经济管理学院

程报告

(复杂网络与社会计算)

题	目:	week10 课程作业
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学院/专业:__信息管理与信息系统_

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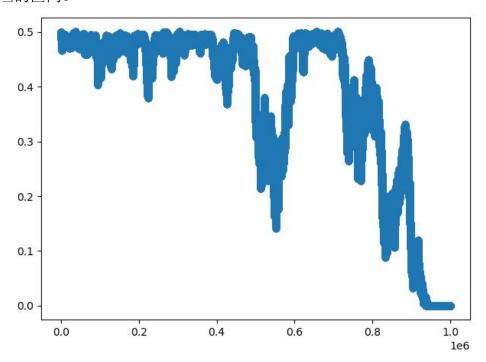


作业要求如下:

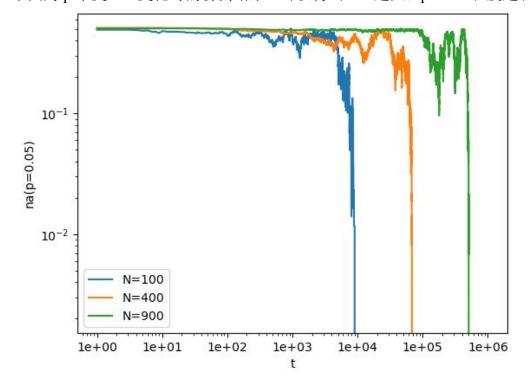
2. 根据既有研究,尝试在\$d=2\$的恪子网络上随机增加(或随机重连)比例为\$p\$的长程边,观察Voter模型的\$n_a(t)\$随时间的变化是否会出现一段相对平坦的区间(称为plateau),此时系统处于亚稳态。请通过变化\$N\$和\$p\$来观察plateau长度的变化规律(亦即,亚稳态的持续时长)。另外,考虑到\$d=2\$的恪子非常容易可视化(每个节点可以分配平面坐标),请对随机的一次仿真(\$N\$建议大一些,\$p\$可以变化),观察不同\$p\$时,处于plateau时期的观点分布成什么形态(不同观点的节点有不同的颜色标记,可以不绘制边)

3. (附加)保存某次仿真的每一步可视化图片,进而合成为视频,可以观察voter模型下观点的连续演化过程

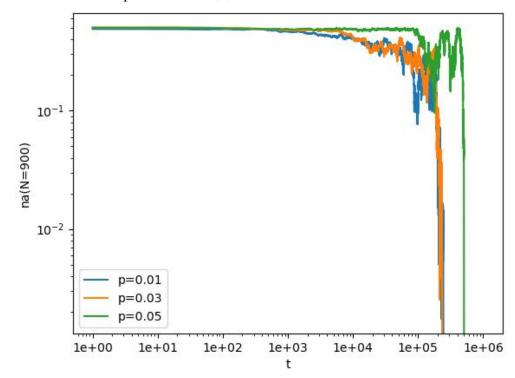
1、下图为 900 个节点,p=0.05 时 $n_a t$ 随时间的变化,可以发现确实存在了一段相对平坦的区间。



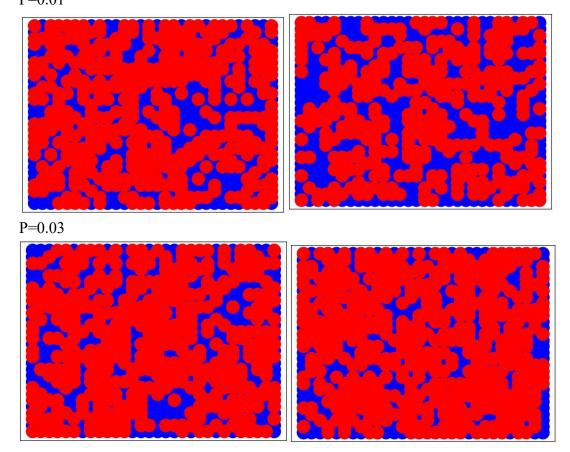
2、下图为 p 不变, N 变化时的仿真结果。可以得出: N 越大, plateau 长度越长。



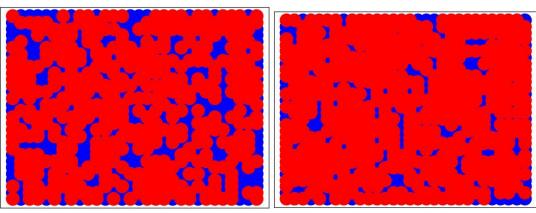
3、下图为 N 不变, p 变化时的仿真结果。



4、plateau 时期观点分布形态(N=900) P=0.01



P=0.05



关键代码如下:

```
import networkx as nx
import numpy as np
import random
import pandas as pd
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
def create_grid_with_long_range_edges(N, p):
   # 创建 N*N 的二维格子网络
   G = nx.grid_2d_graph(N, N, periodic=False)
   n = N*N
   num_long_range_edges = int(p * (n*(n-1)/2))
   existing_edges = set(G.edges())
   nodes = list(G.nodes())
   while num_long_range_edges > 0:
       node1, node2 = random.sample(nodes, 2)
       if (node1, node2) not in existing_edges and node1 != node2:
           G.add_edge(node1, node2)
           existing_edges.add((node1, node2))
           num_long_range_edges -= 1
   states = np.array([1] * (n // 2) + [-1] * (n // 2))
   np.random.shuffle(states)
   state_dict = dict(zip(nodes, states))
   nx.set_node_attributes(G, state_dict, 'state')
   return G, existing_edges
def voter_model_simulation(G, T, existing_edges):
```

```
results = []
   nodes = list(G.nodes())
   pos = {node: (node[0], node[1]) for node in G.nodes()}
   for i in range(T):
       visualize_opinion_distribution(G, pos, i)
       node = random.sample(nodes, 1)[0]
       neighbors = list(G.neighbors(node))
       if neighbors:
           neighbor = random.sample(neighbors, 1)[0]
           G.nodes[node]['state'] = G.nodes[neighbor]['state']
           results.append(calculate_na(G, existing_edges))
   return results
def calculate_na(G, existing_edges):
   result = 0
   for edges in existing_edges:
       node1 = edges[0]
       node2 = edges[1]
       if G.nodes[node1]['state'] != G.nodes[node2]['state']:
           result+=1
   return result/len(existing_edges)
def run(N, p):
   G, existing_edges = create_grid_with_long_range_edges(N, p)
   results = voter_model_simulation(G,1000000,existing_edges)
   return results
def visualize_opinion_distribution(G, pos, t):
   positive_nodes = [node for node, data in G.nodes(data=True) if data['state'] == 1]
   negative_nodes = [node for node, data in G.nodes(data=True) if data['state'] == -1]
   nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, nodelist=positive_nodes, node_color='blue', label='Positive
Opinion')
   nx.draw_networkx_nodes(G, pos, nodelist=negative_nodes, node_color='red', label='Negative
Opinion')
   figPath = f"C:\\Users\\范春\\Desktop\\week10\\img\\{t}.png"
   plt.savefig(figPath)
```