Lognormals and friends

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

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Computational Story Lab | Vermont Complex Systems Center
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Outline


THE SUN
THE GOLDEN AGE OF REDUCTIONISM
THE MANIFESTO
WELL OF SCALES
THE LAWS OF DECAYING POWER
THE UNEXPECTED TRANSFIGURATION
MINISTRY OF RANDOM WALKS
THE RICH GET RICHER
THE DREAM OF EFFICIENT LANGUAGE
THE LAW OF DIGITS FIRST
THE SURPRISE OF BEING ROBUST YET FRAGILE
THE MISREADING OF THE BOOK OF SAND
THE MEASURING
THE DATA POOR
THE POURING DATA
THE CHARMS OF THE MANY WRONG PATHS
THE BOOKS THAT SHOULD NOT BE OPENED
THE KNOWLEDGE OF DEAD MONKS
THE EMERGENCE OF STRUCTURE
THE EMERGENCE OF DESTRUCTION
THE EMERGENCE OF THINKING
It was the best of times
THE EMERGENCE OF STORIES
THE MECHANICS STATISTICAL
THE THRESHOLDS OF PERCOLATION
THE NETWORKS COMPLEX
THE ELEMENTS OF WEBS
THE BIRDS OF A FEATHER
THE BIRDS OF NOT A FEATHER
THE ARK OF THE RANDOM NETWORK
THE STRANGENESS OF FRIENDS
THE SMALLNESS OF WORLDS
THE THEORY OF SIX DEGREES
THE NETWORKS FREE OF SCALE
CLASSIFIED
PHOENIX
THE CONTAGION
THE CONFUSION OF CONTAGIONS
THE DISEASE OF RANDOM MIXING
THE UNENDING PANDEMICS
THE THRESHOLDS OF THE MIND
THE SOCIAL WILD
THE SOCIAL CONTAGION
THE RATIO OF GAIN
THE MECHANICS OF FAME
THE TALK OF FAME
THE STORIES CONTAGIOUS
THE JOHN DORY
THE ADJACENT NARRATIVES
THE STORYTELLERS
THE FATED ASTRAL PATH
THE PATHS OF UNIVERSALITY
THE DEPENDENT PATHS
THE TROUSERS OF BIFURCATING REALITIES
THE UNKNOWN MECHANISM
THE LANDSCAPES OF FORKING PATHS
THE NETWORKS OF BLOOD
THE TREES OF REALITY
THE ORDERS OF STREAMS
THE LAWS OF BRANCHING
THE SCALING OF BROKEN HIERARCHIES
THE BRAID OR THE BRANCH
THE LAW OF OPTIMAL FORKS
THE CHURCH OF QUARTEROLOGY
THE TRUTHICIDE
THE FAMILY OF PANCAKE COWS
THE FAMILY OF SPHERICAL COWS
THE IMPROBABLE PACHYDERM
THE ILL-SCALING OF ALLOMETRIC BODIES
THE SUPPLY MOST FAIR
THE SUPPLY TO THE MOST
THE DARK ART OF GENERATING FUNCTIONS
THE RANDOM SUM OF RANDOMNESS
THE TWO-SIDED WORLDS
THE STORIES AND THE TROPES
THE TRUTH OF DIFFUSION
THE UNVEILING OF HIDDEN POWERS
THE SCRYING FOR THE SHAPES OF THINGS
THE LIMITS OF ORGANIZATIONS


THE MANY TALES OF MANY TAILS

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Alternative distributions

There are other 'heavy-tailed' distributions:

1. The Log-normal distribution

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$$P(x)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{k}{\lambda}\left(\frac{x}{\lambda}\right)^{\mu-1} e^{-(x/\lambda)^{\mu}}\mathrm{d}x$$

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3. Also: Gamma distribution, Erlang distribution, and more.

lognormals

The lognormal distribution:

$$P(x) = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)$$

- $\ln x$ is distributed according to a normal distribution with mean μ and variance σ.
- Appears in economics and biology where growth increments are distributed normally.

lognormals

- Standard form reveals the mean μ and variance σ^2 of the underlying normal distribution:

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$$\mu_{\text{lognormal}} = e^{\mu + \frac{1}{2}\sigma^2}, \qquad \text{median}_{\text{lognormal}} = e^{\mu},$$

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- All moments of lognormals are finite.

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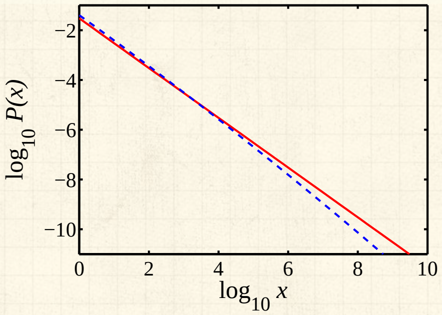
- $$\Rightarrow P(x)\mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma}\exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}\right)\mathrm{d}x$$

Confusion between lognormals and pure power laws



Near agreement over four orders of magnitude!

- For lognormal (blue), $\mu = 0$ and $\sigma = 10$.
- For power law (red), $\gamma = 1$ and $c = 0.03$.

Confusion

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$$\boxed{\ln P(x) \sim -\left(1 - \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}\right)\ln x + \text{const.}} \Rightarrow \boxed{\gamma = 1 - \frac{\mu}{\sigma^2}}$$

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- $\Rightarrow$ If you find a -1 exponent,
  you may have a lognormal distribution...

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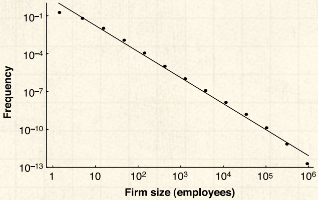

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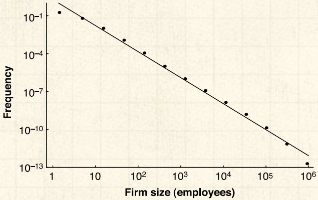

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- One piece in Gibrat's model seems okay empirically: Growth rate r appears to be independent of firm size. [1].

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- Same as for lognormal but one extra piece.
- Each x_i cannot drop too low with respect to the other sizes:

$$x_i(t+1) = \max(r x_i(t), c \langle x_i \rangle)$$

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- Groovy... c small $\Rightarrow \gamma \simeq 2$

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PoCS
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What's the Story?

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- Sizes are distributed as [6]

$$P(x) = \int_{t=0}^{\infty} ae^{-at} \frac{1}{x\sqrt{2\pi t}} \exp\left(-\frac{(\ln x - \mu)^2}{2t} \right) \mathrm{d}t$$

(Assume for this example that $\sigma \sim t$ and $\mu = \ln m$)

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- Now averaging different lognormal distributions.

Averaging lognormals

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- Insert fabulous calculation (team is spared).
- Some enjoyable suffering leads to:

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$$P(x) \propto \begin{cases} x^{-1+\sqrt{2\lambda}} & \text{if } \frac{x}{m} < 1 \\ x^{-1-\sqrt{2\lambda}} & \text{if } \frac{x}{m} > 1 \end{cases}$$

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- 'Break' in scaling (not uncommon)

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- Depends on sign of $\ln \frac{x}{m}$, i.e., whether $\frac{x}{m} > 1$ or $\frac{x}{m} < 1$.
- $$P(x) \propto \begin{cases} x^{-1+\sqrt{2\lambda}} & \text{if } \frac{x}{m} < 1 \\ x^{-1-\sqrt{2\lambda}} & \text{if } \frac{x}{m} > 1 \end{cases}$$
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- Take-home message: Be careful out there...

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