UPC

Lab3: Significance of Network Metrics

Simon Van den Eynde
Martí Renedo Mirambell

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4.1 Analytical estimation of the p-value

4.1.1 Erdös-Rényi Graph

Given our original graph with N vertices and E edges, the Erdös-Rényi graph has the same size and order but with its edges randomized. Of the two possible Erdös-Renyi models, we will use $G(N, p)$ where p will be such that the expected number of edges is E (which is $p = \frac{E}{\binom{N}{2}}$). This has the advantage that X_j the random variables that for every possible vertex indicate wether it exists (X_j=1) or not (X_j=0) are independent, which will be very useful later on. When working with large values of N and E (such as those we study in this lab session), the models $G(N, E)$ and $G(N, p)$ should give very similar random graphs. For X_j where j is the index of any vertex, we calculate its expectation and variance:

$$\mathrm{E}[X_j] = 0 \cdot (1 - p) + 1 \cdot p = p$$

$$\mathrm{Var}(X_j) = \mathrm{E}[X^2] - (\mathrm{E}[X])^2 = p - p^2$$

Given a vertex v of the graph, it can have $N-1$ neighbours (each with probability p), which results in $\binom{N-1}{2}$ possible pairs of neighbours. The expected number of pairs. This gives an expected number of pairs of neighbours $n_v = p^2\binom{N-1}{2}$. Then, we can estimate the local clustering of v by

$$C_v \approx \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{\lfloor n_v \rfloor} X_j}{n}.$$

Since X_j are independent and equally distributed, we can apply the central limit theorem, which states that for a large enough sample size, the distribution of C_v is the normal $N(\mathrm{E}(C_V), \frac{\mathrm{Var}(X_j)}{n}) \approx N(C_V^S, \frac{p-p^2}{p\binom{n-1}{2}}) = N(C_v^S, \frac{1-p}{p\binom{N-1}{2}})$.

We can apply the central limit theorem again to $C_{WS} = \frac{1}{N}\sum_{i=1}^{N} C_i$, wich gives us the distribution of C_{WS}: the normal distribution

$$N(C_v^S, \frac{1-p}{pN\binom{N-1}{2}}) = N(C_v^S, \frac{1-p}{E(N-2)}).$$

Note that in the last step we used the equality $pN\binom{N-1}{2} = \frac{EN\binom{N-1}{2}}{\binom{N}{2}} = E(N-2)$.