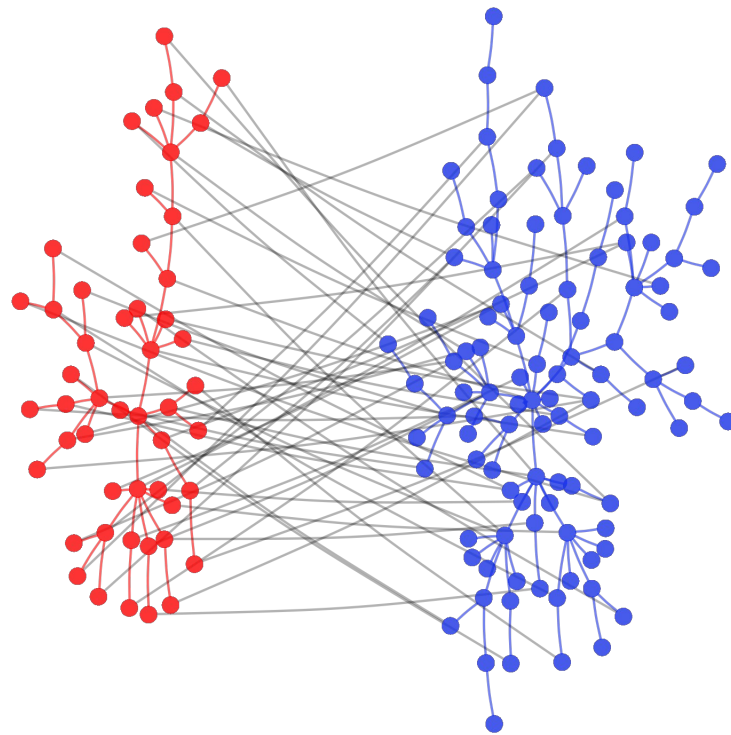


# Topic discovery & diversity in a social network - *a toy model*

*Tuan Pham*

Net in Ecol & Evol Spr 21

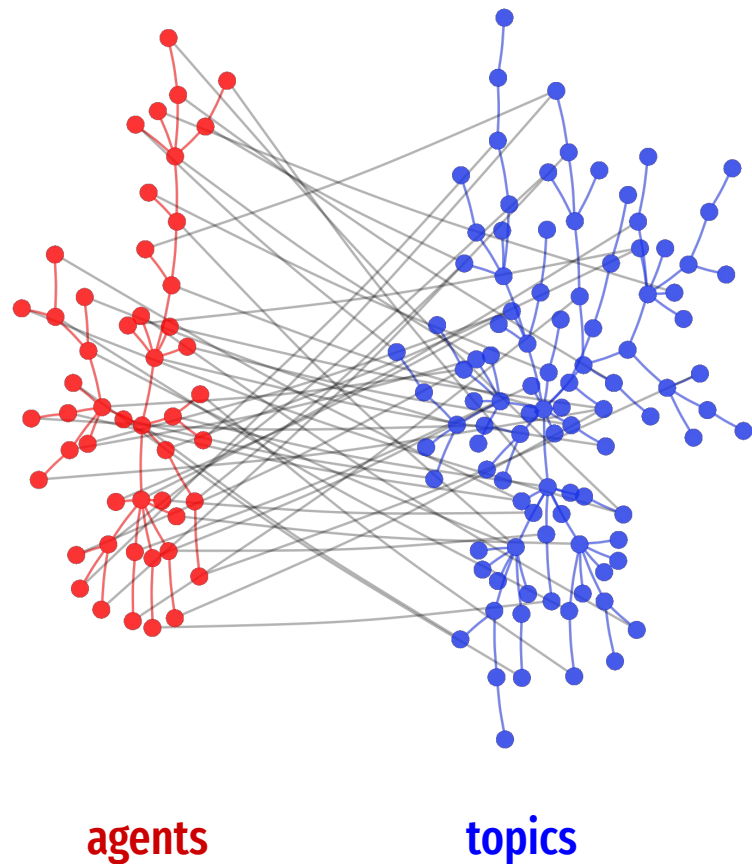
Project presentation



## Why does it matter?

- Possibly (most definitely) not ...
- Diversity of topics (knowledge) as a result of self-learning and social influence
- Bigger picture would be to consider growing/dynamic changes of agents and networks
- A fun *unrealistic* thought experiment: consider the *apocalypse*

## Set up

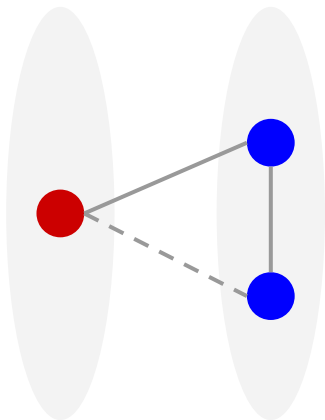


$A$  : adj. mat. **agent graph**

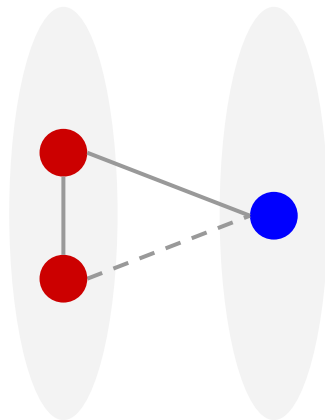
$T$  : adj. mat. **topic graph**

$\tau$  : adj. mat. **learnt topics**

## How to update



$\alpha$  - “rabbit hole”



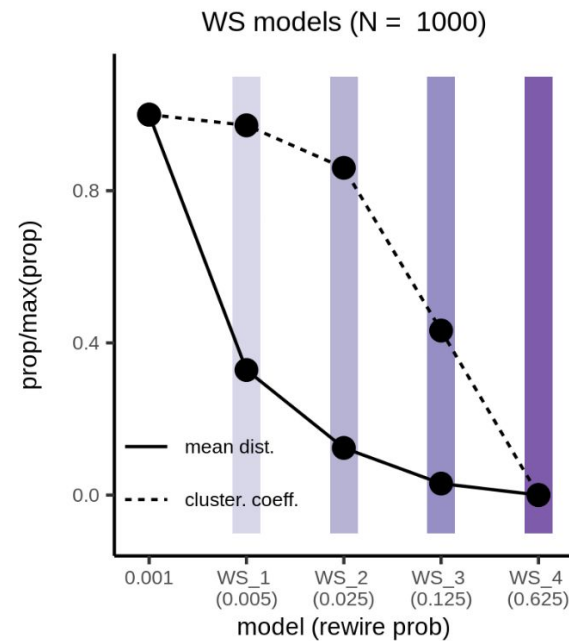
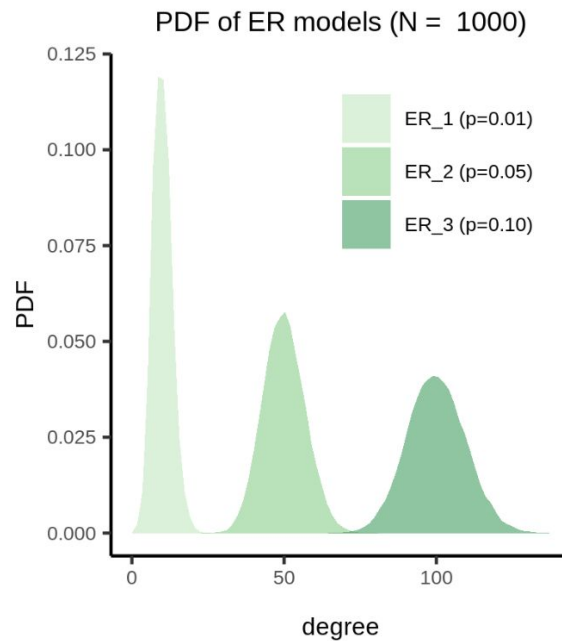
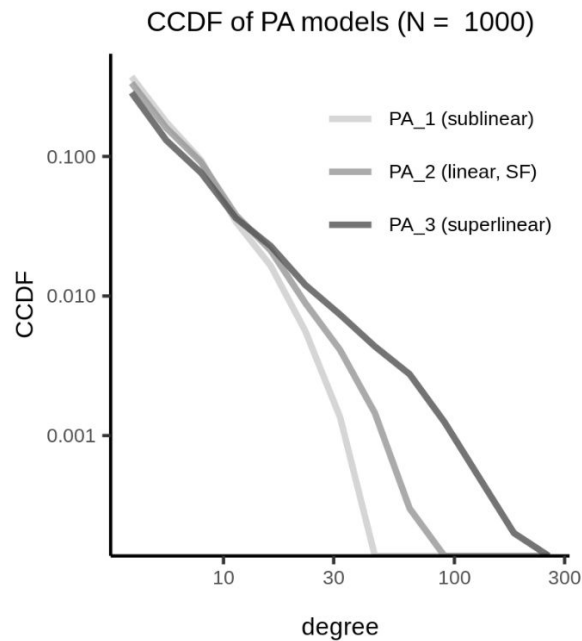
$\beta$  - “recommender”

new topic = related to the known topics or learnt from friends

$$P = \alpha \psi ([T\tau]_{\star} - \tau)_{\star}) + \beta \psi ([\tau A]_{\star} - \tau)_{\star})$$
$$\tau(t+1) \leftarrow \tau(t) + \text{sample}(P)$$
$$[x]_{\star} = 1 \text{ if } x > 0, 0 \text{ otherwise}$$
$$\psi(X) \text{ as column norm. for matrix } X$$

currently ignore serendipity,  
wandering & forgetting,  
strengths, directions

# Intralayer block model generation



## Diversity metric

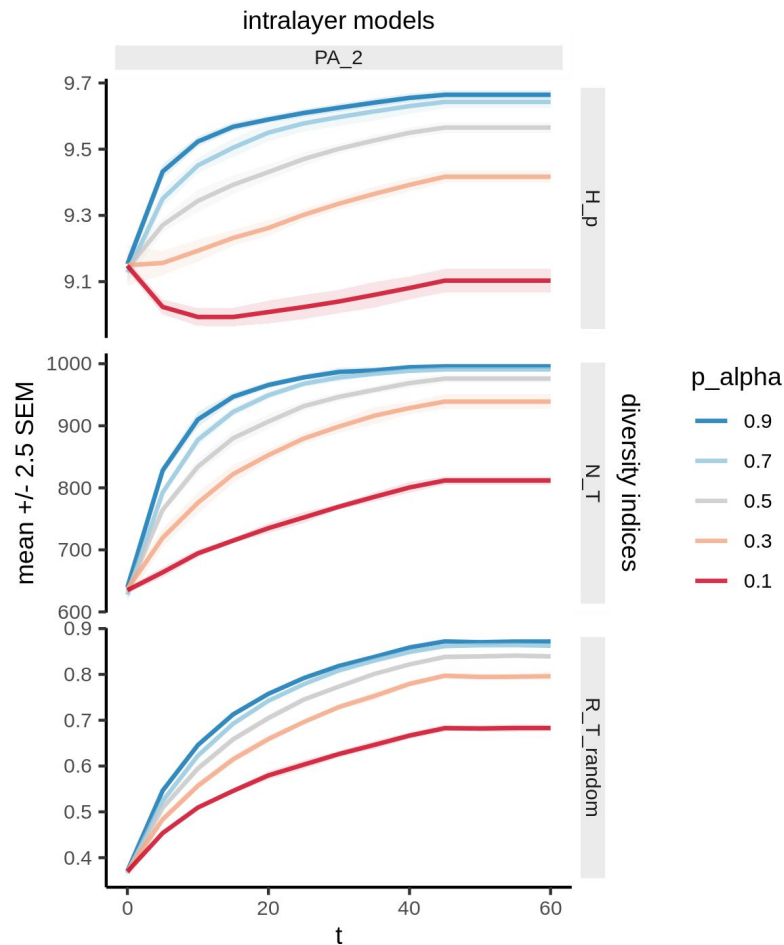
## Population

$H_p$ : Topic entropy

$N_T$ : # of topics

$R_T$ : robustness due to removal of agents

Evolution of population indices of SF models



## Diversity metric

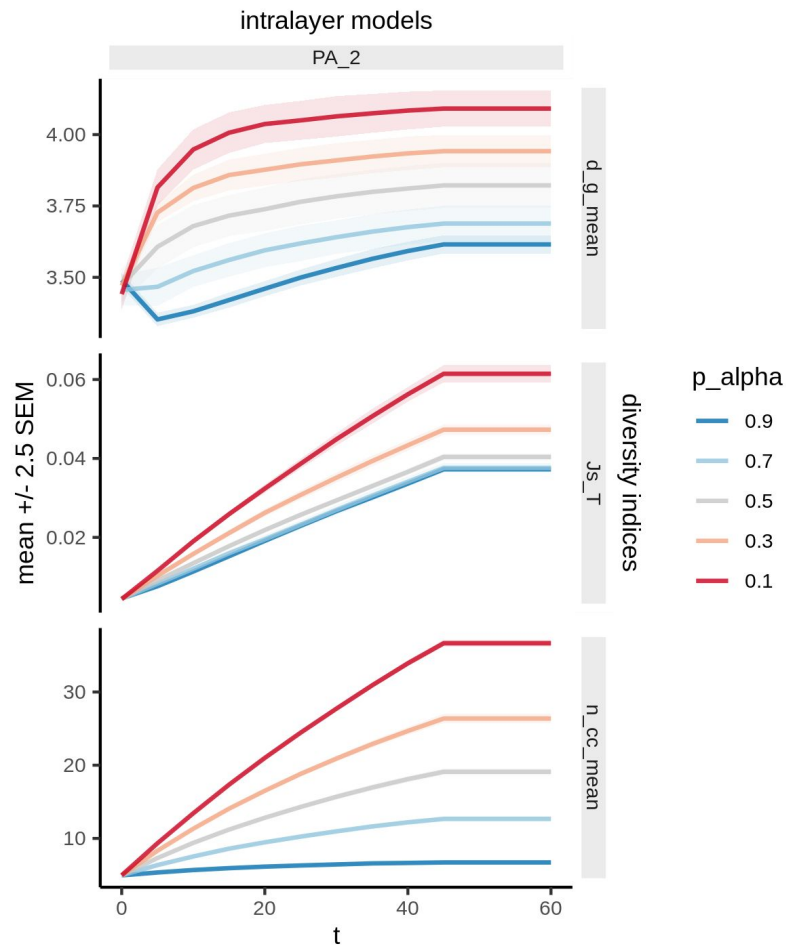
## Individual

**d\_g**: mean distance between agent's topic nodes in topic graph

**Js\_T**: mean pairwise overlap between topics of different agents

**n\_cc**: # of conn comp in induced topic subgraphs

Evolution of individual indices of SF models



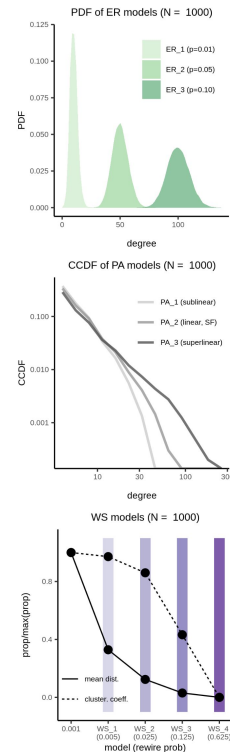
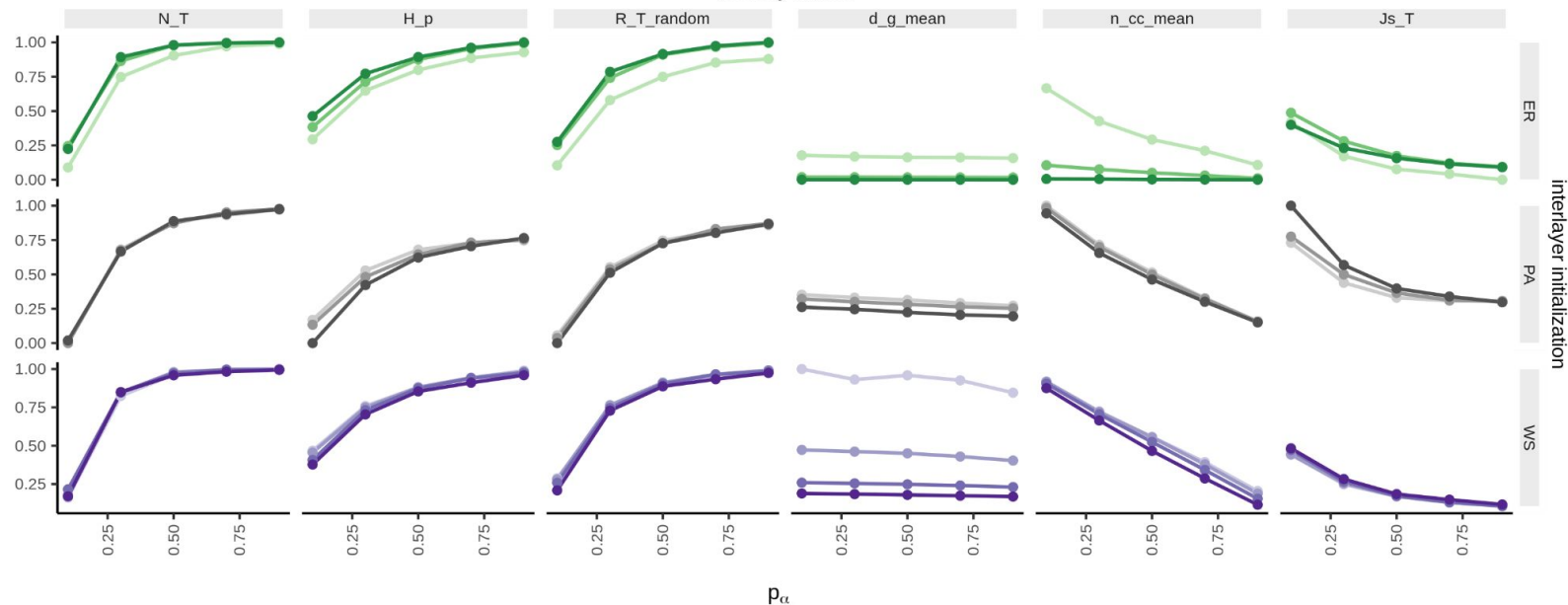
# Across different intralayer *nonblock* models

population

individual

Summarized of diversity indices for nonblock models (at the end, minmax norm)

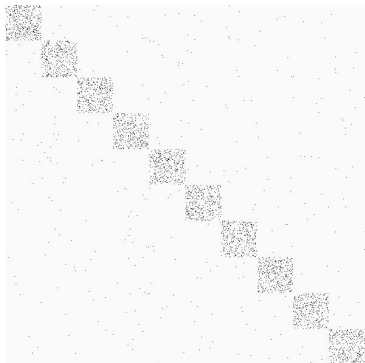
diversity indices



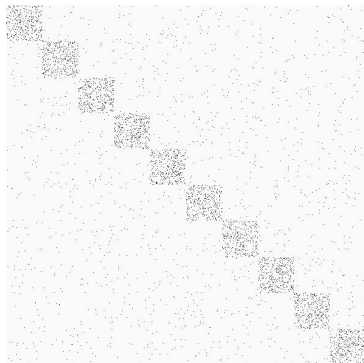


## Intralayer block model generation

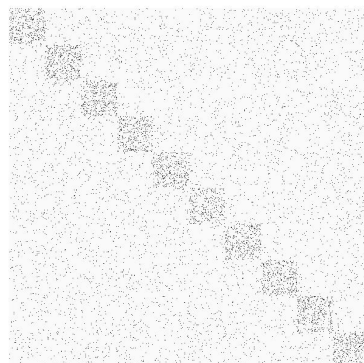
SBM\_1  
(within=0.1, between=0.001)



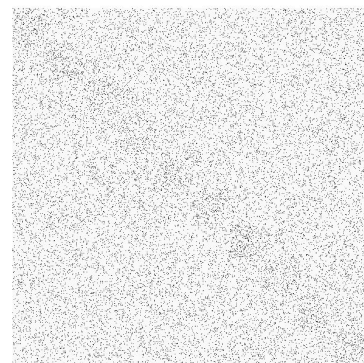
SBM\_2  
(within=0.1, between=0.004)



SBM\_3  
(within=0.1, between=0.016)



SBM\_4  
(within=0.1, between=0.064)



—————→  
lower modularity

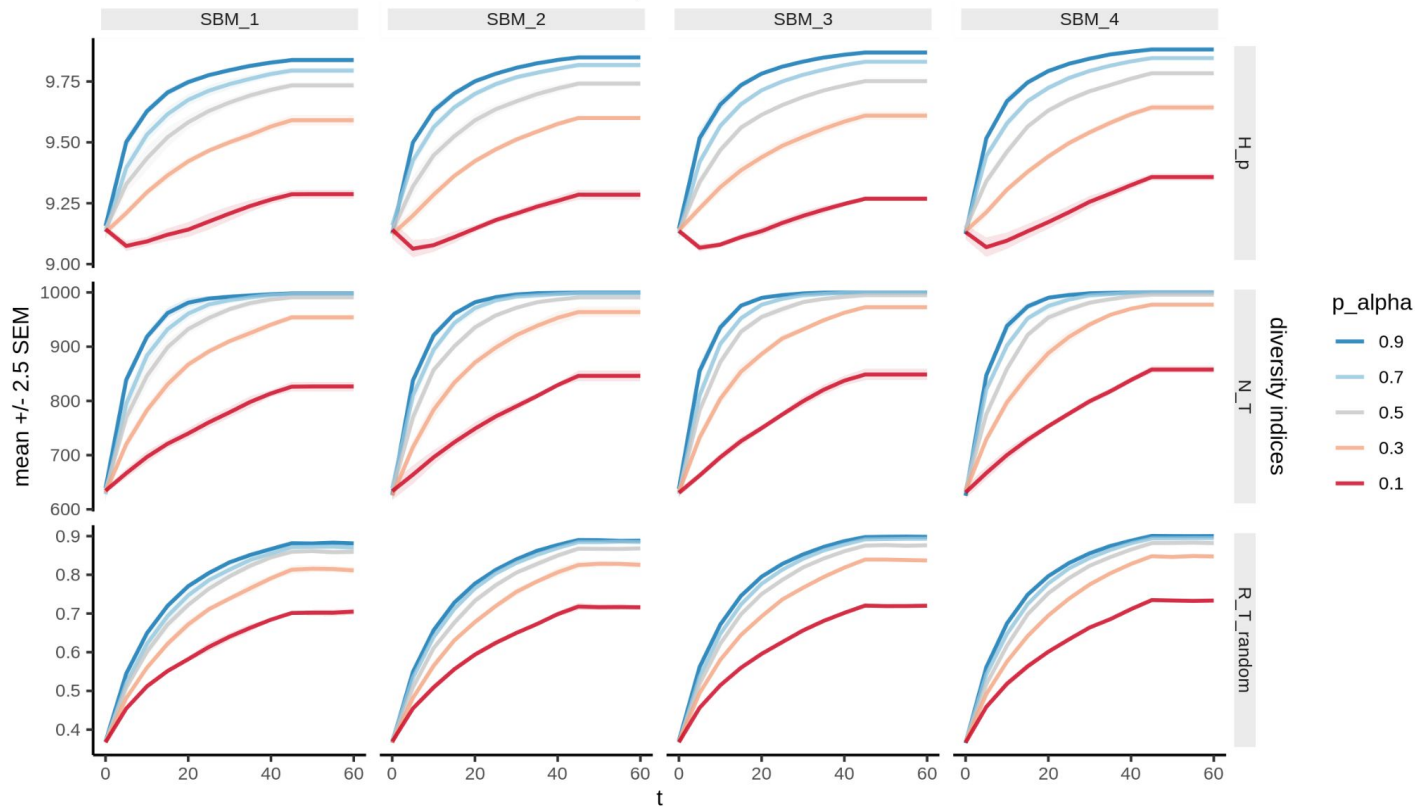
# Population diversity

lower modularity



Evolution of population indices of SBMs models

intralayer models

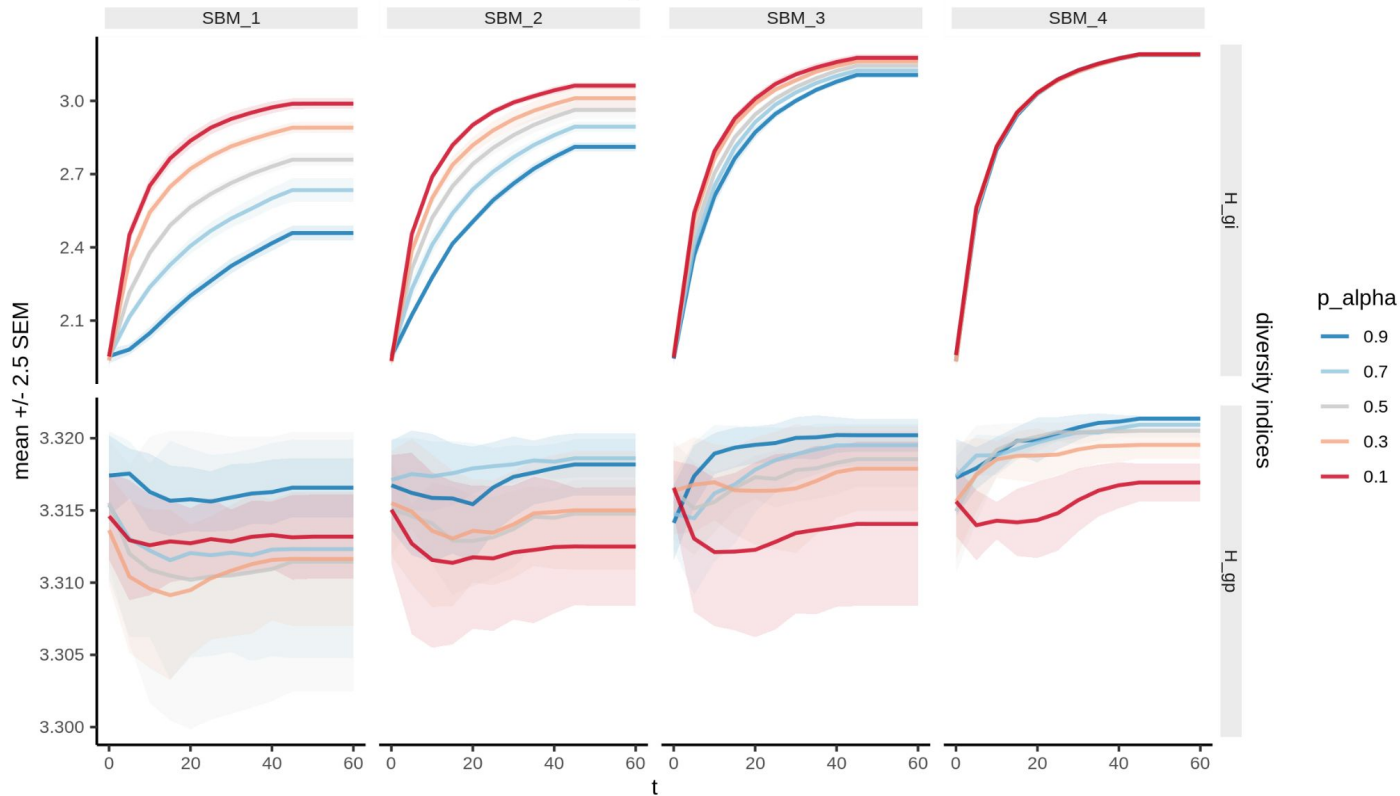


# Group diversity

lower modularity →

Evolution of group indices of SBMs models

intralayer models

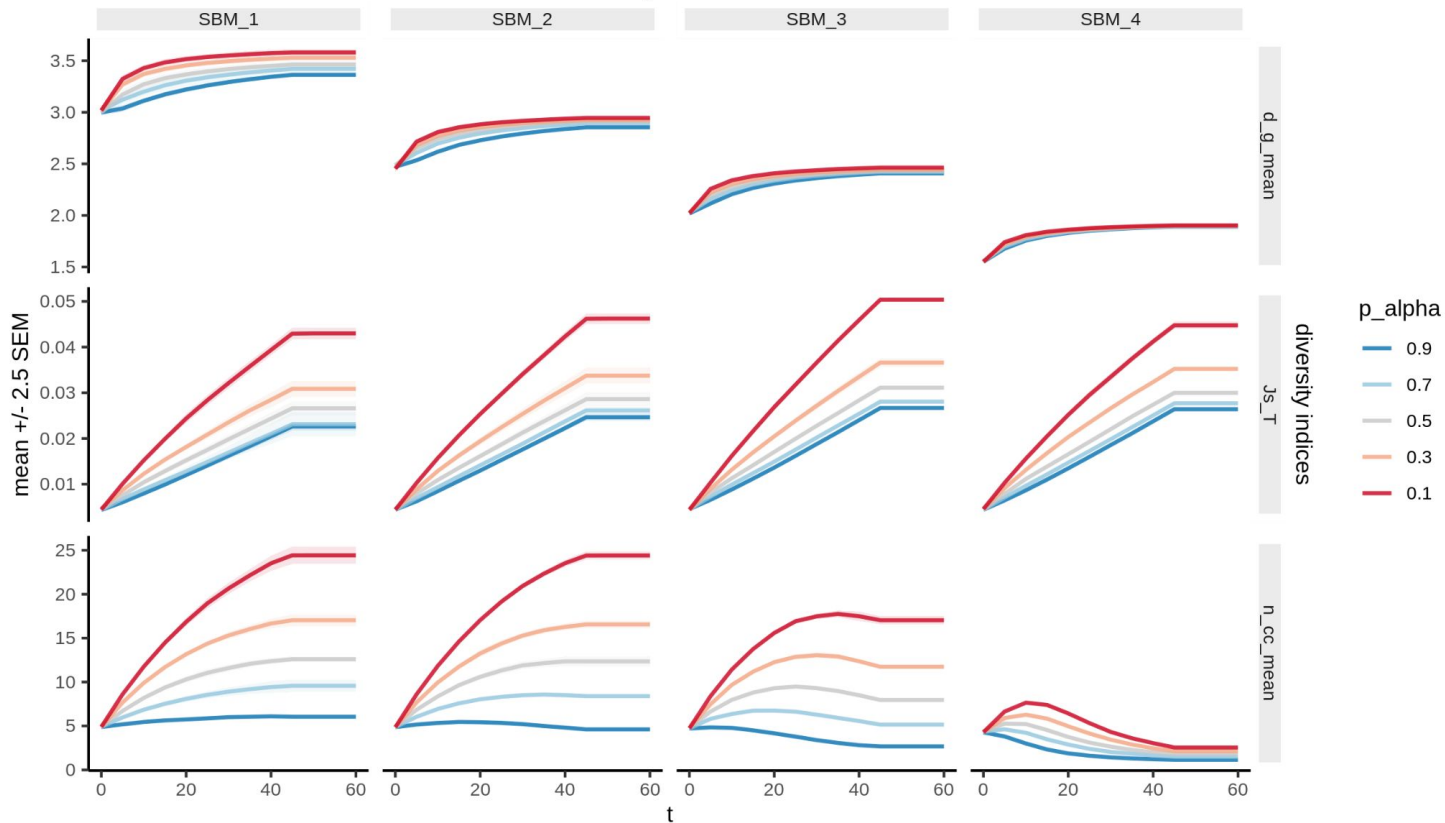


# Individual diversity

lower modularity →

Evolution of individual indices of SBMs models

intralayer models



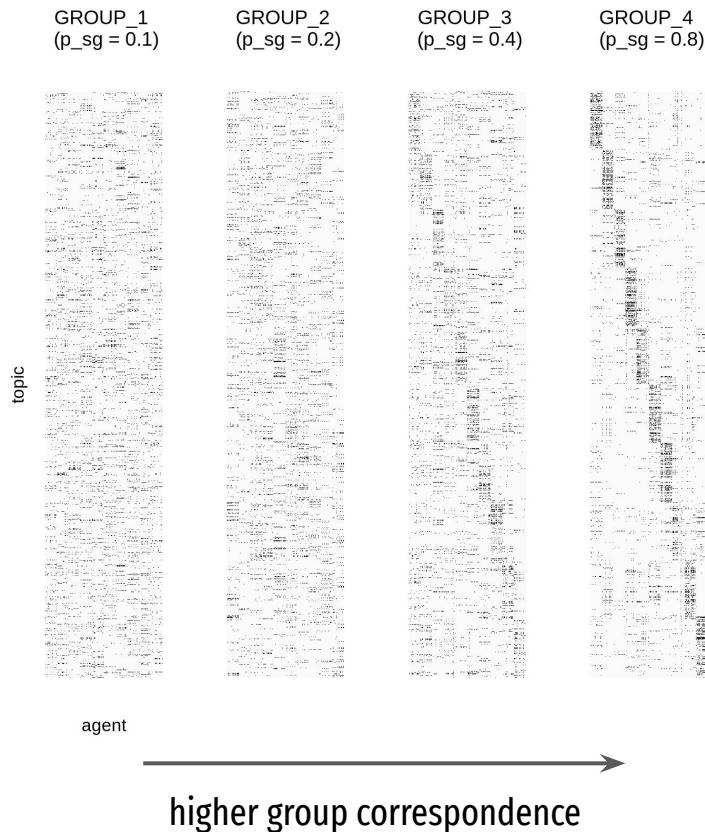
# Does initialization matter?

## *Group correspondence*

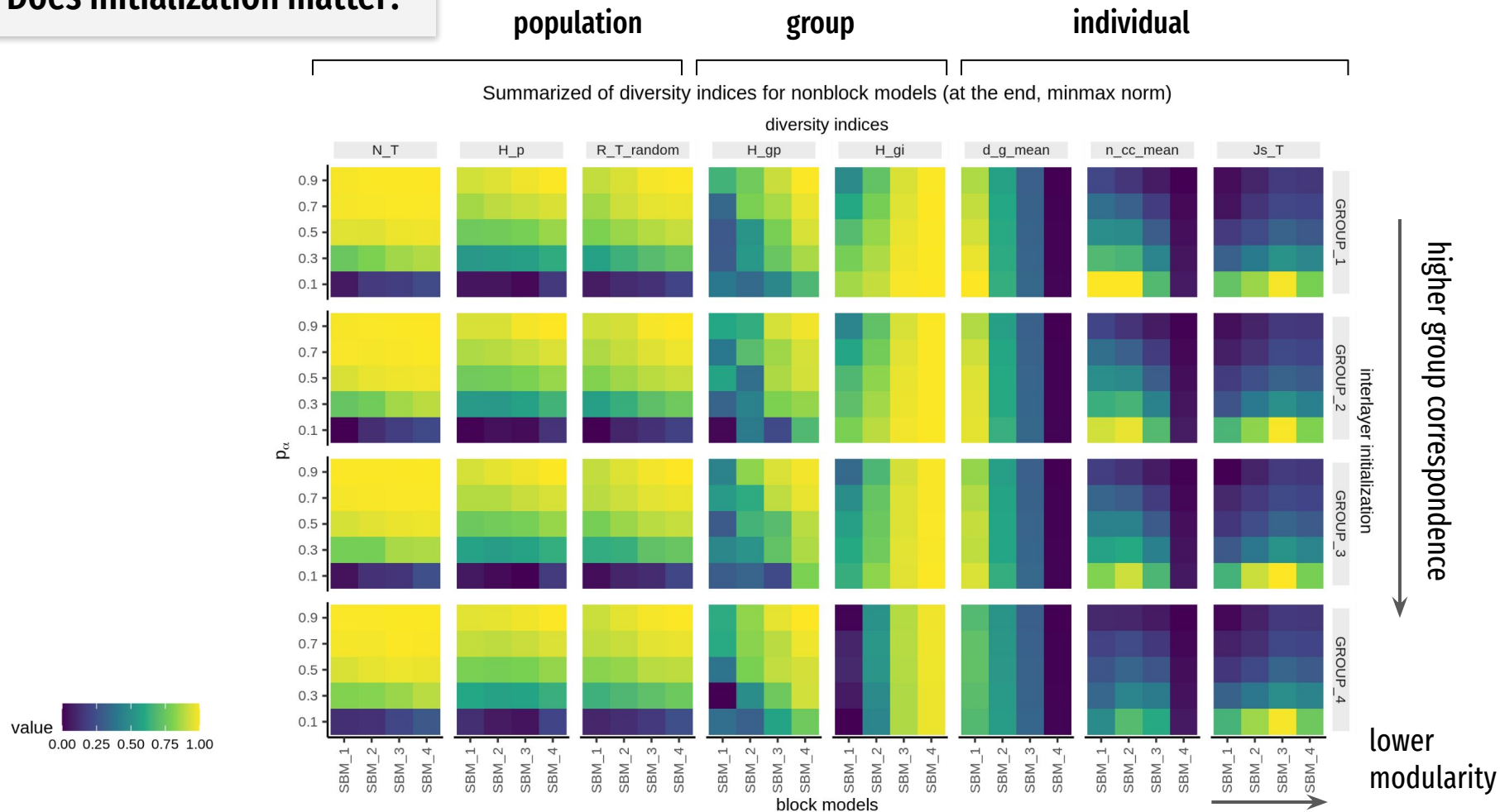
10 groups of topics  
10 groups of agents

At initialization, connection between  
groups with prob **p<sub>sg</sub>**

Interlayer initiations for block models



# Does initialization matter?



## Conclusion

- Rabbit hole generally increases pop. div., reccomm increases ind. div.
- Group modularity and initial correspondence generally decreases diversity

## Future directions

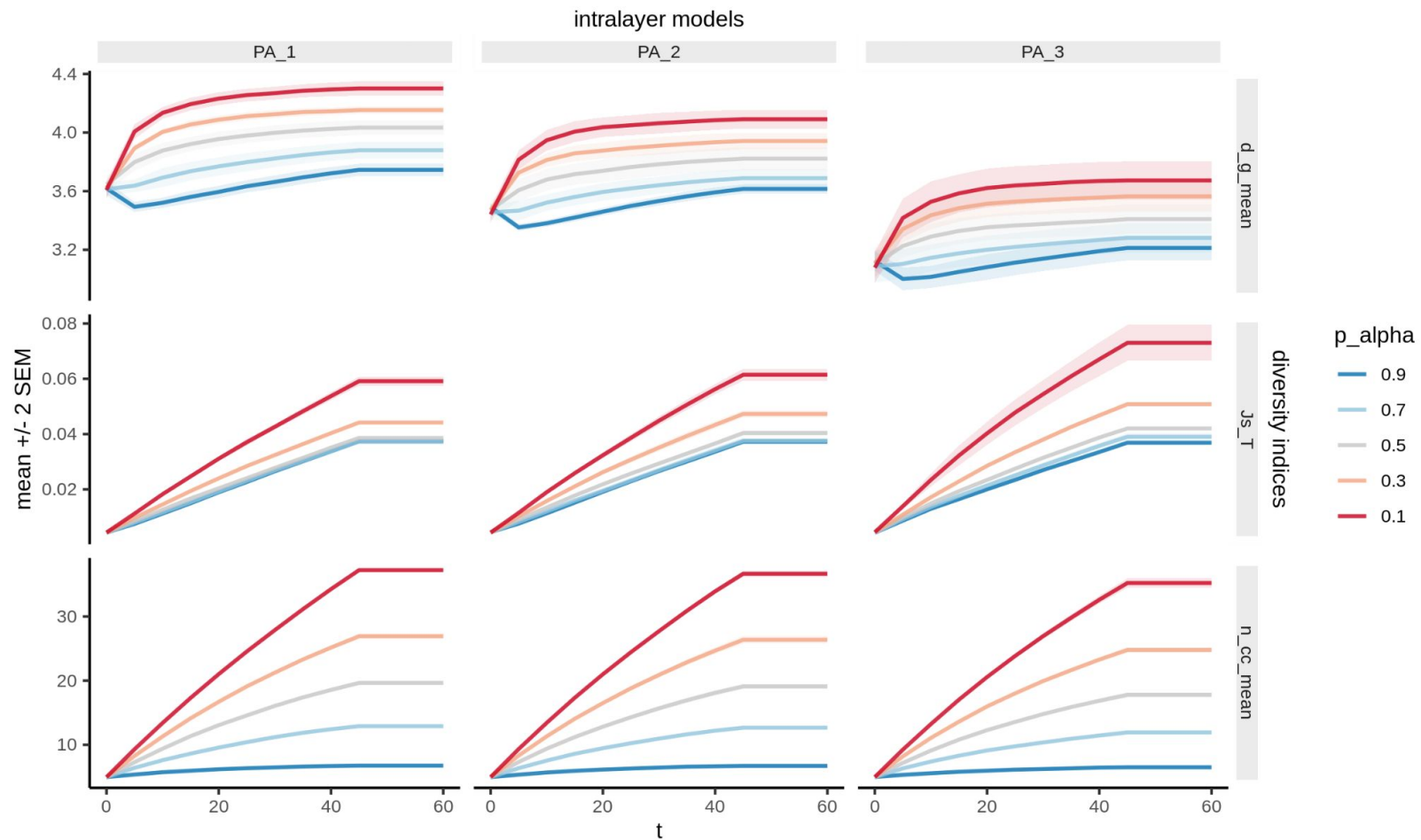
- Modularity in the *block* models
- Distribution of *specialists* and *generalists*
- Subsample real networks (FB + Wiki) or connected papers
- Other probabilities (serendipity/wandering, forgetting)
- Consider strengths + direction in networks + cost and bias
- Figure out if analytical results are possible
- Growing networks

**Thank you!**

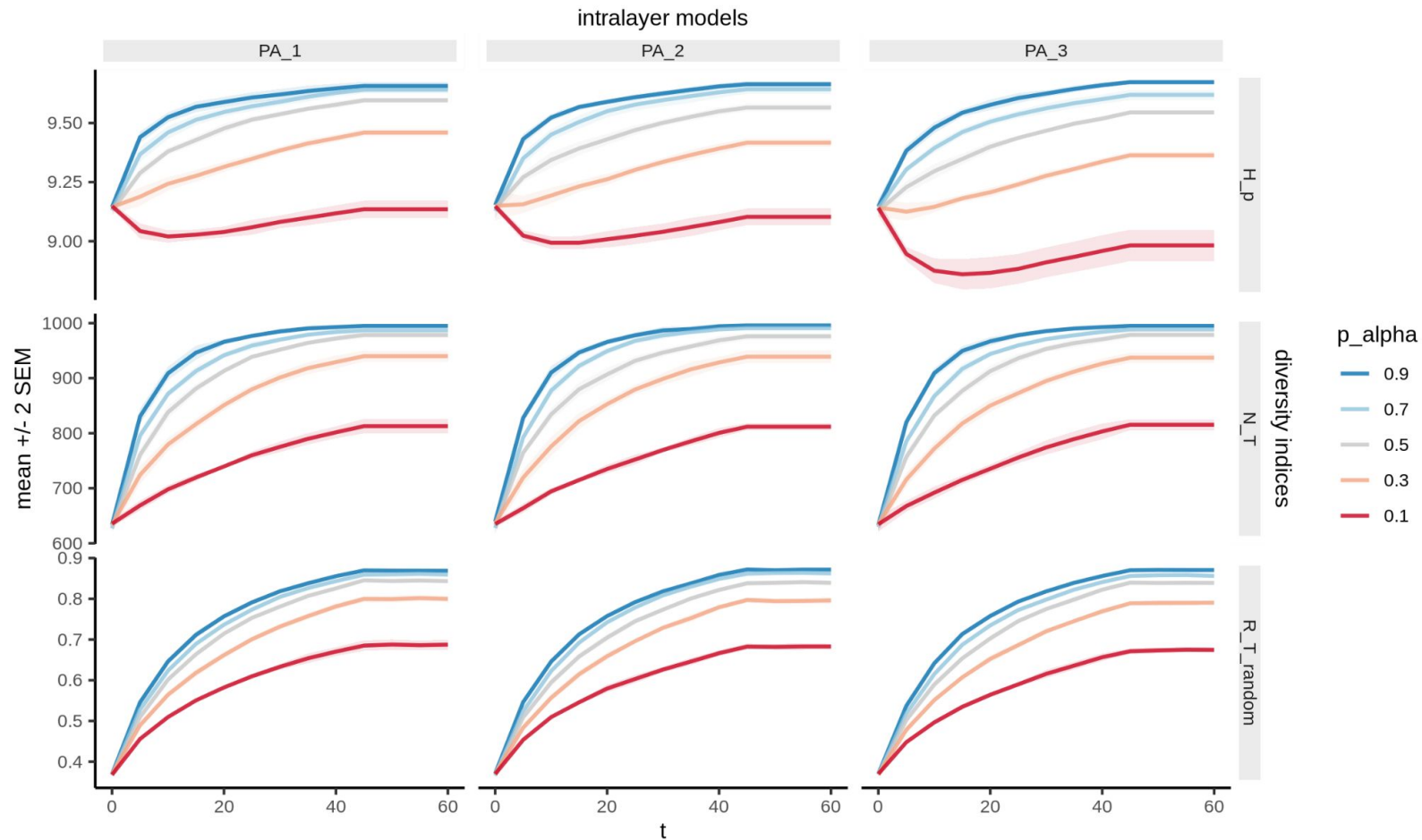




# Evolution of individual indices of PA models

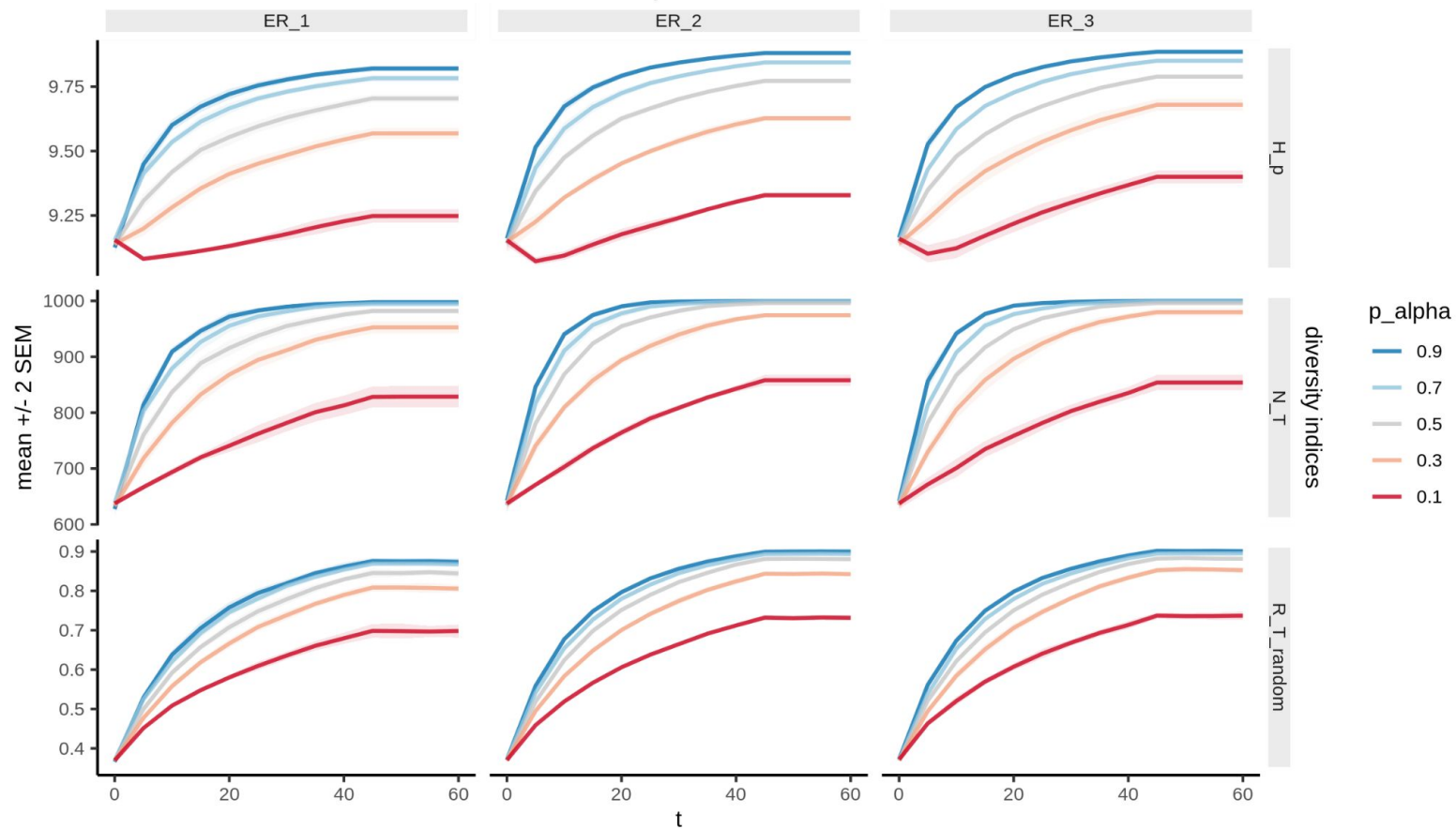


# Evolution of population indices of PA models

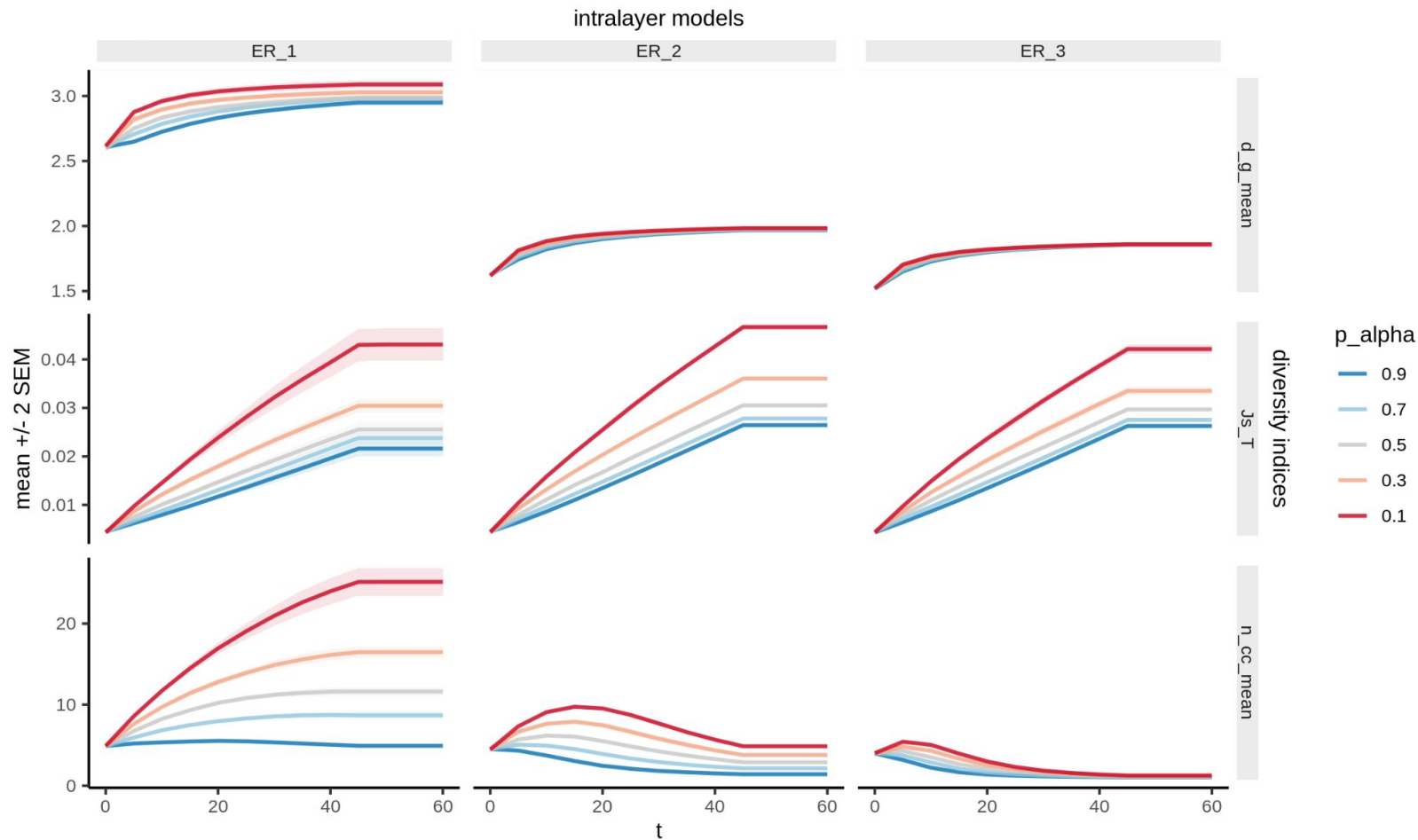


# Evolution of population indices of ER models

intralayer models

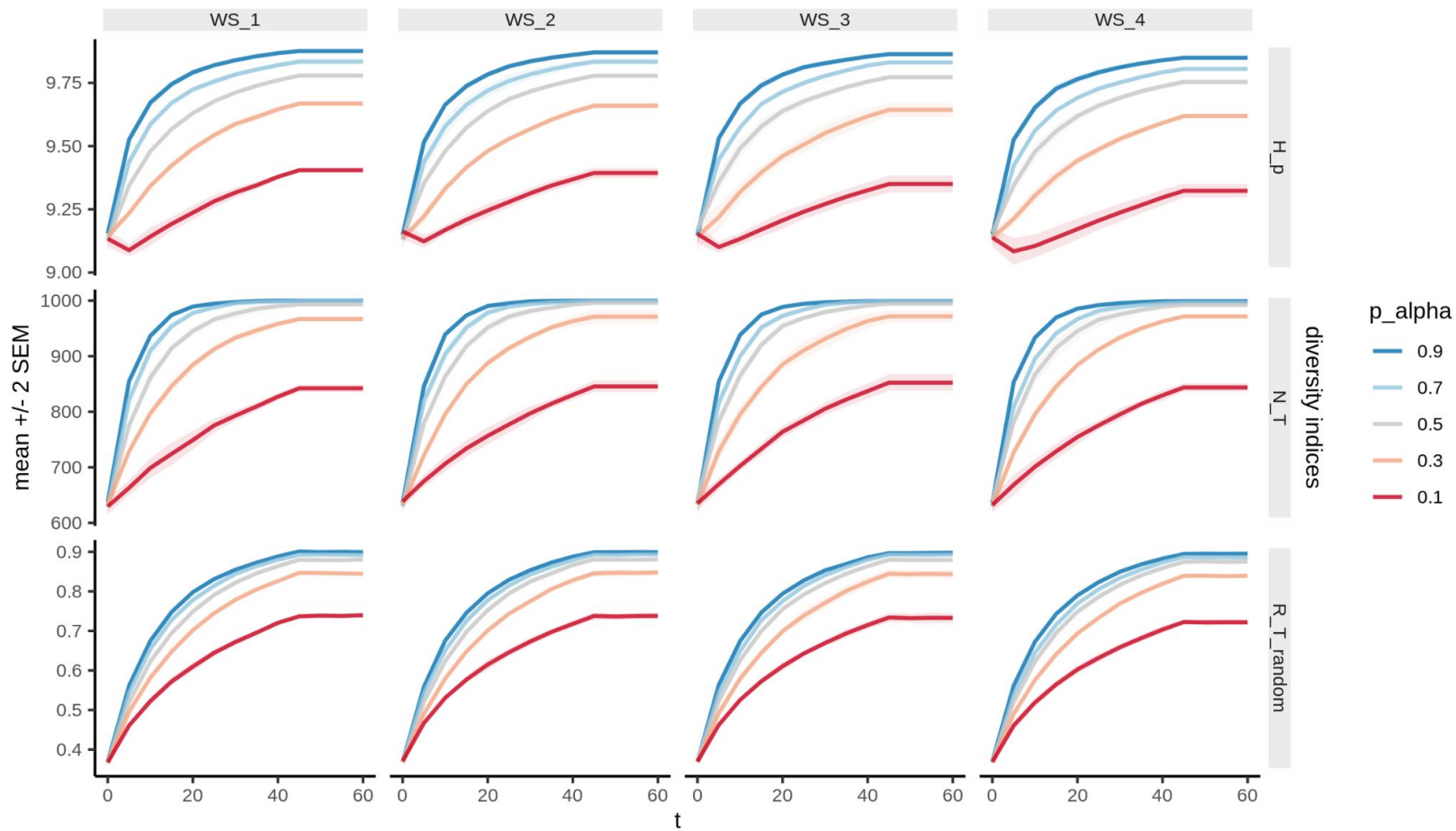


# Evolution of individual indices of ER models

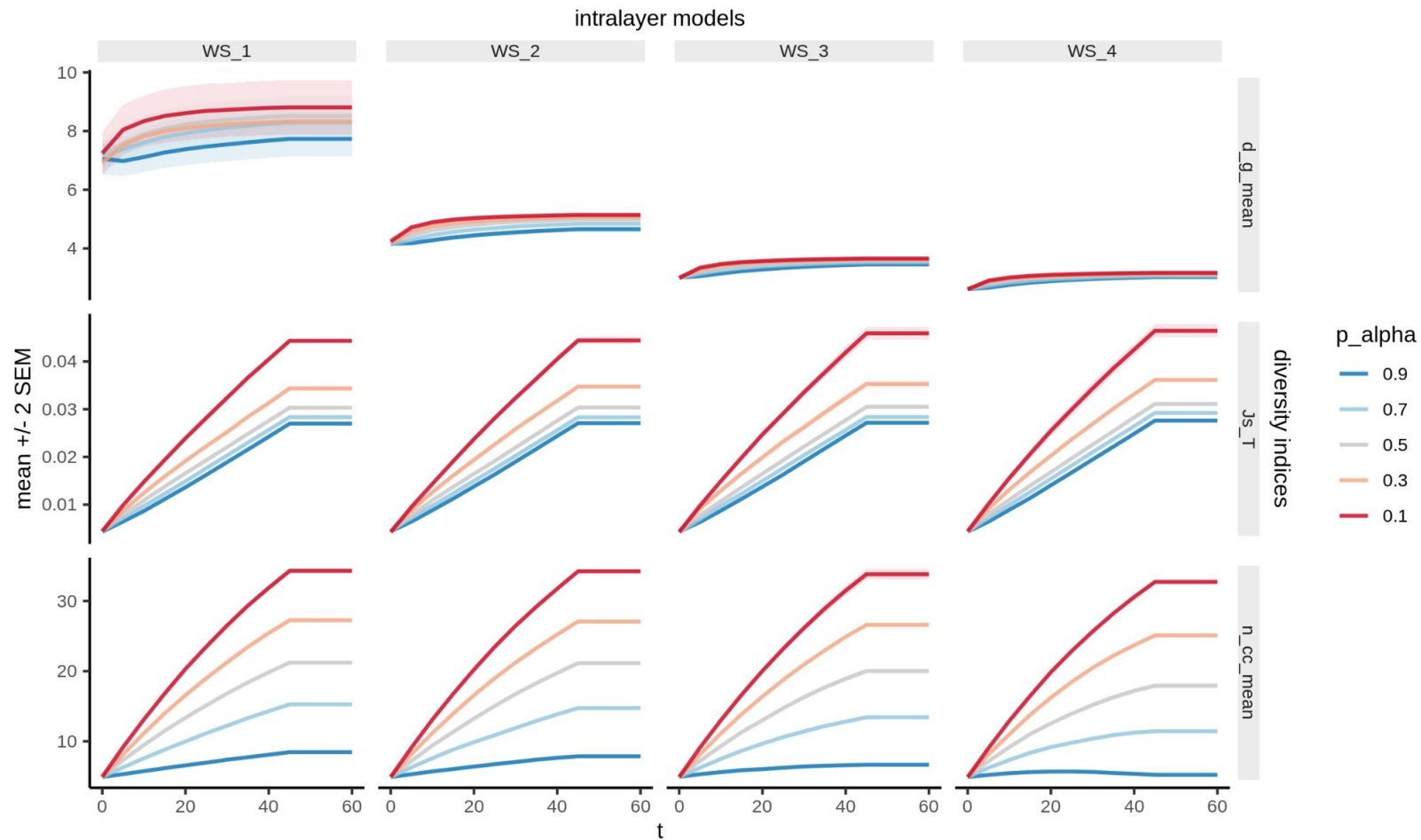


# Evolution of population indices of WS models

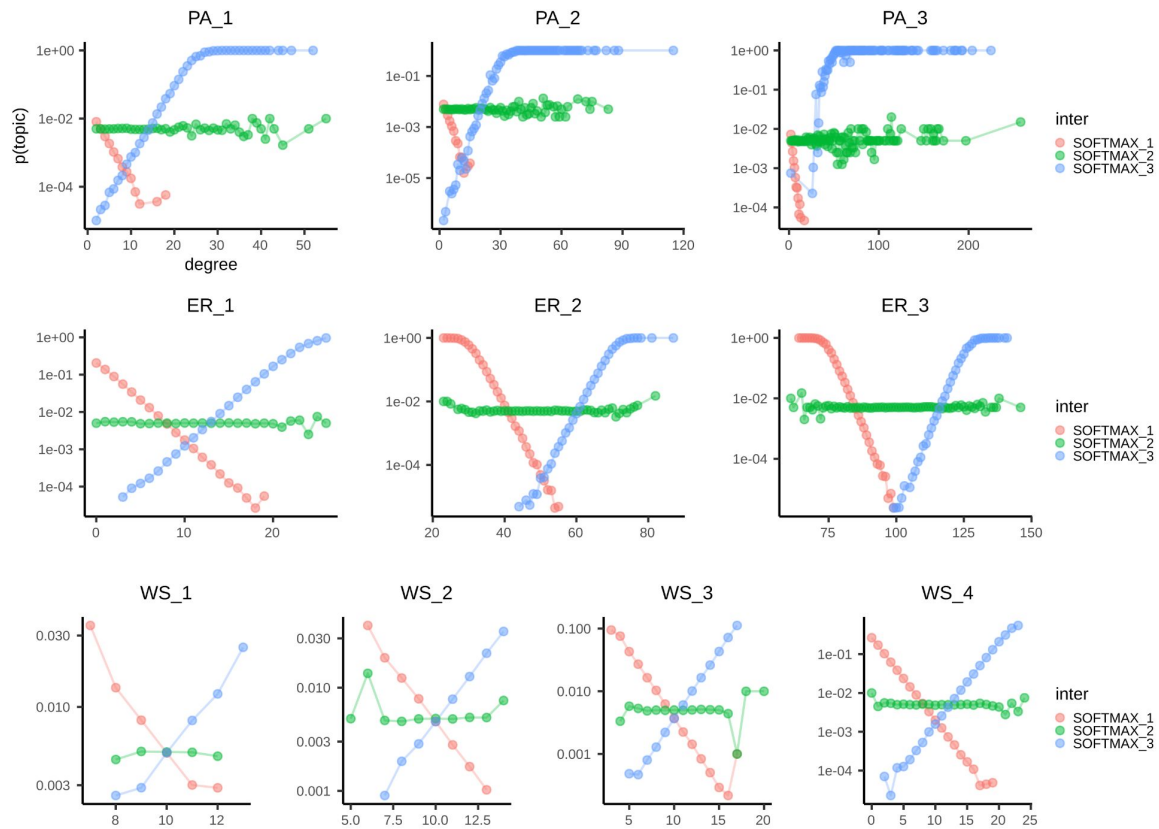
intralayer models



# Evolution of individual indices of WS models



# Interlayer initiations for nonblock models



Summarized of diversity indices for nonblock models (at the end, minmax norm)

