

Dust In The Wind

1 = C

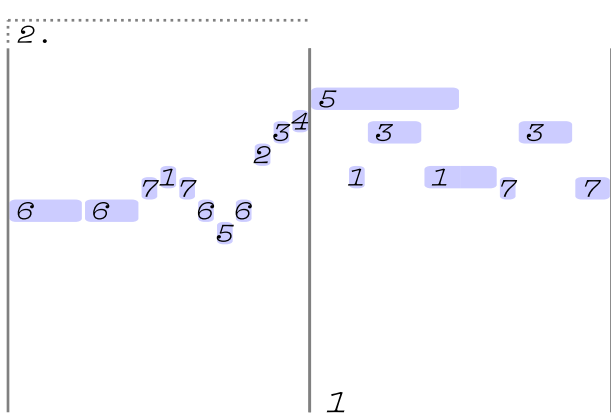
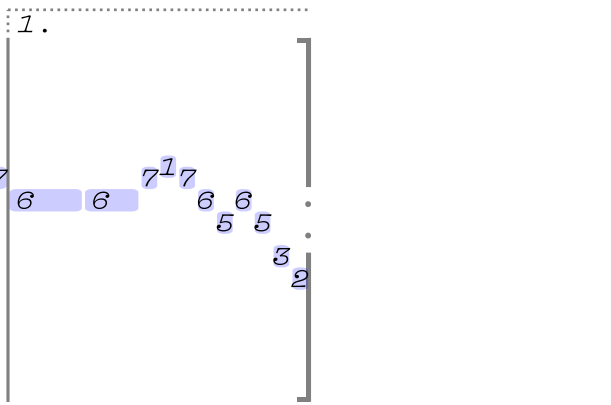
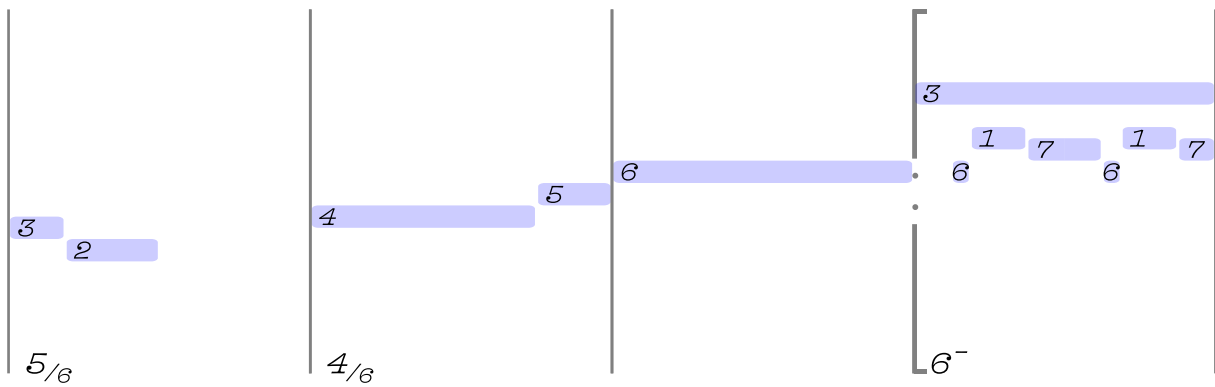
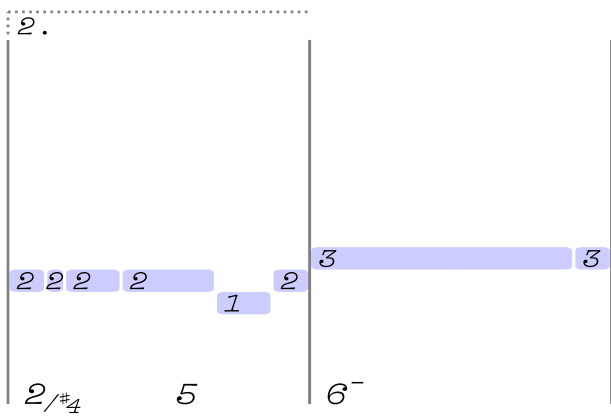
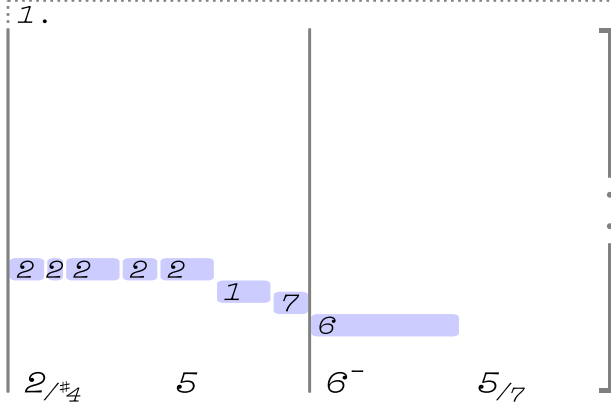
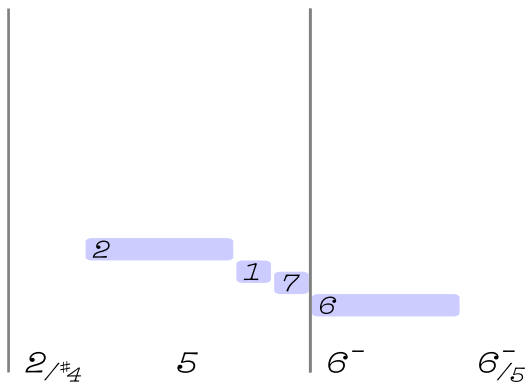
Kerry Livgren

1	1	7	7	2	1	1	1	7	7	2	2	1	1	7	7
1		1 ^{Δ7}		1 ⁹		1		6 ^{sus4}	6 ^{sus4}			6 ⁻		6 ^{sus2}	

2	2	1	1	7	7	2	2	1	1	7	7	7	7		
1 ⁹		1		1 ^{Δ7}		1 ⁹		6 ⁻	6 ^{sus2}			6 ^{sus4}	6 ⁻	5/7	

%																			
.																			
.																			
1	2	3						5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	
1		5/7		6 ⁻				5		2 ⁻⁷		6 ⁻							5/7

																			Φ
1	2	3						5	5	5	5	5	4	3	2	2	3	3	
1		5/7		6 ⁻				5		2 ⁻⁷		6 ⁻							



[illegible]

The figure displays four bar charts, each representing the distribution of the number of nodes in the largest component for a different network model. The x-axis for all charts is the number of nodes (1 to 10), and the y-axis is the probability (0 to 1.0).

- Model 1 (6^-):** Shows an exponential distribution. The probability starts at approximately 0.35 for 1 node and decreases rapidly, reaching near zero by 6 nodes.
- Model 2 (6^-_5):** Shows a truncated exponential distribution. The probability starts at approximately 0.25 for 1 node and decreases, reaching zero at 6 nodes.
- Model 3 ($2/^\sharp_4$):** Shows a power-law distribution with a cutoff. The probability starts at approximately 0.25 for 1 node, peaks at approximately 0.35 for 4 nodes, and then decreases, reaching zero at 10 nodes.
- Model 4 (5):** Shows a power-law distribution with a cutoff. The probability starts at approximately 0.15 for 1 node, peaks at approximately 0.35 for 4 nodes, and then decreases, reaching zero at 10 nodes.