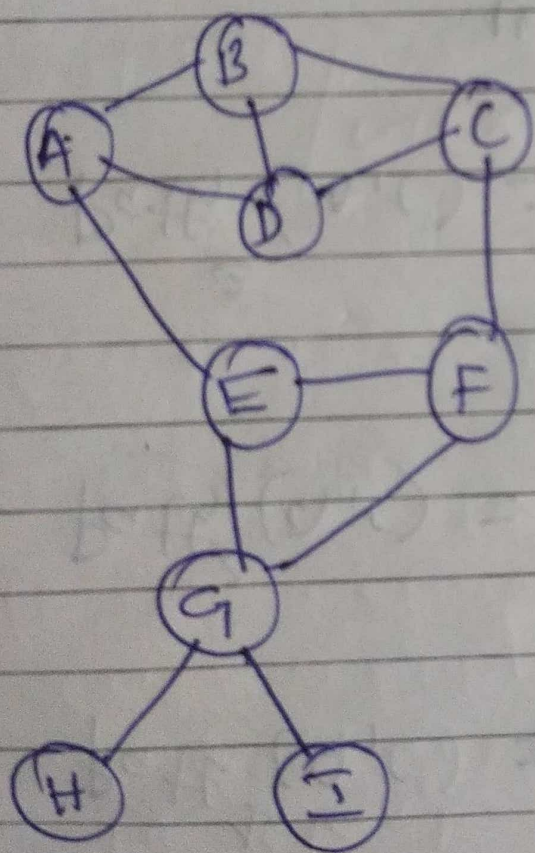


Katz Index

$$\text{Katz}(x, y) = \sum_{l=1}^{\infty} \beta^l \cdot |\text{Path}_{xy}^l|$$

$$= \beta A + \beta^2 A^2 + \beta^3 A^3 + \dots$$

where $\text{path}_{xy}^l \rightarrow$ no. of l length paths from x to y and $\beta > 0$



If we want to find the likelihood of connection with A & C we find $\text{Katz}(A, C)$

β is a randomly chosen value, here $\beta = 0.5$

path_{xy}^l l length paths from x to y

Similarly, we will look for $\text{Path}_{A,C}^l$

$\text{path}^0(A, C) = 0$, no Zero length paths between A & C

$\text{path}^1(A, C) = 0$ No one length paths between A & C

$\text{path}^2(A, C) = 2$ two two length paths between A & C
u; ABC, ADC

$\text{path}^3(A, C) = 3$ three 3 length paths between A & C
u; ABDC, ADBC, AEFC

(we may look for $\text{path}^4(A, C)$, but it is always advisable to use short paths and that too mostly via common neighbors. therefore not going for $\text{path}^4(A, C)$)

$$\therefore \text{Katz}(A, C) = (0.5)^1 \times 0 +$$

$$(0.5)^2 \times 2 + (0.5)^3 \times 3$$

$$Katz(A, C) = \beta^1 \text{path}^1(A, C) + \beta^2 \text{path}^2(A, C) + \beta^3 \text{path}^3(A, C)$$

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$$\begin{aligned} Katz(A, C) &= 0 + 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 2 + 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 0.5 \times 3 \\ &= 0 + 0.5 + 0.375 \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.875}} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, if we want to find $Katz(A, H)$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{path}^1(A, H) &= 0, \quad \text{path}^2(A, H) = 0 \\ \text{path}^3(A, H) &= 1 \quad (\text{AEGH}) \quad (\text{we can't take any other}) \\ \text{path}^4(A, H) &= 1 \quad (\text{AEFGH}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} Katz(A, H) &= 0.5 \times 0 + 0.5^2 \times 0 + 0.5^3 \times 1 + 0.5^4 \times 1 \\ &= 0 + 0 + 0.125 + 0.0625 \\ &= \underline{\underline{0.1875}} \end{aligned}$$

Similarly, we can continue for all possible pairs.

If value is ≥ 0.5 , most likely they will form a link.

Soundarayan Hopcroft Score

To start with this problem we assume we ^{have} applied some community detection algorithms to the network to find the possible communities and ^{then} apply hopcraft.

$$\text{Soundarayan-Hopcroft} = \frac{|N(x) \cap N(y)|}{|N(x) \cup N(y)|} + \sum_{u \in N(x) \cap N(y)} f(u)$$

$N(x)$ = neighbours of x

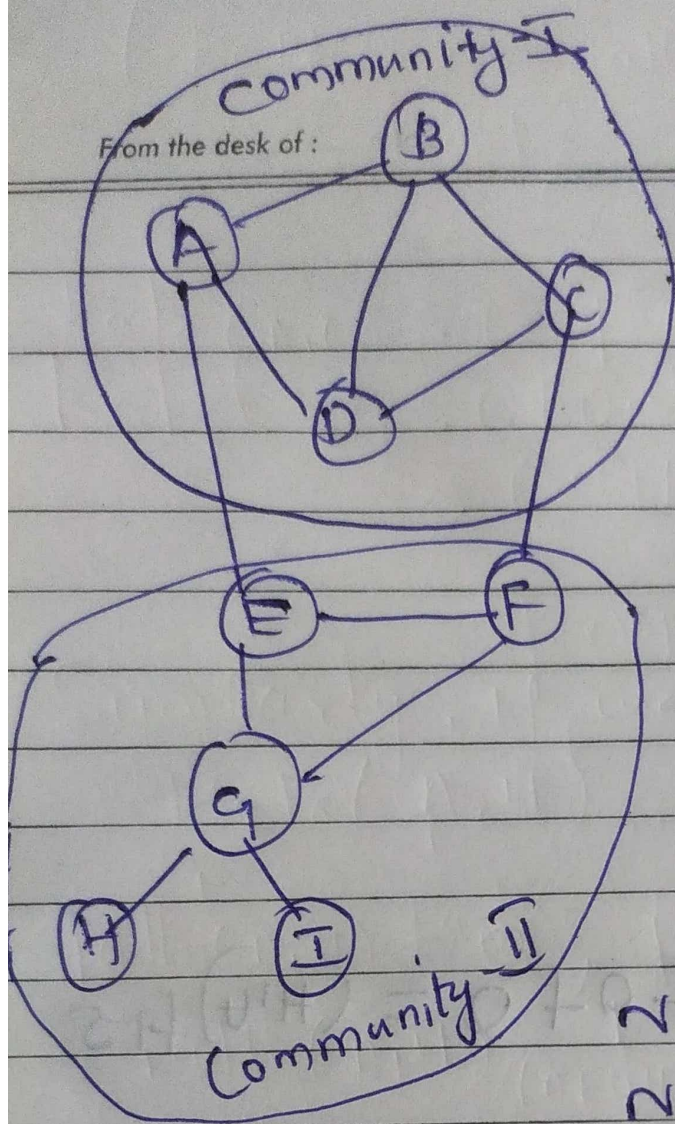
$N(y)$ = " of y

$f(u) = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if both } x \text{ \& } y \text{ belongs to same community} \end{cases}$

$= \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } x \text{ \& } y \text{ belongs to different communities.} \end{cases}$

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$$S-H Score(A, C)$$

$$= |N(A) \cap N(C)| +$$

$$\sum_{u \in |N(A) \cap N(C)|} f(u)$$

$$N(A) = \{B, D, E\}$$

$$N(C) = \{B, D, F\}$$

$$N(A) \cap N(C) = 2$$

here $f(u) = 1$ since $A \neq C$ belongs to same community

$$\therefore SH_{(A,C)} = 2 + 1 + 1 = 4$$

$$u = N(A)$$

$$u = N(C)$$

$$= \underline{\underline{4}}$$

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фррр

$$SH(A, H) =$$

$$N(A) = \{B, D, E\}$$

$$N(H) = \{G\}$$

$$N(A) \cap N(H) = \emptyset$$

$f(u) = 0$ as $A \notin H$ belongs to different groups.

$$SH(A, H) = 0 + 0 + 0 = \underline{\underline{0}}$$