

# Mechanisms for Generating Power-Law Size Distributions, Part 2

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Principles of Complex Systems, Vols. 1 & 2  
CSYS/MATH 300 and 303, 2021-2022 | @pocsvox

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Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2

Sealie & Lambie  
Productions



Variable  
transformation

Basics

Holtmark's Distribution

PLIPLO

References



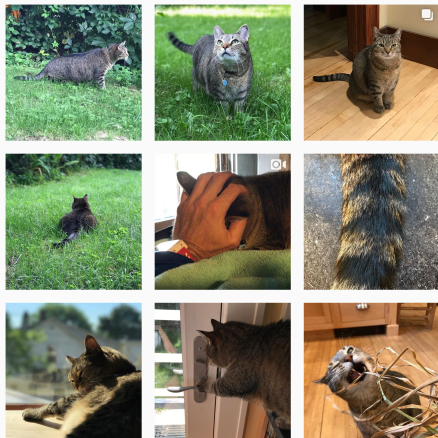


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Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2

## Special Guest Executive Producer



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 On Instagram at [pratchett\\_the\\_cat](https://www.instagram.com/pratchett_the_cat) 



# Outline

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Power-Law  
Mechanisms, Pt. 2

## Variable transformation

Basics

Holtsmark's Distribution

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# The Boggoracle Speaks:

## Variable transformation

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# 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  $y = f(x)$ .

$$\begin{aligned} \text{🧱 } P_Y(y)dy &= \\ &= \sum_{x|f(x)=y} P_X(x)dx \\ &= \sum_{y|f(x)=y} P_X(f^{-1}(y)) \frac{dy}{|f'(f^{-1}(y))|} \end{aligned}$$

🧱 Often easier to do by hand...

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# 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



$$dy = d(cx^{-\alpha})$$

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

$$\text{invert: } dx = \frac{-1}{c\alpha} x^{\alpha+1} dy$$

$$dx = \frac{-1}{c\alpha} \left(\frac{y}{c}\right)^{-(\alpha+1)/\alpha} dy$$

$$dx = \frac{-c^{1/\alpha}}{\alpha} y^{-1-1/\alpha} dy$$



Now make transformation:

$$P_y(y)dy = P_x(x)dx$$

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

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

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

🧱 If  $P_x(x) \rightarrow x^\beta$  as  $x \rightarrow 0$  then

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



# Example

## Exponential distribution

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

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

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

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# Gravity

- ☰ Select a random point in the universe  $\vec{x}$ .
- ☰ Measure the force of gravity  $F(\vec{x})$ .
- ☰ Observe that  $P_F(F) \sim F^{-5/2}$ .
- ☰ Distribution named after Holtsmark who was thinking about electrostatics and plasma <sup>[1]</sup>.
- ☰ Again, the humans naming things after humans, poorly.<sup>1</sup>



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<sup>1</sup>Stigler's Law of Eponymy

## Matter is concentrated in stars: [2]

🧱  $F$  is distributed unevenly

🧱 Probability of being a distance  $r$  from a single star at  $\vec{x} = \vec{0}$ :

$$P_r(r)dr \propto r^2 dr$$

🧱 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:  $dr \propto dF^{-\frac{1}{2}} \propto F^{-\frac{3}{2}} dF$



# Transformation:

Using  $r \propto F^{-1/2}$ ,  $dr \propto F^{-3/2}dF$ , and  $P_r(r) \propto r^2$



$$P_F(F)dF = P_r(r)dr$$



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



$$\propto (F^{-1/2})^2 F^{-3/2}dF$$



$$= F^{-1-3/2}dF$$



$$= F^{-5/2}dF.$$

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# Gravity:

$$P_F(F) = F^{-5/2} dF$$

$$\gamma = 5/2$$



Mean is finite.



Variance =  $\infty$ .



A wild distribution.



**Upshot:** Random sampling of space usually safe  
but can end badly...

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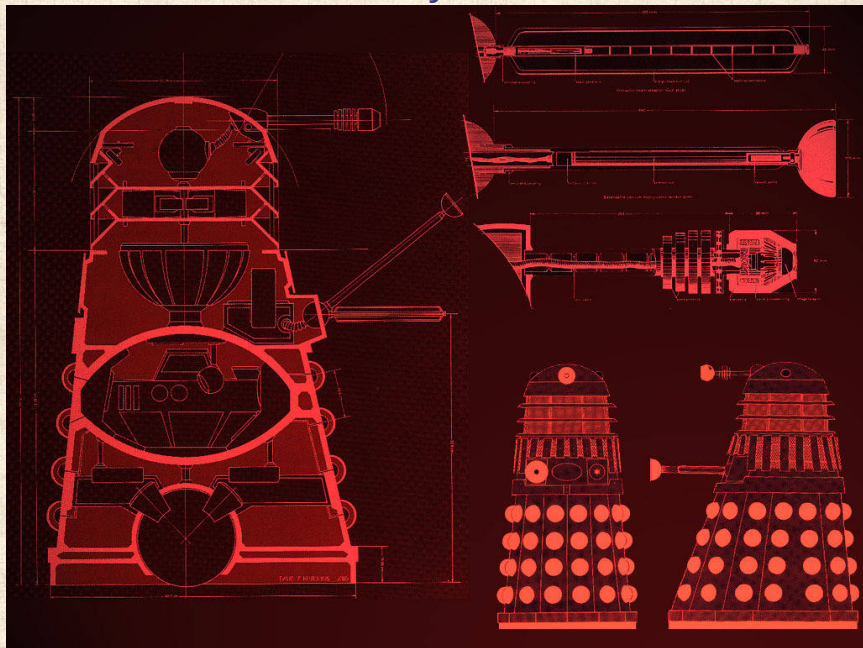
FLIPLD

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□ 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!



- [1] J. Holtsmark.  
Über die verbreiterung von spektrallinien.  
Ann. Phys., 58:577-630, 1919. pdf 
- [2] D. Sornette.  
Critical Phenomena in Natural Sciences.  
Springer-Verlag, Berlin, 1st edition, 2003.

