P o C S What's The Story?

Principles of Complex Systems, CSYS/MATH 300
University of Vermont, Fall 2014
Assignment 3 • code name: Allons-y

Dispersed: Thursday, September 11, 2014.
Due: By start of lecture, 1:00 pm, Thursday, September 18, 2014.
Some useful reminders:
Instructor: Peter Dodds
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Office hours: 2:30 pm to 3:45 pm on Tuesday, 12:30 pm to 2:00 pm on Wednesday
Course website: http://www.uvm.edu/∼pdodds/teaching/courses/2014-08UVM-300

All parts are worth 3 points unless marked otherwise. Please show all your working 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. (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 ρ 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 ρ.

   (a) Derive the exact solution for n_k in terms of gamma functions and ultimately the beta function.

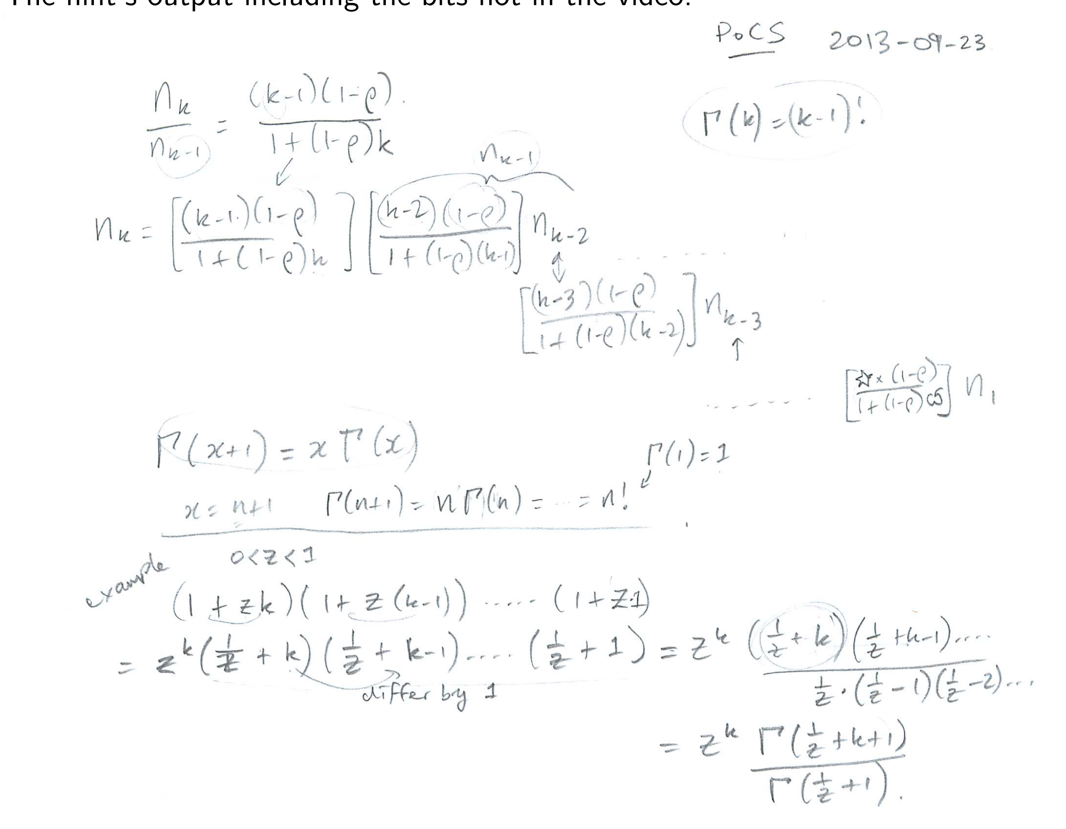
   (b) From this exact form, determine the large k behavior for n_k ($\sim k^{-\gamma}$) and identify the exponent γ in terms of ρ.

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

Hint—Setting up Simon's model:

Direct link: `http://www.youtube.com/v/OTzI5J5W1K0?rel=0`

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



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

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

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

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

$$\cdots \left[\frac{\star \times (1-\rho)}{1+(1-\rho)\,\star}\right] n_1$$

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

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

example $0 < z < 1$

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

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

differ by 1

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

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

(a) A missing piece from the lectures: Obtain γ in terms of ρ 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 γ. Taylor expansions and Procrustean truncations will be in order.

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

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

3. (6 + 3 + 3 points)

In Simon's original model, the expected total number of distinct groups at time t is ρt. 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 ρ_{est} from an estimate of γ.

(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/2014-08UVM-300/docs/ulysses.mat
- Colon-separated text file (first column = word, second column = word frequency f):
  http://www.uvm.edu/∼pdodds/teaching/courses/2014-08UVM-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.

4. (3 + 3 points) *Zipfarama via Optimization:*

   Complete the Mandelbrotian derivation of Zipf's law by minimizing the function

$$\Psi(p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n) = F(p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n) + \lambda G(p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n)$$

   where the 'cost over information' function is

$$F(p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n) = \frac{C}{H} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \ln(i+a)}{-g \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i \ln p_i}$$

   and the constraint function is

$$G(p_1, p_2, \ldots, p_n) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} p_i - 1 \quad (= 0)$$

   to find

$$p_j = (j+a)^{-\alpha}$$

   where $\alpha = H/gC$.

   3 points: When finding λ, find an expression connecting λ, g, C, and H.

   Hint: one way may be to substitute the form you find for $\ln p_i$ into H's definition (but do not replace p_i).

   Note: We have now allowed the cost factor to be $(j+a)$ rather than $(j+1)$.

5. (3 + 3)

(a) For $n \to \infty$, use some computation tool (e.g., Matlab, an abacus, but not a clever friend who's really into computers) to determine that $\alpha \simeq 1.73$ for $a = 1$. (Recall: we expect $\alpha < 1$ for $\gamma > 2$)

(b) For finite n, find an approximate estimate of a in terms of n that yields $\alpha = 1$.

(Hint: use an integral approximation for the relevant sum.)

What happens to a as $n \to \infty$?