UNIVERSITY OF KONSTANZ ALGORITHMICS GROUP V. Amati / J. Lerner Network Modeling Winter Term 2015/2016

# Assignments $\mathcal{N}^{\underline{o}}$ 11

released: 27.01.2016 due: 01.02.2016

#### Task 1: ERGMs and SAOMs

Let  $x(t_0)$  and  $x(t_1)$  be two observations of a network at two time points  $t_0$  and  $t_1$  and v a binary attribute (e.g. gender). We consider a stochastic actor-oriented model for undirected ties assuming that the initiative is two-sided and the choice is dictatorial.

Consider an evaluation function based on edges, reciprocity, and homophily with respect to v. Is there an ERGM which is the limiting distribution of this SAOM?

## Task 2: SAOMs and undirected ties5 points

During the lecture we have defined SAOMs for undirected network. We distinguished between one-and two- sided initiative and several choice mechanisms (dictatorial, mutual and compensatory). Provide examples of relationships that can be modeled by different combinations of the initiative and choice mechanisms.

## Task 3: Modeling undirected ties – R task 10 points

Let us consider the data collected by A. Knecht and analyse the network evolution assuming that there is a friendship tie between two pupils i and j if and only if i and j nominated each other as a friend.

- (a) Import the four adjacency matrices and the demographic characteristics of the actors and prepare the data for the analysis:
  - (a.1) Symmetrize the adjacency matrices using the function symmetrize in the R package sna. Use the 'strong' rule.

#### 5 points

- (a.2) Inspect the RSiena report and check that the conditions for applying the SAOMs are fulfilled.
- (b) Estimate models whose evaluation function is specified by outdegree, transitivity, homophily with respect to gender and similarity with respect to the delinquency behaviour and the decision process is determined by
  - (b.1) one-sided initiative and dictatorial choice
  - (b.2) one-sided initiative and mutual choice
  - (b.2) two-sided initiative and compensatory choice
- (c) For each model:
  - (c.1) interpret the parameters
  - (c.2) evaluate the goodness of fit of the models.