Power-Law Size Distributions

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D CSYS/MATH 6701, 6713, & a pretend number, 2023–2024| @pocsvox

Prof. Peter Sheridan Dodds | @peterdodds

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What's the Story?

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Outline

Our Intuition

Definition

Examples

Wild vs. Mild

CCDFs

Zipf's law

Zipf ⇔ CCDF

References

Two of the many things we struggle with cognitively:

1. Probability.
   - Ex. The Monty Hall Problem.
   - Ex. Daughter/Son born on Tuesday.
     (see next two slides; Wikipedia entry here.)
2. Logarithmic scales.

On counting and logarithms:

- Listen to Radiolab's 2009 piece: "Numbers.".
- Later: Benford's Law.

Also to be enjoyed: the magnificence of the Dunning-Kruger effect

$P(x) \sim x^{-\gamma}$

Homo probabilisticus?

The set up:

- A parent has two children.

Simple probability question:

- What is the probability that both children are girls?

The next set up:

- A parent has two children.
- We know one of them is a girl.

The next probabilistic poser:

- What is the probability that both children are girls?

Try this one:

- A parent has two children.
- We know one of them is a girl born on a Tuesday.

Simple question #3:

- What is the probability that both children are girls?

Last:

- A parent has two children.
- We know one of them is a girl born on December 31.

And ...

- What is the probability that both children are girls?

Let's test our collective intuition:

Money

≡

Belief

Two questions about wealth distribution in the United States:

1. Please estimate the percentage of all wealth owned by individuals when grouped into quintiles.
2. Please estimate what you believe each quintile should own, ideally.
3. Extremes: 100, 0, 0, 0, 0 and 20, 20, 20, 20, 20.

Wealth distribution in the United States: [13]

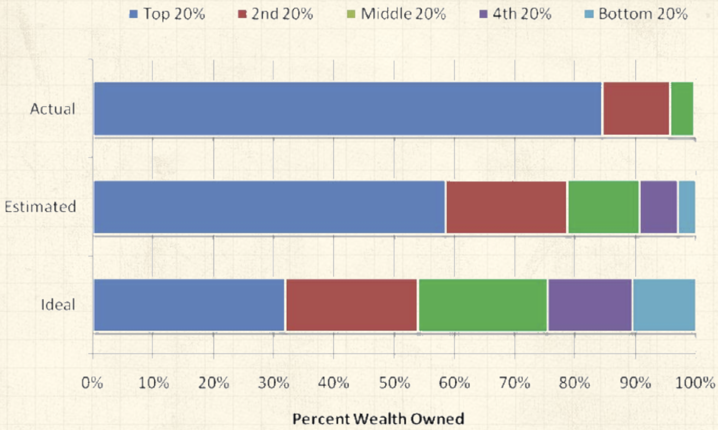
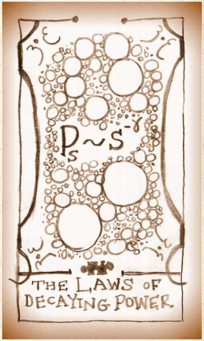


Fig. 2. The actual United States wealth distribution plotted against the estimated and ideal distributions across all respondents. Because of their small percentage share of total wealth, both the "4th 20%" value (0.2%) and the "Bottom 20%" value (0.1%) are not visible in the "Actual" distribution.

"Building a better America—One wealth quintile at a time"
Norton and Ariely, 2011. [13]

THE SUN
THE GOLDEN AGE OF REDUCTIONISM
THE MANIFESTO
THE WELL OF SCALES
THE UNEXPECTED TRANSFIGURATION
MINISTRY OF RANDOM WALKS
THE RICH GET RICHER
THE DREAM OF EFFICIENT LANGUAGE
THE LAW OF DIGITS FIRST
THE SURPRISE OF BEING ROBUST YET FRAGILE
THE MISREADING OF THE BOOK OF SAND
THE MANY TALES OF MANY TAILS
THE MEASURING
THE DATA POOR
THE POURING DATA
THE CHARMS OF THE MANY WRONG PATHS
THE DOORS THAT SHOULD NOT BE OPENED
THE KNOWLEDGE OF DEAD MONKS
THE EMERGENCE OF STRUCTURE
THE EMERGENCE OF DESTRUCTION
THE EMERGENCE OF THINKING
It was the best of times,
THE EMERGENCE OF STORIES
THE MECHANICS STATISTICAL
THE THRESHOLDS OF PERCOLATION
THE NETWORKS COMPLEX
THE ELEMENTS OF WEBS
THE BIRDS OF A FEATHER
THE BIRDS OF NOT A FEATHER
THE ARK OF THE RANDOM NETWORK
THE STRANGENESS OF FRIENDS
THE SMALLNESS OF WORLDS
THE THEORY OF SIX DEGREES
THE NETWORKS FREE OF SCALE
CLASSIFIED PHOENIX BIO HAZARD
THE CONTAGION
THE CONFUSION OF CONTAGIONS
THE DISEASE OF RANDOM MIXING
THE UNENDING PANDEMICS
THE THRESHOLDS OF THE MIND
THE SOCIAL WILD
THE SOCIAL CONTAGION
THE RATIO OF GAIN
THE MECHANICS OF FAME
THE TALK OF FAME
THE STORIES CONTAGIOUS
THE JOHN DORY
THE ADJACENT NARRATIVES
THE STORYTELLERS
THE FATED ASTRAL PATH
THE PATHS OF UNIVERSALITY
THE DEPENDENT PATHS
THE TROUSERS OF BIFURCATING REALITIES
THE UNKNOWN MECHANISM
THE LANDSCAPES OF FORKING PATHS
THE NETWORKS OF BLOOD
THE TREES OF REALITY
THE ORDERS OF STREAMS
THE LAWS OF BRANCHING
THE SCALING OF BROKEN HIERARCHIES
THE BRAID OR THE BRANCH
THE LAW OF OPTIMAL FORKS
THE CHURCH OF QUARTEROLOGY
THE TRUTHICIDE
THE FAMILY OF PANCAKE COWS
THE FAMILY OF SPHERICAL COWS
THE IMPROBABLE PACHYDERM
THE ILL-SCALING OF ALLOMETRIC BODIES
THE SUPPLY MOST FAIR
THE SUPPLY TO THE MOST
THE DARK ART OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS
THE RANDOM SUM OF RANDOMNESS
THE TWO-SIDED WORLDS
THE STORIES AND THE TROPES
THE TRUTH OF DIFFUSION
THE UNVEILING OF HIDDEN POWERS
THE SCRYING FOR THE SHAPES OF THINGS
THE LIMITS OF ORGANIZATIONS
THE OVERCOMING OF CATASTROPHE
THE TROUBLES ILL-FORMED
THE NETWORKS OF MANY ILKS
THE CHAOS OF FETTERED CONTAGION
THE ? END


$P_s \sim s^{-\gamma}$
THE LAWS OF DECAYING POWER

Wealth distribution in the United States: [13]

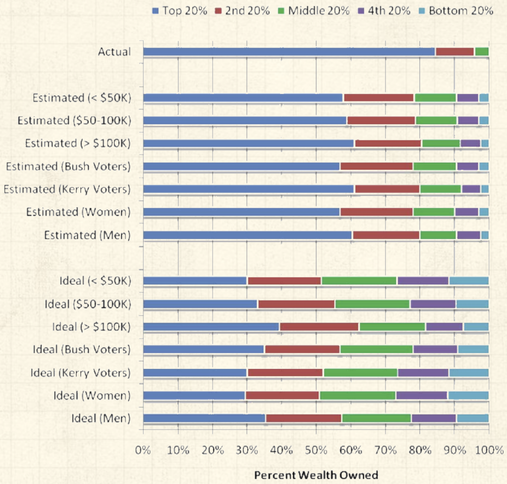
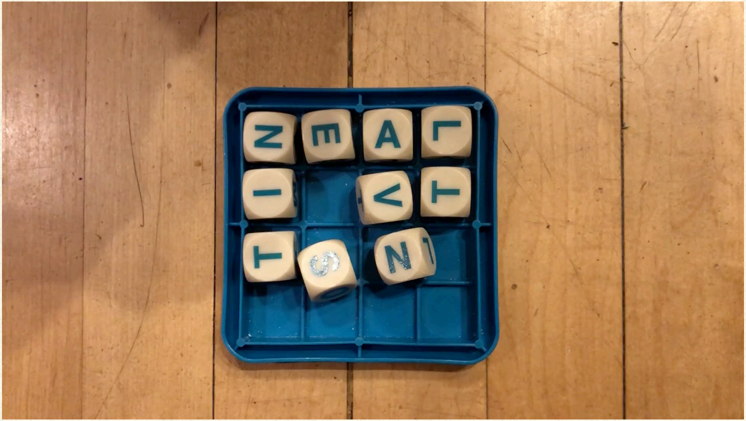


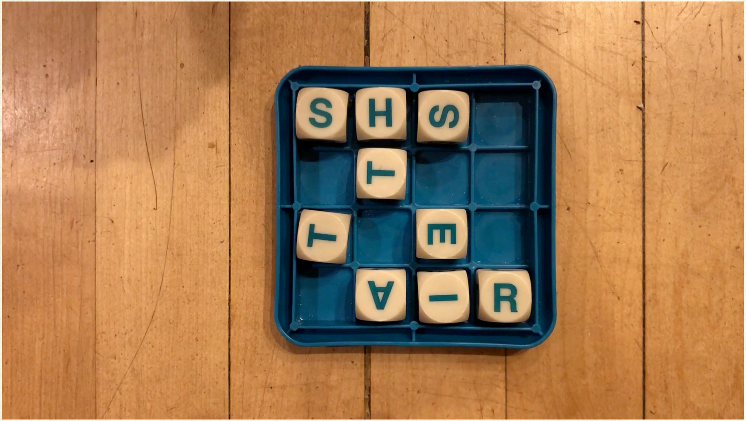
Fig. 3. The actual United States wealth distribution plotted against the estimated and ideal distributions of respondents of different income levels, political affiliations, and genders. Because of their small percentage share of total wealth, both the "4th 20%" value (0.2%) and the "Bottom 20%" value (0.1%) are not visible in the "Actual" distribution.

A highly watched video based on this research is

The Boggoracle Speaks:



The Boggoracle Speaks:



The sizes of many systems' elements appear to obey an inverse power-law size distribution:

$$P(\text{size} = x) \sim c\, x^{-\gamma}$$

$$\text{where} \quad 0 < x_{\text{min}} < x < x_{\text{max}} \quad \text{and} \quad \gamma > 1.$$

- x_{min} = lower cutoff, x_{max} = upper cutoff
- Negative linear relationship in log-log space:

$$\log_{10} P(x) = \log_{10} c - \gamma \log_{10} x$$

- We use base 10 because we are good people.

Size distributions:

Usually, only the tail of the distribution obeys a power law:

$$P(x) \sim c\, x^{-\gamma} \text{ for } x \text{ large.}$$

- Still use term 'power-law size distribution.'
- Other terms:
  - Fat-tailed distributions.
  - Heavy-tailed distributions.

Beware:

- Inverse power laws aren't the only ones: lognormals, Weibull distributions, ...

Size distributions:

Many systems have discrete sizes k:

- Word frequency
- Node degree in networks: # friends, # hyperlinks, etc.
- # citations for articles, court decisions, etc.

$$P(k) \sim c\, k^{-\gamma}$$

where $k_{\text{min}} \le k \le k_{\text{max}}$

- Obvious fail for $k = 0$.
- Again, typically a description of distribution's tail.

Word frequency:

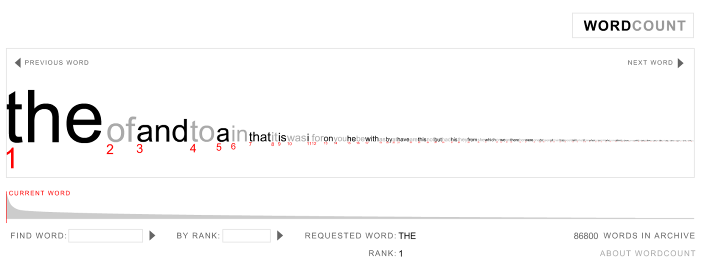
Brown Corpus (∼ 10^6 words):

rank	word	% q
1.	the	6.8872
2.	of	3.5839
3.	and	2.8401
4.	to	2.5744
5.	a	2.2996
6.	in	2.1010
7.	that	1.0428
8.	is	0.9943
9.	was	0.9661
10.	he	0.9392
11.	for	0.9340
12.	it	0.8623
13.	with	0.7176
14.	as	0.7137
15.	his	0.6886

rank	word	% q
1945.	apply	0.0055
1946.	vital	0.0055
1947.	September	0.0055
1948.	review	0.0055
1949.	wage	0.0055
1950.	motor	0.0055
1951.	fifteen	0.0055
1952.	regarded	0.0055
1953.	draw	0.0055
1954.	wheel	0.0055
1955.	organized	0.0055
1956.	vision	0.0055
1957.	wild	0.0055
1958.	Palmer	0.0055
1959.	intensity	0.0055

Jonathan Harris's Wordcount:

A word frequency distribution explorer:



WORDCOUNT

PREVIOUS WORD

NEXT WORD

the of and to a in that it is was i for on you he be with as by at have are this not but had his they from she which we there were

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

CURRENT WORD

FIND WORD:

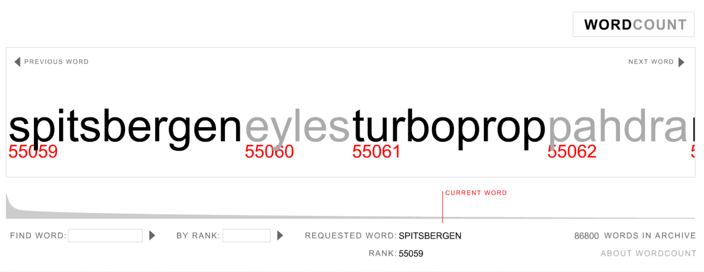
BY RANK:

REQUESTED WORD: THE

RANK: 1

86800 WORDS IN ARCHIVE

ABOUT WORDCOUNT



WORDCOUNT

PREVIOUS WORD

NEXT WORD

spitsbergen eyles turboprop pahdra

55059 55060 55061 55062

CURRENT WORD

FIND WORD:

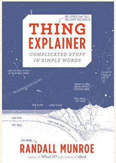
BY RANK:

REQUESTED WORD: SPITSBERGEN

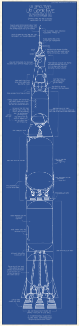
RANK: 55059

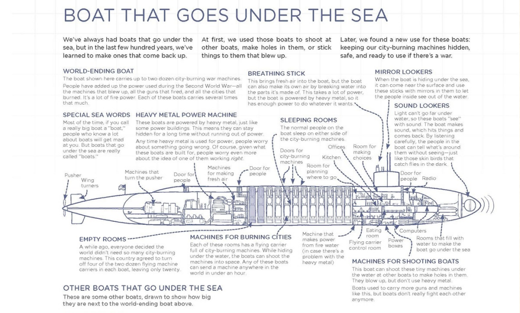
86800 WORDS IN ARCHIVE

ABOUT WORDCOUNT



“Thing Explainer: Complicated Stuff in Simple Words” by Randall Munroe (2015).[11]





BOAT THAT GOES UNDER THE SEA

We’ve always had boats that go under the sea, but in the last few hundred years, we’ve learned to make ones that come back up.

At first, we used those boats to shoot at other boats, make holes in them, or stick things to them that blew up.

Later, we found a new use for these boats: keeping our city-burning machines hidden, safe, and ready to use if there’s a war.

WORLD-ENDING BOAT

The boat shown here carries up to two dozen city-burning war machines.

People have added up the power used during the Second World War—all the machines that blew up, all the guns that fired, and all the cities that burned. It’s a lot of fire power. Each of these boats carries several times that much.

BREATHING STICK

This brings fresh air into the boat, but the boat can also make its own air by breaking water into the parts it’s made of. This takes a lot of power, but the boat is powered by heavy metal, so it has enough power to do whatever it wants.

MIRROR LOOKERS

When the boat is hiding under the sea, it can come near the surface and use these sticks with mirrors in them to let the people inside see out of the water.

SOUND LOOKERS

Light can’t go far under water, so these boats "see" with sound. The boat makes sound, which hits things and comes back. By listening carefully, the people in the boat can tell what’s around them without seeing—just like those skin birds that catch flies in the dark.

SPECIAL SEA WORDS

Most of the time, if you call a really big boat a "boat," people who know a lot about boats will get mad at you. But boats that go under the sea are really called "boats."

HEAVY METAL POWER MACHINE

These boats are powered by heavy metal, just like some power buildings. This means they can stay hidden for a long time without running out of power.

Any time heavy metal is used for power, people worry about something going wrong. Of course, given what these boats are built for, people worry even more about the idea of one of them working *right*.

SLEEPING ROOMS

The normal people on the boat sleep on either side of the city-burning machines.

Doors for city-burning machines
Offices
Room for making choices
Kitchen
Room for planning where to go
Pusher
Wing turners
Machines that turn the pusher
Door for people
Machines for making fresh air
Door for people
Door for people
Radio
Eating room
Computers
Flying carrier control room
Power boxes
Rooms that fill with water to make the boat go under the sea
Machine that makes power from fire water (in case there’s a problem with the heavy metal)

EMPTY ROOMS

A while ago, everyone decided the world didn’t need so many city-burning machines. This country agreed to turn off four of the two dozen flying machine carriers in each boat, leaving only twenty.

MACHINES FOR BURNING CITIES

Each of these rooms has a flying carrier full of city-burning machines. While hiding under the water, the boats can shoot the machines into space. Any of these boats can send a machine anywhere in the world in under an hour.

MACHINES FOR SHOOTING BOATS

This boat can shoot these tiny machines under the water at other boats to make holes in them. They blow up, but don’t use heavy metal.

Boats used to carry more guns and machines like this, but boats don’t really fight each other anymore.

OTHER BOATS THAT GO UNDER THE SEA

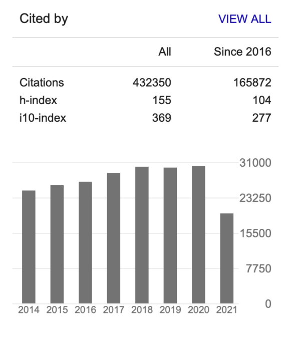
These are some other boats, drawn to show how big they are next to the world-ending boat above.

Up goer five

Function words matter:

Let's call everything the same (no)thing

The long tail of knowledge:



Cited by VIEW ALL

	All	Since 2016
Citations	432350	165872
h-index	155	104
i10-index	369	277

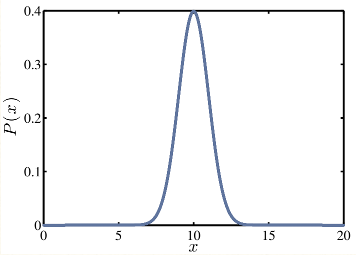
Take a scrolling voyage
to the citational abyss,
starting at the surface with
the lonely, giant citaceans,
moving down
to the legion of strange,
sometimes misplaced,
unloved creatures,
that dwell in
Kahneman's Google Scholar
page

The statistics of surprise—words:

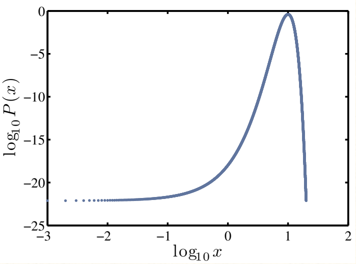
First—a Gaussian example:

$$P(x)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-(x-\mu)^2/2\sigma^2}\mathrm{d}x$$

linear:



log-log



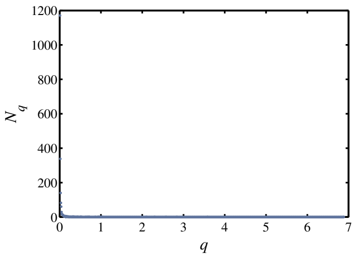
mean $\mu = 10$, variance σ^2 = 1.

Activity: Sketch $P(x) \sim x^{-1}$ for $x = 1$ to $x = 10^7$.

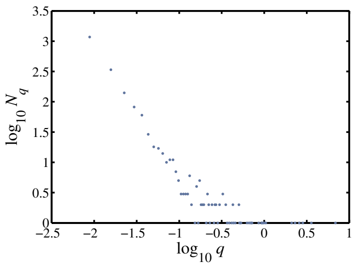
The statistics of surprise—words:

Raw ‘probability’ (binned) for Brown Corpus:

linear:



log-log

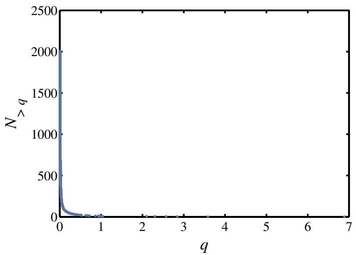


- q_w = normalized frequency of occurrence of word w (%).
- N_q = number of distinct words that have a normalized frequency of occurrence q.
- e.g, $q_{\text{the}} \simeq$ 6.9%, $N_{q_{\text{the}}}$ = 1.

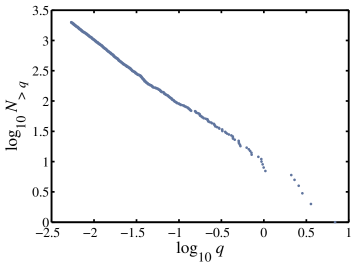
The statistics of surprise—words:

Complementary Cumulative Probability Distribution $N_{\geq q}$:

linear:



log-log



- Also known as the 'Exceedance Probability.'

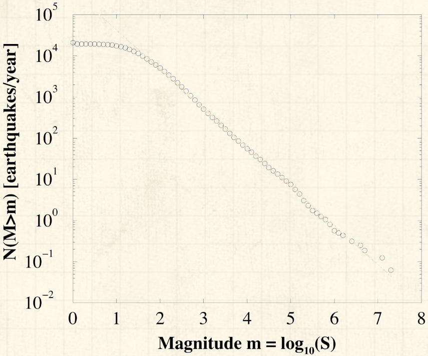
My, what big words you have ...

- Test capitalizes on word frequency following a heavily skewed frequency distribution with a decaying power-law tail.

- This Man Can Pronounce Every Word in the Dictionary (story here)
- Best of Dr. Bailly

The statistics of surprise:

Gutenberg-Richter law



- Log-log plot
- Base 10
- Slope = -1

$$N(M > m) \propto m^{-1}$$

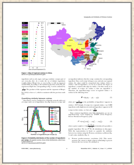
- From both the very awkwardly similar Christensen et al. and Bak et al.: "Unified scaling law for earthquakes" [4, 1]

The statistics of surprise:

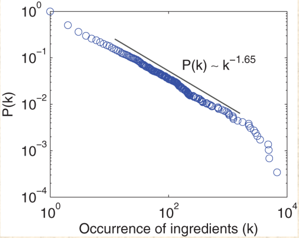
From: “Quake Moves Japan Closer to U.S. and Alters Earth’s Spin” by Kenneth Chang, March 13, 2011, NYT:

‘What is perhaps most surprising about the Japan earthquake is how misleading history can be. In the past 300 years, no earthquake nearly that large—nothing larger than magnitude eight—had struck in the Japan subduction zone. That, in turn, led to assumptions about how large a tsunami might strike the coast.’

‘“It did them a giant disservice,” said Dr. Stein of the geological survey. That is not the first time that the earthquake potential of a fault has been underestimated. Most geophysicists did not think the Sumatra fault could generate a magnitude 9.1 earthquake, …’

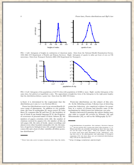


"Geography and similarity of regional cuisines in China"
Zhu et al.,
PLoS ONE, **8**, e79161, 2013. [19]



- Fraction of ingredients that appear in at least k recipes.
- Oops in notation: $P(k)$ is the Complementary Cumulative Distribution $P_{\geq}(k)$

"On a class of skew distribution functions"
Herbert A. Simon,
Biometrika, **42**, 425–440, 1955. [16]



"Power laws, Pareto distributions and Zipf's law"
M. E. J. Newman,
Contemporary Physics, **46**, 323–351, 2005. [12]

"Power-law distributions in empirical data"
Clauset, Shalizi, and Newman,
SIAM Review, **51**, 661–703, 2009. [5]

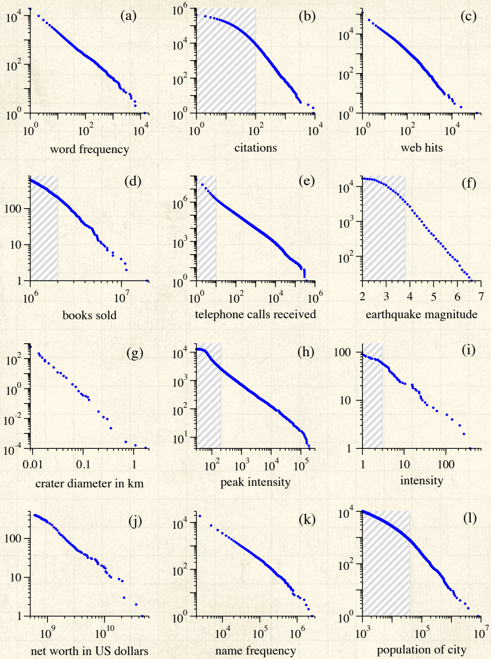


FIG. 4 Cumulative distributions or "rank/frequency plots" of twelve quantities reputed to follow power laws. The distributions were computed as described in Appendix A. Data in the shaded regions were excluded from the calculations of the exponents in Table I. Source references for the data are given in the text. (a) Numbers of occurrences of words in the novel *Moby Dick* by Hermann Melville. (b) Numbers of citations to scientific papers published in 1981, from time of publication until June 1997. (c) Numbers of hits on web sites by 60 000 users of the America Online Internet service for the day of 1 December 1997. (d) Numbers of copies of bestselling books sold in the US between 1895 and 1965. (e) Number of calls received by AT&T telephone customers in the US for a single day. (f) Magnitude of earthquakes in California between January 1910 and May 1992. Magnitude is proportional to the logarithm of the maximum amplitude of the earthquake, and hence the distribution obeys a power law even though the horizontal axis is linear. (g) Diameter of craters on the moon. Vertical axis is measured per square kilometre. (h) Peak gamma-ray intensity of solar flares in counts per second, measured from Earth orbit between February 1980 and November 1989. (i) Intensity of wars from 1816 to 1980, measured as battle deaths per 10 000 of the population of the participating countries. (j) Aggregate net worth in dollars of the richest individuals in the US in October 2003. (k) Frequency of occurrence of family names in the US in the year 1990. (l) Populations of US cities in the year 2000.

Size distributions:

Some examples:

- Earthquake magnitude (Gutenberg-Richter law):[9, 1] $P(M) \propto M^{-2}$
- # war deaths:[15] $P(d) \propto d^{-1.8}$
- Sizes of forest fires[8]
- Sizes of cities:[16] $P(n) \propto n^{-2.1}$
- # links to and from websites[2]

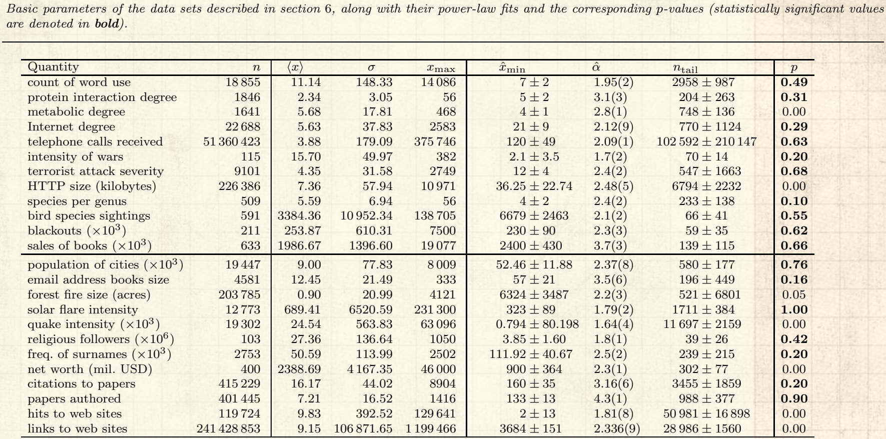
- Note: Exponents range in error

Size distributions:

More examples:

- # citations to papers: [6, 14] $P(k) \propto k^{-3}$.
- Individual wealth (maybe): $P(W) \propto W^{-2}$.
- Distributions of tree trunk diameters: $P(d) \propto d^{-2}$.
- The gravitational force at a random point in the universe: [10] $P(F) \propto F^{-5/2}$. (See the Holtsmark distribution and stable distributions.)
- Diameter of moon craters: [12] $P(d) \propto d^{-3}$.
- Word frequency: [16] e.g., $P(k) \propto k^{-2.2}$ (variable).
- # religious adherents in cults: [5] $P(k) \propto k^{-1.8 \pm 0.1}$.
- # sightings of birds per species (North American Breeding Bird Survey for 2003): [5] $P(k) \propto k^{-2.1 \pm 0.1}$.
- # species per genus: [18, 16, 5] $P(k) \propto k^{-2.4 \pm 0.2}$.

Table 3 from Clauset, Shalizi, and Newman [5]:



Basic parameters of the data sets described in section 6, along with their power-law fits and the corresponding p-values (statistically significant values are denoted in ***bold****).*

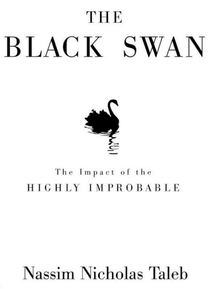
Quantity	n	$\langle x \rangle$	σ	$x_{\max}$	$\hat{x}_{\min}$	$\hat{\alpha}$	n_{tail}	p
count of word use	18 855	11.14	148.33	14 086	7 ± 2	1.95(2)	2958 ± 987	**0.49**
protein interaction degree	1846	2.34	3.05	56	5 ± 2	3.1(3)	204 ± 263	**0.31**
metabolic degree	1641	5.68	17.81	468	4 ± 1	2.8(1)	748 ± 136	0.00
Internet degree	22 688	5.63	37.83	2583	21 ± 9	2.12(9)	770 ± 1124	**0.29**
telephone calls received	51 360 423	3.88	179.09	375 746	120 ± 49	2.09(1)	102 592 ± 210 147	**0.63**
intensity of wars	115	15.70	49.97	382	2.1 ± 3.5	1.7(2)	70 ± 14	**0.20**
terrorist attack severity	9101	4.35	31.58	2749	12 ± 4	2.4(2)	547 ± 1663	**0.68**
HTTP size (kilobytes)	226 386	7.36	57.94	10 971	36.25 ± 22.74	2.48(5)	6794 ± 2232	0.00
species per genus	509	5.59	6.94	56	4 ± 2	2.4(2)	233 ± 138	**0.10**
bird species sightings	591	3384.36	10 952.34	138 705	6679 ± 2463	2.1(2)	66 ± 41	**0.55**
blackouts ($\times 10^3$)	211	253.87	610.31	7500	230 ± 90	2.3(3)	59 ± 35	**0.62**
sales of books ($\times 10^3$)	633	1986.67	1396.60	19 077	2400 ± 430	3.7(3)	139 ± 115	**0.66**
population of cities ($\times 10^3$)	19 447	9.00	77.83	8 009	52.46 ± 11.88	2.37(8)	580 ± 177	**0.76**
email address books size	4581	12.45	21.49	333	57 ± 21	3.5(6)	196 ± 449	**0.16**
forest fire size (acres)	203 785	0.90	20.99	4121	6324 ± 3487	2.2(3)	521 ± 6801	0.05
solar flare intensity	12 773	689.41	6520.59	231 300	323 ± 89	1.79(2)	1711 ± 384	**1.00**
quake intensity ($\times 10^3$)	19 302	24.54	563.83	63 096	0.794 ± 80.198	1.64(4)	11 697 ± 2159	0.00
religious followers ($\times 10^6$)	103	27.36	136.64	1050	3.85 ± 1.60	1.8(1)	39 ± 26	**0.42**
freq. of surnames ($\times 10^3$)	2753	50.59	113.99	2502	111.92 ± 40.67	2.5(2)	239 ± 215	**0.20**
net worth (mil. USD)	400	2388.69	4 167.35	46 000	900 ± 364	2.3(1)	302 ± 77	0.00
citations to papers	415 229	16.17	44.02	8904	160 ± 35	3.16(6)	3455 ± 1859	**0.20**
papers authored	401 445	7.21	16.52	1416	133 ± 13	4.3(1)	988 ± 377	**0.90**
hits to web sites	119 724	9.83	392.52	129 641	2 ± 13	1.81(8)	50 981 ± 16 898	0.00
links to web sites	241 428 853	9.15	106 871.65	1 199 466	3684 ± 151	2.336(9)	28 986 ± 1560	0.00

- We'll explore various exponent measurement techniques in assignments.

power-law size distributions

Gaussians versus power-law size distributions:

- Mediocristan versus Extremistan
- Mild versus Wild (Mandelbrot)
- Example: Height versus wealth.



THE
BLACK SWAN

The Impact of the
HIGHLY IMPROBABLE

Nassim Nicholas Taleb

- See "The Black Swan" by Nassim Taleb. [17]
- Terrible if successful framing: Black swans are not that surprising ...

Turkeys ...

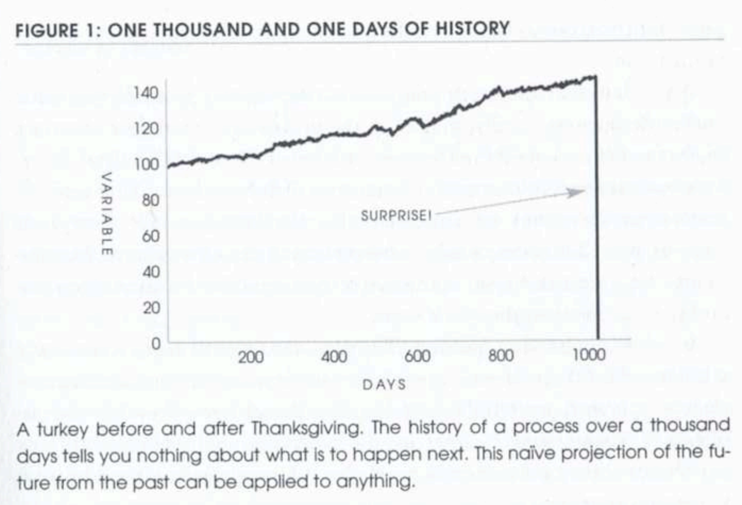


FIGURE 1: ONE THOUSAND AND ONE DAYS OF HISTORY

A turkey before and after Thanksgiving. The history of a process over a thousand days tells you nothing about what is to happen next. This naïve projection of the future from the past can be applied to anything.

From "The Black Swan"[17]

Taleb's table [17]

Mediocristan/Extremistan

- Most typical member is mediocre/Most typical is either giant or tiny
- Winners get a small segment/Winner take almost all effects
- When you observe for a while, you know what's going on/It takes a very long time to figure out what's going on
- Prediction is easy/Prediction is hard
- History crawls/History makes jumps
- Tyranny of the collective/Tyranny of the rare and accidental

Size distributions:

Power-law size distributions are sometimes called Pareto distributions after Italian scholar Vilfredo Pareto.

- Pareto noted wealth in Italy was distributed unevenly (80–20 rule; misleading).
- Term used especially by practitioners of the Dismal Science.

Devilish power-law size distribution details:

Exhibit A:

- Given $P(x) = cx^{-\gamma}$ with $0 < x_{\text{min}} < x < x_{\text{max}}$, the mean is ($\gamma \neq 2$):

$$\langle x \rangle = \frac{c}{2-\gamma}\left(x_{\text{max}}^{2-\gamma} - x_{\text{min}}^{2-\gamma}\right).$$

- Mean 'blows up' with upper cutoff if $\gamma < 2$.
- Mean depends on lower cutoff if $\gamma > 2$.
- $\gamma < 2$: Typical sample is large.
- $\gamma > 2$: Typical sample is small.

Insert assignment question

And in general ...

Moments:

- All moments depend only on cutoffs.
- No internal scale that dominates/matters.
- Compare to a Gaussian, exponential, etc.

For many real size distributions: $2 < \gamma < 3$

- mean is finite (depends on lower cutoff)
- σ^2 = variance is ‘infinite’ (depends on upper cutoff)
- Width of distribution is ‘infinite’
- If $\gamma > 3$, distribution is less terrifying and may be easily confused with other kinds of distributions.

Insert assignment question

Moments

Standard deviation is a mathematical convenience:

- Variance is nice analytically ...
- Another measure of distribution width:

$$\text{Mean average deviation (MAD)} = \langle |x - \langle x \rangle| \rangle$$

- For a pure power law with $2 < \gamma < 3$:

$$\langle |x - \langle x \rangle| \rangle \text{ is finite.}$$

- But MAD is mildly unpleasant analytically ...
- We still speak of infinite 'width' if $\gamma < 3$.

How sample sizes grow ...

Given $P(x) \sim cx^{-\gamma}$:

- We can show that after n samples, we expect the largest sample to be[1]

$$x_1 \gtrsim c' n^{1/(\gamma-1)}$$

- Sampling from a finite-variance distribution gives a much slower growth with n.
- e.g., for $P(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x}$, we find

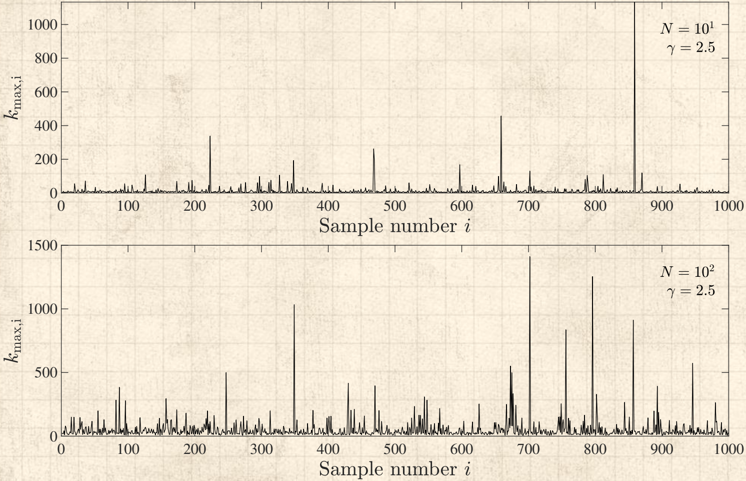
$$x_1 \gtrsim \frac{1}{\lambda} \ln n.$$

Insert assignment question

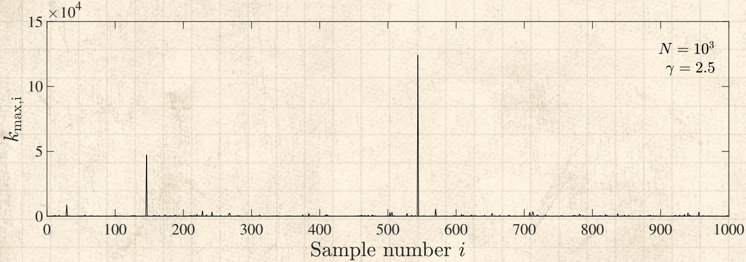
Insert assignment question

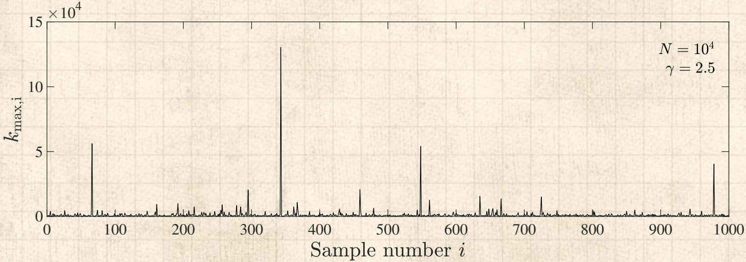
[1] Later, we see that the largest sample grows as n^{ρ} where ρ is the Zipf exponent

- $\gamma = 5/2$, maxima of N samples, $n =$1000 sets of samples:

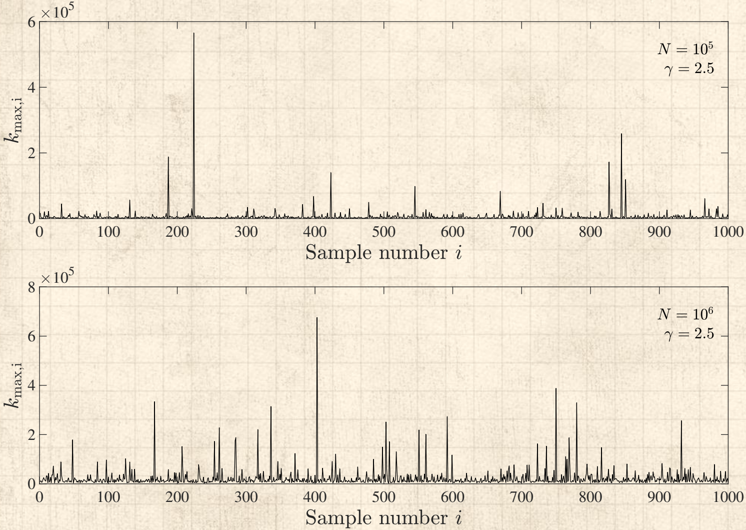


$\gamma = 5/2$, maxima of N samples, $n =$1000 sets of samples:

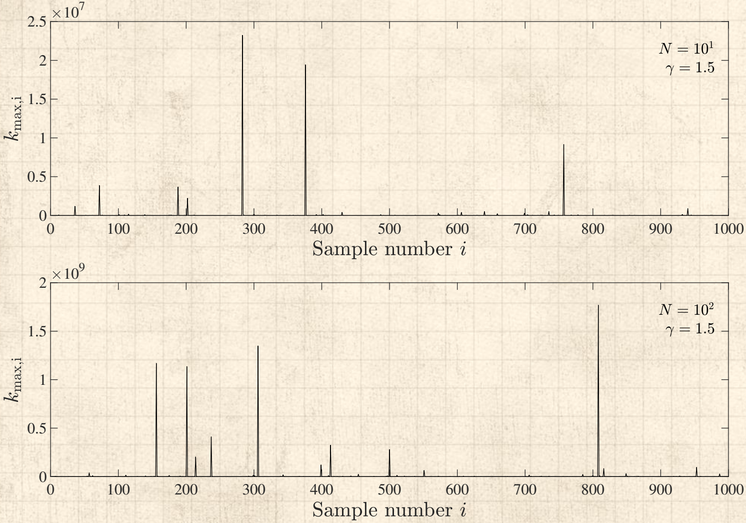




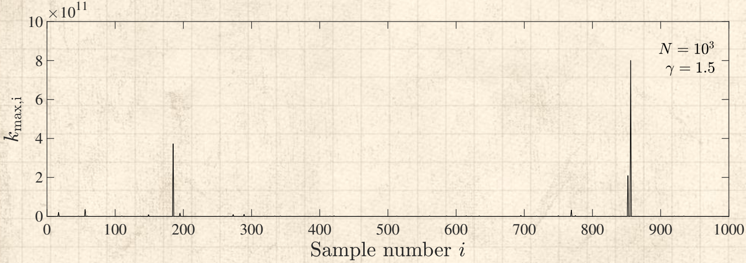
$\gamma = 5/2$, maxima of N samples, $n =$1000 sets of samples:

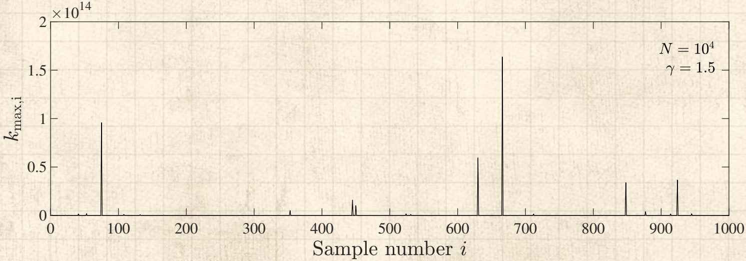


$\gamma = 3/2$, maxima of N samples, $n =$1000 sets of samples:

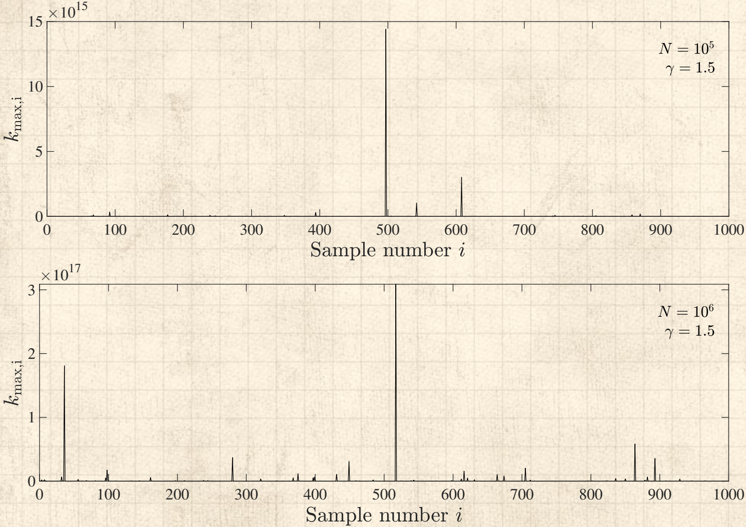


$\gamma = 3/2$, maxima of N samples, $n =$1000 sets of samples:

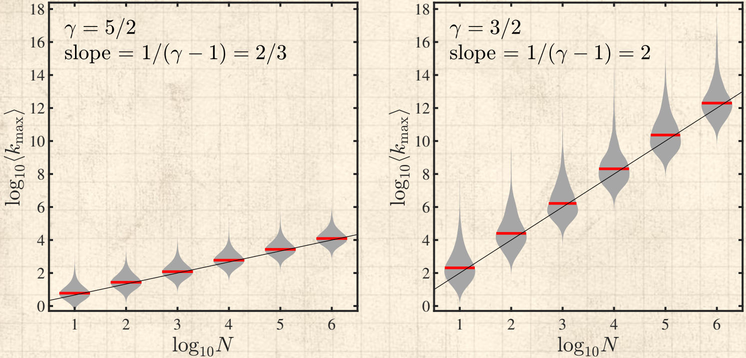




$\gamma = 3/2$, maxima of N samples, $n =$1000 sets of samples:



- Scaling of expected largest value as a function of sample size N:



- Fit for $\gamma = 5/2$:[2] $k_{\max} \sim N^{0.660 \pm 0.066}$ (sublinear)
- Fit for $\gamma = 3/2$: $k_{\max} \sim N^{2.063 \pm 0.215}$ (superlinear)

[2] 95% confidence interval

Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function:

CCDF:

$$P_{\geq}(x) = P(x' \geq x) = 1 - P(x' < x)$$

$$= \int_{x'=x}^{\infty} P(x')\mathrm{d}x'$$

$$\propto \int_{x'=x}^{\infty} (x')^{-\gamma}\mathrm{d}x'$$

$$= \frac{1}{-\gamma+1}(x')^{-\gamma+1}\bigg|_{x'=x}^{\infty}$$

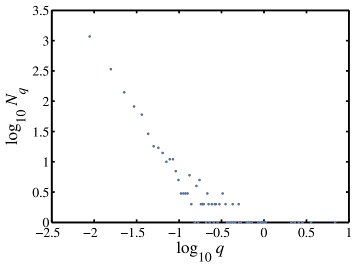
$$\propto x^{-(\gamma-1)}$$

Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function:

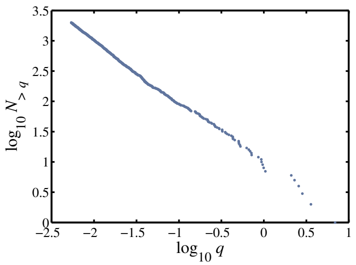
CCDF:

- $$P_{\geq}(x) \propto x^{-(\gamma-1)}$$
- Use when tail of P follows a power law.
- Increases exponent by one.
- Useful in cleaning up data.

PDF:



CCDF:



Complementary Cumulative Distribution Function:

- Same story for a discrete variable: $P(k) \sim ck^{-\gamma}$.
-

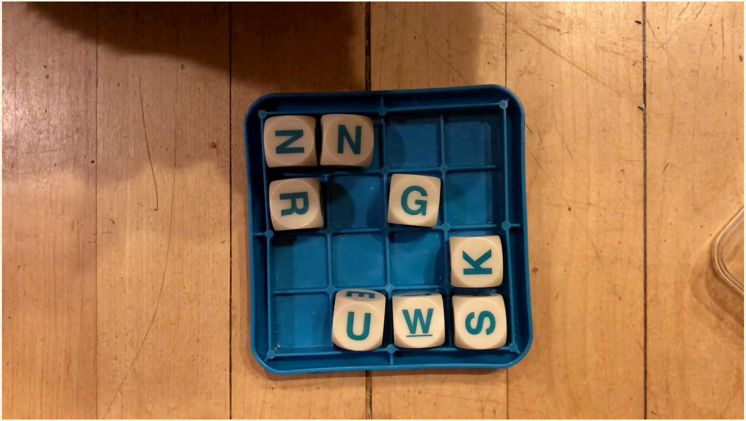
$$P_{\geq}(k) = P(k' \geq k)$$

$$= \sum_{k'=k}^{\infty} P(k)$$

$$\propto k^{-(\gamma-\mathbf{1})}$$

- Use integrals to approximate sums.

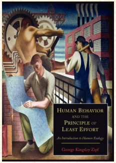
The Boggoracle Speaks:



Zipfian rank-frequency plots

George Kingsley Zipf:

- Noted various rank distributions have power-law tails, often with exponent -1 (word frequency, city sizes, ...)
- Zipf's 1949 Magnum Opus:


Human Behavior and the Principle of Least Effort
An Introduction to Human Ecology
George Kingsley Zipf

"Human Behaviour and the Principle of Least-Effort" by G. K. Zipf (1949). [20]

- We'll study Zipf's law in depth ...

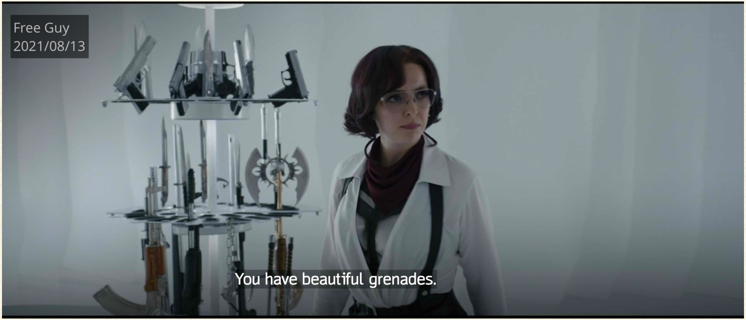
Zipfian rank-frequency plots

Zipf's way:

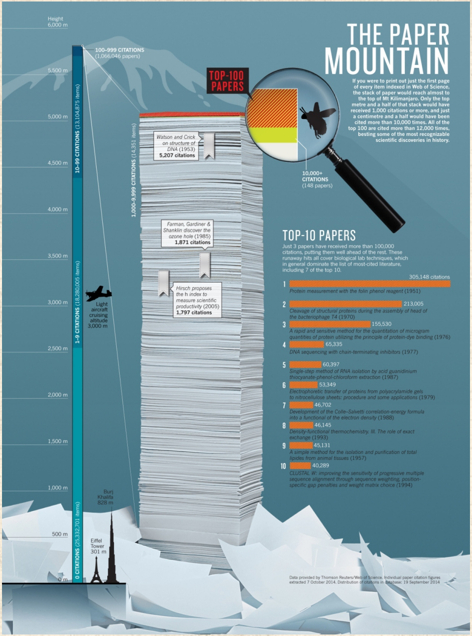
- Given a collection of entities, rank them by size, largest to smallest.
- x_r = the size of the rth ranked entity.
- $r = 1$ corresponds to the largest size.
- Example: x_1 could be the frequency of occurrence of the most common word in a text.
- Zipf's observation:

$$x_r \propto r^{-\alpha}$$

Ranks can be confusing ...



Free Guy, a Mariah Carey delivery vehicle.



If you were to print out just the first page of every item indexed in Web of Science, the stack of paper would reach almost to the top of Mt Kilimanjaro. Only the top metre and a half of that stack would have received 1,000 citations or more, and just a centimetre and a half would have been cited more than 10,000 times. All of the top 100 are cited more than 12,000 times, besting some of the most recognizable scientific discoveries in history.

TOP-10 PAPERS

Just 3 papers have received more than 100,000 citations, putting them well ahead of the rest. These runaway hits all cover biological lab techniques, which in general dominate the list of most-cited literature, including 7 of the top 10.

1 305,148 citations
Protein measurement with the folin phenol reagent (1951)

2 213,005
Cleavage of structural proteins during the assembly of head of the bacteriophage T4 (1970)

3 155,530
A rapid and sensitive method for the quantitation of microgram quantities of protein utilizing the principle of protein-dye binding (1976)

4 65,335
DNA sequencing with chain-terminating inhibitors (1977)

5 60,397
Single-step method of RNA isolation by acid guanidinium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform extraction (1987)

6 53,349
Electrophoretic transfer of proteins from polyacrylamide gels to nitrocellulose sheets: procedure and some applications (1979)

7 46,702
Development of the Colle–Salvetti correlation-energy formula into a functional of the electron density (1988)

8 46,145
Density-functional thermochemistry. III. The role of exact exchange (1993)

9 45,131
A simple method for the isolation and purification of total lipides from animal tissues (1957)

10 40,289
CLUSTAL W: improving the sensitivity of progressive multiple sequence alignment through sequence weighting, position-specific gap penalties and weight matrix choice (1994)

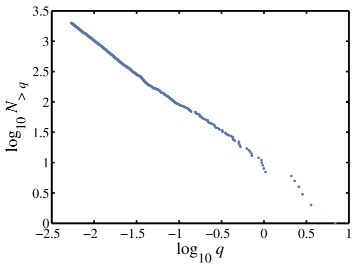
Data provided by Thomson Reuters/Web of Science. Individual paper citation figures extracted 7 October 2014. Distribution of citations in database: 19 September 2014

Nature (2014):
Most cited papers of all time

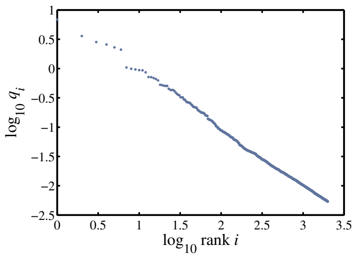
Size distributions:

Brown Corpus (1,015,945 words):

CCDF:



Zipf:

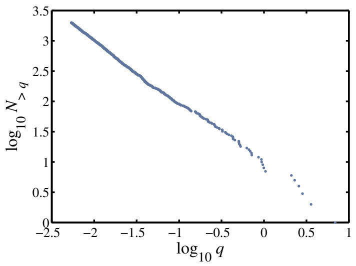


- The, of, and, to, a, ...= ‘objects’
- ‘Size’ = word frequency
- Beep: (Important) CCDF and Zipf plots are related ...

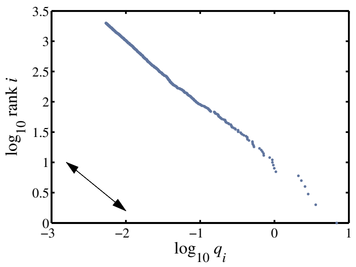
Size distributions:

Brown Corpus (1,015,945 words):

CCDF:



Zipf:



- The, of, and, to, a, ...= 'objects'
- 'Size' = word frequency
- Beep: (Important) CCDF and Zipf plots are related ...

Observe:

- $NP_{\geq}(x) =$ the number of objects with size at least x where N = total number of objects.
- If an object has size x_r, then $NP_{\geq}(x_r)$ is its rank r.
- So

$$x_r \propto r^{-\alpha} = (NP_{\geq}(x_r))^{-\alpha}$$

$$\propto x_r^{-(\gamma-1)(-\alpha)} \text{ since } P_{\geq}(x) \sim x^{-(\gamma-1)}.$$

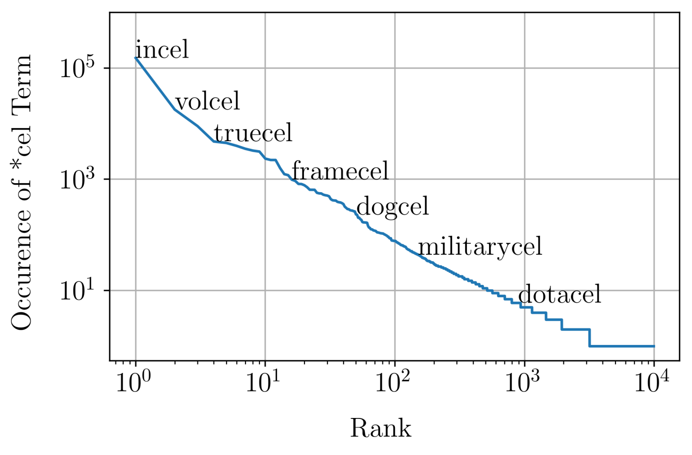
We therefore have $1 = -(\gamma - 1)(-\alpha)$ or:

$$\boxed{\alpha = \frac{1}{\gamma - 1}}$$

- A rank distribution exponent of $\alpha = 1$ corresponds to a size distribution exponent $\gamma = 2$.

Incel typology:

"The incel lexicon: Deciphering the emergent cryptolect of a global misogynistic community"
Gothard et al.,
, 2021. [7]



“Zipf’s Law in the Popularity Distribution of Chess Openings”

Blasius and Tönjes,
Phys. Rev. Lett., **103**, 218701, 2009. [3]

- Examined all games of varying game depth d in a set of chess databases.
- n = popularity = how many times a specific game path appears in databases.
- $S(n; d)$ = number of depth d games with popularity n.
- Show “the frequencies of opening moves are distributed according to a power law with an exponent that increases linearly with the game depth, whereas the pooled distribution of all opening weights follows Zipf’s law with universal exponent.”
- Propose hierarchical fragmentation model that produces self-similar game trees.

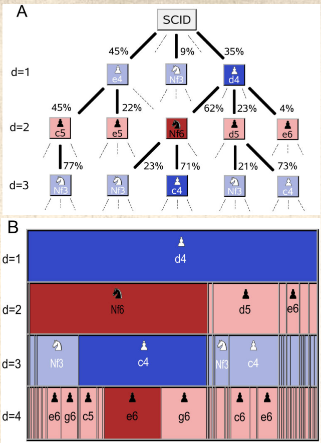


FIG. 1 (color online). (a) Schematic representation of the weighted game tree of chess based on the SCIDBASE [6] for the first three half moves. Each node indicates a state of the game. Possible game continuations are shown as solid lines together with the branching ratios r_d. Dotted lines symbolize other game continuations, which are not shown. (b) Alternative representation emphasizing the successive segmentation of the set of games, here indicated for games following a 1.d4 opening until the fourth half move $d = 4$. Each node σ is represented by a box of a size proportional to its frequency n_σ. In the subsequent half move these games split into subsets (indicated vertically below) according to the possible game continuations. Highlighted in (a) and (b) is a popular opening sequence 1.d4 Nf6 2.c4 e6 (Indian defense).

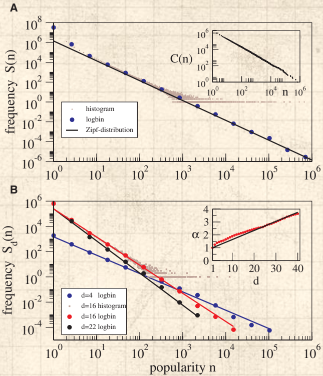
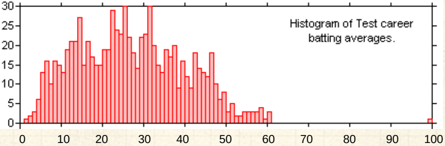


FIG. 2 (color online). (a) Histogram of weight frequencies $S(n)$ of openings up to $d = 40$ in the Scid database and with logarithmic binning. A straight line fit (not shown) yields an exponent of $\alpha = 2.05$ with a goodness of fit $R^2 > 0.9992$. For comparison, the Zipf distribution Eq. (8) with $\mu = 1$ is indicated as a solid line. Inset: number $C(n) = \sum_{m=n+1}^{N} S(m)$ of openings with a popularity $m > n$. $C(n)$ follows a power law with exponent $\alpha = 1.04$ ($R^2 = 0.994$). (b) Number $S_d(n)$ of openings of depth d with a given popularity n for $d = 16$ and histograms with logarithmic binning for $d = 4$, $d = 16$, and $d = 22$. Solid lines are regression lines to the logarithmically binned data ($R^2 > 0.99$ for $d < 35$). Inset: slope α_d of the regression line as a function of d and the analytical estimation Eq. (6) using $N = 1.4 \times 10^6$ and $\beta = 0$ (solid line).

The Don.

Extreme deviations in test cricket:



- Don Bradman's batting average = 166% next best.
- That's pretty solid.
- Later in the course: Understanding success— is the Mona Lisa like Don Bradman?

A good eye:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9o6vTXgYdqA?rel=0

- The great Paul Kelly's tribute to the man who was "Something like the tide"

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