

# Mechanisms for Generating Power-Law Size Distributions, Part 2

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

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



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The PoCserve  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
2 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtzmark's Distribution

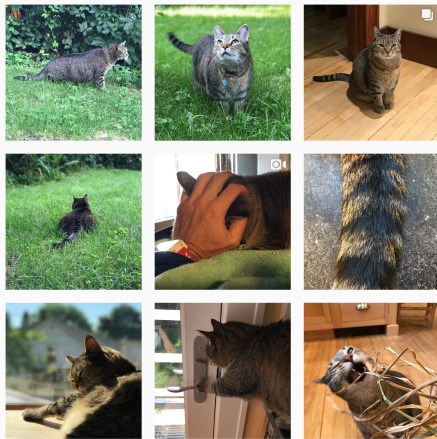
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 On Instagram at [pratchett\\_the\\_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
3 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtzmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



# Outline

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
4 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References

## Variable transformation

Basics

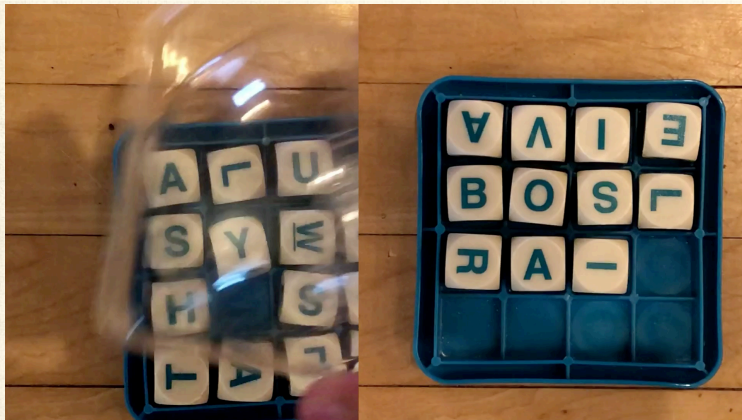
Holtsmark's Distribution

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## References



# The Boggoracle Speaks:



## Variable transformation

Basics

Holtmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References





# Outline

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
7 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References

## Variable transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



# Variable Transformation

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
8 of 20

Understand power laws as arising from

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References





# Variable Transformation

Understand power laws as arising from

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

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
8 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPL0

References



# Variable Transformation

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
8 of 20

Understand power laws as arising from

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

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPL0

References



# Variable Transformation

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Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPL0

References


 Random variable  $X$  with known distribution  $P_x$




# Variable Transformation

Understand power laws as arising from

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

 Random variable  $X$  with known distribution  $P_x$

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

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



# Variable Transformation

Understand power laws as arising from

1. Elementary distributions (e.g., exponentials).
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🧱 Random variable  $X$  with known distribution  $P_x$

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

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

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPL0


References





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 Often easier to do by hand...



# General Example

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
9 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics


Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



## General Example

 Assume relationship between  $x$  and  $y$  is 1-1.

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
9 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution


PLIPLO


References





## General Example

 Assume relationship between  $x$  and  $y$  is 1-1.

 Power-law relationship between variables:

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

The PoCverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
9 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



## General Example

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Look at  $y$  large and  $x$  small

The PoCverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
9 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



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



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



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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:

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

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
10 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References





Now make transformation:

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


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



Now make transformation:

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

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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

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




# Example

## Exponential distribution

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 Exponentials arise from randomness (easy) ...





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 More later when we cover robustness.



# Outline

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
12 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

**Holtsmark's Distribution**

PLIPLO

References

## Variable transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



# Gravity



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



The PoCVerse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
13 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References





# Gravity

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



The PoCVerse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
13 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



# Gravity

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



The PoCVerse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
13 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



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- Select a random point in the universe  $\vec{x}$ .
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The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
13 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



<sup>1</sup>Stigler's Law of Eponymy

# Gravity

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- Again, the humans naming things after humans, poorly.<sup>1</sup>



The PoCverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
13 of 20


Variable  
transformation

Basics


Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



<sup>1</sup>Stigler's Law of Eponymy 

Matter is concentrated in stars: [2]

  $F$  is distributed unevenly

The PoCverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
14 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



Matter is concentrated in stars: [2]

🧱  $F$  is distributed unevenly

🧱 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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🧱 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  $P_r(r) \propto r^2$

The PoCverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
15 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



# Transformation:

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



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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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$$\propto (F^{-1/2})^2 F^{-3/2}dF$$



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$$= F^{-1-3/2}dF$$





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



# Gravity:

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

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
16 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References



# Gravity:

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtmark's Distribution  
PLIPLO

References

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

$$\gamma = 5/2$$



# Gravity:

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Mean is finite.



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A **wild** distribution.



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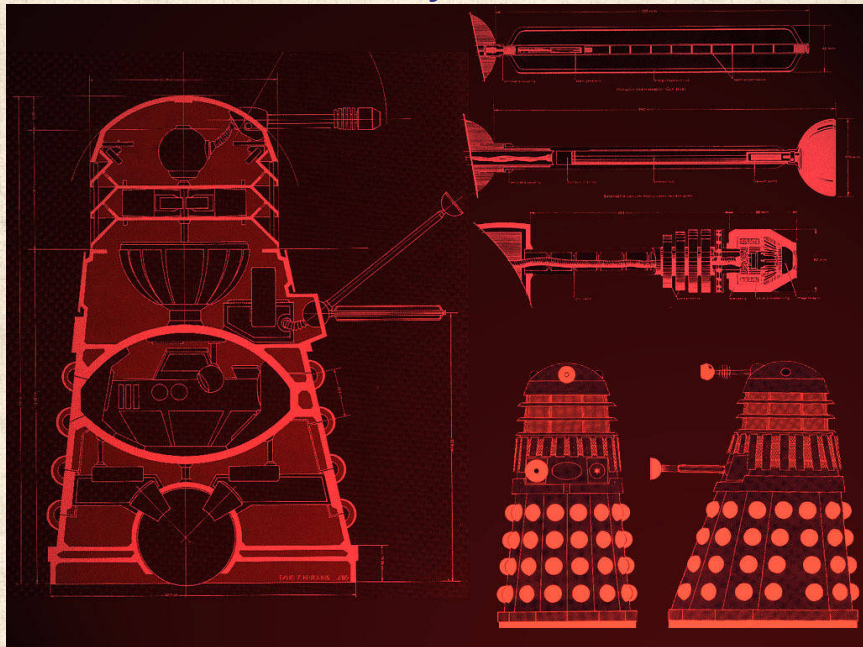
A **wild** distribution.



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



□ Todo: Build Dalek army.





# Outline

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
18 of 20

Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

**PLIPLO**

References

## Variable transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

**PLIPLO**

References



# Extreme Caution!

The PoCSverse  
Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2  
19 of 20


Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References

 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 ...









# Extreme Caution!

-  PLIPLO = **Power law in, power law out**
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-  Don't do this!!! (slap, slap)










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-  MIWO = **Mild in, Wild out** is the stuff.




# Extreme Caution!

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-  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.  
Über die verbreiterung von spektrallinien.  
[Ann. Phys., 58:577-630, 1919. pdf](#) 
- [2] D. Sornette.  
[Critical Phenomena in Natural Sciences.](#)  
Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1st edition, 2003.

