CocoNuTs
Complex Networks
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Complex Networks, CSYS/MATH 303
University of Vermont, Spring 2018
Assignment 4 • code name: Haggle properly

Dispersed: Saturday, February 10, 2018.
Due: Friday, February 23, by 11:59 pm, 2018.
Last updated: Thursday, April 5, 2018, 02:37 pm
Some useful reminders:
Deliverator: Peter Dodds
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Office hours: 10:05 am to 12:00 pm, Tuesday and Thursday
Course website: http://www.uvm.edu/pdodds/teaching/courses/2018-01UVM-303

All parts are worth 3 points unless marked otherwise. Please show all your workingses clearly and list the names of others with whom you collaborated.

Graduate students are requested to use LaTeX (or related TeX variant).

Email submission: PDF only! Please name your file as follows (where the number is to be padded by a 0 if less than 10 and names are all lowercase):
`CSYS303assignment%02d$firstname-$lastname.pdf` as in
`CSYS303assignment06michael-palin.pdf`

Please submit your project's current draft in pdf format via email. Please use this file name format (all lowercase after CSYS):
`CSYS303project-$firstname-$lastname-YYYY-MM-DD.pdf` as in
`CSYS303project-lisa-simpson-1989-12-17.pdf`

Supply networks and allometry:

1. (3 + 3 points)

   This question's calculation is a specific, exactly-solvable case of the general result that you'll will attack (with optional relish and other condiments) in the following question.

   Consider a set of rectangular areas with side lengths L_1 and L_2 such that $L_1 \propto A^{\gamma_1}$ and $L_2 \propto A^{\gamma_2}$ where A is area and $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 = 1$. Assume $\gamma_1 > \gamma_2$ and that $\epsilon = 0$.

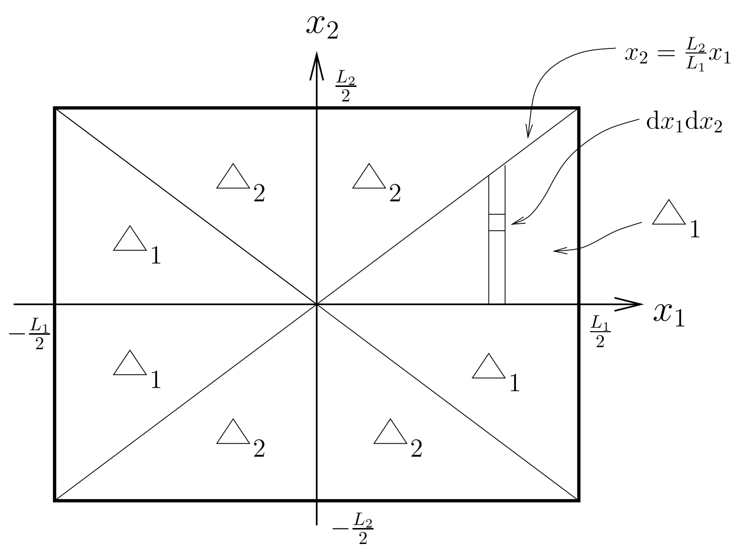
   Now imagine that material has to be distributed from a central source in each of these areas to sinks distributed with density $\rho(A)$, and that these sinks draw the same amount of material per unit time independent of L_1 and L_2.

(a) Find an exact form for how the volume of the most efficient distribution network scales with overall area $A = L_1 L_2$. (Hint: you will have to set up a double integration over the rectangle.)

(b) If network volume must remain a constant fraction of overall area, determine the maximal scaling of sink density ρ with A.

Extra hints:

- Integrate over triangles as follows.
- You need to only perform calculations for one triangle.



2. From lectures on Supply Networks:

   Show that for large V and $0 < \epsilon < 1/2$

$$\min V_{\text{net}} \propto \int_{\Omega_{d,D}(V)} \rho \, ||\vec{x}||^{1-2\epsilon} \, \mathrm{d}\vec{x} \sim \rho V^{1+\gamma_{\max}(1-2\epsilon)}$$

   Reminders: we defined $L_i = c_i^{-1} V^{\gamma_i}$ where $\gamma_1 + \gamma_2 + \ldots + \gamma_d = 1$, $\gamma_1 = \gamma_{\max} \geq \gamma_2 \geq \ldots \geq \gamma_d$., and $c = \prod_i c_i \leq 1$ is a shape factor.

   Assume the first k lengths scale in the same way with $\gamma_1 = \ldots = \gamma_k = \gamma_{\max}$, and write $||\vec{x}|| = (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \ldots + x_d^2)^{1/2}$.

3. (a) For a family of d-dimensional regions, with scaling as per the previous question, determine, to leading order, the scaling of hyper-surface area S with volume V. In other words, find the exponent β in $S \propto V^{\beta}$ as $V \to \infty$.

   Assume that nothing peculiar happens with the shapes (as we have always implicitly done), in that there is no fractal roughening.

Hint: As a start, figure out how the circumference for the rectangles in question 1 scales with area A. For d dimensions, think about how the hyper-surface area of a hyperrectangle (or orthotope) would scale.

(b) For general d, what is the minimum and maximum possible values of β and for what values of the γ_i does these extrema occur?

The goal and a connection to energy metabolism: