

Prop 1: Both self and others, for both we add $1/g$, use neutral w/ the global preferential attachment effect.

Proof: We first consider model M_c . For any index i , a node j , $i \leq j \leq N$, and a step t , $1 \leq t \leq N$. One has $\forall n, 1 \leq n \leq t$:

$$P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+1 | d_i = n, M_c) = 1 - P(d_i^{(n)} = n | d_i = n, M_c)$$

$$= 1 - P(y_{i,n} = 0, \dots, y_{i,n} = 0 | M_c) = 1 - \prod_{j=1}^n P(y_{i,j} = 0 | M_c)$$

where the last equality comes from the fact that, in M_c , links are independently generated.

Similarly:

$$P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+2 | d_i = n, M_c) = 1 - \frac{n}{N} P(y_{i,n} = 0 | M_c) = P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+1 | d_i = n, M_c)$$

This completes the proof for M_c .

For M_g , it suffices to observe that the above result is true for any F, ϕ and that:

$$P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+1 | d_i = n, M_g) = \int \int P(F | M_g) P(\phi | M_g) P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+1 | d_i = n, F, \phi) dF d\phi$$

$$\text{As } P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+2 | d_i = n, F, \phi) = P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+1 | d_i = n+1, F, \phi), \text{ we have:}$$

$$P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+2 | d_i = n, M_g) = P(d_i^{(n)} \geq n+1 | d_i = n, M_g).$$

We now turn to local preferential attachment, as specified in eq

→ [PEF TO LET KEEPER SHOULD BE ADDED]