CMS/CS/EE 144
Networks: Structure & Economics

Administrivia

1) HW1 is due now.
   -- Turn it in to Moodle
   -- Pick up solutions now (or later from my office)
2) HW2 is out. Start early!
3) Continue working on blog posts…
4) Interesting lunch bunch after class next Tuesday (Crytptocurrencies)…
5) Adam's office hours

So far:

Four "universal" properties of networks

1) A "giant" connected component
2) Small diameter
3) Heavy-tailed degree distribution
4) High clustering coefficient

We're trying to understand:

Why are these properties "universal"?

Lecture 3:

Why is there a giant component?

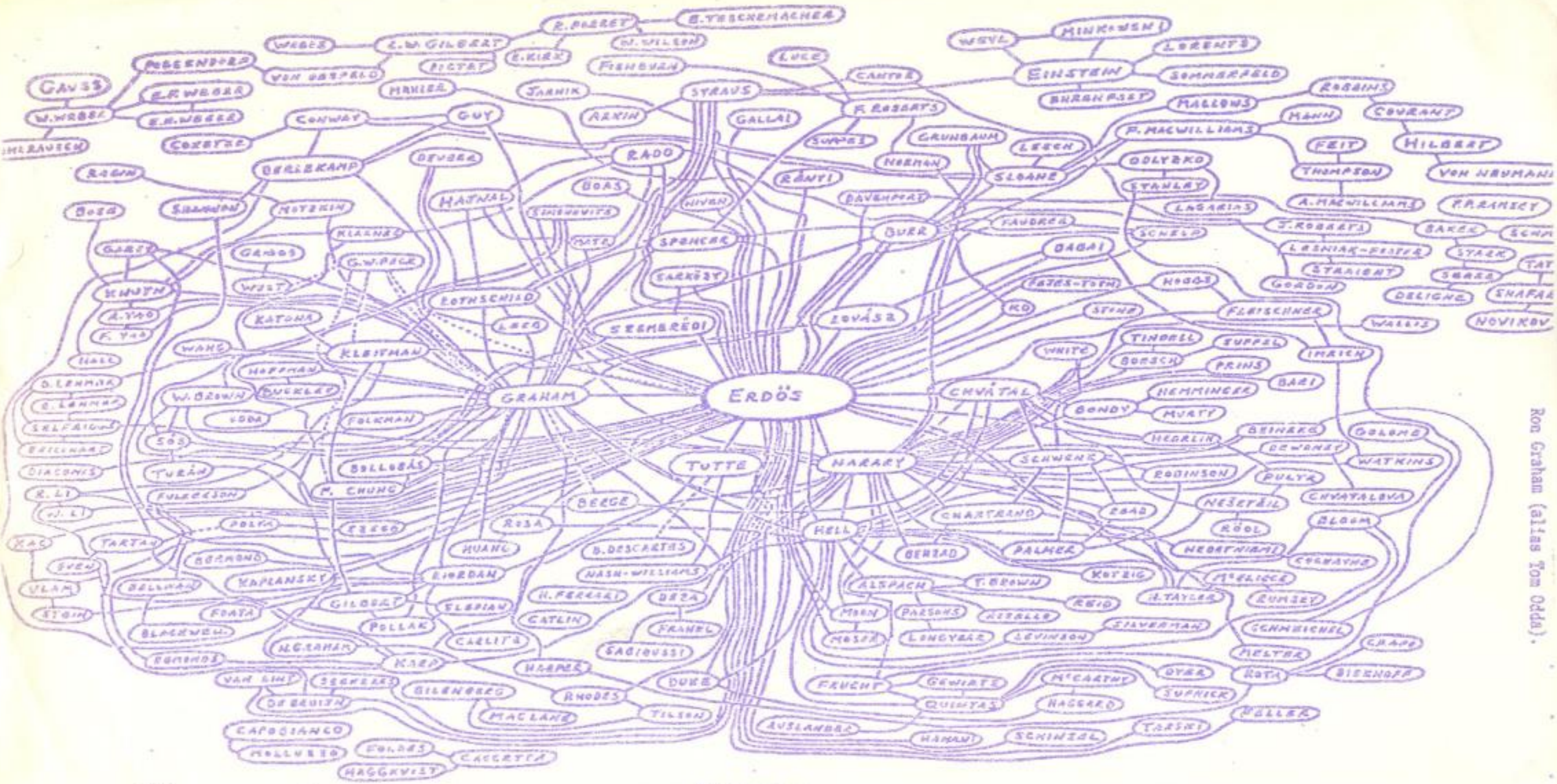

Figure 1

To appear in Topics in Graph Theory (F. Harary, ed.) New York Academy of Sciences (1979).

Ron Graham (alias Tom Odda).

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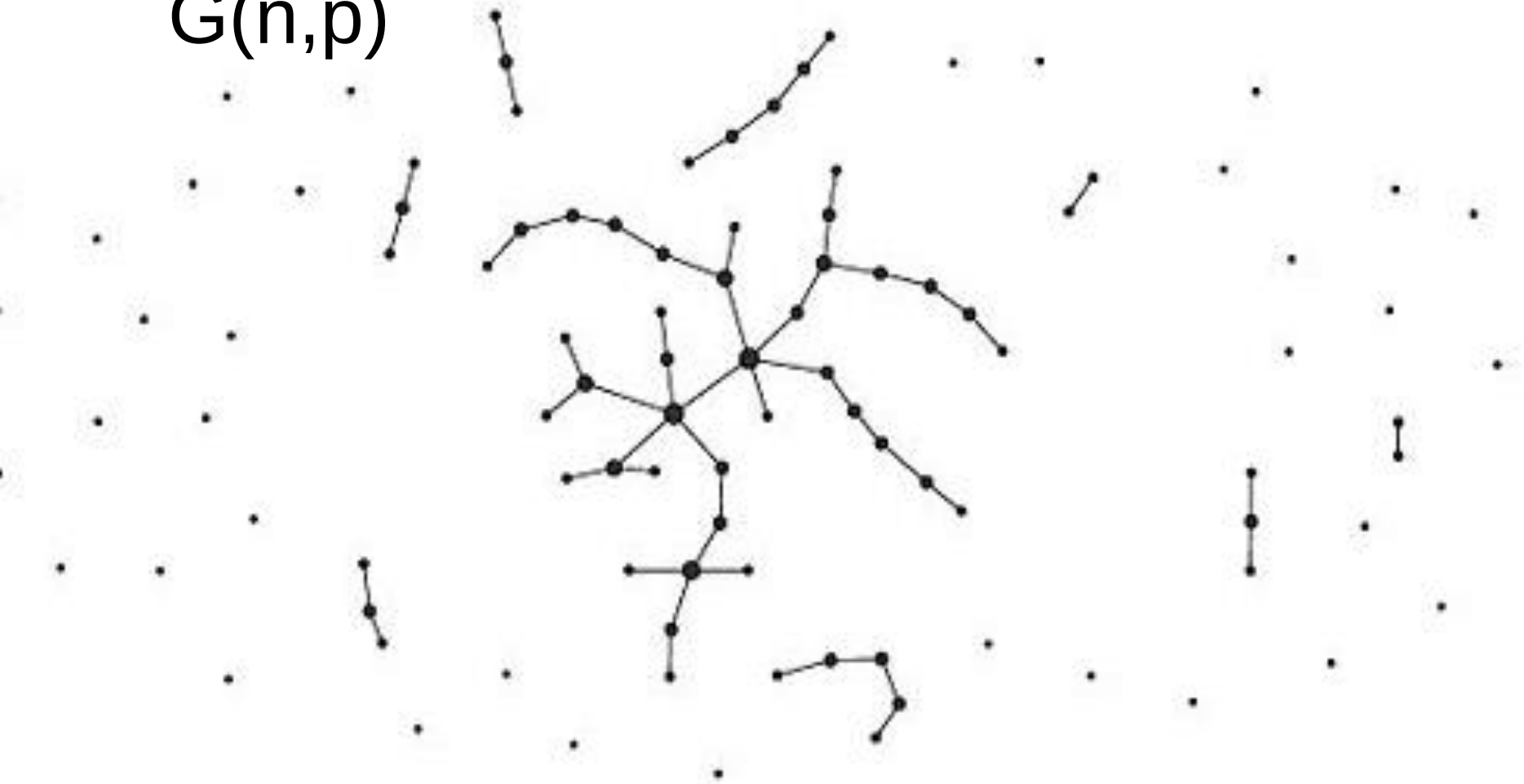
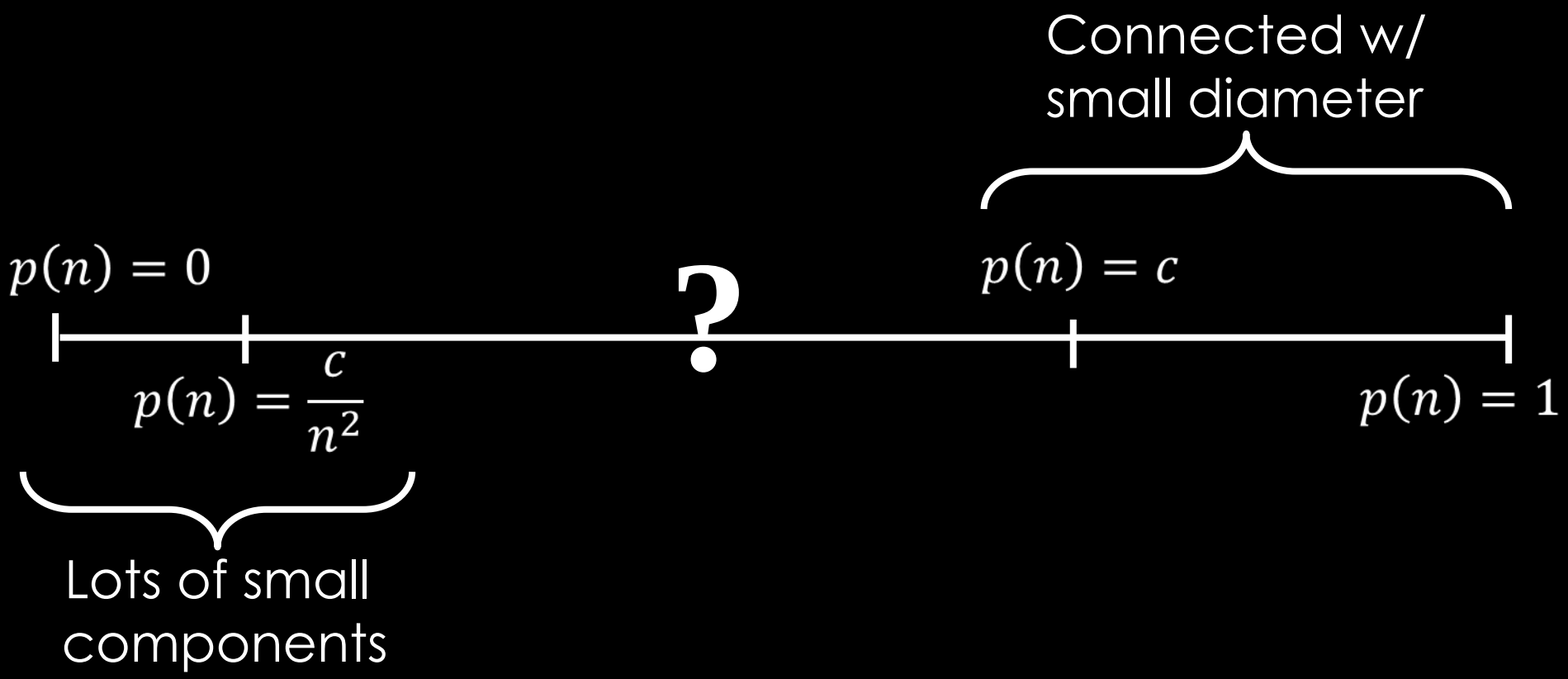
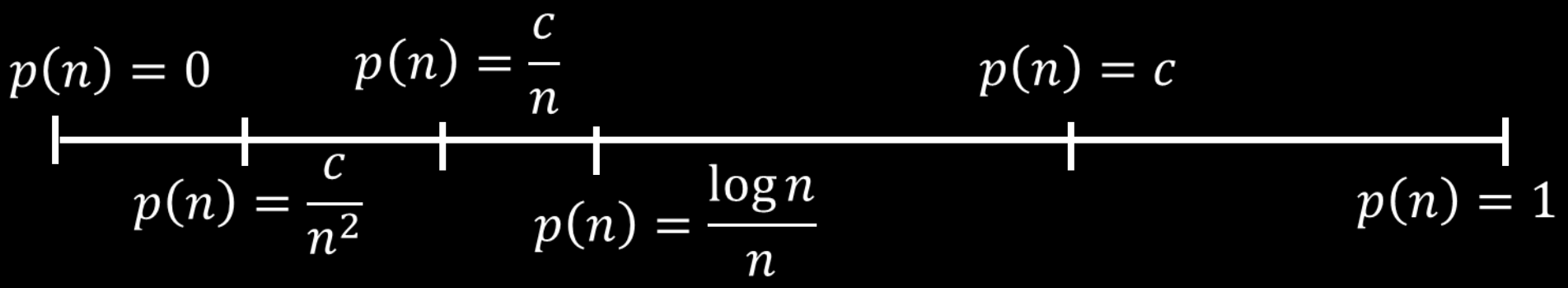
G(n,p)




$p(n) = 0$
$p(n) = 1$


Connected w/
small diameter
$p(n) = 0$
?
$p(n) = c$
$p(n) = \frac{c}{n^2}$
$p(n) = 1$
Lots of small
components


$p(n) = 0$
$p(n) = \frac{c}{n}$
$p(n) = c$
$p(n) = \frac{c}{n^2}$
$p(n) = \frac{\log n}{n}$
$p(n) = 1$