

Mechanisms for Generating Power-Law Size Distributions, Part 2

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

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The PoCverse
Power-Law
Mechanisms, Pt. 2
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Variable
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Basics

Holtmark's Distribution

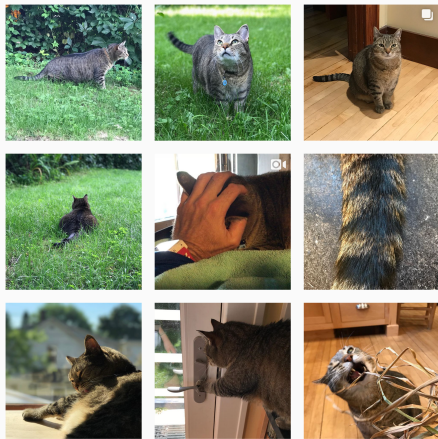
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 On Instagram at [pratchett_the_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 

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The Boggoracle Speaks:

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Variable Transformation

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Understand power laws as arising from

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Variable Transformation

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Understand power laws as arising from

1. Elementary distributions (e.g., exponentials).

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Variable Transformation

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Understand power laws as arising from

1. Elementary distributions (e.g., exponentials).
2. Variables connected by power relationships.

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Variable Transformation

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 Random variable X with known distribution P_x




Variable Transformation

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 Second random variable Y with $y = f(x)$.

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🧱 Random variable X with known distribution P_x

🧱 Second random variable Y with $y = f(x)$.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{🧱 } P_Y(y)dy &= \\ &= \sum_{x|f(x)=y} P_X(x)dx \\ &= \sum_{y|f(x)=y} P_X(f^{-1}(y)) \frac{dy}{|f'(f^{-1}(y))|} \end{aligned}$$



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Often easier to do by
hand...



General Example

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General Example

 Assume relationship between x and y is 1-1.

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General Example

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 Power-law relationship between variables:

$$y = cx^{-\alpha}, \alpha > 0$$



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$$dy = d(cx^{-\alpha})$$



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$$dx = \frac{-1}{c\alpha} \left(\frac{y}{c}\right)^{-(\alpha+1)/\alpha} dy$$

$$dx = \frac{-c^{1/\alpha}}{\alpha} y^{-1-1/\alpha} dy$$



Now make transformation:

$$P_y(y)dy = P_x(x)dx$$

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Now make transformation:

$$P_y(y)dy = P_x(x)dx$$

$$P_y(y)dy = P_x \left(\overbrace{\left(\frac{y}{c}\right)^{-1/\alpha}}^{(x)} \right) \overbrace{\frac{c^{1/\alpha}}{\alpha} y^{-1-1/\alpha} dy}^{dx}$$

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 If $P_x(x) \rightarrow$ non-zero constant as $x \rightarrow 0$ then

$$P_y(y) \propto y^{-1-1/\alpha} \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty.$$



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🧱 If $P_x(x) \rightarrow x^\beta$ as $x \rightarrow 0$ then

$$P_y(y) \propto y^{-1-1/\alpha-\beta/\alpha} \text{ as } y \rightarrow \infty.$$



Example

Exponential distribution

Given $P_x(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda}e^{-x/\lambda}$ and $y = cx^{-\alpha}$, then

$$P(y) \propto y^{-1-1/\alpha} + O(y^{-1-2/\alpha})$$




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 Exponentials arise from randomness (easy) ...





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 Exponentials arise from randomness (easy) ...

 More later when we cover robustness.



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Gravity



Select a random point in the universe \vec{x} .



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Gravity

- ☐ Select a random point in the universe \vec{x} .
- ☐ Measure the force of gravity $F(\vec{x})$.



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Gravity

- Select a random point in the universe \vec{x} .
- Measure the force of gravity $F(\vec{x})$.
- Observe that $P_F(F) \sim F^{-5/2}$.



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¹Stigler's Law of Eponymy .

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- Again, the humans naming things after humans, poorly.¹



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¹Stigler's Law of Eponymy .

Matter is concentrated in stars: [2]

 F is distributed unevenly

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Matter is concentrated in stars: [2]


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 Probability of being a distance r from a single star
at $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$:

$$P_r(r)dr \propto r^2 dr$$




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 invert:

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🧱 Law of gravity:

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🧱 invert:

$$r \propto F^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

🧱 Connect differentials: $dr \propto dF^{-\frac{1}{2}} \propto F^{-\frac{3}{2}} dF$



Transformation:

Using $r \propto F^{-1/2}$, $dr \propto F^{-3/2}dF$, and $P_r(r) \propto r^2$

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Transformation:

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$$P_F(F)dF = P_r(r)dr$$



$$\propto P_r(\text{const} \times F^{-1/2})F^{-3/2}dF$$



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$$= F^{-5/2}dF.$$



Gravity:

$$P_F(F) = F^{-5/2} dF$$

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Gravity:

$$P_F(F) = F^{-5/2} dF$$

$$\gamma = 5/2$$



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Mean is finite.



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A **wild** distribution.



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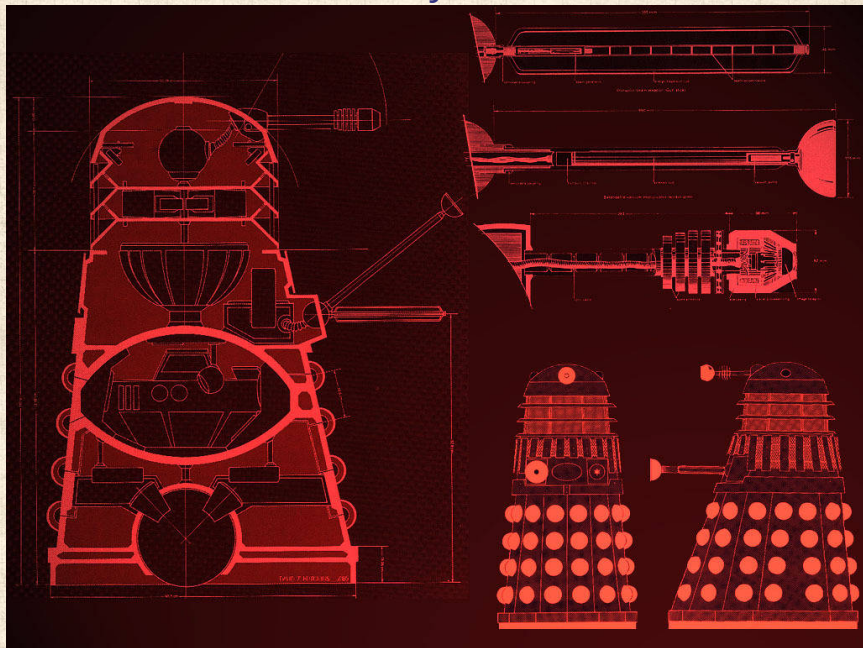
A wild distribution.



Upshot: Random sampling of space usually safe
but can end badly...



□ Todo: Build Dalek army.



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Extreme Caution!

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 **PLIPLO = Power law in, power law out**



Extreme Caution!







PLIPLO = Power law in, power law out



Explain a power law as resulting from another unexplained power law.








Extreme Caution!

-  PLIPLO = **Power law in, power law out**
-  Explain a power law as resulting from another unexplained power law.
-  Yet another homunculus argument ...









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-  Don't do this!!! (slap, slap)










Extreme Caution!

-  PLIPLO = **Power law in, power law out**
-  Explain a power law as resulting from another unexplained power law.
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-  MIWO = **Mild in, Wild out** is the stuff.




Extreme Caution!

-  PLIPLO = **Power law in, power law out**
-  Explain a power law as resulting from another unexplained power law.
-  Yet another homunculus argument ...
-  Don't do this!!! (slap, slap)
-  MIWO = **Mild in, Wild out** is the stuff.
-  In general: We need mechanisms!



References I

- [1] J. Holtsmark.
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- [2] D. Sornette.
[Critical Phenomena in Natural Sciences.](#)
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