

## 1 Question 1

### 1.1 Number of edges :

First, we want to compute the number of edge in  $G$ , we will denote  $G_1$  the complete graph component, and  $G_2$  the bipartite graph component.

To compute the number of edge in  $G_1$  we can try a few example with a complete graph of 3 nodes, then 4 nodes, then 5.. From here, we can deduce a general formula (which can be proved by induction) :

$$n_{edges} = \frac{n_{nodes}(n_{nodes} - 1)}{2}$$

So we get for our graph  $G_1$  :  $n_{edges} = 100 \times 99/2 = 4950$

Now we can compute edges in the graph  $G_2$ . As it is a bipartite graph, we now that each node of the first part is connected to all nodes of the second part. Immediatly, we compute for  $G_2$  :  $n_{edges} = 50 \times 50 = 2500$

From the previous 2 calculations, we deduce that the number of edges in  $G$  is 7450

### 1.2 Number of triangle :

The number of triangles in  $G_1$  is a counting problem. We are looking for the number of nodes that can be grouped by 3, which can be calculated using the formula :

$$\binom{100}{3} = 161700$$

For  $G_2$ , as it is a bipartite graph, there is no triangle.

Thus, the number of triangles in  $G$  is 161700.

## 2 Question 2

Let's compute the modularity for the first graph (a) :

$$Q_a = \left[ \frac{6}{13} - \left( \frac{13}{2 * 13} \right)^2 \right] + \left[ \frac{6}{13} - \left( \frac{13}{2 * 13} \right)^2 \right] \simeq 0.42$$

For the second graph (b) :

$$Q_b = \left[ \frac{2}{13} - \left( \frac{11}{2 * 13} \right)^2 \right] + \left[ \frac{4}{13} - \left( \frac{15}{2 * 13} \right)^2 \right] \simeq -0.05$$

## 3 Question 3

We have  $\phi(P_4) = [3, 2, 1, 0]$  and  $\phi(C_4) = [4, 4, 0, 0]$  Thanks to this, we can calculate the shortest path kernel for each pairs :

$$k(C_4, C_4) = \langle \phi(C_4), \phi(C_4) \rangle = 4^2 + 4^2 = 32$$

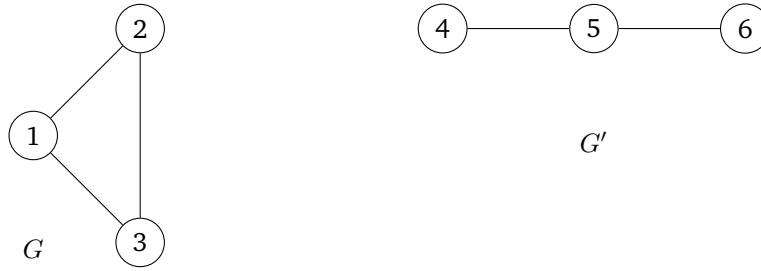
$$k(C_4, P_4) = \langle \phi(C_4), \phi(P_4) \rangle = 4 \times 3 + 4 \times 2 = 20$$

$$k(P_4, P_4) = \langle \phi(P_4), \phi(P_4) \rangle = 3^2 + 2^2 + 1^2 = 12$$

## 4 Question 4

The kernel  $k(G, G')$  compute the similarity between the 2 graphs  $G$  and  $G'$  based on graphlets of size 3. Here, if the scalar product of the feature map of each graph is 0, it means that the graphs do not share any common graphlet of size 3.

We can visualize this through an example.



We can note that this graph are used to create our graphlet kernel in code part 3.