

# The Hegselmann-Krause model of opinion dynamics

Peter Hegarty

(with the help of: Edvin Wedin, Anders Martinsson, Mattias Danielsson, Jimmie Ekström, Jesper Johansson and Gustav Karlsson)

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Talk at Univeristy of Bristol, 6 Dec. 2016

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References

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- ▶ Opinions are updated synchronously according to

$$x_i(t+1) = \frac{1}{|\mathcal{N}_i(t)|} \sum_{j \in \mathcal{N}_i(t)} x_j(t),$$

where

$$\mathcal{N}_i(t) = \{j : \|x_j(t) - x_i(t)\| \leq r\}.$$

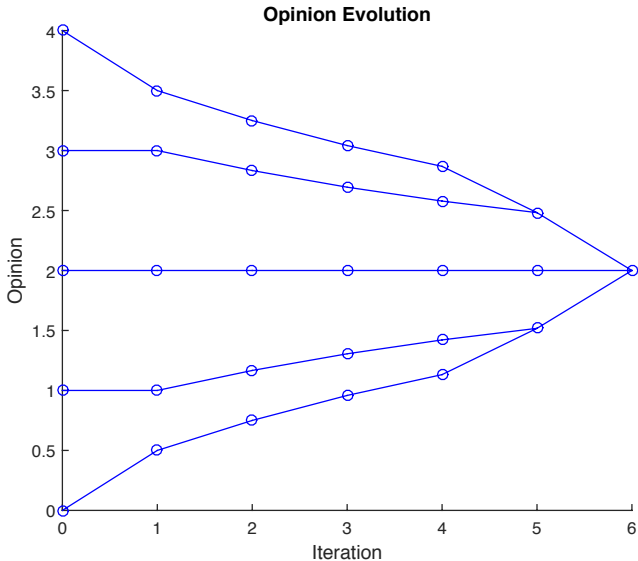
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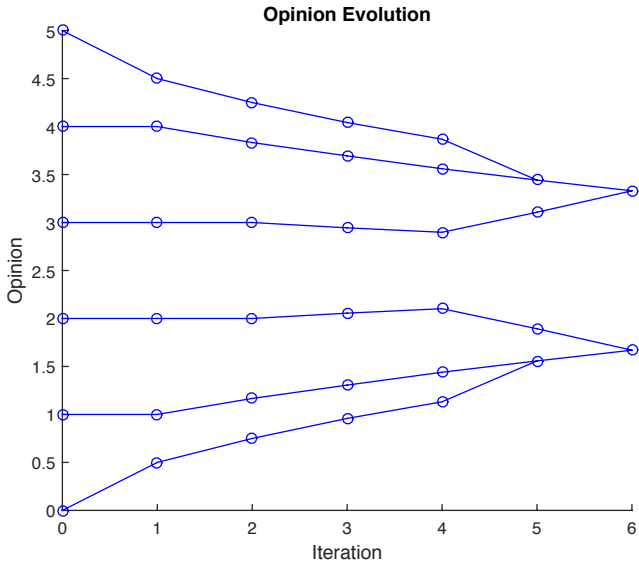
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- ▶ The dynamics are unaffected by rescaling (update rule is linear), so WLOG  $r = 1$ .





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Interpretation: Imagine, for example, that the issue under discussion is the time of day or year for holding some event.

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- ▶ Still quite easy to show that the freezing time is bounded by a universal polynomial function of the number of agents:
  - ⇒ Can get a bound of around  $O(n^5)$  from general theory of Markov chains on graphs.
  - ⇒ Best to date is  $O(n^3)$ . Elementary argument which considers the behaviour of the extremal agents (Bhattachrya et al, 2013).

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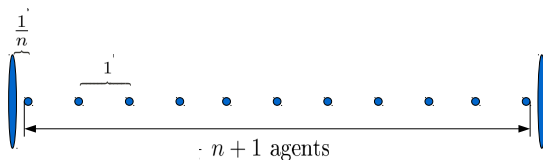
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- ▶ We were surprised to discover a configuration which takes time  $\Omega(n^2)$  to freeze: **Dumbbell graph**
- ▶ We believe that the freezing time is always  $O(n^2)$ , but this remains open.



**Figure:** Schematic representation of the configuration  $\mathcal{D}_n$ . Each dumbbell has weight  $n$ .

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Basic Result: The dynamics always decrease the energy.

$$\mathcal{E}(\mathbf{x}(t)) - \mathcal{E}(\mathbf{x}(t+1)) \geq 4 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^n \|x_i(t) - x_i(t+1)\|^2.$$

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- ▶ We believe that the freezing time is  $O(n^2)$  in all dimensions.



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- ▶ The influence digraph can change at most  $O(n^4)$  times. However, it can take arbitrarily long for these changes to occur.
- ▶ Can also prove convergence in  $\mathbb{T}^k$  for all  $k \geq 1$  (technical).

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- ▶ **Zero-One Law:**



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- ▶ **Monotonicity:** Dilating the opinion space without changing the “relative distribution” of opinions should always make consensus less likely.
- ▶ **Zero-One Law:** Suppose initial opinions are chosen *independently* from some fixed distribution with compact support. As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the probability of reaching consensus should go to 0 or 1, i.e.: there should be a “typical behaviour”.

In the simplest case, initial opinions are drawn **independently** from some probability distribution with compact support.

Two basic principles, if applicable here, would together lead us to expect typical **phase transition** behaviour.

- ▶ **Monotonicity:** Dilating the opinion space without changing the “relative distribution” of opinions should always make consensus less likely.
- ▶ **Zero-One Law:** Suppose initial opinions are chosen *independently* from some fixed distribution with compact support. As  $n \rightarrow \infty$ , the probability of reaching consensus should go to 0 or 1, i.e.: there should be a “typical behaviour”.

**Nothing** is yet proven. Indeed, evidence against monotonicity is the fact that increasing the confidence bound  $r$  can sometimes destroy consensus.

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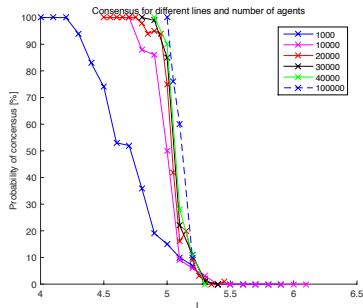
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**Idea 1:** Go to the limit of a continuum of agents.

**Idea 2:** Study configurations of equally spaced agents.

## Idea 1: The Continuous Agent Model (CAM)

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- ▶ Our example is a kind of **double-S**.
- ▶ Problem remains open for linear functions (those corresponding to a uniform distribution of opinions).

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The first (and main) step in [HW] was to prove that this configuration evolves periodically, with a group of 3 agents breaking loose on the left after every 5th time step.
- ▶ Now one should consider a general inter-agent spacing  $d \in (0, 1]$  - ultimately we are interested in letting  $d \rightarrow 0$ .

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- ▶ Wedin is working on developing an appropriate approximation/interpolation theory.
- ▶ Most intriguingly, simulations suggest a possible triple phase transition !