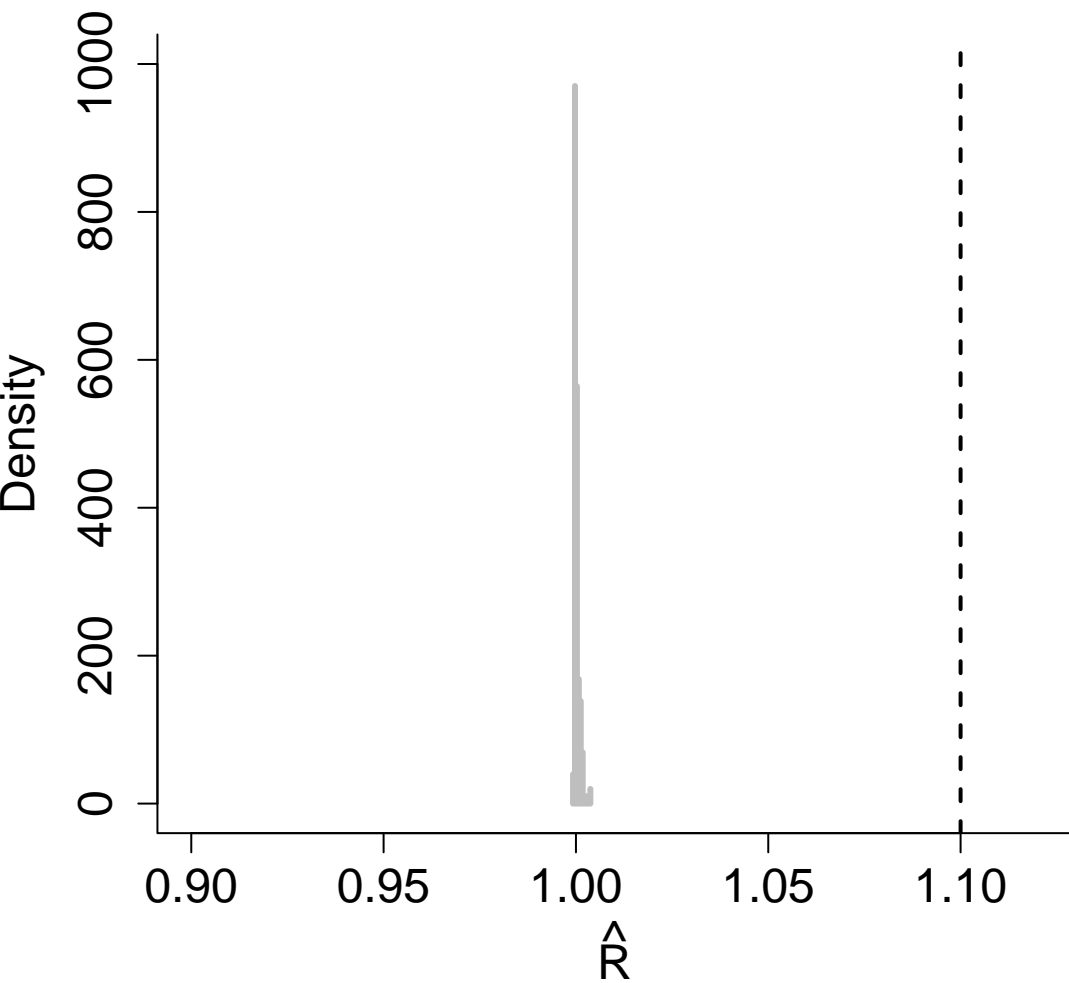
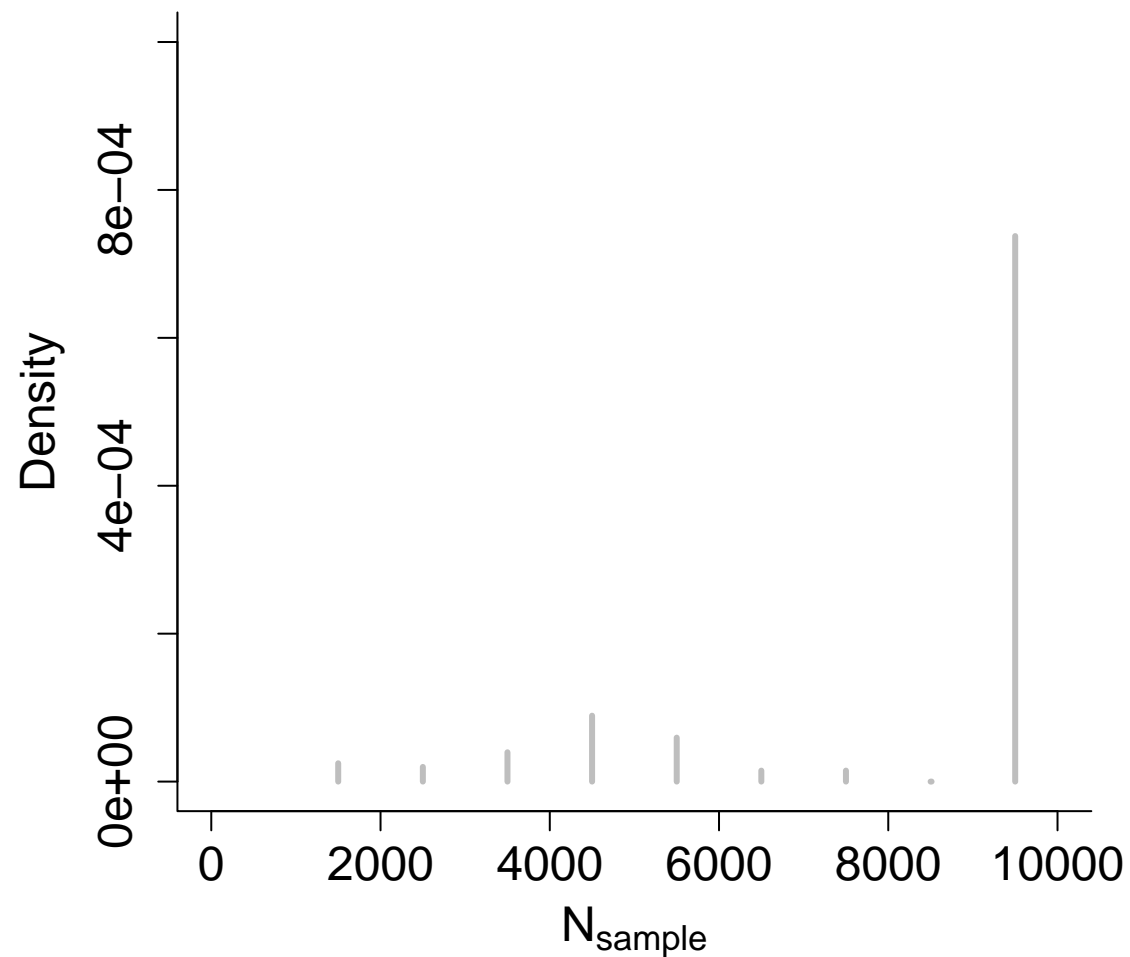


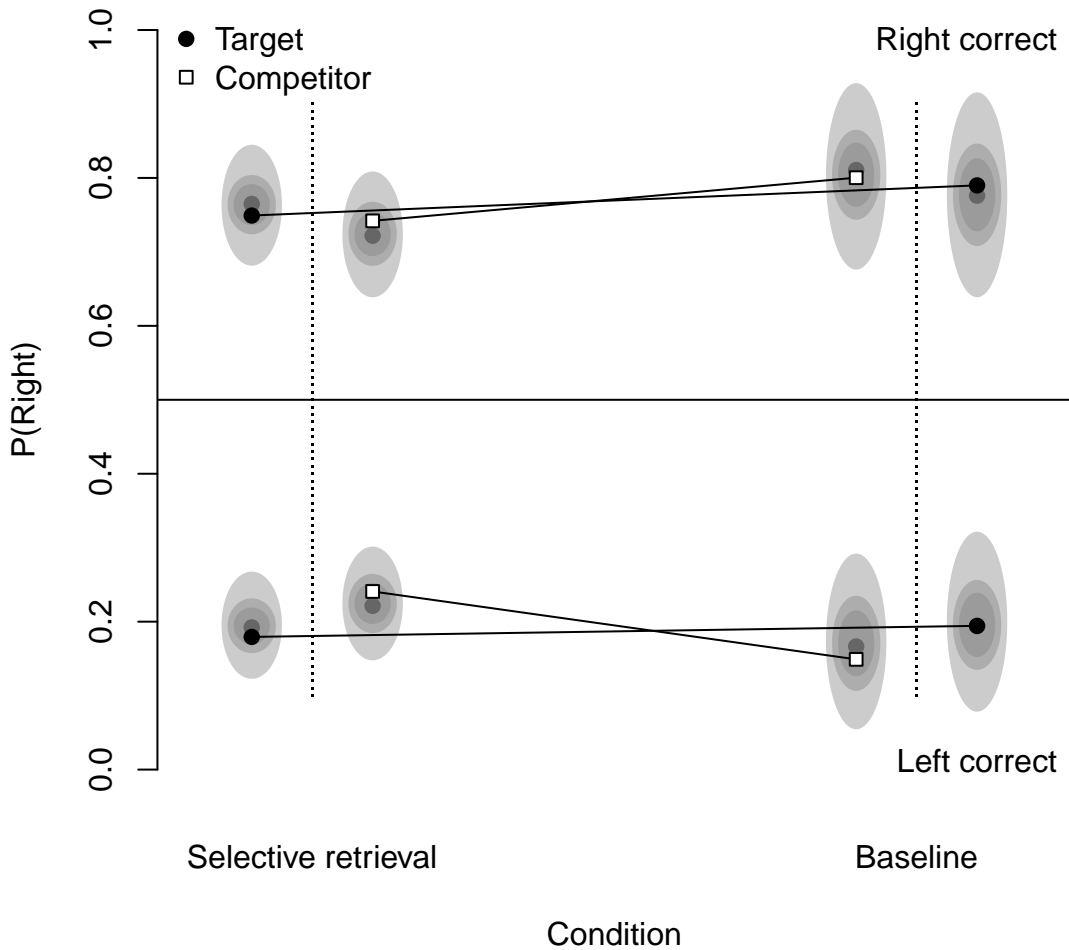
Gelman–Rubin Statistic

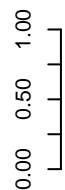
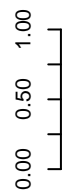
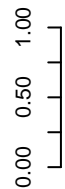


Effective sample size



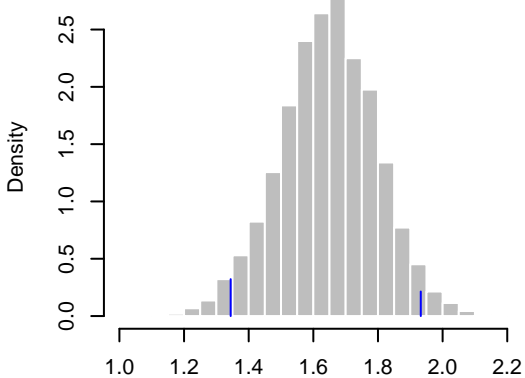
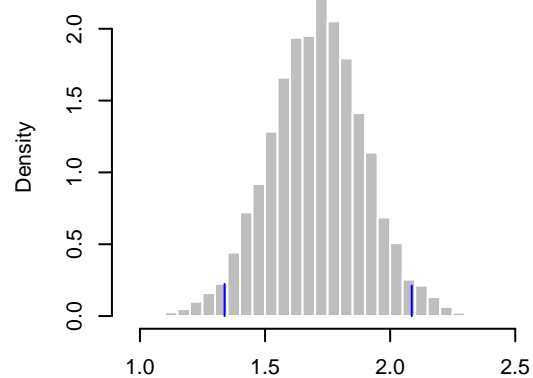
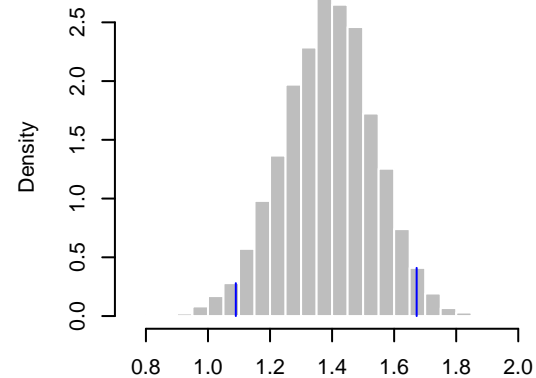
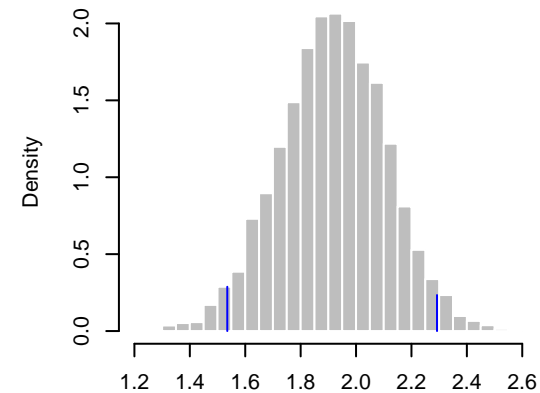
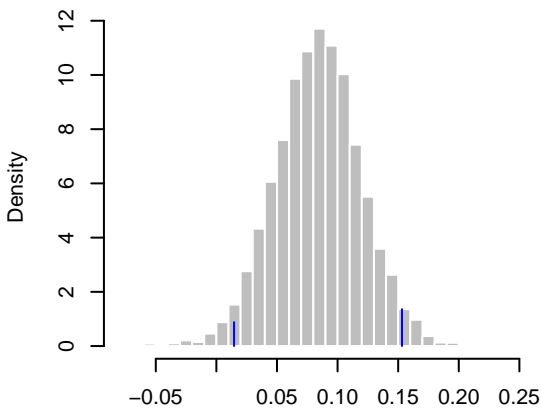
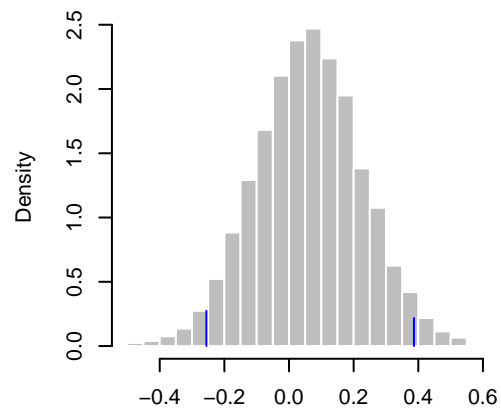
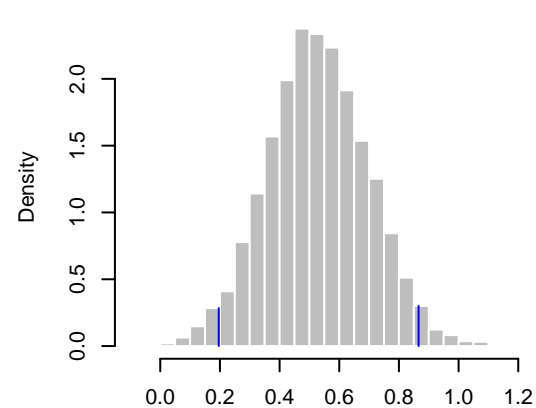
Group-level performance





The figure consists of two vertically stacked line graphs. Both graphs have a horizontal axis representing time t and a vertical axis representing the average number of nodes in the largest component. In both graphs, a solid black line represents the exact solution and a dashed blue line represents the approximation. The top graph shows a sharp increase in the largest component size after a critical time, while the bottom graph shows a gradual increase. Both graphs include a solid line for the exact solution and a dashed line for the approximation.

Figure 1 consists of two line graphs. The top graph shows a linear increase in the number of nodes over time, with a dashed line representing the theoretical growth and a solid line representing the actual growth. The bottom graph shows a constant number of nodes over time, with a dashed line representing the theoretical growth and a solid line representing the actual growth.

d' for T-SR**d' for T-B****d' for C-SR****d' for C-B****Bias****B – SR for targets****B – SR for competitors****Difference of differences**