CMS/CS/EE 144
Networks: Structure & Economics

Administrivia

1) No lecture on Friday, and Monday is a holiday
   → I'll see you next for lecture on next Wednesday.
2) HW1 is due Fri.
   -- Turn it in using the box outside of my office or by email
   -- Solutions will be available outside of my office
   -- 3b: Wolfram doesn't provide the ego network any more :(
   -- 3a: You only need to show one direction.
1) HW1 self-evaluations will be due at Wed lecture (since Monday is a holiday)
3) Office hours: Wed/Thu 7-9pm (106 ANB)
4) HW2 is out (pick it up by the door) and due next Friday

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?

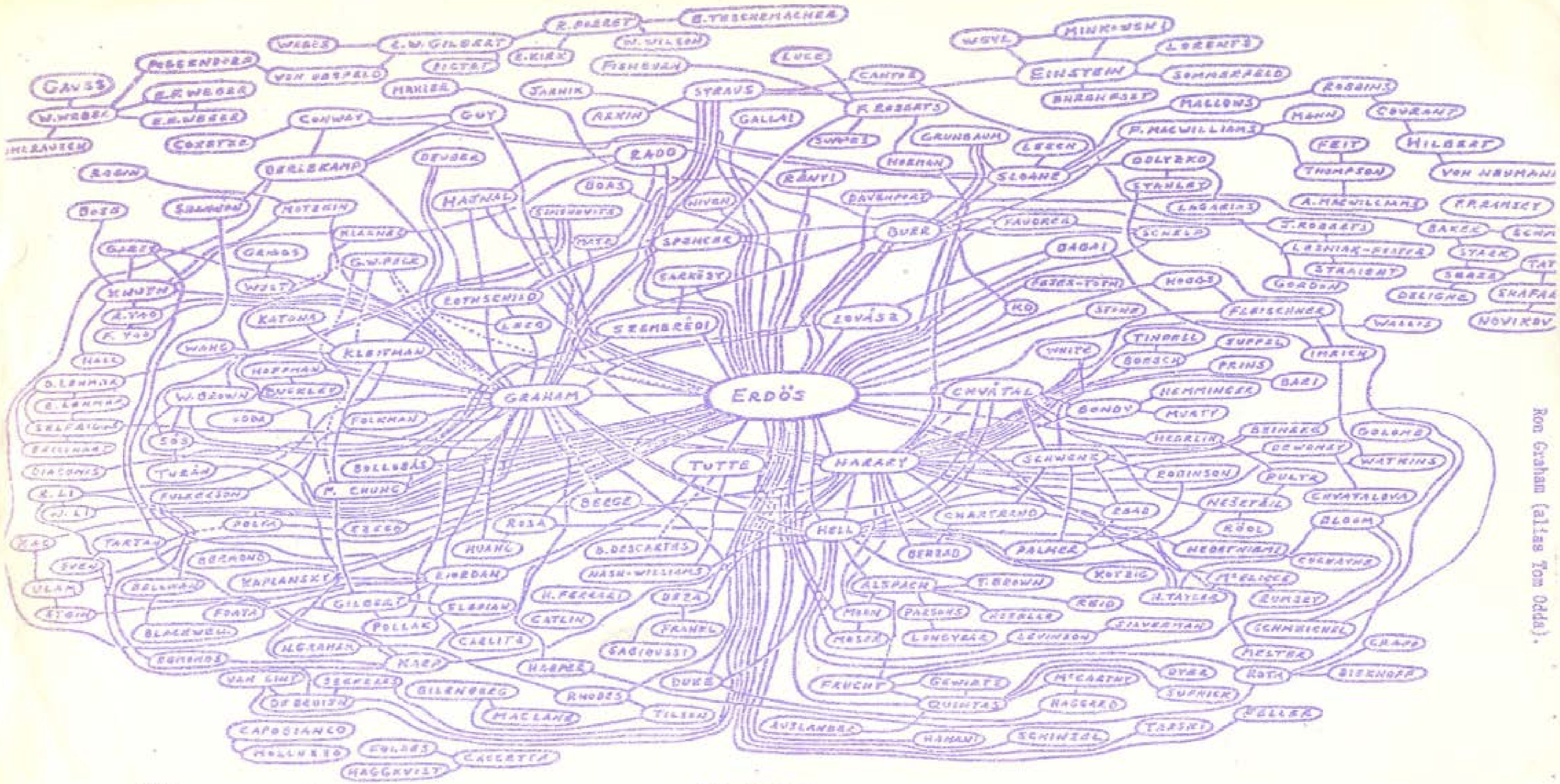

Figure 1

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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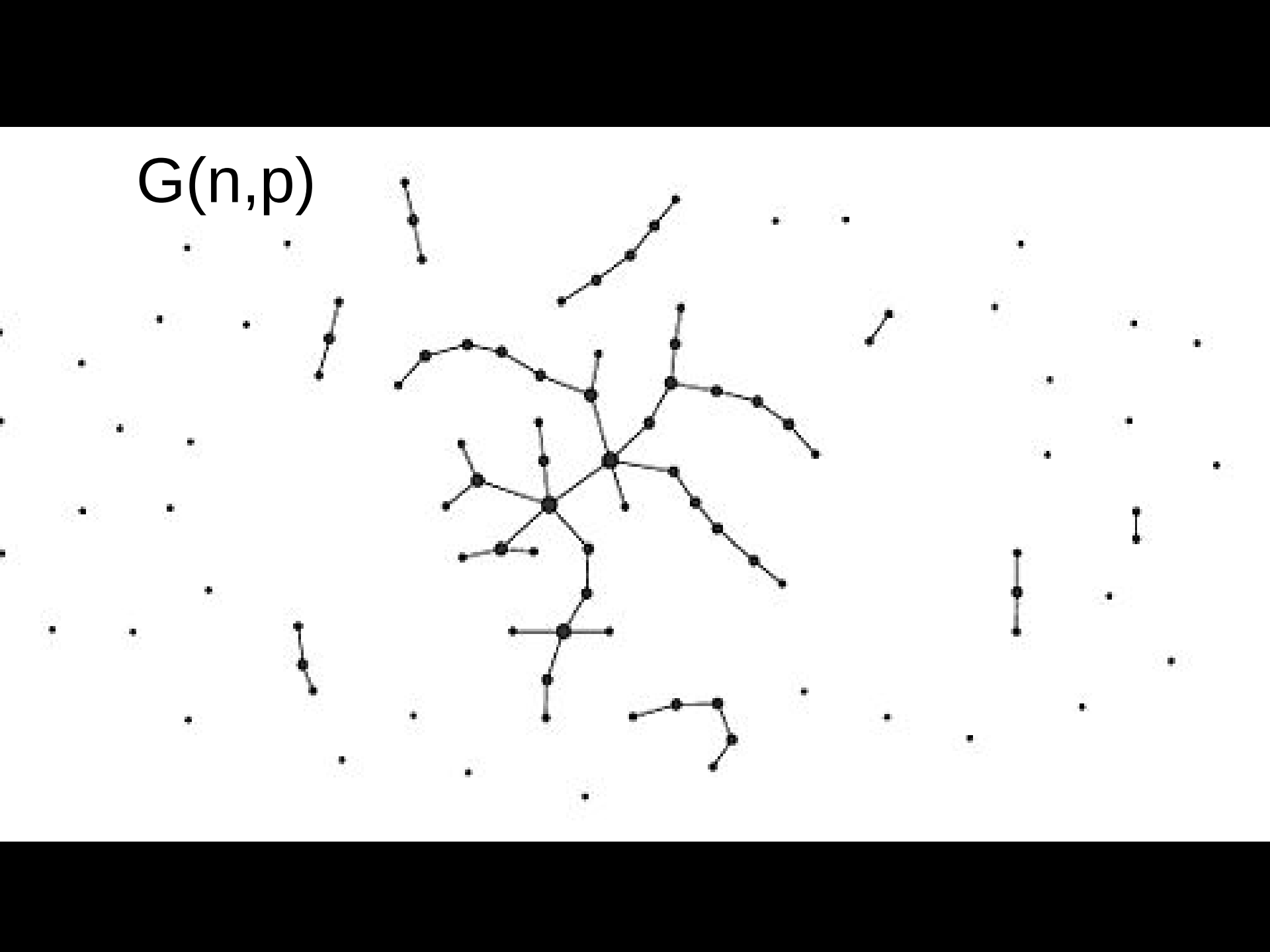
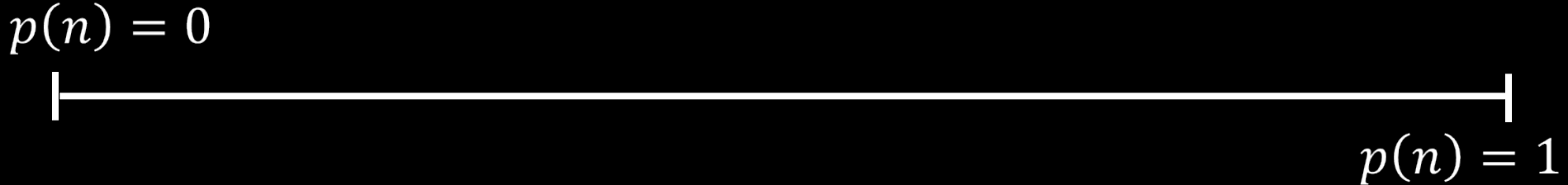
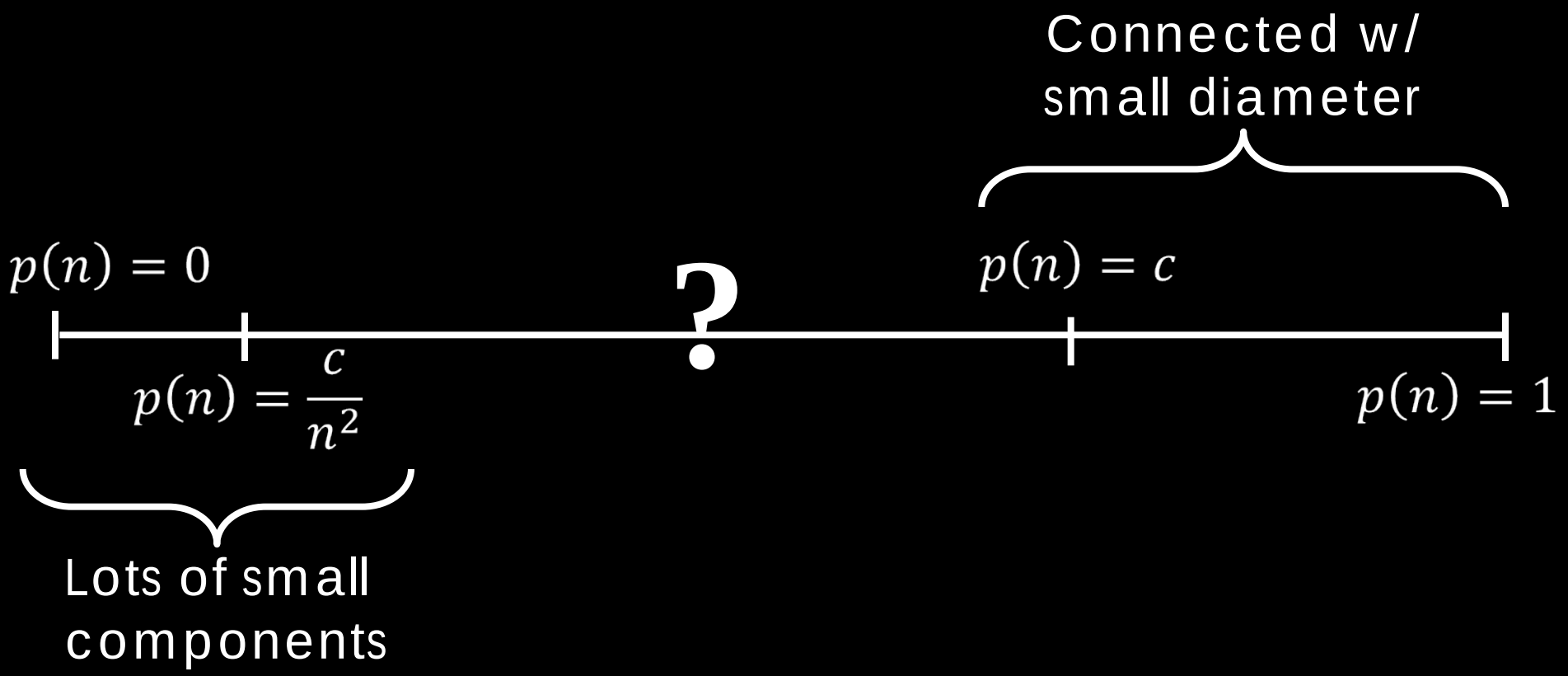
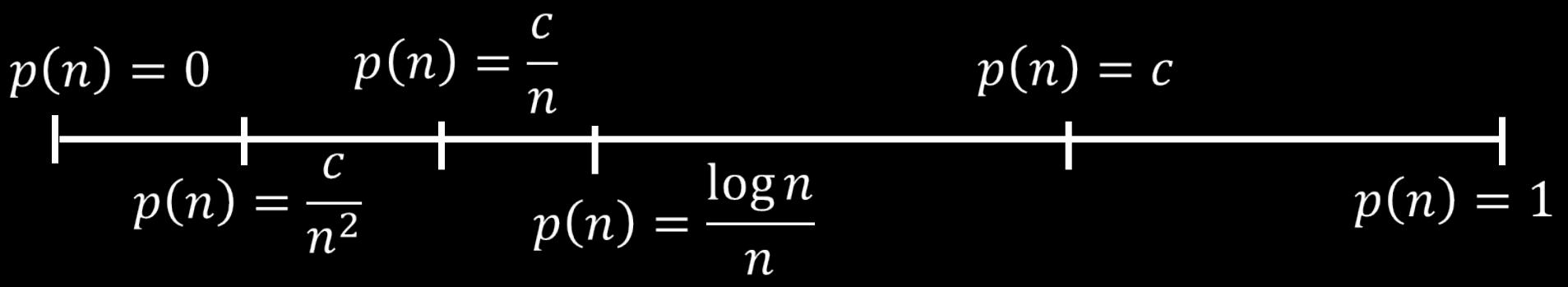
G(n,p)




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


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


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