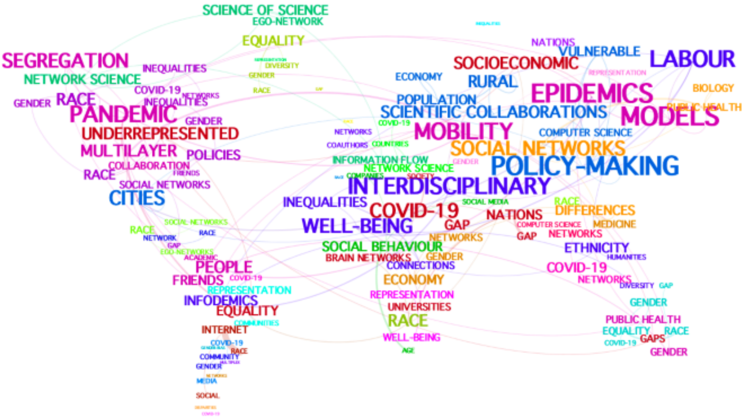
Comparison of network complexity measures

Yipei Zhao

Aston University

October 30, 2021

Network Science



Complexity measures

- Different subgraph measures
  - $C_{1e.st}$
  - $C_{1e,spec}$
  - $C_{2e,spec}$
- Product measures
  - MA_g
  - MA_{RI}
  - Cr
  - Ce
- Entropy measure
  - OdC

MA_{RI}

A product measure that is based on the idea of MA_g.

- Redundancy of a graph: $R = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i,j>i} ln(d_i d_j)$
- Mutual information of a graph: $I = \frac{1}{m}\sum_{i,j>i} ln(\frac{2m}{d_i d_j})$
- An alternative way to state the mutual information: $I = ln(2m) - R$
- Highest redundancy: $R_{clique} = 2ln(n-1)$
- Lowest redundancy: $R_{path} = 2(\frac{n-2}{n-1})ln(2)$
- Highest mutual information: $I_{path} = ln(n-1) - (\frac{n-3}{n-1})ln2$
- Lowest mutual information: $I_{clique} = ln(\frac{n}{n-1})$

We can define the complexity to be $C = (R - R_{path})(I - I_{clique})$.

MA_{RI} continue

To compare different complexity measures, they need to be normalised: $0 < C < 1$.
The complexity measure can be rewritten as:
$C = (R - R_{path})(ln(2m) - R - I_{clique})$.

$$C = -R^2 + (ln(2m) - I_{clique} + R_{path})R + (-R_{path} ln(2m) + R_{path} I_{clique})$$

$$R_{max} = \frac{ln(2m) - I_{clique} + R_{path}}{2}$$

$$C_{max} = \frac{(ln(2m) - I_{clique} - R_{path})^2}{4}$$

$$MA_{RI} = \frac{4(R - R_{path})(I - I_{clique})}{(ln(2m) - I_{clique} - R_{path})^2}$$

Result

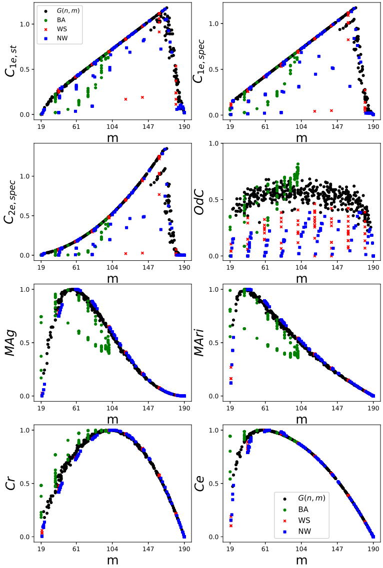


Figure: Complexity of 500 $G(n,m)$ graphs, 100 BA graphs, 100 WS graphs and 100 NW graphs, with $n = 20$.

Result continue

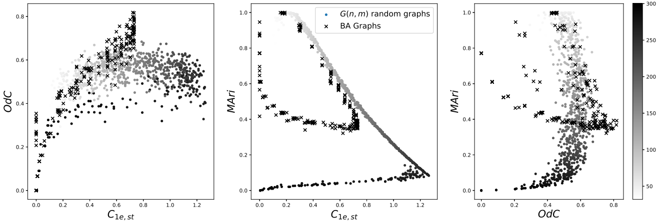


Figure: Correlation between complexity measures, all graphs have 25 nodes and random number of edges. The darker the data point, the graph has more number of nodes.

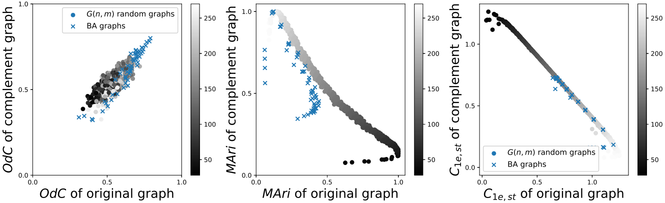


Figure: Complexities of the original graphs and complement graphs with $n = 20$.

Conclusion

Reference

1. https://appliednetsci.springeropen.com/networked-inequality–studies-on-diversity-and-marginalization