[56] Gershenson, C. (2011) Epidemiología y las redes sociales. *Cirugía y Cirujanos*, **79**, 199–200.

[57] Gershenson, C. (2011) Self-organization leads to supraoptimal performance in public transportation systems. *PLoS ONE*, **6**, e21469.

[58] Gershenson, C. (2011) The sigma profile: A formal tool to study organization and its evolution at multiple scales. *Complexity*, **16**, 37–44.

[59] Gershenson, C. (2012) Guiding the self-organization of random Boolean networks. *Theory in Biosciences*, **131**, 181–191.

[60] Gershenson, C. (2012) The implications of interactions for science and philosophy. *Foundations of Science*, **Early View**.

[61] Gershenson, C. (2012) Self-organizing urban transportation systems. Portugali, J., Meyer, H., Stolk, E., and Tan, E. (eds.), *Complexity Theories of Cities Have Come of Age: An Overview with Implications to Urban Planning and Design*, pp. 269–279, Springer.

[62] Gershenson, C. and Fernández, N. (2012) Complexity and information: Measuring emergence, self-organization, and homeostasis at multiple scales. *Complexity*, **18**, 29–44.

[63] Gershenson, C. and Heylighen, F. (2003) When can we call a system self-organizing? Banzhaf, W., Christaller, T., Dittrich, P., Kim, J. T., and Ziegler, J. (eds.), *Advances in Artificial Life, 7th European Conference, ECAL 2003 LNAI 2801*, Berlin, pp. 606–614, Springer.

[64] Gershenson, C. and Heylighen, F. (2005) How can we think the complex? Richardson, K. (ed.), *Managing Organizational Complexity: Philosophy, Theory and Application*, chap. 3, pp. 47–61, Information Age Publishing.