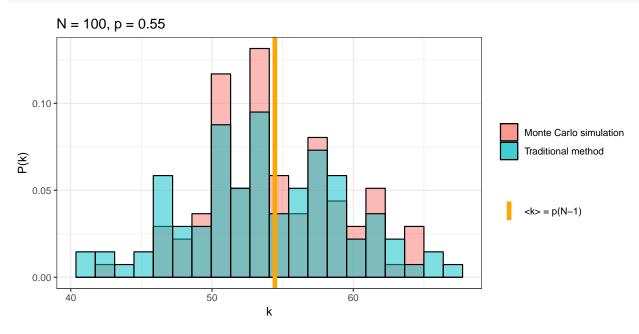
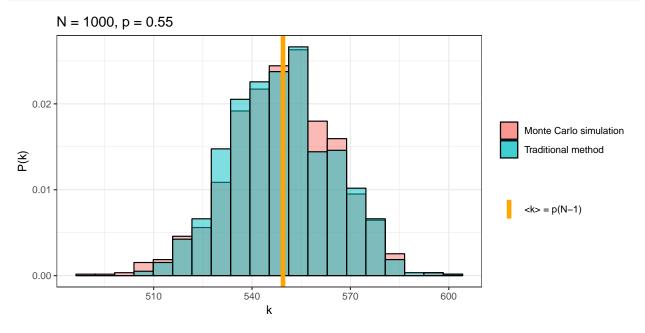
## Erdős-Rényi model

Robert Jankowski 29 kwiecień, 2020

```
load_er_graph_degrees <- function(filename_traditional, filename_mc) {</pre>
  deg_er <- read_csv(filename_traditional, col_names = c("traditional_degree"))</pre>
  deg_er_mc <- read_csv(filename_mc, col_names = c("MC degree"))</pre>
  deg_er %>% add_column(MC_degree = deg_er_mc$`MC degree`)
plot er degree <- function(deg, N, p) {</pre>
  ggplot(deg) +
  geom_histogram(aes(MC_degree, y = ..density.., fill = "Monte Carlo simulation"),
                  bins = 20, alpha = 0.5, color = "black") +
  geom_histogram(aes(traditional_degree, y = ..density.., fill = "Traditional method"),
                  bins = 20, alpha = 0.5, color = "black") +
  geom_vline(aes(xintercept = p * (N - 1), color = "\langle k \rangle = p(N-1)"), size = 2) +
  scale_fill_discrete(name = "") +
  scale\_color\_manual(name = "", values = c(`<k> = p(N-1)` = "orange")) +
  labs(x = "k", y = "P(k)", title = paste("N = ", N, ", p = ", p, sep = "")) +
  theme bw()
}
```

## ER graphs p = 0.55





## ER graphs p = 0.8

