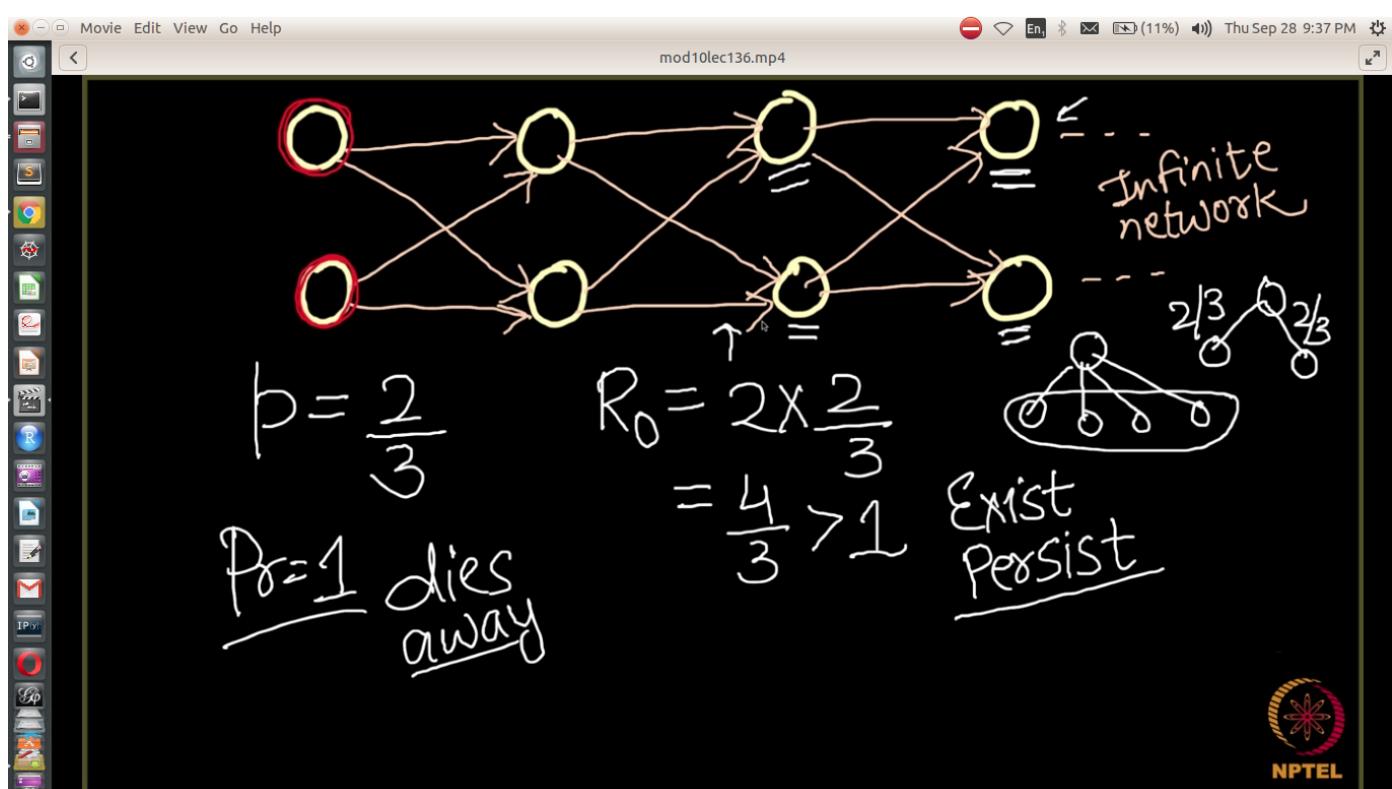
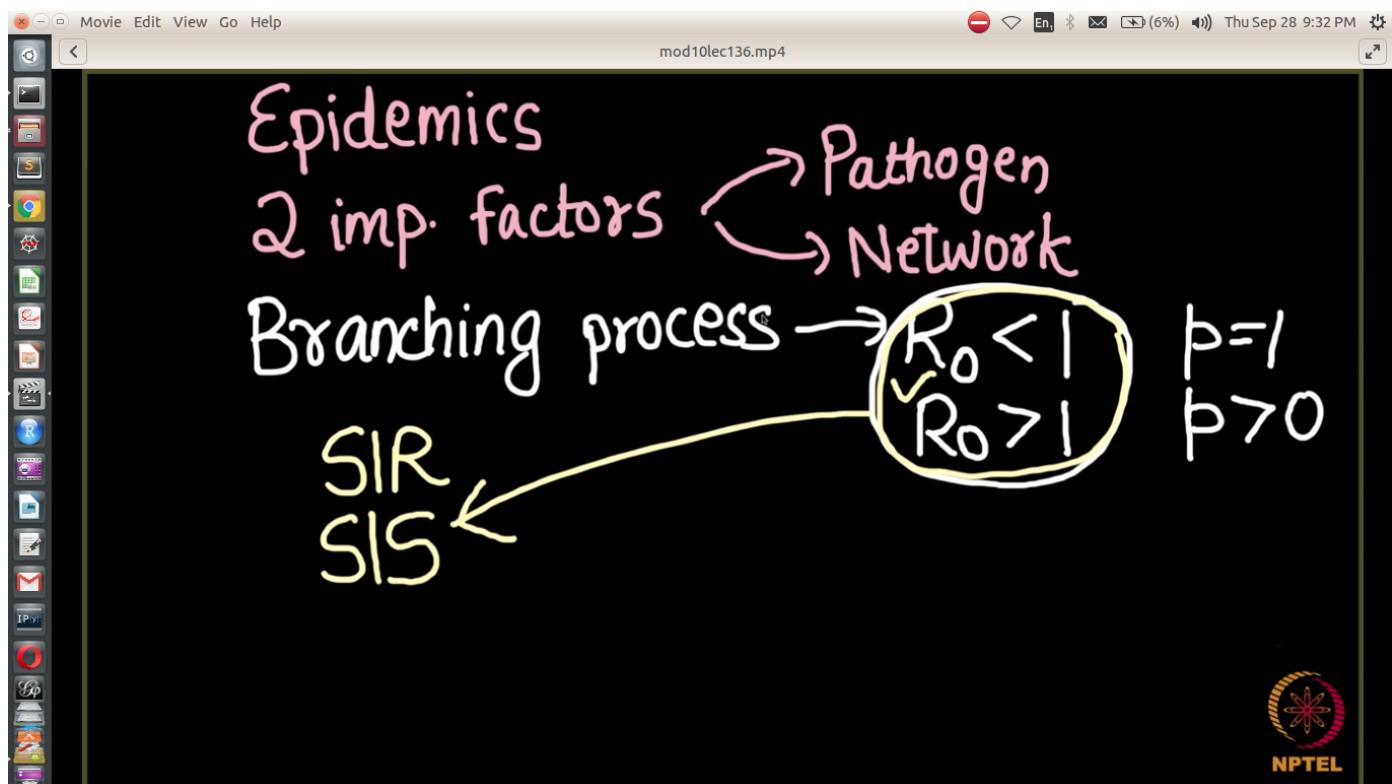
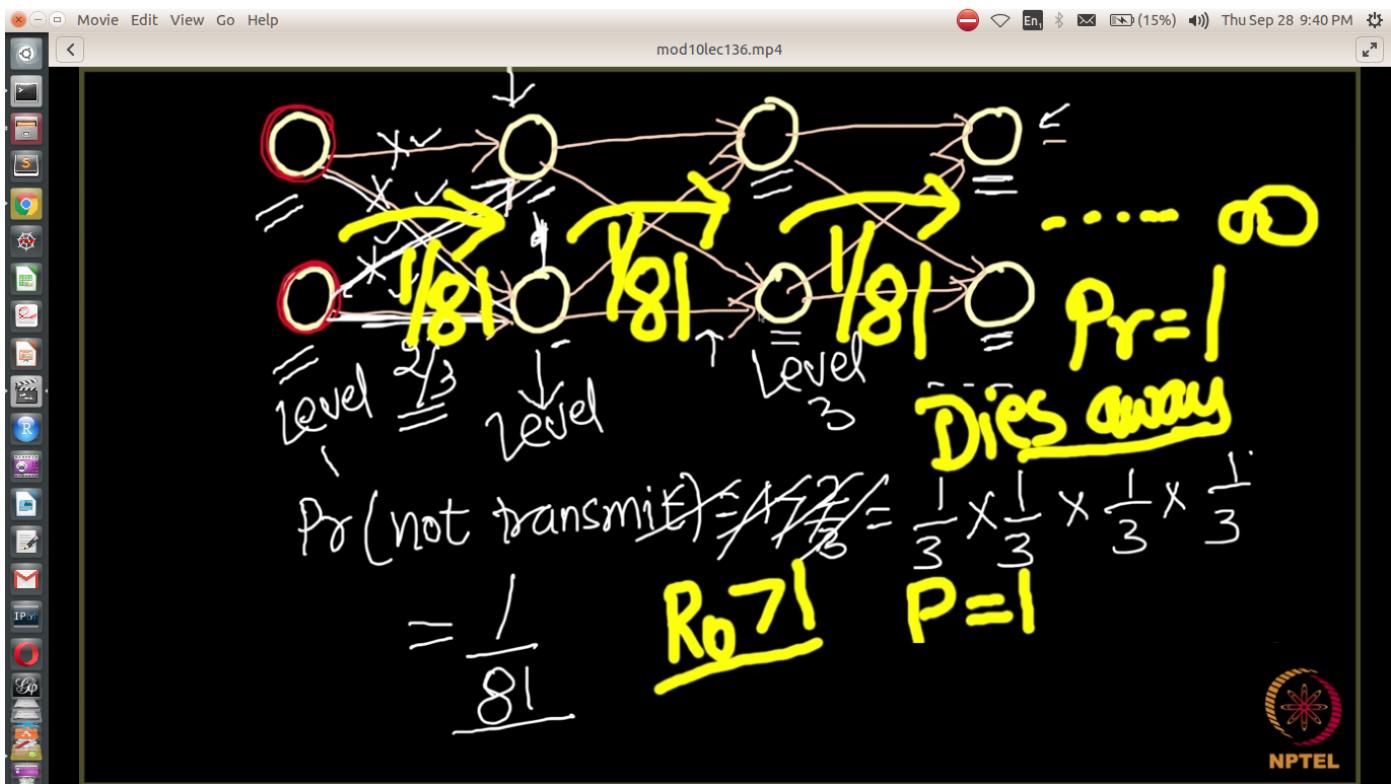
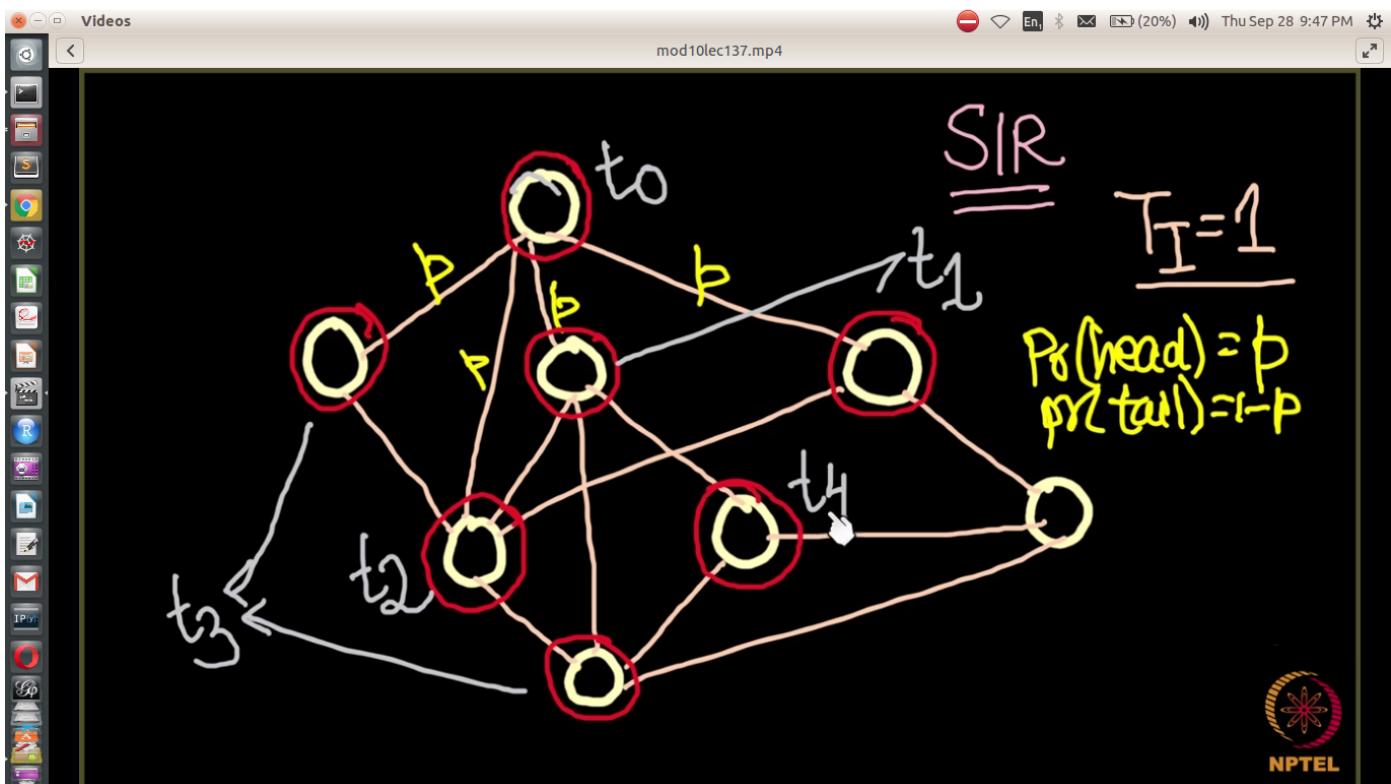


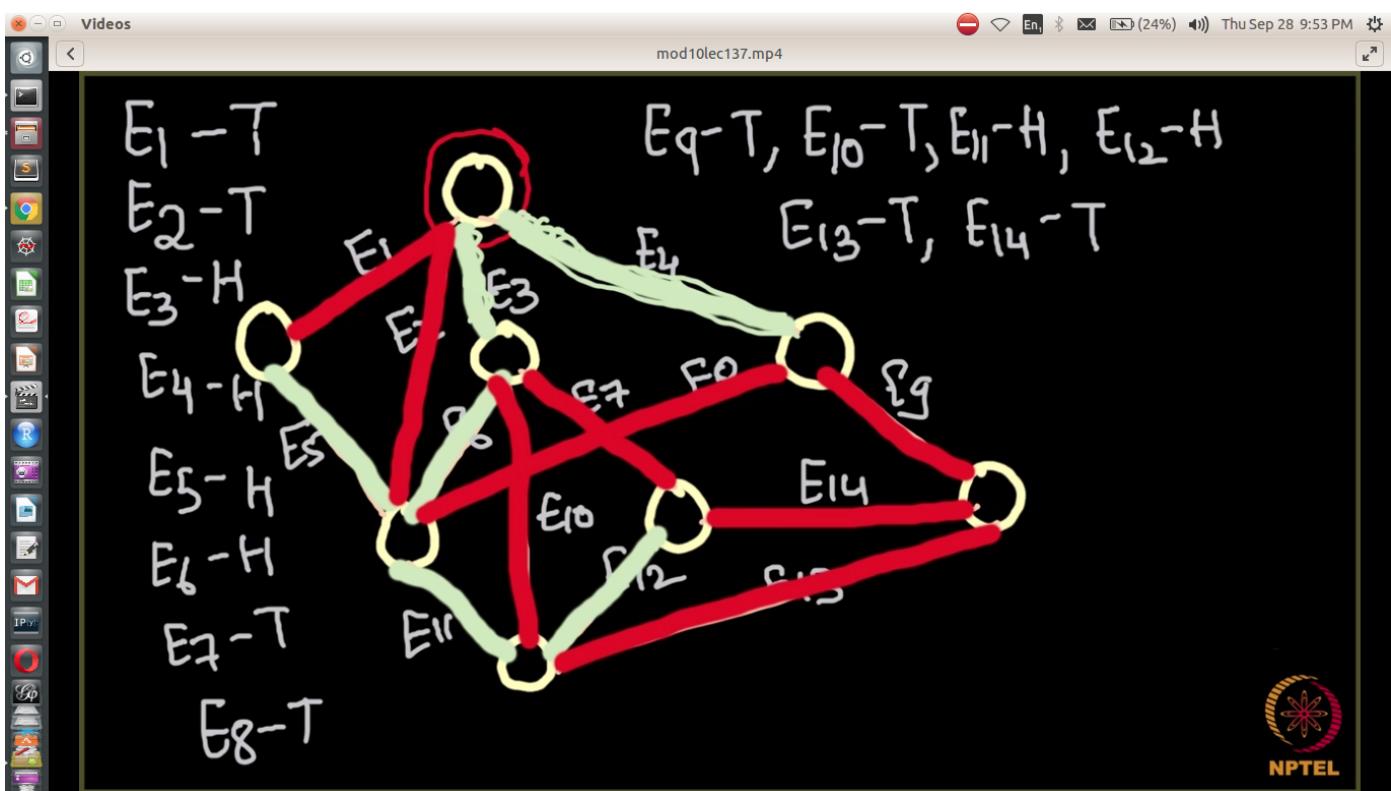
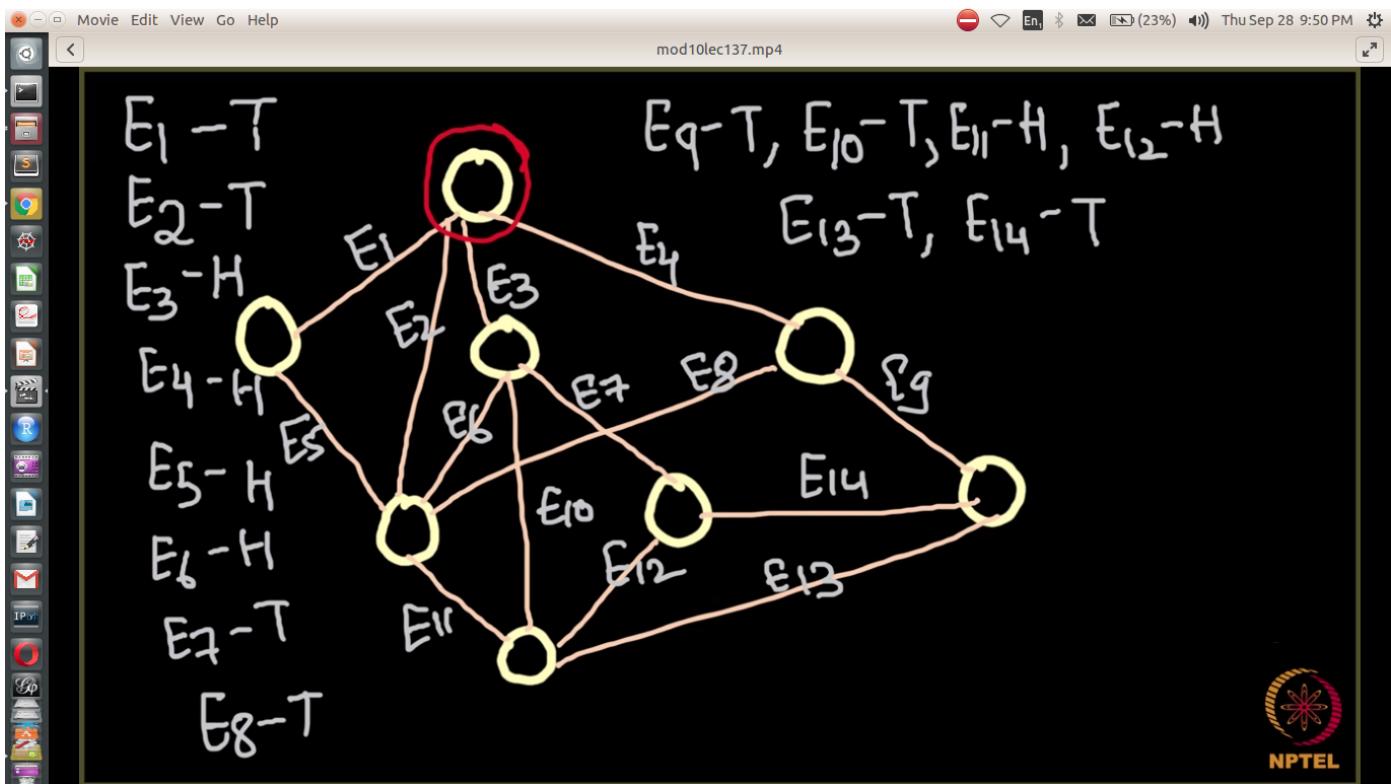
Lec136: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Basic reproductive number revisited for complex networks



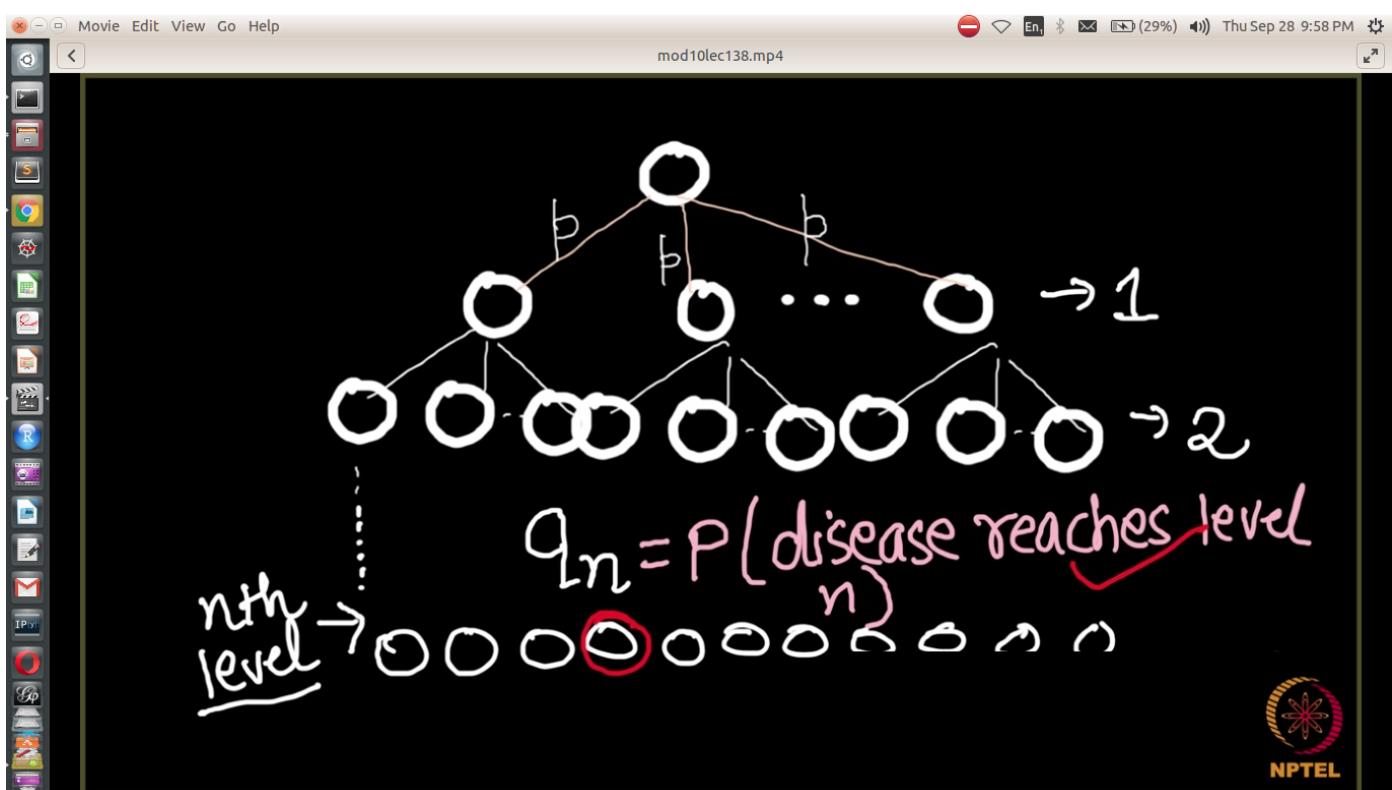
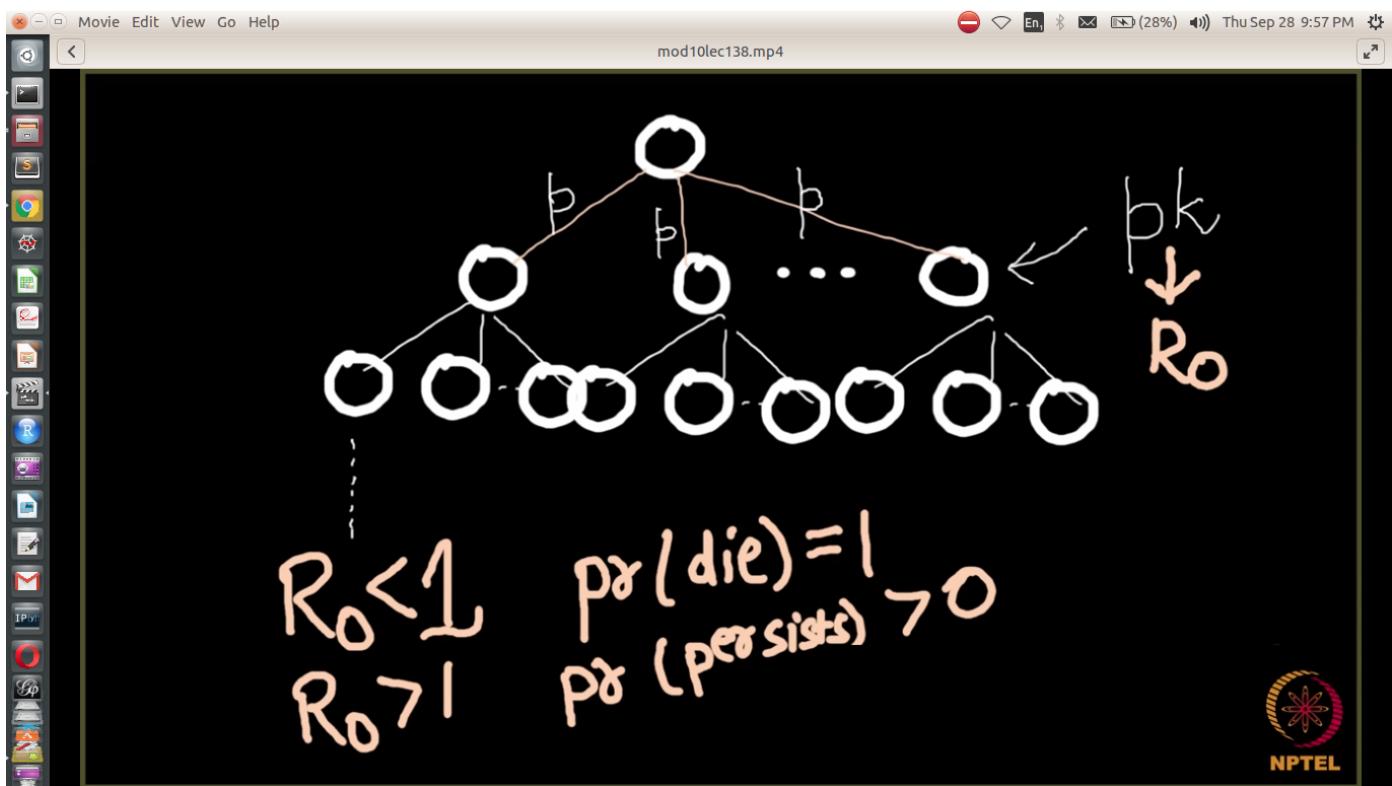


Lec137: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Percolation Model





Lec138: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Analysis of basic reproductive number in branching mode (The Problem Statement)



Videos mod10lec138.mp4

$q_n = P(\text{disease reaches level } n)$
 $= P(\text{disease persists level } n)$

Q) $q_n = 1$ (Epidemic)
 $n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0$ (Died away)

NPTEL

Videos mod10lec138.mp4

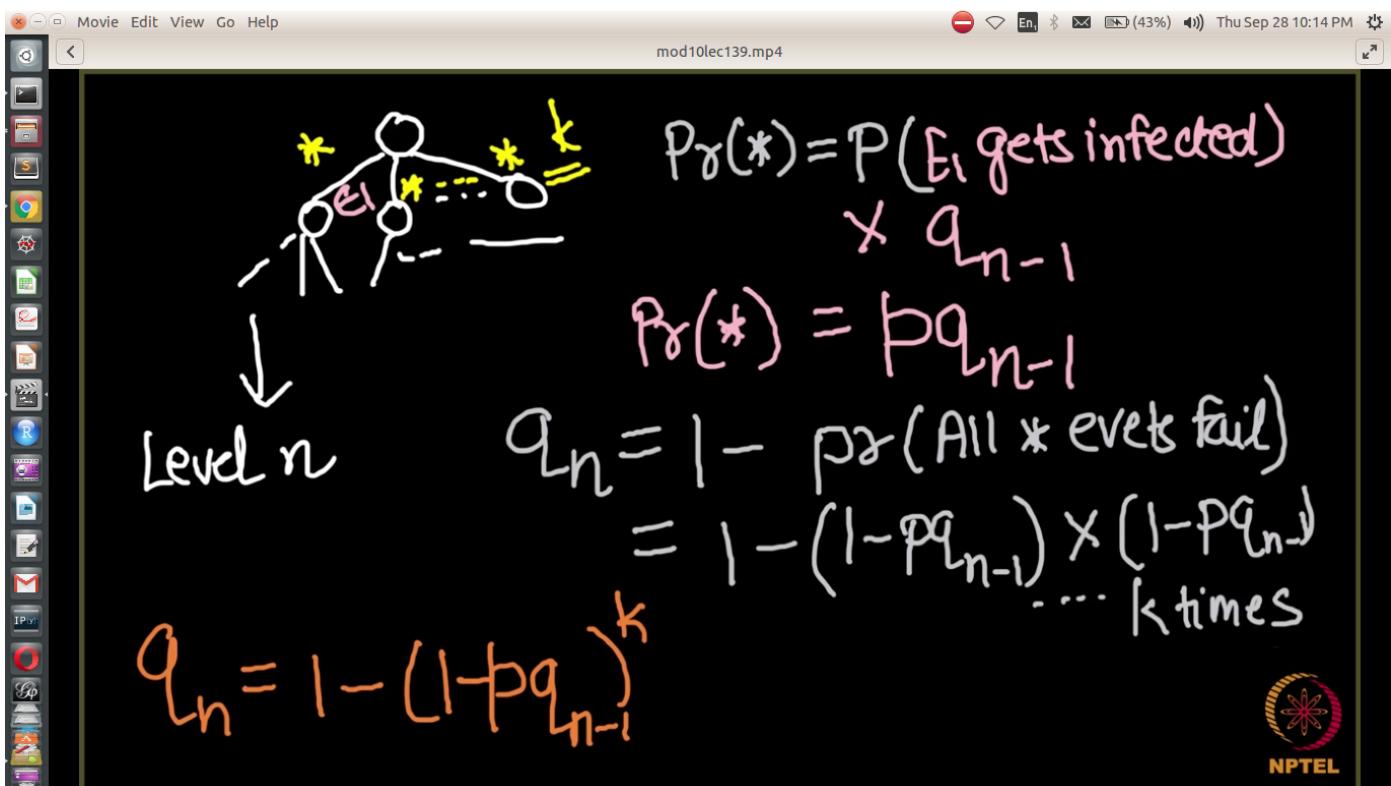
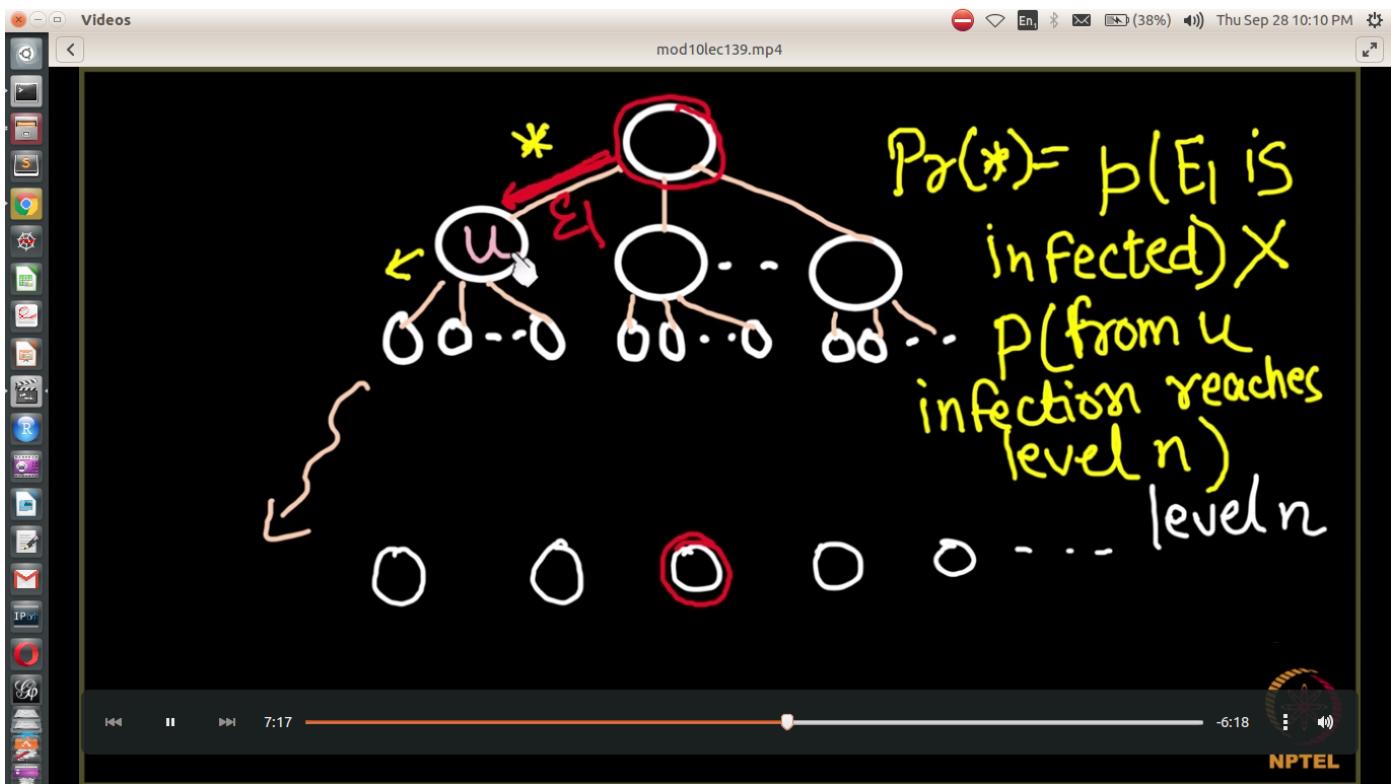
To Prove

$R_0 < 1 \rightarrow q^* = 0 \rightarrow \text{for sure}$
 $R_0 > 1 \rightarrow q^* > 0 \rightarrow +ve \text{ persists}$

Q) $q_n = 1$ (Epidemic)
 $n \rightarrow \infty \rightarrow 0$ (Died away)

NPTEL

Lec139: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Analysing basic reproductive number 2



Videos mod10lec139.mp4

If $R_0 < 1$ $q^* = 0$
 If $R_0 > 1$ $q^* > 0$

$$q_n = 1 - (1 - p q_{n-1})^k$$

$$q^* = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} q_n$$

NPTEL

Lec140: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Analysing basic reproductive number 3

Videos mod10lec140.mp4

$$\rightarrow q_n = 1 - (1 - p q_{n-1})^k$$

$$q_0 = 1$$

$$q_1 = 1 - (1 - p q_0)^k$$

$$q_2 = 1 - (1 - p q_1)^k$$

$$\vdots$$

$$q^k$$

P → n level

NPTEL

Movie Edit View Go Help

mod10lec140.mp4

$q_0 = 1$

$q_1 = 1 - (1 - pq_0)^k$

$q_2 = 1 - (1 - pq_1)^k$

$q_n = 1 - (1 - pq_{n-1})^k$

$y = f(x) = 1 - (1 - px)^k$

$q_1 = F(q_0)$

$q_2 = f(q_1) = f(f(q_0))$

$q_3 = f''(q_0)$ ^{∞ times}

$q^* = f^{(\infty)}(q_0)$

$q^* = f(f(f(\dots(1))))$ ^{∞ times}



Videos

mod10lec140.mp4

$y = f(x) = 1 - (1 - px)^k$

$q^* = f(f(f(\dots(1))))$ ^{∞ times} $\in \mathbb{R}$

6:13 - 0:11



Lec141: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Analysing basic reproductive number 4

Videos Fri Sep 29 10:28 AM

mod10lec141.mp4

$R_0 < 1 \rightarrow q^* = 0$

$R_0 > 1 \rightarrow q^* > 0$

$q_n = 1 - (1 - p q_{n-1})^k$

$f(x) = 1 - (1 - px)^k$

$\underline{q^* = f(f(f(\dots^{infinitely}(1))))}$

Movie Edit View Go Help Fri Sep 29 10:32 AM

mod10lec141.mp4

$f(x) = 1 - (1 - px)^k$

$f(f(f(\dots^{infinitely}(1))))$

$f(0) = 1 - (1 - 0) = 0$

$f(1) = 1 - (1 - p) =$
 < 1

NPTEL

Videos mod10lec141.mp4 Fri Sep 29 10:33 AM

$$f(x) = 1 - (1 - px)^k$$

$$f'(x) = -k(1 - px)^{k-1}(-p)$$

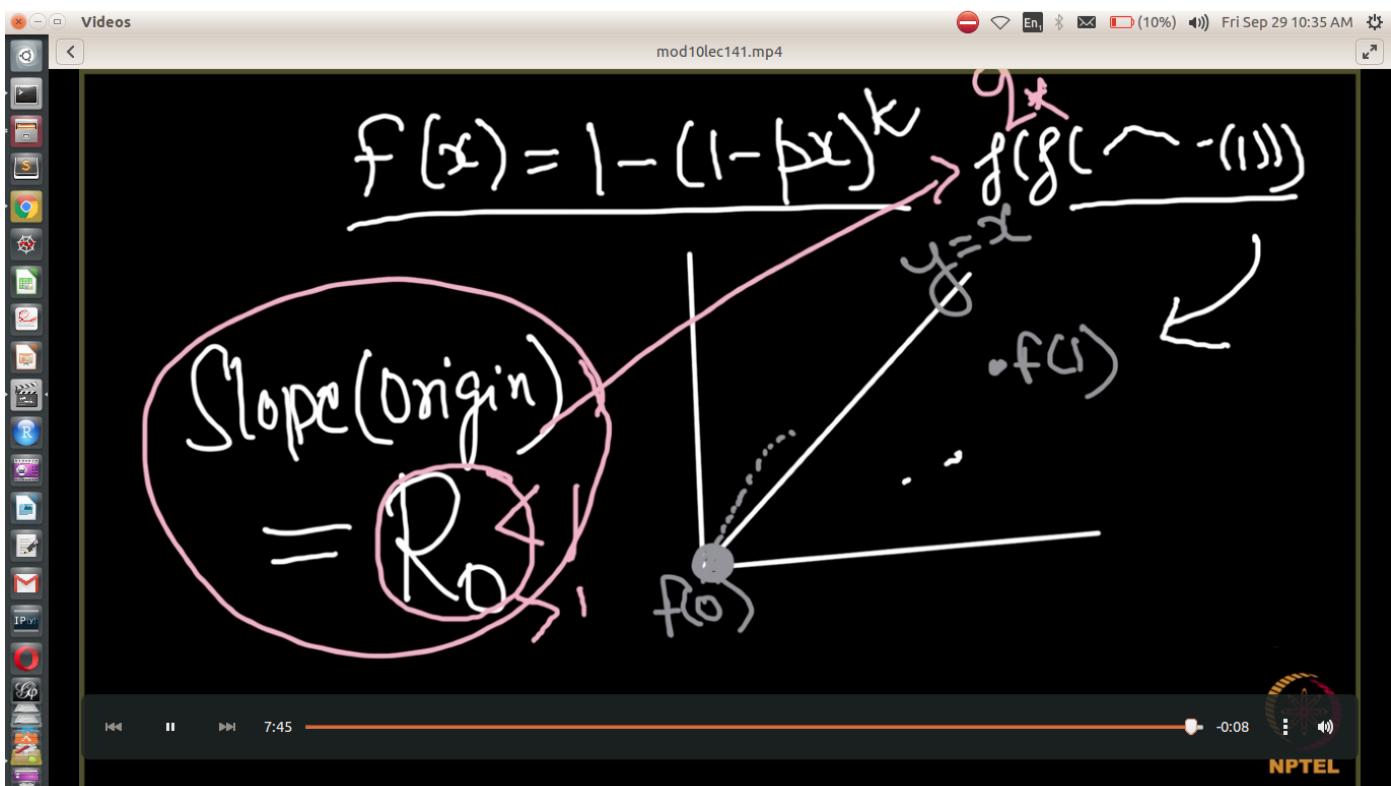
$$= pk(1 - px)^{k-1}$$

$x=0$

$$\underline{f'(0)} = \underline{pk(1 - 0)^{k-1}} = \underline{\underline{pk}}$$

R_0

NPTEL



Lec142: Rich get Richer Phenomenon 2 - Analysing basic reproductive number 5

