



# 19CSE337 Social Networking and Security

# Lecture 18

- # Topics to Discuss
- Opinion Formation

The header features a blue background with a grid of circular icons. The icons include a dollar sign, a wrench and screwdriver, a car, a sun, a shopping cart, a briefcase, a smartphone, a family silhouette, a lightbulb, a handshake, a radio tower, and headphones. The text "What is opinion?" is written in a large, orange, sans-serif font on the right side of the header.

# What is opinion?

- An opinion is a belief or attitude about something that's not necessarily based on facts.
- An opinion is a belief or judgement or belief based on experience and on certain facts but not amounting to sure knowledge.
- Information diffusion makes opinion formation.
- Social network users will form opinion based on the information and contribution available in social networks plus their own ideas or beliefs.

The header features a blue gradient background with a grid of circular icons. These icons include a dollar sign, a wrench and screwdriver, a car, a sun, a briefcase, a smartphone, a family silhouette, a Wi-Fi symbol, and headphones. The title 'Key components of opinion formation' is written in a bold, orange, sans-serif font across the middle of this header.

# Key components of opinion formation

- User : share information or forms information.
- Network: group of connected people.
- Message : information to be shared.

- Active users only makes opinion not everyone.
- Opinion may be positive, negative or neutral.
- Opinions are influenced by their social network.
- Opinions are highly time variant or evolving.

- Active users only makes opinion not everyone.
- Opinion may be positive, negative or neutral.
- Opinions are influenced by their social network.
- Opinions are highly time variant or evolving.



# DeGroot Model

- It is a simple and earliest model introduced by DeGroot to model opinion formation.
- A model based on repeated communication where people communicate with each other and take weighted averages of information.
- The people start with their initial beliefs and successive repeated communication will update their belief using weighted average.
- Existing beliefs may be updated.



# DeGroot Model

- The agents in this model are boundedly rational (they fail to adjust repetitions and dependencies in information).
- This will lead to duplication of information which is a shortcoming of the DeGroot model.
- Analysis of convergence is very easy in DeGroot model.
- Consensus belief is a weighted average of the agents initial beliefs and these beliefs provide a measure of agent's influence or social importance.





# DeGroot Model

- Consider an example: someone may ask or post a question in social network, say for example, Is Taj mahal beautiful?
- The consensus can be yes!
- We need to produce a weighted average corresponding to Yes.





# DeGroot Model

- Consider a group of agents,  $V=\{1,2,3,4....n\}$ .
- At time  $t=0$ , each agent  $i \in V$  has his own initial belief or opinion  $x_i(t) \in [0,1]$  concerning some topic (Is Taj Mahal beautiful?).
- This initial weight will be updated at each time  $t \in \{1,2,...n\}$ .
- The weight updating may lead to Yes or No [0 or 1].



# DeGroot Model

- Agents exchange information about their beliefs with their neighbours.
- This interaction may be represented using a  $n \times n$  non-negative matrix  $w = [w_{ij}]$ ,  $w_{ij} > 0$  means  $i$  listen to  $j$ .
- $w$  is strongly connected means every two individual can communicate with each other.
- At any time  $t > 1$ , agent  $i$  update his belief according to 
$$x_i(t) = \sum_j w_{ij} x_j(t-1).$$



# DeGroot Model

- Agent  $i$  update their belief by taking weighted average of the current beliefs of agent  $j$  forming his own belief for the next period.
- $X(t)$  is a column vector of beliefs.
- Initial beliefs at  $t=0$ ,

$$X(0) = \begin{pmatrix} x_1(0) \\ x_2(0) \\ \dots \\ x_n(0) \end{pmatrix}, \quad W = \begin{pmatrix} w_{11} & w_{12} & \dots & \dots \\ w_{21} & w_{22} & \dots & \dots \\ \dots & \dots & \dots & \dots \\ w_{n1} & \dots & \dots & w_{nn} \end{pmatrix}$$



# DeGroot Model

- This process will repeat till it converges to a limiting belief ( $t \rightarrow \infty$ ).
- The necessary and sufficient condition for convergence is that every nodes should be strongly connected and closed is aperiodic.



# DeGroot Model

Example:

$$W = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix}$$

- Agent 1 listen to everybody equally.
- Agent 2 don't believe agent 3's opinion.
- Agent 3 don't listen to Agent 1 and trust on his own beliefs.



# DeGroot Model

- Suppose the initial belief of 3 agents on certain issue (Is Taj Mahal beautiful?) is as follows

$$X(0) = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

[ Agent 1: Yes, Agent 2: No, Agent 3: No]

# DeGroot Model

- Updating may change the opinion.
- Using  $x_i(t) = \sum_j w_{ij} x_j(t-1)$ .

$$X(1) = WX(0)$$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix}$$



# DeGroot Model

- $X(2)=WX(1)$

$$= \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 & 1/3 & 1/3 \\ 1/2 & 1/2 & 0 \\ 0 & 1/4 & 3/4 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 1/3 \\ 1/2 \\ 0 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 5/18 \\ 5/12 \\ 1/8 \end{pmatrix}$$



# DeGroot Model

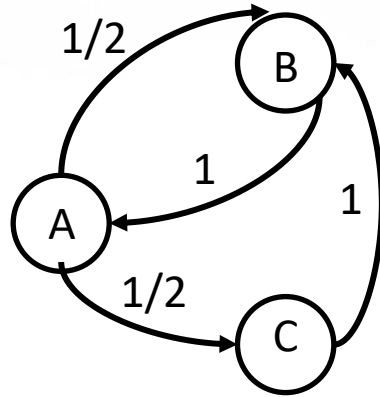
- At some point in time it will converge at

$$X = \begin{pmatrix} 3/11 \\ 3/11 \\ 3/11 \end{pmatrix}$$

When all the agents agrees on a common opinion.

# DeGroot Model

- Calculate common belief of the following network.



Form weight matrix and assume the initial belief  $X(0)=[1 \ 0 \ 0]^T$



Thanks.....