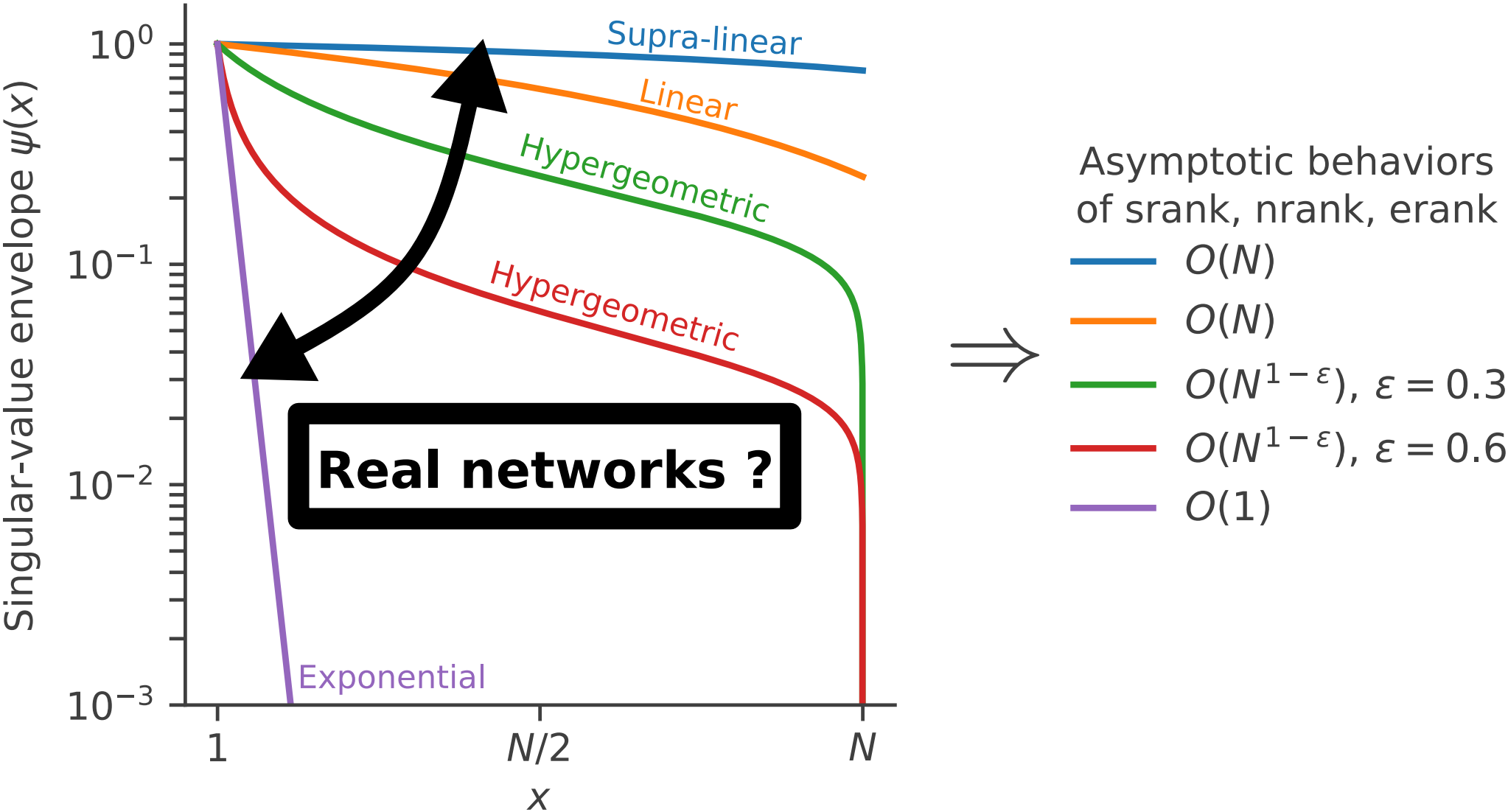


Asymptotic behaviors  
of srank, nrank, erank

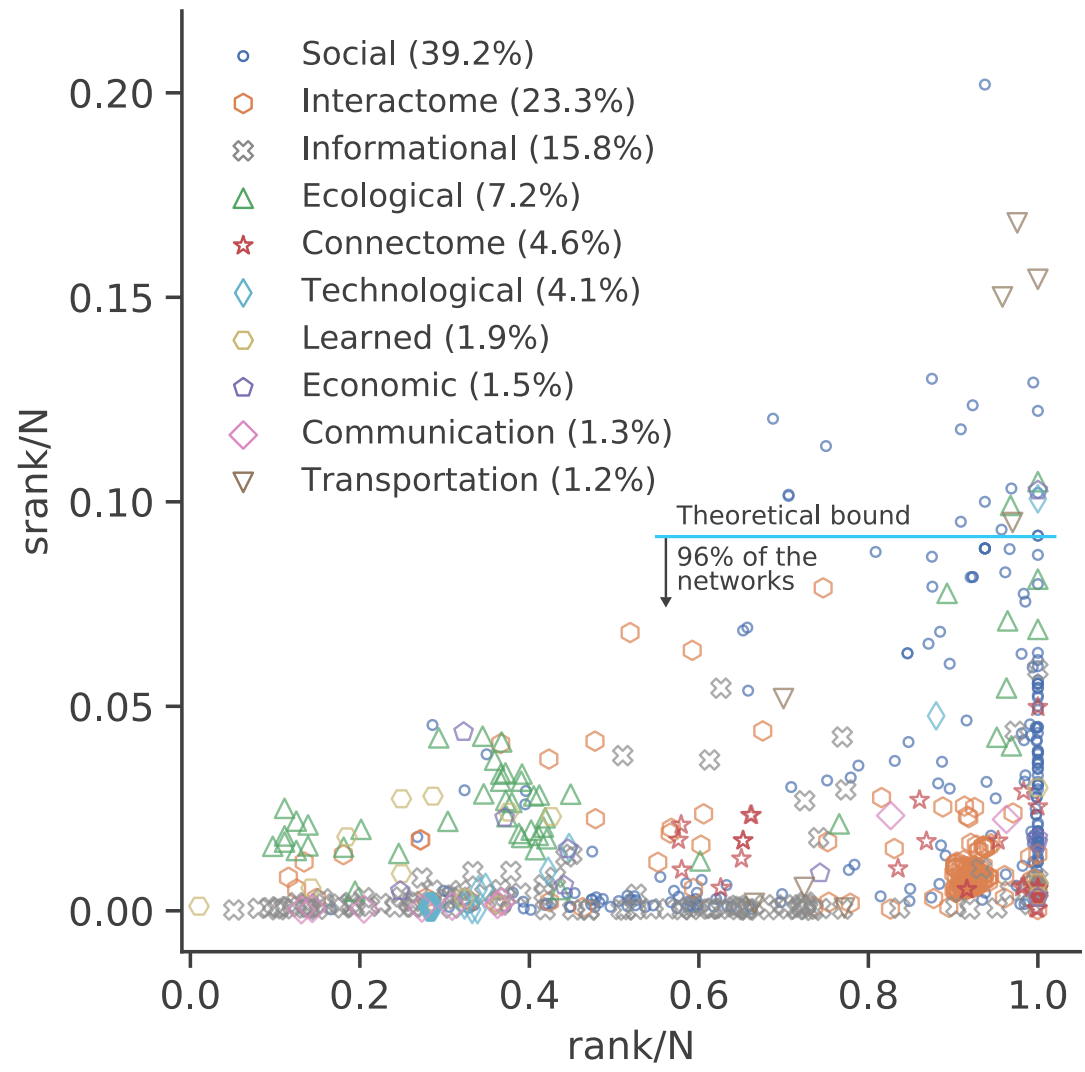
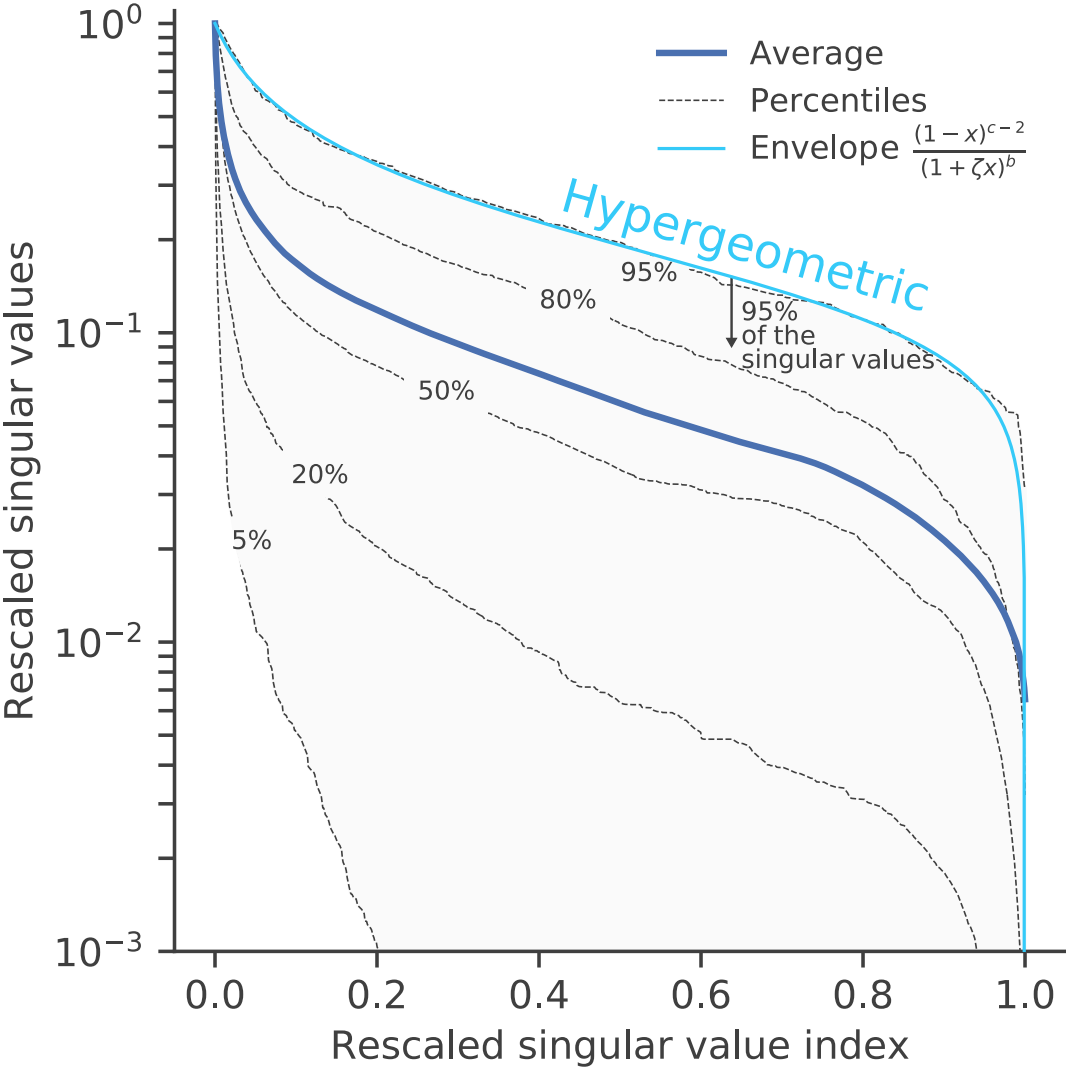
$\Rightarrow$

- $O(N)$
- $O(N)$
- $O(N^{1-\varepsilon}), \varepsilon = 0.3$
- $O(N^{1-\varepsilon}), \varepsilon = 0.6$
- $O(1)$



A workable definition of "low" effective rank





The singular values of approx. 96% of considered networks are bounded from above by an hypergeometric envelope  $\Rightarrow$  **sublinear effective ranks!**

Model definition low effective rank:  $\sim 10\%$  of the number of nodes  $N$



Approx. 96% of the 679 networks qualify for having a low effective rank!

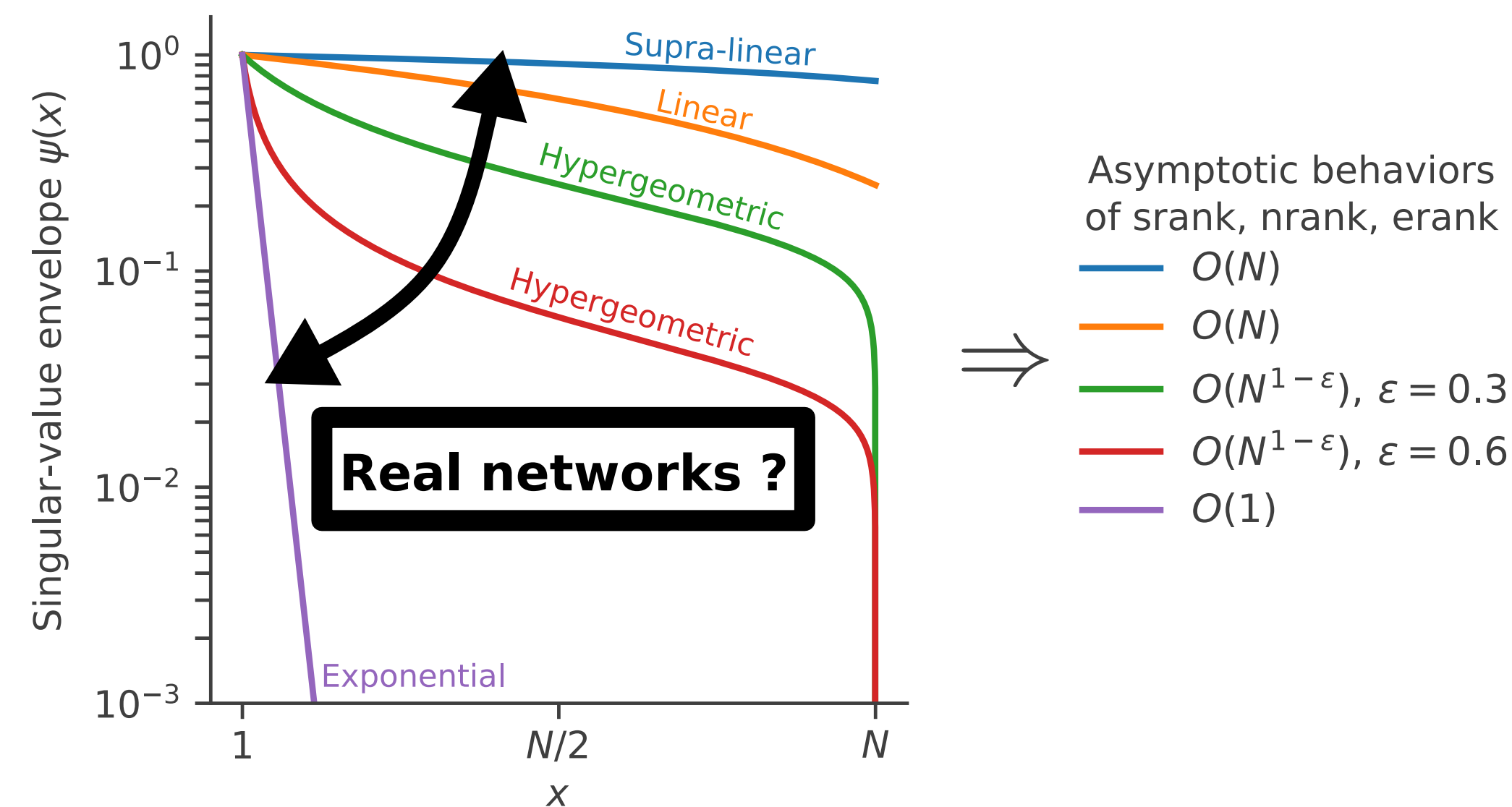
Hint: the rapid decrease of the dominant singular values of the adjacency matrix implies a low effective rank

- ▷ low effective rank?  $\Rightarrow$  effective rank scales at most sublinearly as the number of nodes,  $N$ , goes to infinity ( $N^{1-\varepsilon}$  with  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ )

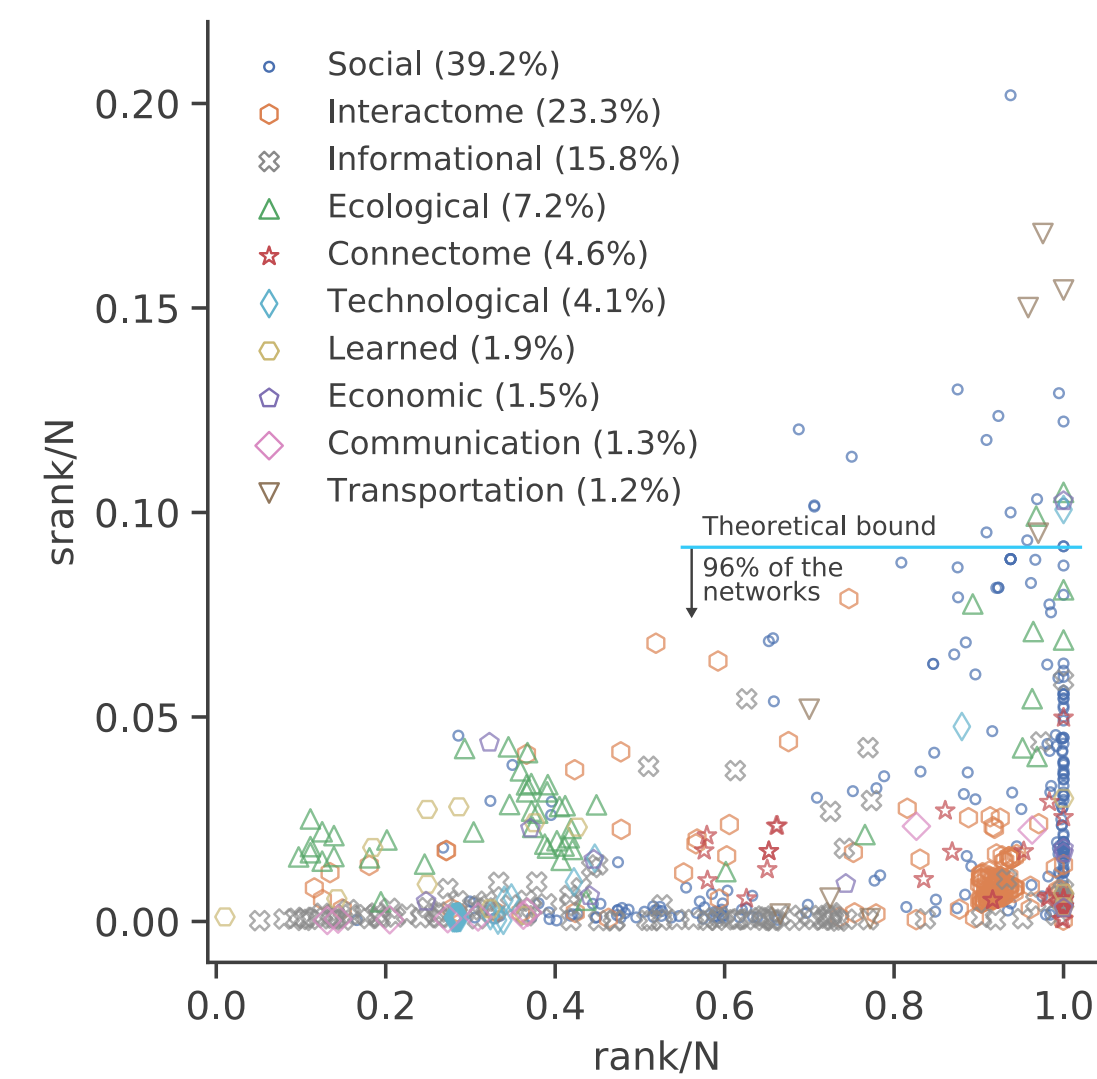
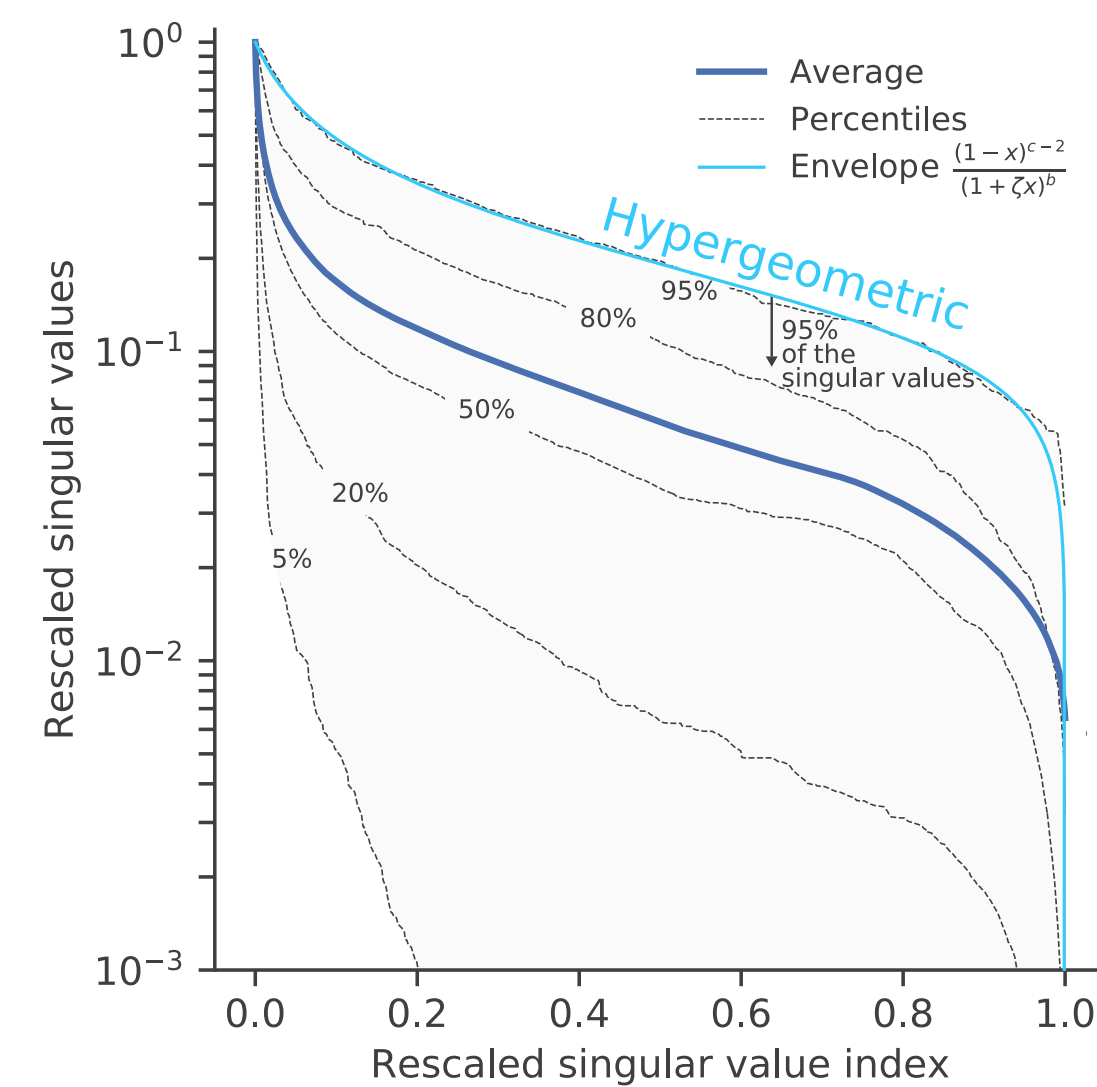
# A workable definition of “low” effective rank

Hint: the **rapid decrease** of the dominant singular values of the adjacency matrix implies a **low effective rank**

- low effective rank?  $\Rightarrow$  effective rank scales **at most sublinearly** as the **number of nodes**,  $N$ , goes to infinity ( $N^{1-\varepsilon}$  with  $\varepsilon \in (0, 1]$ )



The singular values of approx. 96% of considered networks are bounded from above by an hypergeometric envelope  $\Rightarrow$  **sublinear effective ranks!**



Workable definition of **low effective rank**:  $\sim 10\%$  of the number of nodes  $N$

Approx. **96% of the 679 networks** qualify for having a **low effective rank!**

# Reproduction of the dynamics with increasing accuracy

