



# Mechanisms for Generating Power-Law Size Distributions, Part 1

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D  
CSYS/MATH 300, 303, & 394, 2022–2023 | @pocsvox

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Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center  
Santa Fe Institute | University of Vermont



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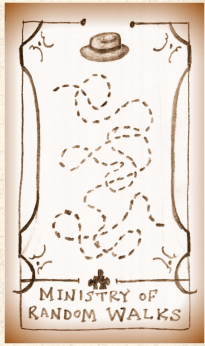
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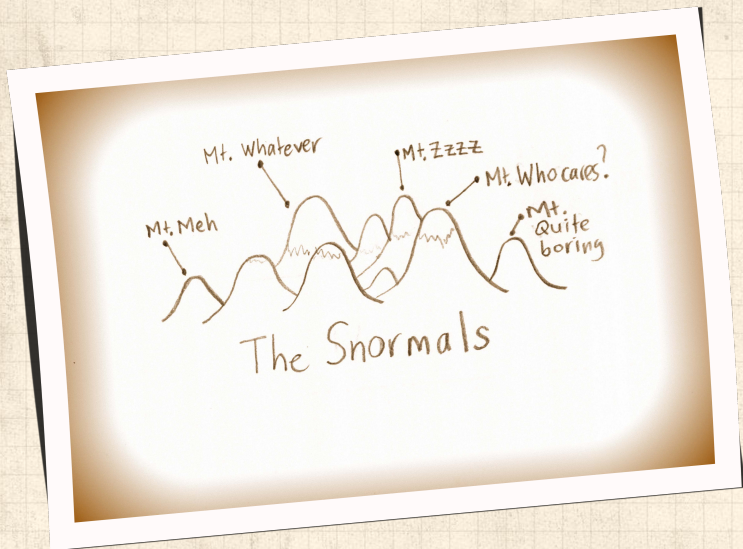
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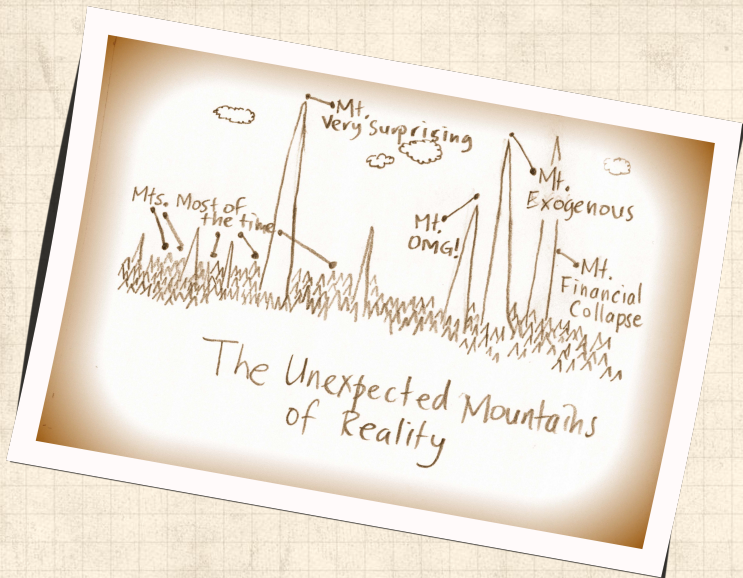
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# Mechanisms:

A powerful story in the rise of complexity:

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# Mechanisms:

A powerful story in the rise of complexity:

 structure arises out of randomness.

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# Mechanisms:

A powerful story in the rise of complexity:

 structure arises out of randomness.

 Exhibit A: Random walks. 

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# Mechanisms:

A powerful story in the rise of complexity:

 structure arises out of randomness.

 [Exhibit A: Random walks.](#) 

The essential random walk:

 One spatial dimension.

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# Mechanisms:


A powerful story in the rise of complexity:

 structure arises out of randomness.

 [Exhibit A: Random walks.](#) 

The essential random walk:

 One spatial dimension.

 Time and space are discrete

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# Mechanisms:


A powerful story in the rise of complexity:



 structure arises out of randomness.

 [Exhibit A: Random walks.](#) 

The essential random walk:

 One spatial dimension.

 Time and space are discrete

 Random walker (e.g., a [zombie texter](#) ) starts at origin  $x = 0$ .

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# Mechanisms:


A powerful story in the rise of complexity:



 structure arises out of randomness.


 **Exhibit A:** Random walks. 

The essential random walk:

 One spatial dimension.

 Time and space are discrete

 Random walker (e.g., a zombie texter ) starts at origin  $x = 0$ .

 Step at time  $t$  is  $\epsilon_t$ :

$$\epsilon_t = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ -1 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \end{cases}$$

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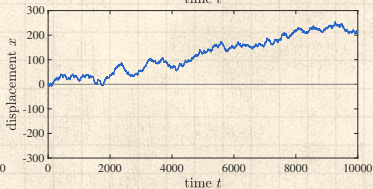
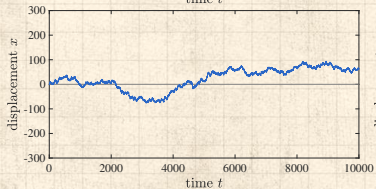
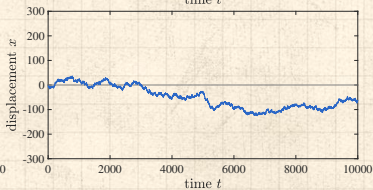
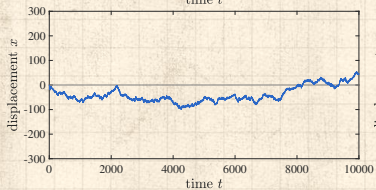
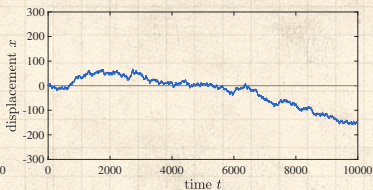
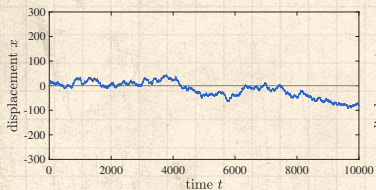
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# A few random random walks:



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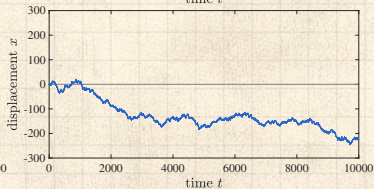
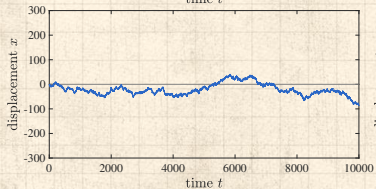
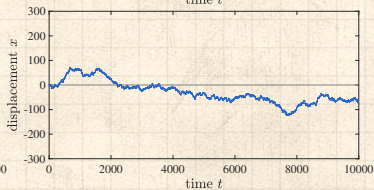
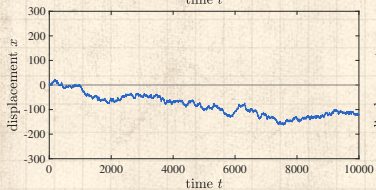
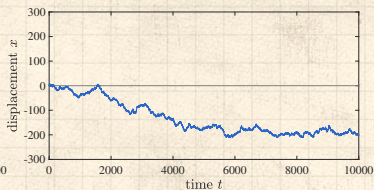
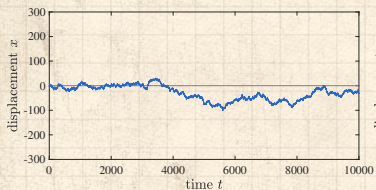
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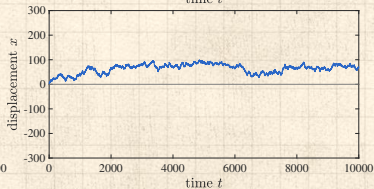
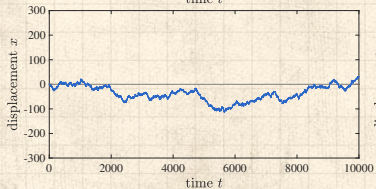
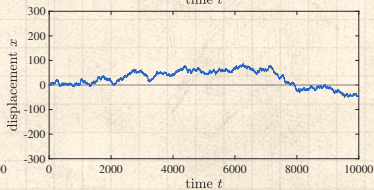
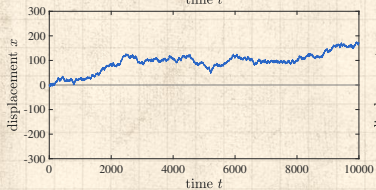
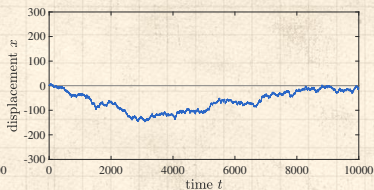
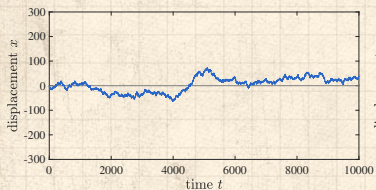
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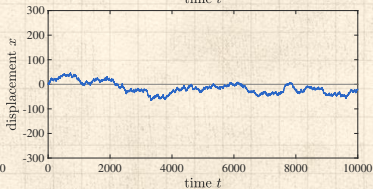
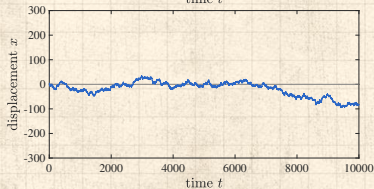
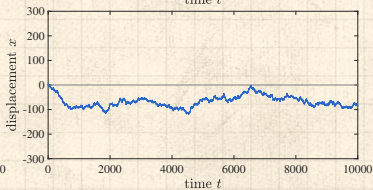
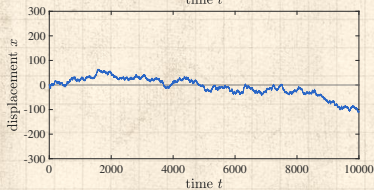
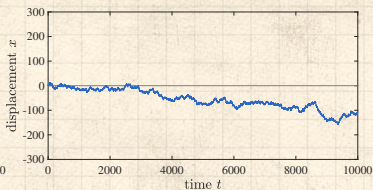
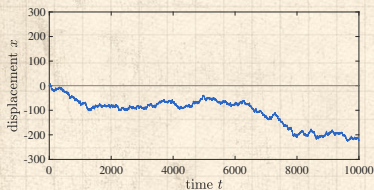
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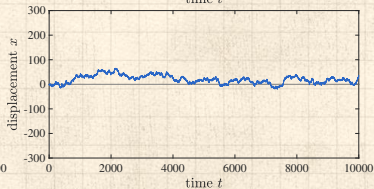
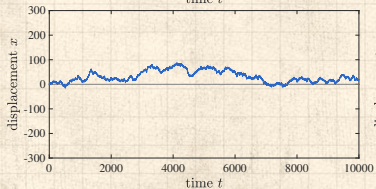
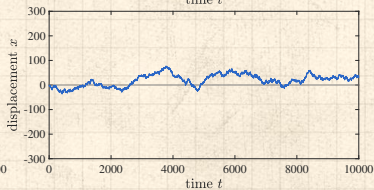
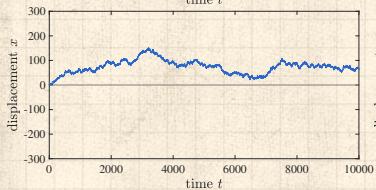
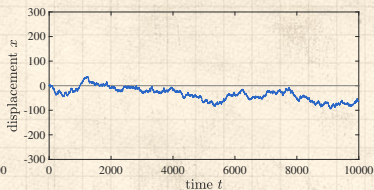
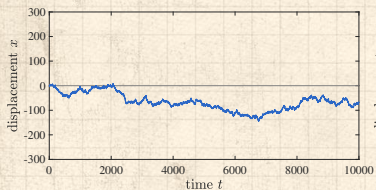
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# Random walks:

Displacement after  $t$  steps:

$$x_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i$$

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# Random walks:

Displacement after  $t$  steps:

$$x_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i$$

Expected displacement:

$$\langle x_t \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i \right\rangle$$

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Displacement after  $t$  steps:

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Expected displacement:

$$\langle x_t \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^t \langle \epsilon_i \rangle$$

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 At any time step, we 'expect' our zombie texter to be back at their starting place.

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- At any time step, we 'expect' our zombie texter to be back at their starting place.
- Obviously fails for odd number of steps...

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# Random walks:

Displacement after  $t$  steps:

$$x_t = \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i$$

Expected displacement:

$$\langle x_t \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^t \langle \epsilon_i \rangle = 0$$

- At any time step, we 'expect' our zombie texter to be back at their starting place.
- Obviously fails for odd number of steps...
- But as time goes on, the chance of our texting undead friend lurching back to  $x=0$  must diminish, right?

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Variations sum: \*

$$\text{Var}(x_t) = \text{Var} \left( \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i \right)$$

\* Sum rule = a good reason for using the variance to measure spread; only works for independent distributions.

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Variances sum: \*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(x_t) &= \text{Var} \left( \sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i \right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^t \text{Var}(\epsilon_i)\end{aligned}$$

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Variances sum: \*

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Var}(x_t) &= \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^t \epsilon_i\right) \\ &= \sum_{i=1}^t \text{Var}(\epsilon_i) = \sum_{i=1}^t 1\end{aligned}$$

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Variations sum: \*

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\* Sum rule = a good reason for using the variance to measure spread; only works for independent distributions.

So typical displacement from the origin scales as:

$$\sigma = t^{1/2}$$

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A non-trivial scaling law arises out of additive aggregation or accumulation.

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# Great moments in Televised Random Walks:

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<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05gqx6eSy00?rel=0>

[Plinko!](#) from the Price is Right.



Also known as the [bean machine](#), the [quincunx \(simulation\)](#), and the Galton box.



# Random walk basics:

## Counting random walks:

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# Random walk basics:

## Counting random walks:

 Each **specific** random walk of length  $t$  appears with a chance  $1/2^t$ .

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# Random walk basics:

## Counting random walks:

- Each **specific** random walk of length  $t$  appears with a chance  $1/2^t$ .
- We'll be more interested in how many random walks end up at the same place.

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# Random walk basics:

## Counting random walks:

- Each **specific** random walk of length  $t$  appears with a chance  $1/2^t$ .
- We'll be more interested in how many random walks end up at the same place.
- Define  $N(i, j, t)$  as # distinct walks that start at  $x = i$  and end at  $x = j$  after  $t$  time steps.

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# Random walk basics:

## Counting random walks:

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- Define  $N(i, j, t)$  as # distinct walks that start at  $x = i$  and end at  $x = j$  after  $t$  time steps.
- Random walk must displace by  $+(j - i)$  after  $t$  steps.

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- Define  $N(i, j, t)$  as # distinct walks that start at  $x = i$  and end at  $x = j$  after  $t$  time steps.
- Random walk must displace by  $+(j - i)$  after  $t$  steps.
- Insert question from assignment 5 

$$N(i, j, t) = \binom{t}{(t + j - i)/2}$$

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# How does $P(x_t)$ behave for large $t$ ?

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How does  $P(x_t)$  behave for large  $t$ ?

 Take time  $t = 2n$  to help ourselves.

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How does  $P(x_t)$  behave for large  $t$ ?

 Take time  $t = 2n$  to help ourselves.

  $x_{2n} \in \{0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots, \pm 2n\}$

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## How does $P(x_t)$ behave for large $t$ ?

 Take time  $t = 2n$  to help ourselves.

  $x_{2n} \in \{0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots, \pm 2n\}$

  $x_{2n}$  is even so set  $x_{2n} = 2k$ .

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$$\Pr(x_t \equiv x) \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2t}}.$$


[Insert question from assignment 5](#) 




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 The whole is different from the parts. **#nutritious**




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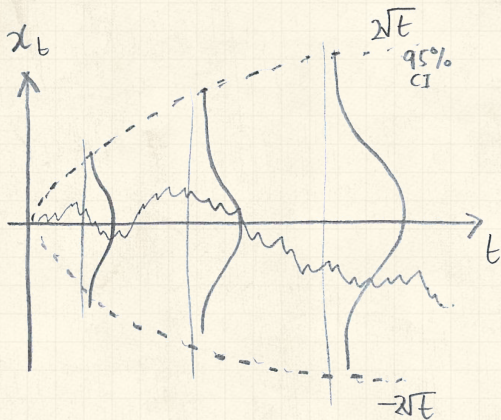
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 See also: [Stable Distributions](#) 





# Universality is also not left-handed:



This is Diffusion : the most essential kind of spreading (more later).



View as Random Additive Growth Mechanism.

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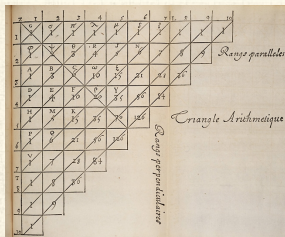
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# So many things are connected:

## Pascal's Triangle



Could have been the Pyramid of Pingala <sup>1</sup> or the Triangle of Khayyam, Jia Xian, Tartaglia, ...



Binomials tend towards the Normal.

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<sup>1</sup>Stigler's Law of Eponymy  showing excellent form again.

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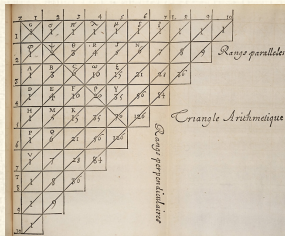
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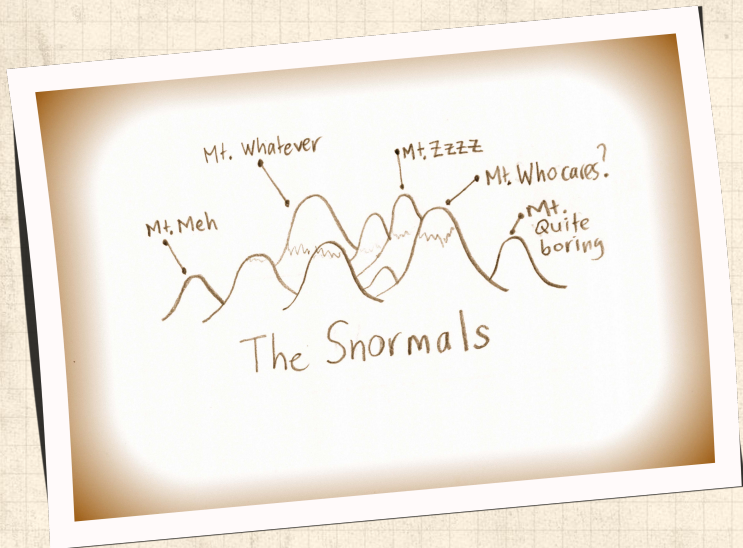
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Random walks are even weirder than you might think...

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☇ Even crazier:

The expected time between tied scores =  $\infty$



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See Feller, Intro to Probability Theory, Volume I [5]



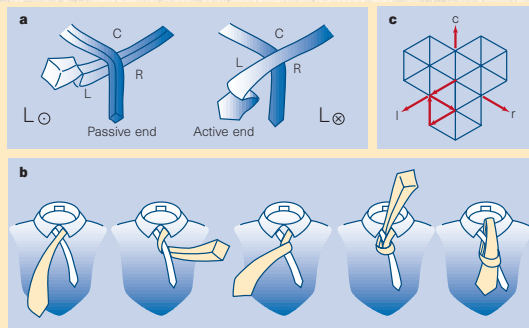


# Applied knot theory:



“Designing tie knots by random walks” 

Fink and Mao,  
Nature, **398**, 31–32, 1999. [6]



**Figure 1** All diagrams are drawn in the frame of reference of the mirror image of the actual tie.  
**a.** The two ways of beginning a knot,  $L_{\ominus}$  and  $L_{\otimes}$ . For knots beginning with  $L_{\ominus}$ , the tie must begin inside-out. **b.** The four-in-hand, denoted by the sequence  $L_{\otimes} R_{\otimes} L_{\otimes} C_{\otimes} T$ . **c.** A knot may be represented by a persistent random walk on a triangular lattice. The example shown is the four-in-hand, indicated by the walk  $\uparrow\uparrow\uparrow\downarrow$ .

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# Applied knot theory:

Table 1 **Aesthetic tie knots**

$h$	$\gamma$	$\gamma/h$	$K(h, \gamma)$	$s$	$b$	Name	Sequence
3	1	0.33	1	0	0		$L_0 R_0 C_0 T$
4	1	0.25	1	-1	1	Four-in-hand	$L_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 T$
5	2	0.40	2	-1	0	Pratt knot	$L_0 C_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 T$
6	2	0.33	4	0	0	Half-Windsor	$L_0 R_0 C_0 L_0 R_0 C_0 T$
7	2	0.29	6	-1	1		$L_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 T$
7	3	0.43	4	0	1		$L_0 C_0 R_0 C_0 L_0 R_0 C_0 T$
8	2	0.25	8	0	2		$L_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 R_0 L_0 R_0 C_0 T$
8	3	0.38	12	-1	0	Windsor	$L_0 C_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 T$
9	3	0.33	24	0	0		$L_0 R_0 C_0 L_0 R_0 C_0 L_0 R_0 C_0 T$
9	4	0.44	8	-1	2		$L_0 C_0 R_0 C_0 L_0 C_0 R_0 L_0 C_0 T$

Knots are characterized by half-winding number  $h$ , centre number  $\gamma$ , centre fraction  $\gamma/h$ , knots per class  $K(h, \gamma)$ , symmetry  $s$ , balance  $b$ , name and sequence.

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  $h$  = number of moves

  $\gamma$  = number of center moves

  $K(h, \gamma) = 2^{\gamma-1} \binom{h-\gamma-2}{\gamma-1}$

  $s = \sum_{i=1}^h x_i$  where  $x = -1$  for  $L$  and  $+1$  for  $R$ .

  $b = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=2}^{h-1} |\omega_i + \omega_{i-1}|$  where  $\omega = \pm 1$  represents winding direction.

# Random walks #crazytownbananapants

The problem of first return:

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# Random walks #crazytownbananapants

The problem of first return:

- What is the probability that a random walker in one dimension returns to the origin for the first time after  $t$  steps?
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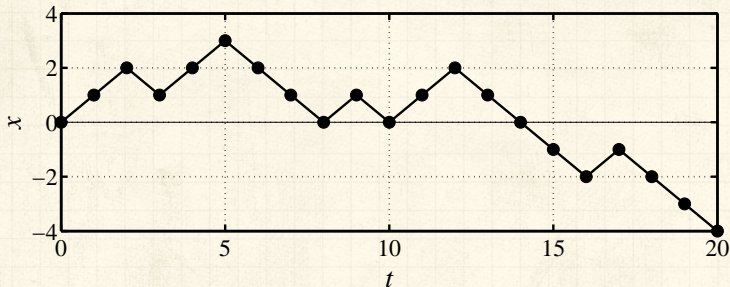
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## Reasons for caring:

- We will find a power-law size distribution with an interesting exponent.
- Some physical structures may result from random walks.
- We'll start to see how different scalings relate to each other.



# For random walks in 1-d:



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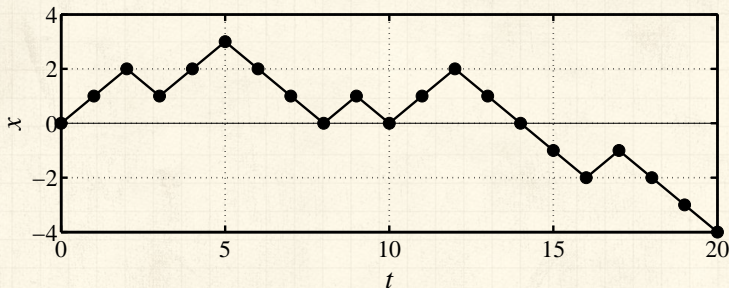
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## For random walks in 1-d:



A **return** to origin can only happen when  $t = 2n$ .

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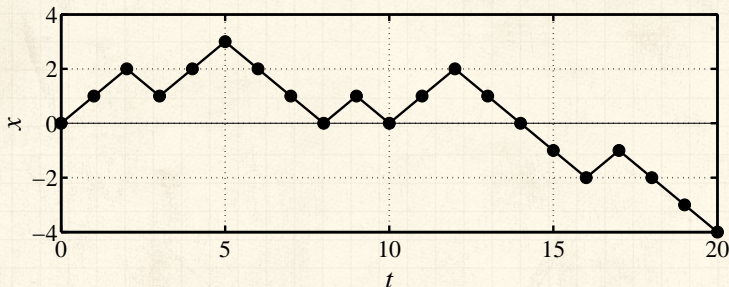
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## For random walks in 1-d:



 A **return** to origin can only happen when  $t = 2n$ .

 In example above, returns occur at  $t = 8, 10,$  and  $14$ .

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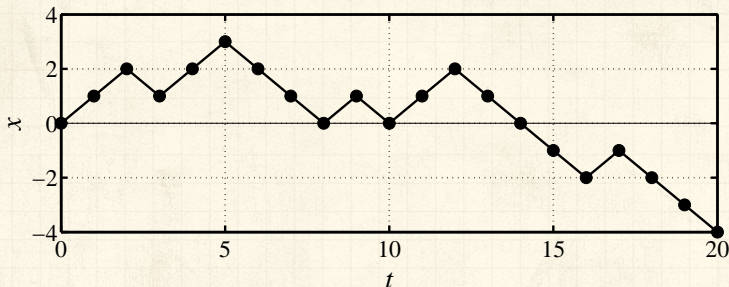
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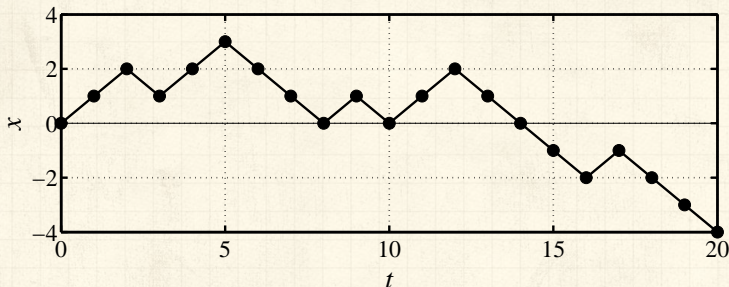
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- 🧱 A **return** to origin can only happen when  $t = 2n$ .
- 🧱 In example above, returns occur at  $t = 8, 10,$  and  $14$ .
- 🧱 Call  $P_{\text{fr}(2n)}$  the probability of **first return** at  $t = 2n$ .





## For random walks in 1-d:



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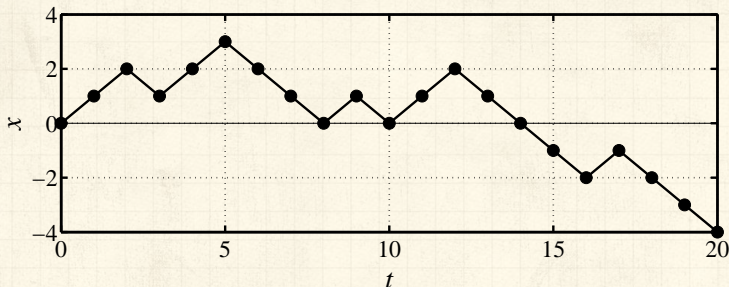
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 Probability calculation  $\equiv$  Counting problem (combinatorics/statistical mechanics).





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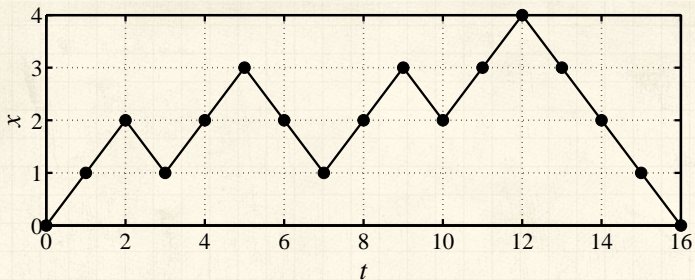
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 **Idea:** Transform first return problem into an easier return problem.







 Can assume zombie texter first lurches to  $x = 1$ .

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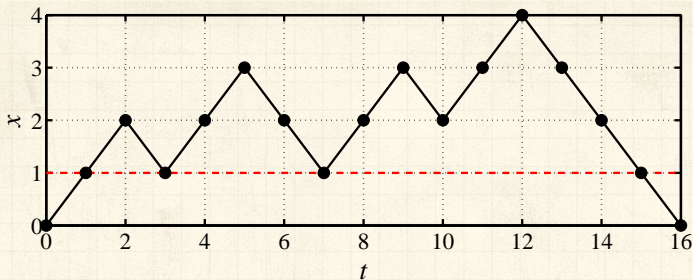
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-  Can assume zombie texter first lurches to  $x = 1$ .
-  Observe walk first returning at  $t = 16$  stays at or above  $x = 1$  for  $1 \leq t \leq 15$  (dashed red line).

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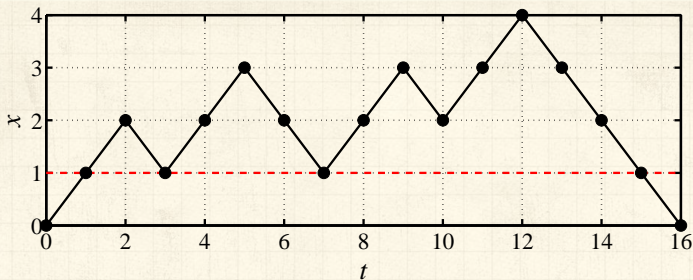
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-  Observe walk first returning at  $t = 16$  stays at or above  $x = 1$  for  $1 \leq t \leq 15$  (dashed red line).
-  Now want walks that can return many times to  $x = 1$ .

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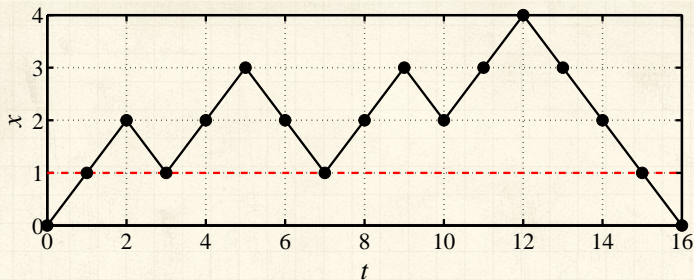
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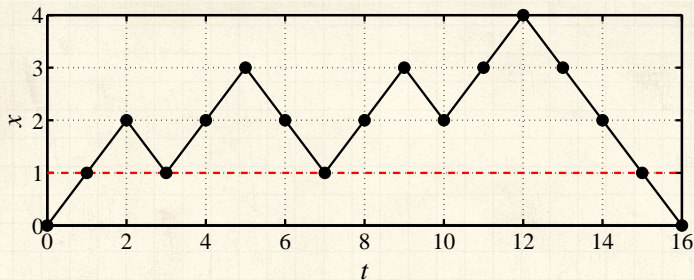
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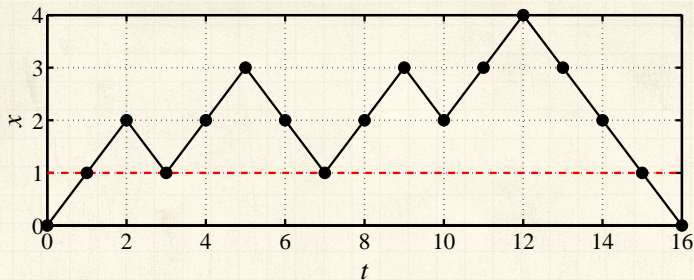
- Can assume zombie texter first lurches to  $x = 1$ .
- Observe walk first returning at  $t = 16$  stays at or above  $x = 1$  for  $1 \leq t \leq 15$  (dashed red line).
- Now want walks that can return many times to  $x = 1$ .
- $P_{\text{fr}}(2n) = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} \text{Pr}(x_t \geq 1, 1 \leq t \leq 2n - 1, \text{ and } x_1 = x_{2n-1} = 1)$





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- The 2 accounts for texters that first lurch to  $x = -1$ .



# Counting first returns:

Approach:

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# Counting first returns:

Approach:

 Move to counting numbers of walks.

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# Counting first returns:

## Approach:

-  Move to counting numbers of walks.
-  Return to probability at end.

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# Counting first returns:

## Approach:

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- Call walks that drop below  $x = 1$  **excluded walks**.



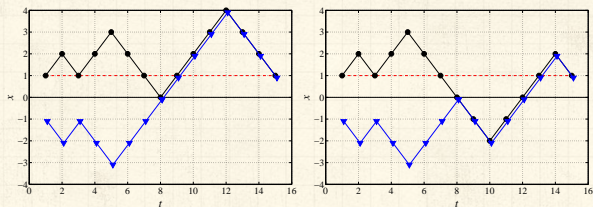
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- We'll use a method of images to identify these excluded walks.



## Examples of excluded walks:



## Key observation for excluded walks:

- For any path starting at  $x=1$  that hits 0, there is a unique matching path starting at  $x=-1$ .

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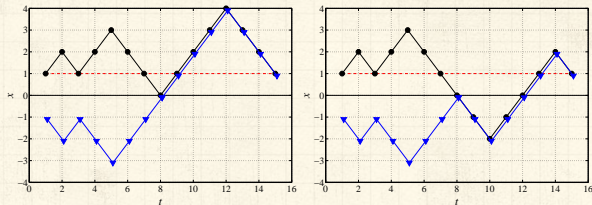
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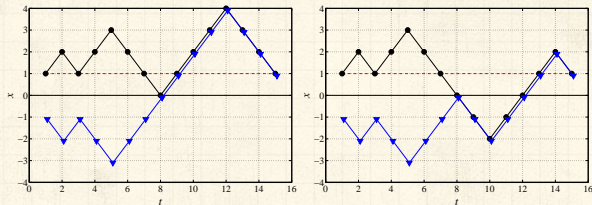
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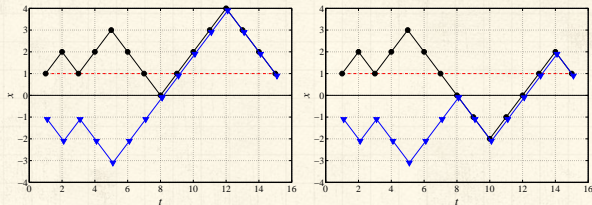
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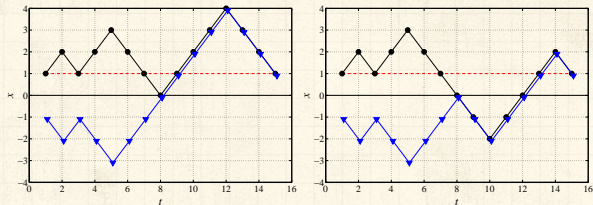
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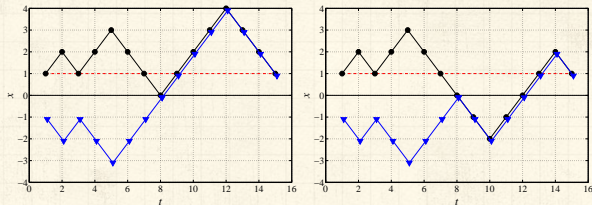
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= # of  $t$ -step paths starting at  $x=-1$  and ending at  $x=1$  =  $N(-1, 1, t)$
- So  $N_{\text{first return}}(2n) = N(1, 1, 2n - 2) - N(-1, 1, 2n - 2)$

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# Probability of first return:

Insert question from assignment 5  :

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# Probability of first return:

Insert question from assignment 5  :

 Find

$$N_{\text{fr}}(2n) \sim \frac{2^{2n-3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi n^{3/2}}}.$$

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 We have  $P(t) \propto t^{-3/2}$ ,  $\gamma = 3/2$ .

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## Higher dimensions

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🧱 Associated human ~~genius~~: George Pólya 





# Random walks

On finite spaces:

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# Random walks

On finite spaces:

 In any finite homogeneous space, a random walker will visit every site with equal probability

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# Random walks

On finite spaces:

-  In any finite homogeneous space, a random walker will visit every site with equal probability
-  Call this probability the **Invariant Density** of a dynamical system

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# Random walks

## On finite spaces:

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# Random walks

## On finite spaces:

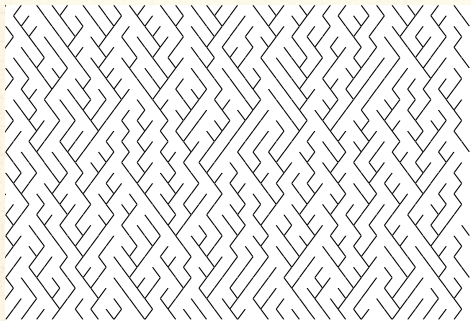
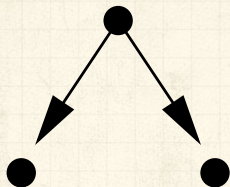
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## On networks:

-  On networks, a random walker visits each node with frequency  $\propto$  node degree **#groovy**
-  Equal probability still present: walkers traverse **edges** with equal frequency. **#totallygroovy**



# Scheidegger Networks [17, 4]



-  Random directed network on triangular lattice.
-  Toy model of real networks.
-  'Flow' is southeast or southwest with equal probability.

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# Scheidegger networks



Creates basins with random walk boundaries.

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# Scheidegger networks

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- Observe** that subtracting one random walk from another gives random walk with increments:

$$\epsilon_t = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \\ 0 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ -1 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \end{cases}$$

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- Random walk with probabilistic pauses.
- Basin termination = first return random walk problem.



# Scheidegger networks

- Creates basins with random walk boundaries.
- Observe** that subtracting one random walk from another gives random walk with increments:

$$\epsilon_t = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \\ 0 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ -1 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \end{cases}$$

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- For real river networks, generalize to  $P(\ell) \propto \ell^{-\gamma}$ .



# Connections between exponents:



For a basin of length  $\ell$ , width  $\propto \ell^{1/2}$

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# Connections between exponents:

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# Connections between exponents:



Both basin area and length obey power law distributions

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# Connections between exponents:

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-  Reportedly:  $1.3 < \tau < 1.5$  and  $1.5 < \gamma < 2$

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- Smaller basins possibly  $h > 1/2$  (allometric scaling).
- Models exist with interesting values of  $h$ .
- Plan: Redo calc with  $\gamma$ ,  $\tau$ , and  $h$ .



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$$\tau = 1 + h(\gamma - 1)$$

 Excellent example of the **Scaling Relations** found between exponents describing power laws for many systems.

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# Connections between exponents:

With more detailed description of network structure,  $\tau = 1 + h(\gamma - 1)$  simplifies to:<sup>[3]</sup>

$$\tau = 2 - h$$

and

$$\gamma = 1/h$$

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-  Only one exponent is independent (take  $h$ ).
-  Simplifies system description.
-  Expect Scaling Relations where power laws are found.
-  Need only characterize Universality  class with independent exponents.





# Death ...

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## Failure:


 A very simple model of failure/death

  $x_t$  = entity's 'health' at time  $t$

 Start with  $x_0 > 0$ .

 Entity fails when  $x$  hits 0.




"Explaining mortality rate plateaus" 

Weitz and Fraser,  
Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., **98**, 15383–15386,  
2001. [18]





## ... and the NBA:


### Basketball and other sports <sup>[2]</sup>:

 Three arcsine laws  (Lévy <sup>[12]</sup>) for continuous-time random walk last time  $T$ :

$$\frac{1}{\pi} \frac{1}{\sqrt{t(T-t)}}.$$

The arcsine distribution  applies for:  
(1) fraction of time positive, (2) the last time the walk changes sign,  
and (3) the time the maximum is achieved.

 Well approximated by basketball score lines <sup>[8, 2]</sup>.

 Australian Rules Football has some differences <sup>[11]</sup>.



# More than randomness



Can generalize to Fractional Random Walks <sup>[15, 16, 14]</sup>

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Fractional Brownian Motion , Lévy flights 

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See Montroll and Shlesinger for example: <sup>[14]</sup>

“On  $1/f$  noise and other distributions with long tails.”

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 1982.



In 1-d, standard deviation  $\sigma$  scales as

$$\sigma \sim t^\alpha$$





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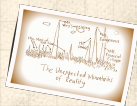
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$\alpha = 1/2$  — diffusive




$\alpha > 1/2$  — superdiffusive


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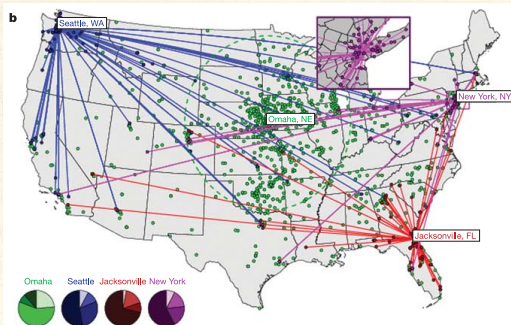
$\alpha = 1/2$  — diffusive

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 Extensive memory of path now matters...





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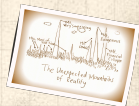
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🧱 First big studies of movement and interactions of people.

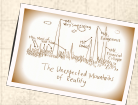
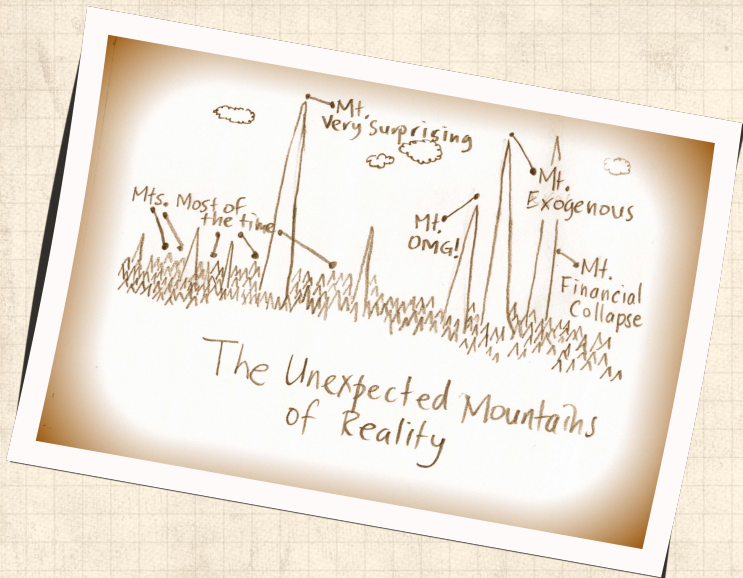
🧱 Brockmann *et al.* <sup>[1]</sup> "Where's George" study.

🧱 Beyond Lévy: Superdiffusive in space but with long waiting times.

🧱 Tracking movement via cell phones <sup>[9]</sup> and Twitter <sup>[7]</sup>.







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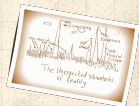
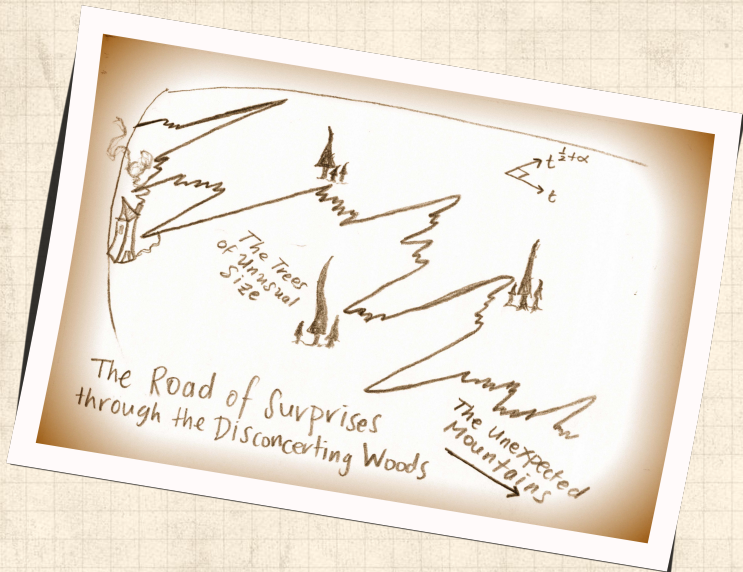
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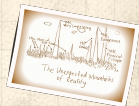
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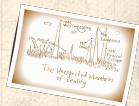
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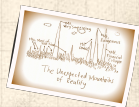
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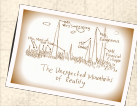
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