

Power-Law Mechanisms: Variable Transformation

Last updated: 2024/10/22, 09:58:54 EDT

Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1, 2, & 3D
CSYS/MATH 6701, 6713, & a pretend number, 2024–2025

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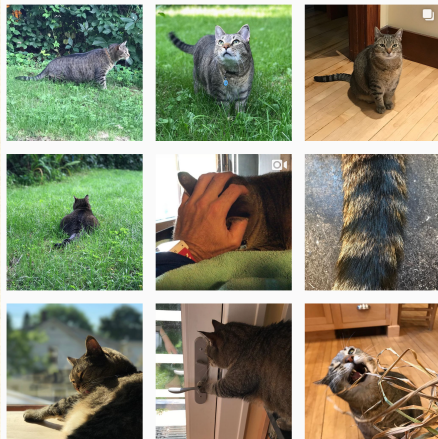
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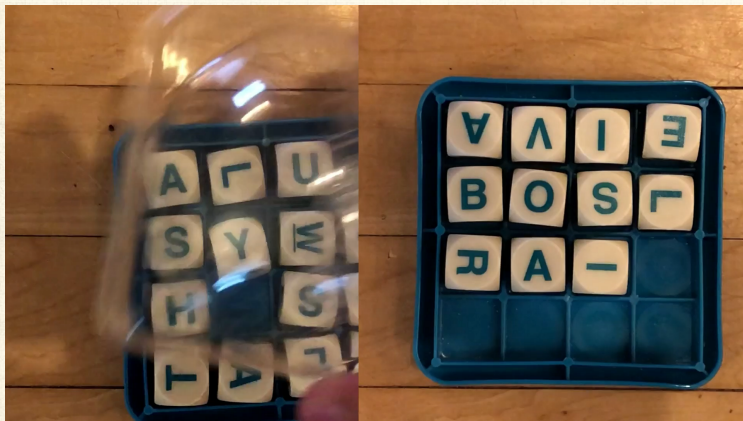
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The Boggoracle Speaks:  



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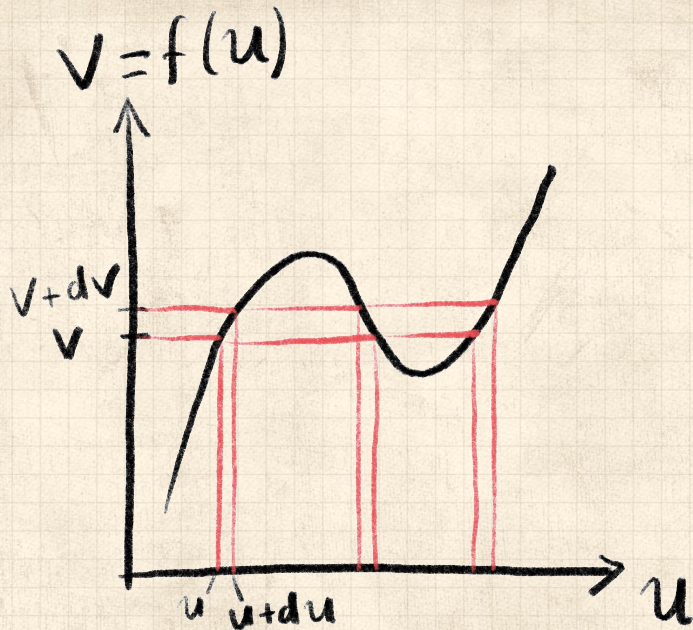
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Variable Transformation

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).



Variable Transformation

Understand power laws as arising from:

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



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Random variable X with known distribution P_x




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





Variable Transformation

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

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


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





Variable Transformation


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1. Elementary distributions (e.g., exponentials).
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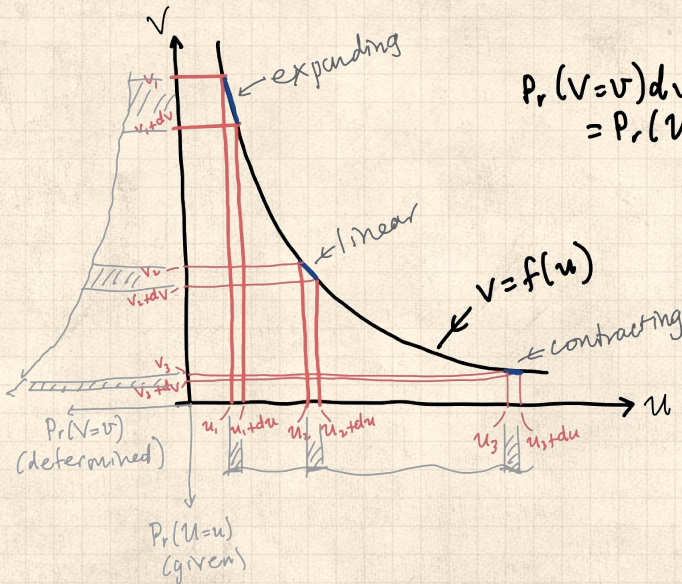
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 Often easier to do by hand...





$$Pr(V=v)dv = Pr(U=u)du$$



Example

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Example



Assume relationship between x and y is 1-1.

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Example



Assume relationship between x and y is 1-1.



Power-law relationship between variables:

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

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Example

 Assume relationship between x and y is 1-1.

 Power-law relationship between variables:

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 Look at y large and x small

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Example

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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:

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

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

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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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 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} .
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¹Stigler's Law of Eponymy 

Gravity

- Select a random point in the universe \vec{x} .
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- ☰ Measure the force of gravity $F(\vec{x})$.
- ☰ Observe that $P_F(F) \sim F^{-5/2}$.
- ☰ Distribution named after Holtsmark who was thinking about electrostatics and plasma ^[1].
- ☰ 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]

🧱 F is distributed unevenly

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

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



Matter is concentrated in stars: ^[2]

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🧱 invert:

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



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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:

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



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

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Transformation:

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



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



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



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



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



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



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



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



Gravity:

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

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Gravity:

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

$$\gamma = 5/2$$



Gravity:

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Mean is finite.



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Variance = ∞ .



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A wild distribution.



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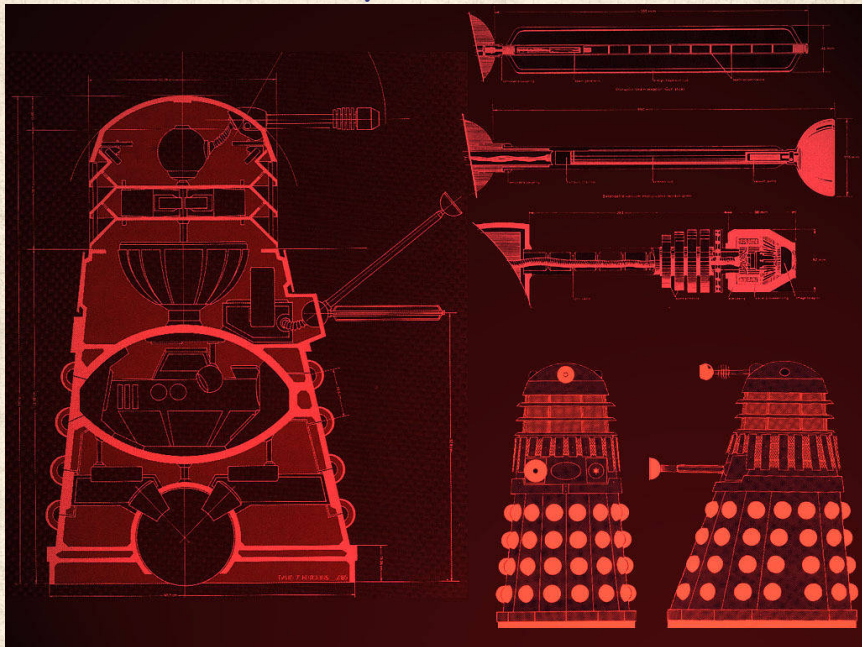
A wild distribution.



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



□ Todo: Build Dalek army.



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 **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)





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 PLIPLO = Power law in, power law out

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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. Holtmark.
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.

