

Random walks and diffusion on networks

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1 & 2
CSYS/MATH 300 and 303, 2021-2022 | @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center
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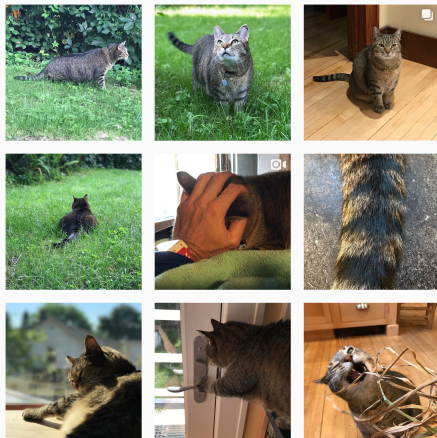




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Random walks on networks

Random walks on networks—basics:

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Random walks on
networks





Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.

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Random walks on
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 At $t = 0$, start walker at node j and take time to be discrete.





Random walks on networks—basics:

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Random walks on
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- Let's call our walker **Barry**.
- Unfortunately for Barry, he lives on a high dimensional graph and is far from home.
- Worse still: Barry is **texting**.


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$$p_i(t+1) = \sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{k_j} a_{ji} p_j(t).$$


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 Random walking is equivalent to diffusion .


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 Linear algebra-based excitement:
 $p_i(t+1) = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ji} \frac{1}{k_j} p_j(t)$ is more usefully viewed
as

$$\vec{p}(t+1) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(t)$$


where $[K_{ij}] = [\delta_{ij} k_i]$ has node degrees on the main diagonal and zeros everywhere else.

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 Extra concerns: multiplicity of eigenvalue = 1, and network connectedness.


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-  Beautiful implication: probability of finding Barry travelling along any edge is **uniform**.
-  Diffusion in real space smooths things out.
-  On networks, uniformity occurs on edges.
-  So in fact, diffusion in real space is **about the edges too** but we just don't see that.

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 Can also show that maximum eigenvalue magnitude is indeed 1.