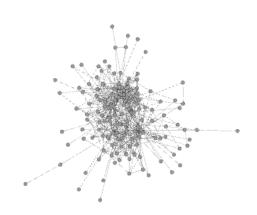
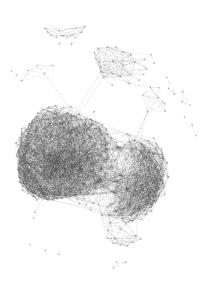
Stability of Certainty and Opinion on Influence Networks

Ariel Webster, Bruce Kapron, Valerie King

Department of Computer Science, University of Victoria





Background

- 1. Networks Change
- 2. Opinion Change

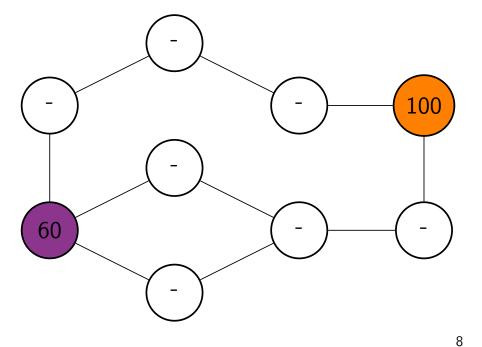
Opinion Change

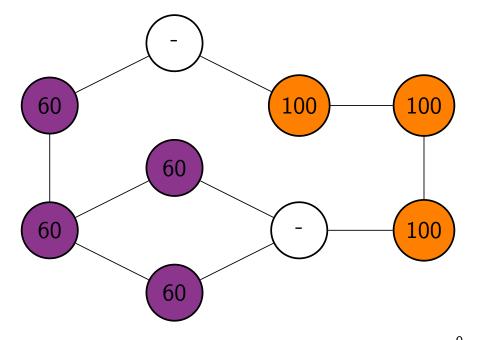
- Type of Spread
 - John French, 1956
 - Morris DeGroot, 1974
 - Robert Axelrod, 1997 and Deffuant-Weisbuch model, 2000
 - Serge Galam, 2004
- Weight of Influence
 - 1. Conformity
 - 2. Compromise
 - 3. Stubbornness
 - Yildiz, 2010

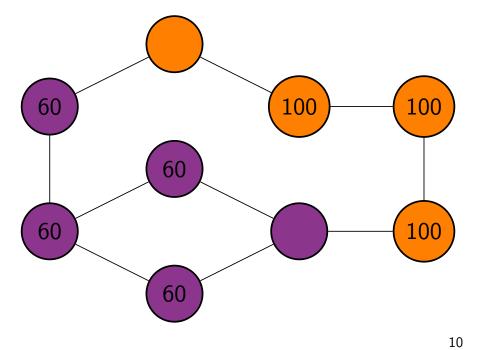
Initialization

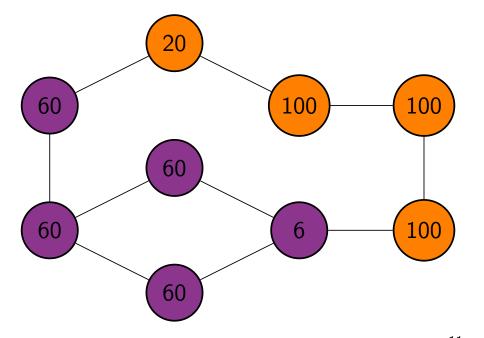
- Assignment
- Cascade

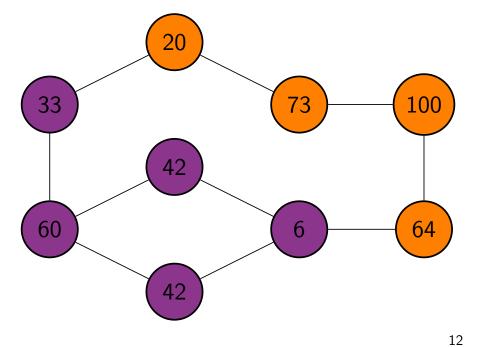
Certainty Model





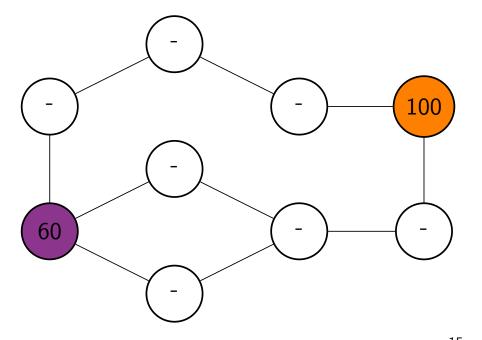


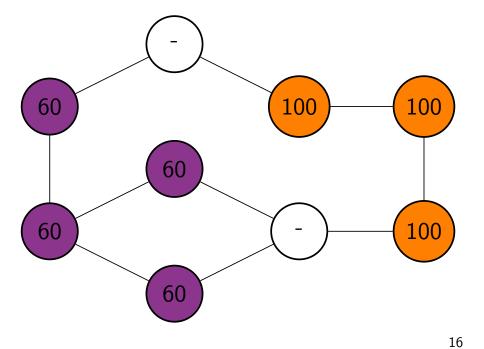


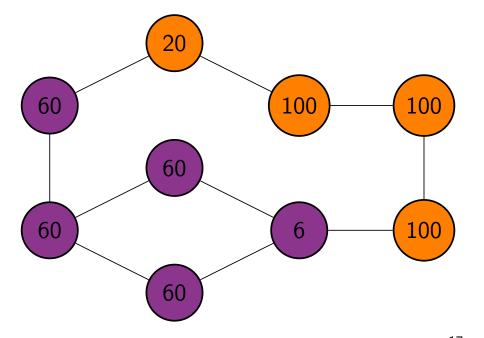


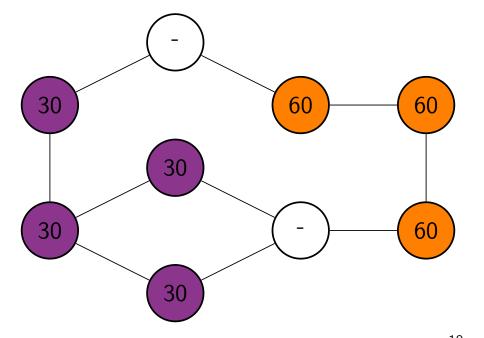
- Number
- Opinion O(d)
- Certainty O(d)

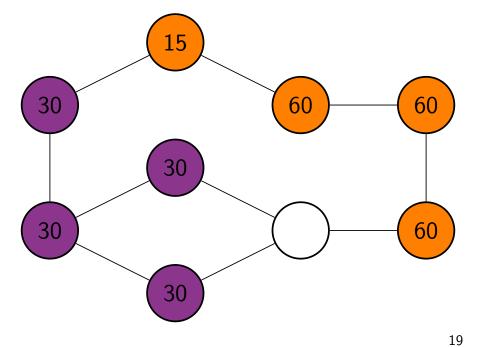
- Number O(n)
- Opinion O(d)
- Certainty O(d)

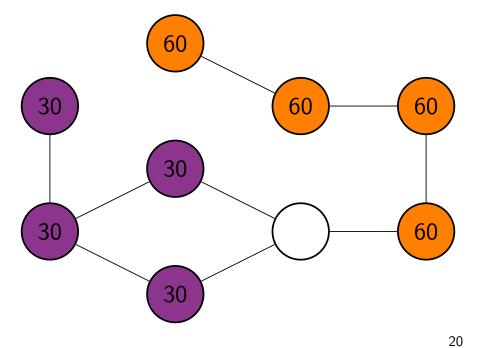


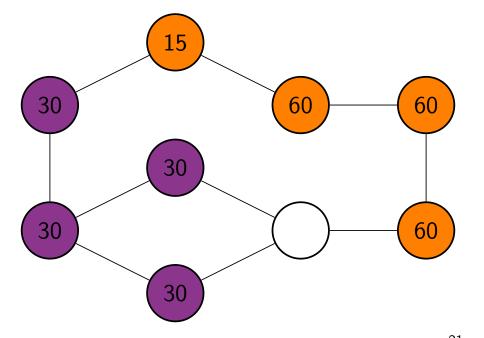


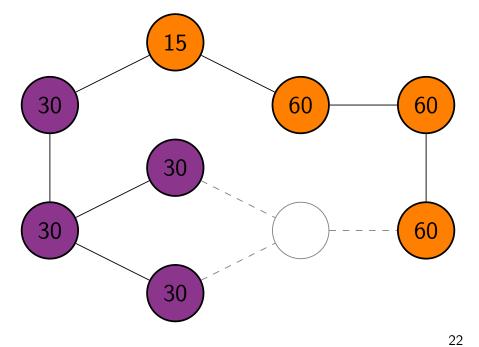


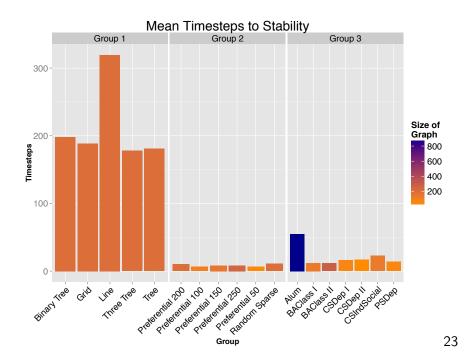




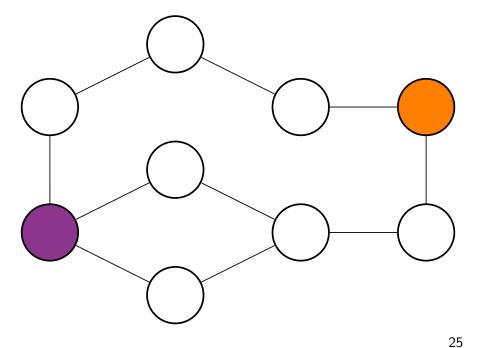


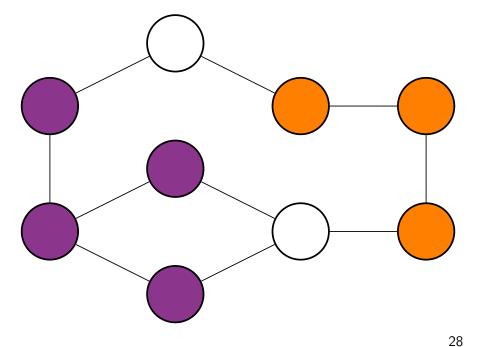


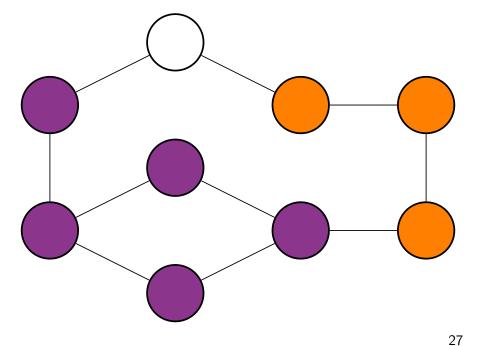




Majority Model







- Number
- Opinion
- Certainty

- Number
- Opinion
- Certainty

Period Stability

Democrats and Republicans Model

Frischknecht, Keller, and Wattenhofer Model, 2013

- Periodic Stability
- $\Omega(n^{\frac{3}{2}})$

Democrats and Republicans Model

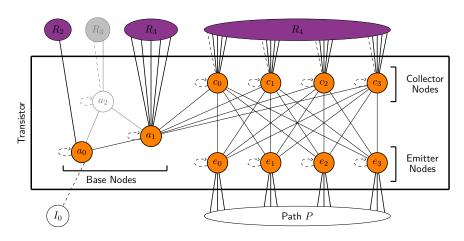
Frischknecht, Keller, and Wattenhofer Model, 2013

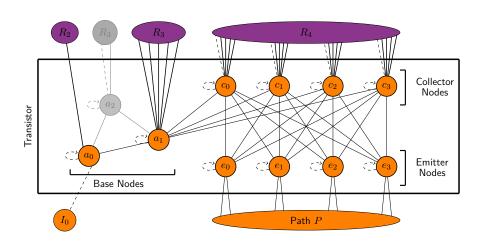
A Transistor

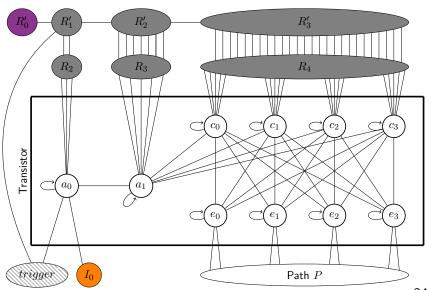
A transistor of size k can change $O(k^2)$ nodes in $O(k^2)$ timesteps.

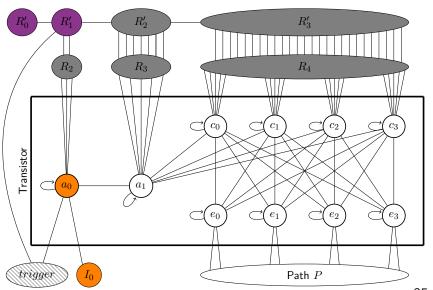
When there are k transistors the graph will stabilize in $\Omega(n^{\frac{3}{2}})$ timesteps.

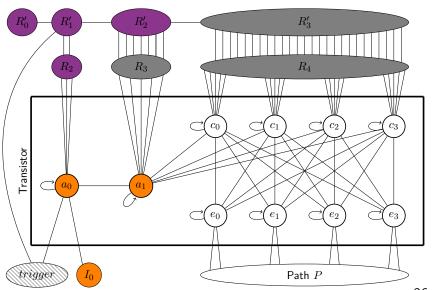
Transistor

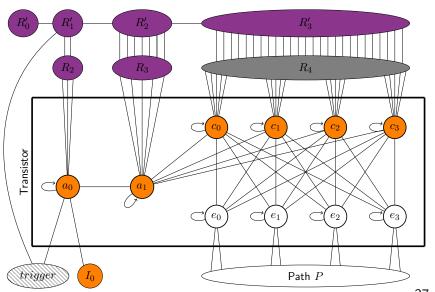


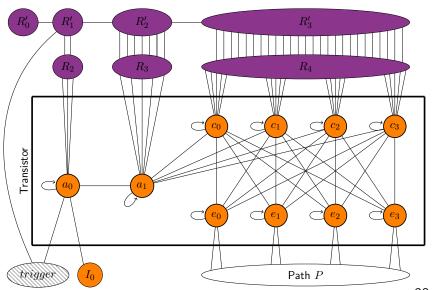


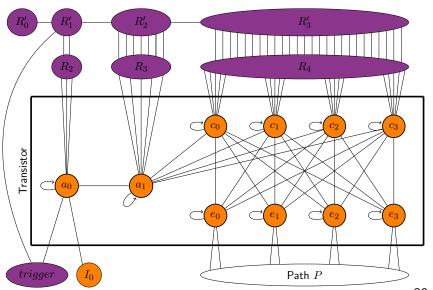


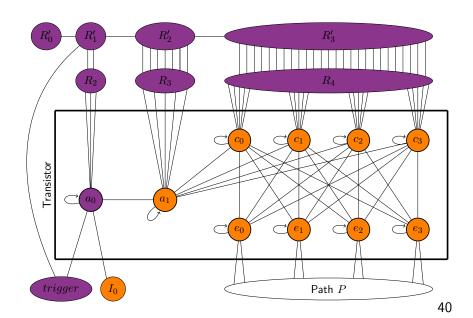


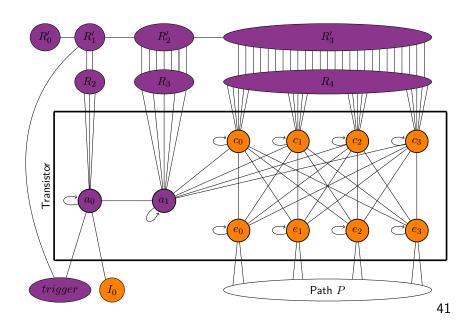


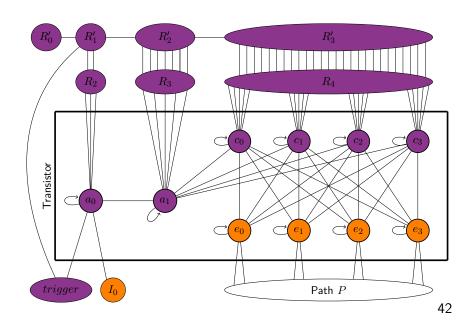


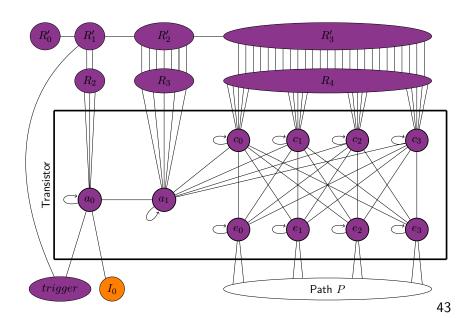


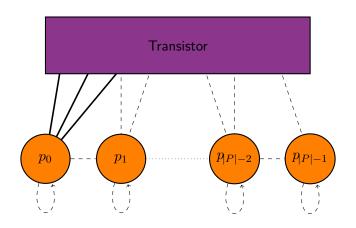


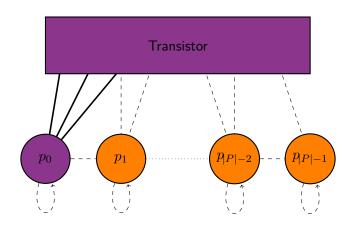


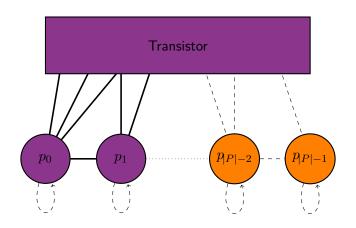


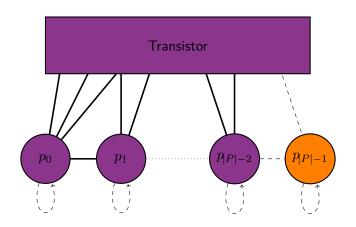


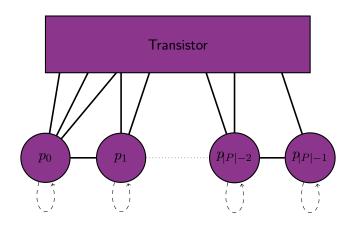


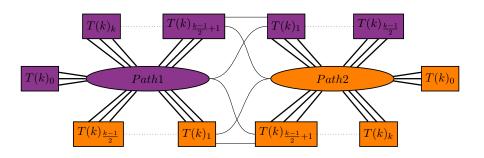


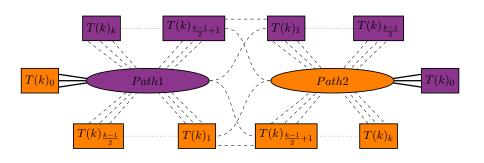


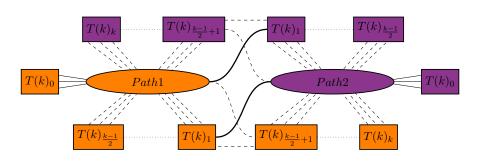


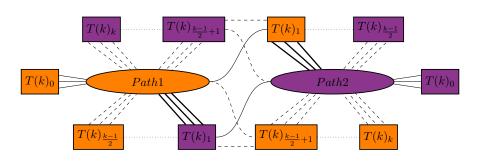


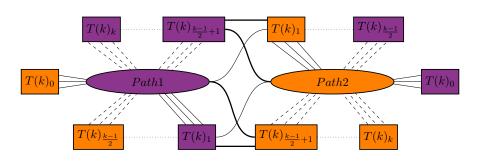


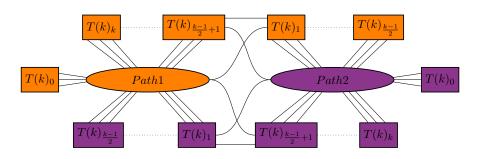












Future Work

- Periodic stability
- Increase certainty
- More than two experts

Questions?