假设幂律分布的概率密度函数是

$$f(x) = x^{-\beta} \ _{(\beta > 1)}$$

其下界为 a,则累计概率函数是

$$F(x) = \int_{a}^{x} t^{-\beta} dt$$

$$F(\infty) = \int_{a}^{\infty} t^{-\beta} dt = \frac{a^{1-\beta}}{-1+\beta} = 1$$

得

$$a = (-1 + \beta)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}}$$

所以

$$F(x) = \int_{(-1+\beta)}^{x} \frac{1}{1-\beta} t^{-\beta} dt = \frac{-x^{1-\beta} + \left((-1+\beta)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}}\right)^{1-\beta}}{-1+\beta}$$

$$y = F(x) = \frac{-x^{1-\beta} + \left(\left(-1 + \beta\right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}}\right)^{1-\beta}}{-1 + \beta}$$

求得

$$x = \left(\left(-y - \frac{\left((-1 + \beta)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \right)^{1-\beta}}{1-\beta} \right) (-1 + \beta) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}}$$

$$x = \left(\left(-y - \frac{\left((-1 + \beta)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} \right)^{1-\beta}}{1-\beta} \right) (-1 + \beta) \right)^{\frac{1}{1-\beta}} = \frac{1}{1-y}$$

生成 100000 个[0,1)均匀分布的随机数 y, 直方图如:



