

# NACS 645 – Beliefs in crowds

-  
Valentin Guigon

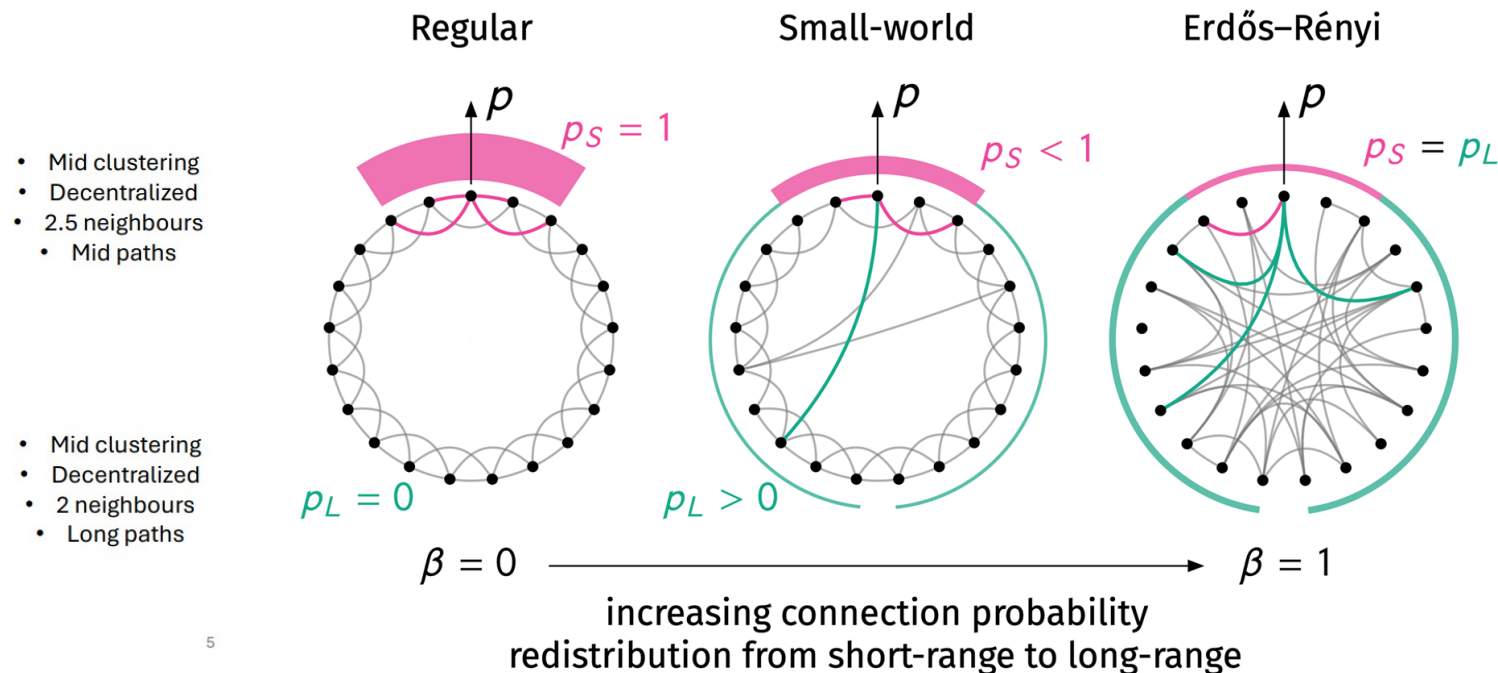
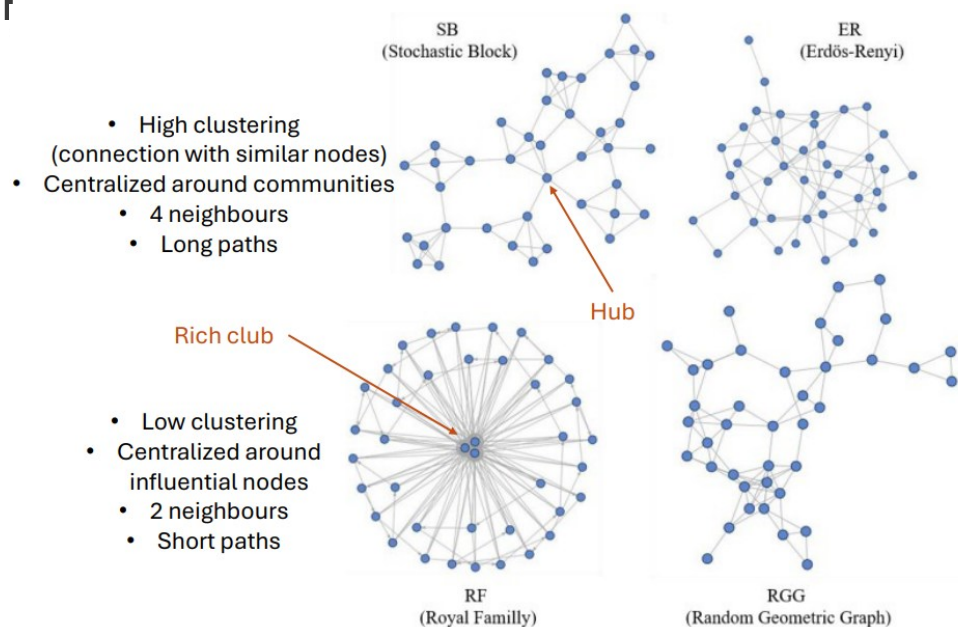


DEPARTMENT OF  
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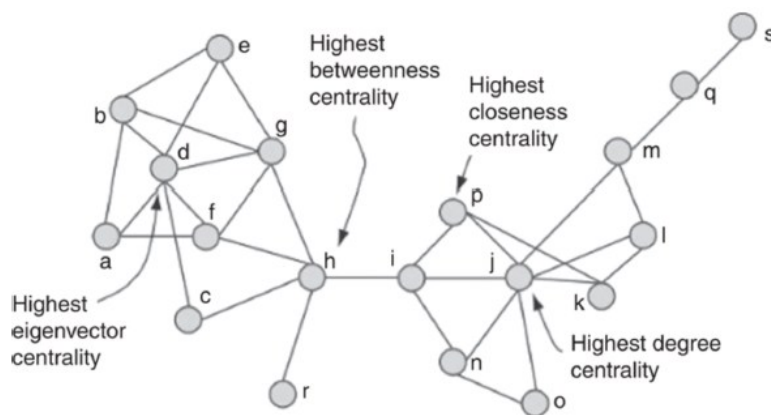


PROGRAM IN  
NEUROSCIENCE &  
COGNITIVE SCIENCE

# Network structures in the nature

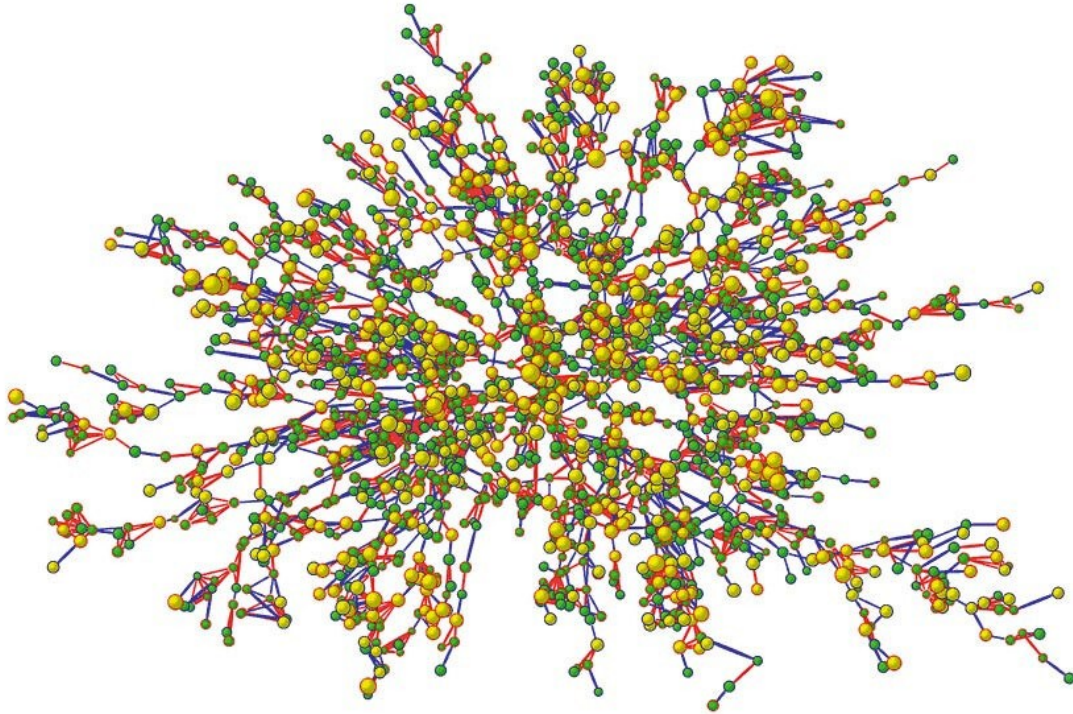


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- **Degree Centrality:** number of incident edge on the node (in-degree vs out-degree)
- **Closeness Centrality:** how quickly/efficiently the node can reach the rest of the network
- **Betweenness Centrality:** how a node finds itself along the shortest path between other pairs of nodes in the graph
- **Eigenvector Centrality:** node is linked both to many nodes and to other important nodes

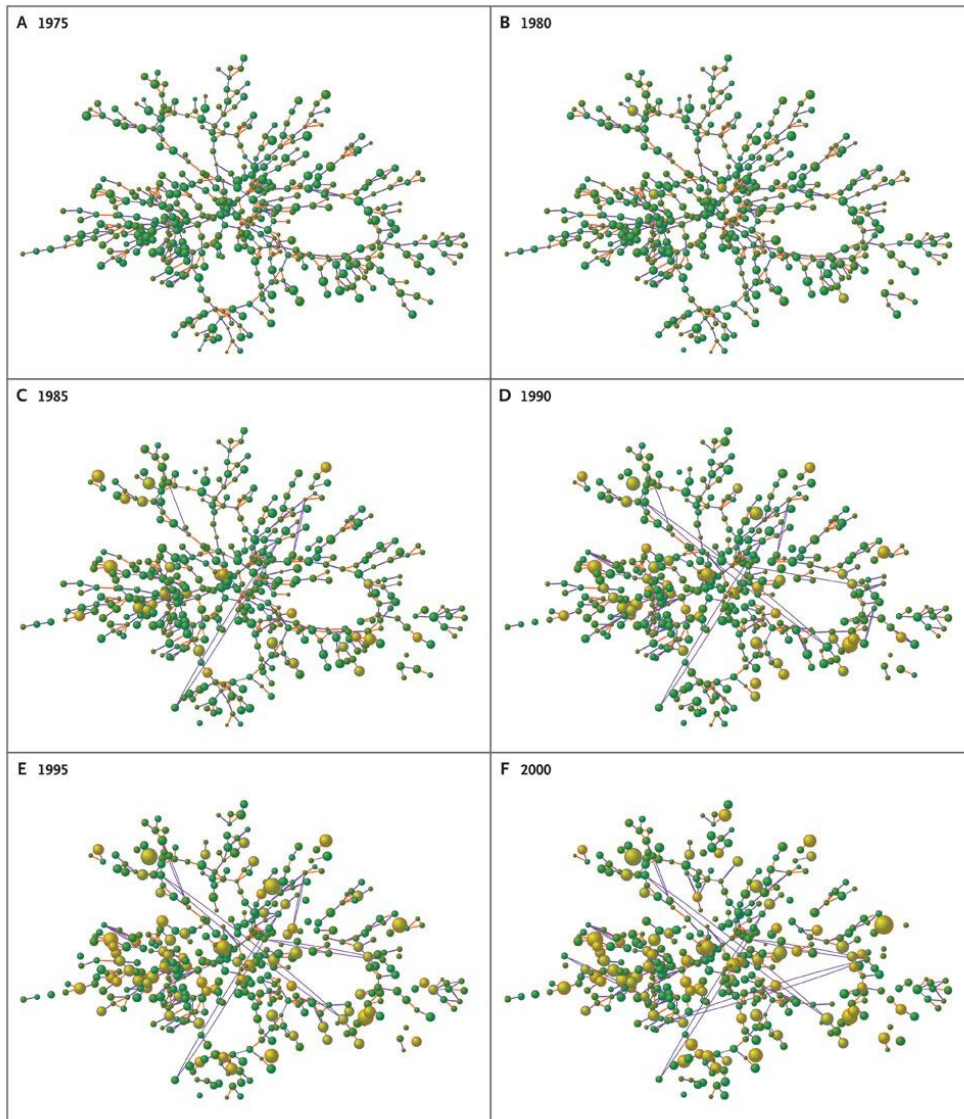
# Spread of obesity



Largest Connected Subcomponent of the Social Network in the Framingham Heart Study in the Year 2000.

- A person's chances of becoming obese increased by 57% (95% confidence interval [CI], 6 to 123) if he or she had a friend who became obese in a given interval.
- Among pairs of adult siblings, if one sibling became obese, the chance that the other would become obese increased by 40% (95% CI, 21 to 60).
- If one spouse became obese, the likelihood that the other spouse would become obese increased by 37% (95% CI, 7 to 73).
- These effects were not seen among neighbors in the immediate geographic location.

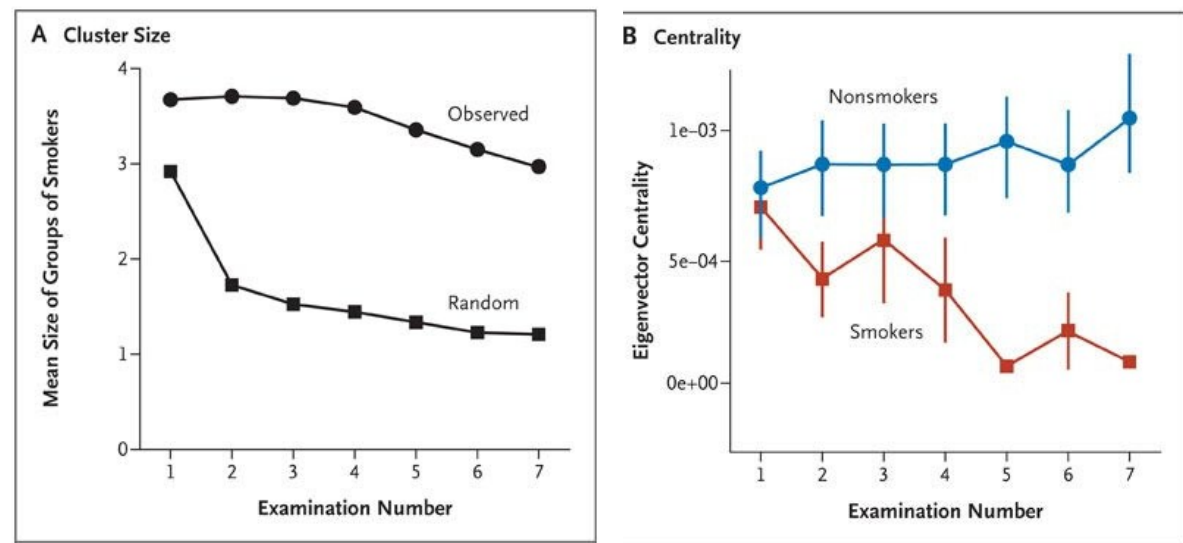
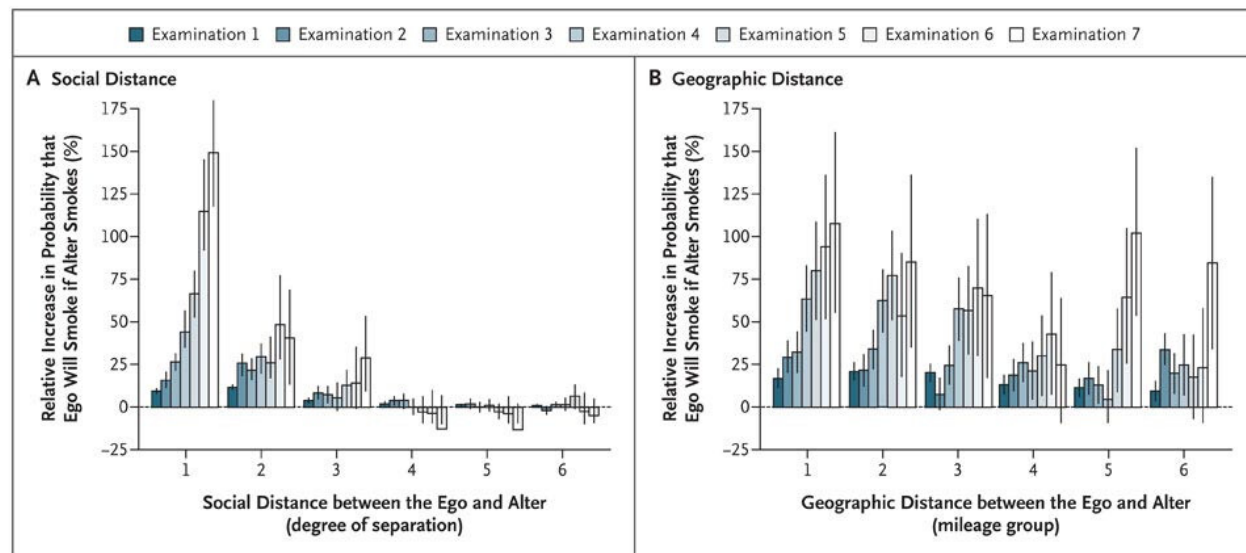
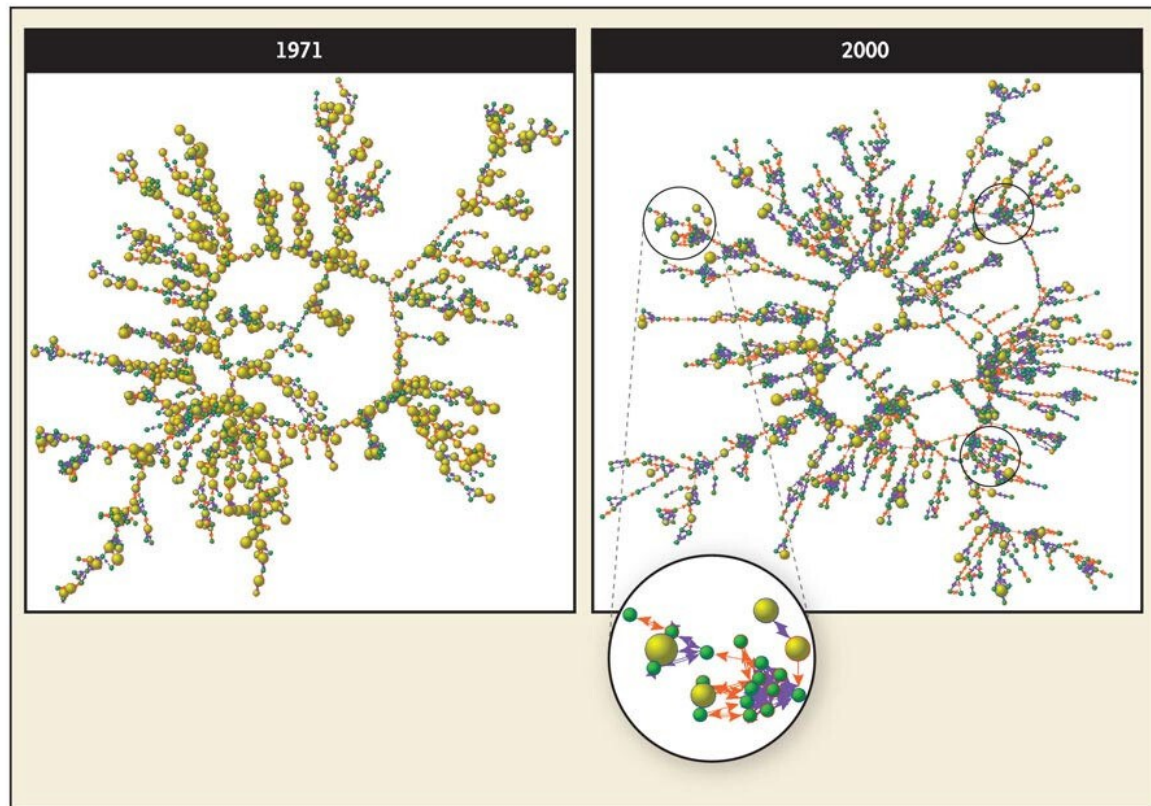
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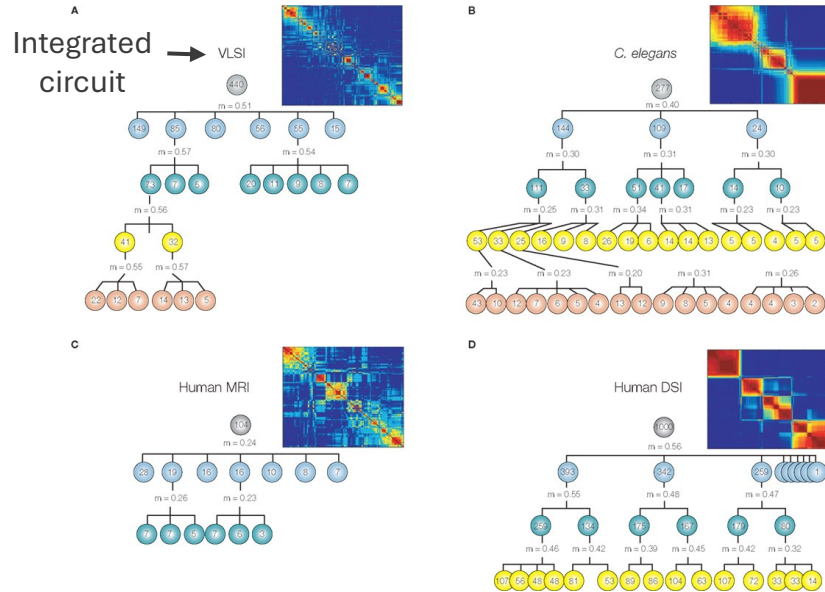
# Spread of smoking and cessation



# Contagions

- Contagion (e.g., diseases, beliefs) vs adoption (e.g., technologies, norms)
- Complexity:
  - simple contagions –i.e., “contagions for which a single activated source can be sufficient for transmission”
  - complex contagions –i.e., “behaviors, beliefs, or attitudes for which transmission requires contact with multiple sources of activation”
- Various thresholds for adoption
- Spread: percolation, contagion, threshold-based (clapping), cascades, and more
- Facilitators: norms, identity, metabeliefs, homophily, network interactions, multiplicity of sources

# Small worlds

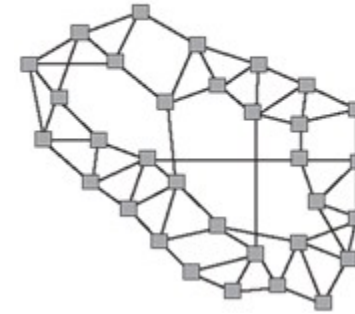


Diffusion spectrum imaging

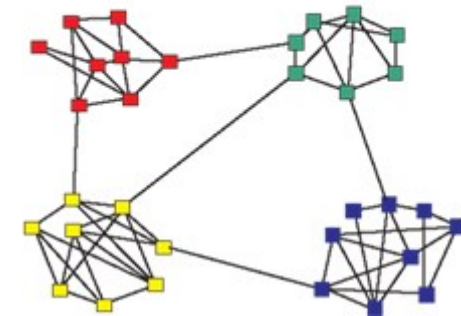
Meunier, Lambiotte et Bullmore, 2010.  
*Frontiers in Neuroscience*

- **Small-world design:** Favors high clustering within modules supports **locally (fast) segregated processing** at low wiring cost, while short path lengths **enable global integration** for generic (slower) processing. Allow for redundancy and submodularity.

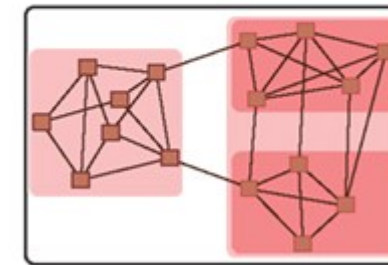
Small-world



Module



Hierarchy



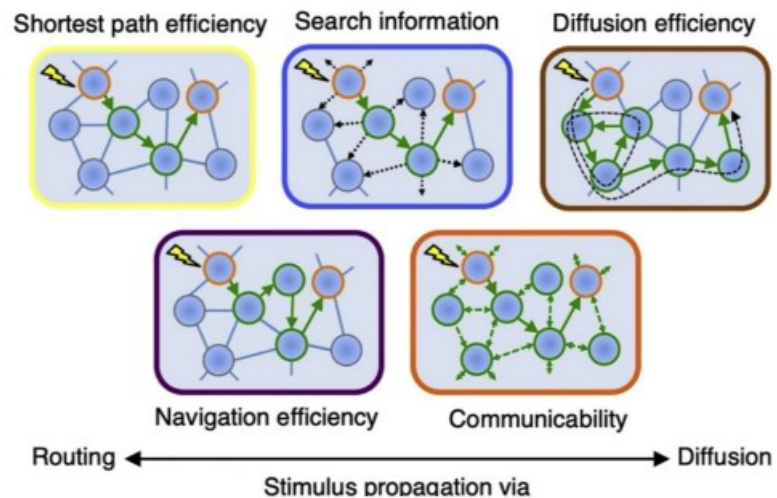
Module  
(specialized function)

Sub-modules  
(segregated processes)

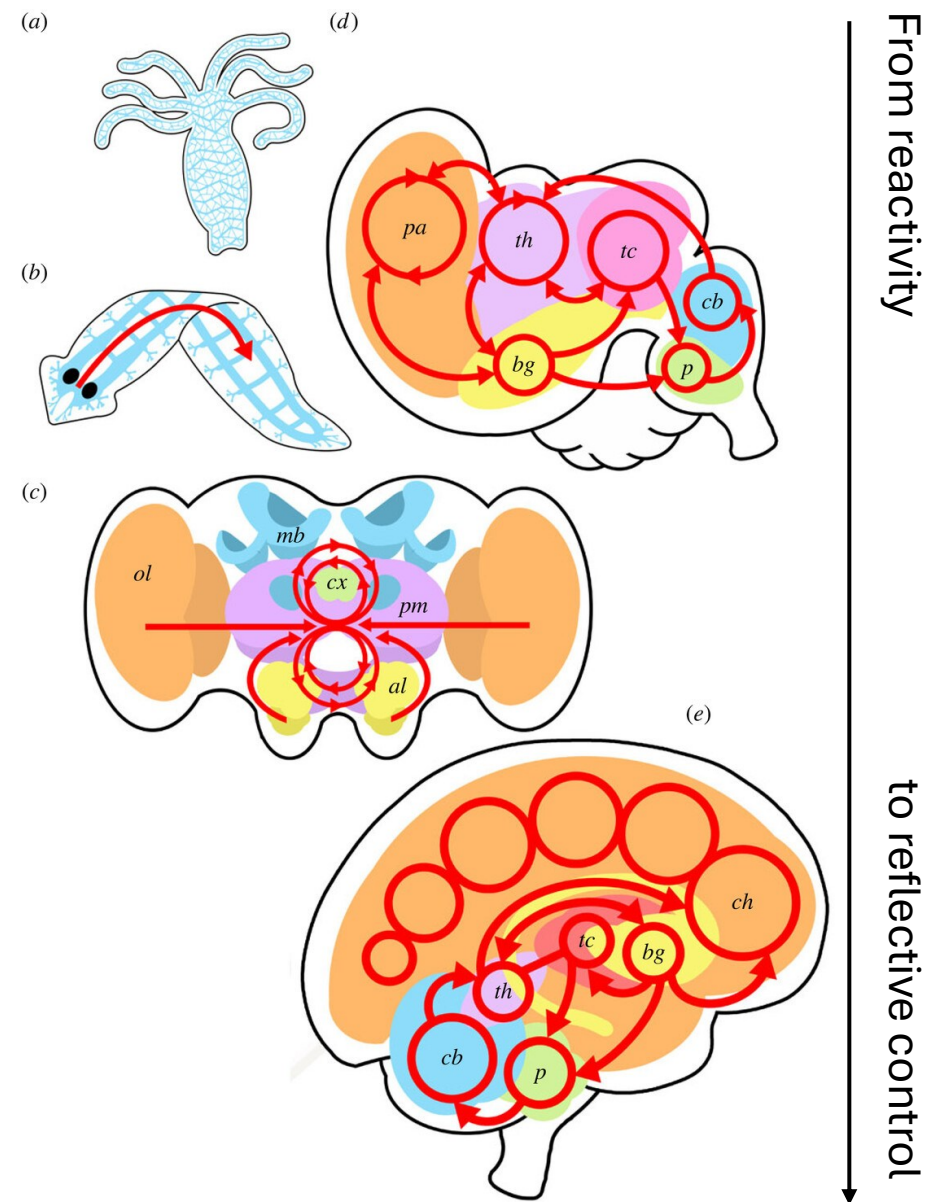
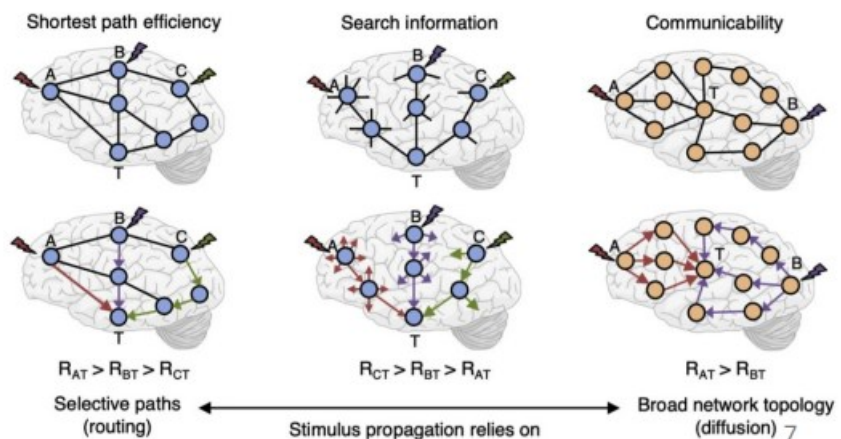


# Signal propagation

## B Putative conceptualizations of network communication

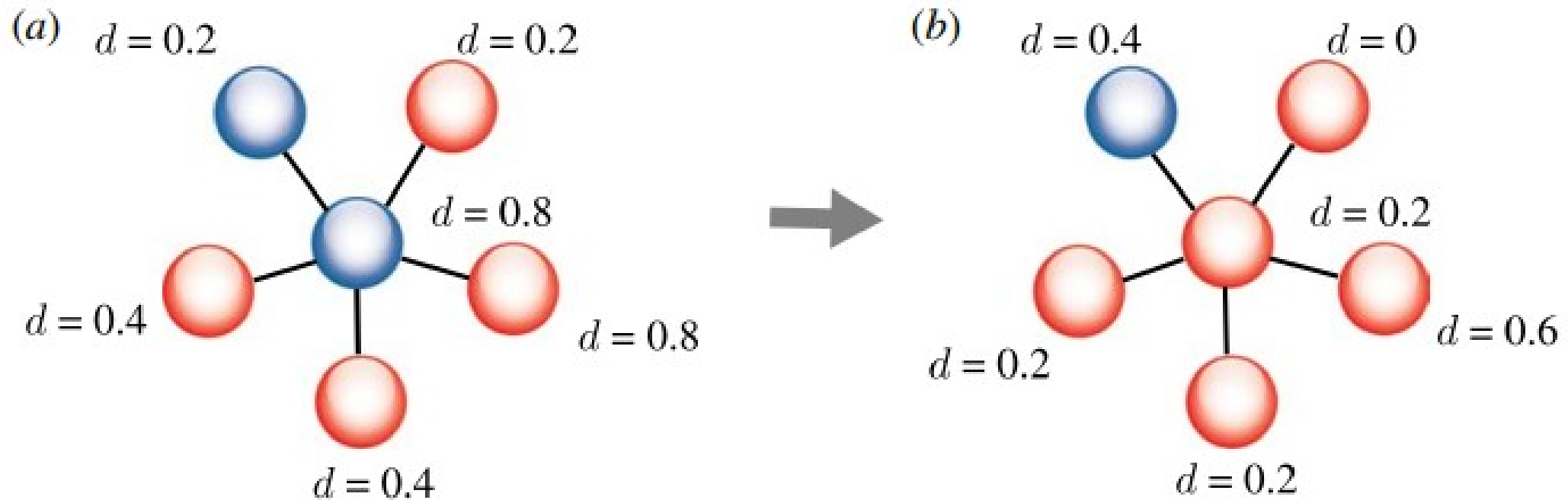


## C Interplay between structural connectivity and network communication models





# Opinion formation



Visual representation of the opinion formation process.

Adapted from: Salathé and Bonhoeffer, 2008, *Journal of The Royal Society Interface*.