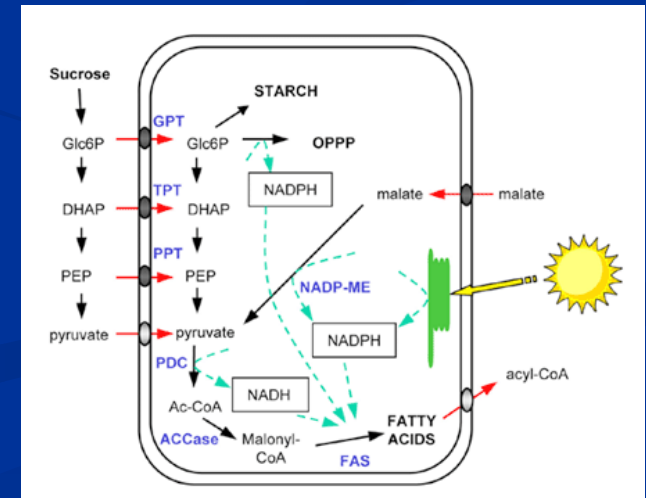
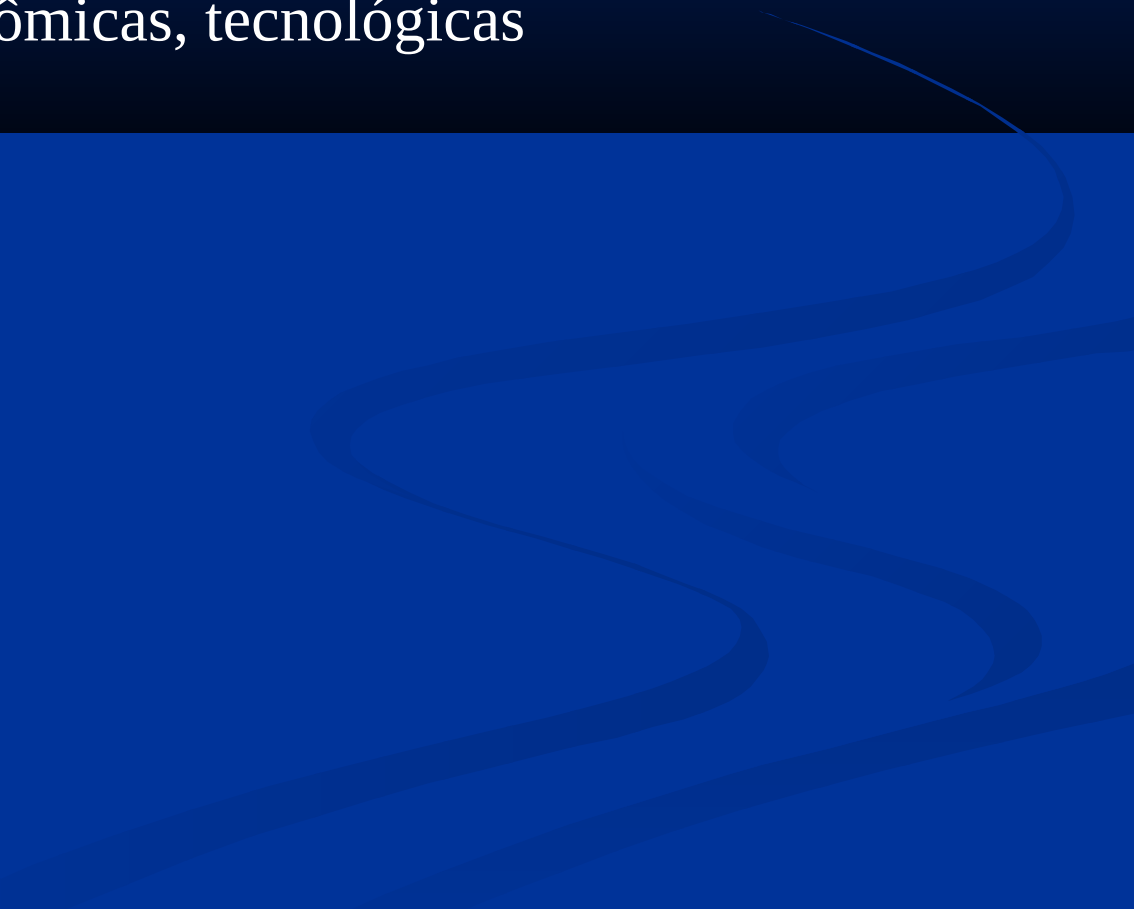




Redes: um paradigma de sistemas interagentes

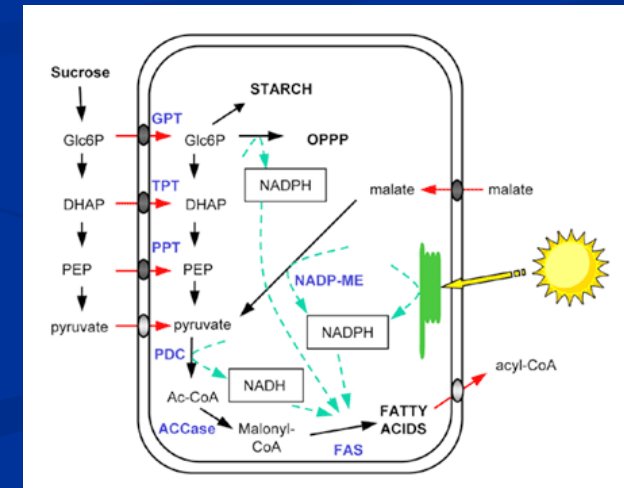
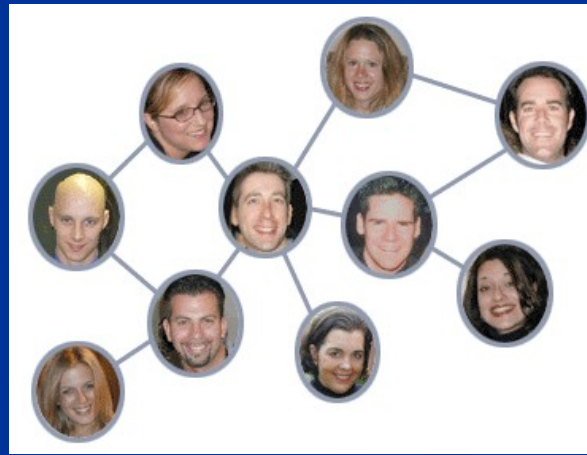
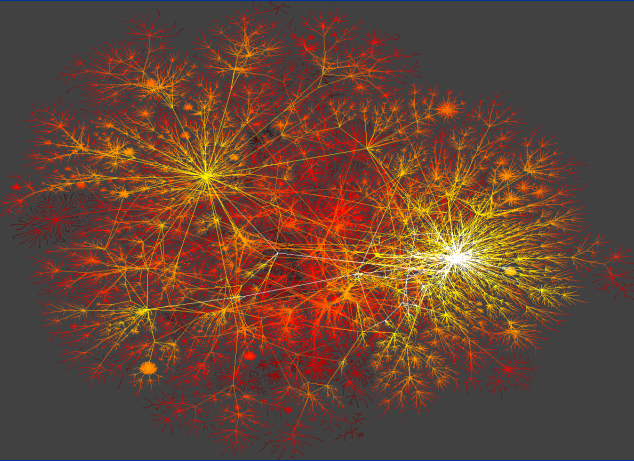
Redes

- Físicas: Estruturas estáticas/dinâmicas
 - Relacionais: Sociais, econômicas, tecnológicas
- 
- A decorative graphic consisting of several overlapping, wavy, horizontal lines in a lighter shade of blue, located in the bottom right quadrant of the slide.

Redes: um paradigma de sistemas interagentes

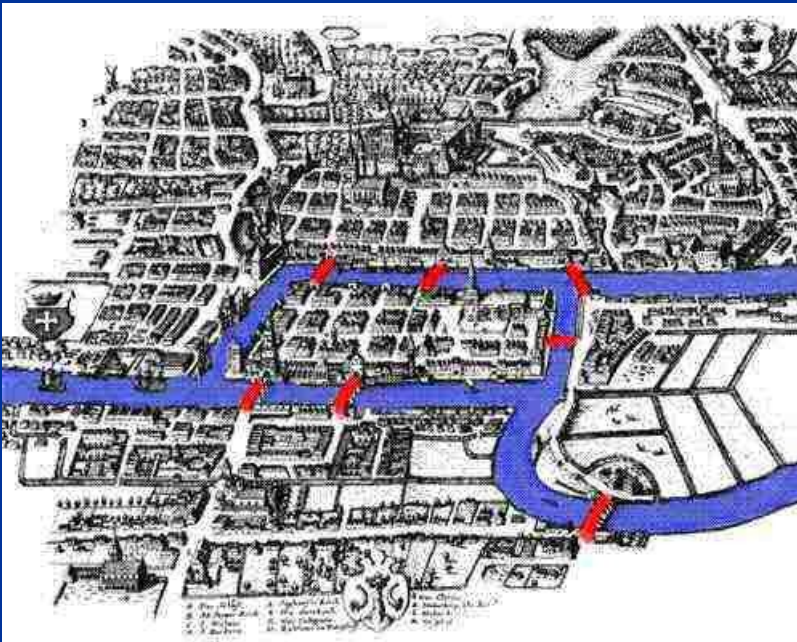
Redes

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Redes: um paradigma de sistemas interagentes

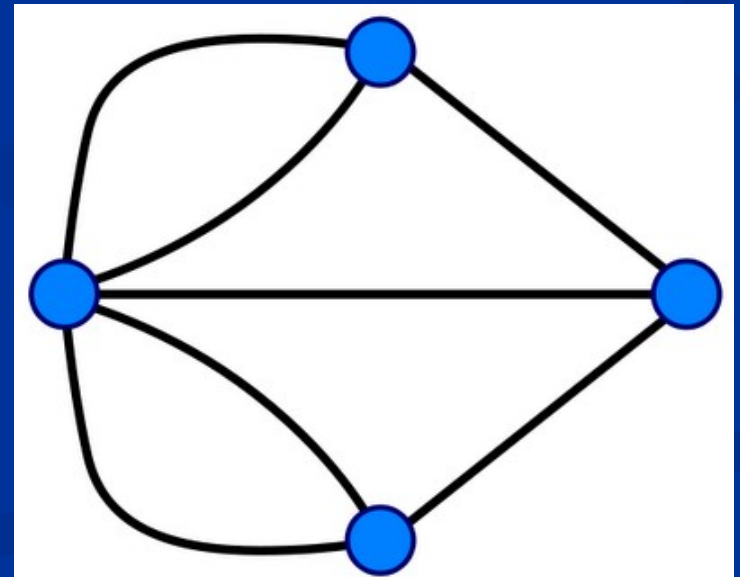
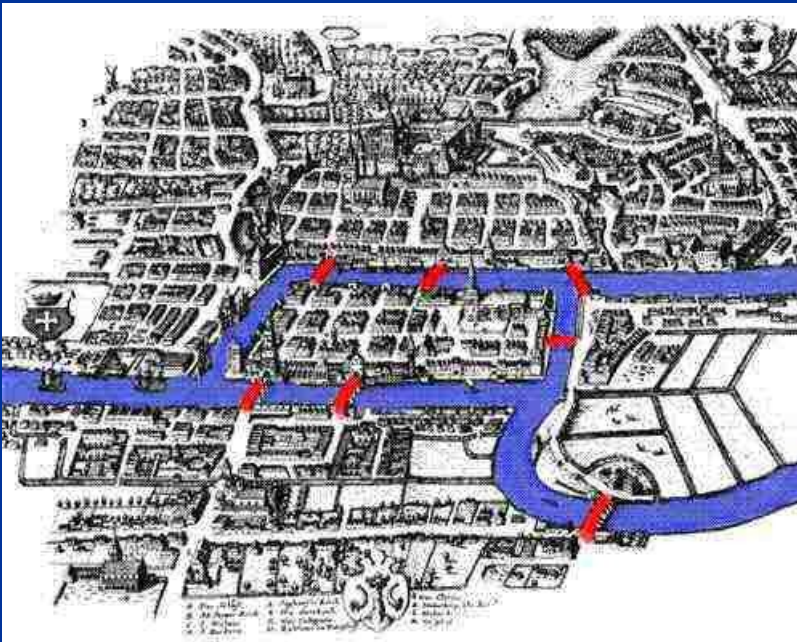
Grafos: Euler (1736) e as “Sete Pontes de Königsberg”



Redes: um paradigma de sistemas interagentes

Grafos: Euler (1736) e as “Sete Pontes de Königsberg”

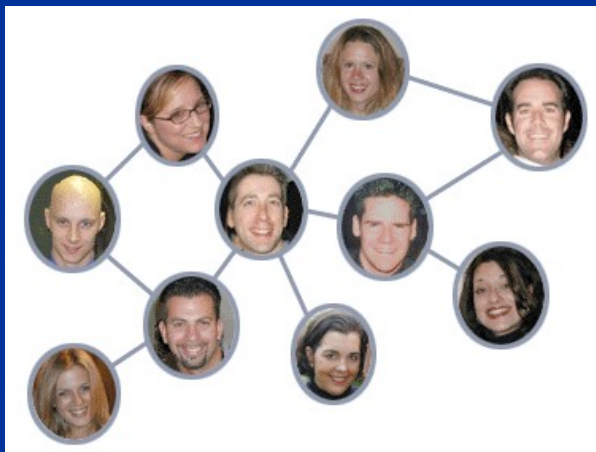
- Abstração do problema
- Discriminação de elementos relevantes
- Redução de complexidade sem perda de informação relevante



A experiência de Milgram

Stanley Milgram "The Small World Problem", Psychology Today 2: 60-67 (1967).
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Small_world_phenomenon

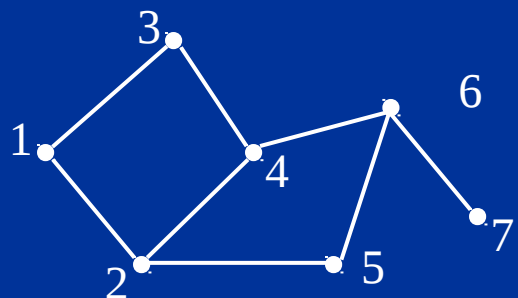
- Remetentes aleatoriamente escolhidos na costa leste dos EUA
- Destinatário na costa oeste
- Se remetente conhece o destinatário pessoalmente, entrega a carta
- Se não conhecer, entrega para amigo que possa conhecer o destinatário



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$$l_{15}=2 [1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 5]$$

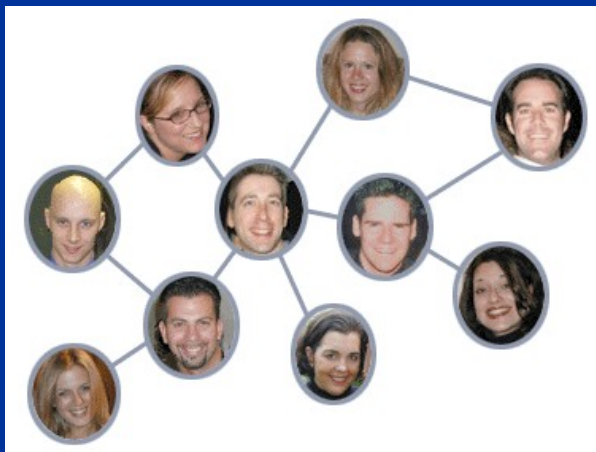
$$l_{17}=4 [1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow 4 \rightarrow 6 \rightarrow 7]$$

$$\dots \langle l \rangle = ??$$

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- Se não conhecer, entrega para amigo que possa conhecer o destinatário



“Six degrees of freedom”

$$N \sim 10^6$$

$$\langle l \rangle \sim 6$$

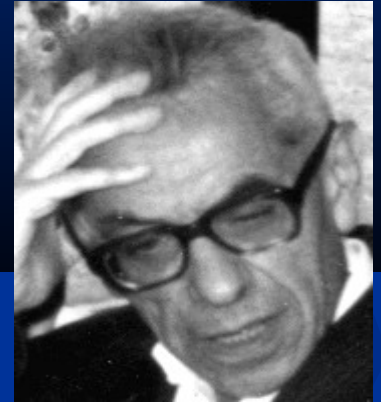
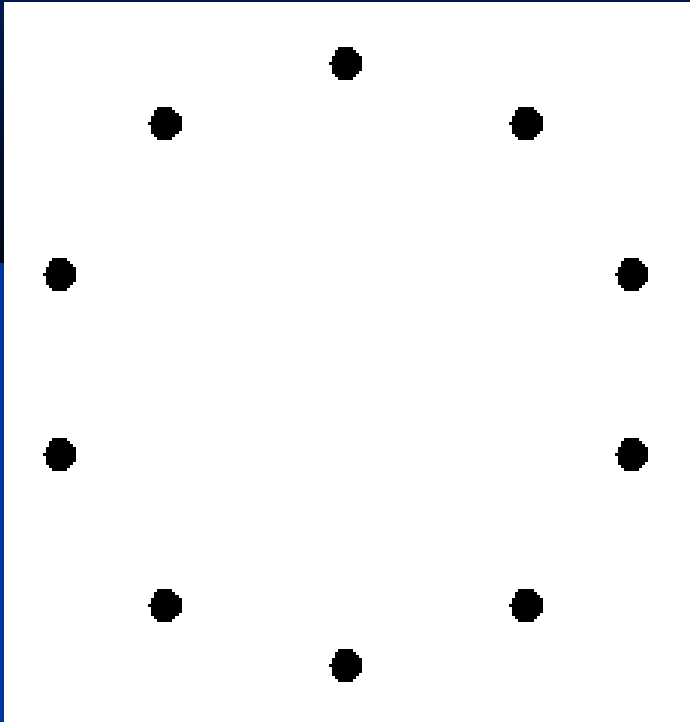
	network	type	n	m	z	ℓ
social	film actors	undirected	449 913	25 516 482	113.43	3.48
	company directors	undirected	7 673	55 392	14.44	4.60
	math coauthorship	undirected	253 339	496 489	3.92	7.57
	physics coauthorship	undirected	52 909	245 300	9.27	6.19
	biology coauthorship	undirected	1 520 251	11 803 064	15.53	4.92
	telephone call graph	undirected	47 000 000	80 000 000	3.16	
	email messages	directed	59 912	86 300	1.44	4.95
	email address books	directed	16 881	57 029	3.38	5.22
	student relationships	undirected	573	477	1.66	16.01
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information	WWW nd.edu	directed	269 504	1 497 135	5.55	11.27
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technological	Internet	undirected	10 697	31 992	5.98	3.31
	power grid	undirected	4 941	6 594	2.67	18.99
	train routes	undirected	587	19 603	66.79	2.16
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	software classes	directed	1 377	2 213	1.61	1.51
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biological	metabolic network	undirected	765	3 686	9.64	2.56
	protein interactions	undirected	2 115	2 240	2.12	6.80
	marine food web	directed	135	598	4.43	2.05
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Grafos Aleatórios de Erdős-Rényi

P. Erdos and A. Renyi. On random graphs. Publ. Math. Debrecen, 6:290--297, 1959.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Erdos

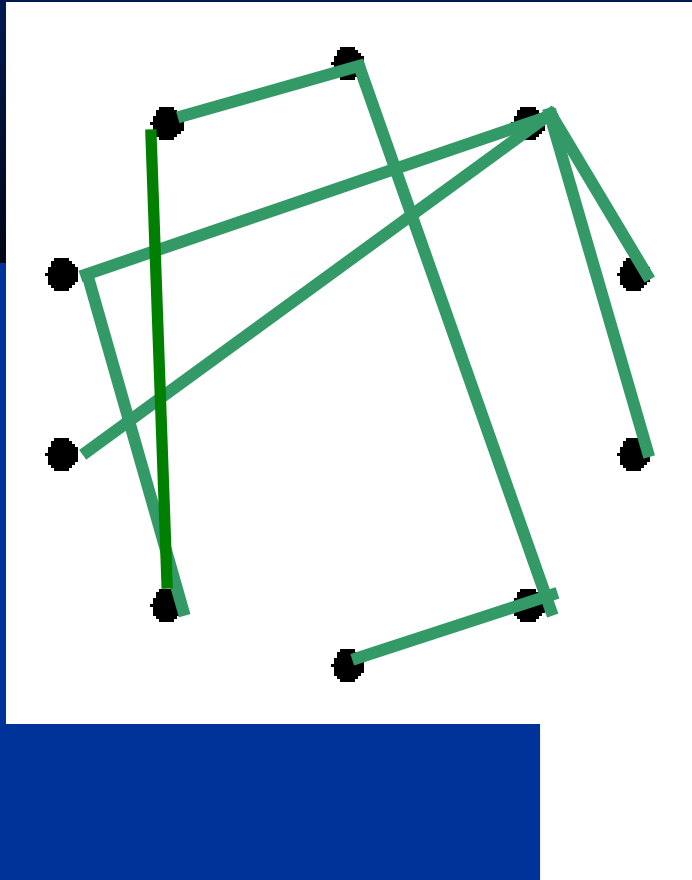


Pál Erdős
(1913-1996)

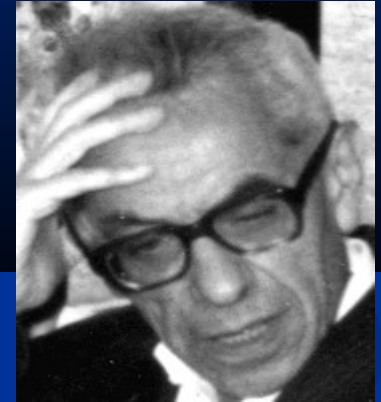
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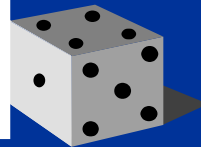
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Erdos



Pares de
sítios
conectados c/
prob. p



Pál Erdős
(1913-1996)

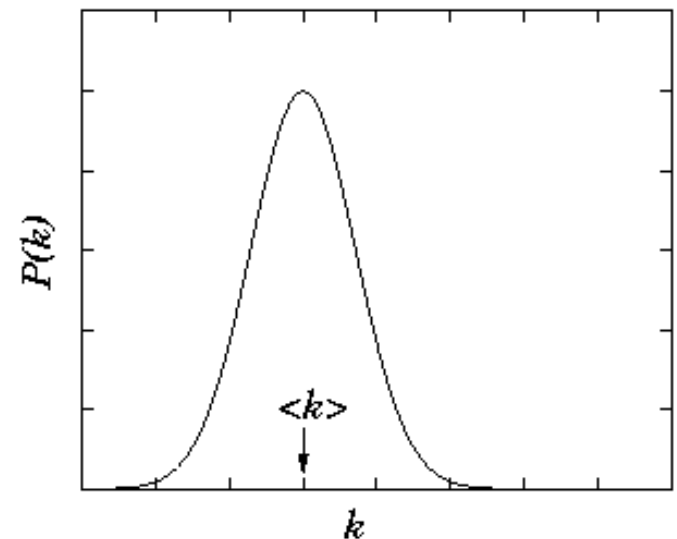


■ The $G_{n,p}$ model

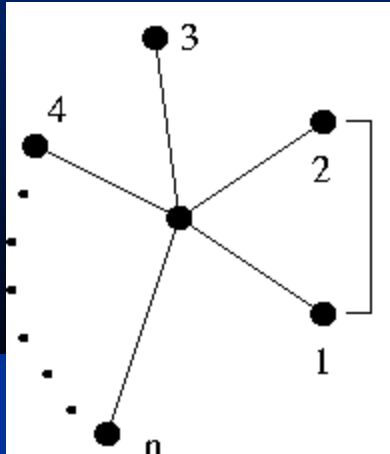
- n : the number of vertices
- $0 \leq p \leq 1$
- for each pair (i,j) , generate the edge (i,j) independently with probability p

$$p(k) = \frac{z^k}{k!} e^{-z}, \quad z = \langle k \rangle = Np$$

Poisson distribution



E o amigo do amigo?



Probability to be connected = C

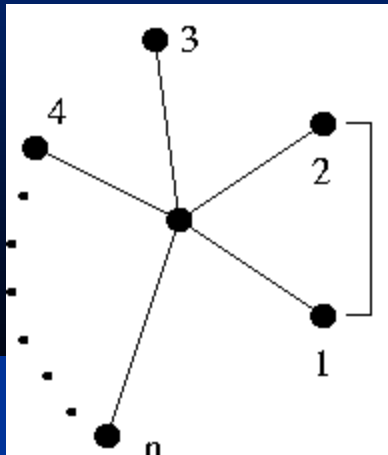
$$C = \frac{\text{\# of links between } 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ neighbors}}{n(n-1)/2}$$

Na rede aleatória

$$C \sim p = \langle k \rangle / N$$

Loops são improváveis! Localmente temos árvores...

E o amigo do amigo?



Probability to be connected

$$C = \frac{\text{\# of links between } 1, 2, \dots, n \text{ neighbors}}{n(n-1)/2}$$

Table 1: Clustering coefficients, C , for a number of different networks; n is the number of nodes, z is the mean degree. Taken from [146].

Network	n	z	C measured	C for random graph
Internet [153]	6,374	3.8	0.24	0.00060
World Wide Web (sites) [2]	153,127	35.2	0.11	0.00023
power grid [192]	4,941	2.7	0.080	0.00054
biology collaborations [140]	1,520,251	15.5	0.081	0.000010
mathematics collaborations [141]	253,339	3.9	0.15	0.000015
film actor collaborations [149]	449,913	113.4	0.20	0.00025
company directors [149]	7,673	14.4	0.59	0.0019
word co-occurrence [90]	460,902	70.1	0.44	0.00015
neural network [192]	282	14.0	0.28	0.049
metabolic network [69]	315	28.3	0.59	0.090
food web [138]	134	8.7	0.22	0.065

Na rede aleatória

$$C \sim p = \langle k \rangle / N$$

Em redes empíricas

$$C \gg 1/N$$

■ The $G_{n,p}$ model

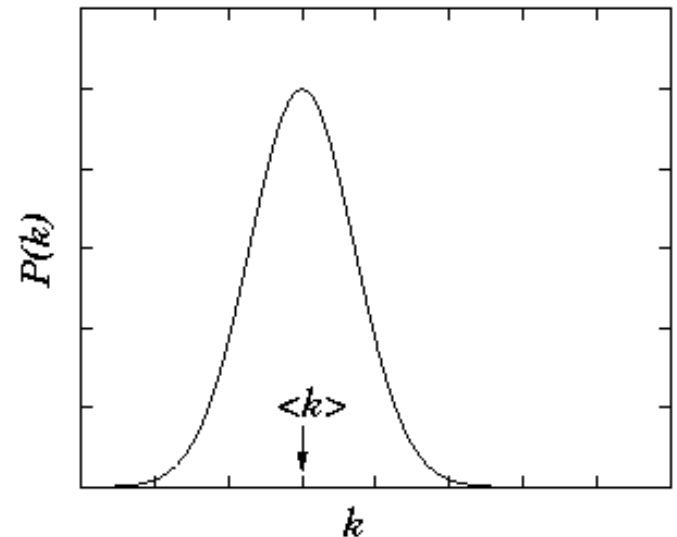
- n : the number of vertices
- $0 \leq p \leq 1$
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$$p(k) = \frac{z^k}{k!} e^{-z}, \quad z = \langle k \rangle = Np$$

$$C \sim \frac{\langle k \rangle}{N} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\langle \ell \rangle \sim \frac{\log(N)}{\log(z)}$$

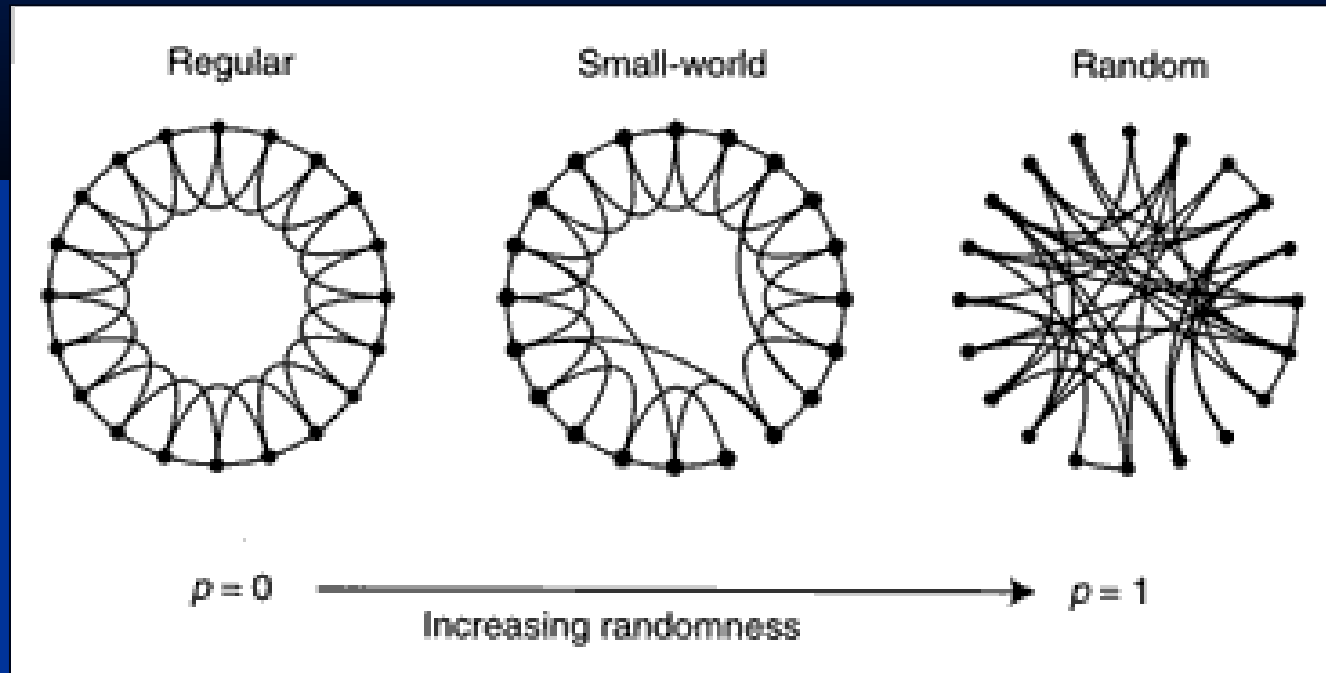
Poisson distribution



Redes Small World

Duncan J. Watts & Steven H. Strogatz,

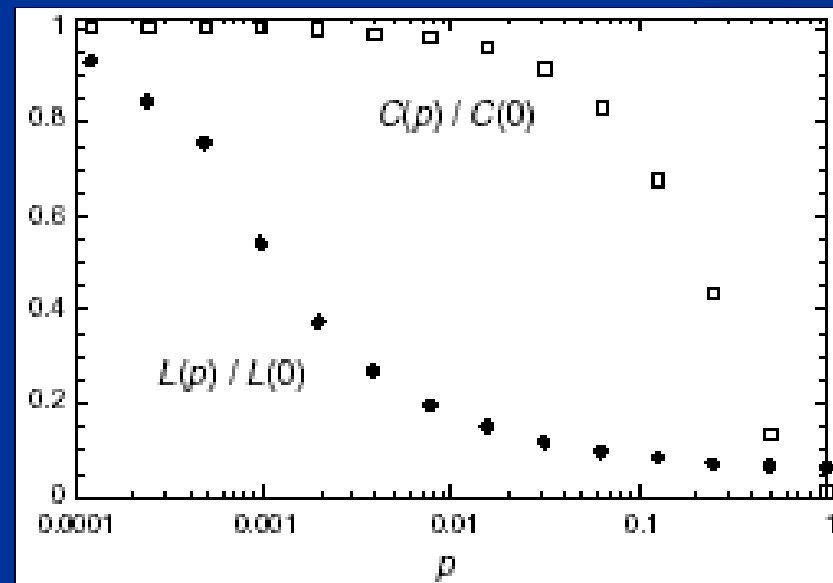
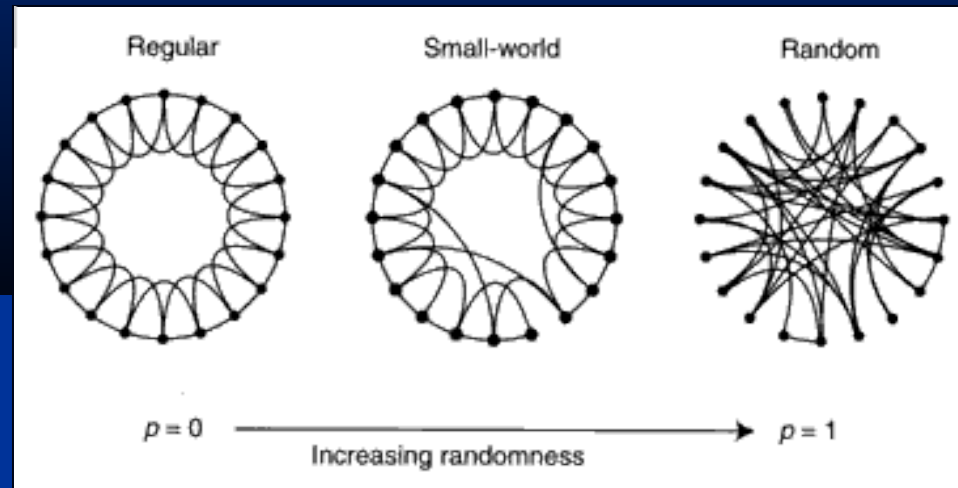
"Collective dynamics of 'small-world' networks". Nature 393: 440-442 (1998).



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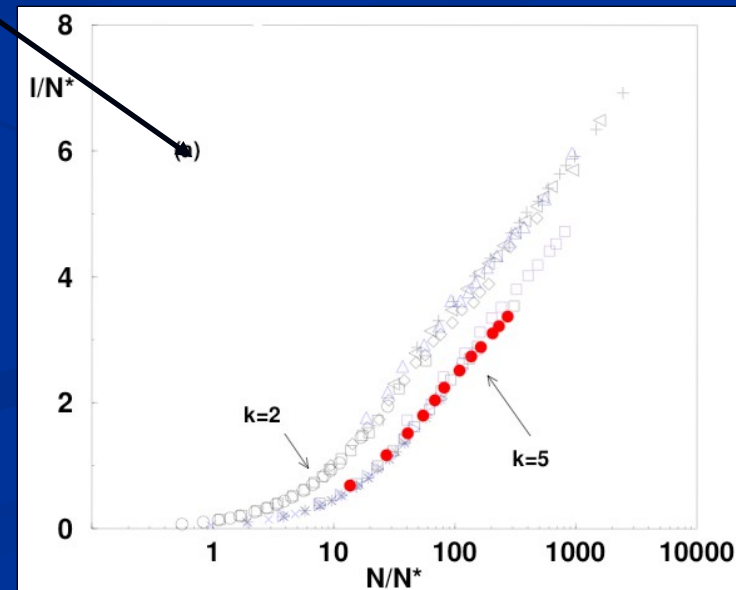
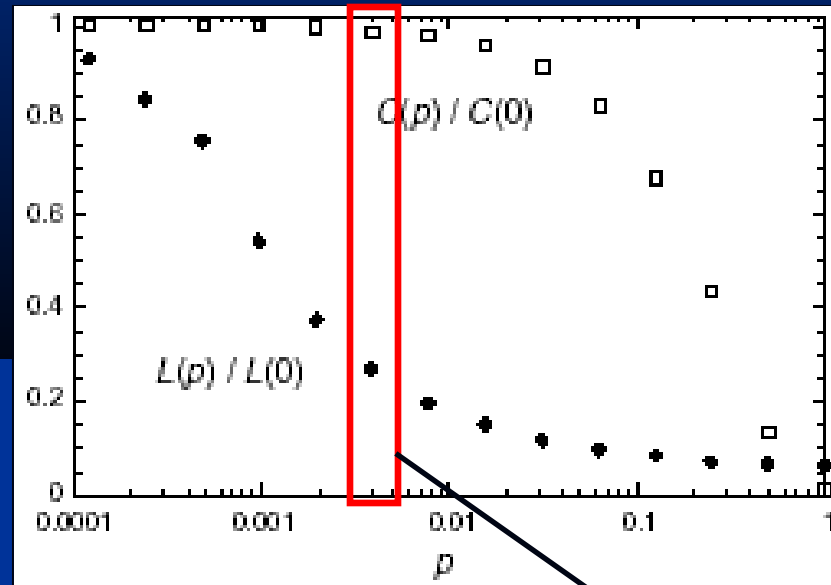
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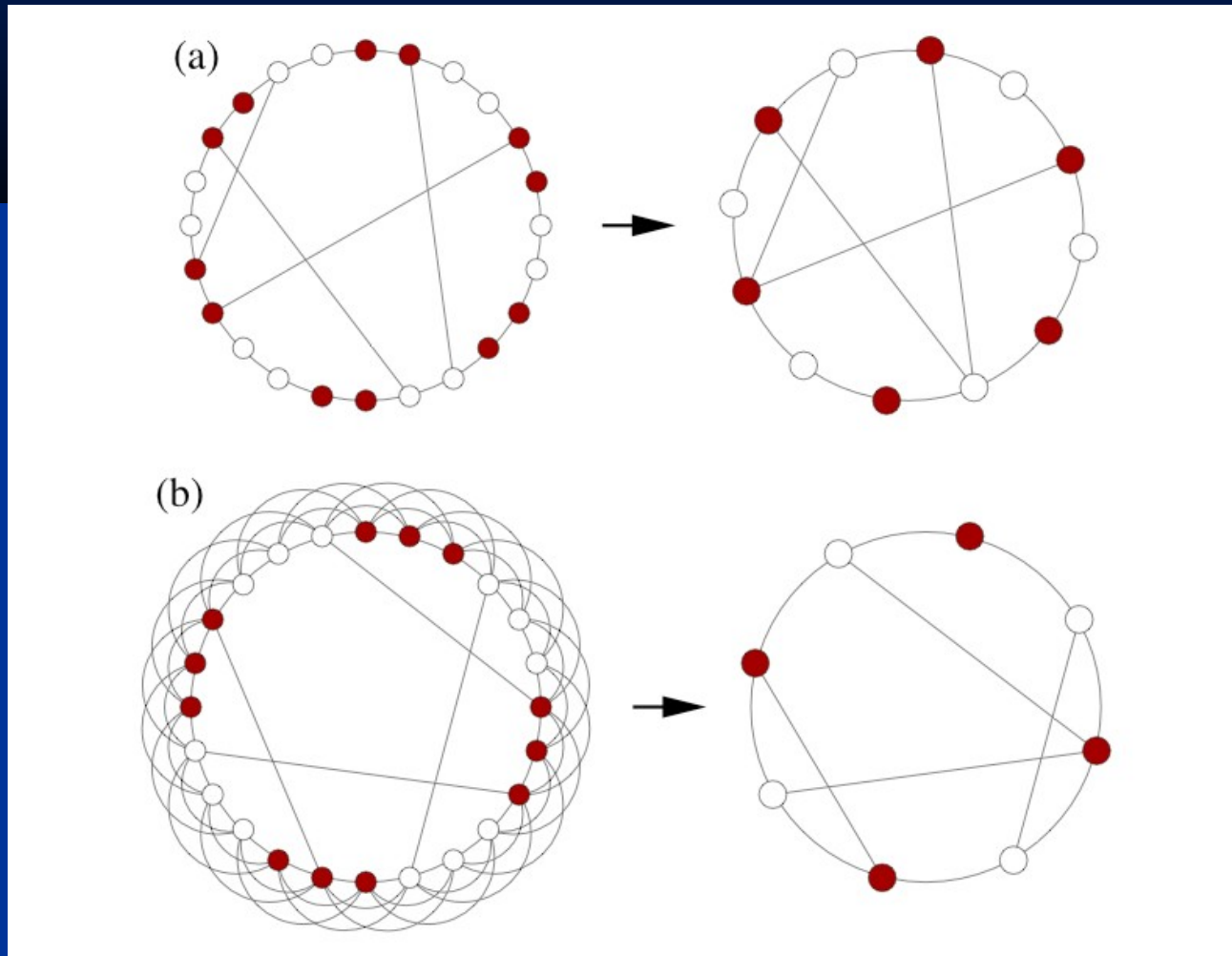
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Grupo de renormalização e redes small-world:

“First-order phase transition on small-world networks”,

M. Argollo de Menezes, C.F. Moukarzel and TJP Penna, Europhys. Lett. 50, 5 (2000)

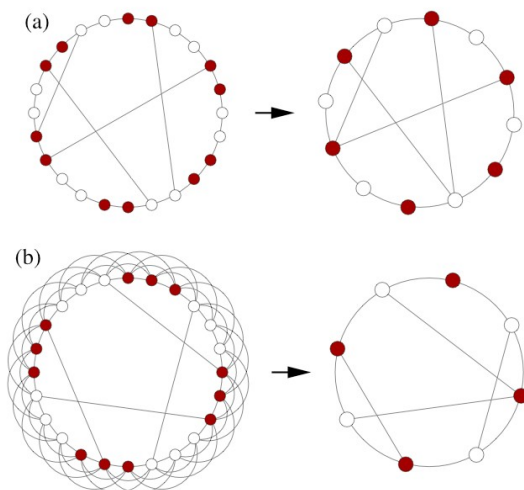


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“No limite termodinâmico ($N \rightarrow \infty$) redes SW têm mesmas propriedades topológicas de redes aleatórias (Erdős-Rényi)”



$$\log(1 - p^{(N)}) = b^{(2d)} \log(1 - p^{(bN)})$$

$$\ell(N, p) = L f\left(\frac{L}{L^*}\right) \begin{cases} A, & L \ll L^* \\ \frac{\log(L/L^*)}{L/L^*}, & L \gg L^* \end{cases}$$



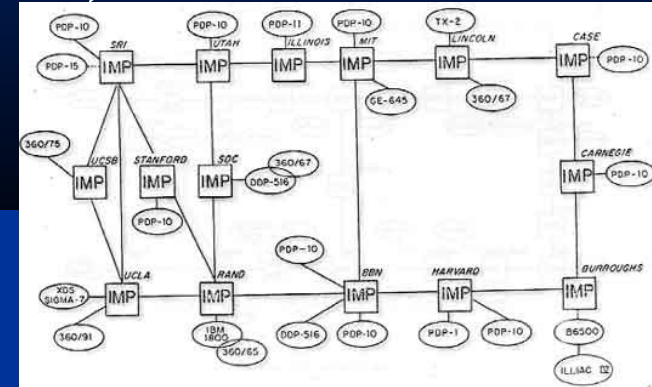
$$L^* \sim p^\tau, \quad \tau = 1/d$$

A Internet

- 1957 - União Soviética lança com sucesso o Sputnik
- 1962 - DoD cria sistema de informação resistente a desastres (nucleares)

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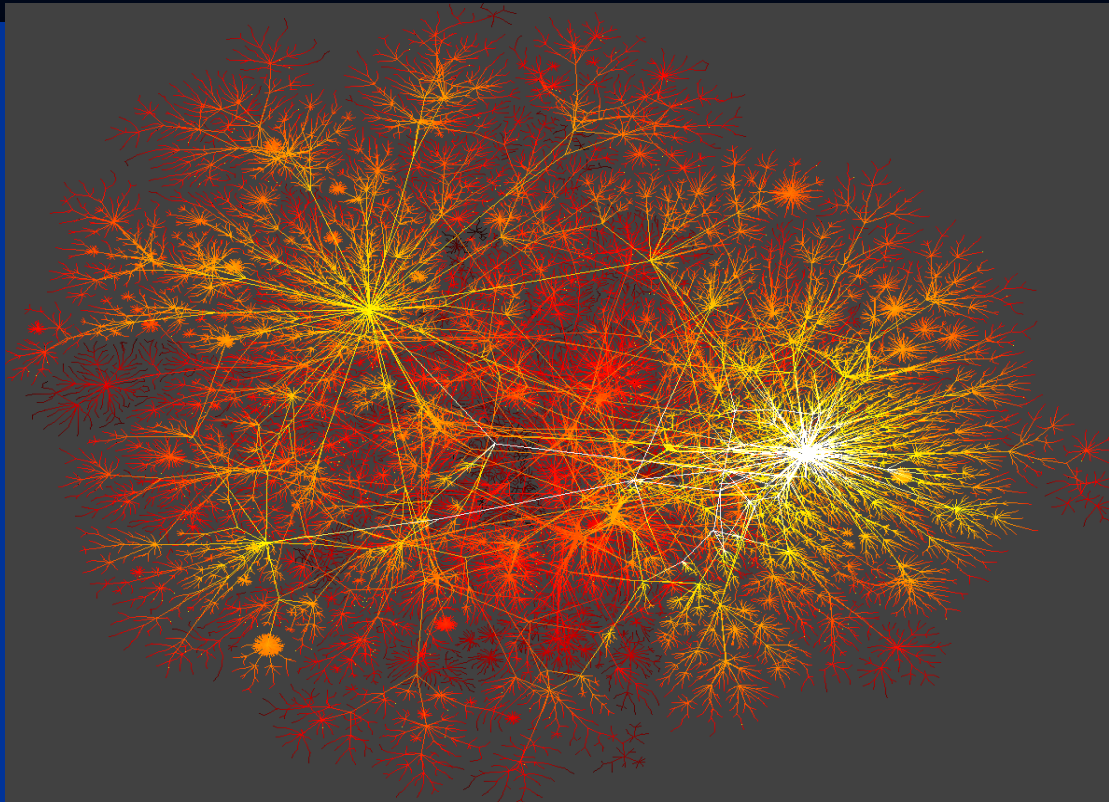
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- NSFNET - Backbone + sub-redes (MCI, Sprint)
- Aumento exponencial no número de sub-redes

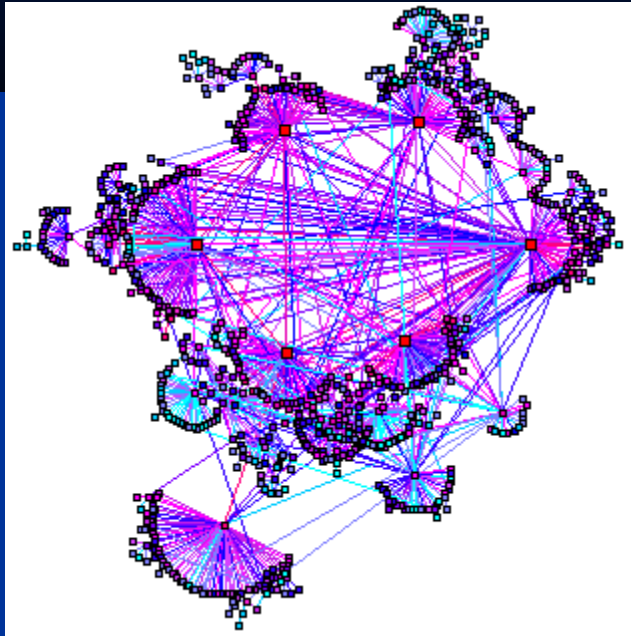


World Wide Web

Nodes: WWW documents

Links: URL links

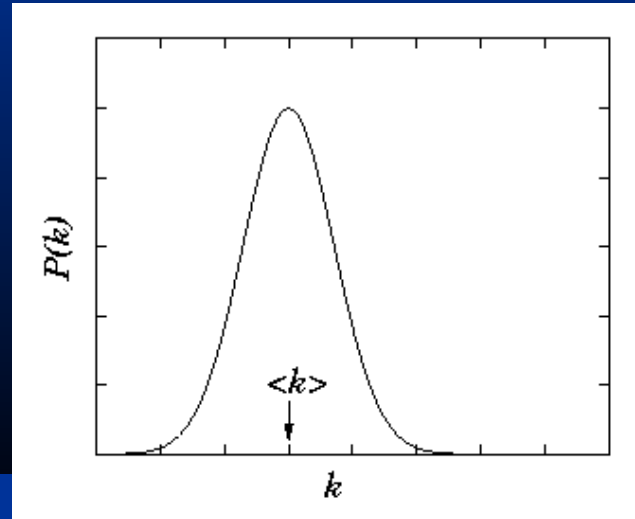
800 million documents
(S. Lawrence, 1999)



ROBOT: collects
all URL's found in a
document and follows
them recursively

R. Albert, H. Jeong, A-L Barabasi, Nature, **401** 130 (1999)

What did we expect?



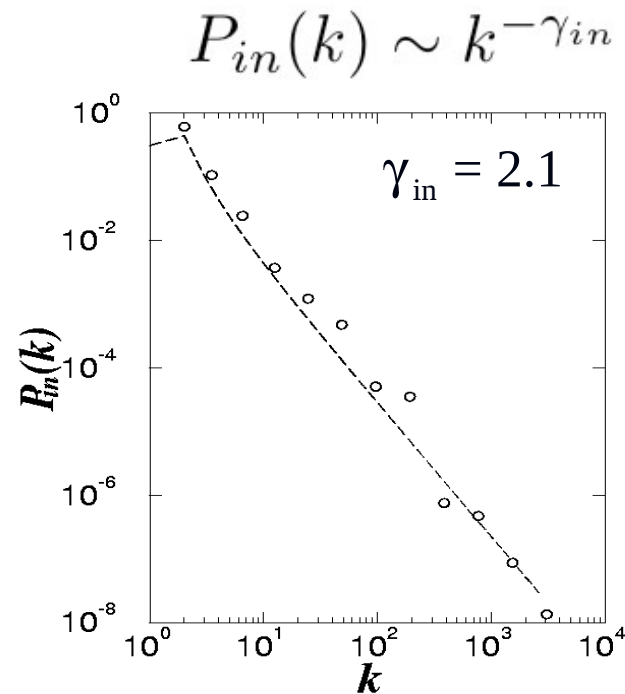
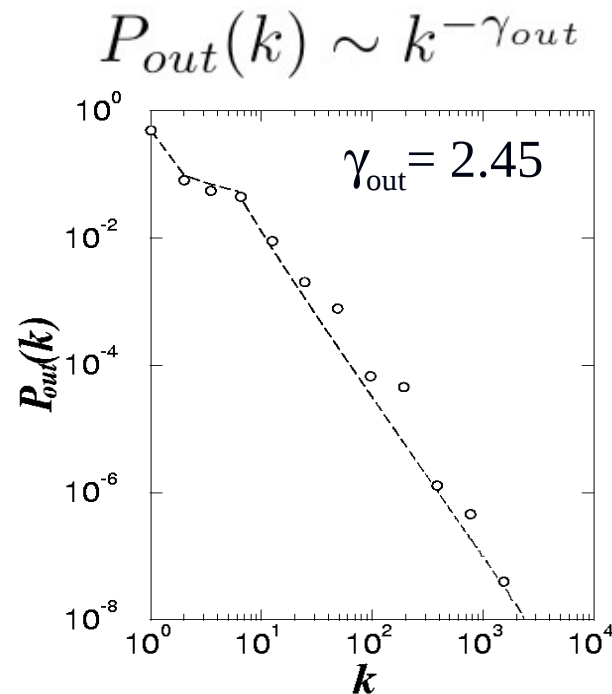
$$\langle k \rangle \sim 6$$

$$P(k=500) \sim 10^{-99}$$

$$N_{\text{WWW}} \sim 10^9$$

$$\Rightarrow N(k=500) \sim 10^{-90}$$

We find:



$$P(k=500) \sim 10^{-6}$$

$$N_{\text{WWW}} \sim 10^9$$

$$\Rightarrow N(k=500) \sim 10^3$$

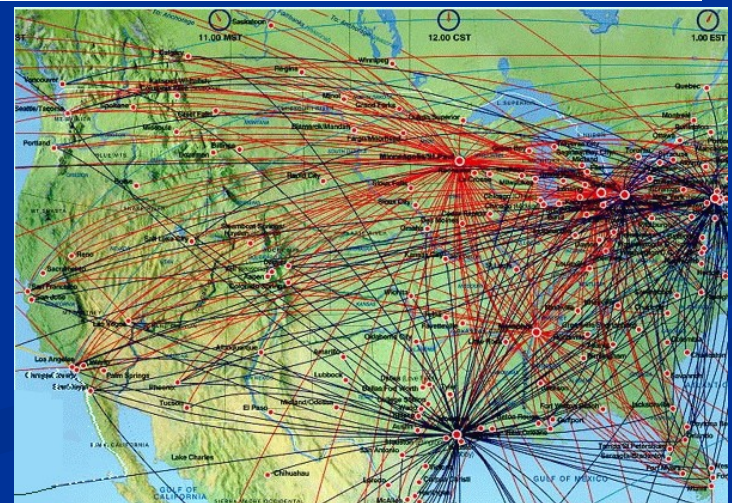
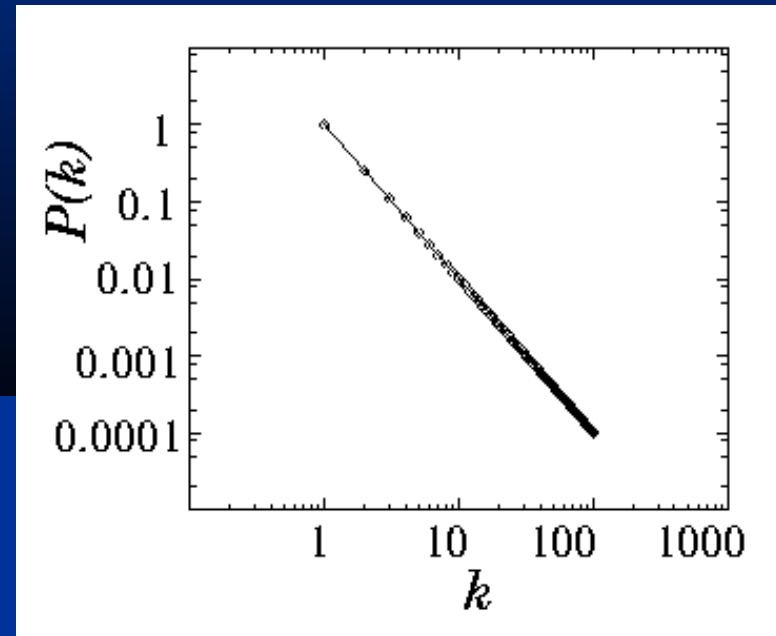
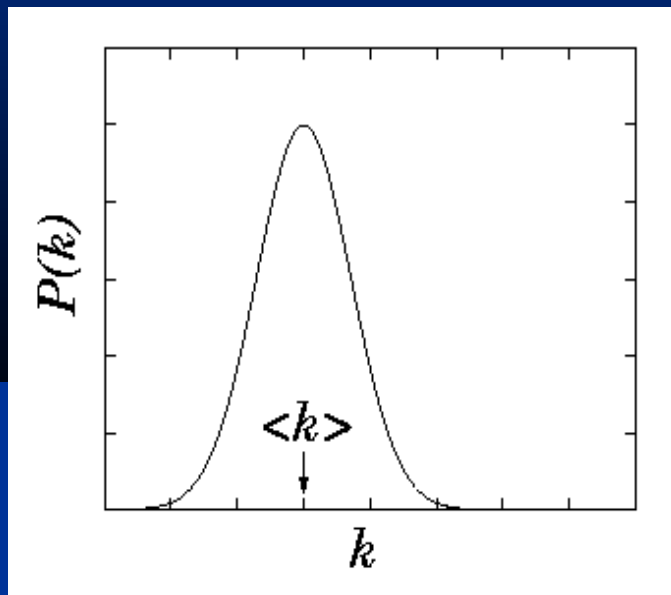
	network	type	n	m	z	ℓ	α	$C^{(1)}$
social	film actors	undirected	449 913	25 516 482	113.43	3.48	2.3	0.20
	company directors	undirected	7 673	55 392	14.44	4.60	–	0.59
	math coauthorship	undirected	253 339	496 489	3.92	7.57	–	0.15
	physics coauthorship	undirected	52 909	245 300	9.27	6.19	–	0.45
	biology coauthorship	undirected	1 520 251	11 803 064	15.53	4.92	–	0.088
	telephone call graph	undirected	47 000 000	80 000 000	3.16		2.1	
	email messages	directed	59 912	86 300	1.44	4.95	1.5/2.0	
	email address books	directed	16 881	57 029	3.38	5.22	–	0.17
	student relationships	undirected	573	477	1.66	16.01	–	0.005
	sexual contacts	undirected	2 810				3.2	
information	WWW nd.edu	directed	269 504	1 497 135	5.55	11.27	2.1/2.4	0.11
	WWW Altavista	directed	203 549 046	2 130 000 000	10.46	16.18	2.1/2.7	
	citation network	directed	783 339	6 716 198	8.57		3.0/–	
	Roget's Thesaurus	directed	1 022	5 103	4.99	4.87	–	0.13
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	software classes	directed	1 377	2 213	1.61	1.51	–	0.033
	electronic circuits	undirected	24 097	53 248	4.34	11.05	3.0	0.010
	peer-to-peer network	undirected	880	1 296	1.47	4.28	2.1	0.012
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O que isso significa?



Exponential

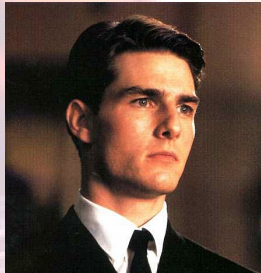
Scale-free

ACTOR CONNECTIVITIES

Nodes: actors

Links: cast jointly

IMDb Internet Movie Database



Days of Thunder
(1990) Far and Away
(1992) Eyes Wide
Shut (1999)

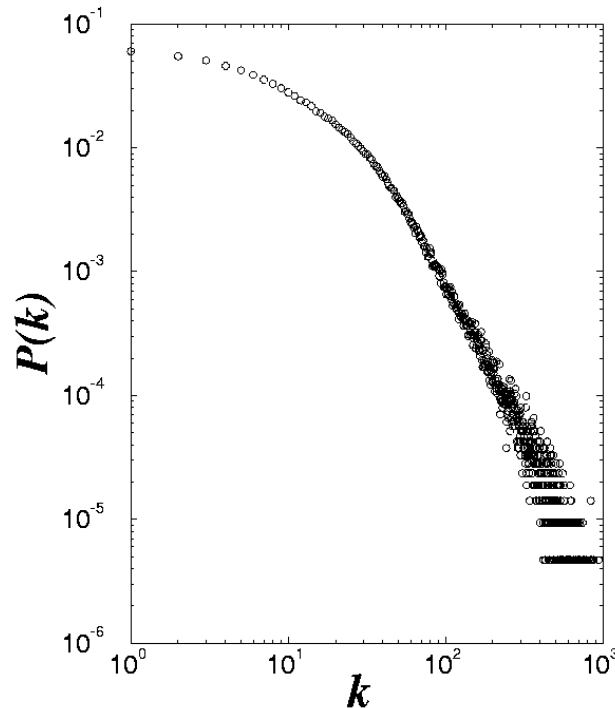


$N = 212,250$ actors

$\langle k \rangle = 28.78$

$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$

$\gamma = 2.3$



SCIENCE CITATION INDEX

1,000 Most Cited Physicists, 1981-June 1997

Out of over 500,000 Examined
(see <http://www.sst.nrel.gov>)

Author name	Institute	Country	Field	avg. cites	total art.	total cites	rank by total cit.		
Witten	E	Princeton (U)	USA, NJ	High-energy (T)	168	138	23235	1	
Gossard	AC	UCSB (U)	USA, CA	Sem				2	
Cava	RJ	Bell Labs (I)	USA, NJ	Supr				3	
Ballogg	B	Bell Labs (I)	USA, NJ	Supr				4	
Ploog	K	Max Planck (NL)	Germany	Sem				5	
Ellis	J	Euro Nuclear Cent.	Switzerland	Astr				6	
Fisk	Z	UCSB (U)	USA, FL	Solid				7	
Cardona	M	Max Planck (NL)	Germany	Sem				8	
Nanopoulos	DV	Texas A&M (U)	USA, TX	High				9	
Heeger	AJ	UCSB (U)	USA, CA	Poly				10	
Lee*	PA							11	
Suzuki*	T							12	
Anderson		NJ	Solid					13	
Suzuki*								14	
Freeman		IL	Solid					15	
Tanaka*	S							16	
Muller		nd	Supr					17	
Schnee			Supr					18	
Chen			Optics (E)	60	162	9668		19	
Morko			Semiconductors (E)	20	477	9668		19	
Miller			Semiconductors (E)	67	144	9652		21	
Chu			Supercon	111	83	9453		22	
Bedno		nd	Supercon	111	83	9311		23	
Cohen			Solid State (T)	33	284	9311		23	
Meng			Superconductivity (E)	86	108	9300		25	
Waszc			Superconductivity (E)	86	162	9170		26	
Shiran			Superconductivity (E)	86	269	8841		27	
Wieg			Semiconductors (E)	86	104	8822		28	
Vando			Magnetism (E)	67	129	8686		29	
Uchida				28	301	8520		30	
Hor			Superconductivity (E)	72	119	8512		31	
Murph			Astronomy (E)	111	76	8439		32	
Birgeneau	RJ	MIT (U)	USA, MA	Superconductivity (E)	41	286	8375		33
Jorgensen	JD	Argonne (NL)	USA, IL	Superconductivity (E)	67	229	8223		34
Hinks	DG	Argonne (NL)	USA, IL	Superconductivity (E)	67	229	8223		34

Nodes: papers

Links: citations

1736 PRL papers (1988)

Witten-Sander
PRL 1981

1 2 ... 25

12 3 4 ... 22 12

$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$

$(\gamma = 3)$

(S. Redner, 1998)

Nodes: papers

Links: citations

1736 PRL papers (1988)

Witten-Sander
PRL 1981

$$P(k) \sim k^{-\gamma}$$

$$(\gamma = 3)$$

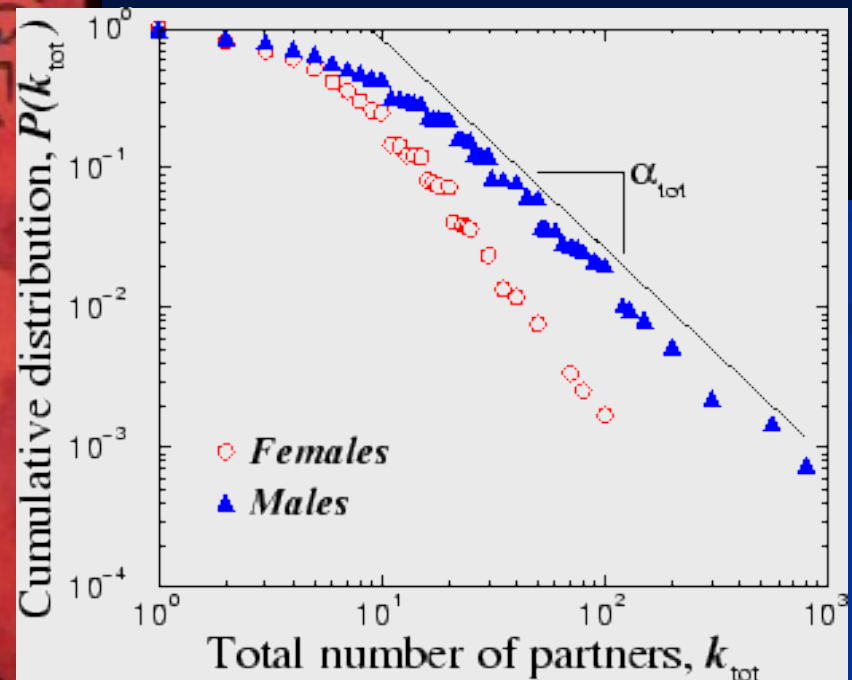
(S. Redner, 1998)

* citation total may be skewed because of multiple authors with the same name

Sex-web

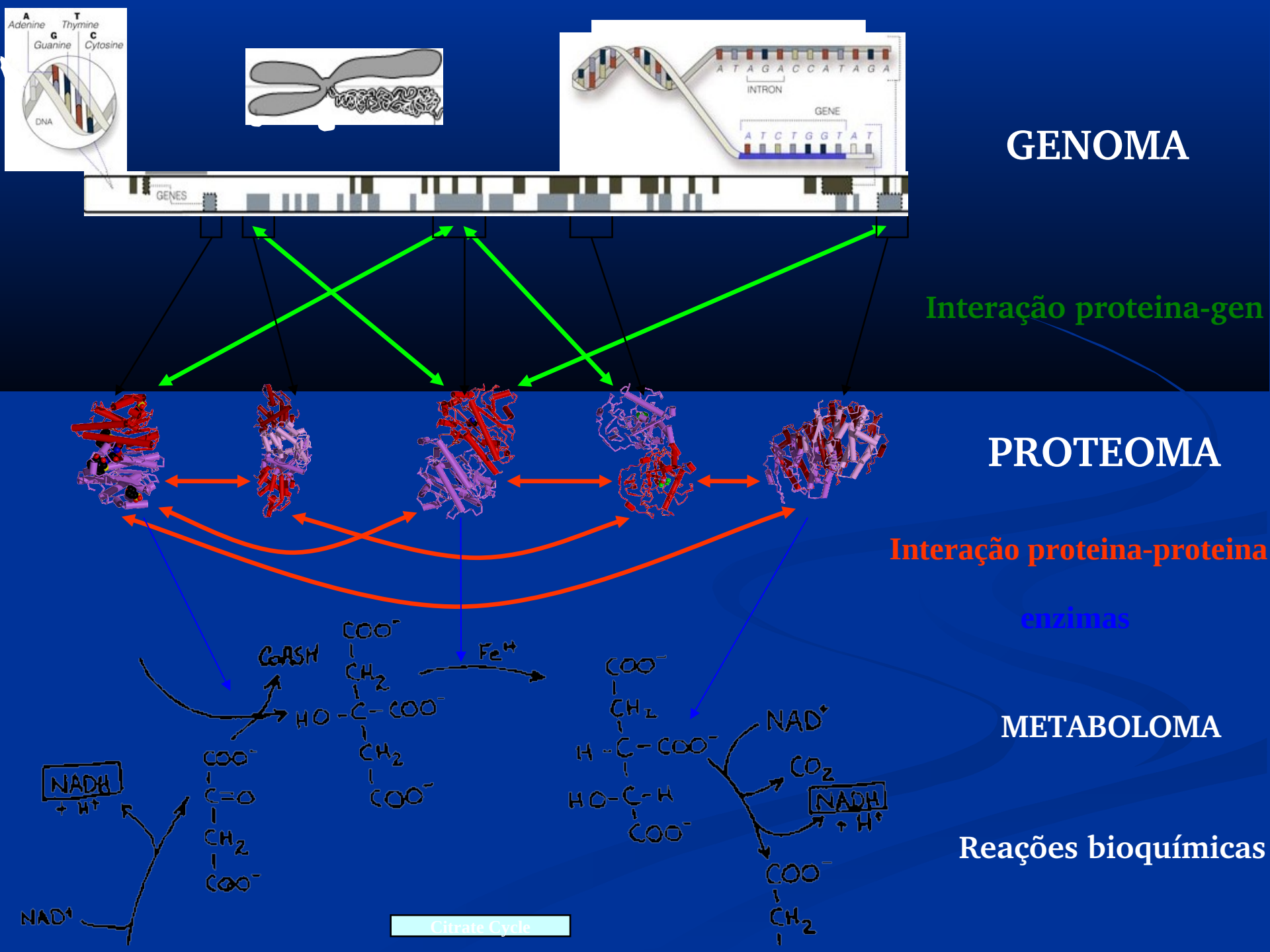
Nodes: people (Females; Males)

Links: sexual relationships



4781 Swedes; 18-74;
59% response rate.

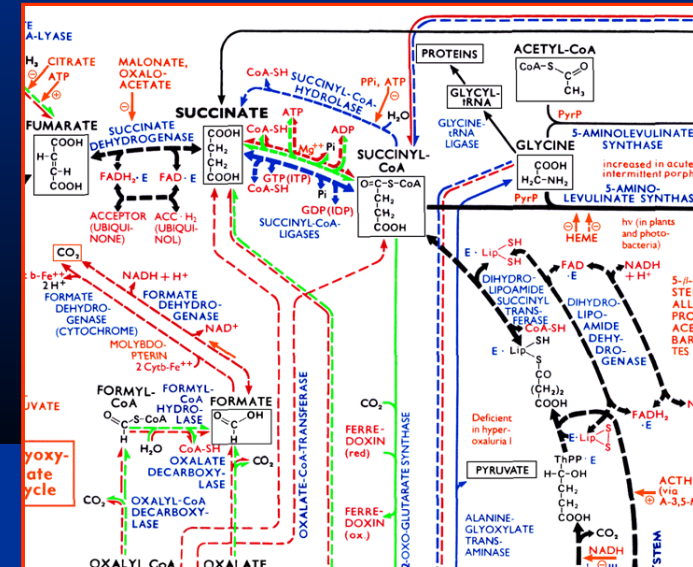
Liljeros et al. Nature 2001



Cadeias de reações metabólicas (em verdade, redes)

# Reação	Fórmula	Enzima
1	$2 \text{ ATP} + \text{Ac} \rightarrow \text{AcCoA}$	acs
2	$\text{AcP} \rightarrow \text{ATP} + \text{Ac}$	ackA
3	$\text{AcP} \rightarrow \text{ATP} + \text{Ac}$	ackE
4	$\text{H}_{\text{ex}} \rightarrow \text{ATP}$	atp_e
N	$41.257 \text{ ATP} + 3.547 \text{ NAD} + 0.205 \text{ G6P} \dots \rightarrow \text{Biomassa}$	-

Cadeias de reações metabólicas (em verdade, redes)



Reação

Fórmula

Enzima

1



acs

2



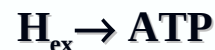
ackA

3



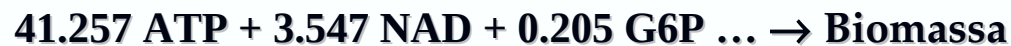
ackE

4



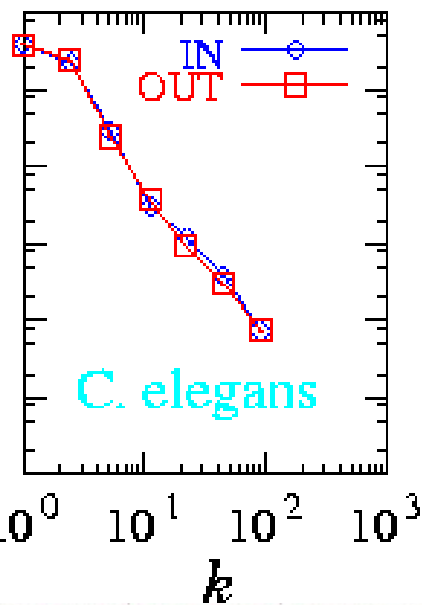
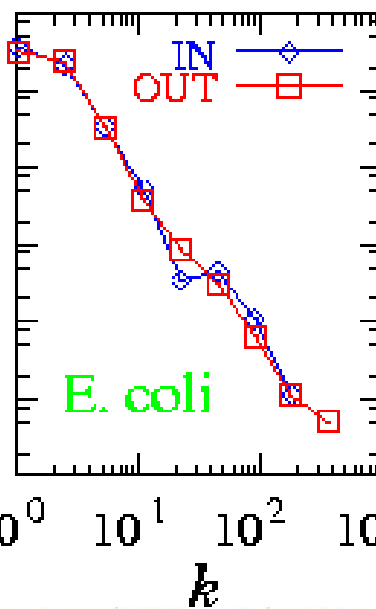
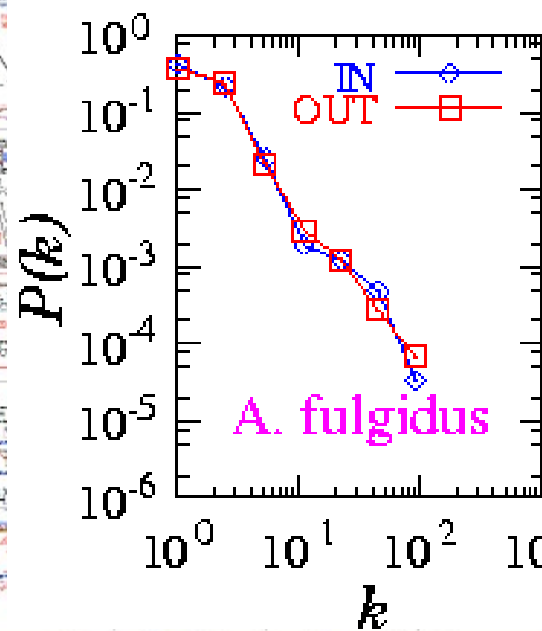
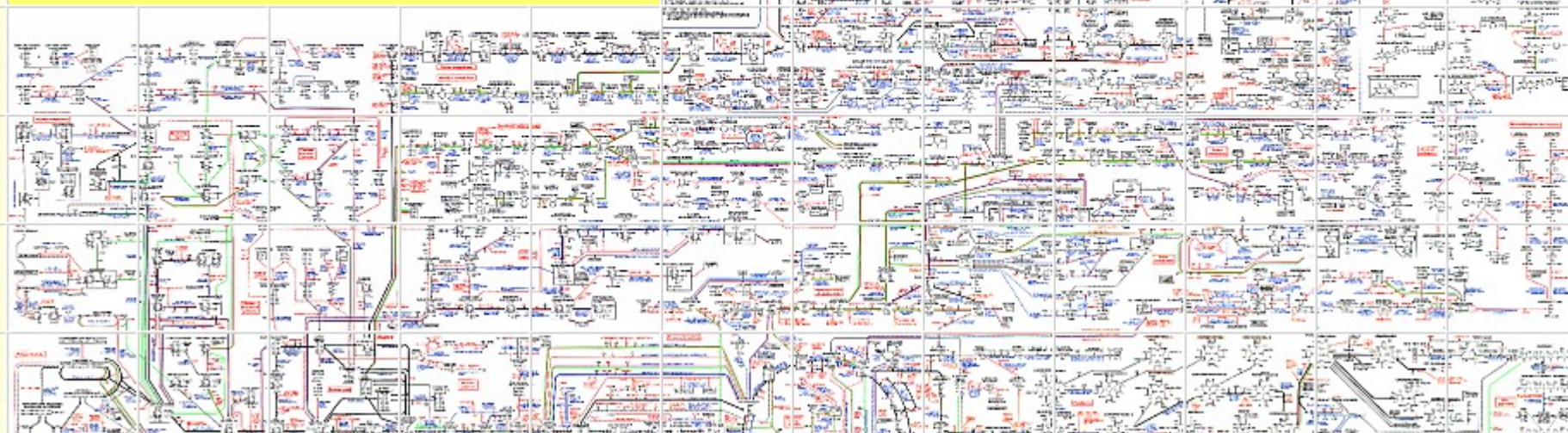
atp_e

N

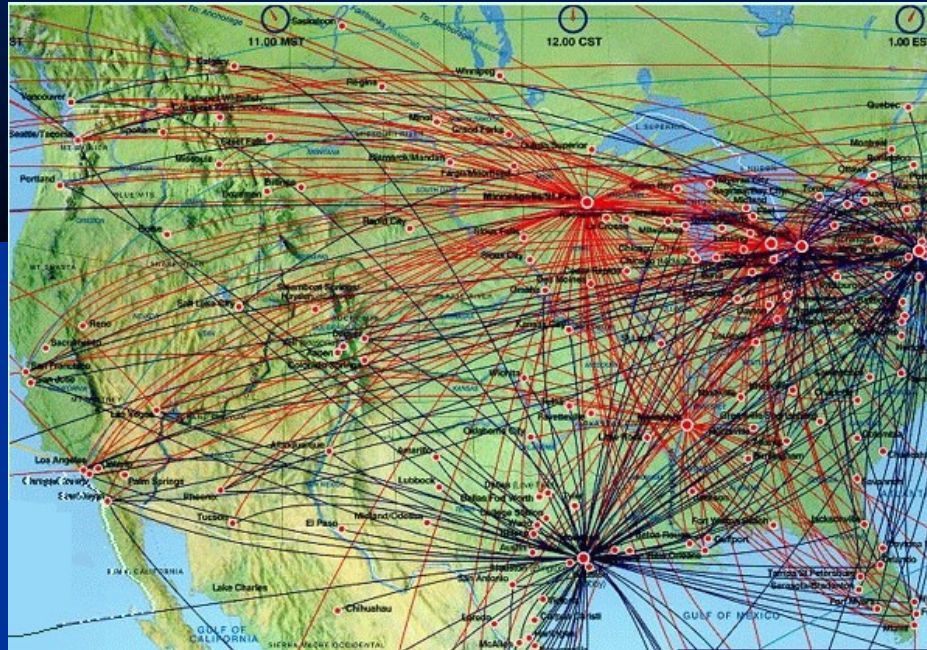


-

Biochemical Pathways

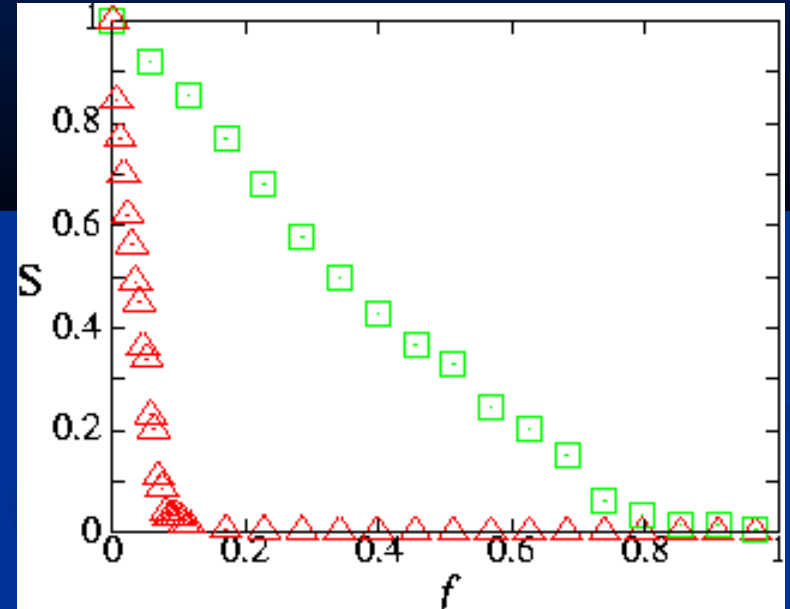
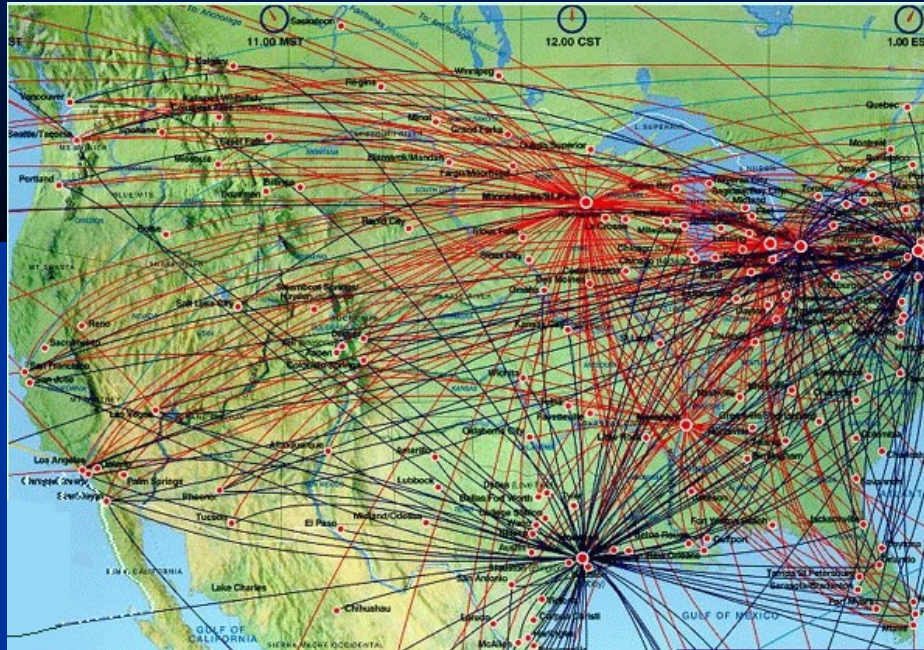


Vantagens e desvantagens da topologia scale-free



- Resistente ao malfuncionamento ocasional de seus elementos (sítios)
- Extremamente sensível a ataques intencionais dos Hubs.

Vantagens e desvantagens da topologia scale-free



- Resistente a uma falha ocasional de algum de seus elementos
- Extremamente sensível a ataques intencionais dos Hubs.

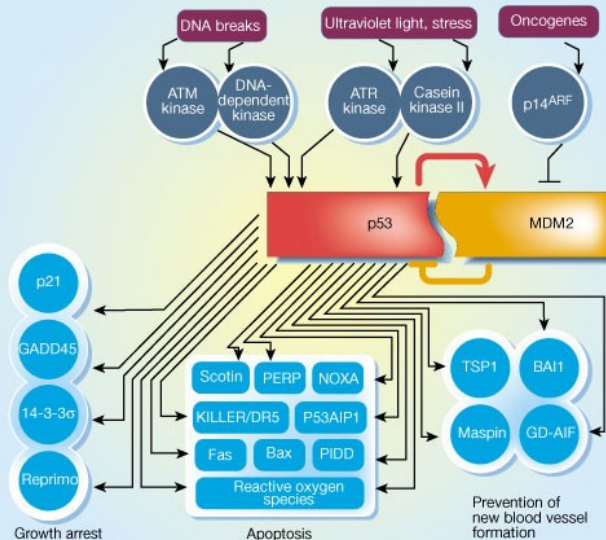
Nature 408 307 (2000)

news and views feature

Surfing the p53 network

Bert Vogelstein, David Lane and Arnold J. Levine

The p53 tumour-suppressor gene integrates numerous signals that control cell life and death. As when a highly connected node in the Internet breaks down, the disruption of p53 has severe consequences.



...

“One way to understand the p53 network is to compare it to the Internet. The cell, like the Internet, appears to be a ‘**scale-free network**’.”

Perguntas (V ou F, justifique)

- 1 ☐ Ao tratar sistemas com elementos interagentes como redes não perdemos informação

- 2 ☐ Os sítios de redes aleatórias possuem conectividades bastante distintas

- 3 ☐ Aeroportos são exemplos de topologias livre de escala

- 4 ☐ Redes livre de escala são resistentes a ataques intencionais a seus “hubs”
