Test:

$$P(D^+ = 0) = E[e^{-W^+}]$$
$$P(D^- = 0) = E[e^{-W^-}]$$

$$E[e^{-W^+}] = \int_b^{\infty} e^{-x}(-\alpha b^{\alpha} x^{\alpha-1})dx$$
$$E[e^{-W^-}] = \int_b^{\infty} e^{-x}(-\beta c^{\beta} x^{\beta-1})dx$$

Case1: take a=d=1, alpha=beta=3, b=c=3.

Expected degree = 4.5

n (size)	**2,000**	**10,000**	**100,000**	**1,000,000**
P(D+=0)	0.025	0.0248	0.02284	0.02303
Sample Mean: e^{-W^+}	0.02	0.0229	0.02300	0.02299
P(D-=0)	0.0232	0.0207	0.02286	0.02281
Sample Mean: e^{-W^-}	0.0232	0.0229	0.02300	0.02299

And we get integral of E[e-W+]:

-4*exp(-3) - 27*Ei(3*exp_polar(I*pi))/2 + 27*Ei(+inf*exp_polar(I*pi))/2

Graph: disconnected

Number of strongly connected components: 99

Case2: take a=d=1, alpha=beta=3, b=c=10.

Expected degree = 15.0

n (size)	**2,000**	**10,000**	**100,000**
P(D+=0)	0.0005	0.0	1e-05
Sample Mean: e^{-W^+}	0.01427291e-05	1.0027e-05	9.907e-06
P(D-=0)	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sample Mean: e^{-W^-}	1.01427291e-05	1.0027e-05	9.907e-06

And we get integral of E[e-W+]:

-46*exp(-10) - 500*Ei(10*exp_polar(*Ipi)) + 500*Ei(+inf*exp_polar(I*pi))

Graph: Strongly connected

Case3: take a=0.8, alpha=3, beta=4, d=1.333 b=1.22 c=1.37

Expected degree = 1.829

n (size)	**2,000**	**10,000**	**100,000**
P(D+=0)	0.164	0.1834	0.17916
Sample Mean: e^{-W^+}	0.180	0.179	0.179687
P(D-=0)	0.2005	0.1901	0.19586
Sample Mean: e^{-W^-}	1.197	0.195	0.195655

Graph: disconnected

Number of strongly connected components: 900

Case4: take a=0.8, alpha=3, beta=6, d=1.333 b=1.22 c=1.37

Expected degree = 1.200

n (size)	**2,000**	**10,000**	**100,000**
P(D+=0)	0.2945	0.3025	0.296
Sample Mean: e^{-W^+}	0.306	0.3094	0.3104
P(D-=0)	0.317	0.341	0.3475
Sample Mean: e^{-W^-}	0.329	0.3360	0.3373

Graph: disconnected

Number of strongly connected components: 1671