Structural Equivalence and Assortative Mixing

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Patterns of relations

• Equivalence of positions and roles

Equivalence classes:

1. Structural equivalence (same relationships to other nodes): 
   \{A\}, \{B\}, \{C\}, \{D\}, \{E, F\}, \{G\}, \{H, I\}

2. Automorphic equivalence (parallel structures): 
   \{A\}, \{C\}, \{G\}, \{B, D\}, \{E, F, H, I\}

3. Regular equivalence (identical patterns of ties with other classes): 
   \{A\}, \{E, F, G, H, I\}, \{B, C, D\}

• Approximate equivalence, similarity between nodes
Structural equivalence: two vertices are structurally equivalent if their respective sets of in-neighbors and out-neighbors are the same.

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
& u1 & u2 & v1 & v2 & w \\
u1 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
u2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 & 0 \\
v1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
v2 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
w & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]

rows and columns of adjacency matrix of structurally equivalent nodes are identical, "connect to the same neighbors"
Approximate equivalence

- Unweighted graph - binary matrix, only 0/1
- Euclidean distance between vectors

\[ d(v_i, v_j) = \sqrt{\sum_k ((A_{ik} - A_{jk})^2 + (A_{ki} - A_{kj})^2)} \]

- Hamming distance - number of positions where vectors are different (Manhattan distance for binary matrix)

\[ h(v_i, v_j) = \sum_k |A_{ik} - A_{jk}| \]

\[
\begin{array}{cccccc}
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 1 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\
1 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\
\end{array}
\]
Matrix properties

- Unweighted undirected graph (binary matrix, only 0 and 1)
- \( A_{ik} = A_{ki} \)
- \( \sum_k A_{ik}^2 = \sum_k A_{ik} = k_i \)
- \( n_{ij} = \sum_k A_{ik}A_{kj} = (A^2)_{ij} \) - number of shared neighbours
- \( \langle A_i \rangle = \frac{1}{n} \sum_k A_{ik} = \frac{k_i}{n} \)
Hamming distance

- Maximal possible:
  \[ \text{max}(d_{ij}^2) = k_i + k_j \]

- Normalized Hamming distance:
  \[
  d_{ij,N}^2 = \frac{d_{ij}^2}{k_i + k_j} = \frac{\sum_k (A_{ik}^2 - 2A_{ik}A_{jk} + A_{jk}^2)}{k_i + k_j} = 1 - \frac{2n_{ij}}{k_i + k_j}
  \]
Similarity measures

- Cosine similarity (vectors in \( n \)-dim space)

\[
\sigma(v_i, v_j) = \cos(\theta_{ij}) = \frac{v_i \cdot v_j}{\|v_i\| \|v_j\|} = \frac{\sum_k A_{ik} A_{kj}}{\sqrt{\sum A_{ik} A_{ki}} \sqrt{\sum A_{jk} A_{kj}}} = \frac{n_{ij}}{\sqrt{k_i k_j}}
\]

- Jaccard similarity

\[
J(v_i, v_j) = \frac{|\mathcal{N}(v_i) \cap \mathcal{N}(v_j)|}{|\mathcal{N}(v_i) \cup \mathcal{N}(v_j)|}
\]

- Pearson correlation coefficient:

\[
r_{ij} = \frac{\sum_k (A_{ik} - \langle A_i \rangle)(A_{jk} - \langle A_j \rangle)}{\sqrt{\sum_k (A_{ik} - \langle A_i \rangle)^2} \sqrt{\sum_k (A_{jk} - \langle A_j \rangle)^2}} = \frac{n_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{n}}{\sqrt{k_i} - \frac{k_i^2}{n} \sqrt{k_j} - \frac{k_j^2}{n}}
\]
Similarity matrix

Graph

Similarity matrix
Graph isomorphism

Two graphs are isomorphic if there exists a one-to-one mapping of nodes, such that for every edge in one graph, there is a unique edge in another graph between the corresponding mapped vertices ("the same structure")

\[ G \]

\[ G' \]
Automorphism is a one-to-one mapping of nodes, such that for every edge in the graph, there is unique edge between the corresponding mapped vertices. This is a form of graph symmetry, isomorphism to itself.
Automorphic equivalence

Definition

Two vertices are automorphically equivalent if there exist an automorphic mapping interchanging these nodes.

All vertices relabeled forming isomorphic graph with two interchanged. All distance between nodes are preserved.
Regular equivalence

Definition

Regular equivalence: Two vertices are regularly equivalent if they are equally related to equivalent others.

- when coloring, connected to the nodes of the same color
- $\sigma_{ij}$ - similarity score

$$\sigma_{ij} = \alpha \sum_{k,l} A_{ik}A_{jl}\sigma_{kl}$$

"connect to the same colors"
Regular Equivalence

- $\sigma_{ij}$ - similarity score
  \[ \sigma_{ij} = \alpha \sum_{k,l} A_{ik} A_{jl} \sigma_{kl} \]

- should have high $\sigma_{ii}$ - self similarity
  \[ \sigma_{ij} = \alpha \sum_{k,l} A_{ik} A_{jl} \sigma_{kl} + \delta_{ij} \]

- variation: vertices $i$ and $j$ are similar if $i$ has a neighbor $k$ similar to $j$
  \[ \sigma_{ij} = \alpha \sum_k A_{ik} \sigma_{kj} + \delta_{ij} \]
Equivalence

- structural equivalence

- regular equivalence

structural equivalence > automorphic equivalence > regular equivalence
Assortative mixing (homophily) - tendency to associate and form connections with those perceived to be similar.

Conover et al., 2011
Mixing by node value

- Let every node has a scalar value $x_i$ associated with it
- Average and covariance over edges

$$
\langle x \rangle = \frac{\sum_i k_i x_i}{\sum_i k_i} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i k_i x_i = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{ij} A_{ij} x_i
$$

\[ \text{var} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{ij} A_{ij} (x_i - \langle x \rangle)^2 = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_i k_i (x_i - \langle x \rangle)^2 \]

\[ \text{cov} = \frac{1}{2m} \sum_{ij} A_{ij} (x_i - \langle x \rangle)(x_j - \langle x \rangle) \]

- Assortativity coefficient

$$
r = \frac{\text{cov}}{\text{var}} = \frac{\sum_{ij} \left( A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right) x_i x_j}{\sum_{ij} \left( k_i \delta_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right) x_i x_j}
$$
Node degree correlation

Nearest neighbours average connectivity of nodes with degree $k$:

$$\langle k_{nn} \rangle = \sum_{k'} k' P(k' | k)$$

PastorSatorras et al., 2001
Degree correlation

(a)

(b)
Mixing by node degree

- Assortative mixing by node degree, $x_i \leftarrow k_i$

$$r = \frac{\sum_{ij} \left( A_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right) k_i k_j}{\sum_{ij} \left( k_i \delta_{ij} - \frac{k_i k_j}{2m} \right) k_i k_j}$$

- Computations:
  - $S_1 = \sum_i k_i = 2m$
  - $S_2 = \sum_i k_i^2$
  - $S_3 = \sum_i k_i^3$
  - $S_e = \sum_{ij} A_{ij} k_i k_j$

- Assoratitivity coefficient

$$r = \frac{S_e S_1 - S_2^2}{S_3 S_1 - S_2^2}$$
- M. Conover, J. Ratkiewicz, et al., Fifth ICWSM 2011