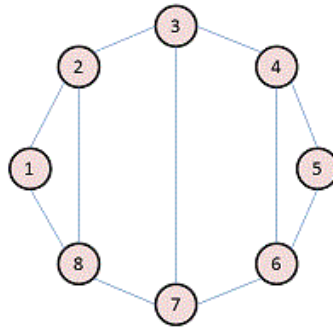


# Communities

## Question 1:

For the following graph:



Write the adjacency matrix  $A$ , the degree matrix  $D$ , and the Laplacian matrix  $L$ . For each, find the sum of all entries and the number of nonzero entries.

① Adjacency matrix:

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

No. of non zero entries = 22.

Sum of all entries = 22.

Degree matrix

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

No. of non-zero entries = 8.

Sum of all entries = 8.

Laplacian Matrix ( $L = D - A$ ).

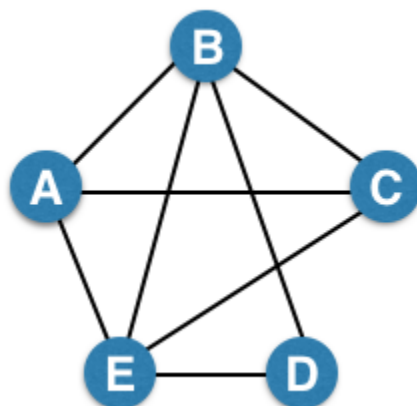
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	2	-1	0	0	0	0	0	-1
2	-1	3	-1	0	0	0	0	-1
3	0	-1	3	-1	0	0	-1	0
4	0	0	-1	3	-1	-1	-1	0
5	0	0	0	-1	3	-1	0	0
6	0	0	0	-1	-1	3	-1	0
7	0	0	-1	0	0	-1	3	-1
8	-1	-1	0	0	0	0	-1	3

→ No. of non zero entries = 30.

→ Sum of all entries = 0

## Question 2:

Consider the following undirected graph (i.e., edges may be considered bidirectional):



Run the "trawling" algorithm for finding dense communities on this graph and find all complete bipartite subgraphs of types  $K_{3,2}$  and  $K_{2,2}$ . Note: In the case of  $K_{2,2}$ , we consider  $\{\{W, X\}, \{Y, Z\}\}$  and  $\{\{Y, Z\}, \{W, X\}\}$  to be identical.



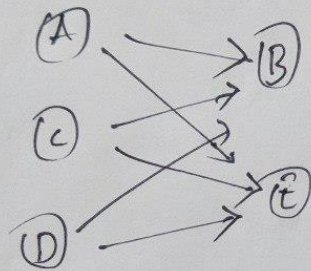
② from the given graph

$$A = \{B, C, E\} \quad B = \{A, C, D, E\} \quad C = \{A, B, E\}$$

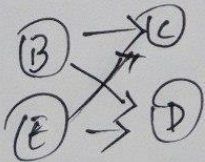
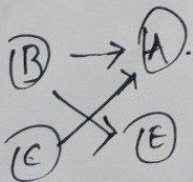
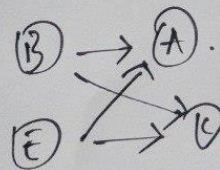
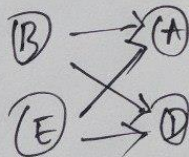
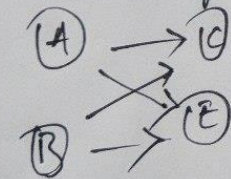
$$D = \{B, E\} \quad E = \{A, B, C, D\}$$

So, B and E have support more than 3

$\therefore$  Bipartite subgraph of  $K_{3,2}$

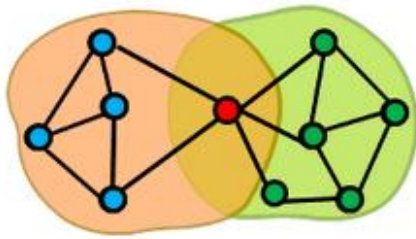


Bipartite subgraph of  $K_{2,2}$ .

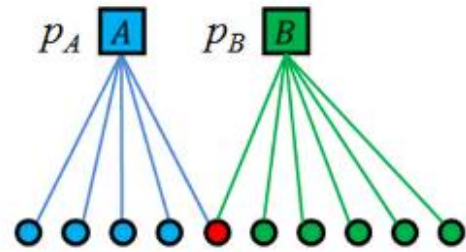


### Question 3:

We fit AGM to the network on the left, and found the parameters on the right:



Network



Learned AGM parameters

Find the optimal values for  $p_A$  and  $p_B$ .

③ ans. a)  $p_A = \frac{\text{No. of edges in the network.}}{\text{Total Possible no. of edges}}$

$$= \frac{7}{5C_2} = \frac{7}{10} = 0.7$$

(b)  $p_B = \frac{\text{No. of edges in the network.}}{\text{Total Possible no. of edges}}$

$$= \frac{9}{6C_2} = \frac{9}{15} = 0.6$$