

# Primary simulations with different schemes of “taboo”-ing

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Multiple simulations of “Depreferential attachment random graph through preferential attachment” (denoted by  $(G_t^{(m,p)})_{t \geq 1}$ ) has been performed to obtain ideas about distribution of various statistics of the model through simulation. In this document I shall mainly focus on the statistic **degree sequence**. For  $(G_t^{(m,p)})_{t \geq 1}$ , the notation  $P_k(t)$  stands for the number of  $k$ -degree vertices at time  $t$ .

$$P_k(t) = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{i=1}^t \mathbb{1}_{\{D_i(t)=k\}}.$$

For simplification, we have taken  $m = 1$ , i.e., when a new vertex comes, it comes with only  $m = 1$  many half-edges. Also, three different methods have been taken for choosing the *taboo* vertices.

- **Hard-code:** In this method, the model has a parameter  $p$  ( $0 < p < 1$ ). At time point  $t \geq 1$ , we choose the  $\lfloor (t+1)p \rfloor$  vertices in such a way that all the other vertices in  $G_{t-1}^{(1,p)}$  had degree less than the chosen ones. The chosen vertices are made taboo.
- **Soft-code:** In this method too, the model has a parameter  $p$  ( $0 < p < 1$ ). At time point  $t \geq 1$ , we choose the  $\lfloor (t+1)p \rfloor$  vertices in a preferential way, i.e., choosing a vertex  $v_j$  is proportional to its degree in  $G_{t-1}^{(1,p)}$ .
- **Soft-code (alternative):** This method does not have the parameter  $p$ . Instead, in this method, at time  $t \geq 1$ , one will choose only one vertex preferentially. That chosen vertex will be made taboo.

Based on these different taboo-ing schemes, multiple simulations have been performed by using three different values of the parameter  $p$ . For each of the cases, 500 simulations have been performed to compute mean, variance and standard deviation of  $P_k(2000)$  as function of  $k$ .

## 1 Hard-code

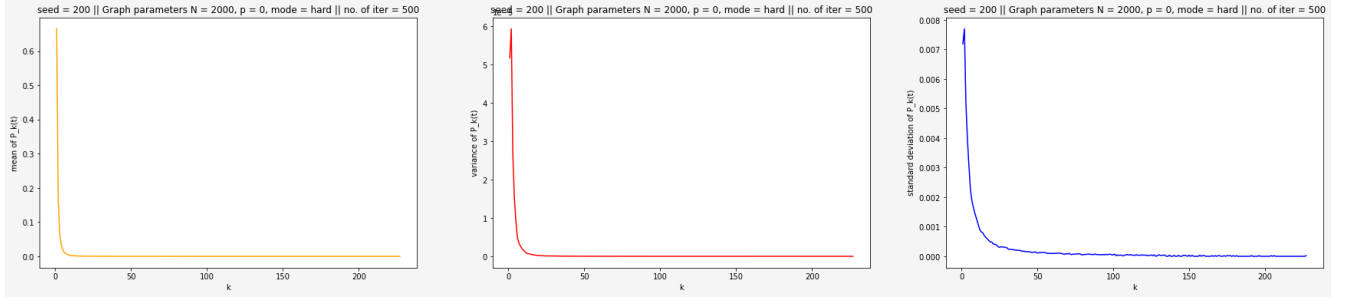
Consider the ‘hard-code’ taboo-ing scheme. In the following plots, we show the mean, variance and standard deviation respectively of  $P_k(2000)$  with  $p \in \{0.01, 0.025, 0.05, 0.1, 0.25, 0.5\}$  as function of  $k$ .

Please note that, in the following plots, we used the following colour code

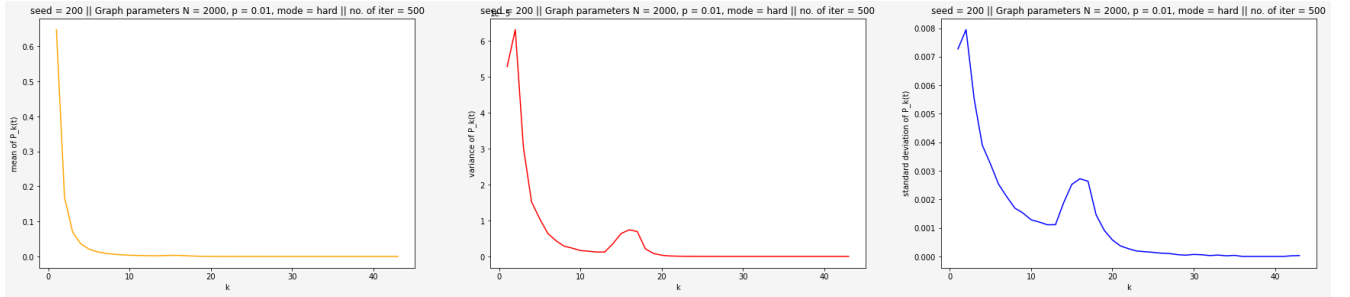
- Yellow: Mean of  $P_k(2000)$
- Red: Variance of  $P_k(2000)$
- Blue: Standard deviation of  $P_k(2000)$

First, for reference, let us have a look at the degree sequence  $P_k(2000)$  of a *preferential attachment model*.

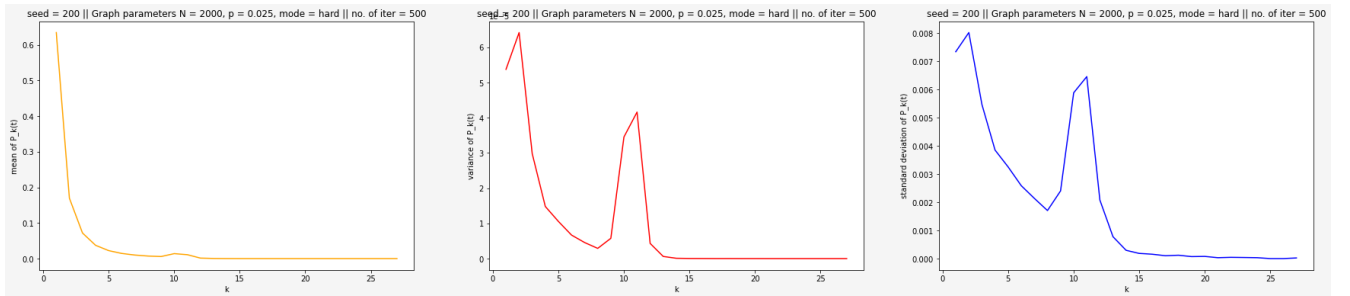
Figure 1: Mean, variance and standard deviation of  $P_k(2000)$  as function of  $k$  in a *preferential attachment model*



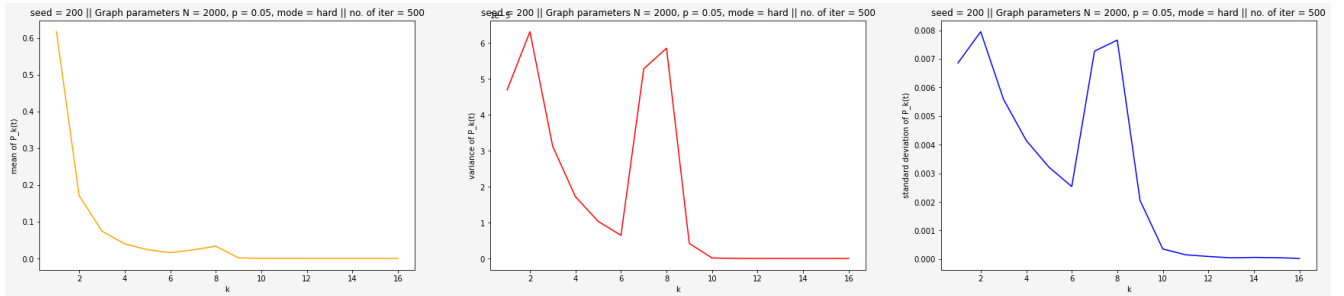
## 1.1 $p = 0.01$



## 1.2 $p = 0.025$



### 1.3 $p = 0.05$



### 1.4 $p = 0.1$



### 1.5 $p = 0.25$



## 1.6 $p = 0.5$

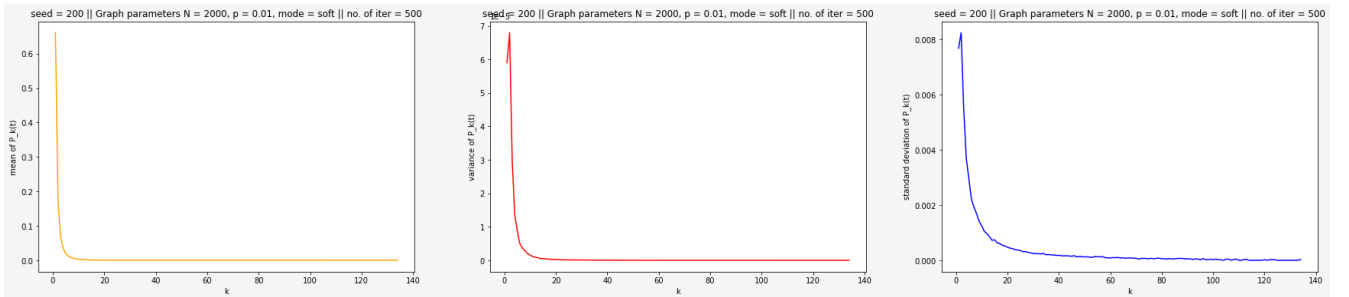


We observe that, for hard-coding scheme, we know that the maximal degree is bounded above by  $\left\lceil \frac{1}{p} \right\rceil$ . Also, unlike the preferential attachment model,  $E(P_k(t))$  and  $V(P_k(t))$  are not strictly decreasing functions of  $k$ . Instead, there seems to be a bump in the plot of expectation and variation.

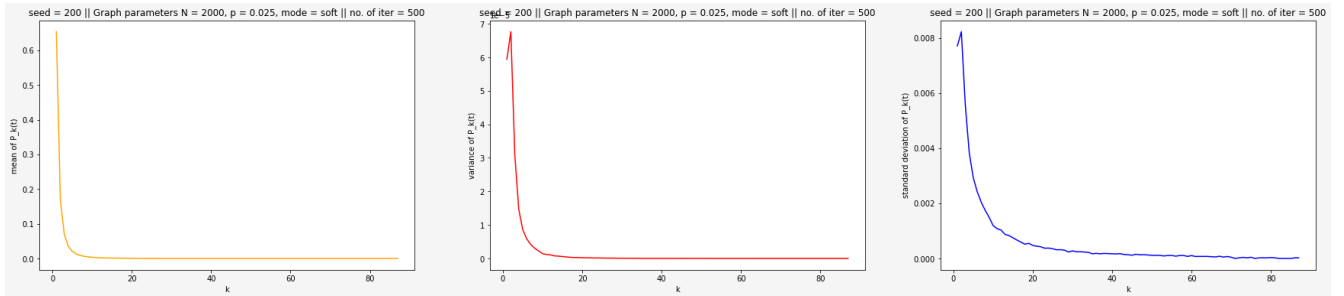
## 2 Soft-code

Now we adopt the ‘soft-code’ taboo-ing scheme. The parameter  $p$  is varied as before.

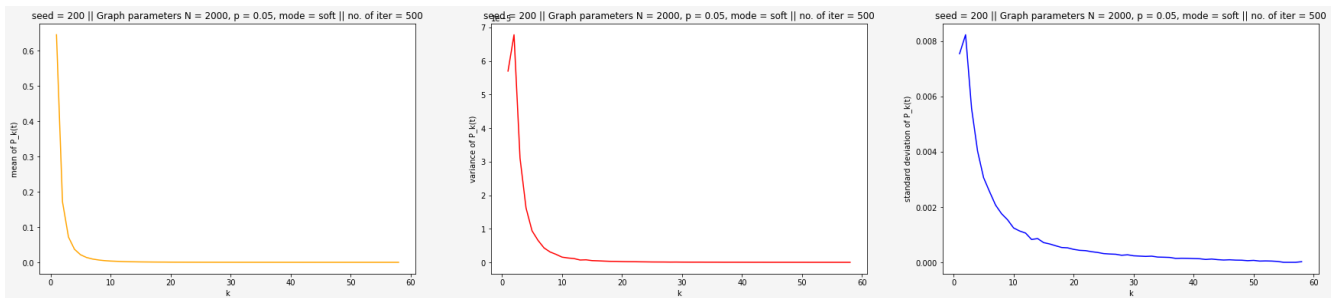
### 2.1 $p=0.01$



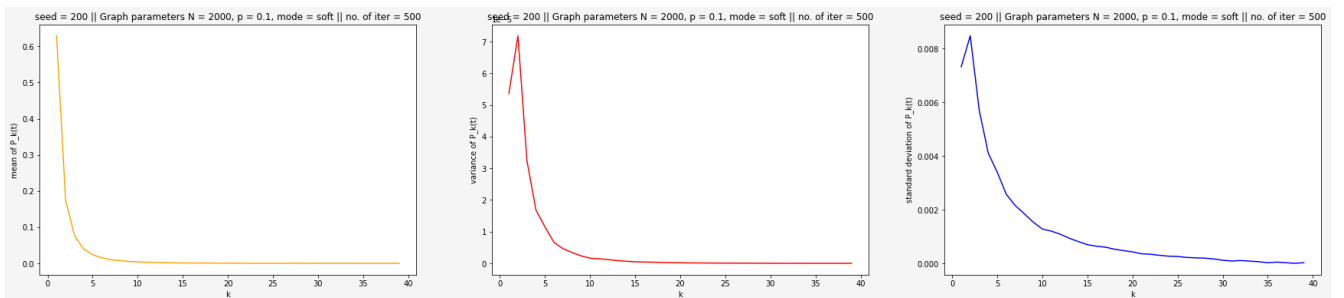
## 2.2 $p=0.025$



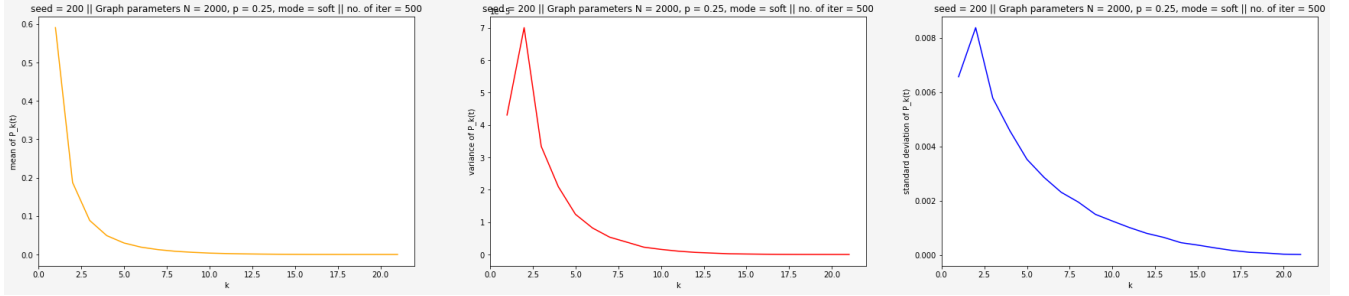
## 2.3 $p=0.05$



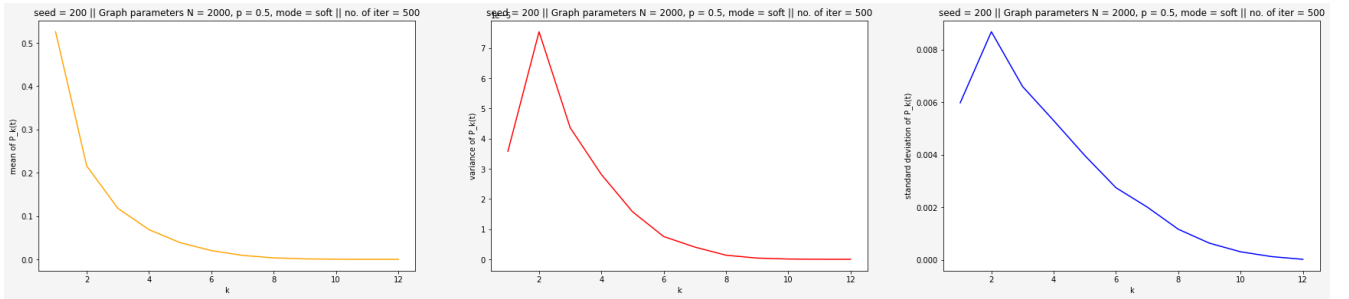
## 2.4 $p=0.1$



## 2.5 $p=0.25$



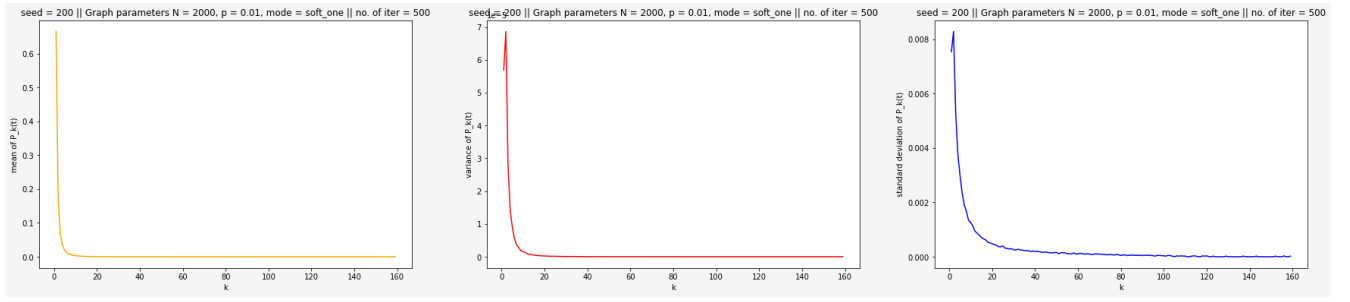
## 2.6 $p=0.5$



We observe that for this scheme of taboo-ing, the graphs look very similar to the ones of *preferential attachment model*, mostly for small values of  $p$ . It is also important to notice that the plots are truncated at some earlier value, i.e., the *preferential attachment model* has vertices of maximum degree around 200 while, the graphs obtained from soft-coding scheme has vertices of maximum degree strictly less than 200. We might imagine that the plots for *preferential attachment model* are truncated to obtain the plots for soft-coding scheme.

## 3 Soft-code (alternative)

For this last part, we adopt the ‘soft-code (alternative)’ taboo-ing scheme. This scheme has no parameter  $p$ .



As imagined, these plots also look very similar to those for *preferential attachment model*. But, these ones are also truncated at 160 for  $t = 2000$ .