



Pen & Paper Exercise 1

Social Networks

1 Basic Graph Properties

Consider the graph G represented by the adjacency matrix

where the corresponding set of nodes is $V = \{1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9\}$, with node i corresponding to the i-th row/column of A for all $i \in V$.

- a) Is G a simple graph? Explain your answer by using arguments exclusively relating to A.
- b) Is G connected? If yes, what is its diameter? If not, how many connected components does G consist of?
- c) Does a path from node 1 to node 5 exist? If yes, how many shortest paths between these nodes exist? What is its/their length?
- d) Compute the average degree $\langle k \rangle$ of the nodes in G.
- e) Compute the density of graph G. Is G sparse? Explain your answer.

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2 Tree Graphs

Consider a tree graph consisting of N nodes. How many edges does it have? Explain/Prove your claim!

3 Bipartite Networks

Consider a bipartite network with N_1 and N_2 nodes in the two sets.

- a) What is the maximum number of links L_{max}^{bp} the network can have?
- b) How many links cannot occur compared to a non-bipartite network of size $N = N_1 + N_2$?
- c) If $N_1 \ll N_2$, what can you say about the network density?
- d) Find an expression connecting N_1 , N_2 and the average degree for the two sets in the bipartite network, $\langle k_1 \rangle$ and $\langle k_2 \rangle$.

4 Gatekeepers

For any given graph G = (V, E), we say that a node v is a *gatekeeper* if for some other two nodes u and w, every path from u to w passes through v, with v not being equal to u or w. In addition, we say that a node v is a *local* gatekeeper if there are two neighbors of v, say u and w, that are not connected by an edge.

- a) Give an example of a graph in which more than half of all nodes are gatekeepers.
- b) Give an example of a graph in which there are no gatekeepers, but in which every node is a local gatekeeper.