

Three equanimous aspects of scale-free networks

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Abstract

Scale-free networks are frequently described as the zenith of inequality and sometimes even pointed as a natural cause to social and structural concentrations. Although coherent with theory and empirical data, there are at least three aspects of scale-free networks that are equanimous: the presence of the agents in different networks, while each agent has the same amount of resource (time) for engaging with others; catastrophic traces of the distributions, which makes current state of networks ephemeral and eases agents to take other roles; favoring of resource allocation to less connected sectors.

Keywords: complex networks, scale-free networks, statistical physics

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1 Introduction

The history of scale-free networks includes controversies and resulting disagreements. Price reported in 1965 that citations networks had a heavy-tailed distribution following a power law [?]. He described a “cumulative advantage” that explains the power law [?]. This same networks with power law distribution of connectivity is nowadays called “scale-free” and the same explanation for the distribution is called “preferential attachment”, as the result of a rediscovery of the field by Barabási and Albert in 1999 [?].

Another interesting fact about the meaning of the field is related to the essence of these structures. Observed in specific fields, agents (be them human or not) exhibit a power law distribution of activity. If their interaction yield links, the power law distribution of connectivity is one of the byproducts of activity. Indeed, connectivity and activity present high correlation in such scenarios.

1.1 Related work

The complex network literature revolves around the hub. More accurately, it glamorizes the most connected nodes as “both the strength and the weakness of scale-free networks”, and put them as the most important vertexes. This is naive for a number of reasons:

- Hubs are but a few vertexes, which are replaced constantly.
- Hubs present the most trivial behavior: they interact as much as possible, in every situation, with everyone. That is one of the core reasons why they are hubs.
- Hubs tend to present corrupt behavior, as they undertake huge amounts of time and energy on the network and frequently depend on such activities for basic provision.
- World input to the network is done by periphery and intermediary vertexes, as they do not launch all their energy on the network.

- Authorities are often intermediaries or less active hubs, specially in cases where they deliver quality, not quantity.
- Network structure is given by intermediary vertexes, as they are the only with non trivial behavior: peripheral vertexes interact only a few times; hubs interact everywhere possible.

Therefore, this document is countercurrent with respect to available literature: not only the focus here is to observe scale-free networks as equanimous, but also to dilute the hub boast. No academic writing was found to expose this simple and pertinent content.

2 Canonical scale-free networks

Networks with a power law distribution of connectivity (degree) are called scale-free. In other words, be $p(k)$ the probability that an arbitrary vertex has degree k , than, for a scale-free network, one can assume:

$$p(k) \sim k^{-\gamma} \quad (1)$$

where γ is constant and typically $\gamma \in [2,3]$ and $\gamma > 1$ always. This same distribution is called, under certain conditions, the Pareto distribution or the Zipf law.

3 Three equanimous aspects

4 Conclusions

4.1 Further work

4.2 Acknowledgments