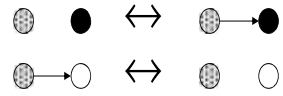
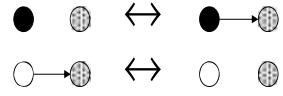
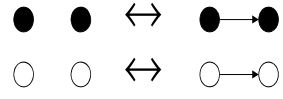
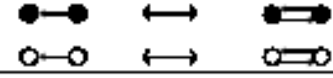
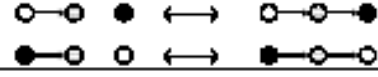
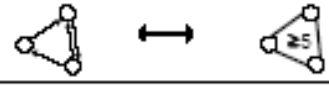
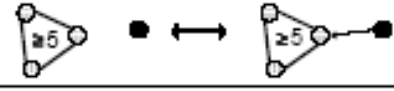
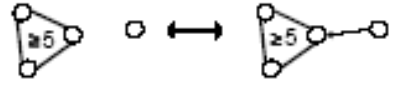
1. Model Form

$$f_i(\beta, x) = \sum_k \beta_k s_{ki}(z)$$

10. Covariate alter	$\sum_j x_{ij}(z_j - \bar{z})$		Main effect of alter's behavior (covariate determines popularity in network)
11. Covariate ego	$\sum_j x_{ij}(z_i - \bar{z})$		Main effect of ego's behavior on tie preference (covariate determines activity in network)
12. Covariate similarity	$\sum_j x_{ij}\mathrm{sim}_{ij}$		Tendency to have ties to similar others (homophile selection on covariate, linear in score differences)
15. similarity × reciprocity	$x_{ij}x_{ji}\,\mathrm{sim}_{ij}$		preference for reciprocated ties to similar others
16. between dissimilar alters	$\sum_h (1-\mathrm{sim}_{jh})\mathrm{between}(i;jh)$		preference for being in an intermediary position between unrelated, dissimilar others (brokerage potential)
17. similarity × dense triads	$\sum_h \mathrm{group}(ijh)\left(\mathrm{sim}_{ij}+\mathrm{sim}_{ih}\right)$		preference for being part of behaviorally similar cohesive subgroups
18. behavior × peripheral	$z_i \sum_{hk} \mathrm{peripheral}(i;jhk)$		behavior-specific preference for unilaterally attaching to cohesive subgroups
19. similarity × peripheral	$\sum_{hk}\left(\mathrm{peripheral}(i;jhk) \times(\mathrm{sim}_{ij}+\mathrm{sim}_{ih}+\mathrm{sim}_{ik})\right)$		preference for unilaterally attaching to behaviorally similar cohesive subgroups

* In the *effective transitions* illustrations, it is assumed that the behavioral dependent variable is dichotomous and centered at zero; the color coding is ○ = low score (negative), ● =high score (positive), ◎ =arbitrary score. The tie x_{ij} from actor i to actor j is the one that changes in the transition indicated by the double arrow. Illustrations are not exhaustive.