Results:

Surprisingly, we observed that the influence of parallel idea distribution on the features of the network structure is dramatically different from those of random idea distribution and anti-parallel idea distribution (Figure 9). As we can see the network diameter, average shortest path and clustering coefficient of the network influenced by parallel idea distribution are dramatically higher than those of networks influence by antiparallel and random idea distribution. However, the number of connected components of all the final networks is the same and equals one, so all agents in the networks are reachable from each other.

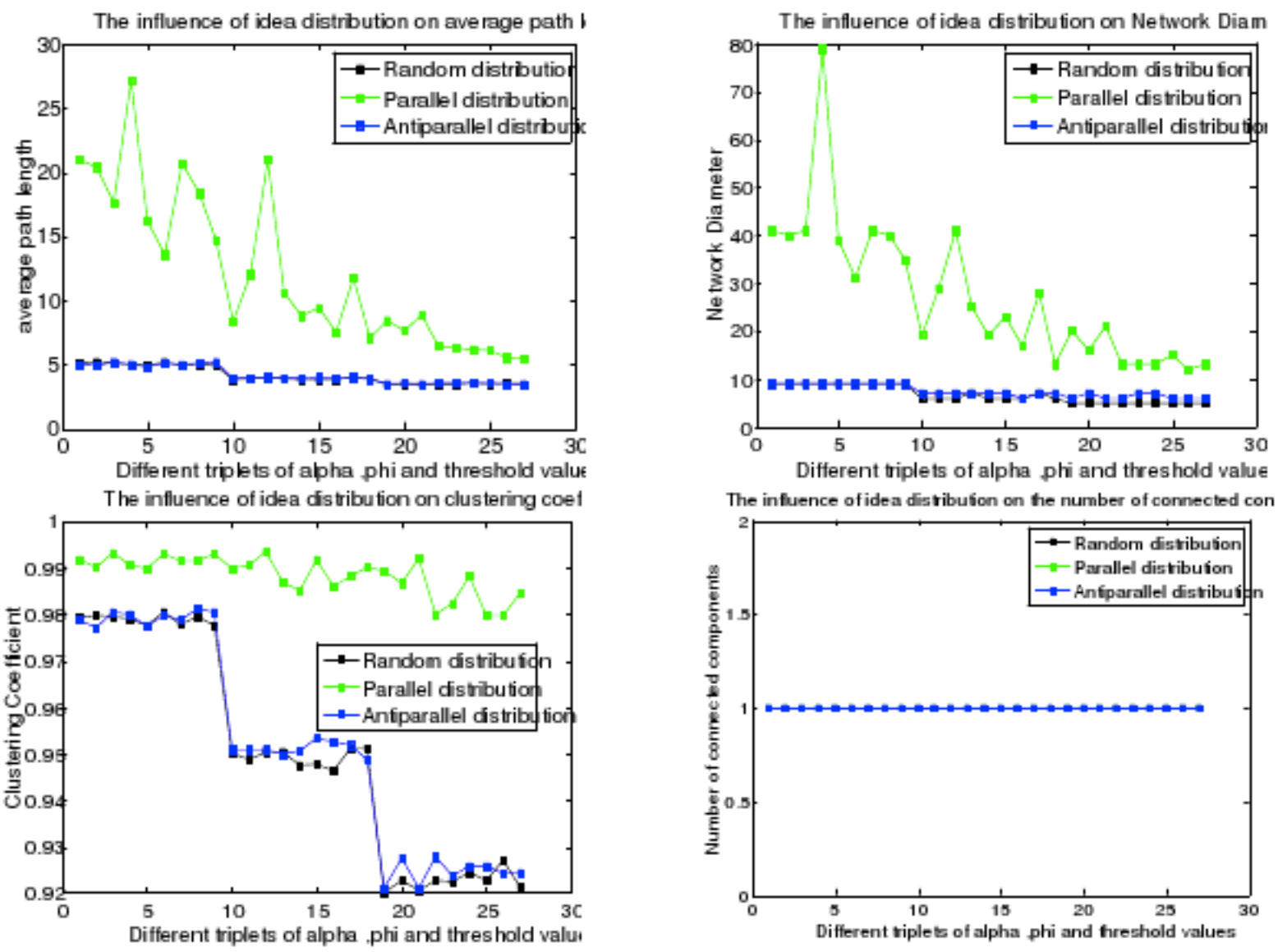

Figure 9: The influence of idea distribution on average path length (upper left), network diameter (upper right), clustering coefficient (bottom left) and number of connected components (bottom right) for 27 distinct sets of parameters (triplets of alpha-phi-threshold).

Furthermore the degree distribution of the final network influenced by parallel idea distribution was different from those influenced by random and antiparallel idea distribution (Figure 10). The degree distribution of the network with agents by parallel idea distribution was similar to a scale free graph while the degree distribution of the networks with agents by random and antiparallel