

ca14

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```
[ ]: import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

1a)

```
[ ]: # Circle topology
# Unweighted adjacency matrix

# Option 1: Manually enter the entries
Atilde = np.array(
    [[0,1,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [1,0,1,0,0,0,0,0],
     [1,1,0,1,1,0,0,0],
     [0,0,1,0,1,0,0,0],
     [0,0,0,1,0,1,0,0],
     [0,0,0,0,1,0,1,0],
     [0,0,0,0,0,1,0,1],
     [1,0,0,0,0,0,1,0]])

# Option 2: or you can exploit the patterns
# Atilde = np.zeros((8,8))
# for i in range(8): #
#     Atilde[i,(i+1)%8] = 1
#     Atilde[i,(i-1)%8] = 1
# Atilde[2,0] = 1
# Atilde[2,4] = 1

print('Unweighted adjacency matrix')
print(Atilde)
print(' ')
```

Unweighted adjacency matrix

```
[[0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0]
 [1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0]
 [0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0]
 [0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0]
```

```
[0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1]
[1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0]]
```

1b)

```
[ ]: # Find weighted adjacency matrix
# option 1: normalize columns with a for loop
A = np.zeros((8,8), dtype=float)
for k in range(8):
    norm = np.sum(Atilde[:,k])
    A[:,k] = Atilde[:,k]/norm

# option 2: normalize using numpy.sum() and broadcasting, in a single line
# A = ???

print('Weighted adjacency matrix')
print(A)
```

Weighted adjacency matrix

```
[[0.         0.5         0.         0.         0.         0.
  0.         0.5        ]
 [0.33333333 0.         0.5         0.         0.         0.
  0.         0.         ]
 [0.33333333 0.5         0.         0.5         0.33333333 0.
  0.         0.         ]
 [0.         0.         0.5         0.         0.33333333 0.
  0.         0.         ]
 [0.         0.         0.         0.5         0.         0.5
  0.         0.         ]
 [0.         0.         0.         0.         0.33333333 0.
  0.5         0.         ]
 [0.         0.         0.         0.         0.         0.5
  0.         0.5        ]
 [0.33333333 0.         0.         0.         0.         0.
  0.5         0.         ]]
```

1c) and 1d)

```
[ ]: # Power method

b0 = 0.125*np.ones((8,1))
print('b0 = ', b0)
print(' ')

b1 = A@b0
print('b1 = ', b1)
print(' ')
```

```

b = b0.copy()
for k in range(1000):
    b = A@b

print('1000 iterations')
print('b = ',b)

```

```

b0 = [[0.125]
      [0.125]
      [0.125]
      [0.125]
      [0.125]
      [0.125]
      [0.125]]

```

```

b1 = [[0.125      ]
      [0.10416667]
      [0.20833333]
      [0.10416667]
      [0.125      ]
      [0.10416667]
      [0.125      ]
      [0.10416667]]

```

```

1000 iterations
b = [[0.11538462]
     [0.15384615]
     [0.23076923]
     [0.15384615]
     [0.11538462]
     [0.07692308]
     [0.07692308]
     [0.07692308]]

```

1e) Explanation goes here. Node 3 appears to be the most important node in the network.

2a)

```

[ ]: # Hub topology

Atildehub = np.array(
    [[0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [1,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
     [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],

```

```

        [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
        [0,0,0,0,0,0,0,0,1],
        [1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0]]
    )

    print('Unweighted adjacency matrix')
    print(Atildehub)
    print(' ')

```

Unweighted adjacency matrix

```

[[0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1]
 [1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0]]

```

2b)

```

[ ]: # find weighted adjacency matrix

Ahub = np.zeros((9,9), dtype=float)
for k in range(9):
    norm = np.sum(Atildehub[:,k])
    Ahub[:,k] = Atildehub[:,k]/norm

print('Weighted adjacency matrix')
print(Ahub)

```

Weighted adjacency matrix

```

[[0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.5   0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.    0.125]
 [0.5   1.    1.    1.    1.    1.    1.    1.    0.   ]]

```

2c) and 2d)

```

[ ]: b0 = (1/9)*np.ones((9,1))
print('b0 = ', b0)

```

```

print(' ')

bhub1 = Ahub@b0
print('bhub1 = ', bhub1)
print(' ')

bhub = b0.copy()
for k in range(1000):
    bhub = Ahub@bhub

print('1000 iterations')
print('bhub = ', bhub)
print(' ')

bhubr = b0.copy()
for k in range(100):
    bhubr = Ahub@bhubr

print('100 iterations')
print('bhubr = ', bhubr)

```

```

b0 = [[0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]
      [0.11111111]]

```

```

bhub1 = [[0.01388889]
         [0.06944444]
         [0.01388889]
         [0.01388889]
         [0.01388889]
         [0.01388889]
         [0.01388889]
         [0.83333333]]

```

```

1000 iterations
bhub = [[0.06060606]
        [0.09090909]
        [0.06060606]
        [0.06060606]
        [0.06060606]]

```

```
[0.06060606]
[0.06060606]
[0.06060606]
[0.48484848]]
```

100 iterations

```
bhubr = [[0.06065482]
[0.09093172]
[0.06065482]
[0.06065482]
[0.06065482]
[0.06065482]
[0.06065482]
[0.06065482]
[0.48448454]]
```

Complete 2e and 2f below. Node 9 appears to be the most important node in the network because it has the highest eigenvalues of .484