

# Predicting Criticality and Dynamic Range in Complex Networks: Effects of Topology

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(Received 30 July 2010; published 31 January 2011)

The effects of network topology on the criticality and dynamic range of complex networks are investigated. We consider a class of networks with a power-law degree distribution and a finite clustering coefficient. The criticality of these networks is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The dynamic range is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. We show that the criticality and dynamic range of these networks are determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The criticality of these networks is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The dynamic range is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient.

DOI: 10.1103/PhysRevE.83.06.058101

PACS numbers: 87.18.S-, 05.45.-a, 87.19.-j

Networks with a power-law degree distribution [1,2] and a finite clustering coefficient [3] are of interest because they are found in many real-world systems. The criticality of these networks is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The dynamic range is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. We show that the criticality and dynamic range of these networks are determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The criticality of these networks is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The dynamic range is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient.

As a consequence of the above results, we can predict the criticality and dynamic range of these networks. The criticality of these networks is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient. The dynamic range is determined by the average degree and the average clustering coefficient.

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