1 Degree of Connectedness

We would like to have a measure of how well connected is the graph. Viewed as a whole, a network with a lot of disconnected cliques should score lower than a loosely connected network. From the perspective of a single player, this measure can be expressed as the expected mean indirect trust, defined incrementally as follows:

$$Tr(A) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \{A\}} Tr_{A \to B} \text{ (Total indirect trust for player } A)$$

$$ETr(A) = \frac{Tr(A)}{|\mathcal{V} \setminus \{A\}|} = \frac{Tr(A)}{|\mathcal{V}| - 1} \text{ (Expected indirect trust for player } A)$$

$$EMTr = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{V}|} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{V}} ETr(A) \text{ (Expected mean indirect trust)}$$

2 Centrality

Another important measure is the network centrality. We propose here some different measures to that end.

2.1 Degree Centrality

One possible approach is the degree centrality [Freeman citation], that can be broken down as in-degree and out-degree centrality. We first define the node in-degree centrality.

$$C_{in}\left(A\right) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \{A\}} DTr_{B \to A}^{1}$$
 (Node in-degree centrality)

Let $A^* = \underset{A \in \mathcal{V}}{\operatorname{argmax}} C_{in}(A)$. The network in-degree centrality is defined as:

$$C_{in} = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{V}} (C_{in}(A^*) - C_{in}(A))$$
 (Network in-degree centrality)

Similarly, for the out-degree centrality we have:

$$C_{out}\left(A\right) = \sum_{B \in \mathcal{V} \setminus \{A\}} DTr_{A \to B}^{1}$$
 (Node out-degree centrality)

¹ Maybe indirect trust is more intuitive here than direct trust.

Let $A^* = \underset{A \in \mathcal{V}}{\operatorname{argmax}} C_{out}(A)$. The network out-degree centrality is defined as:

$$C_{out} = \sum_{A \in \mathcal{V}} \left(C_{out} \left(A^* \right) - C_{out} \left(A \right) \right)$$
 (Network out-degree centrality)

A problem of these centrality measures is that their unit is the currency used (i.e. Bitcoin) and thus may not always have an intuitive meaning. We would thus like to have a measure of *centalization* that has no units and can take values in the interval [0,1], with 0 corresponding to a network of no centralization (all nodes are equal, e.g. cycle) and 1 to a network with the maximum centralization possible (there is one central vital node for all, e.g. star). A centralization measure that achieves this target is proposed in [Freeman citation]. Here we use the following modified form. For a graph \mathcal{G} , the in- and out-centralization are defined as:

$$C'_{in} = \frac{C_{in}}{\max C_{in}}$$
 and $C'_{out} = \frac{C_{out}}{\max C_{out}}$,

where $\max C_{in}$ is defined as the maximum in-degree centrality for any graph with the same number of nodes for which the maximum direct² trust is equal to the maximum direct² direct trust of \mathcal{G} ; $\max C_{out}$ is defined equivalently.

² Maybe indirect trust is more intuitive here than direct trust.

Here we can see several possible network health measures. A combination of them will probably do the job.

1.
$$n := |\mathcal{V}|$$
 How many players
2. $e := |\mathcal{E}| - |\{A : DTr_{A \to A} > 0\}|^3$ How many direct trust lines
3. $\frac{e}{n}$ Mean direct trust lines per player
4. $DTr := \sum_{A,B \in \mathcal{V}} DTr_{A \to B}$ How much direct trust in total
5. $\mu := \frac{DTr}{n}$ Mean direct trust per player
6. $Cap := \sum_{A \in \mathcal{V}} DTr_{A \to A}$ Total capital

5.
$$\mu := \frac{DTr}{n}$$
 Mean direct trust per player
6. $Cap := \sum_{A \in \mathcal{N}} DTr_{A \to A}$ Total capital

7.
$$\frac{Cap}{n}$$
 Mean capital per player 8. $\frac{DTr-Cap}{n}$ Mean direct trust minus capital per player

8.
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{A \in \mathcal{V}} \left(\sum_{\substack{B \in V \\ B \neq A^3}} DTr_{A \to B} - \mu \right)^2$$
 Outgoing direct trust variance
$$10. \frac{1}{n} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{V}} \left(\sum_{\substack{A \in V \\ A \neq B^3}} DTr_{A \to B} - \mu \right)^2$$
 Incoming direct trust variance

10.
$$\frac{1}{n} \sum_{B \in \mathcal{V}} \left(\sum_{\substack{A \in V \\ A \neq B^3}} DTr_{A \to B} - \mu \right)^2$$
 Incoming direct trust variance

1.
$$\frac{Cap}{DTr}$$
 Total capital to total direct trust ratio

³ Maybe it makes sense to include looped direct trusts (Capital) as well.