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NPTEL

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Courses » Social Networks

Announcements

Course

Forum

Progress

Mentor

Unit 12 - Week 8 : Link Analysis (Continued)

Course outline

Course Trailer

FAQ

Things to Note

Accessing the Portal

Week 1 -Introduction

Week 2 -Handling Realworld Network Datasets

Week 3- Strength of Weak Ties

Week4 - - Strong and Weak Relationships (Continued) & Homophily

Week 5 -Homophily Continued and +Ve / -Ve Relationships

Week 6- Link Analysis

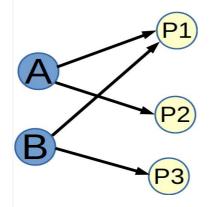
Week 7 -Cascading Behaviour in Networks

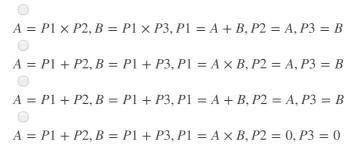
Week 8 : Link Analysis (Continued)

 Lecture 101 : Introduction to Hubs and Authorities (A Story)

Week 8 - Assignment 1

1) Observe the graph shown in the following figure. According to the principle of repeated improvement, which of the following is correct?

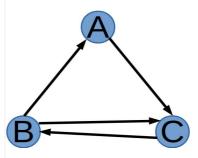




Accepted Answers:

$$A = P1 + P2, B = P1 + P3, P1 = A + B, P2 = A, P3 = B$$

2) In the graph shown in the figure below, assume that the current pagerank values of A, B and *1 point* C are 0.2, 0.4 and 0.4 respectively. What will be their pagerank values after one iteration?



- Lecture 102:
 Principle of
 Repeated
 Improvement (A story)
- Lecture 103: Principle of Repeated Improvement (An example)
- Lecture 104 : Hubs and Authorities
- Lecture 105 : PageRank Revisited - An example
- Lecture 106:
 PageRank
 Revisited Convergence in the Example
- Lecture 107: PageRank Revisited -Conservation and Convergence
- Lecture 108: PageRank, conservation and convergence -Another example
- Lecture 109 :
 Matrix
 Multiplication
 (Pre-requisite 1)
- Lecture 110:
 Convergence in Repeated Matrix
 Multiplication (Pre-requisite 1)
- Lecture 111 :
 Addition of Two
 Vectors (Pre-requisite 2)
- Lecture 112 :
 Convergence in Repeated
 Matrix
 Multiplication The Details
- Lecture 113 :
 PageRank as a Matrix

 Operation
- Lecture 114 : PageRank Explained
- Quiz : Week 8 -Assignment 1

A: 0.4, B: 0.4, C: 0.4

A: 0.2, B: 0.4, C: 0.4

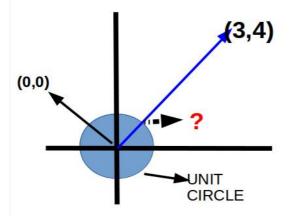
A: 0.4, B: 0.2, C: 0.4

A: 0.4, B: 0.4, C: 0.2

Accepted Answers:

A: 0.2, B: 0.4, C: 0.4

3) Given a vector (3, 4) in the XY plane, what will this vector become after being pulled to the **1** point unit circle as shown in the the figure below?



- 4/5, 3/5
- 4/25, 3/25
- 3/5, 4/5
- 3/25, 4/25

Accepted Answers:

3/5, 4/5

- 4) When we normalise a vector by pulling it on the unit circle
 - Its magnitude as well as the direction change.
 - Its magnitude remains the same but the direction changes.
 - Its magnitude might change but the direction remains the same.
 - Both the magnitude as well as the direction remains the same.

Accepted Answers:

Its magnitude might change but the direction remains the same.

- 5) When we add two vectors in the XY plane, where one vector has a very high magnitude as **1 point** compared to the other, then the resultant vector is closer towards (in terms of direction) to
 - the bigger vector
 - the smaller vector
 - origin
 - none of the above

Accepted Answers:

the bigger vector

6) Given two linearly independent vector v1 and v2, which of the following is true?

1 point

1 point

Social Networks - - Unit 12 - Week 8 : Link Analysis (Continued)

Feedback for week 8

week 8

Week 8Assignment answers

Week -9 : Power Laws and Rich-Get-Richer Phenomena

Week 10 - Power law (contd..) and Epidemics

Week 11- Small World Phenomenon

Week 12-Pseudocore (How to go viral on web?)

- Any other vector can be written as the linear combination of v1 and v2. i.e. $z = \alpha v1 + \beta v2$.
- Any other vector can be written as sum of v1 and v2. i.e. z = v1 + v2.
- Any other vector can be written as difference of v1 and v2. i.e. z = |v1 v2|.
- Any other vector can be written as multiplication of v1 and v2. i.e. $z = v1 \times v2$.

Accepted Answers:

Any other vector can be written as the linear combination of v1 and v2. i.e. $z = \alpha v1 + \beta v2$.

7) When we repeatedly apply a matrix A to a vector v_i , k times; we get $A^k v$. For a very large **1** point value of k

 $A^k v$ converges in the direction of the eigen vector corresponding to the bigger eigen value of the matrix A.



 $A^k \nu$ converges in the direction of the eigen vector corresponding to the smaller eigen value of the matrix A



 $A^k v$ converges to the origin.

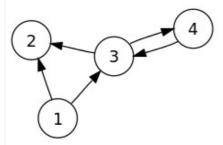
None of the above.

Accepted Answers:

 $A^k v$ converges in the direction of the eigen vector corresponding to the bigger eigen value of the matrix A

8) Given the graph as shown in the figure below.

1 point



While calculating the pagerank using matrix multiplication method on this graph, how does the first matrix operation look like?

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

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

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

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

Accepted Answers:

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

9) In a Markov matrix

1 point

- The sum of elements in every row is 1.
- The sum of elements in every column is 1.
- The sum of diagonal elements is 1.
- None of the above.

Accepted Answers:

The sum of elements in every column is 1.

10) Highest eigen value of a Markov matrix is

1 point

- -1
- 0
- 0 1
- None of the above.

Accepted Answers:

1

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