

Problem Set 3

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Solution

1. Existing setting

There exists n users which is denoted by

$$u_1, u_2, \dots, u_n, \quad (3.1)$$

and a list of enemies of u_i , $\mathcal{E}(u_i)$, briefly \mathcal{E}_i , is given. Let $\mathcal{F}(u_i)$, briefly \mathcal{F}_i , is a list of friends of u_i , then we have three conditions as follows

- Condition 1.

$$\forall i, j (\neq i) \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad u_i \in \{\mathcal{E}_j\} \quad \text{iff} \quad u_j \in \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \quad (3.2)$$

- Condition 2.

$$\forall i \in \{1, \dots, n\}, \quad u_i \notin \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \quad (3.3)$$

- Condition 3.

For all $i, j (\neq i) \in \{1, \dots, n\}$, u_i and u_j are friend iff

$$\exists u_k \in \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \cap \{\mathcal{E}_j\} \quad (3.4)$$

2. Define a matrix

For all $i, j \in \{1, \dots, n\}$ let E and F be $n \times n$ matrices which is given by

$$(E)_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u_i \text{ and } u_j \text{ are enemy} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad (3.5)$$

and

$$(F)_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & \text{if } u_i \text{ and } u_j \text{ are friend} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}. \quad (3.6)$$

By condition 1 and 2, the matrix E is a symmetry matrix (i.e., $(E)_{ij} = (E)_{ji} \forall i, j$) and has zero diagonal entries (i.e. $E_{ii} = 0 \forall i$), hence column vectors $\mathbf{c}_j(E)$ and row vectors $\mathbf{r}_i(E)$, briefly \mathbf{c}_j and \mathbf{r}_i , satisfies

$$i = j \Rightarrow \mathbf{c}_j = \mathbf{r}_i. \quad (3.7)$$

Now, let us consider the inner product of \mathbf{r}_i and \mathbf{c}_j , which is given by

$$\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{c}_j = \sum_{k=1}^n (\mathbf{r}_i)_k (\mathbf{c}_j)_k = \sum_{k=1}^n (E)_{ik} (E)_{kj} = \sum_{k=1}^n \mathbb{I}_k(i, j) \quad (3.8)$$

where indicator function $\mathbb{I}_k(i, j)$ is

$$\mathbb{I}_k(i, j) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists u_k \in \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \cap \{\mathcal{E}_j\} \\ 0, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}, \quad (3.9)$$

then we can say that

$$\mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{c}_j = \begin{cases} l_{ij}, & \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \cap \{\mathcal{E}_j\} \neq \emptyset \\ 0, & \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \cap \{\mathcal{E}_j\} = \emptyset \end{cases} \quad (3.10)$$

where $0 < l_{ij} < n$.

3. Find the matrix F from E

Let a $n \times n$ matrix $M = EE$, then, by (3.10),

$$(M)_{ij} = \mathbf{r}_i \cdot \mathbf{c}_j = \begin{cases} l_{ij}, & \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \cap \{\mathcal{E}_j\} \neq \emptyset \\ 0, & \{\mathcal{E}_i\} \cap \{\mathcal{E}_j\} = \emptyset \end{cases} \quad (3.11)$$

where $0 < l_{ij} < n$. By condition 3,

$$(M)_{ij} = \begin{cases} l_{ij}, & \text{if } u_i \text{ and } u_j \text{ are friend} \\ 0, & \text{if } u_i \text{ and } u_j \text{ are not friend} \end{cases}, \quad \forall i, j (\neq i). \quad (3.12)$$

Be careful that if $i = j$, there may be inconsistent result such that

$$(M)_{ii} = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } \mathcal{E}_i = \emptyset \\ l_{ii}, & \text{otherwise} \end{cases} \quad (3.13)$$

Hence, if we assume that every user u_i is friend of itself, then we can find the matrix F as follows

$$(F)_{ij} = \begin{cases} 1, & i = j \\ 0, & (M)_{ij} = 0 \\ (M)_{ij}/l_{ij}, & (M)_{ij} = l_{ij} \end{cases} \quad (3.14)$$