

# Random walks and diffusion on networks

Last updated: 2022/08/28, 08:34:20 EDT

Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D  
CSYS/MATH 300, 303, & 394, 2022–2023 | @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center  
Santa Fe Institute | University of Vermont



These slides are brought to you by:

The PoCSverse  
Diffusion  
2 of 11

Random walks on  
networks

Sealie & Lambie  
Productions

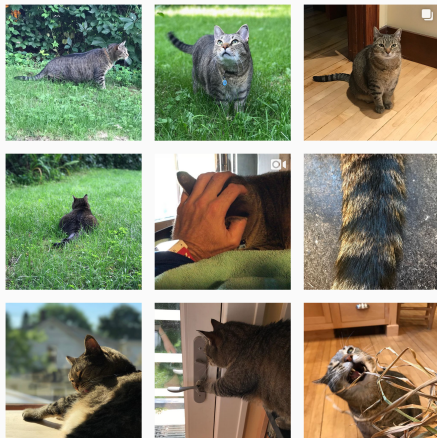




# These slides are also brought to you by:

The PoCSverse  
Diffusion  
3 of 11

Random walks on  
networks

## Special Guest Executive Producer



 On Instagram at [pratchett\\_the\\_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 



# Outline

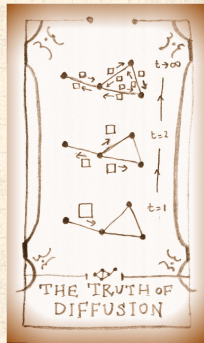
The PoCSverse

**Diffusion**

4 of 11

Random walks on  
networks

Random walks on networks



# Random walks on networks—basics:

The PoCSverse  
Diffusion  
6 of 11

Random walks on  
networks





Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.

# Random walks on networks—basics:

The PoCSverse  
Diffusion  
6 of 11

Random walks on  
networks




 Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.

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

# Random walks on networks—basics:





The PoCSverse  
Diffusion  
6 of 11

Random walks on  
networks






-  Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
-  At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
-  **Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?









# Random walks on networks—basics:

-  Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
-  At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
-  **Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?
-  Define  $p_i(t)$  as the probability that at time step  $t$ , our walker is at node  $i$ .








# Random walks on networks—basics:

-  Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
-  At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
-  **Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?
-  Define  $p_i(t)$  as the probability that at time step  $t$ , our walker is at node  $i$ .
-  We want to characterize the evolution of  $\vec{p}(t)$ .









# Random walks on networks—basics:

-  Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
-  At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
-  **Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?
-  Define  $p_i(t)$  as the probability that at time step  $t$ , our walker is at node  $i$ .
-  We want to characterize the evolution of  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
-  First task: connect  $\vec{p}(t + 1)$  to  $\vec{p}(t)$ .

# Random walks on networks—basics:

-  Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
-  At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
-  **Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?
-  Define  $p_i(t)$  as the probability that at time step  $t$ , our walker is at node  $i$ .
-  We want to characterize the evolution of  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
-  First task: connect  $\vec{p}(t + 1)$  to  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
-  Let's call our walker **Barry**.

# Random walks on networks—basics:

-  Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
-  At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
-  **Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?
-  Define  $p_i(t)$  as the probability that at time step  $t$ , our walker is at node  $i$ .
-  We want to characterize the evolution of  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
-  First task: connect  $\vec{p}(t + 1)$  to  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
-  Let's call our walker **Barry**.
-  Unfortunately for Barry, he lives on a high dimensional graph and is far from home.

# Random walks on networks—basics:


- Imagine a single random walker moving around on a network.
- At  $t = 0$ , start walker at node  $j$  and take time to be discrete.
- Q:** What's the long term probability distribution for where the walker will be?
- Define  $p_i(t)$  as the probability that at time step  $t$ , our walker is at node  $i$ .
- We want to characterize the evolution of  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
- First task: connect  $\vec{p}(t + 1)$  to  $\vec{p}(t)$ .
- 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**.


# Where is Barry?



Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.

# Where is Barry?

 Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.

 As usual, represent network by **adjacency matrix**  $A$  where

$a_{ij} = 1$  if  $i$  has an edge leading to  $j$ ,

$a_{ij} = 0$  otherwise.



# Where is Barry?


- Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.
- As usual, represent network by **adjacency matrix**  $A$  where


$a_{ij} = 1$  if  $i$  has an edge leading to  $j$ ,

$a_{ij} = 0$  otherwise.

- Barry is at node  $j$  at time  $t$  with probability  $p_j(t)$ .


# Where is Barry?


 Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.

 As usual, represent network by **adjacency matrix**  $A$  where

$a_{ij} = 1$  if  $i$  has an edge leading to  $j$ ,

$a_{ij} = 0$  otherwise.

 Barry is at node  $j$  at time  $t$  with probability  $p_j(t)$ .

 In the next time step, he **randomly lurches** toward one of  $j$ 's neighbors.

# Where is Barry?

- Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.
- As usual, represent network by **adjacency matrix**  $A$  where

$$a_{ij} = 1 \text{ if } i \text{ has an edge leading to } j,$$
$$a_{ij} = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

- Barry is at node  $j$  at time  $t$  with probability  $p_j(t)$ .
- In the next time step, he **randomly lurches** toward one of  $j$ 's neighbors.
- Barry arrives at node  $i$  from node  $j$  with probability  $\frac{1}{k_j}$  if an edge connects  $j$  to  $i$ .

# Where is Barry?

- Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.
- As usual, represent network by **adjacency matrix**  $A$  where

$$a_{ij} = 1 \text{ if } i \text{ has an edge leading to } j, \\ a_{ij} = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$

- Barry is at node  $j$  at time  $t$  with probability  $p_j(t)$ .
- In the next time step, he **randomly lurches** toward one of  $j$ 's neighbors.
- Barry arrives at node  $i$  from node  $j$  with probability  $\frac{1}{k_j}$  if an edge connects  $j$  to  $i$ .
- Equation-wise:

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

where  $k_j$  is  $j$ 's degree.

# Where is Barry?


- Consider simple undirected, ergodic (strongly connected) networks.
- As usual, represent network by **adjacency matrix**  $A$  where

$$a_{ij} = 1 \text{ if } i \text{ has an edge leading to } j, \\ a_{ij} = 0 \text{ otherwise.}$$


- Barry is at node  $j$  at time  $t$  with probability  $p_j(t)$ .
- In the next time step, he **randomly lurches** toward one of  $j$ 's neighbors.
- Barry arrives at node  $i$  from node  $j$  with probability  $\frac{1}{k_j}$  if an edge connects  $j$  to  $i$ .
- Equation-wise:


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


where  $k_j$  is  $j$ 's degree. Note:  $k_i = \sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}$ .


 **Excellent observation:** The same equation applies for stuff moving around a network, such that at each time step all material at node  $i$  is sent to its neighbors.

# Inebriation and diffusion:

 **Excellent observation:** The same equation applies for stuff moving around a network, such that at each time step all material at node  $i$  is sent to its neighbors.

  $x_i(t)$  = amount of stuff at node  $i$  at time  $t$ .


 **Excellent observation:** The same equation applies for stuff moving around a network, such that at each time step all material at node  $i$  is sent to its neighbors.


  $x_i(t)$  = amount of stuff at node  $i$  at time  $t$ .



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





 **Excellent observation:** The same equation applies for stuff moving around a network, such that at each time step all material at node  $i$  is sent to its neighbors.


  $x_i(t)$  = amount of stuff at node  $i$  at time  $t$ .



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

 Random walking is equivalent to diffusion .


# Where is Barry?

 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.

# Where is Barry?


-  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.


-  So... we need to find the **dominant eigenvalue** of  $A^T K^{-1}$ .


# Where is Barry?

-  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.

-  So... we need to find the **dominant eigenvalue** of  $A^T K^{-1}$ .

-  Expect this eigenvalue will be 1 (doesn't make sense for total probability to change).


# Where is Barry?


 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.

 So... we need to find the **dominant eigenvalue** of  $A^T K^{-1}$ .

 Expect this eigenvalue will be 1 (doesn't make sense for total probability to change).


 The corresponding eigenvector will be the limiting probability distribution (or invariant measure).


 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.


 So... we need to find the **dominant eigenvalue** of  $A^T K^{-1}$ .

 Expect this eigenvalue will be 1 (doesn't make sense for total probability to change).

 The corresponding eigenvector will be the limiting probability distribution (or invariant measure).

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


# Where is Barry?

 By inspection, we see that

$$\vec{p}(\infty) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \vec{k}$$


satisfies  $\vec{p}(\infty) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(\infty)$  with eigenvalue 1.

# Where is Barry?

 By inspection, we see that


$$\vec{p}(\infty) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \vec{k}$$

satisfies  $\vec{p}(\infty) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(\infty)$  with eigenvalue 1.

 We will find Barry at node  $i$  with probability proportional to its degree  $k_i$ .





# Where is Barry?

 By inspection, we see that


$$\vec{p}(\infty) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \vec{k}$$

satisfies  $\vec{p}(\infty) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(\infty)$  with eigenvalue 1.

 We will find Barry at node  $i$  with probability proportional to its degree  $k_i$ .


 Beautiful implication: probability of finding Barry travelling along any edge is **uniform**.


# Where is Barry?


 By inspection, we see that

$$\vec{p}(\infty) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \vec{k}$$


satisfies  $\vec{p}(\infty) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(\infty)$  with eigenvalue 1.

 We will find Barry at node  $i$  with probability proportional to its degree  $k_i$ .

 Beautiful implication: probability of finding Barry travelling along any edge is **uniform**.


 Diffusion in real space smooths things out.


# Where is Barry?


 By inspection, we see that


$$\vec{p}(\infty) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \vec{k}$$

satisfies  $\vec{p}(\infty) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(\infty)$  with eigenvalue 1.


 We will find Barry at node  $i$  with probability proportional to its degree  $k_i$ .

 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.

# Where is Barry?


 By inspection, we see that

$$\vec{p}(\infty) = \frac{1}{\sum_{i=1}^n k_i} \vec{k}$$


satisfies  $\vec{p}(\infty) = A^T K^{-1} \vec{p}(\infty)$  with eigenvalue 1.


-  We will find Barry at node  $i$  with probability proportional to its degree  $k_i$ .
-  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.

## Other pieces:

 Goodness:  $A^T K^{-1}$  is similar to a real symmetric matrix if  $A = A^T$ .


## Other pieces:


 Goodness:  $A^T K^{-1}$  is similar to a real symmetric matrix if  $A = A^T$ .

 Consider the transformation  $M = K^{-1/2}$ :


$$K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1} K^{1/2} = K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1/2}.$$

## Other pieces:

 Goodness:  $A^T K^{-1}$  is similar to a real symmetric matrix if  $A = A^T$ .


 Consider the transformation  $M = K^{-1/2}$ :


$$K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1} K^{1/2} = K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1/2}.$$

 Since  $A^T = A$ , we have


$$(K^{-1/2} A K^{-1/2})^T = K^{-1/2} A K^{-1/2}.$$

## Other pieces:


 Goodness:  $A^T K^{-1}$  is similar to a real symmetric matrix if  $A = A^T$ .

 Consider the transformation  $M = K^{-1/2}$ :

$$K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1} K^{1/2} = K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1/2}.$$


 Since  $A^T = A$ , we have


$$(K^{-1/2} A K^{-1/2})^T = K^{-1/2} A K^{-1/2}.$$

 Upshot:  $A^T K^{-1} = A K^{-1}$  has real eigenvalues and a complete set of orthogonal eigenvectors.




## Other pieces:


 Goodness:  $A^T K^{-1}$  is similar to a real symmetric matrix if  $A = A^T$ .


 Consider the transformation  $M = K^{-1/2}$ :

$$K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1} K^{1/2} = K^{-1/2} A^T K^{-1/2}.$$

 Since  $A^T = A$ , we have

$$(K^{-1/2} A K^{-1/2})^T = K^{-1/2} A K^{-1/2}.$$

 Upshot:  $A^T K^{-1} = A K^{-1}$  has real eigenvalues and a complete set of orthogonal eigenvectors.

 Can also show that maximum eigenvalue magnitude is indeed 1.