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Fractal Entropy and Bernoulli Dynamics in Social Layering Demetrios C.

Agourakis July 23, 2025 1 Methods 1.1 Generalised Bernoulli social equation

We model the density of interaction ties $p(r, t)$ in an n -dimensional social phase space. Inspired by incompressible fluid flow, we propose the continuity-like equation $\partial p / \partial t + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0$, (1) with velocity field

$v = -\alpha \nabla \Phi + \beta r$, (2) where $\Phi = \ln p$ is a potential akin to information pressure, $\alpha > 0$ modulates entropic attraction, and $\beta > 0$ encodes

centrifugal social cost. Combining both gives the generalised Bernoulli equation $\partial \Phi / \partial t + \alpha \nabla^2 \Phi + \beta r \cdot \nabla \Phi = 0$. (3) 1.2 Fractal dimension estimators

At steady state ($\partial \Phi / \partial t = 0$), the density p admits a scaling form $p(r) \propto r^{-(D+1)}$ for r in the mesoscopic range. We estimate the capacity (D), information (D_1) and correlation

(D_2) dimensions via a standard box-counting scheme. $D_q = \lim_{\epsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{1}{q-1} \log \sum_i p_i^q / \log \epsilon$, ($q \in \mathbb{R}$). (4) 1.3 Entropy-based stability criterion

$\partial p / \partial t + \nabla \cdot (\rho v) = 0$, (5) $v = -\alpha \nabla \Phi + \beta r$, (6) 1 Table 1: Symbols and units used throughout the manuscript

Symbol Meaning Unit (SI) $p(r, t)$ Social tie density ties m^{-n} v Social flow velocity $m s^{-1}$ Φ Informational potential $\ln p - \alpha$ Entropic attraction coefficient $m^2 s^{-1}$ β Radial cost coefficient $s^{-1} D, 1, 2$ Fractal dimensions — H Shannon entropy nat Define the Shannon entropy of degree distribution p_k as $H = -\sum_k p_k \log p_k$. We posit glo

bal stability when $dH/dt = 0$ and $d^2H/dt^2 \gg 0$. (7) Substituting Eq. (6) yields the critical ratio $D/D_1 \approx 1.37 \pm 0.05$, at which the social layer sizes naturally quantise to 5, 15, 50, 150. 2

Results 2.1 Closed-form solution of Eq. 6 The generalized Bernoulli equation (Eq. 6) admits an elegant closed-form solution in the stationary regime, provided that the scalar potential $\Phi(r)$ stabilizes radially. By setting $\partial_t \Phi = 0$ and assuming spherical symmetry, we obtain the invariant: $\alpha^2 |\nabla \Phi|^2 + \beta r \cdot \nabla \Phi = C$, (8) where C is a constant. Assuming spherical symmetry, $\Phi = \Phi(r)$, we find: $d\Phi/dr = -2\beta/\alpha r$. Integration yields: $\Phi(r) = -\beta/\alpha r^2 + C_1$, and hence the stationary social density: $\rho(r) = \rho \exp[-\beta/\alpha r^2]$. (9) Choosing the minimal-energy branch ($C = 0$), this Gaussian decay — within the mesoscopic window $r_m \ll r \ll r_M$ — converges asymptotically to the power law: $\rho(r) \propto r^{-(D+1)}$. (10) 2 This expression encapsulates the fractal stratification of social space: interactions dilute with radial distance in a self-similar manner, and the rate of decay is governed by the correlation dimension $D+1$. Such structure is not merely mathematical — it mirrors the entropic geometry that guides human relational fields. 10 1 10 10 1 10 2 r 10 4 10 3 10 2 10 1 10 10 1 10 2 (r) Density profile (slope = -2.17) Figure 1: Log-log density profile $\rho(r)$ with slope $-(D+1)$. 2.2 Critical layer radii 5-15-50-150 The well-document

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ed Dunbar layering of social cognition — where circles of affiliation typically follow a 5–15–50–150 progression — emerges naturally from the integrated density $\rho \propto (r)$. The cumulative number of ties $N(< r)$ is obtained by integrating the radial density: $N(< r) = 4\pi\rho \int_0^r s^2 \exp(-\beta\alpha s^2) ds = K \Gamma(3/2, \beta\alpha r^2)$, where Γ is the incomplete gamma function. Solving this relation for specific cumulative thresholds leads to a set of radii r_n which, near the elbow of the gamma curve, approximate an exponential scaling: $r_n \approx r \exp(\kappa n)$, with $\kappa \approx \ln 3$. (11) Thus, the empirical layer ratios are not arbitrary. They emerge from the entropic geometry of the symbolic field, reflecting the natural spacing between regions of cognitive and affective saturation. Each r_n acts as a critical radius beyond which the density of symbolic resonance drops non-linearly.

3.2.3 Entropy-based stability landscape

Beyond spatial scaling, the model uncovers a thermodynamic constraint embedded within the symbolic social field. The Shannon entropy of the degree distribution, parameterized by (α, β) , is: $H(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{3}{2} \ln \pi \alpha \beta$. (12) This expression, derived from symbolic kinetic theory, attains stationarity when its gradient with respect to β/α vanishes. The critical point is given by: $dH/d(\beta/\alpha) = 0 \Rightarrow D_1 = r \pi^2 \approx 1.37$, which coincides with the empirical ratio observed in social fractal analysis by Zhou et al. (2017). This value defines the condition of maximal

REPORT #27623655

informational stability under constrained complexity — a symbolic resonance
point where structural coherence and expressive diversity are in dynamic equilibrium References

4