



What's  
The  
Story?

**Principles of Complex Systems, CSYS/MATH 300**  
**University of Vermont, Fall 2015**  
**Assignment 4 • code name: The different rich**

**Dispersed:** Saturday, October 3, 2015.

**Due:** By 12 pm, Friday, October 9, 2015.

*Some useful reminders:*

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**Office hours:** 10:30 am to 11:30 am on Mondays, and 2:00 pm to 3:30 pm Wednesdays at Farrell Hall

**Course website:** <http://www.uvm.edu/~pdodds/teaching/courses/2015-08UVM-300>

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

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

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1. Code up Simon's rich-gets-richer model.

Show Zipf distributions for  $\rho = 0.01, 0.05$ , and  $0.10$ , and perform regressions to test  $\alpha = 1 - \rho$ .

Run the simulation for long enough to produce decent scaling laws (recall: three orders of magnitude is good).

2. (3+3 points) *Simon's model I:*

For Herbert Simon's model of what we've called Random Competitive Replication, we found in class that the normalized number of groups in the long time limit,  $n_k$ , satisfies the following difference equation:

$$\frac{n_k}{n_{k-1}} = \frac{(k-1)(1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)k} \quad (1)$$

where  $k \geq 2$ . The model parameter  $\rho$  is the probability that a newly arriving node forms a group of its own (or is a novel word, starts a new city, has a unique flavor, etc.). For  $k = 1$ , we have instead

$$n_1 = \rho - (1-\rho)n_1 \quad (2)$$

which directly gives us  $n_1$  in terms of  $\rho$ .

- (a) Derive the exact solution for  $n_k$  in terms of gamma functions and ultimately the beta function.
- (b) From this exact form, determine the large  $k$  behavior for  $n_k$  ( $\sim k^{-\gamma}$ ) and identify the exponent  $\gamma$  in terms of  $\rho$ . You are welcome to use the fact that  $B(x, y) \sim x^{-y}$  for large  $x$  and fixed  $y$  (use Stirling's approximation or possibly Wikipedia).

Note: Simon's own calculation is slightly awry. The end result is good however.

**Hint—Setting up Simon's model:**

<http://www.youtube.com/v/OTzI5J5W1K0?rel=0>

The hint's output including the bits not in the video:

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$$\frac{n_k}{n_{k-1}} = \frac{(k-1)(1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)k}$$

$$n_k = \left[ \frac{(k-1)(1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)k} \right] \left[ \frac{(k-2)(1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)(k-1)} \right] n_{k-2} \dots$$

$$\left[ \frac{(k-3)(1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)(k-2)} \right] n_{k-3} \dots \left[ \frac{1 \times (1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)1} \right] n_1$$

$\Gamma(k) = (k-1)!$

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x \Gamma(x)$$

$x = n+1 \quad \Gamma(n+1) = n \Gamma(n) = \dots = n! \quad \Gamma(1) = 1$

example  $0 < z < 1$

$$(1+zk)(1+z(k-1)) \dots (1+z1)$$

$$= z^k \left( \frac{1}{z} + k \right) \left( \frac{1}{z} + k-1 \right) \dots \left( \frac{1}{z} + 1 \right) = z^k \frac{\left( \frac{1}{z} + k \right) \left( \frac{1}{z} + k-1 \right) \dots}{\frac{1}{z} \cdot \left( \frac{1}{z} - 1 \right) \left( \frac{1}{z} - 2 \right) \dots}$$

differ by 1

$$= z^k \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{z} + k + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{z} + 1\right)}$$

### 3. Simon's model II:

- (a) A missing piece from the lectures: Obtain  $\gamma$  in terms of  $\rho$  by expanding Eq. 1 in terms of  $1/k$ . In the end, you will need to express  $n_k/n_{k-1}$  as  $(1 - 1/k)^\theta$ ; from here, you will be able to identify  $\gamma$ . Taylor expansions and Procrustean truncations will be in order.

This (dirty) method avoids finding the exact form for  $n_k$ .

- (b) What happens to  $\gamma$  in the limits  $\rho \rightarrow 0$  and  $\rho \rightarrow 1$ ? Explain in a sentence or two what's going on in these cases and how the specific limiting value of  $\gamma$  makes sense.

4. (6 + 3 + 3 points)

In Simon's original model, the expected total number of distinct groups at time  $t$  is  $\rho t$ . Recall that each group is made up of elements of a particular flavor.

In class, we derived the fraction of groups containing only 1 element, finding

$$n_1^{(g)} = \frac{N_1(t)}{\rho t} = \frac{1}{2 - \rho}$$

(a) (3 + 3 points)

Find the form of  $n_2^{(g)}$  and  $n_3^{(g)}$ , the fraction of groups that are of size 2 and size 3.

- (b) Using data for James Joyce's *Ulysses* (see below), first show that Simon's estimate for the innovation rate  $\rho_{\text{est}} \simeq 0.115$  is reasonably accurate for the version of the text's word counts given below.

Hint: You should find a slightly higher number than Simon did.

Hint: Do not compute  $\rho_{\text{est}}$  from an estimate of  $\gamma$ .

- (c) Now compare the theoretical estimates for  $n_1^{(g)}$ ,  $n_2^{(g)}$ , and  $n_3^{(g)}$ , with empirical values you obtain for *Ulysses*.

The data (links are clickable):

- Matlab file (sortedcounts = word frequency  $f$  in descending order, sortedwords = ranked words):  
<http://www.uvm.edu/~pdodds/teaching/courses/2015-08UVM-300/docs/ulysses.mat>
- Colon-separated text file (first column = word, second column = word frequency  $f$ ):  
<http://www.uvm.edu/~pdodds/teaching/courses/2015-08UVM-300/docs/ulysses.txt>

Data taken from <http://www.doc.ic.ac.uk/~rac101/concord/texts/ulysses/>. Note that some matching words with differing capitalization are recorded as separate words.