Mechanisms for Generating Power-Law Size Distributions, Part 1

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Principles of Complex Systems | @pocsvox
CSYS/MATH 300, Fall, 2018

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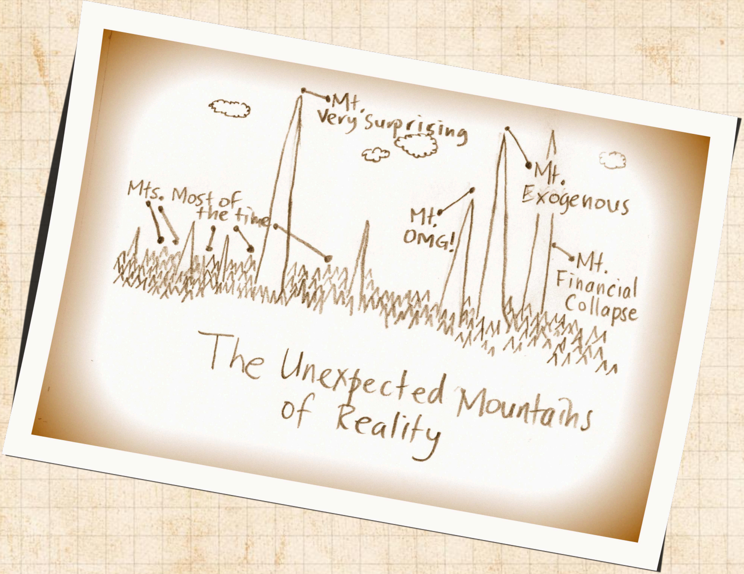
Outline

THE SUN
THE GOLDEN AGE OF REDUCTIONISM
THE MANIFESTO
THE WELL OF SCALES
THE LAWS OF BEGATING POWER
THE UNEXPECTED TRANSFIGURATION
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 MANY TAILS OF MANY TAILS
THE MEASURING
THE DATA POOR
THE POURING DATA
THE CHARMS OF THE MANY WRONG PATHS
THE DOORS 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
BIO HAZARD
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 OVERCOMING OF CATASTROPHE
THE TROUBLES ILL-FORMED
THE NETWORKS OF MANY ILKS
THE CHAOS OF FETTERED CONTAGION
THE END
MINISTRY OF RANDOM WALKS


Mt. Whatever
Mt. Zzzz
Mt. Who cares?
Mt. Meh
Mt. Quite boring
The Snormals


Mt. Very Surprising
Mts. Most of the time
Mt. OMG!
Mt. Exogenous
Mt. Financial Collapse
The Unexpected Mountains of Reality

Mechanisms:

A powerful story in the rise of complexity:

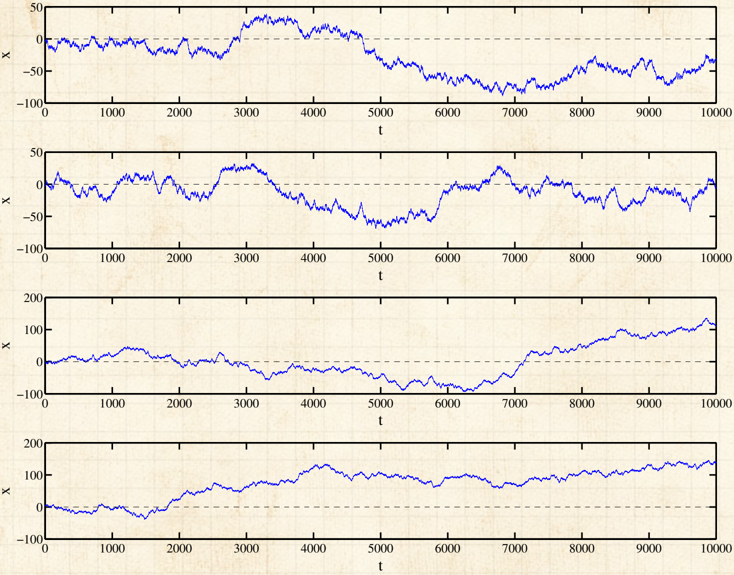
- structure arises out of randomness.
- Exhibit A: Random walks.

The essential random walk:

- One spatial dimension.
- Time and space are discrete
- Random walker (e.g., a drunk) starts at origin $x = 0$.
- Step at time t is ϵ_t:

$$\epsilon_t = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ -1 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \end{cases}$$

A few random random walks:



Random walks:

Displacement after t steps:

$$x_t = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \epsilon_i$$

Expected displacement:

$$\langle x_t \rangle = \left\langle \sum_{i=1}^{t} \epsilon_i \right\rangle = \sum_{i=1}^{t} \langle \epsilon_i \rangle = 0$$

- At any time step, we 'expect' our drunkard to be back at the pub.
- Obviously fails for odd number of steps...
- But as time goes on, the chance of our drunkard lurching back to the pub must diminish, right?

Variances sum: *

$$\text{Var}(x_t) = \text{Var}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{t} \epsilon_i\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{t} \text{Var}\left(\epsilon_i\right) = \sum_{i=1}^{t} 1 = t$$

* Sum rule = a good reason for using the variance to measure spread; only works for independent distributions.

So typical displacement from the origin scales as:

$$\boxed{\sigma = t^{1/2}}$$

- A non-trivial scaling law arises out of additive aggregation or accumulation.

Great moments in Televised Random Walks:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=05gqx6eSyO0?rel=0

Plinko! from the Price is Right.

- Also known as the bean machine, the quincunx (simulation), and the Galton box.

Random walk basics:

Counting random walks:

- Each specific random walk of length t appears with a chance $1/2^t$.
- We'll be more interested in how many random walks end up at the same place.
- Define $N(i, j, t)$ as # distinct walks that start at $x = i$ and end at $x = j$ after t time steps.
- Random walk must displace by $+(j - i)$ after t steps.
- Insert question from assignment 3

$$N(i, j, t) = \binom{t}{(t + j - i)/2}$$

How does $P(x_t)$ behave for large t?

- Take time $t = 2n$ to help ourselves.
- $x_{2n} \in \{0, \pm 2, \pm 4, \dots, \pm 2n\}$
- x_{2n} is even so set $x_{2n} = 2k$.
- Using our expression $N(i, j, t)$ with $i = 0$, $j = 2k$, and $t = 2n$, we have

$$\mathbf{Pr}(x_{2n} \equiv 2k) \propto \binom{2n}{n+k}$$

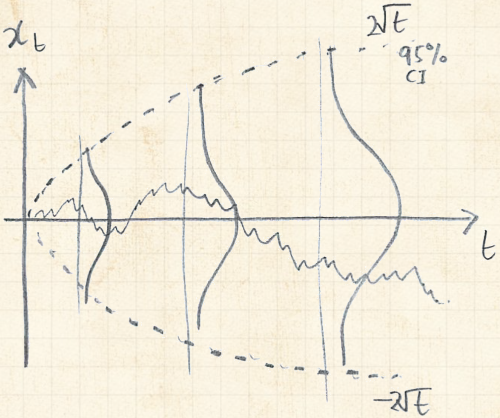
- For large n, the binomial deliciously approaches the Normal Distribution of Snoredom:

$$\mathbf{Pr}(x_t \equiv x) \simeq \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2t}}.$$

Insert question from assignment 3

- The whole is different from the parts. #nutritious
- See also: Stable Distributions

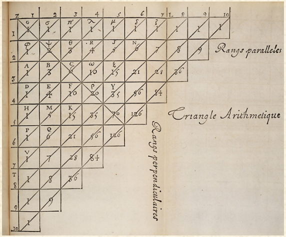
Universality is also not left-handed:



- This is Diffusion: the most essential kind of spreading (more later).
- View as Random Additive Growth Mechanism.

So many things are connected:

Pascal's Triangle

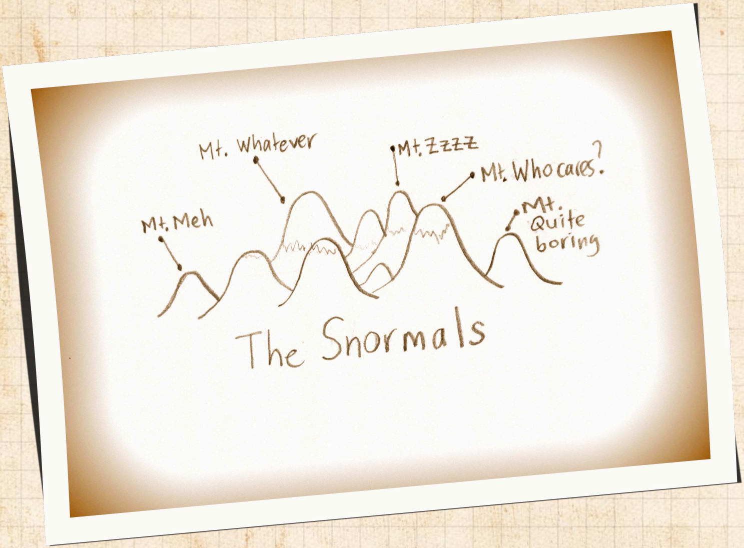


- Could have been the Pyramid of Pingala[1] or the Triangle of Khayyam, Jia Xian, Tartaglia, ...
- Binomials tend towards the Normal.
- Counting encoded in algebraic forms (and much more).
- $(h+t)^n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} \binom{n}{k} h^k t^{n-k}$ where $\binom{n}{k} = \frac{n!}{k!(n-k)!}$
- $(h+t)^3 = hhh + hht + hth + thh + htt + tht + tth + ttt$

[1] Stigler's Law of Eponymy showing excellent form again.


$t^{1/2}$
t
The Snormals
The Random Road
through the Forests of Forgettable Events


MINISTRY OF RANDOM WALKS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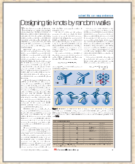
MINISTRY OF
RANDOM WALKS

Random walks are even weirder than you might think...

- $\xi_{r,t}$ = the probability that by time step t, a random walk has crossed the origin r times.
- Think of a coin flip game with ten thousand tosses.
- If you are behind early on, what are the chances you will make a comeback?
- The most likely number of lead changes is... 0.
- In fact: $\xi_{0,t} > \xi_{1,t} > \xi_{2,t} > \cdots$
- Even crazier:
  The expected time between tied scores = ∞

See Feller, Intro to Probability Theory, Volume I [3]

Applied knot theory:



"Designing tie knots by random walks"
Fink and Mao,
Nature, **398**, 31–32, 1999. [4]

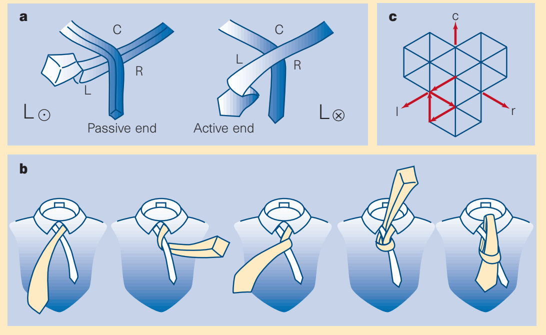


Figure 1 All diagrams are drawn in the frame of reference of the mirror image of the actual tie. **a,** The two ways of beginning a knot, $L_{\odot}$ and $L_{\otimes}$. For knots beginning with $L_{\odot}$, the tie must begin inside-out. **b,** The four-in-hand, denoted by the sequence $L_{\otimes} R_{\odot} L_{\otimes} C_{\odot} T$. **c,** A knot may be represented by a persistent random walk on a triangular lattice. The example shown is the four-in-hand, indicated by the walk $\hat{l}\,\hat{r}\,\hat{l}\,\hat{c}$.

Applied knot theory:

Table 1 **Aesthetic tie knots**

h	γ	γ/h	$K(h,\gamma)$	s	b	Name	Sequence
3	1	0.33	1	0	0		$L_\odot R_\otimes C_\odot T$
4	1	0.25	1	−1	1	Four-in-hand	$L_\otimes R_\odot L_\otimes C_\odot T$
5	2	0.40	2	−1	0	Pratt knot	$L_\odot C_\otimes R_\odot L_\otimes C_\odot T$
6	2	0.33	4	0	0	Half-Windsor	$L_\otimes R_\odot C_\otimes L_\odot R_\otimes C_\odot T$
7	2	0.29	6	−1	1		$L_\odot R_\otimes L_\odot C_\otimes R_\odot L_\otimes C_\odot T$
7	3	0.43	4	0	1		$L_\odot C_\otimes R_\odot C_\otimes L_\odot R_\otimes C_\odot T$
8	2	0.25	8	0	2		$L_\otimes R_\odot L_\otimes C_\odot R_\otimes L_\odot R_\otimes C_\odot T$
8	3	0.38	12	−1	0	Windsor	$L_\otimes C_\odot R_\otimes L_\odot C_\otimes R_\odot L_\otimes C_\odot T$
9	3	0.33	24	0	0		$L_\odot R_\otimes C_\odot L_\otimes R_\odot C_\otimes L_\odot R_\otimes C_\odot T$
9	4	0.44	8	−1	2		$L_\odot C_\otimes R_\odot C_\otimes L_\odot C_\otimes R_\odot L_\otimes C_\odot T$

Knots are characterized by half-winding number h, centre number γ, centre fraction γ/h, knots per class $K(h,\gamma)$, symmetry s, balance b, name and sequence.

- h = number of moves
- γ = number of center moves
- $K(h,\gamma) = 2^{\gamma-1}\binom{h-\gamma-2}{\gamma-1}$
- $s = \sum_{i=1}^{h} x_i$ where x = -1 for L and +1 for R.
- $b = \frac{1}{2}\sum_{i=2}^{h-1} |\omega_i + \omega_{i-1}|$ where $\omega = \pm 1$ represents winding direction.

Random walks #crazytownbananapants

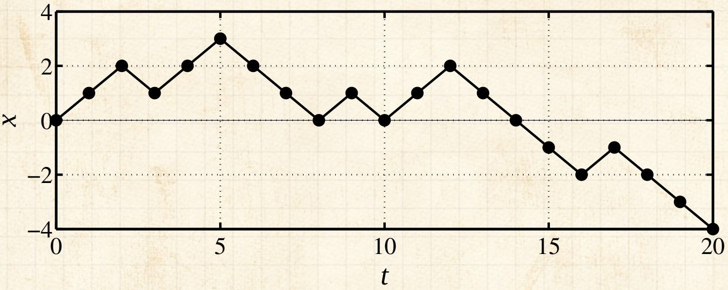
The problem of first return:

- What is the probability that a random walker in one dimension returns to the origin for the first time after t steps?
- Will our drunkard always return to the origin?
- What about higher dimensions?

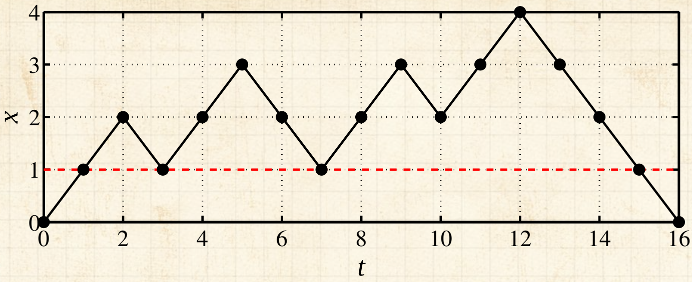
Reasons for caring:

1. We will find a power-law size distribution with an interesting exponent.
2. Some physical structures may result from random walks.
3. We'll start to see how different scalings relate to each other.

For random walks in 1-d:



- A return to origin can only happen when $t = 2n$.
- In example above, returns occur at $t = 8$, 10, and 14.
- Call $P_{\mathrm{fr}(2n)}$ the probability of first return at $t = 2n$.
- Probability calculation $\equiv$ Counting problem (combinatorics/statistical mechanics).
- Idea: Transform first return problem into an easier return problem.



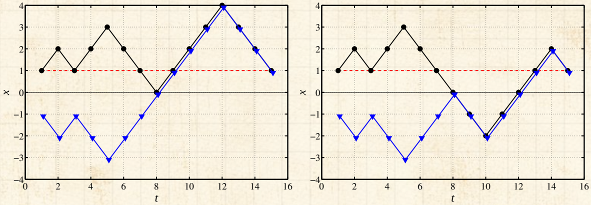
- Can assume drunkard first lurches to $x = 1$.
- Observe walk first returning at $t = 16$ stays at or above $x = 1$ for $1 \le t \le 15$ (dashed red line).
- Now want walks that can return many times to $x = 1$.
- $P_{\text{fr}}(2n) =$
  $2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} Pr(x_t \ge 1, 1 \le t \le 2n-1,$ and $x_1 = x_{2n-1} = 1)$
- The $\frac{1}{2}$ accounts for $x_{2n} = 2$ instead of 0.
- The 2 accounts for drunkards that first lurch to $x = -1$.

Counting first returns:

Approach:

- Move to counting numbers of walks.
- Return to probability at end.
- Again, $N(i, j, t)$ is the # of possible walks between $x = i$ and $x = j$ taking t steps.
- Consider all paths starting at $x = 1$ and ending at $x = 1$ after $t = 2n - 2$ steps.
- Idea: If we can compute the number of walks that hit $x = 0$ at least once, then we can subtract this from the total number to find the ones that maintain $x \geq 1$.
- Call walks that drop below $x = 1$ excluded walks.
- We'll use a method of images to identify these excluded walks.

Examples of excluded walks:



Key observation for excluded walks:

- For any path starting at $x=1$ that hits 0, there is a unique matching path starting at $x=-1$.
- Matching path first mirrors and then tracks after first reaching $x=0$.
- # of t-step paths starting and ending at $x=1$ and hitting $x=0$ at least once
  = # of t-step paths starting at $x=-1$ and ending at $x=1$ = $N(-1,1,t)$
- So $N_{\text{first return}}(2n) = N(1,1,2n-2) - N(-1,1,2n-2)$

Probability of first return:

Insert question from assignment 3 :

- Find

$$\boxed{N_{\text{fr}}(2n) \sim \frac{2^{2n-3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}n^{3/2}}.}$$

- Normalized number of paths gives probability.
- Total number of possible paths = 2^{2n}.
- $$P_{\text{fr}}(2n) = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} N_{\text{fr}}(2n)$$

$$\simeq \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \frac{2^{2n-3/2}}{\sqrt{2\pi}n^{3/2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}}(2n)^{-3/2} \propto t^{-3/2}.$$

- We have $P(t) \propto t^{-3/2}$, $\gamma = 3/2$.
- Same scaling holds for continuous space/time walks.
- $P(t)$ is normalizable.
- Recurrence: Random walker always returns to origin
- But mean, variance, and all higher moments are infinite. #totalmadness
- Even though walker must return, expect a long wait...
- One moral: Repeated gambling against an infinitely wealthy opponent must lead to ruin.

Higher dimensions:

- Walker in $d = 2$ dimensions must also return
- Walker may not return in $d \geq 3$ dimensions
- Associated genius: George Pólya

Random walks

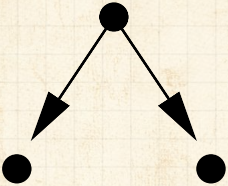
On finite spaces:

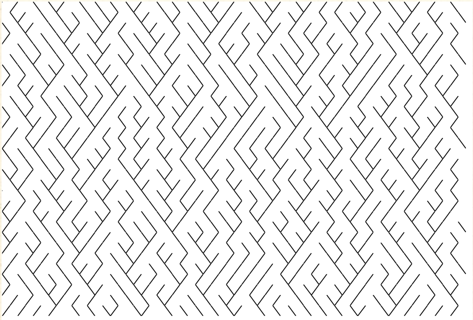
- In any finite homogeneous space, a random walker will visit every site with equal probability
- Call this probability the Invariant Density of a dynamical system
- Non-trivial Invariant Densities arise in chaotic systems.

On networks:

- On networks, a random walker visits each node with frequency $\propto$ node degree #groovy
- Equal probability still present:
walkers traverse edges with equal frequency.
#totallygroovy

Scheidegger Networks [9, 2]





- Random directed network on triangular lattice.
- Toy model of real networks.
- 'Flow' is southeast or southwest with equal probability.

Scheidegger networks

- Creates basins with random walk boundaries.
- Observe that subtracting one random walk from another gives random walk with increments:

$$\epsilon_t = \begin{cases} +1 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \\ 0 & \text{with probability } 1/2 \\ -1 & \text{with probability } 1/4 \end{cases}$$

- Random walk with probabilistic pauses.
- Basin termination = first return random walk problem.
- Basin length ℓ distribution: $P(\ell) \propto \ell^{-3/2}$
- For real river networks, generalize to $P(\ell) \propto \ell^{-\gamma}$.

Connections between exponents:

- For a basin of length ℓ, width $\propto \ell^{1/2}$
- Basin area $a \propto \ell \cdot \ell^{1/2} = \ell^{3/2}$
- Invert: $\ell \propto a^{2/3}$
- $\mathrm{d}\ell \propto \mathrm{d}(a^{2/3}) = 2/3 a^{-1/3} \mathrm{d}a$
- **Pr**(basin area $= a$)da
  $= \textbf{Pr}(\text{basin length} = \ell)\mathrm{d}\ell$
  $\propto \ell^{-3/2}\mathrm{d}\ell$
  $\propto (a^{2/3})^{-3/2} a^{-1/3}\mathrm{d}a$
  $= a^{-4/3}\mathrm{d}a$
  $= a^{-\tau}\mathrm{d}a$

Connections between exponents:

- Both basin area and length obey power law distributions
- Observed for real river networks
- Reportedly: $1.3 < \tau < 1.5$ and $1.5 < \gamma < 2$

Generalize relationship between area and length:

- Hack's law [5]:

$$\ell \propto a^h .$$

- For real, large networks $h \simeq 0.5$
- Smaller basins possibly $h > 1/2$ (see: allometry).
- Models exist with interesting values of h.
- Plan: Redo calc with γ, τ, and h.

Connections between exponents:

- Given

$$\ell \propto a^h, \; P(a) \propto a^{-\tau}, \text{ and } P(\ell) \propto \ell^{-\gamma}$$

- $\mathrm{d}\ell \propto \mathrm{d}(a^h) = h a^{h-1} \mathrm{d}a$
- Find τ in terms of γ and h.
- $\mathbf{Pr}(\text{basin area} = a)\mathrm{d}a$
  $= \mathbf{Pr}(\text{basin length} = \ell)\mathrm{d}\ell$
  $\propto \ell^{-\gamma}\mathrm{d}\ell$
  $\propto (a^h)^{-\gamma} a^{h-1}\mathrm{d}a$
  $= a^{-(1+h(\gamma-1))}\mathrm{d}a$
-

$$\boxed{\tau = 1 + h(\gamma - 1)}$$

- Excellent example of the Scaling Relations found between exponents describing power laws for many systems.

Connections between exponents:

With more detailed description of network structure, $\tau = 1 + h(\gamma - 1)$ simplifies to: [1]

$$\boxed{\tau = 2 - h}$$

and

$$\boxed{\gamma = 1/h}$$

- Only one exponent is independent (take h).
- Simplifies system description.
- Expect Scaling Relations where power laws are found.
- Need only characterize Universality class with independent exponents.

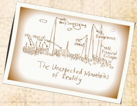
Other First Returns or First Passage Times:

Failure:

- A very simple model of failure/death: [11]
- x_t = entity's 'health' at time t
- Start with $x_0 > 0$.
- Entity fails when x hits 0.

Streams

- Dispersion of suspended sediments in streams.
- Long times for clearing.

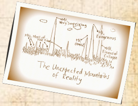


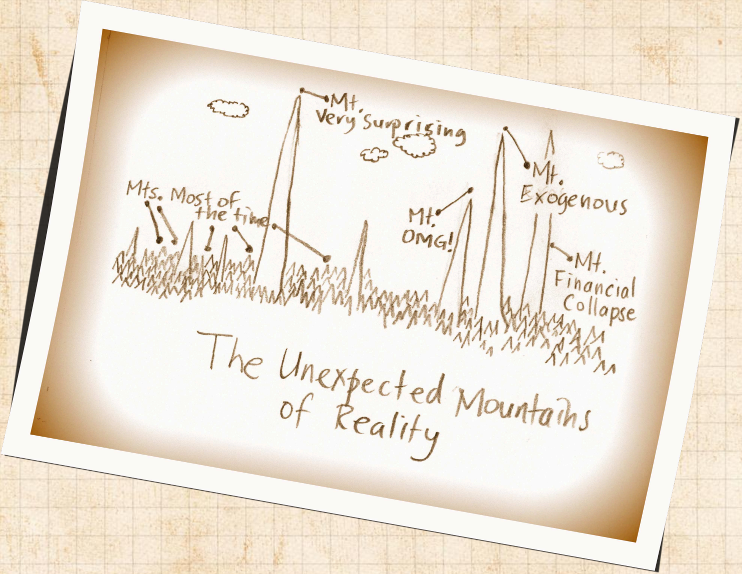
More than randomness

- Can generalize to Fractional Random Walks [7, 8, 6]
- Levy flights, Fractional Brownian Motion
- See Montroll and Shlesinger for example: [6]
  "On $1/f$ noise and other distributions with long tails."
  Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 1982.
- In 1-d, standard deviation σ scales as

$$\sigma \sim t^{\alpha}$$

  $\alpha = 1/2$ — diffusive
  $\alpha > 1/2$ — superdiffusive
  $\alpha < 1/2$ — subdiffusive
- Extensive memory of path now matters...

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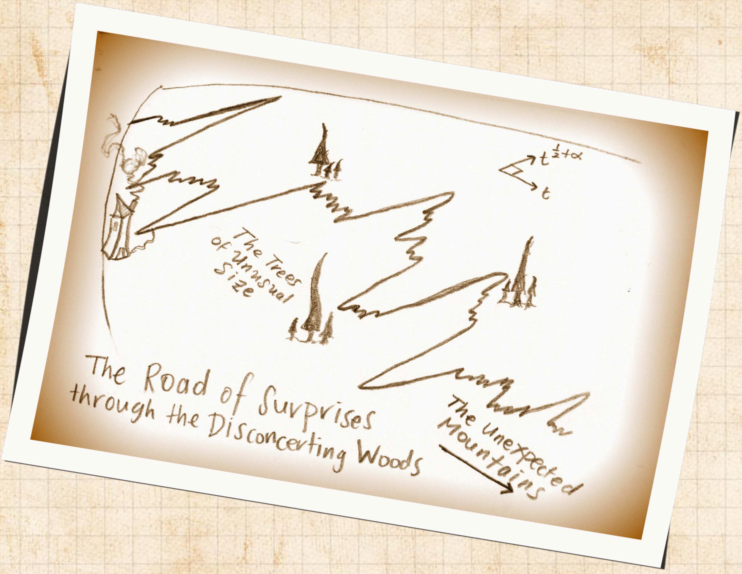
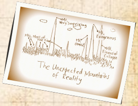
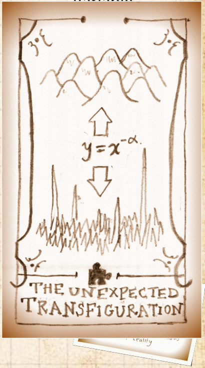

$t^{\frac{1}{2}+\alpha}$
t
The Trees of Unusual Size
The Road of Surprises through the Disconcerting Woods
The Unexpected Mountains


The Unexpected Mountains of Reality

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cBkWhkAZ9ds?rel=0

Desert rain frog/Squeaky toy:



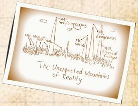
Variable Transformation

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 $y = f(x)$.

- $$P_Y(y)\mathrm{d}y = \sum_{x|f(x)=y} P_X(x)\mathrm{d}x = \sum_{y|f(x)=y} P_X(f^{-1}(y)) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{|f'(f^{-1}(y))|}$$
- Often easier to do by hand...



General Example

- Assume relationship between x and y is 1-1.
- Power-law relationship between variables: $y = cx^{-\alpha}$, $\alpha > 0$
- Look at y large and x small
-

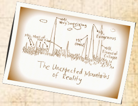
$$\mathrm{d}y = \mathrm{d}\left(cx^{-\alpha}\right)$$

$$= c(-\alpha)x^{-\alpha-1}\mathrm{d}x$$

$$\text{invert: } \mathrm{d}x = \frac{-1}{c\alpha}x^{\alpha+1}\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{-1}{c\alpha}\left(\frac{y}{c}\right)^{-(\alpha+1)/\alpha}\mathrm{d}y$$

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{-c^{1/\alpha}}{\alpha}y^{-1-1/\alpha}\mathrm{d}y$$



Now make transformation:

$$P_y(y)\mathrm{d}y = P_x(x)\mathrm{d}x$$

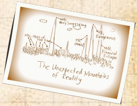
$$P_y(y)\mathrm{d}y = P_x\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{y}{c}\right)^{-1/\alpha}\right)}^{(x)}\overbrace{\frac{c^{1/\alpha}}{\alpha}y^{-1-1/\alpha}\mathrm{d}y}^{\mathrm{d}x}$$

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

$$P_x(y) \propto y^{-1-1/\alpha} \text{ as } y \to \infty.$$

- If $P_x(x) \to x^\beta$ as $x \to 0$ then

$$P_y(y) \propto y^{-1-1/\alpha-\beta/\alpha} \text{ as } y \to \infty.$$



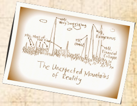
Example

Exponential distribution

Given $P_x(x) = \frac{1}{\lambda}e^{-x/\lambda}$ and $y = cx^{-\alpha}$, then

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

- Exponentials arise from randomness (easy)...
- More later when we cover robustness.



Gravity

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

Matter is concentrated in stars: [10]

- F is distributed unevenly
- Probability of being a distance r from a single star at $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$:

$$P_r(r)\mathrm{d}r \propto r^2 \mathrm{d}r$$

- Assume stars are distributed randomly in space (oops?)
- Assume only one star has significant effect at $\vec{x}$.
- Law of gravity:

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

- invert:

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

- Connect differentials: $\mathrm{d}r \propto \mathrm{d}F^{-\frac{1}{2}} \propto F^{-\frac{3}{2}}\mathrm{d}F$

Transformation:

Using $\boxed{r \propto F^{-1/2}}$, $\boxed{\mathrm{d}r \propto F^{-3/2}\mathrm{d}F}$, and $\boxed{P_r(r) \propto r^2}$

$$P_F(F)\mathrm{d}F = P_r(r)\mathrm{d}r$$

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

$$\propto \left(F^{-1/2}\right)^2 F^{-3/2}\mathrm{d}F$$

$$= F^{-1-3/2}\mathrm{d}F$$

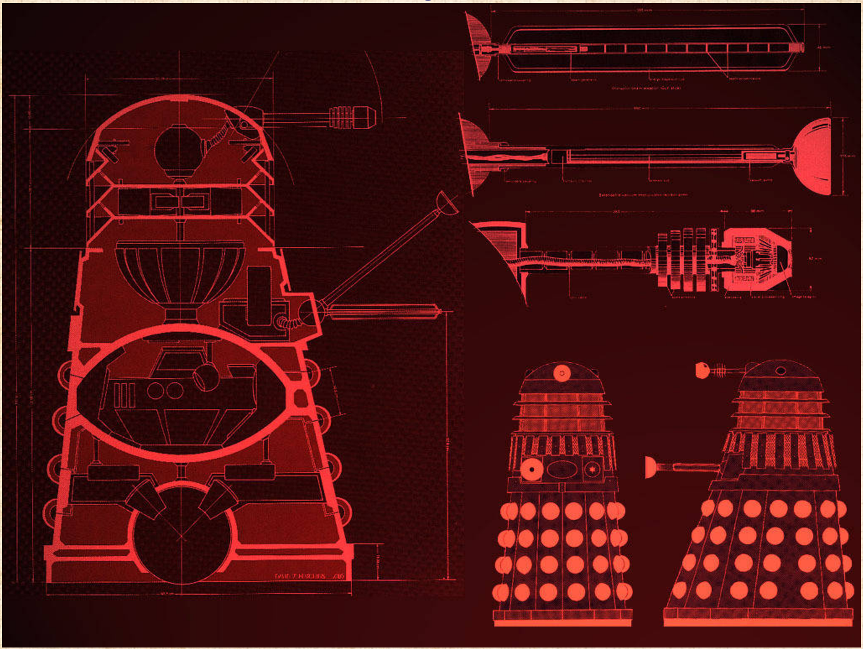
$$= F^{-5/2}\mathrm{d}F\,.$$

Gravity:

$$P_F(F) = F^{-5/2}\mathrm{d}F$$

- $$\gamma = 5/2$$
- Mean is finite.
- Variance = ∞.
- A wild distribution.
- Upshot: Random sampling of space usually safe but can end badly...

☐ Todo: Build Dalek army.



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!

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