

Exercise 6 – Exam Questions

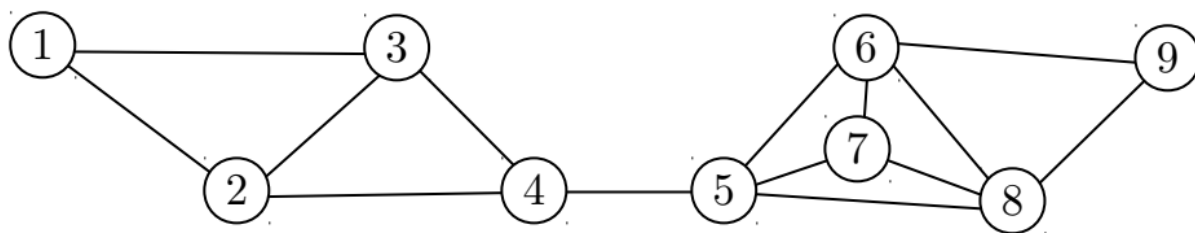
Members of the team:

Igor Fedotov
Stefan Vujovic

1 True or False (3 Points)

In a Dutch auction, prices go up.	0
In random graphs, the average clustering is normally higher than in social networks	0
A pure power law distribution $p(x) = c \cdot x^{-\alpha}, (\alpha > 1)$ shows as a straight line in a log-log plot	1

2 Graph Theory (7 Points)



Write down the adjacency matrix of the graph G.

```
0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0
1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0
0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 0
0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0
0 0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1
0 0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0
0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 1
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0
```

$$C_i = \frac{2|\{e_{jk} : v_j, v_k \in N_i, e_{jk} \in E\}|}{k_i(k_i - 1)}.$$

Give the local clustering coefficient of node 1 and node 5.

For node 1:

$k = 2, e = 1$

$$C_i = 2 \cdot 1 / (2 \cdot (2 - 1)) = 2/2 = 1$$

For node 5:

$k = 4, e = 3$

$$C_i = 2 \cdot 3 / (4 \cdot (4 - 1)) = 6/12 = 1/2$$

Give the total number of wedges s in the graph.

$$\text{wedges}(u) = \text{degree}(u) \cdot (\text{degree}(u) - 1) / 2$$

$$\text{wedges}(G) = \sum_1^n \text{wedges}(U_i)$$

$$\text{wedges}(G) = 1+3+3+3+6+6+3+6 = 31$$

One variant of the global clustering coefficient is defined as the probability that two incident edges are completed by a third edge to form a triangle. Give it for

$$C = \frac{3 \times \text{number of triangles}}{\text{number of connected triplets of vertices}} = \frac{\text{number of closed triplets}}{\text{number of connected triplets of vertices}}.$$

the
given graph.

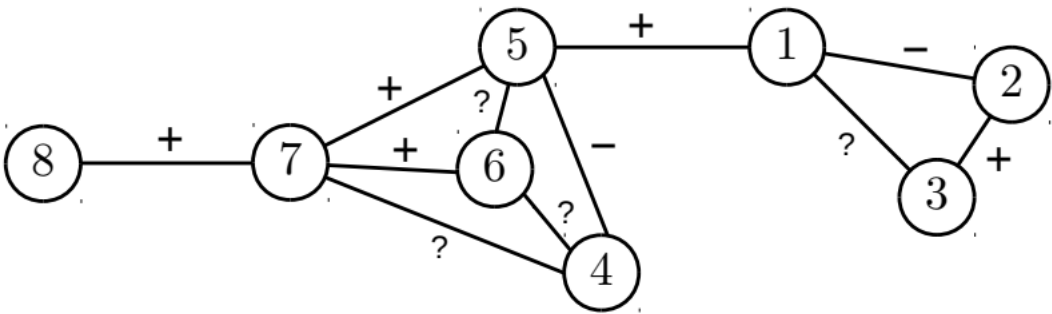
$$\text{NumOfTri} = 7$$

$$\text{Wedges} = 31$$

$$C = 7 \cdot 3 / 30 = 21 / 31 = 0.677$$

3 Signed Networks (Extra 3 Points)

A signed complete network is **weakly balanced**, if no three nodes have exactly two positive edges



between them (and one negative edge).

7-4	-
6-4	-
6-5	+
1-3	-