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NPTEL (https://swayam.gov.in/explorer?ncCode=NPTEL) » Social Networks (course)



## Course outline The due date for submitting this assignment has passed. How does an **NPTEL** online course work? () Week 0 () 270 Week 1 () **500 135** Week 2 () 0 100 Week 3 () Yes, the answer is correct. Score: 1 Accepted Answers: Week 4 () 135 Week 5 () Week 6 () A < B < C</p> B < C < A</p> Week 7 () ○ A < C < B Week 8 () C < B < A</p> No, the answer is incorrect. Week 9 () Score: 0 Accepted Answers: Week 10 () A < C < BWeek 11 ()

## Week 9: Assignment 9

Due on 2022-09-28, 23:59 IST.

## Assignment submitted on 2022-09-28, 22:26 IST

1) In a random graph with 500 nodes and edges between any two nodes with a 1 point probability of 0.27, where can one expect the peak of the degree-distribution graph?

2) In a random graph with 500 nodes, if A, B & C are the number of nodes with 1 point degrees 0, 300 & 450 respectively. What is the relationship between A, B & C?

3) Amit tosses 6 dices and stores the sum of the numbers he gets. If he plots the sum 1 point of the numbers on the x-axis and the frequency on the y-axis, in what range is the peak of the

Week 12 ()

Download Videos ()

Text
Transcripts ()

Books ()

Live Sessions () given distribution expected to be?

**6 - 10** 

**18 - 24** 

30 - 36

0 10 - 16

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

18 - 24

- 4) The power law states that the frequency (plotted along the y-axis) is inversely **1** point proportional to  $k^{(a)}$  where k is the values plotted along the x-axis. Here a is preferably between -
  - 0 & 1
  - -1 & 0
  - -2 & -1
  - **2 & 3**

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

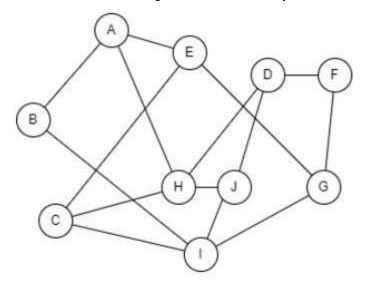
Accepted Answers:

2 & 3

5) Questions 5, 6 & 7 are connected.

1 point

In the given graph, a new node X is introduced. What is the probability of a new node being attracted to either A or B or D, given that X makes only one new friend?



- 8/30
- 9/30
- **5/30**
- 7/30

No, the answer is incorrect.

Score: 0

Accepted Answers:

8/30

6) In the above question, assume X made friends with C, D & E. Y is another new	1 point
node which arrives at the next step. What is the probability that Y makes friends with C?	

**5/30** 

9/36

**4/36** 

0 10/36

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

4/36

7) If in the given graph, new node Q becomes friends with B. Z is yet another new 1 point node. Z is not friends with anyone. According to the richer get richer phenomenon, what is the probability that a new incoming student W, makes friends with Z?

5/38

6/36

9/38

0/38

Yes, the answer is correct.

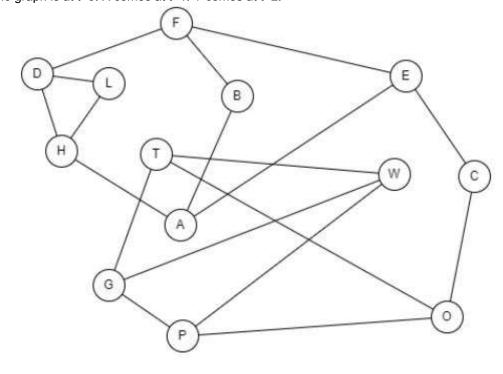
Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

0/38

8) In the given graph below, with whom should a new node Q make friends so that **1 point** another new node X has an equal probability of making friends with each node present(it is given that X joins after Q has made friends)?

The graph is at t=0. X comes at t=1. Y comes at t=2.



A, P, C

O, D, H

B, C, L

T, F, P

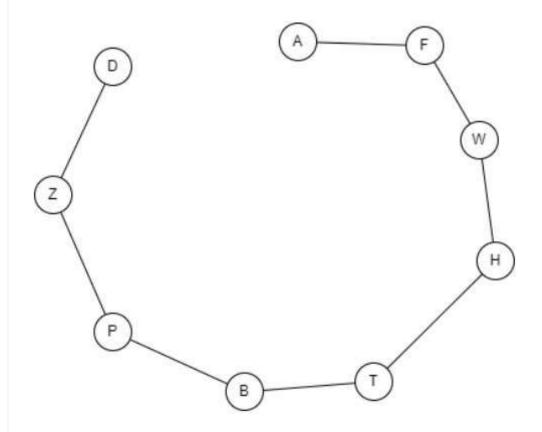
Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

B, C, L

9) In the given graph, each node represents a student and each edge represents a **1 point** friendship. A new student X joins and makes 2 new friendships. With what probability does everyone have 2 friendships? (it is assumed that X makes both of its friendships simultaneously)



(1/16)\*(2/16)

(1/16)\*(1/16)

(2/16)\*(2/16)

(0/16)\*(1/16)

Yes, the answer is correct.

Score: 1

Accepted Answers:

(1/16)\*(1/16)

10) Given below is the probability distribution for a new node to make friends with each *1 point* node. Which of the following is the correct graph?

A	F	W	Н	T	В	P	Z	D
2/38	4/38	5/38	3/38	6/38	4/38	6/38	4/38	4/38

