



1

5

Level of reciprocity controlled with parameter  $-1 \leq \nu \leq 1$

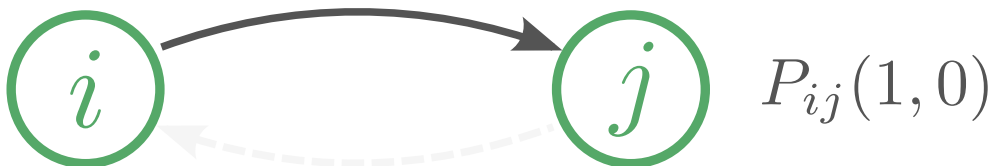
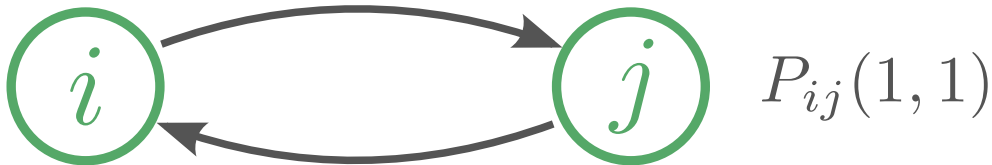
$$P_{ij}(1, 1) = \begin{cases} (1 - \nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu \min\{p_{ij}, p_{ji}\} & 0 \leq \nu \leq 1 \\ (1 + \nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu(1 - p_{ij} - p_{ji})H(p_{ij} + p_{ji} - 1) & -1 \leq \nu \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\nu = 1$  : maximal reciprocity

$\nu = 0$  : fortuitous reciprocity

$\nu = -1$  : minimal reciprocity

# Deliberate reciprocity



Condition 1: Preserves marginal probabilities

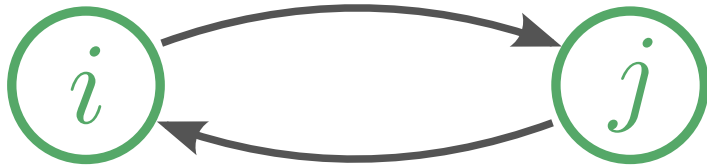
$$P_{ij}(1, 0) + P_{ij}(1, 1) = p_{ij}$$

$$P_{ij}(0, 1) + P_{ij}(1, 1) = p_{ji}$$

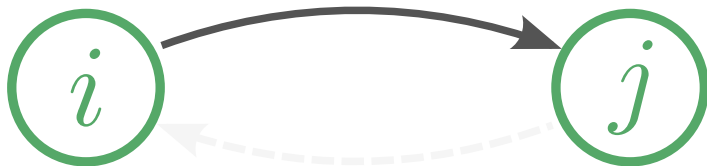
Condition 2: Normalized

$$\sum_{a_{ij}=0}^1 \sum_{a_{ji}=0}^1 P_{ij}(a_{ij}, a_{ji}) = 1$$

# Fortuitous reciprocity



$$p_{ij}p_{ji}$$



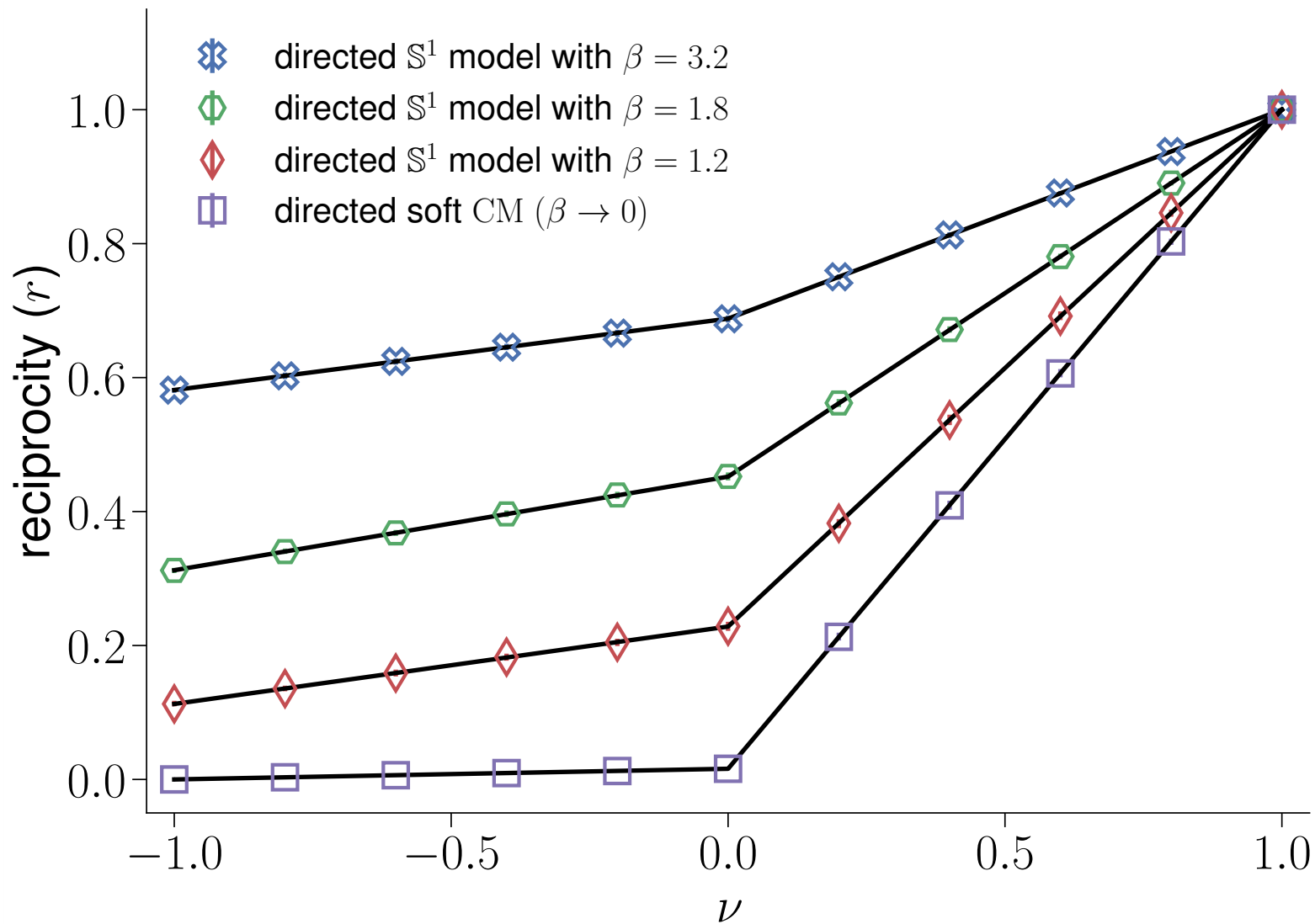
$$p_{ij}(1 - p_{ji})$$



$$(1 - p_{ij})p_{ji}$$



$$(1 - p_{ij})(1 - p_{ji})$$



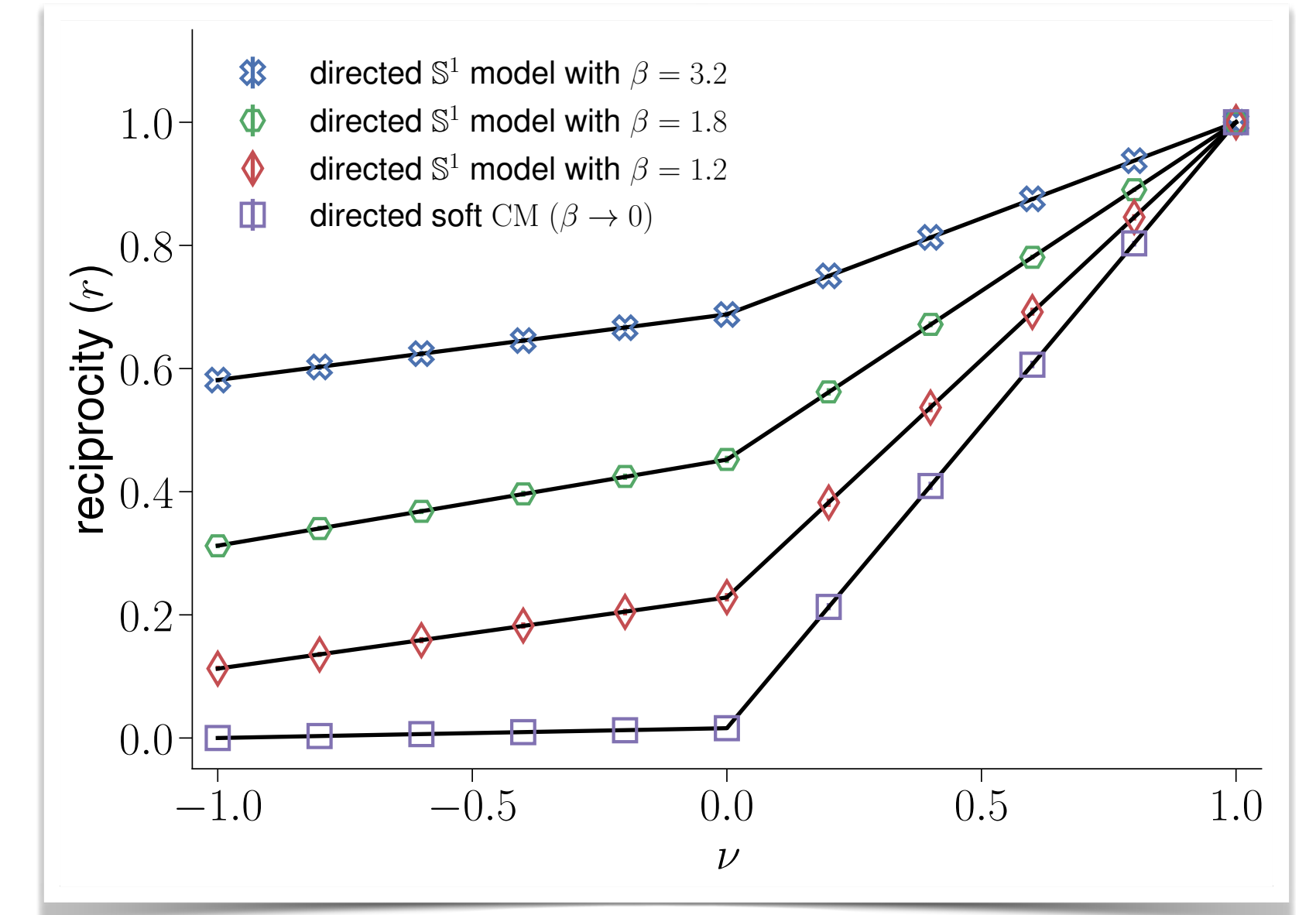
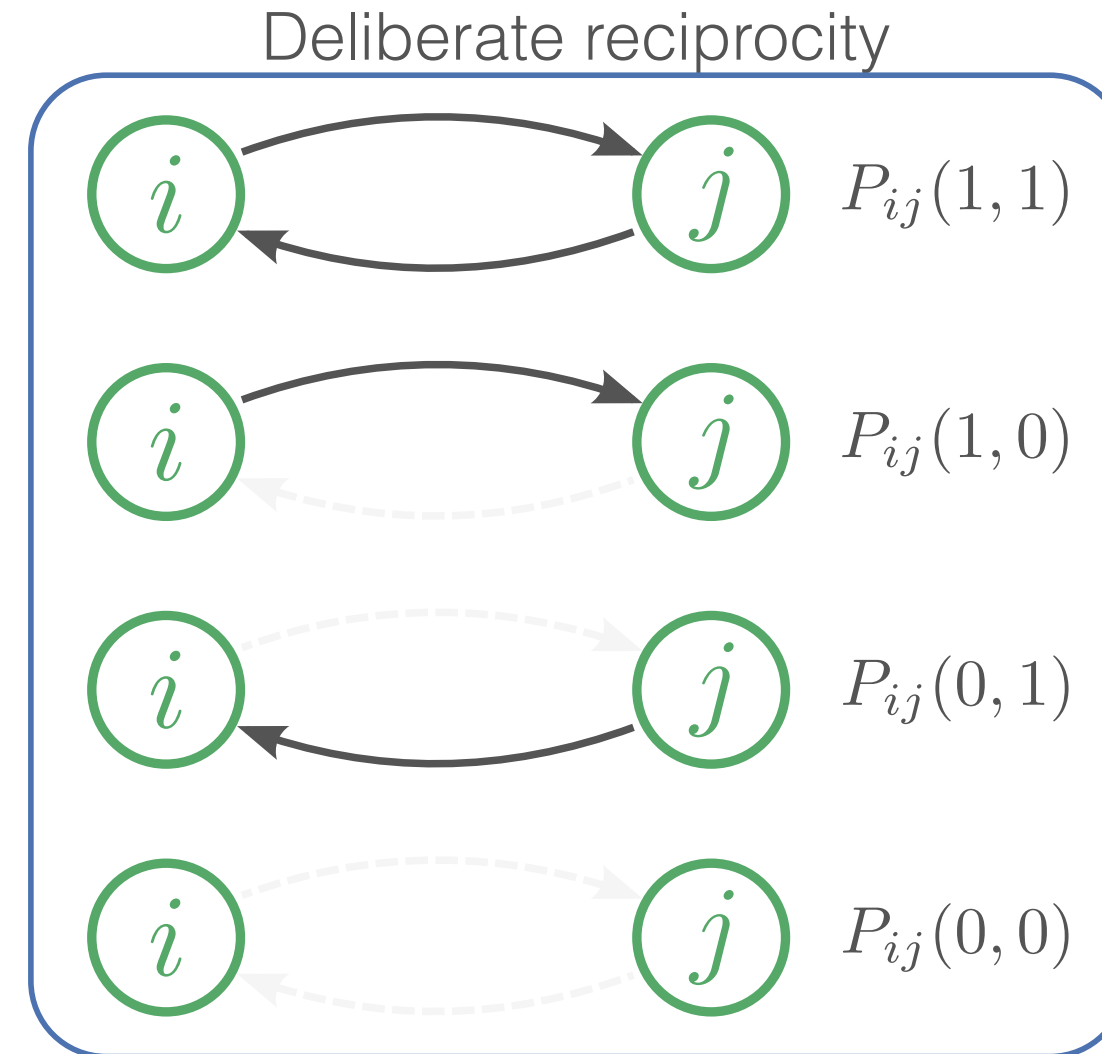
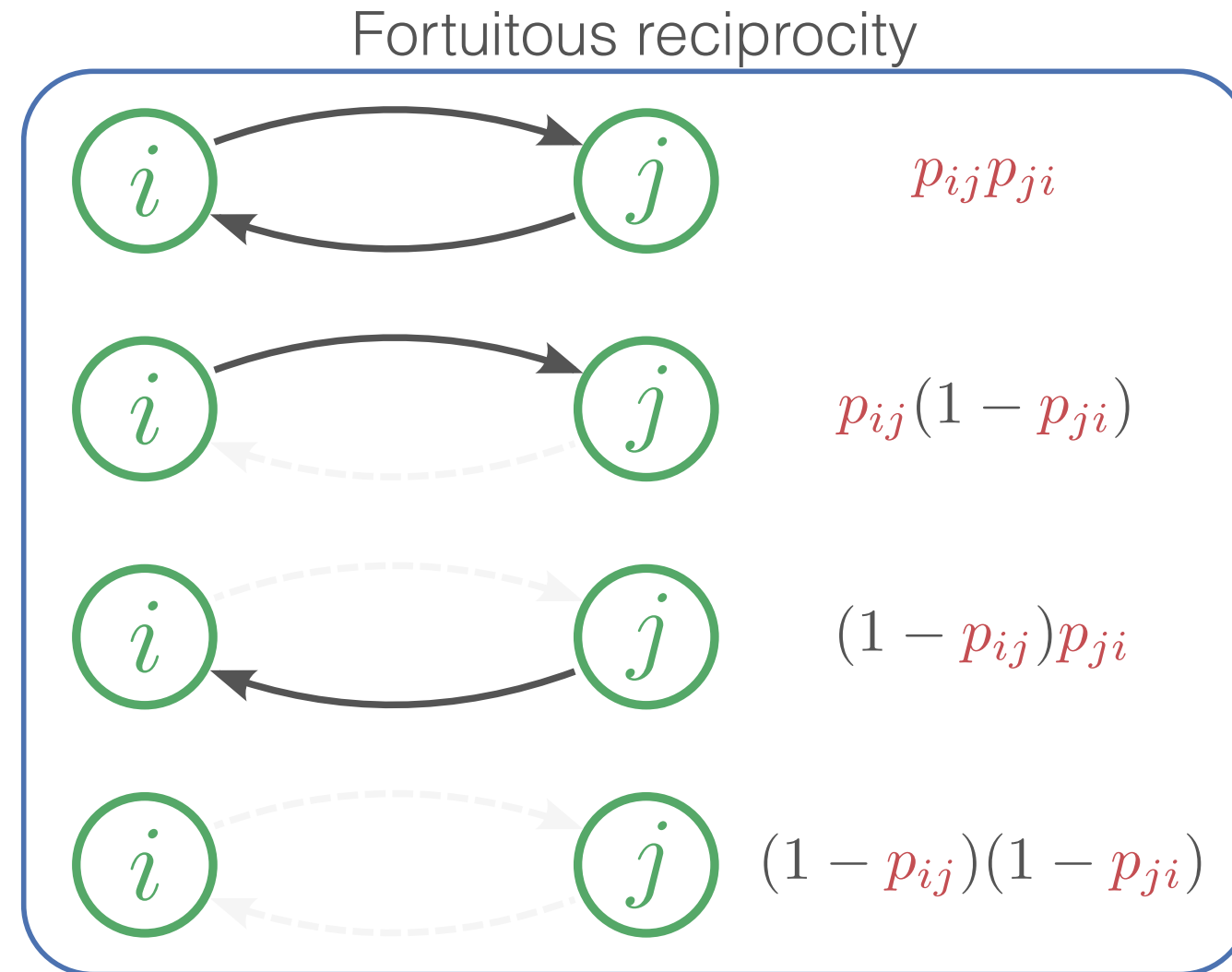
Deliberate reciprocity in random directed networks



A random network model defines the probability  $p_{ij}$  for a directed link to exist from node  $i$  to node  $j$ .

# Deliberate reciprocity in random directed networks

A random network model defines the probability  $p_{ij}$  for a directed link to exist from node  $i$  to node  $j$ .



Condition 1: Preserves marginal probabilities

$$P_{ij}(1, 0) + P_{ij}(1, 1) = p_{ij}$$

$$P_{ij}(0, 1) + P_{ij}(1, 1) = p_{ji}$$

Condition 2: Normalized

$$\sum_{a_{ij}=0}^1 \sum_{a_{ji}=0}^1 P_{ij}(a_{ij}, a_{ji}) = 1$$

Level of reciprocity controlled with parameter  $-1 \leq \nu \leq 1$

$$P_{ij}(1, 1) = \begin{cases} (1 - \nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu \min\{p_{ij}, p_{ji}\} & 0 \leq \nu \leq 1 \\ (1 + \nu)p_{ij}p_{ji} + \nu(1 - p_{ij} - p_{ji})H(p_{ij} + p_{ji} - 1) & -1 \leq \nu \leq 0 \end{cases}$$

$\nu = 1$  : maximal reciprocity

$\nu = 0$  : fortuitous reciprocity

$\nu = -1$  : minimal reciprocity

# Fitting the directed $\mathbb{S}^1$ model to real networks

Inputs from a real network :

1. joint degree distribution  $P(k^{\text{in}}, k^{\text{out}})$
2. reciprocity  $r$
3. density of triangles

Assuming uniform angular positions for nodes,

1. infer  $(\kappa^{\text{in}}, \kappa^{\text{out}})$  to replicate  $P(k^{\text{in}}, k^{\text{out}})$  on average (analytical)
2. set  $\nu$  to reproduce  $r$  (analytical)
3. adjust  $\beta$  to recreate the density of triangles (semi-analytical)

Generate a sample of random directed networks :

1. assign angular positions randomly
2. draw directed links using the probabilities defined by the framework for deliberate reciprocity