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1

1.1

Kronecker delta $= \delta_{ig} = \begin{cases} 0,\ i \neq j \\ 1,\ i = j \end{cases}$

$$\langle k \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{3} k p_k \quad = p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3$$

$$\langle k^2 \rangle = \sum_{k=1}^{3} k^2 p_k = p_1 + 4p_2 + 9p_3$$

1.2

$$k = \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} > 2$$

$$\iff \frac{p_1 + 4p_2 + 9p_3}{p_1 + 2p_2 + 3p_3} > 2$$

$$\iff p_1 + 9p_3 > 2p_1 + 6p_3$$

$$\iff 3p_3 > p_1$$

1.3

$p_1 < 3p_3 \iff \frac{p_1}{3} < p_3$

The probability that a node has degree 1 should be 3 times smaller than the probability that a node has degree 3. Therefore the network is dense, and most nodes are connected to multiple other nodes, few nodes with only one link.

p_2 is irrelevant because $k = 2$ is the “critical regime”. Slide 8-20: for a network to have a giant component most nodes that belong to it must be connected to at least two other nodes.

text

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2

$$fc \approx 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} - 1}$$

2.1

$$\langle k \rangle = \mu, \langle k^2 \rangle = \mu^2 + \mu$$

$$fc \approx 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{\mu^2+\mu}{\mu} - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu + 1 - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu}$$

fc depends on parameter μ, $fc \to \infty$ as $\mu \to \infty$

2.2

Geometric distribution: **psdfsjsdjfskgksjgshgsjkgsjkgsdjk**
Discrete exponential distribution: $p_k = (1 - e^{-\lambda})e^{-\mathbf{sajadksakdsak}}, p = e^{-\lambda}$

$$\langle k \rangle = \frac{1-p}{p}, \langle k^2 \rangle = \frac{1-p}{p^2}$$

$$k = \frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} = \frac{\frac{1-p}{p^2}}{\frac{1-p}{p}} = \frac{p(1-p)}{p^2(1-p)} = \frac{1}{p}$$

$$\begin{aligned} f_c \approx 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{\langle k^2 \rangle}{\langle k \rangle} - 1} &= 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{1}{e^{-\lambda} - 1}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{1-e^{-\lambda}}{e^{-\lambda}}} \\ &= 1 - \frac{e^{-\lambda}}{1 - r^{-\lambda}} \end{aligned}$$

$f_c \to 1$ as $\lambda \to \infty$.

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2.3

$$\langle k \rangle = \sum_{k=k_{min}}^{k_{max}} k p_k \ = k_0$$
$$\langle k \rangle = \sum_{k=k_{min}}^{k_{max}} k^2 p_k = k_0^2$$

$f_c \approx 1 - \frac{1}{\frac{k_0^2}{k_0} - 1} = 1 - \frac{1}{k_0 - 1}$
See: poisson distribution

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