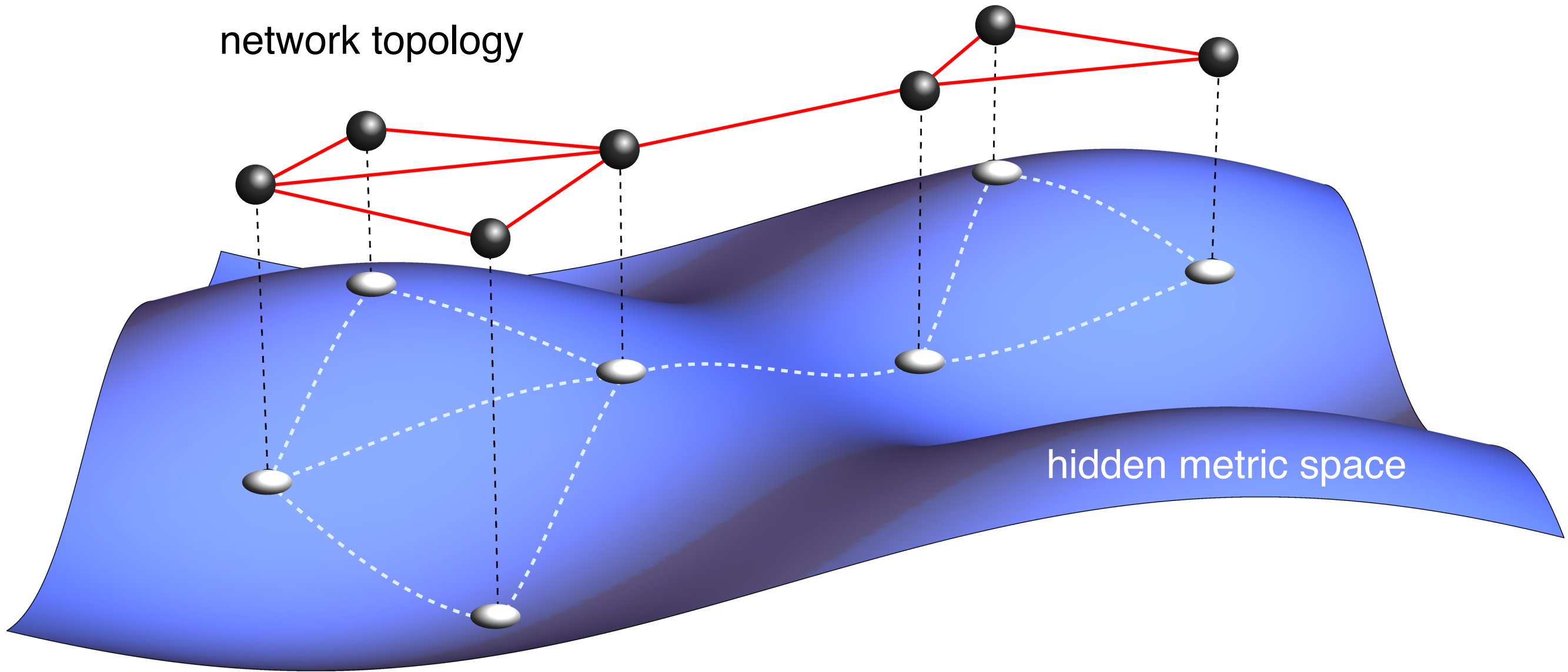


1

5

network topology



hidden metric space

Identity of indiscernibles

$$d(x, y) = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad x = y$$

Non-negativity

$$d(x, y) \geq 0$$

Symmetry

$$d(x, y) = d(y, x)$$

Triangle inequality

$$d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$$

Properties of any metric space

Modeling clustering

County of Mr. Boguina

Henceforth we assume that there is a distance matrix

$$X = \{x_{ij}\}$$

where x_{ij} is the distance between vertices i and j .

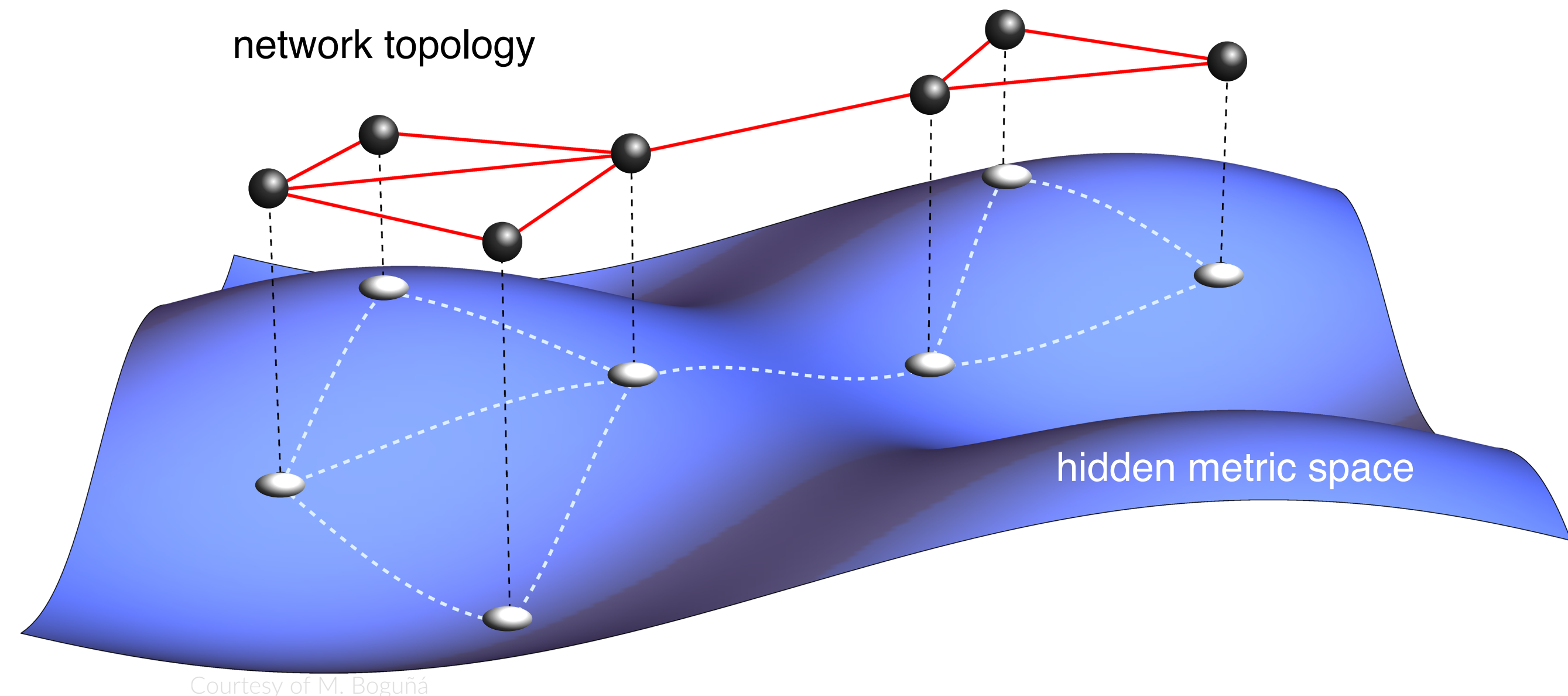
Assume that the nodes are embedded in a metric space and that any two nodes are connected with a probability that is a decreasing function of the distance between them.

Modeling clustering

Assume that the nodes are **embedded in a metric space** and that any two nodes are connected with a probability that is a **decreasing function of the distance** between them.

Properties of any metric space

Identity of indiscernibles	$d(x, y) = 0 \Leftrightarrow x = y$
Non-negativity	$d(x, y) \geq 0$
Symmetry	$d(x, y) = d(y, x)$
Triangle inequality	$d(x, y) \leq d(x, z) + d(z, y)$



Henceforth we assume that there is a **distance matrix**

$$\mathbb{X} = \{x_{ij}\}$$

where x_{ij} is the distance between vertices i and j .

Maximally random geometric graph ensembles

Example 3: fixing the expected degree sequence and the expected total energy

$$\bar{F}_1 = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N a_{ij} = M$$

$$\bar{F}_2 = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N \varepsilon_{ij} a_{ij} = \sum_{i=1}^N \sum_{j=i+1}^N f(x_{ij}) a_{ij} = E$$

yields the homogeneous random geometric graph

$$P(\mathbb{A}) = \prod_{i=1}^N \prod_{j=i+1}^N p_{ij}^{a_{ij}} (1 - p_{ij})^{1-a_{ij}} \quad \text{with} \quad p_{ij} = \frac{1}{e^{\beta(\varepsilon_{ij} - \mu)} + 1}.$$

The graphs will be sparse, highly clustered and small-world iif $f(x_{ij}) \sim \ln x_{ij}$ and $\beta \in [D, D + 2]$.

