## Topics in Graph Theory - Problem set 7

Due Tuesday, March 11, beginning of class

1. Consider Polya's urn problem as presented in class on March 6, but now assume that at time 0 there are two white balls and one black ball in the urn. Let $X_{t}$ be the proportion of white balls in the urn at time $t$. Compute the expected value $E\left(X_{t}\right)$. Use conditional expectation.
2. Consider the following variation of the preferential attachment model. The process builds a sequence of graphs $G_{t}$ as follows. $G_{1}$ consists of a vertex and a loop at that vertex (so the degree of that vertex is one). At each time step $t>1$, $G_{t+1}$ is formed by adding one vertex, $v_{t+1}$, to $G_{t}$, and one edge from $v_{t+1}$ to a vertex of $G_{t}$ chosen according to a link probability proportional to $\operatorname{deg}(u, t)+a$ ( $\operatorname{deg}(u, t)$ is the degree of . Here $a$ is parameter of the model. This question asks you to analyze the degree distribution of this model in a way similar as done for the original PA model in class on March 6.
(a) Precisely, for any $u \in V\left(G_{t}\right)$, the probability that $v_{t+1}$ links to $u$ equals $P\left(v_{t+1} \sim u\right)=c(\operatorname{deg}(u, t)+a)$. The constant $c$ is determined by the fact that all probabilities have to add to 1 , so

$$
\sum_{v \in V\left(G_{t}\right)} P\left(v_{t+1}, u\right)=1
$$

Determine $c$.
(b) Use conditional expectation to find a recurrence relation for $\operatorname{deg}\left(v_{i}, t\right)$, where $v_{i}$ is the vertex born at time $i$, and the recurrence should be in terms of $t$.
(c) Use a DE-based method to find an approximate expression for $E\left(\operatorname{deg}\left(v_{i}, t\right)\right.$. To do this, assume that the growing process ends at time $t=n$, and define the function $f$ so that, for all $1 \leq i \leq t \leq n$,

$$
f\left(\frac{i}{n}\right)=\frac{\mathbb{E}\left(\operatorname{deg}\left(v_{i}, t\right)\right)}{n}
$$

(d) Use the expression found in (b) to find an approximate expression for $N_{\geq k}$, the number of vertices of degree at least $k$, where the assumption is that the degree of a vertex is approximately equal to its expected value.
(e) Does the resulting graph have a power law degree distribution? If so, what is the exponent? Explain your answer.
(f) What effect does the parameter $a$ have on the degree distribution? What happens if $a$ is negative?

