BA Scale Free Networks

Dalwinder Bagdi, Tanvi Bhardwaj, Ankeet Dhanji, Dani Grayston, Alexandru Stoenescu & Robert Al White

University of Manchester - Group 5

Introduction

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Method

Sift the flour and salt into a large mixing bowl with a sieve held high above the bowl so the flour gets a airing. Now make a well in the centre of the flour and break the eggs into it. Then begin whisking the eggs - any sort of whisk or even a fork will do - incorporating any bits of flour from around the edge of the bowl as you do so.

Next gradually add small quantities of the milk and water mixture, still whisking (don't worry about any lumps as they will eventually disappear as you whisk). When all the liquid has been added, use a rubber spatula to scrape any elusive bits of flour from around the edge into the centre, then whisk once more until the batter is smooth, with the consistency of thin cream. Now melt the 50g/2oz of butter in a pan. Spoon 2 tbsp of it into the batter and whisk it in, then pour the rest into a bowl anduse it to lubricate the pan, using a wodge of kitchen paper to smear it round before you make each pancake.

Now get the pan really hot, then turn the heat down to medium and, to start with, do a test pancake to see if you're using the correct amount of batter. I find 2 tbsp is about right for an 18cm/7in pan. It's also helpful if you spoon the batter into a ladle so it can be poured into the hot pan in one go. As soon as the batter hits the hot pan, tip it around from side to side to get the base evenly coated with batter. It should take only half a minute or so to cook; you can lift the edge with a palette knife to see if it's tinged gold as it should be. Flip the pancake over with a pan slice or palette knife - the other side will need a few seconds only - then simply slide it out of the pan onto a plate. Stack the pancakes as you make them between sheets of greaseproof paper on a plate fitted over simmering water, to keep them warm while you make the rest.

To serve, spinkle each pancake with freshly squeezed lemon juice and caster sugar, fold in half, then in half again to form triangles, or else simply roll them up. Serve sprinkled with a little more sugar and lemon juice and extra sections of lemon.

Maths

Malthusian growth model:

$$P(t) = P_0 e^{rt}$$

Verhulst equation:

$$P(t) = \frac{KP_0 e^{rt}}{K + P_0(e^{rt} - 1)}$$

Lotka-Volterra equations:

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = x(\alpha - \beta y)$$

$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -y(\gamma - \delta x)$$

Michaelis-Menten:

$$\frac{d[P]}{dt} = V_{max}\frac{[S]}{K_m + [S]}$$

Lists and tables

Itemize:

- Item 1
- Item 2
- Item 3

Description:

Domain Eukaryota
Kingdom Animalia
Phylum Chordata
**Class** Mammalia
Order Primates
Family Hominidae
Genus *Homo*
Species *H. Sapiens*

Five-day forecast:

Day	Summary	Max day	Min night	Wind (mph)	Visibility
Saturday	Sun/cloud	16	10	6	poor
Sunday	Rain	14	7	3	poor
Monday	Showers	13	6	21	poor
Tuesday	Sun	15	9	7	good
Wednesday	Showers	17	12	6	moderate

Examples of Scale Free Networks

There are many various examples of Scale Free Networks. These range from Air Traffic Networks to the Internet. Below is an example of a Scale Free network that was generated by the BA algorithm.
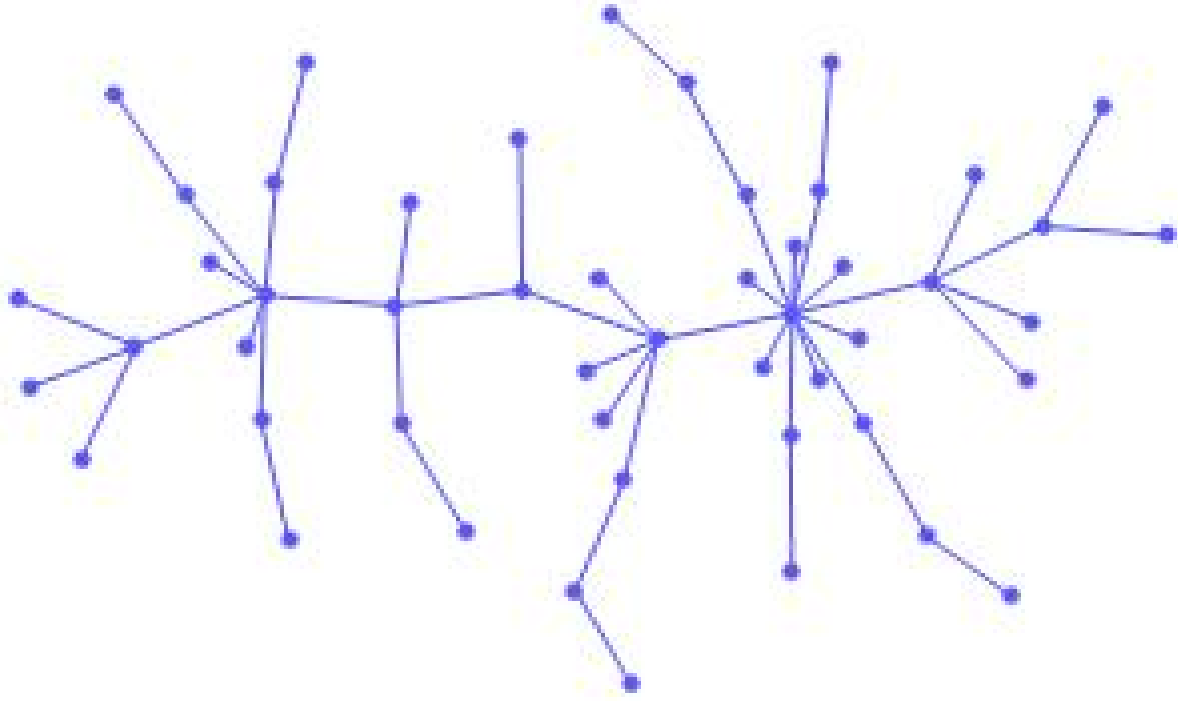
The BA network above is created using 50 nodes that each initially had a degree of 1. After applying the BA algorithm, it is visible there are very few nodes with a high degree. This is due to nodes that have a higher degree have a high probability of gaining more links, thus the "rich" are becoming "richer". This also means that the new network created follows Power Law distribution.
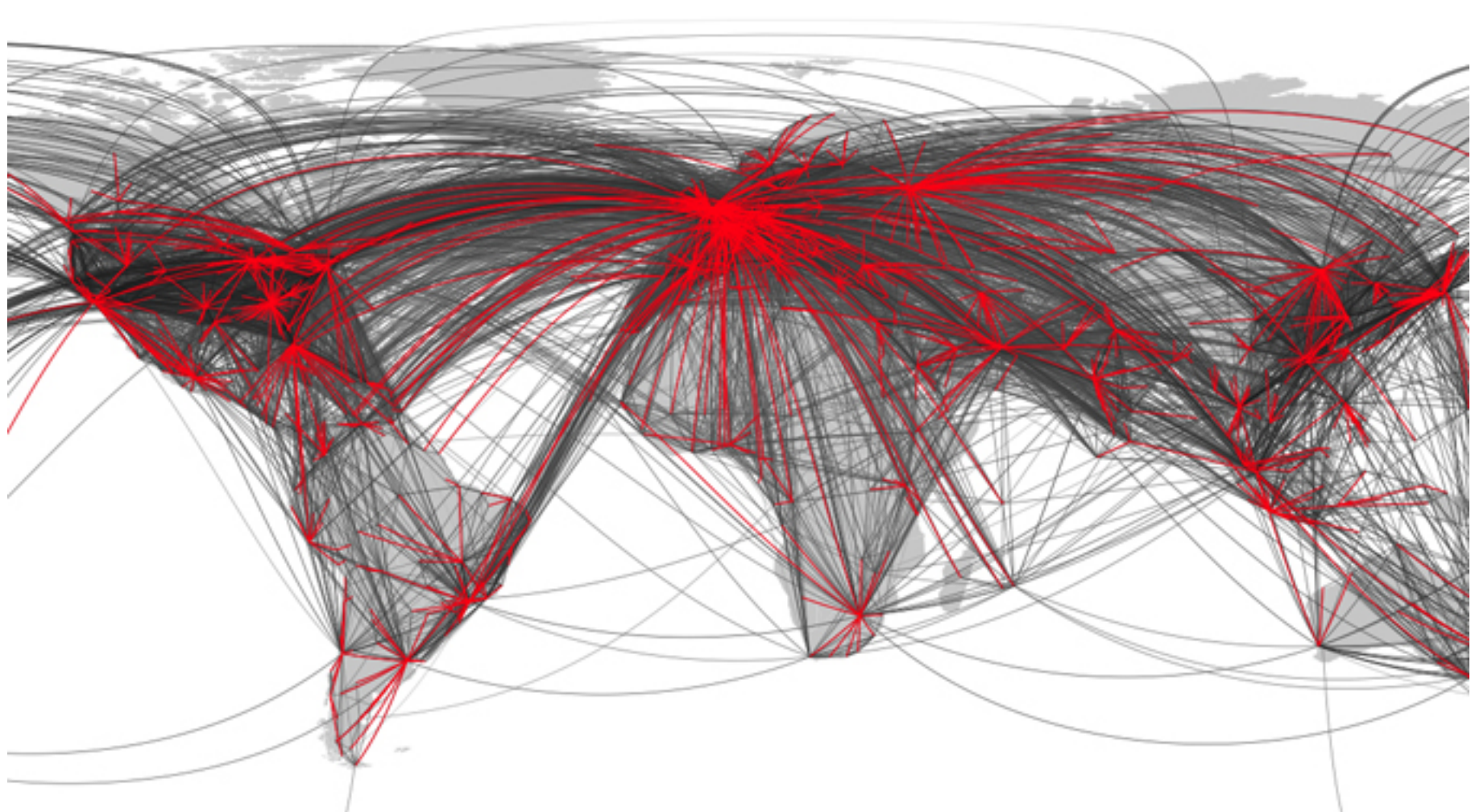
The figure above shows the Global Air Traffic Network. It shows the there are a few internation airports (nodes) in the world that connect (link) to many different places. However most airports only connect to a small number of places, thus these airports have a small degree. Again this Air Traffic Network has the Power Law Distribution property.

1 Conclusion

In this poster, a Scale Free BA network was defined, An algorithm was presented. Several parameters were introduced. The results were analysed as these parameters vary. There is XX difference when increasing the size of the network and similarities were investigated and compared with small real-world networks. In addition, topological properties were analysed.