Assortativity and Mixing

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Outline

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Assortativity and Mixing

Definition

General mixing

Assortativity by degree

Contagion
  Spreading condition
  Triggering probability
  Expected size

References

Definition

General mixing

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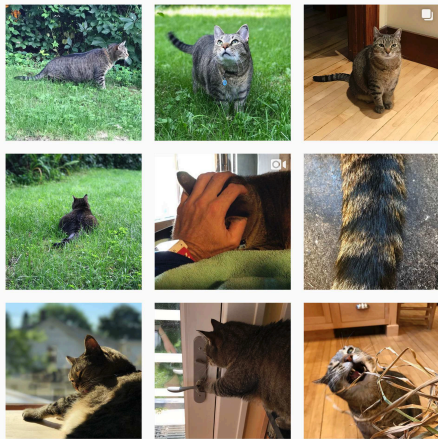CocoNuTS
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Basic idea:

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- Random networks with arbitrary degree distributions cover much territory but do not represent all networks.
- Moving away from pure random networks was a key first step.
- We can extend in many other directions and a natural one is to introduce correlations between different kinds of nodes.
- Node attributes may be anything, e.g.:
  1. degree
  2. demographics (age, gender, etc.)
  3. group affiliation
- We speak of mixing patterns, correlations, biases...
- Networks are still random at base but now have more global structure.
- Build on work by Newman [5, 6], and Boguñá and Serano. [1].

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General mixing between node categories

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- Assume types of nodes are countable, and are assigned numbers 1, 2, 3, ...
- Consider networks with directed edges.

$$e_{\mu\nu} = \textbf{Pr} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{an edge connects a node of type } \mu \\ \text{to a node of type } \nu \end{array} \right)$$

$$a_\mu = \textbf{Pr}(\text{an edge comes from a node of type } \mu)$$

$$b_\nu = \textbf{Pr}(\text{an edge leads to a node of type } \nu)$$

- Write $\mathbf{E} = [e_{\mu\nu}]$, $\vec{a} = [a_\mu]$, and $\vec{b} = [b_\nu]$.
- Requirements:

$$\sum_{\mu} \sum_{\nu} e_{\mu\nu} = 1, \ \sum_{\nu} e_{\mu\nu} = a_\mu, \text{ and } \sum_{\mu} e_{\mu\nu} = b_\nu.$$

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Notes:

Varying $e_{\mu\nu}$ allows us to move between the
following:

1. **Perfectly assortative networks** where nodes only
   connect to like nodes, and the network breaks into
   subnetworks.
   Requires $e_{\mu\nu} = 0$ if $\mu \neq \nu$ and $\sum_\mu e_{\mu\mu} = 1$.
2. **Uncorrelated networks** (as we have studied so far)
   For these we must have independence:
   $e_{\mu\nu} = a_\mu b_\nu$.
3. **Disassortative networks** where nodes connect to
   nodes distinct from themselves.

Disassortative networks can be hard to build and
may require constraints on the $e_{\mu\nu}$.

Basic story: level of assortativity reflects the
degree to which nodes are connected to nodes
within their group.

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Correlation coefficient:

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🪨 Quantify the level of assortativity with the following assortativity coefficient[6]:

$$r = \frac{\sum_\mu e_{\mu\mu} - \sum_\mu a_\mu b_\mu}{1 - \sum_\mu a_\mu b_\mu} = \frac{\text{Tr}\,\mathbf{E} - ||E^2||_1}{1 - ||E^2||_1}$$

where $||\cdot||_1$ is the 1-norm = sum of a matrix's entries.

🪨 $\text{Tr}\,\mathbf{E}$ is the fraction of edges that are within groups.

🪨 $||E^2||_1$ is the fraction of edges that would be within groups if connections were random.

🪨 $1 - ||E^2||_1$ is a normalization factor so $r_{\max} = 1$.

🪨 When $\text{Tr}\,e_{\mu\mu} = 1$, we have $r = 1$. ✔️

🪨 When $e_{\mu\mu} = a_\mu b_\mu$, we have $r = 0$. ✔️

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Correlation coefficient:

Notes:

- ⬡ $r = -1$ is inaccessible if three or more types are present.

- ⬡ Disassortative networks simply have nodes connected to unlike nodes—no measure of how unlike nodes are.

- ⬡ Minimum value of r occurs when all links between non-like nodes: $\mathrm{Tr}\, e_{\mu\mu} = 0$.

- ⬡

$$r_{\mathsf{min}} = \frac{-||E^2||_1}{1 - ||E^2||_1}$$

where $-1 \leq r_{\mathsf{min}} < 0$.

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Watch your step

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zzzhhhhwoooommmmmm

NuhnuhNuhnuhNuhnuhNuhnuhNuhnuhNuhnuh...

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Scalar quantities

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- Now consider nodes defined by a scalar integer quantity.
- Examples: age in years, height in inches, number of friends, ...
- e_{jk} = **Pr** (a randomly chosen edge connects a node with value j to a node with value k).
- a_j and b_k are defined as before.
- Can now measure correlations between nodes based on this scalar quantity using standard Pearson correlation coefficient ☑:

$$r = \frac{\sum_{jk} jk(e_{jk} - a_j b_k)}{\sigma_a \, \sigma_b} = \frac{\langle jk \rangle - \langle j \rangle_a \langle k \rangle_b}{\sqrt{\langle j^2 \rangle_a - \langle j \rangle_a^2} \sqrt{\langle k^2 \rangle_b - \langle k \rangle_b^2}}$$

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- This is the observed normalized deviation from randomness in the product jk.

Degree-degree correlations

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- Natural correlation is between the degrees of connected nodes.
- Now define e_{jk} with a slight twist:

$$e_{jk} = \mathbf{Pr} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{an edge connects a degree } j+1 \text{ node} \\ \text{to a degree } k+1 \text{ node} \end{array} \right)$$

$$= \mathbf{Pr} \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{an edge runs between a node of in-degree } j \\ \text{and a node of out-degree } k \end{array} \right)$$

- Useful for calculations (as per R_k)
- Important: Must separately define P_0 as the $\{e_{jk}\}$ contain no information about isolated nodes.
- Directed networks still fine but we will assume from here on that $e_{jk} = e_{kj}$.

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Degree-degree correlations

Notation reconciliation for undirected networks:

$$r = \frac{\sum_{j\,k} j\,k(e_{jk} - R_j R_k)}{\sigma_R^2}$$

where, as before, R_k is the probability that a randomly chosen edge leads to a node of degree $k + 1$, and

$$\sigma_R^2 = \sum_j j^2 R_j - \left[\sum_j j R_j\right]^2.$$

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Error estimate for r:

- Remove edge i and recompute r to obtain r_i.

- Repeat for all edges and compute using the jackknife method 🔗 [3]

$$\sigma_r^2 = \sum_i (r_i - r)^2.$$

- Mildly sneaky as variables need to be independent for us to be truly happy and edges are correlated...

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Measurements of degree-degree correlations

	Group	Network	Type	Size n	Assortativity r	Error σ_r
	a	Physics coauthorship	undirected	52 909	0.363	0.002
	a	Biology coauthorship	undirected	1 520 251	0.127	0.0004
	b	Mathematics coauthorship	undirected	253 339	0.120	0.002
Social	c	Film actor collaborations	undirected	449 913	0.208	0.0002
	d	Company directors	undirected	7 673	0.276	0.004
	e	Student relationships	undirected	573	-0.029	0.037
	f	Email address books	directed	16 881	0.092	0.004
	g	Power grid	undirected	4 941	-0.003	0.013
Technological	h	Internet	undirected	10 697	-0.189	0.002
	i	World Wide Web	directed	269 504	-0.067	0.0002
	j	Software dependencies	directed	3 162	-0.016	0.020
	k	Protein interactions	undirected	2 115	-0.156	0.010
	l	Metabolic network	undirected	765	-0.240	0.007
Biological	m	Neural network	directed	307	-0.226	0.016
	n	Marine food web	directed	134	-0.263	0.037
	o	Freshwater food web	directed	92	-0.326	0.031

- Social networks tend to be assortative (homophily)
- Technological and biological networks tend to be disassortative

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Hot lava ⧉

"I like it" ⬀

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Spreading on degree-correlated networks

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- Next: Generalize our work for random networks to degree-correlated networks.

- As before, by allowing that a node of degree k is activated by one neighbor with probability B_{k1}, we can handle various problems:
  1. find the giant component size.
  2. find the probability and extent of spread for simple disease models.
  3. find the probability of spreading for simple threshold models.

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Spreading on degree-correlated networks

- **Goal:** Find $f_{n,j}$ = **Pr** an edge emanating from a degree $j+1$ node leads to a finite active subcomponent of size n.
- Repeat: a node of degree k is in the game with probability B_{k1}.
- Define $\vec{B}_1 = [B_{k1}]$.
- **Plan:** Find the generating function $F_j(x; \vec{B}_1) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} f_{n,j} x^n$.

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🎲 Recursive relationship:

$$F_j(x; \vec{B}_1) = x^0 \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e_{jk}}{R_j}(1 - B_{k+1,1})$$

$$+ x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e_{jk}}{R_j} B_{k+1,1} \left[F_k(x; \vec{B}_1) \right]^k.$$

🎲 First term = **Pr** (that the first node we reach is not in the game).

🎲 Second term involves **Pr** (we hit an active node which has k outgoing edges).

🎲 Next: find average size of active components reached by following a link from a degree $j + 1$ node = $F_j'(1; \vec{B}_1)$.

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Spreading on degree-correlated networks

- Differentiate $F_j(x; \vec{B}_1)$, set $x = 1$, and rearrange.
- We use $F_k(1; \vec{B}_1) = 1$ which is true when no giant component exists. We find:

$$R_j F_j'(1; \vec{B}_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e_{jk} B_{k+1,1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} k e_{jk} B_{k+1,1} F_k'(1; \vec{B}_1).$$

- Rearranging and introducing a sneaky δ_{jk}:

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\delta_{jk} R_k - k B_{k+1,1} e_{jk} \right) F_k'(1; \vec{B}_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} e_{jk} B_{k+1,1}.$$

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🧊 In matrix form, we have

$$\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{E}, \vec{B}_1} \vec{F}'(1; \vec{B}_1) = \mathbf{E}\vec{B}_1$$

where

$$\left[\mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{E}, \vec{B}_1}\right]_{j+1, k+1} = \delta_{jk} R_k - k B_{k+1,1} e_{jk},$$

$$\left[\vec{F}'(1; \vec{B}_1)\right]_{k+1} = F'_k(1; \vec{B}_1),$$

$$[\mathbf{E}]_{j+1, k+1} = e_{jk}, \text{ and } \left[\vec{B}_1\right]_{k+1} = B_{k+1,1}.$$

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- So, in principle at least:

$$\vec{F}'(1; \vec{B}_1) = \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{E}, \vec{B}_1}^{-1} \, \mathbf{E} \vec{B}_1.$$

- Now: as $\vec{F}'(1; \vec{B}_1)$, the average size of an active component reached along an edge, increases, we move towards a transition to a giant component.

- Right at the transition, the average component size explodes.

- Exploding inverses of matrices occur when their determinants are 0.

- The condition is therefore:

$$\det \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{E}, \vec{B}_1} = 0$$

.

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Spreading on degree-correlated networks

- General condition details:

$$\det \mathbf{A}_{\mathbf{E}, \vec{B}_1} = \det \left[\delta_{jk} R_{k-1} - (k-1) B_{k,1} e_{j-1,k-1} \right] = 0.$$

- The above collapses to our standard contagion condition when $e_{jk} = R_j R_k$ (see next slide). [2]

- When $\vec{B}_1 = B\vec{1}$, we have the condition for a simple disease model's successful spread

$$\det \left[\delta_{jk} R_{k-1} - B(k-1) e_{j-1,k-1} \right] = 0.$$

- When $\vec{B}_1 = \vec{1}$, we have the condition for the existence of a giant component:

$$\det \left[\delta_{jk} R_{k-1} - (k-1) e_{j-1,k-1} \right] = 0.$$

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- Bonusville: We'll find a much better version of this set of conditions later...

Retrieving the cascade condition for uncorrelated networks

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We'll next find two more pieces:

1. P_{trig}, the probability of starting a cascade
2. S, the expected extent of activation given a small seed.

Triggering probability:

Generating function:

$$H(x; \vec{B}_1) = x \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k \left[F_{k-1}(x; \vec{B}_1) \right]^k.$$

Generating function for vulnerable component size is more complicated.

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Want probability of not reaching a finite component.

$$P_{\text{trig}} = S_{\text{trig}} = 1 - H(1; \vec{B}_1)$$

$$= 1 - \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k \left[F_{k-1}(1; \vec{B}_1) \right]^k.$$

Last piece: we have to compute $F_{k-1}(1; \vec{B}_1)$.

Nastier (nonlinear)—we have to solve the recursive expression we started with when $x = 1$:

$$F_j(1; \vec{B}_1) = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e_{jk}}{R_j}(1 - B_{k+1,1}) +$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{e_{jk}}{R_j} B_{k+1,1} \left[F_k(1; \vec{B}_1) \right]^k.$$

Iterative methods should work here.

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Spreading on degree-correlated networks

🎲 **Truly final piece:** Find final size using approach of Gleeson [4], a generalization of that used for uncorrelated random networks.

🎲 Need to compute $\theta_{j,t}$, the probability that an edge leading to a degree j node is infected at time t.

🎲 Evolution of edge activity probability:

$$\theta_{j,t+1} = G_j(\vec{\theta}_t) = \phi_0 + (1 - \phi_0) \times$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{e_{j-1,k-1}}{R_{j-1}} \sum_{i=0}^{k-1} \binom{k-1}{i} \theta_{k,t}^i (1-\theta_{k,t})^{k-1-i} B_{ki}.$$

🎲 Overall active fraction's evolution:

$$\phi_{t+1} = \phi_0 + (1-\phi_0) \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} P_k \sum_{i=0}^{k} \binom{k}{i} \theta_{k,t}^i (1-\theta_{k,t})^{k-i} B_{ki}.$$

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Spreading on degree-correlated networks

- As before, these equations give the actual evolution of ϕ_t for synchronous updates.
- Contagion condition follows from $\vec{\theta}_{t+1} = \vec{G}(\vec{\theta}_t)$.
- Expand $\vec{G}$ around $\vec{\theta}_0 = \vec{0}$.

$$\theta_{j,t+1} = G_j(\vec{0}) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial G_j(\vec{0})}{\partial \theta_{k,t}} \theta_{k,t} + \frac{1}{2!} \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial^2 G_j(\vec{0})}{\partial \theta_{k,t}^2} \theta_{k,t}^2 + \cdots$$

- If $G_j(\vec{0}) \neq 0$ for at least one j, always have some infection.
- If $G_j(\vec{0}) = 0 \,\forall\, j$, want largest eigenvalue
  $\left[\frac{\partial G_j(\vec{0})}{\partial \theta_{k,t}} \right] > 1$.
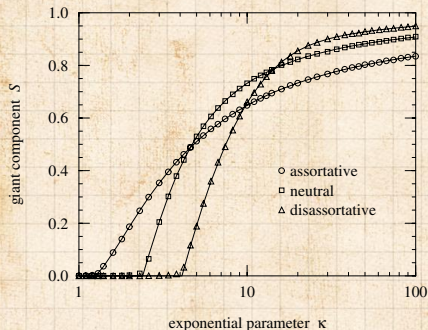- Condition for spreading is therefore dependent on eigenvalues of this matrix:

$$\frac{\partial G_j(\vec{0})}{\partial \theta_{k,t}} = \frac{e_{j-1,k-1}}{R_{j-1}}(k-1)B_{k1}$$

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Insert question from assignment 9

How the giant component changes with assortativity:

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from Newman, 2002 [5]

- More assortative networks percolate for lower average degrees
- But disassortative networks end up with higher extents of spreading.

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Toy guns don't pretend blow up things ...

Splsshht

Robust-yet-Fragileness of the Death Star

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References II

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