

# Supplementary Material

## A Proof of Theorem 1

*Proof of Theorem 1.* Consider the first axiom. Assume that  $u, v \geq 0$  and that  $u + v \geq 1$ . Let  $\mathcal{P} = (\frac{u}{u+v}, \frac{1}{u+v})$ . When one node changes its opinion from blue to red, we get a new point  $\mathcal{P}' = (\frac{u+1}{u+v}, \frac{1}{u+v})$ . In the definition of the first axiom, we have  $\pm 1$ . We note that it is enough to show  $+1$  since the distance function is symmetric. Computing the distance  $HD(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}')$  using hyperbolic distance, it follows that

$$HD(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}') = HD(\mathcal{P}', \mathcal{P}) = \text{ArcCosh}[3/2]. \quad (1)$$

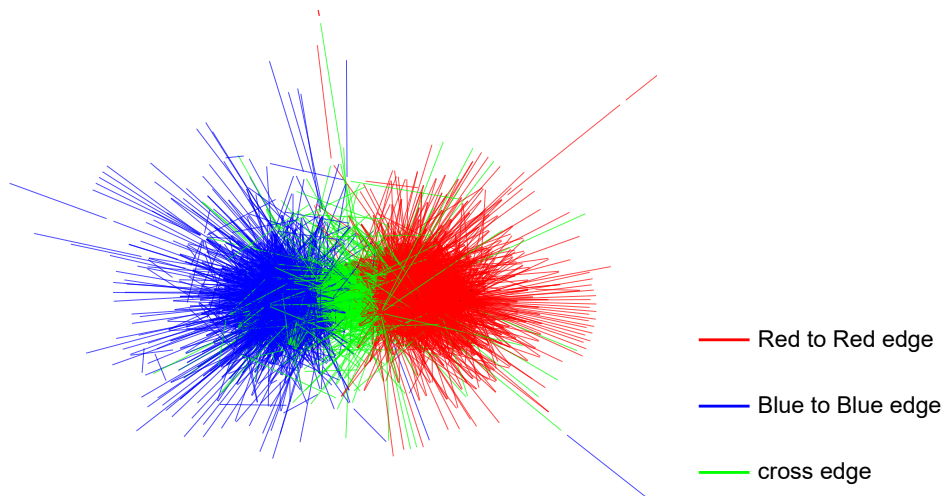
Since this do not depend on  $u, v$  it follows that the echo-chamber distance satisfy the first axiom.

We now move to the second axiom. Let  $\mathcal{P} = (\frac{u}{u+v}, \frac{1}{u+v})$ ,  $\mathcal{P}' = (\frac{u}{u+v}, \frac{2}{u+v})$  by simple calculation it follows that,

$$HD(\mathcal{P}, \mathcal{P}') = HD(\mathcal{P}', \mathcal{P}) = \text{ArcCosh}[5/4]. \quad (2)$$

□

## B Figures



**Figure 1.** *Bloggers*<sup>52,48</sup> graph. A bi-populated real<sup>1</sup> social network with 52% red users and 48% blue users. We use this network to simulate the social media spreading process.

## References

1. Adamic, L. A. & Glance, N. The political blogosphere and the 2004 us election: divided they blog. In *Proceedings of the 3rd international workshop on Link discovery*, 36–43 (2005).