

Machine Learning for Graphs and Sequential Data Exercise Sheet 10**Graphs & Networks, Generative Models**

Problem 1: Given is an unweighted undirected graph represented by an adjacency matrix $A \in \{0, 1\}^{N \times N}$. Prove that the number of triangles in the graph is equal to $\frac{1}{6} \text{trace}(A^3)$ and that this term is in turn equal to $\frac{1}{6} \sum_i \lambda_i^3$ where λ_i are the eigenvalues of the adjacency matrix A . *Hint:* Show first that A_{ij}^k is the number of walks of length k from node i to node j .

Problem 2: Given is an Erdős-Renyi graph consisting of N nodes, with the edge probability $p \in [0, 1]$. Derive the probability p_k that a node in the graph has degree equal to exactly k .

Problem 3: Given is an Erdős-Renyi graph consisting of N nodes with edge probability $p \in [0, 1]$. What is the expected number of triangles in this graph?

Problem 4: Given are 6 graphs $\{G_1, \dots, G_6\}$, which exhibit the properties listed in Table 1. Five of them have been synthetically generated, while one is a real graph. Assign the graphs $\{G_1, \dots, G_6\}$ to the following models (one each) and briefly justify each answer!

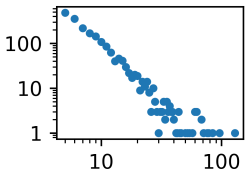
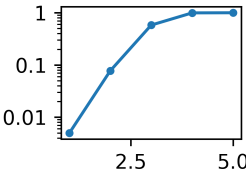
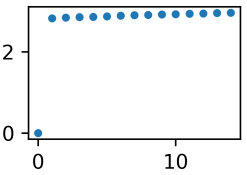
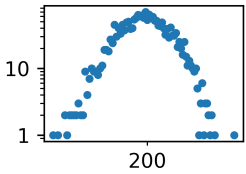
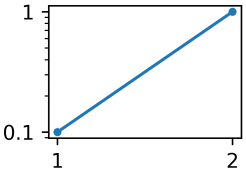
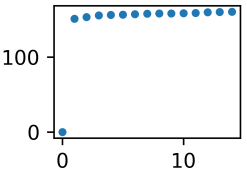
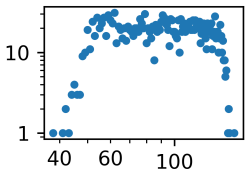
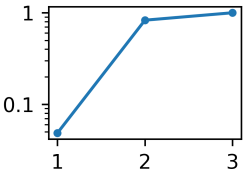
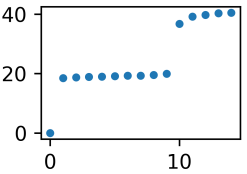
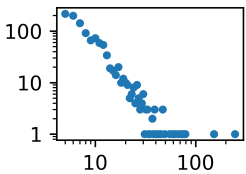
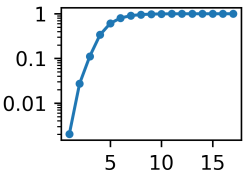
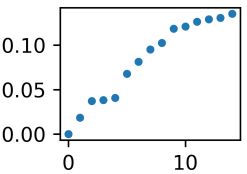
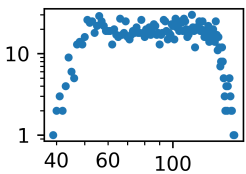
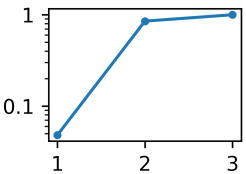
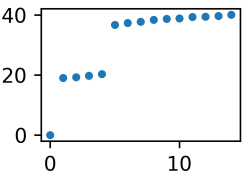
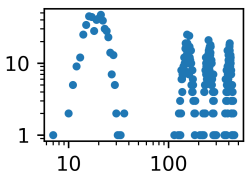
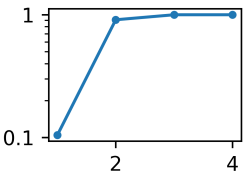
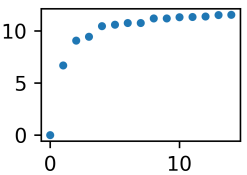
- a) Erdős-Renyi model
- b) Stochastic block model with 5 clusters
- c) Stochastic block model with 10 clusters
- d) Stochastic block model with core-periphery structure
- e) Initial attractiveness model
- f) Real graph

Problem 5: Compare the two following graph generation processes.

- Graph G_1 is generated by a stochastic block model. It consists of N nodes partitioned into $K = 2$ communities. Both communities consist of exactly $N/2$ nodes, and $\boldsymbol{\eta} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & a \end{pmatrix}$.
- Graph G_2 is an Erdős-Renyi graph of N nodes and edge probability p .

Given the probabilities a and b , for which values of p will the expected number of triangles in G_2 be *larger* than the expected number of triangles in G_1 ?

Table 1: Graphs $\{G_1, \dots, G_6\}$

| ID | Degree distribution | Hop plot | Smallest eigenvalues | Clustering coeff. |
|-------|---|---|--|-------------------|
| G_1 |  |  |  | 0.013 |
| G_2 |  |  |  | 0.100 |
| G_3 |  |  |  | 0.275 |
| G_4 |  |  |  | 0.278 |
| G_5 |  |  |  | 0.145 |
| G_6 |  |  |  | 0.191 |