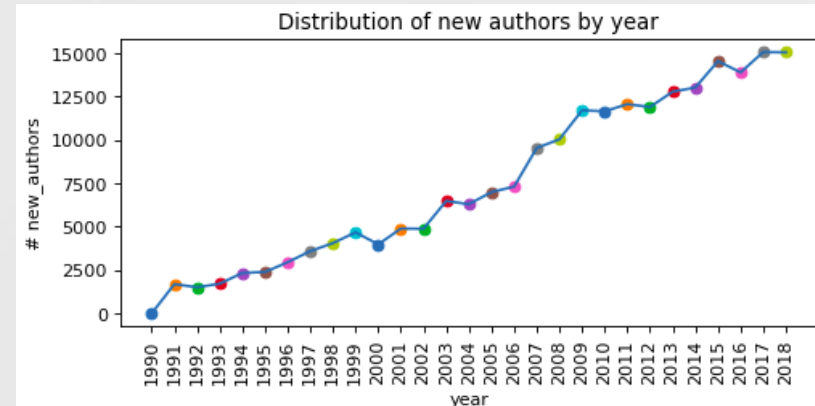
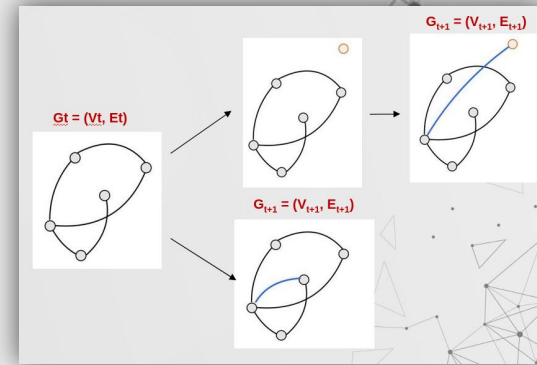


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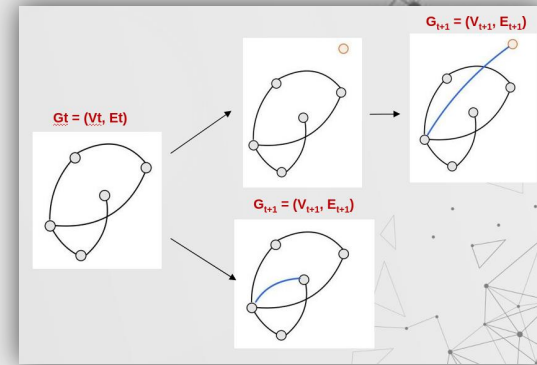
- We have the **state of the graph for each year**, but our model not refer to the year but to the appearance of author or collaboration.
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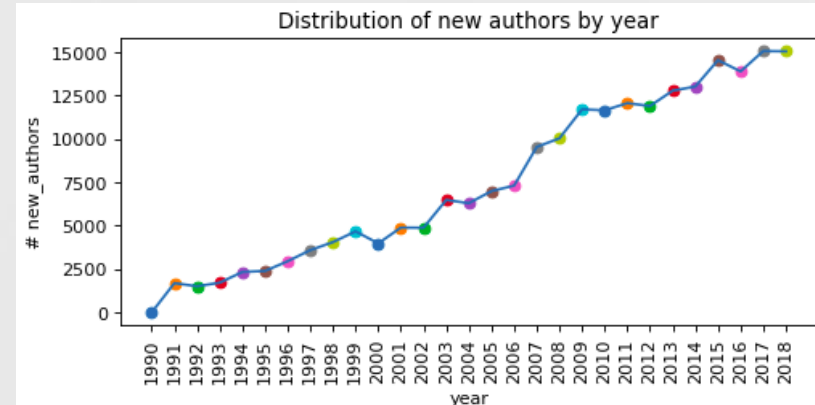
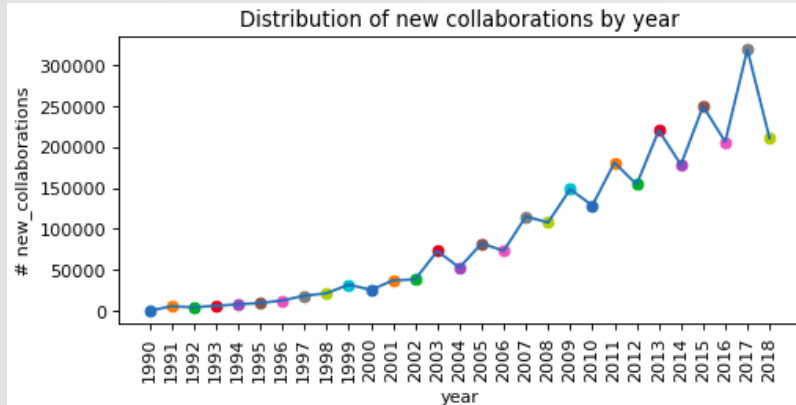
## (2) How to interpret a time step?

- Time step definition:

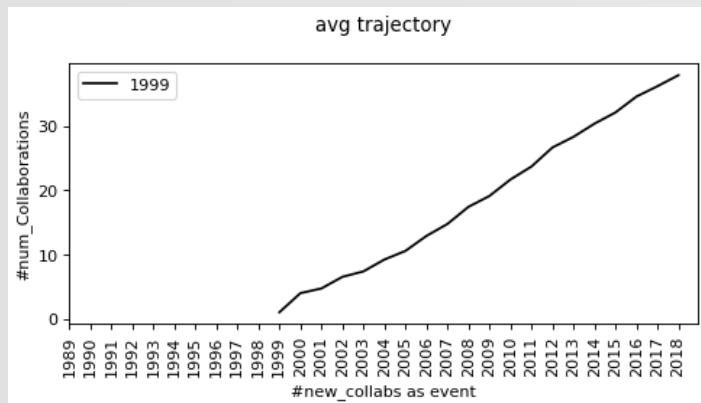
$G_t = (V_t, E_t)$  graph after event  $t$  |  $t \in \mathbb{N}$  - #events occurred ((Node + Edge) and Edge event)



- We have the **state of the graph for each year**, but our model not refer to the year but to the appearance of author or collaboration.
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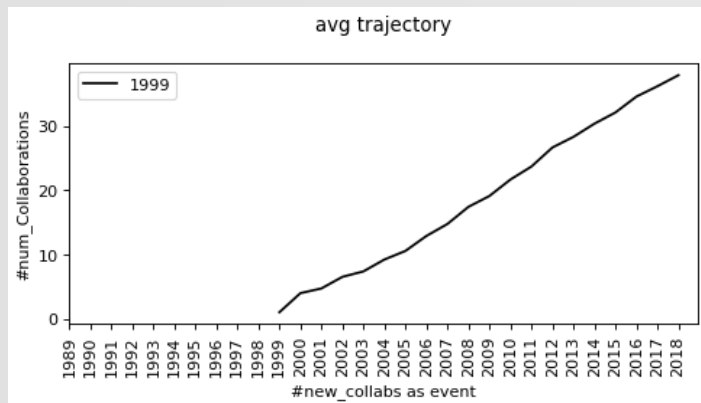


## (2) How to interpret a time step?



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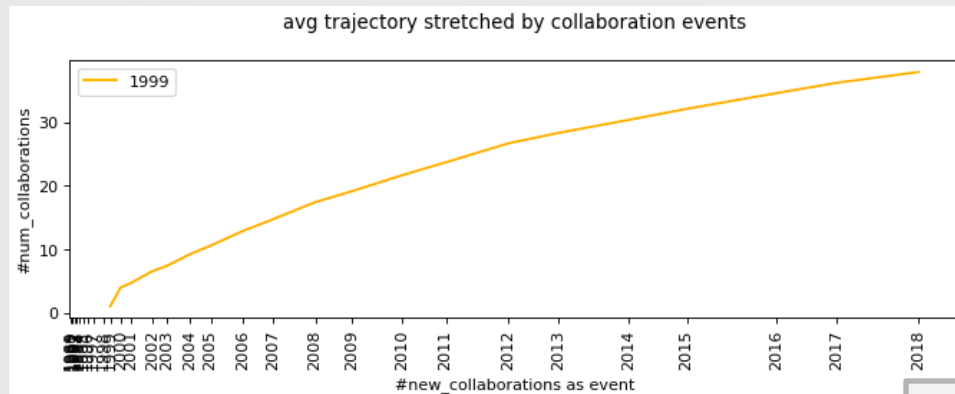
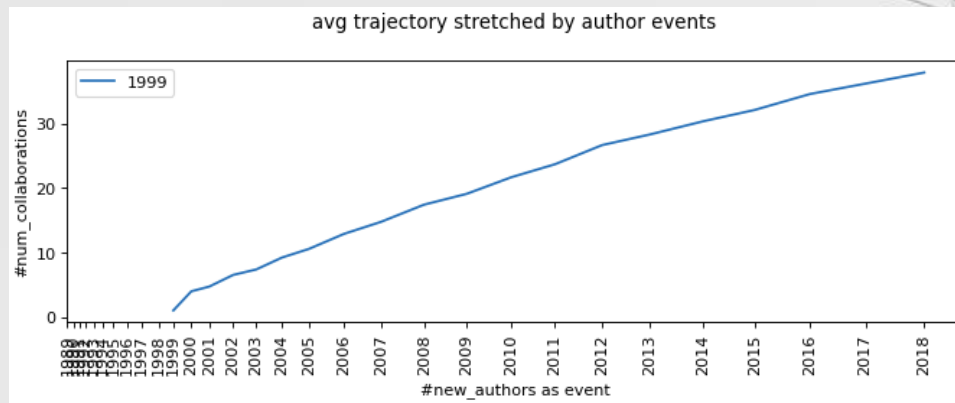
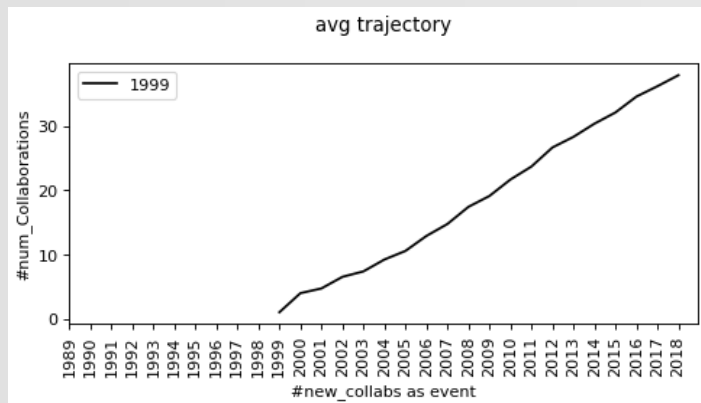
- Vertex trajectories are **stretched on the x axis**
- Shown their **logarithmic** shape.





## (2) How to interpret a time step?

- Vertex trajectories are **stretched on the x axis**
- Shown their **logarithmic** shape.



# 04

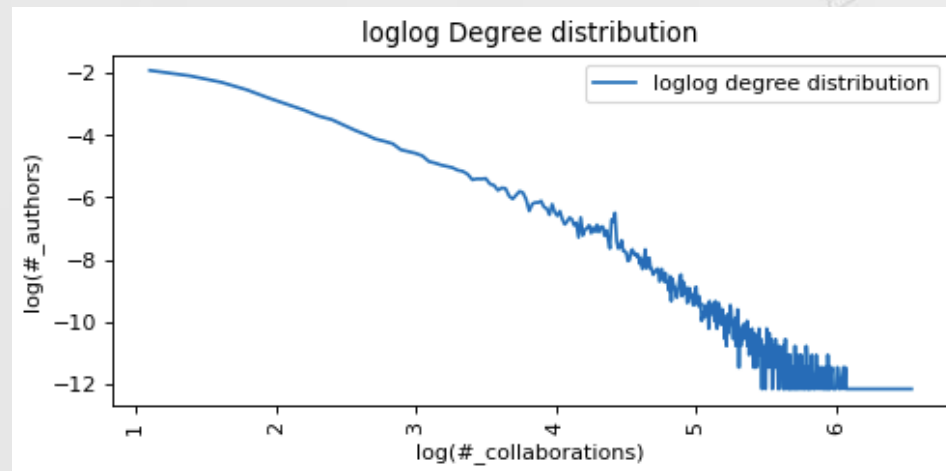
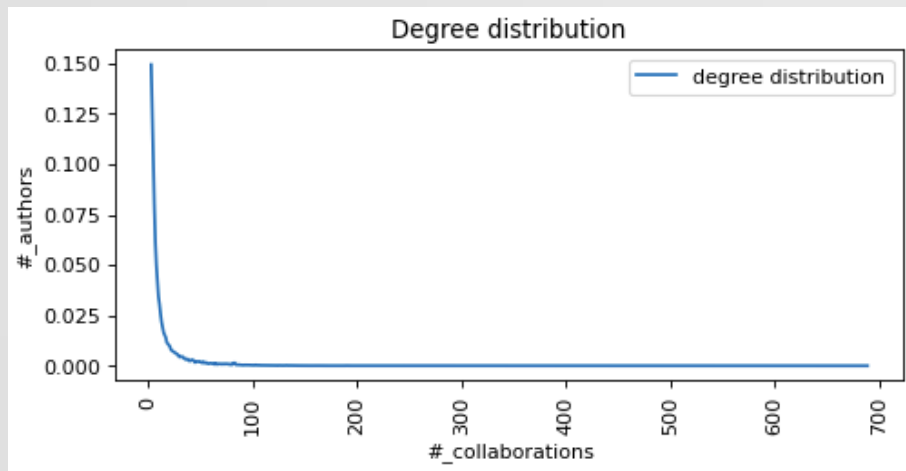
## DEGREE DISTRIBUTION

---

Degree Distribution Retrieval  
Degree Distribution Fitting

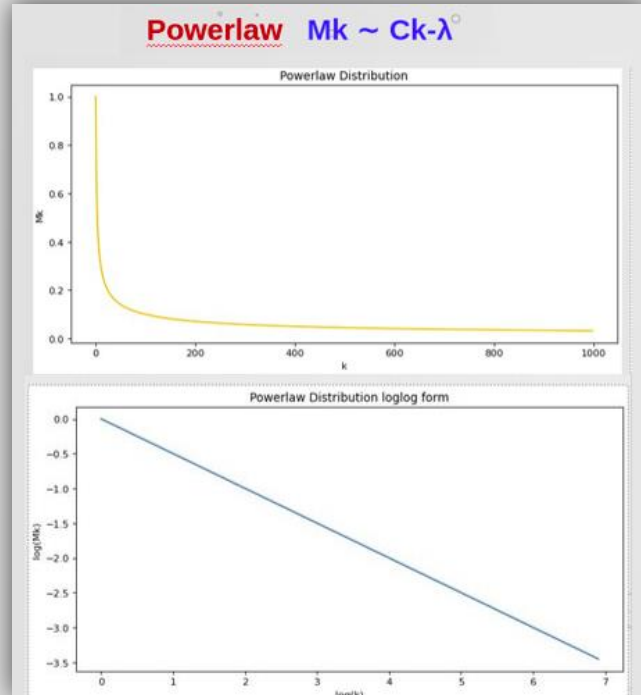
# DEGREE DISTRIBUTION RETRIEVAL

To acquire more knowledge from the character of the data the **degree distribution of active authors** is found, taking the **#authors** with a given **#collaborations**.



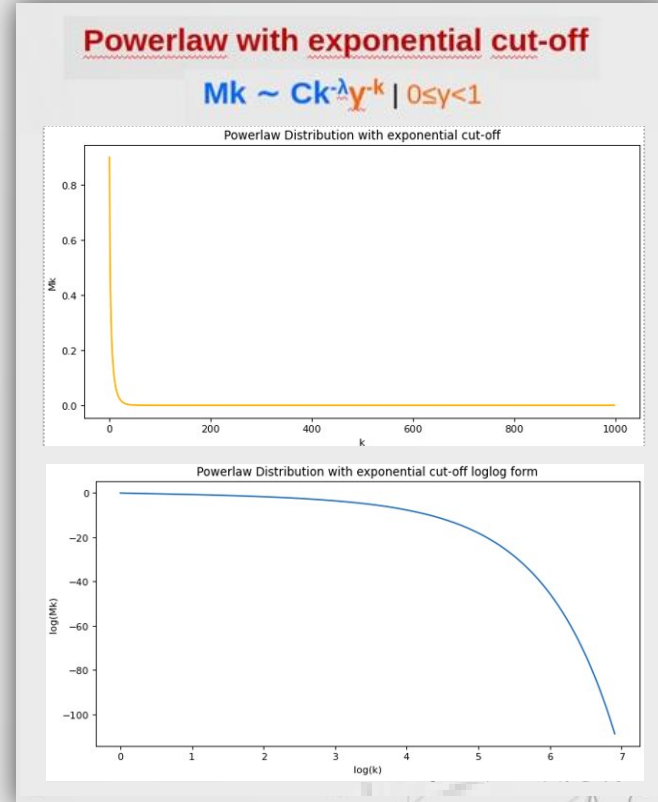
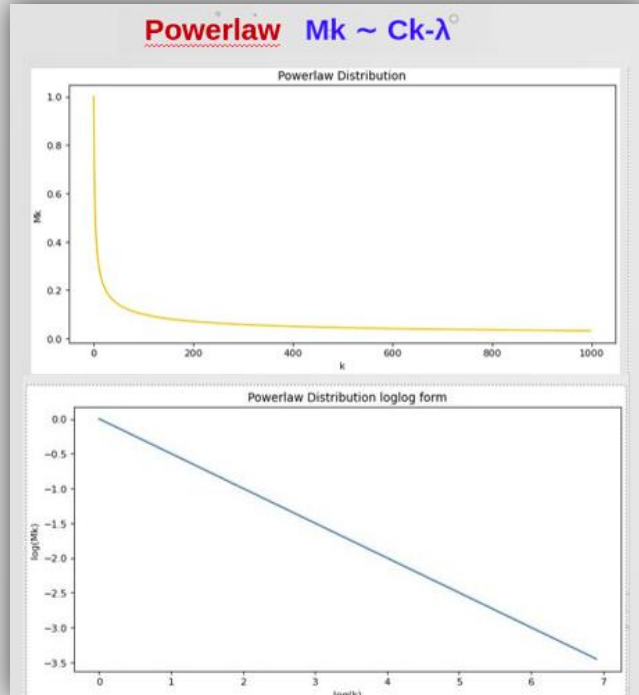
# DEGREE DISTRIBUTION FITTING

To acquire more knowledge from the character of the data the **degree distribution of active authors** is found, taking the **#authors** with a given **#collaborations**.



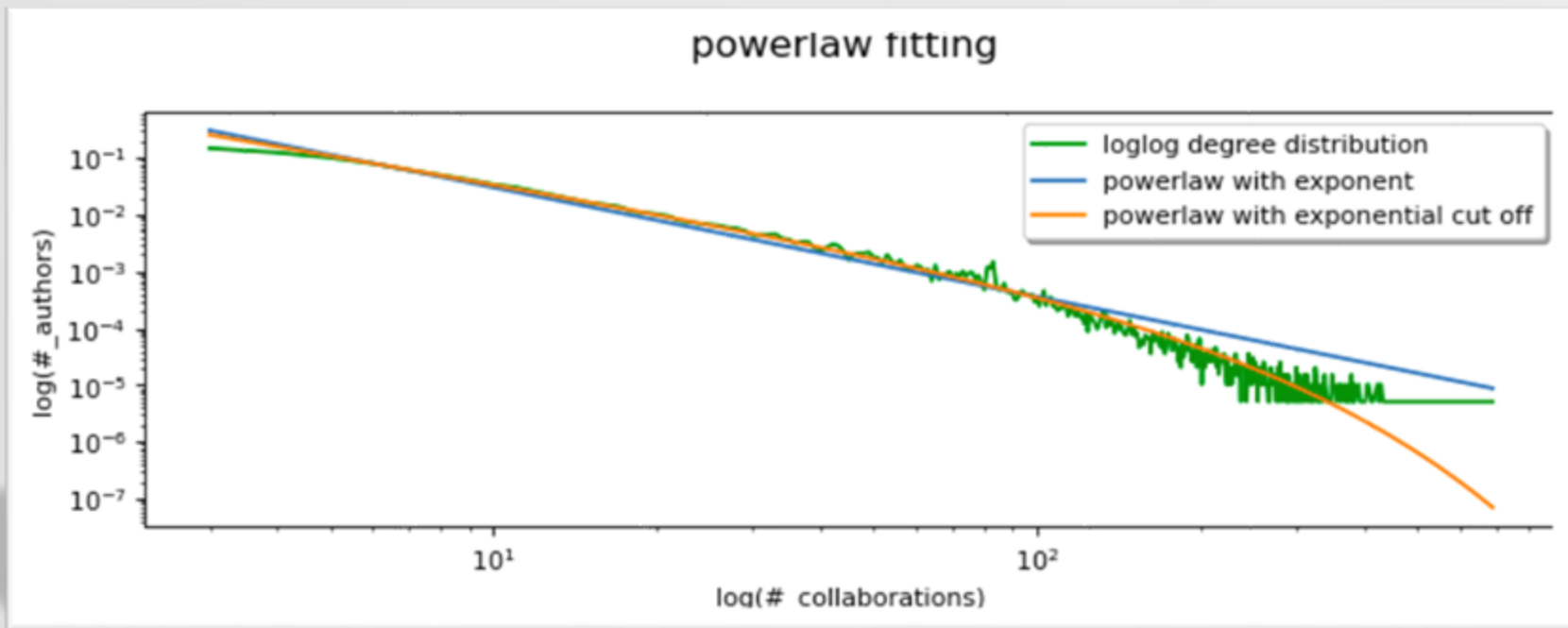
# DEGREE DISTRIBUTION FITTING

To acquire more knowledge from the character of the data the **degree distribution of active authors** is found, taking the **#authors** with a given **#collaborations**.



# DEGREE DISTRIBUTION RETRIEVAL

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# 05

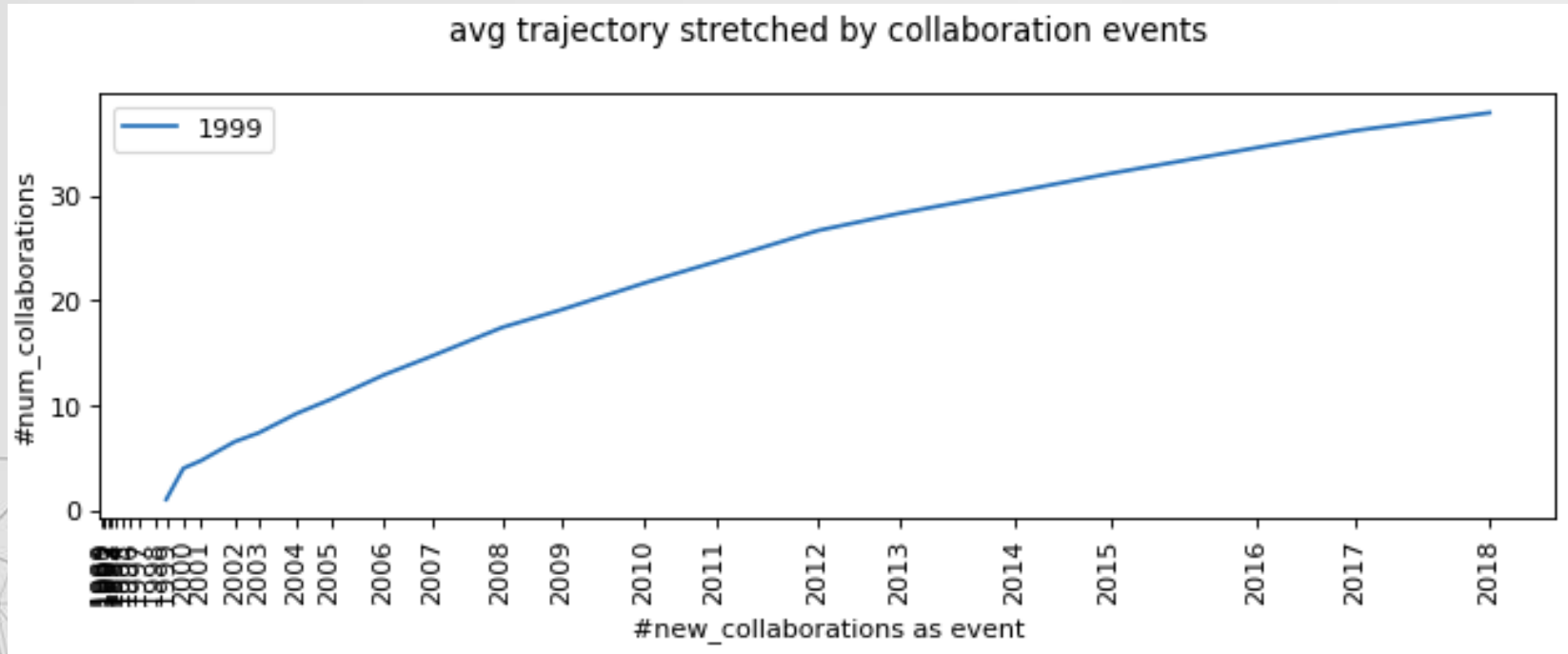
## VERTEX TRAJECTORIES

Average Trajectories  
Fitting Trajectories  
General Fitting  
Final Contraddiction

# AVERAGE TRAJECTORIES

---

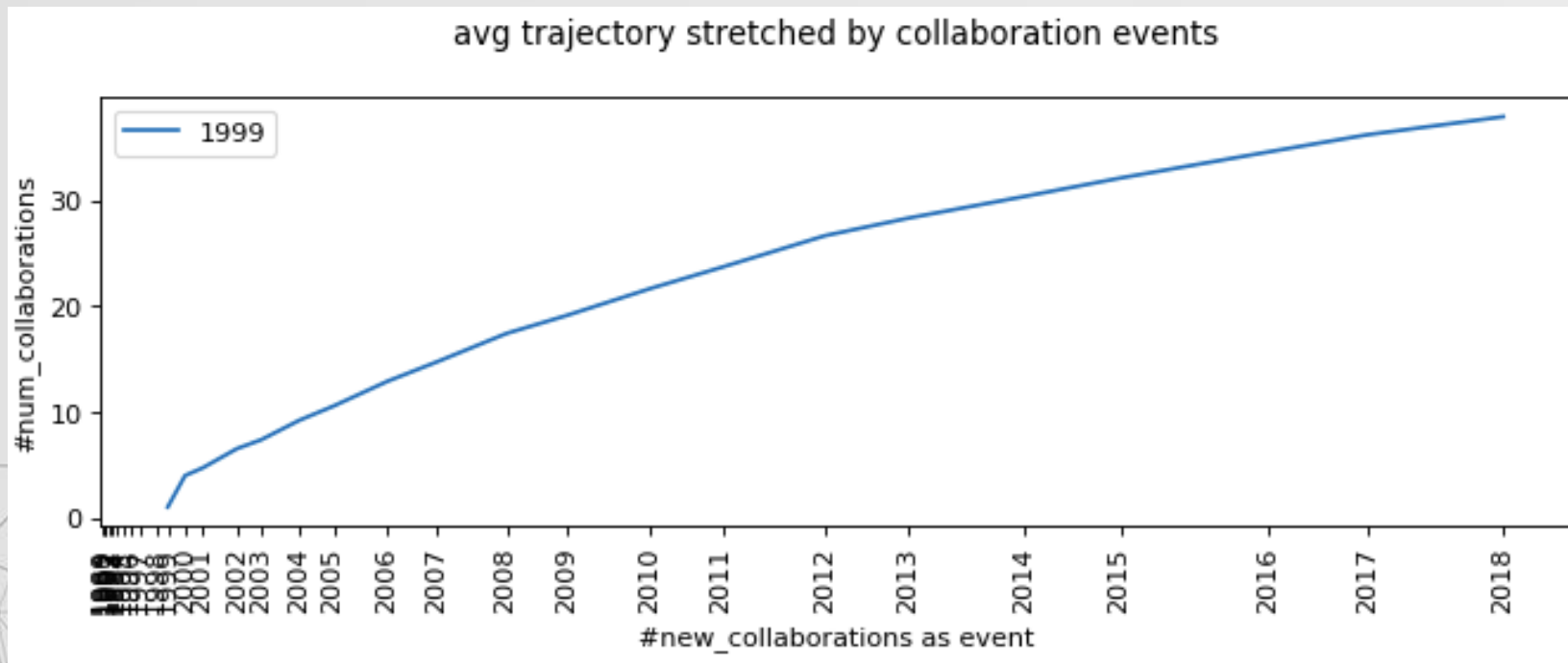
- Computed and plotted the **average trajectory of active authors** by starting year.
- 





# AVERAGE TRAJECTORIES

- Computed and plotted the **average trajectory of active authors** by starting year.
- The x-axis is stretched by the number of new collaborations as events.



# FITTING TRAJECTORIES

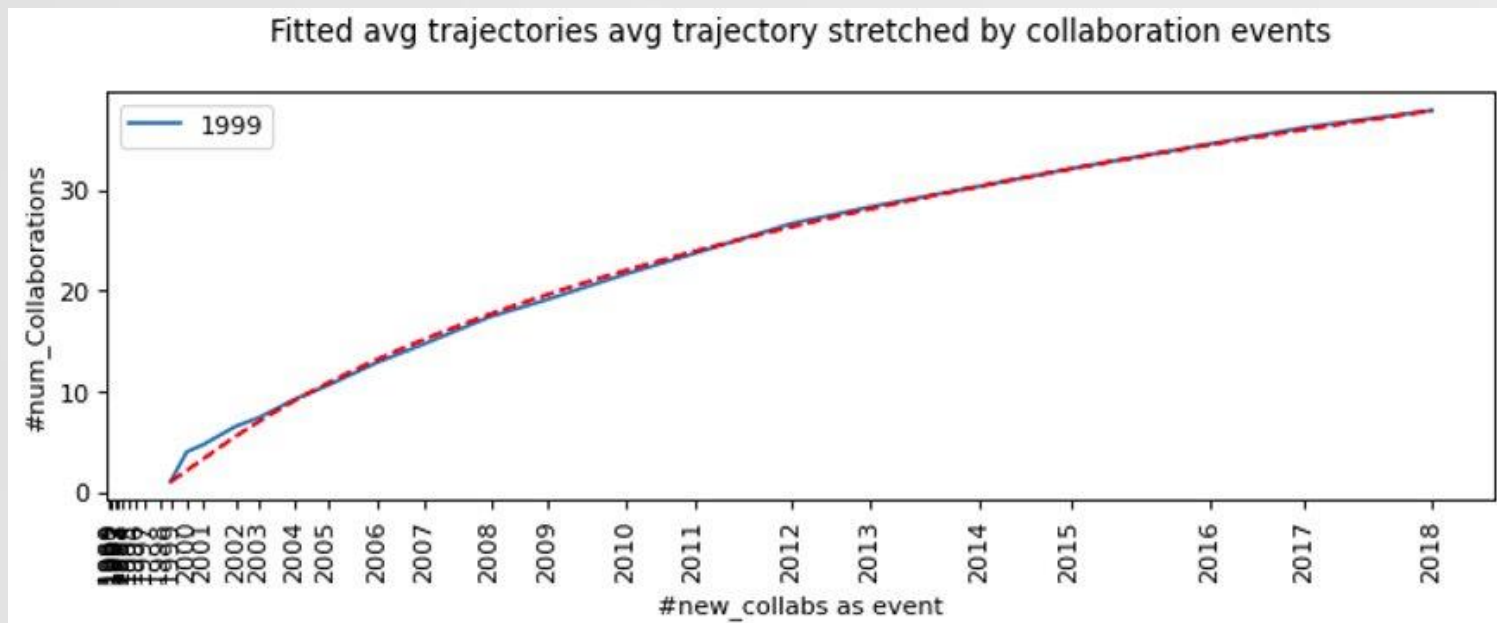
- Average trajectories are fitted one by one using the **logarithmic function** representing the theoretical vertex trajectory.

$$d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$$

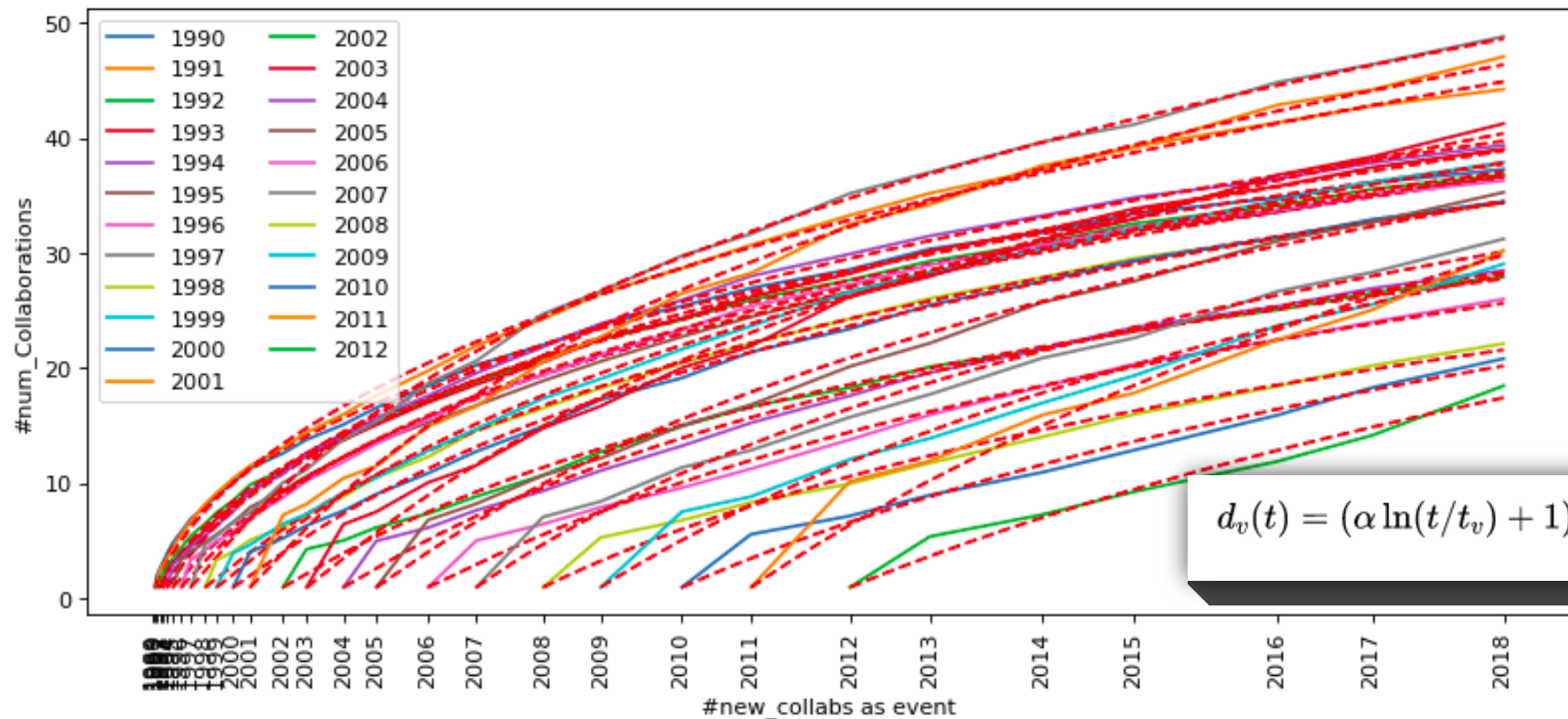
# FITTING TRAJECTORIES

- Average trajectories are fitted one by one using the **logarithmic function** representing the theoretical vertex trajectory.
- Obtained a couple of individual parameter  $\alpha, \beta$  for each.

$$d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$$

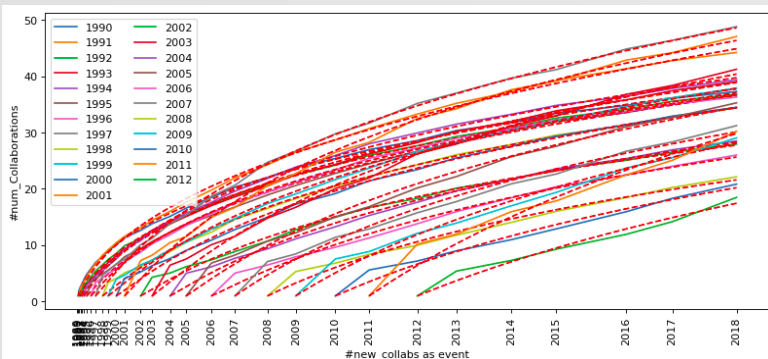


# FITTING TRAJECTORIES



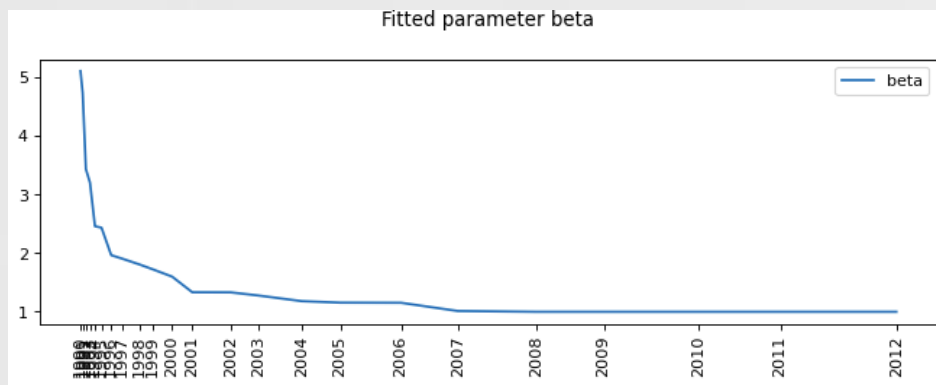
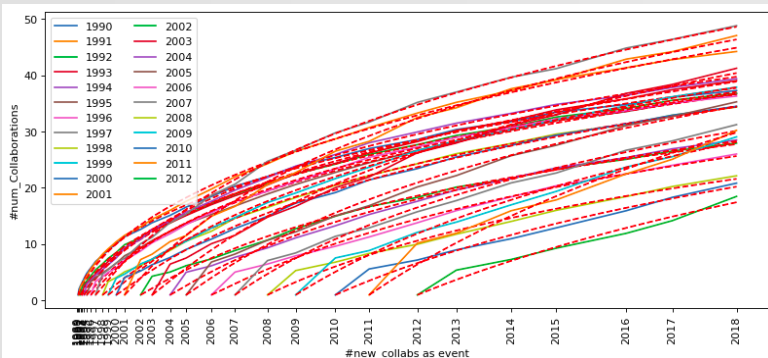
# FITTING TRAJECTORIES

$$d_v(t) = (\alpha^* \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^{\beta^*}$$



# FITTING TRAJECTORIES

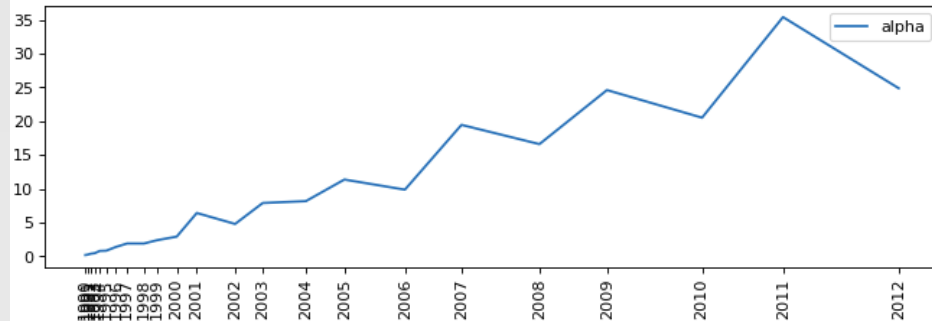
$$d_v(t) = (\alpha^* \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^{\beta^*}$$



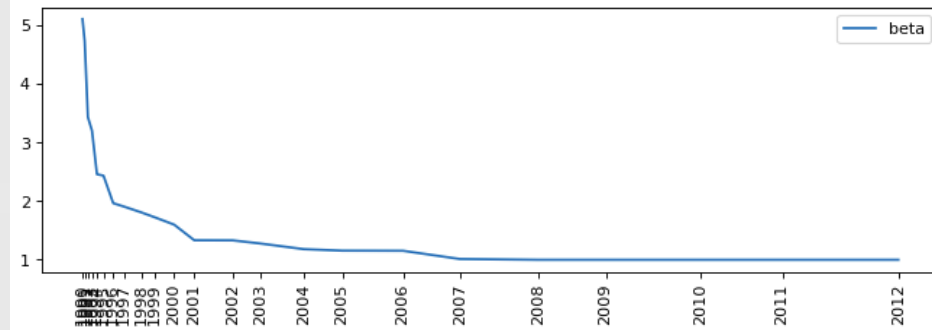
# FITTING TRAJECTORIES

$$d_v(t) = (\alpha^* \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^{\beta^*}$$

Fitted parameter alpha



Fitted parameter beta



# GENERAL FITTING

---

- Find  $d_v(t) = (\alpha^* \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^{\beta^*}$  |  $\alpha^*$  and  $\beta^*$  fit all curves minimizing the given error.
- Four different kinds of errors:





# GENERAL FITTING

- Find  $\mathbf{d_v(t)=(\alpha^* \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^{\beta^*}}$  |  $\alpha^*$  and  $\beta^*$  fit all curves minimizing the given error.
- Four different kinds of errors:

$$\text{A) } \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \sum_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - r_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

$$\text{B) } \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \max_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - r_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

$$\text{C) } \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \sum_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - d_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

$$\text{D) } \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \max_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - d_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$



# GENERAL FITTING

- Find  $d_v(t) = (\alpha^* \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^{\beta^*}$  |  $\alpha^*$  and  $\beta^*$  fit all curves minimizing the given error.
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$$A) \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \sum_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - r_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

$$B) \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \max_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - r_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

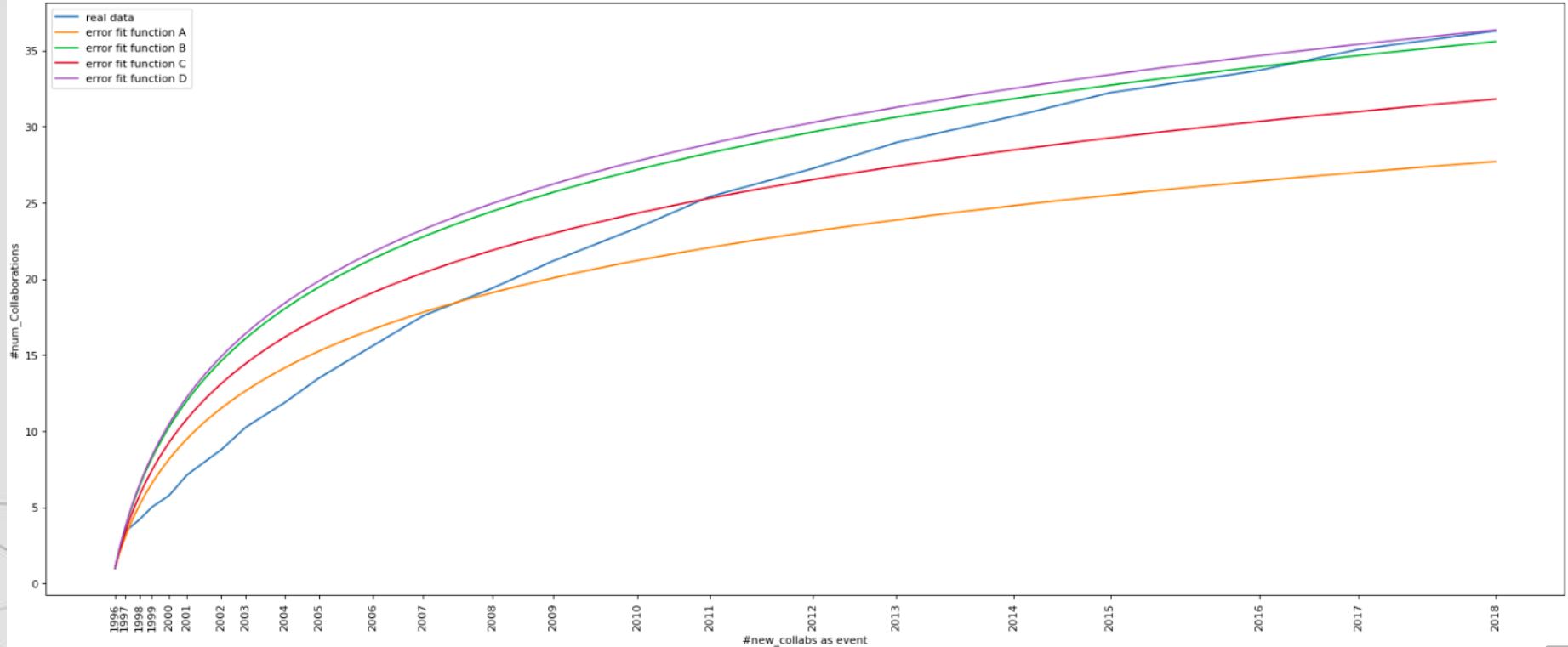
$$C) \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \sum_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - d_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

$$D) \min_{\alpha^*, \beta^*} \left( \sum_{t_v} \max_{t \geq t_v} |d_{t_v}(t)^* - d_{t_v}(t)|^2 \right)$$

	ERROR	alpha	beta
err_f_A	27755.784282	6.929222	1
err_f_B	4301.973888	8.973418	1
err_f_C	444951.754961	7.993638	1
err_f_D	4714.507436	9.169267	1

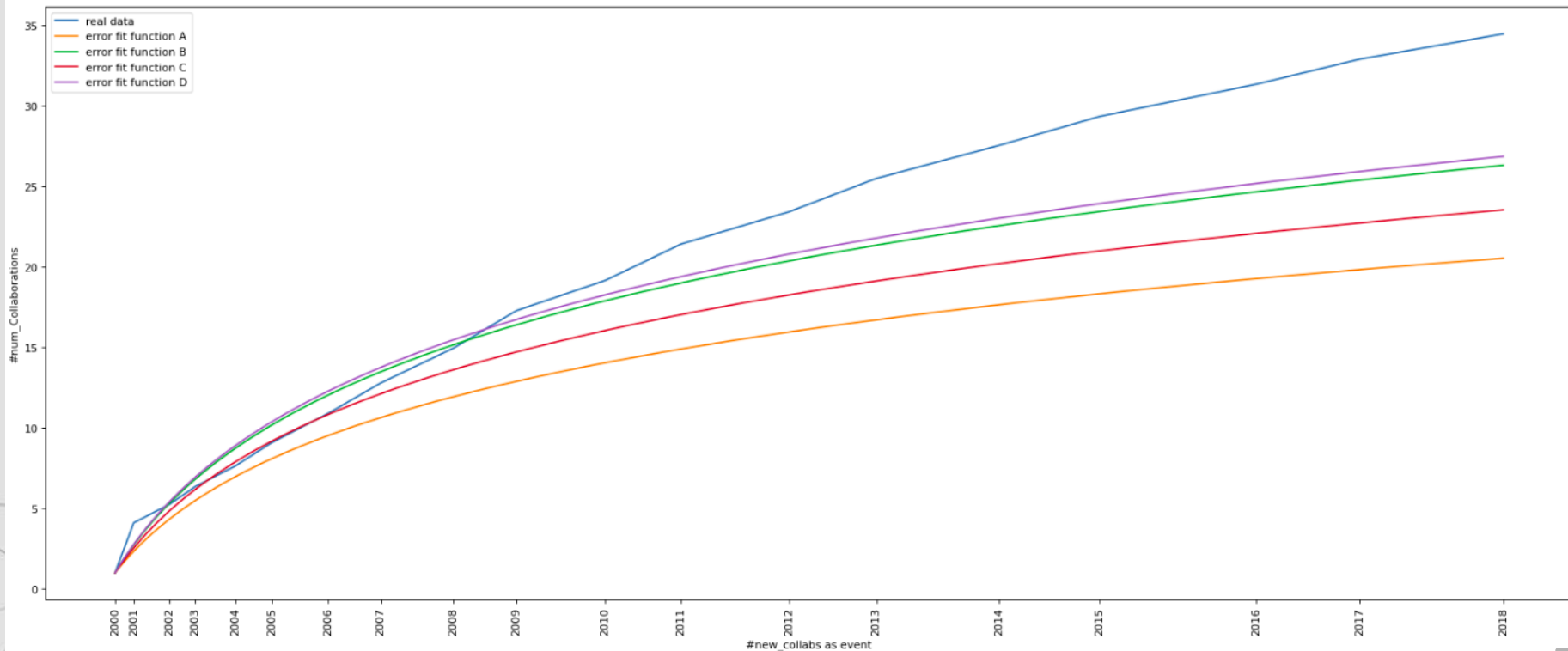
# GENERAL FITTING (1996)

compare general fitting error functions with the general average fitted one for the starting year 1996 for hole size  $\leq 7$  activity  $\geq 5$  min publication number  $\geq 3$



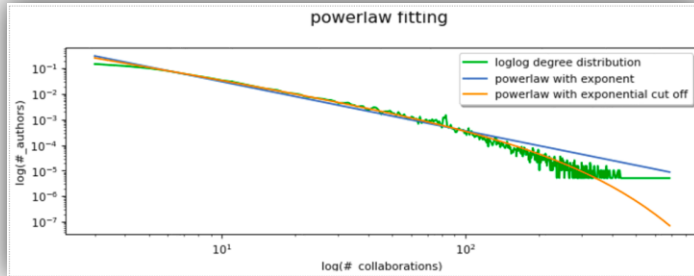
# GENERAL FITTING (2000)

compare general fitting error functions with the general average fitted one for the starting year 2000 for hole size  $\leq 7$  activity  $\geq 5$  min publication number  $\geq 3$



# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

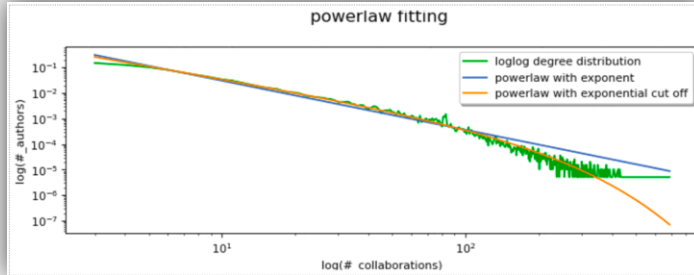


$M_k$

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

$M_k$



## Theoretical model

- $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

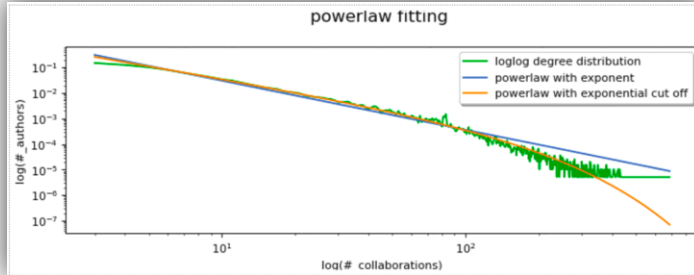
- $f(d_v(t)) = dv(t)^\gamma$

$M_k$

$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data



$M_k$

$d_v(t)$

$$d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$$

## Theoretical model

•  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

•  $f(d_v(t)) = d_v(t)^\gamma$

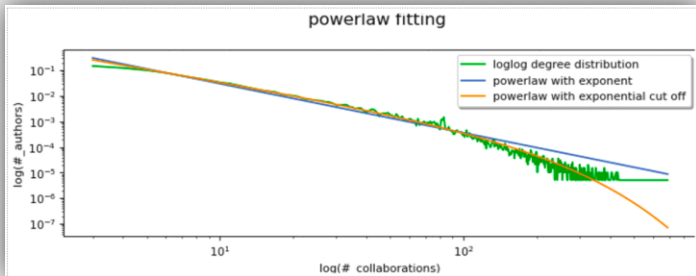
$M_k$

$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

$M_k$



$d_v(t)$   $d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$

$\Rightarrow$  •  $\beta$  seems to be 1

## Theoretical model

•  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

•  $f(d_v(t)) = dv(t)^\gamma$

$M_k$

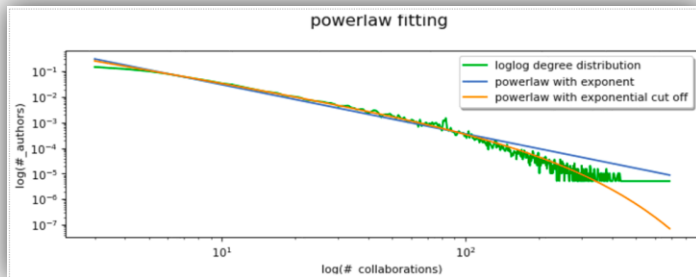
$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$



# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

$M_k$



$d_v(t)$   $d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$

$\Rightarrow$  •  $\beta$  seems to be 1

## Theoretical model

•  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

•  $f(d_v(t)) = dv(t)^\gamma$

$M_k$

$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$

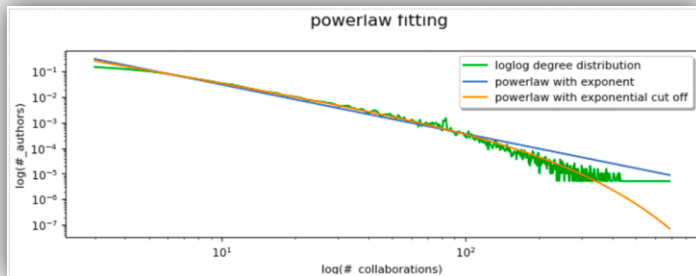
$d_v(t)$

$$d_v(t) = \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha} \ln(t/t_v) + 1 \right)^{1/(1-\gamma)}$$

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

$M_k$



$d_v(t)$   $d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$

- $\beta$  seems to be 1

## Theoretical model

•  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

•  $f(d_v(t)) = dv(t)^\gamma$

$M_k$

$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$

$d_v(t)$

$$d_v(t) = \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha} \ln(t/t_v) + 1 \right)^{1/(1-\gamma)}$$

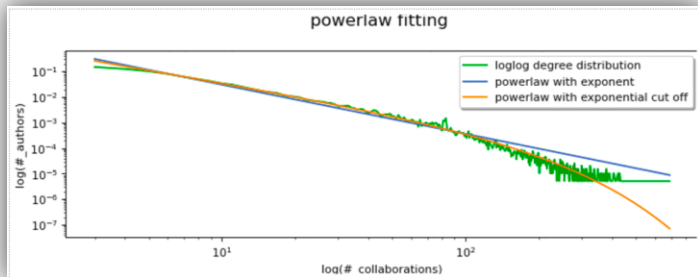
$\Rightarrow$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}$$

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

$M_k$



$d_v(t)$   $d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$

- $\beta$  seems to be 1

$\Rightarrow$  •  $\gamma = 0$  and  $f(d_v(t)) = 1$

## Theoretical model

•  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

•  $f(d_v(t)) = d_v(t)^\gamma$

$M_k$

$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$

$d_v(t)$

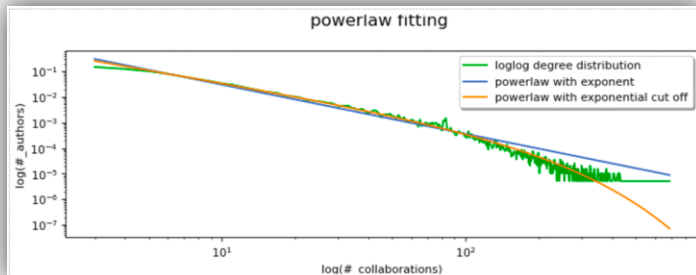
$$d_v(t) = \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha} \ln(t/t_v) + 1 \right)^{1/(1-\gamma)}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}$$

=&gt;

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

 $M_k$ 


$$d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$$

- $\beta$  seems to be 1
- $\gamma = 0$  and  $f(d_v(t)) = 1$

## Theoretical model

$$0 \leq \gamma < 1$$

$$f(d_v(t)) = d_v(t)^\gamma$$

 $M_k$ 

$$M_k \sim \alpha \cdot k^{-\gamma} \cdot \exp \left\{ -\frac{\alpha}{1-\gamma} k^{1-\gamma} \right\}$$

 $d_v(t)$ 

$$d_v(t) = \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha} \ln(t/t_v) + 1 \right)^{1/(1-\gamma)}$$

$$\beta = \frac{1}{1-\gamma}$$

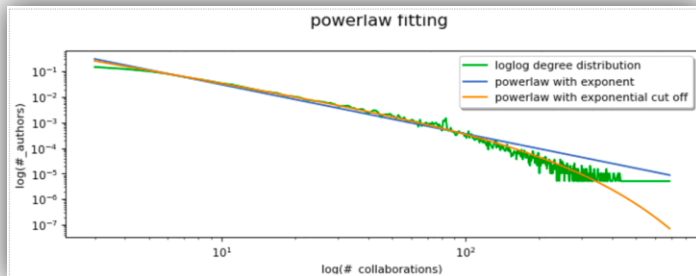
=&gt;

$$\Pr[v \text{ is chosen at time step } t] = \frac{f(d_t(v))}{\sum_{w \in V_t} f(d_t(w))}$$

# FINAL CONTRADICTION

## Real Data

$M_k$



$d_v(t)$   $d_v(t) = (\alpha \ln(t/t_v) + 1)^\beta$

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## Theoretical model

•  $0 \leq \gamma < 1$

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$d_v(t)$

$$d_v(t) = \left( \frac{1-\gamma}{\alpha} \ln(t/t_v) + 1 \right)^{1/(1-\gamma)}$$

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$$\Pr[v \text{ is chosen at time step } t] = \frac{1}{n} \ll$$



# 06

## NEXT STEPS

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The underlying theoretical model may be different from the one we assumed at the beginning:

## Next steps:

1. **Generating a network** on a given theoretical model ( $f(d_v(t))=1$ ) to fit our data;
2. Generating slightly different networks to check **which represent better** our case;
3. Defining a **new theoretical model** describing better the discovered behavior [11];
4. The analysis of data from **other research field**;



## References:

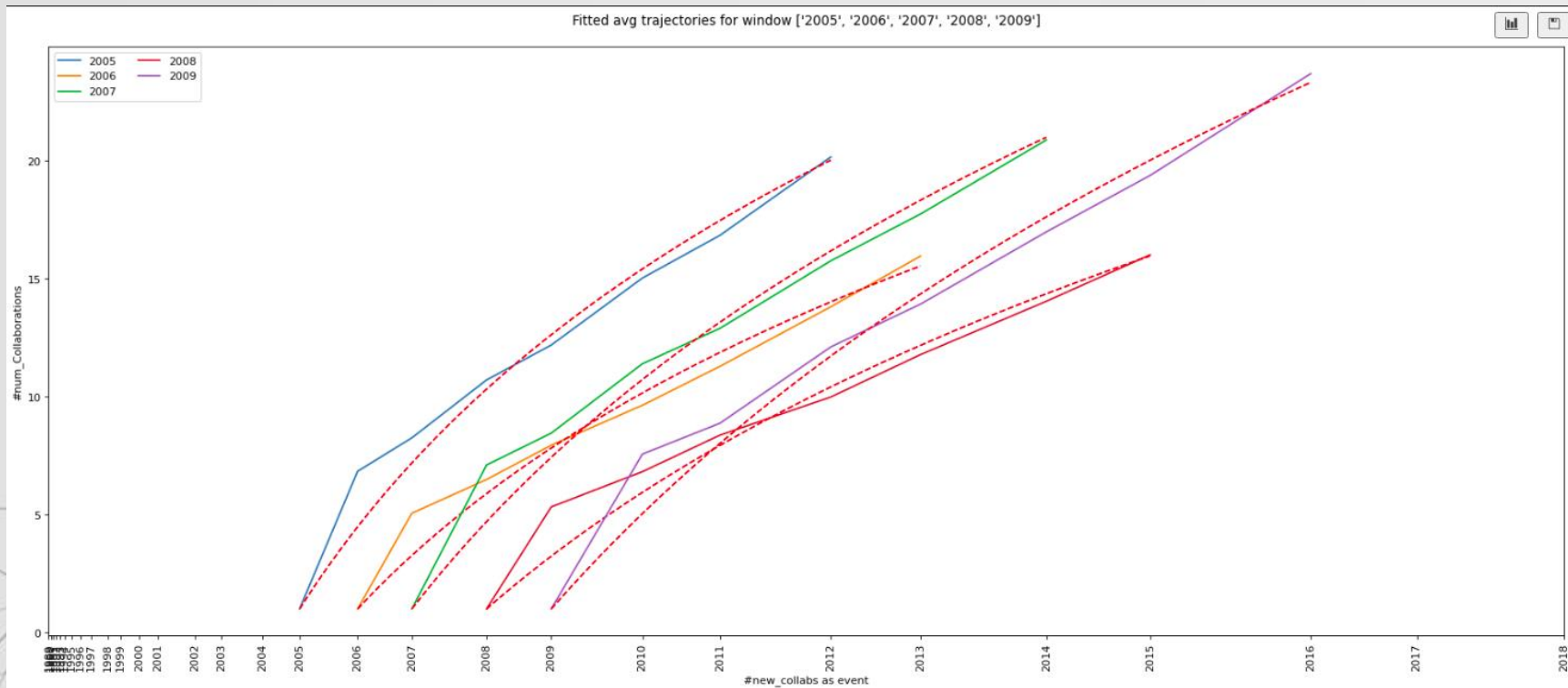
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*The  
End*

# WINDOW-SECTION FITTING

The same procedure is applied to **five year windows** and considering only the first **eight year section** of each trajectory.



# WINDOW-SECTION FITTING

The general fitting this time is performed of the A and C errors type defined previously obtain the following parameters.

window	alpha	beta	error A
[1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993]	0.642520	1.000000	315.834775
[1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994]	2.479811	1.039867	45.397347
[1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995]	3.227549	1.000000	38.597747
[1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996]	3.733596	1.000000	48.907064
[1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997]	4.625937	1.000000	113.231100
[1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998]	5.258093	1.000000	88.733436
[1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999]	6.043890	1.000000	86.015274
[1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000]	6.907860	1.000000	59.308019
[1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001]	8.611239	1.000000	221.401225
[1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002]	8.964712	1.000000	213.152739
[1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003]	10.635242	1.000000	272.652060
[2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004]	11.634065	1.000000	210.052291
[2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005]	13.394332	1.000000	177.619443
[2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006]	13.390073	1.000000	174.522331
[2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007]	15.449380	1.000000	144.535014
[2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008]	15.642647	1.000000	144.264338
[2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009]	17.902454	1.000000	210.980700
[2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010]	18.600528	1.000000	208.848946
[2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011]	21.851542	1.000000	414.262737

window	alpha	beta	error C
[1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993]	1.680922	1.000000	116469.182190
[1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994]	2.795480	1.117923	4744.905551
[1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995]	3.054005	1.100979	3556.120018
[1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996]	4.164666	1.000000	5641.857099
[1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997]	4.857185	1.000000	16296.886017
[1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998]	5.392140	1.000000	12396.764940
[1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999]	5.968222	1.000000	14108.820976
[1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000]	6.825733	1.000000	7909.599641
[1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001]	8.262750	1.000000	26662.213671
[1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002]	8.596449	1.000000	26030.916200
[1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003]	10.192800	1.000000	29151.731420
[2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004]	11.310162	1.000000	21234.077434
[2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005]	13.104896	1.000000	13719.973595
[2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006]	12.935749	1.000000	13522.175020
[2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007]	15.101792	1.000000	6540.280182
[2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008]	15.176833	1.000000	6653.254309
[2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009]	1.961128	2.388138	22719.342323
[2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010]	17.747342	1.000000	6585.673234
[2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011]	20.972356	1.000000	9226.825981