Self-similarity of the elements of the feasible set

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We are interested in how the self-similarity of the elements of the feasible set varies over gradients in S and N. The intuition from probability theory, statistical mechanics, law-of-large-numbers is that, as the number of possible arrangements becomes large, the different possible arrangements should become more self-similar. However, we don’t know that this is the case for SADs, nor do we know the values for S and N where this increase in self-similarity occurs.

In the manuscript, I use the ratio of the 95% interval of summary statistic values to the full range of summary statistic values. This can be calculated quickly and is easily interpretable. It also directly reflects the distributions to which we are comparing our observations. However, if the summary statistic values are idiosyncratic (skewness in particular can behave counterintuitively), it can reflects those idiosyncracies.

With more computing, we can explore how similar the elements of the feasible set are to each other by comparing them to each other directly. Then we can ask whether, as the feasible set gets large, the elements become more similar and converge on a dominant form.

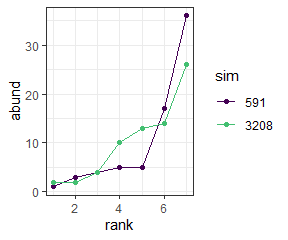
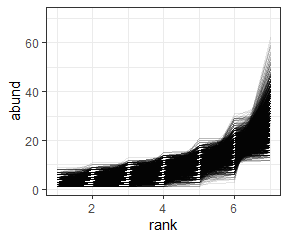
## Directly establishing self-similarity

### Overview

We can describe how self-similar the elements of a feasible set are via numerous pairwise comparisons. Given a body of samples drawn from a feasible set, we draw two samples and compute some metric that describes how similar these two samples are to each other. We do this many times, making many pairwise comparisons, to generate a distribution of the self-similarity metric for that feasible set. We then compare how self-similar different feasible sets are by comparing the distributions of self-similarity metrics for the different feasible sets.

### Walkthrough

Here we have a bank of 3870 samples from the feasible set for SADs with 7 species and 71 individuals. We draw two of these samples to compare.

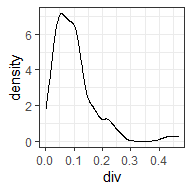
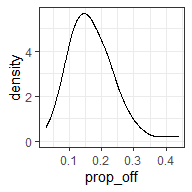
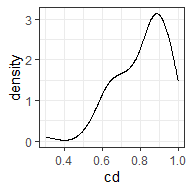
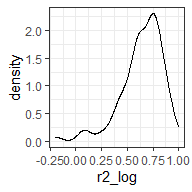
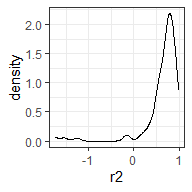


I have implemented 5 metrics of similarity for comparing samples:

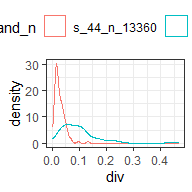
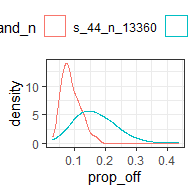
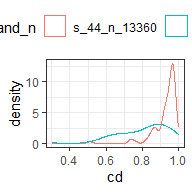
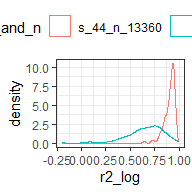
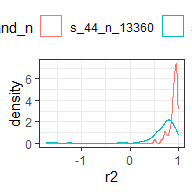
* R2
* R2 on log-transformed abundances
* The coefficient of determination from a linear model fitting one sample to the other
* The proportion of individuals allocated to species of differing abundances
* The estimated Kullbak-Lieber (sp) divergence between the two samples

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| sim1 | sim2 | r2 | r2\_log | cd | prop\_off | div | s0 | n0 | nparts |
| 591 | 3208 | 0.7874279 | 0.7336329 | 0.8397613 | 0.1971831 | 0.1027579 | 7 | 71 | 60289 |

We repeat this comparison process numerous times to get numerous values for the self-similarity metrics.

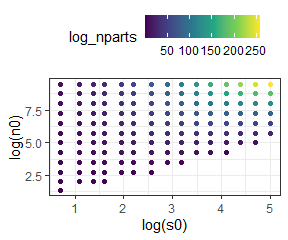


We repeat this process for feasible sets with varying S and N, and compare the distribution of the self-similarity metrics for large and small communities. Below is a figure showing…



## Across a range of S and N

Here we have drawn samples from a set of points in S and N space that spans the range present in our datasets. For each feasible set we make 200 comparisons of elements (although for small feasible sets, 200 is not necessarily possible). Here is how that set is distributed in S and N space, colored by the log() number of elements in the feasible set.



### Heat maps

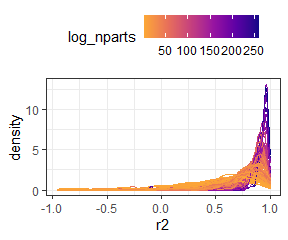
We can make heat maps of the density distribution of self-similarity metrics and look at how the densities shift over gradients in the size of the feasible set.

There are a couple of nuances to doing this:

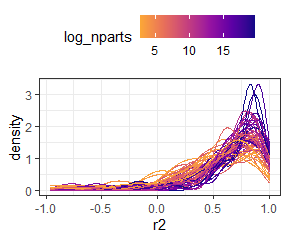
* We need to have the same number of comparisons for every feasible set, so that the density distributions will be comparable. In order to get a large swatch of S by N space, I’ve taken 50 comparisons from every feasible set. This is pretty low, so it lets us get even small feasible sets. Setting the minimum higher does not change the overall impression.
* The metrics vary in how they are bounded. For some of them (R2, log r2) they can have nonsensical long tails towards very low values. For visualization, I’ve filtered out the long tail values (prior to selecting the 50 comparisons). The long tails tend to be most dominant in the comparisons made from small feasible sets. Removing them therefore makes the small feasible sets look *more* self-similar.

#### R2

Higher R2 values indicate more similarity. R2 can be *very low* but the most meaningful variation is between 0 and 1.

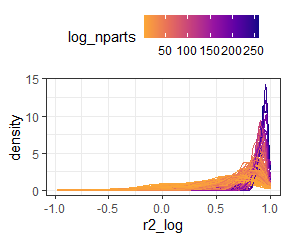


Here is R2 for only “small” feasible sets (those with fewer than 4.85165210^{8} elements in the feasible set). This lets us zoom in on the distributions where they start to broaden out.

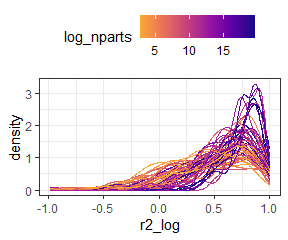


#### R2 on logged vectors

Higher R2 values indicate more similarity. R2 can be *very low* but the most meaningful variation is between 0 and 1.

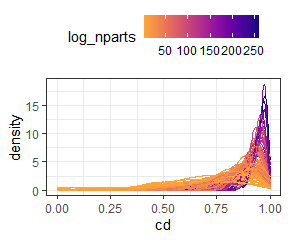


Here is R2 on logged vectors for only “small” feasible sets (those with fewer than 4.85165210^{8} elements in the feasible set). This lets us zoom in on the distributions where they start to broaden out.

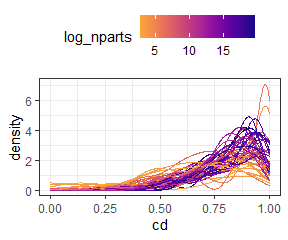


#### Coefficient of determination

Higher CD values indicate more similarity. It is bounded 0 to 1.

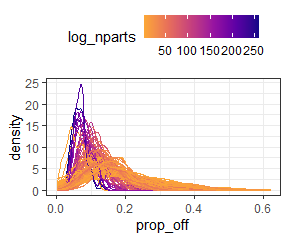


Here is cd for only “small” feasible sets (those with fewer than 4.85165210^{8} elements in the feasible set). This lets us zoom in on the distributions where they start to broaden out.

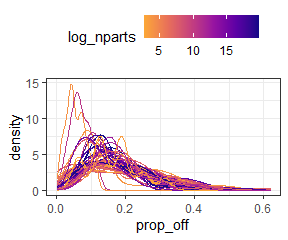


#### Proportion of individuals allocated to different species

Lower “prop off” values indicate more similarity. It is bounded 0 to 1.

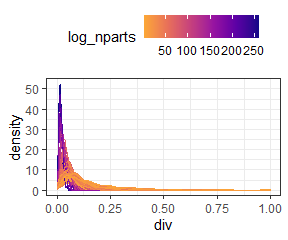


Here is prop\_off for only “small” feasible sets (those with fewer than 4.85165210^{8} elements in the feasible set). This lets us zoom in on the distributions where they start to broaden out.

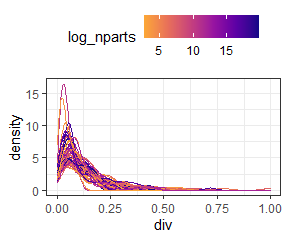


#### K-L divergence

Lower divergence values indicate more similarity. It is bounded 0 to 1.



Here is K-L divergence for only “small” feasible sets (those with fewer than 4.85165210^{8} elements in the feasible set). This lets us zoom in on the distributions where they start to broaden out.



### In summary

Large feasible sets are consistently more self-similar than small ones, regardless of the metric of similarity used.