

- 1 Start with ground truth parameters $(G, \lambda, \delta)^6$
- 2 Run simulation to predict behavior using these parameters
- 3 Extract key statistics describing the simulation: $(\beta, R^2, \%1)$
- 4 Find best match in variation.csv: Use 1-Nearest Neighbor to find simulation with most similar $(\beta, R^2, \%1)$ among a large set of catalogued simulations
- 5 The (G, λ, δ) of this best-matching simulation are the recovered ground truth
- 6 Calculate the euclidian distance between the ground truth parameters and the best-matching ones.

Parameter range:

- G : [0.25 , 0.262, 0.275, 0.288, 0.3]
- λ : [0.068, 0.097, 0.126, 0.155, 0.184, 0.213, 0.242, 0.271, 0.3]
- δ : [0.1 , 0.125, 0.15 , 0.175, 0.2 , 0.225, 0.25 , 0.275, 0.3]

⁶Note that here we are fixing GD, κ, α across aggregated simulations

- In Step 6, the euclidean distance between the ground truth parameters and the best-matching ones is calculated as the following:

$$\text{Distance} = \sqrt{|g_{gt} - g_{fit}|^2 + |\lambda_{gt} - \lambda_{fit}|^2 + |\delta_{gt} - \delta_{fit}|^2}$$

- By construction, the maximum distance we can get is around 0.3104 and the minimum is 0 (=perfect fit).
- The following are more examples:
 - Distance $\simeq 0.012$:
 $(g_{gt}, g_{fit}, \lambda_{gt}, \lambda_{fit}, \delta_{gt}, \delta_{fit}) = (0.25, 0.262, 0.125, 0.125, 0.126, 0.126)$
 - Distance $\simeq 0.05$:
 $(g_{gt}, g_{fit}, \lambda_{gt}, \lambda_{fit}, \delta_{gt}, \delta_{fit}) = (0.262, 0.3, 0.068, 0.25, 0.25, 0.068)$
 - Distance $\simeq 0.075$:
 $(g_{gt}, g_{fit}, \lambda_{gt}, \lambda_{fit}, \delta_{gt}, \delta_{fit}) = (0.288, 0.15, 0.271, 0.25, 0.125, 0.213)$
 - Distance $\simeq 0.1$:
 $(g_{gt}, g_{fit}, \lambda_{gt}, \lambda_{fit}, \delta_{gt}, \delta_{fit}) = (0.25, 0.15, 0.068, 0.25, 0.25, 0.097)$

Power laws in
human
individual
behavior

Hu et al.

Backgrounds

Power-Law on
Burstiness

Structural
model

Other
Candidates

Conclusion

data	$(g_{gt}, \lambda_{gt}, \delta_{gt})$	$(g_{fit}, \lambda_{fit}, \delta_{fit})$	distance
gym	(0.25,0.275,0.126)	(0.262,0.300,0.126)	0.028
Moment	(0.25,0.175,0.126)	(0.262,0.175,0.126)	0.012
Zearn	(0.35,0.200,0.155)	(0.300,0.175,0.155)	0.055
Weibo	(0.25,0.175,0.155)	(0.250,0.175,0.155)	0.000

Power laws in
human
individual
behavior

Hu et al.

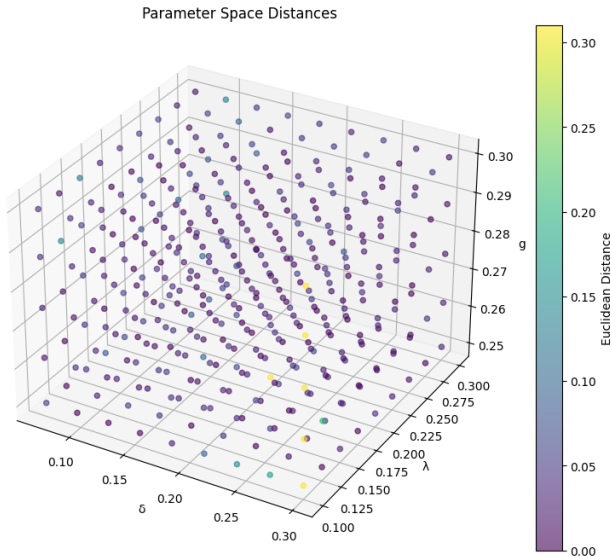
Backgrounds

Power-Law on
Burstiness

Structural
model

Other
Candidates

Concluision



Power laws in
human
individual
behavior

Hu et al.

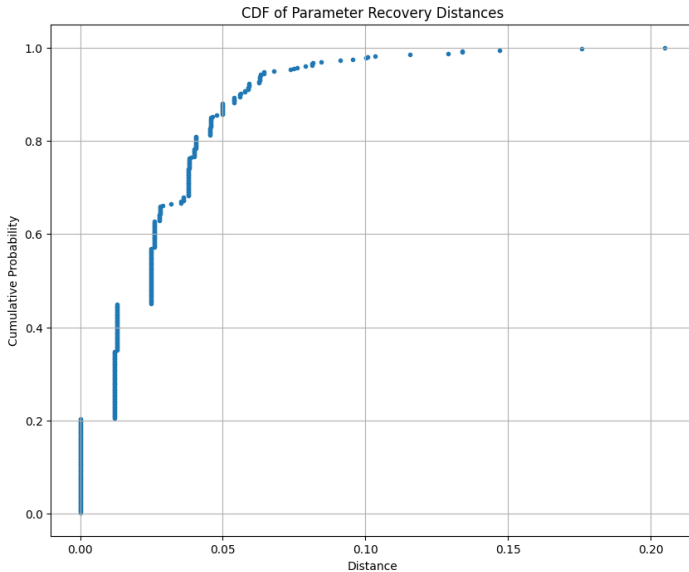
Backgrounds

Power-Law on
Burstiness

Structural
model

Other
Candidates

Concluision



Power laws in
human
individual
behavior

Hu et al.

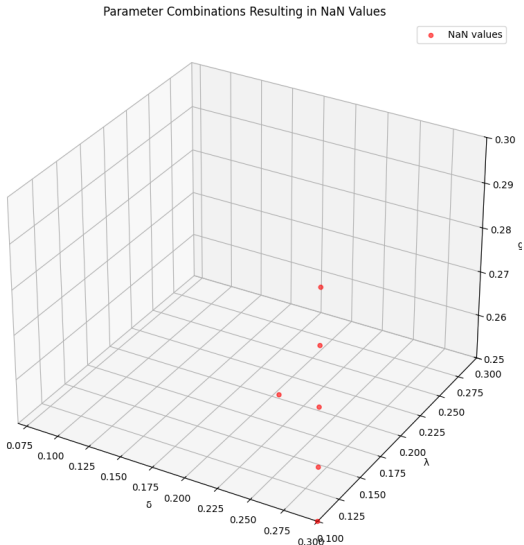
Backgrounds

Power-Law on
Burstiness

Structural
model

Other
Candidates

Concluision



Power laws in
human
individual
behavior

Hu et al.

Backgrounds

Power-Law on
Burstiness

Structural
model

Other
Candidates

Concluision

