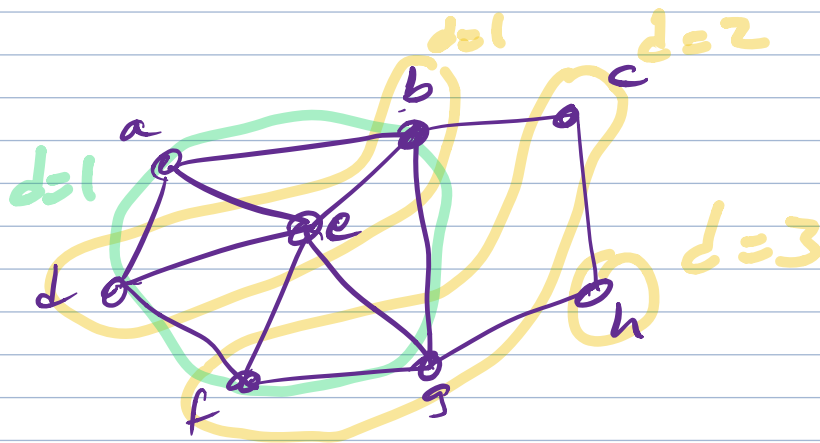


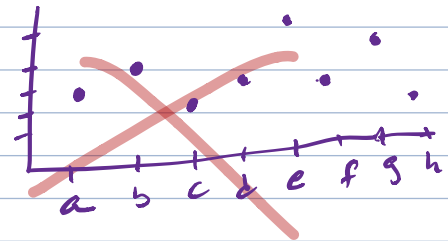
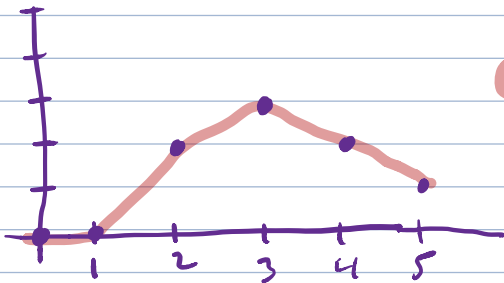
Cercanía : $g_v = \frac{1}{\sum d(a,v)}$



Grado

a: 3 c: 2 e: 5 g: 4
b: 4 d: 3 f: 3 h: 2

distribución de grados



Cercanía

$$g_a = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$1+1+1+2+2+2+3 = 3+6+3 = 12$$

$$g_b = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$g_c = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$g_d = \frac{1}{12}$$

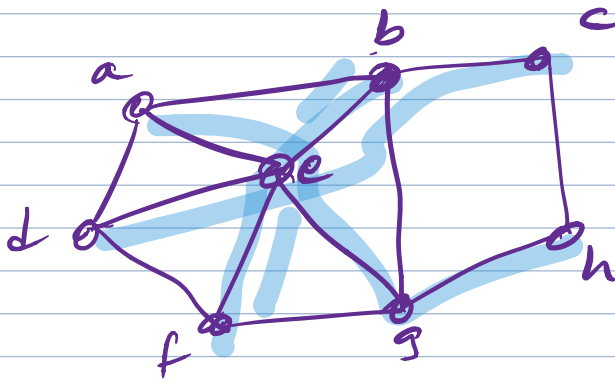
$$g_e = \frac{1}{9}$$

$$1+1+1+1+1+2+2 = 9$$

$$g_f = \frac{1}{12}$$

$$g_h = \frac{1}{12}$$

E7.



Intermedracón

$$b_v = \frac{S_{ab}(v)}{S_{ab}}$$

S_{xy}

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	1	1	1	1	2	2	3
b	1	0	1	2	1	2	1	2
c	1	1	0	2	1	3	2	1
d	1	2	2	0	1	1	2	2
e								
f								
g								
h								

← num. de rutas
mas cortas entre ven x
col y.

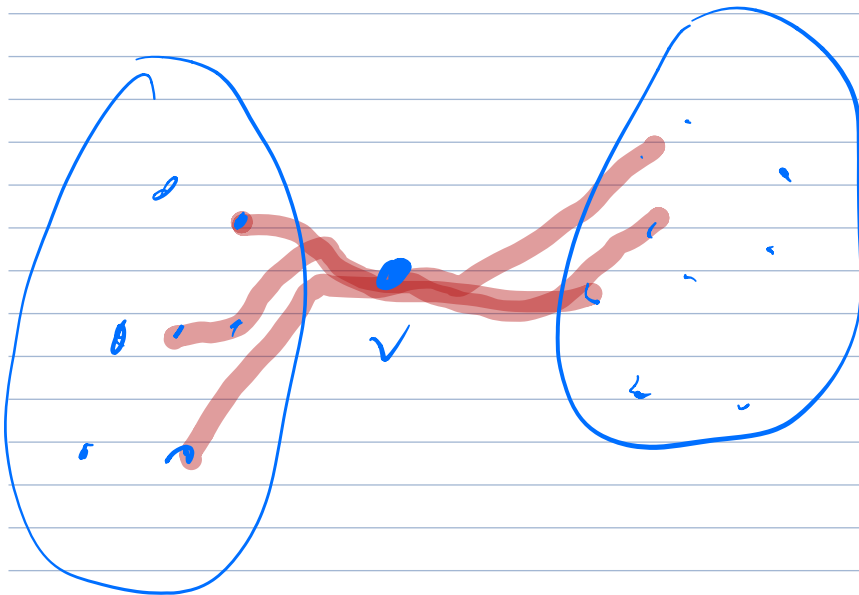
Sup.
50

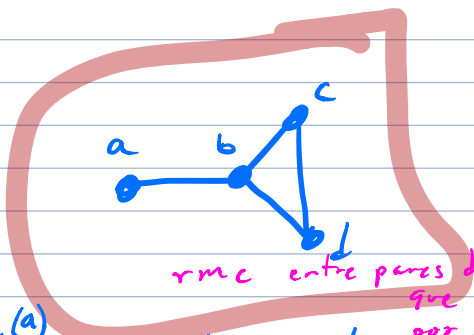
$S_{xy}(e)$

	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
a	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1
b		0						
c			0					
d				0				
e					0			
f						0		
g							0	
h								0

$b_e =$

$$S_{ef}(e) = 1$$





S_{xy} rmc entre pares de nodos

	a	b	c	d
a	0	0	1	1
b	0	0	0	0
c	1	0	0	1
d	1	0	1	0

$$S_{xy} = 12$$

$S_{xy}(a)$

	a	b	c	d
a	0	0	0	0
b	0	0	0	0
c	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	0	0

$$S_{xy}(a) = 0$$

rmc entre pares de nodos que pasan por d

$S_{xy}(d)$

	a	b	c	d
a	0	0	0	0
b	0	0	0	0
c	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	0	0

$$S_{xy}(d) = 0$$

$S_{xy}(b)$

	a	b	c	d
a	0	0	1	1
b	0	0	0	0
c	1	0	0	0
d	1	0	0	0

$$S_{xy}(b) = 4$$

$$b_a = \frac{4}{12} = \frac{1}{3}$$

$$b_b = \frac{0}{6} = 0$$

$$b_c = \frac{0}{12} = 0$$

$$b_d = \frac{0}{12} = 0$$

$S_{xy}(c)$

	a	b	c	d
a	0	0	0	0
b	0	0	0	0
c	0	0	0	0
d	0	0	0	0

$$S_{xy}(c) = 0$$

1. ilustración (present.)
2. networkx (programar)
3. definiciones y dudas.



Buscar las formas de representar (almacenar) (tipos de archivo) una gráfica. (de pref. si lo usa networkx)

.dot