

Figure 1 is a line graph showing the evolution of the average number of nodes in the largest component, N_s , as a function of the number of nodes, N , for different values of the parameter α . The x-axis represents N (ranging from 0 to 35) and the y-axis represents N_s (ranging from 0 to 10). Six data series are plotted for $\alpha = 0.0$ (red), 0.1 (green), 0.2 (brown), 0.3 (purple), 0.4 (pink), and 0.5 (cyan). Each data point includes vertical error bars. The graph shows that for $\alpha = 0.0$, N_s decreases sharply as N increases. For $\alpha > 0$, N_s generally increases or remains relatively stable as N increases, with higher α values leading to higher N_s values.

