

# Agent-Based Simulation in Complex Networks

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# Outline of the course

- Introduction to Complex Systems
- Basics of Agent-based Modeling
- Complex Networks. Characterization
- Network Dynamics: synchronization, diffusion, opinion formation, spreading phenomena
- Applications: cooperative games, markets, biological agents, social dynamics

# **Session 1. Introduction**



Collective behavior

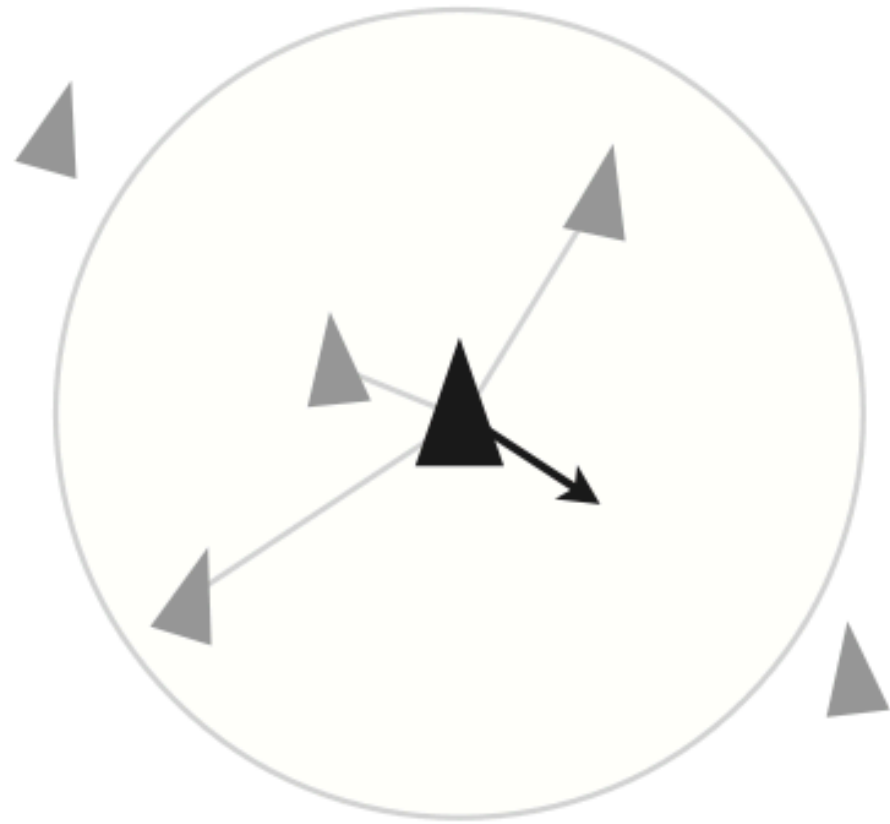


Emergent behavior. Flocks



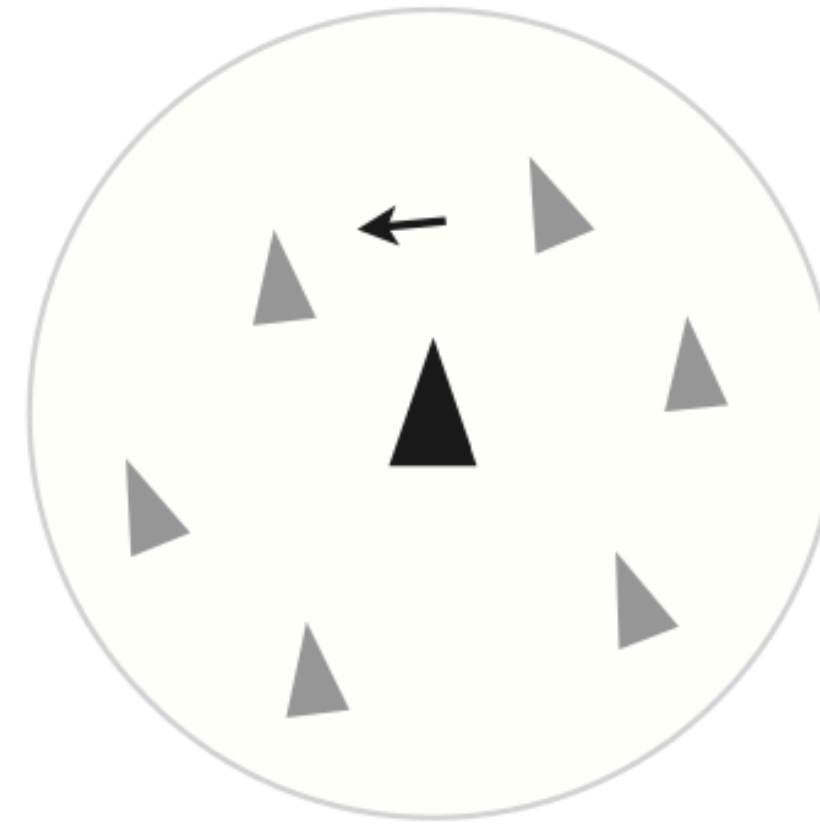
# Synchronization

# Flocks. Individual rules



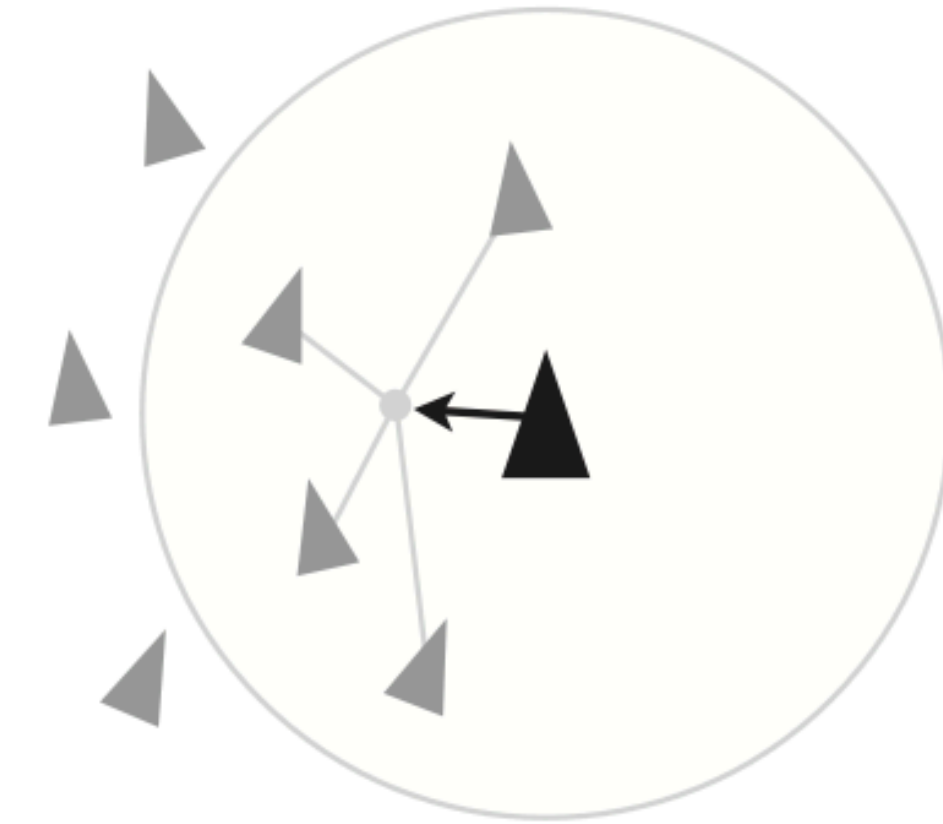
## **Separation:**

Steer to avoid crowding  
local flockmates



## **Alignment:**

Steer toward the average  
heading of local flockmates



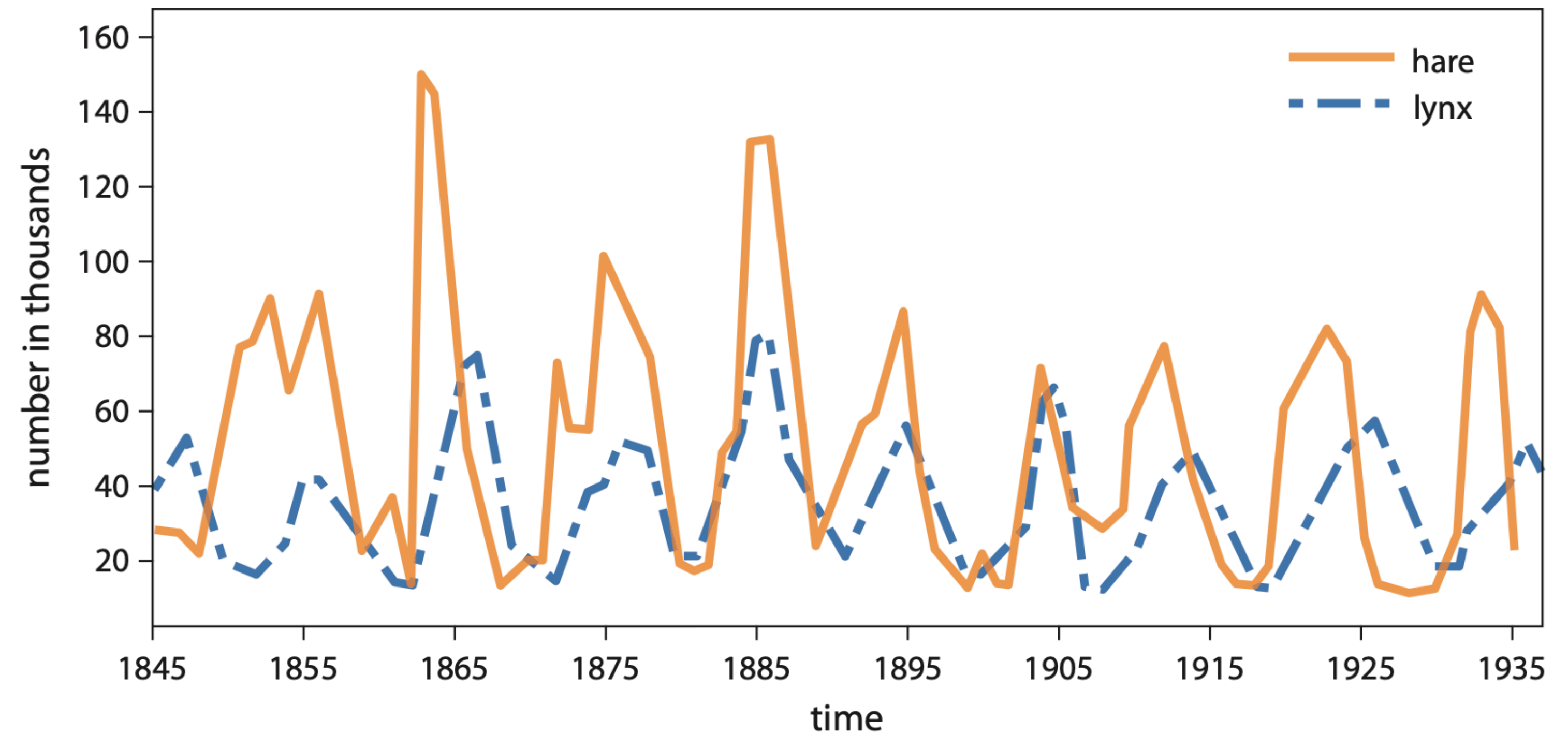
## **Cohesion:**

Steer to move toward the average  
position of local flockmates

- ‘Amount of thinkin’ independent of the size of the flock
- Each individual = computational entity (agent) interacting locally

# Predator-prey (Lotka-Volterra)

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \alpha x - \beta xy,$$
$$\frac{dy}{dt} = -\gamma y + \delta xy,$$





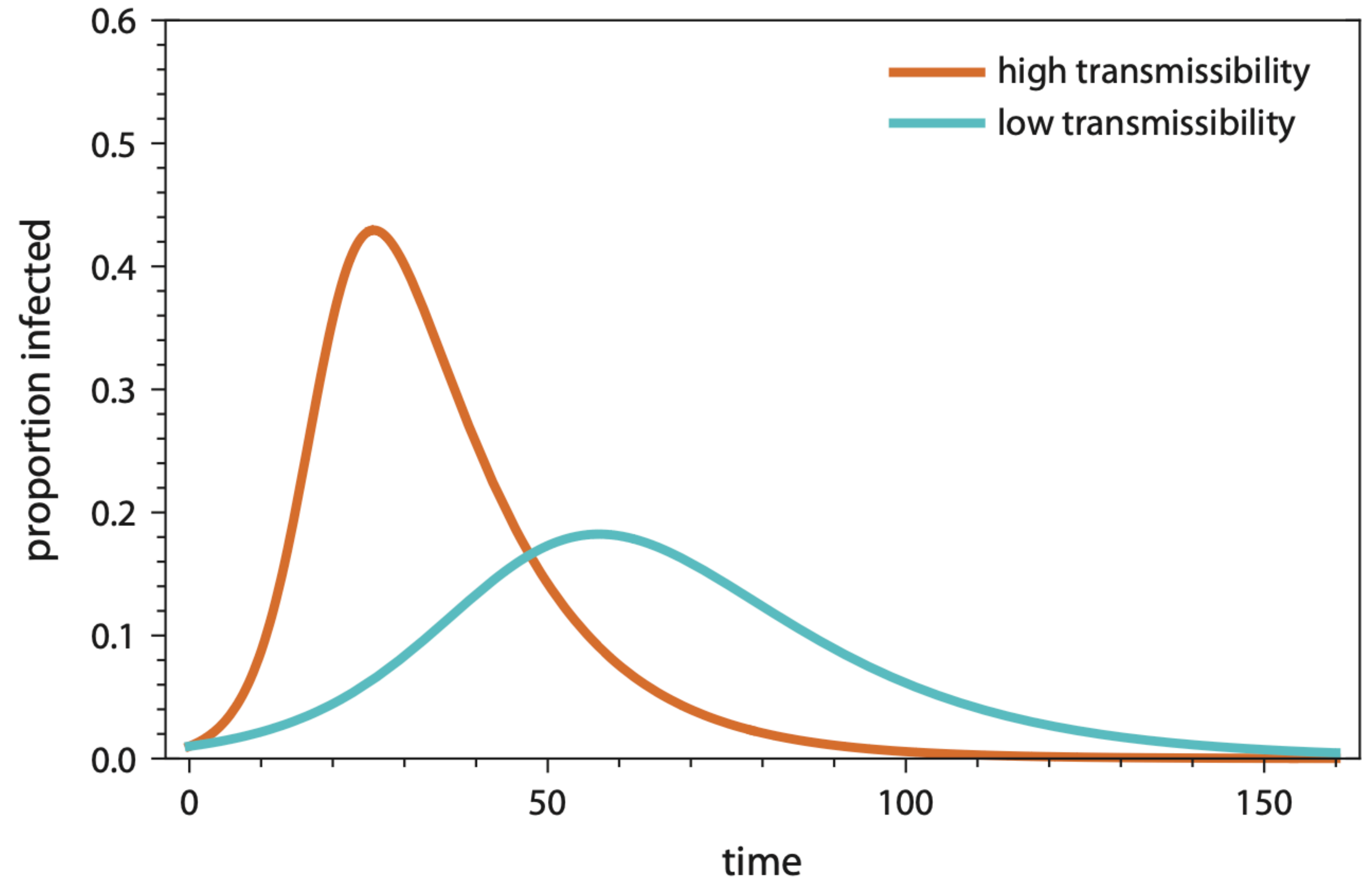
# Equations vs. ABS

Epidemiological model

$$\frac{dS}{dt} = -\beta SI$$

$$\frac{dI}{dt} = \beta SI - \gamma I$$

$$\frac{dR}{dt} = \gamma I$$



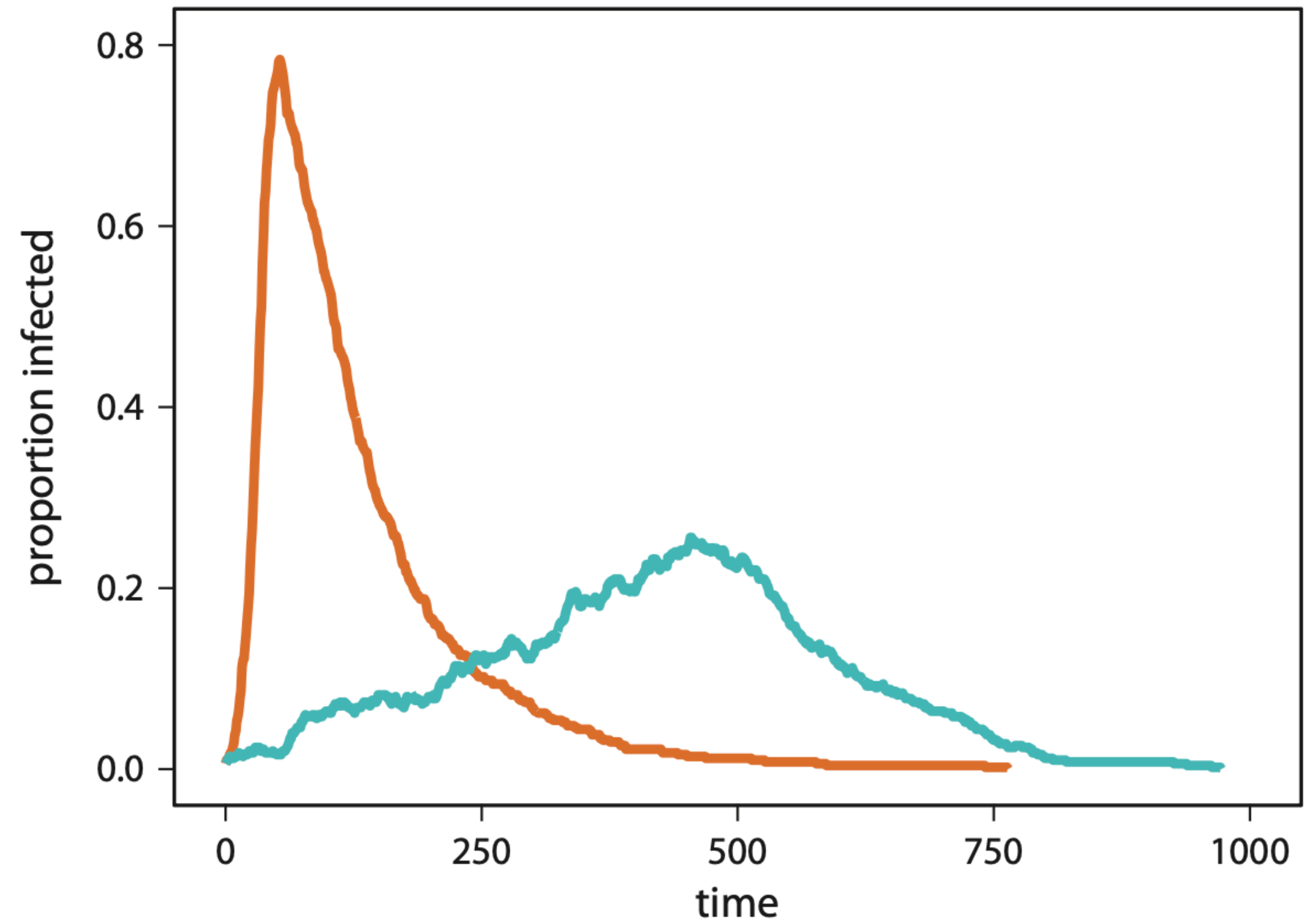
# Equations vs. ABS

Epidemiological model

$$S(t+1) = S(t) - \beta S(t)I(t)$$

$$I(t+1) = I(t) + \beta S(t)I(t) - \gamma I(t)$$

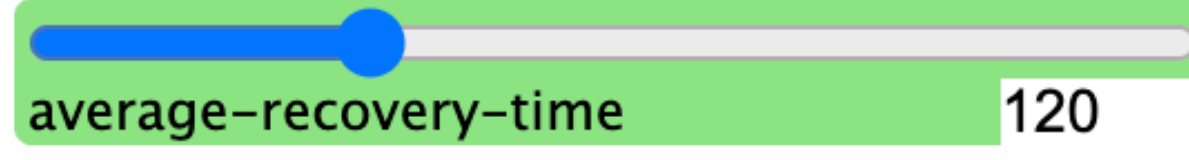
$$R(t+1) = R(t) + \gamma I(t)$$



Mode: Interactive    Commands and Code: Bottom

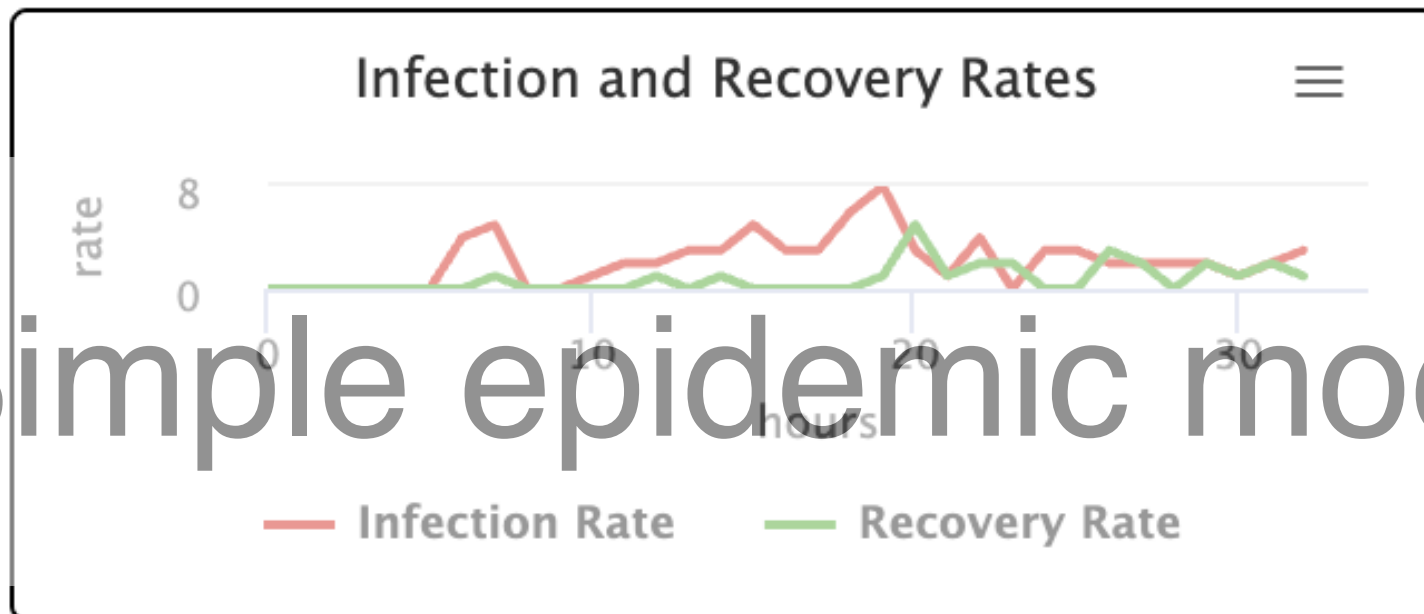
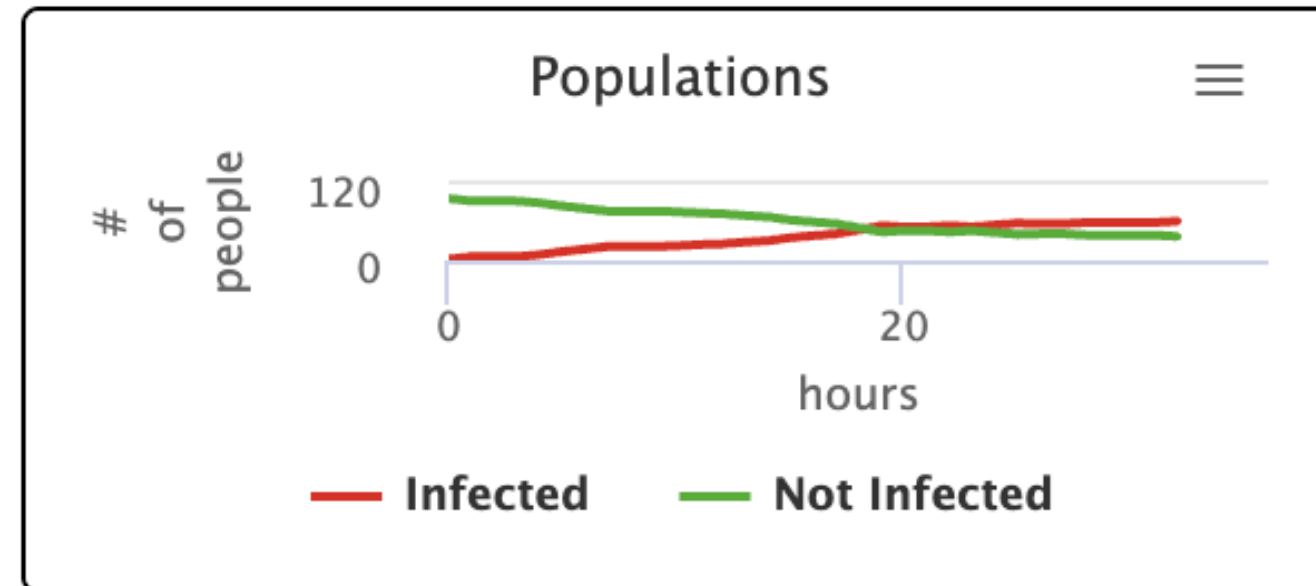
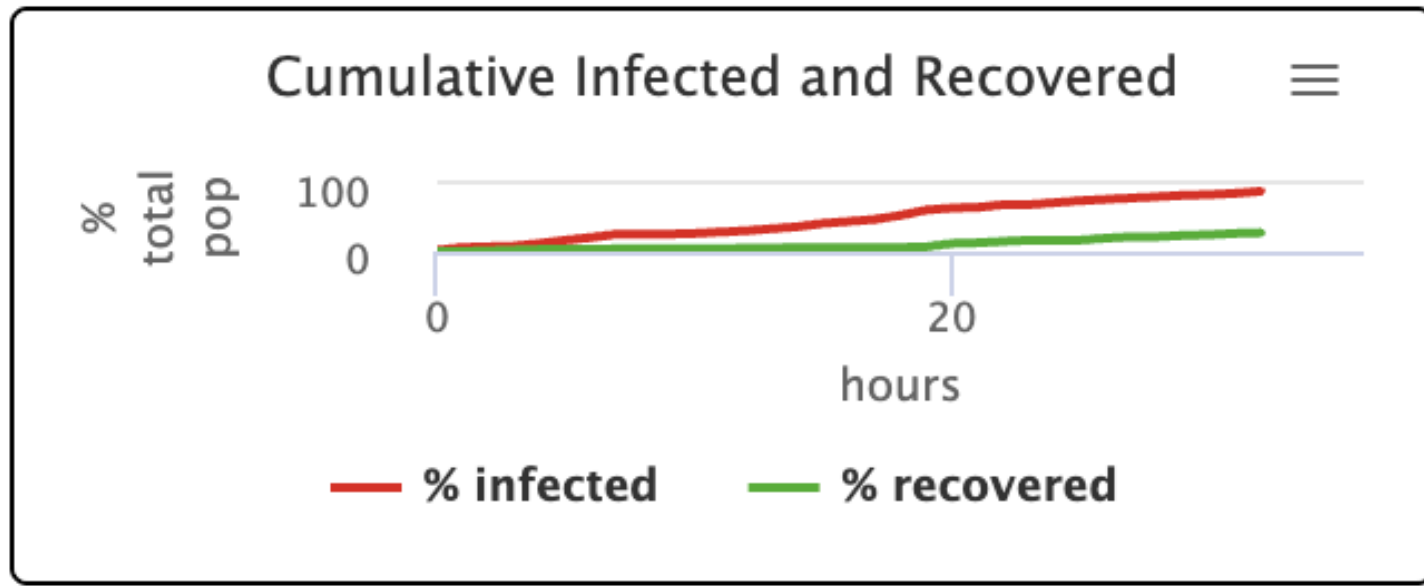
model speed

hours: 32

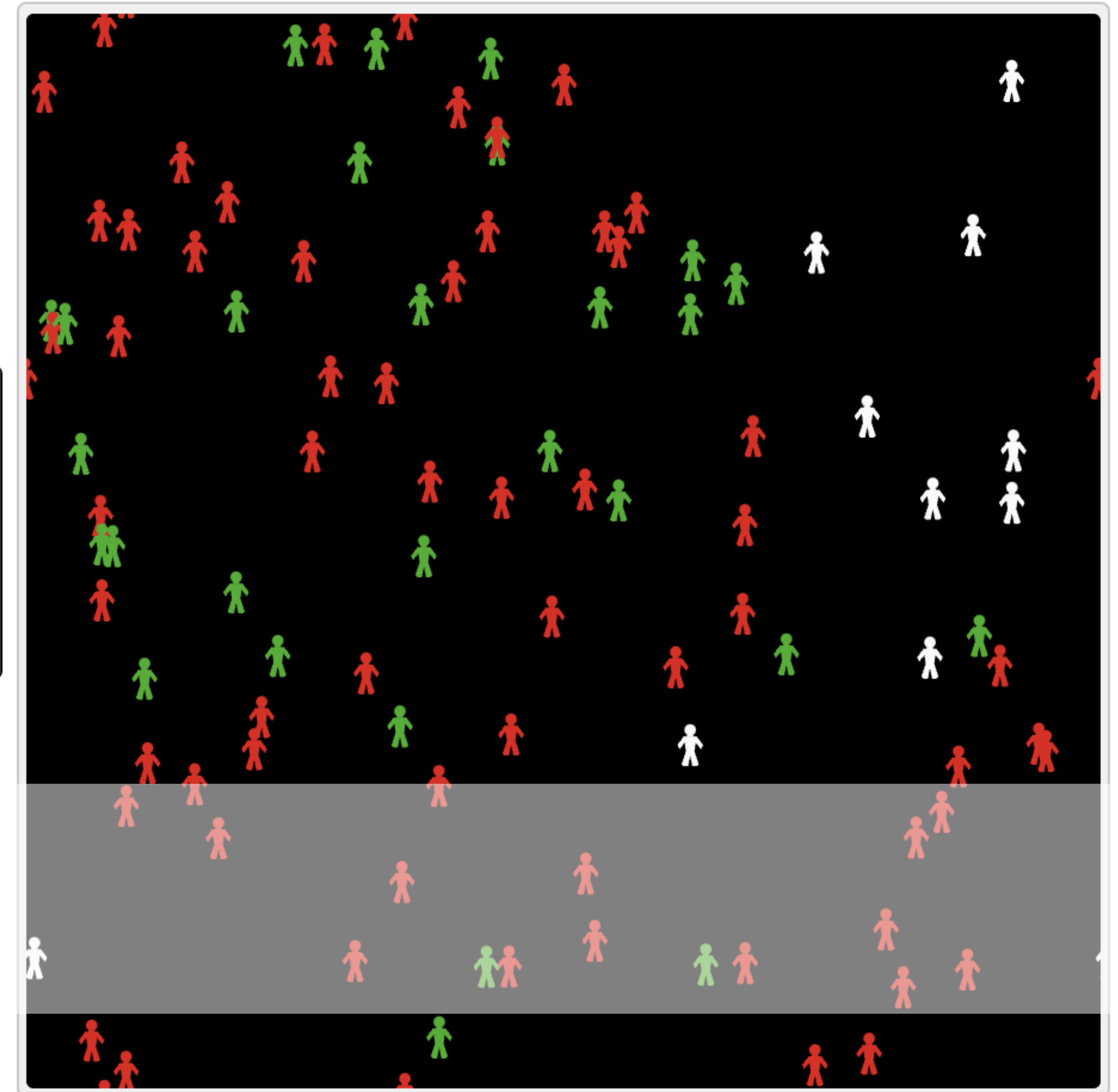


setup

go



R0  
2.49



Simple epidemic model with Netlogo