

Using Opinion Dynamics for Probing Cultural Spaces

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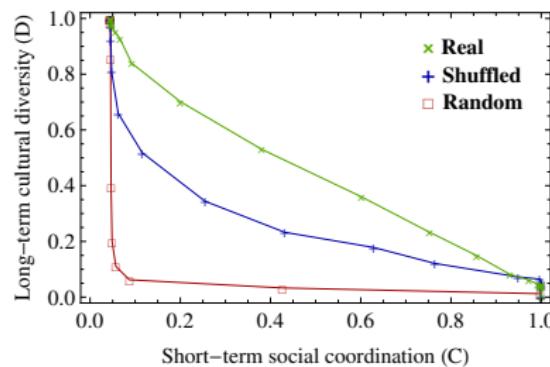
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Background

- ▶ compatibility between:
 - ▶ long-term cultural diversity
 - ▶ short-term collective behaviour
- ▶ research questions:
 - ▶ robustness across data sets?
 - ▶ underlying mechanism?
- ▶ important concepts:
 - ▶ cultural space
 - ▶ $D(\omega)$ observable
 - ▶ $C(\omega)$ observable



Valori et al (2012), PNAS 109: 1068-1073.



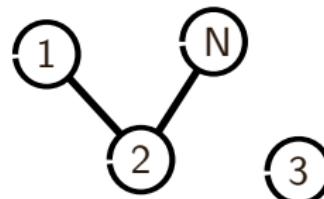
Cultural space

	x_1	x_2	x_3	\dots	x_N
$Q_1:$	A	B	A		C
$Q_2:$	D	B	B		C
$Q_3:$	B	A	C	•••	A
$Q_4:$	A	A	B		E
	⋮	⋮	⋮		⋮
$Q_F:$	C	A	C	•••	C

	x_1	x_2	x_3	\dots	x_N
x_1	0.0	d_{12}	d_{13}		d_{1N}
x_2	d_{21}	0.0	d_{23}		d_{2N}
x_3	d_{31}	d_{32}	0.0	•••	d_{3N}
				⋮	⋮
x_N	d_{N1}	d_{N2}	d_{N3}		0.0

$$d_{ij} > \omega$$

$$d_{ij} = 1 - \frac{1}{F} \sum_{k=1}^F \delta(x_i^k, x_j^k)$$



Long-term cultural diversity $D(\omega)$

initial

A	B	A
D	B	B
B	A	C
A	A	B
⋮	⋮	⋮
C	A	C
⋮	⋮	⋮
C	A	C

...

C	C
E	

intermediate

A	A	A
D	B	C
B	A	C
A	A	B
⋮	⋮	⋮
A	A	C
⋮	⋮	⋮
A	A	C

...

C	
G	

←

final (absorbing)

A	A	C
C	C	C
B	B	A
A	A	B
⋮	⋮	⋮
A	A	C
⋮	⋮	⋮
A	A	C

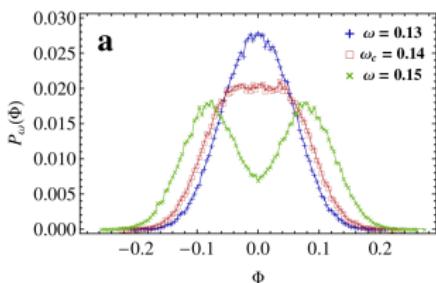
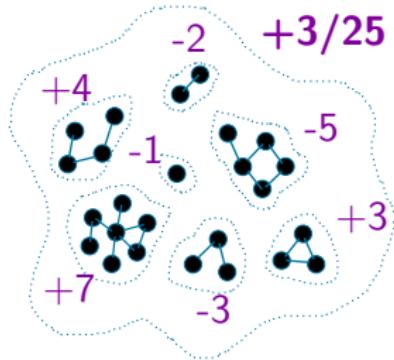
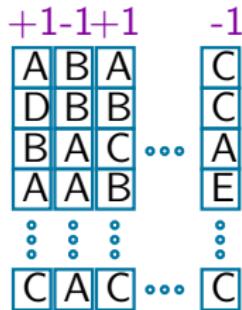
...

C	
B	

$$D(\omega) = \frac{\langle N_D \rangle_\omega}{N}$$



Short-term collective behaviour $C(\omega)$

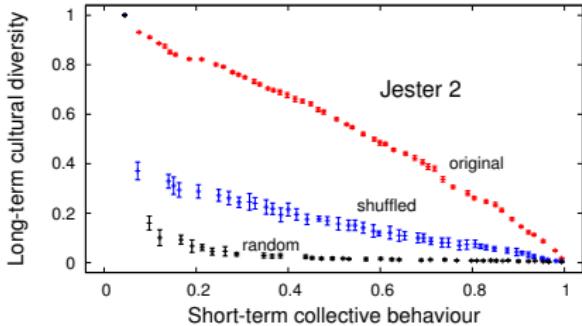
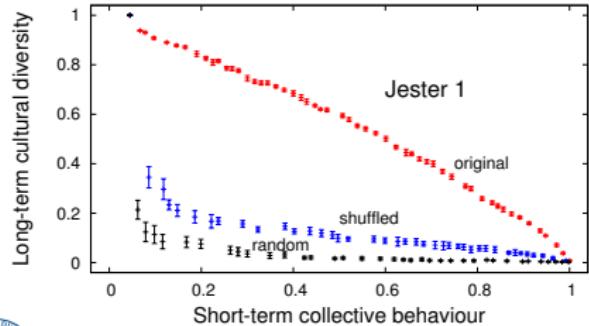
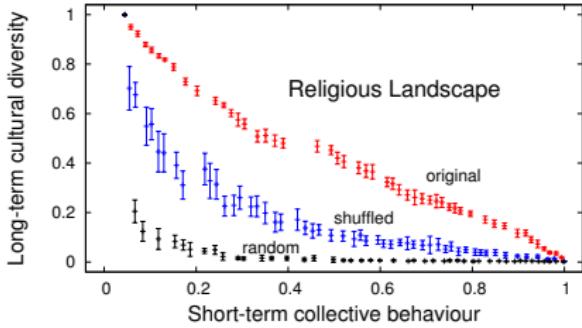
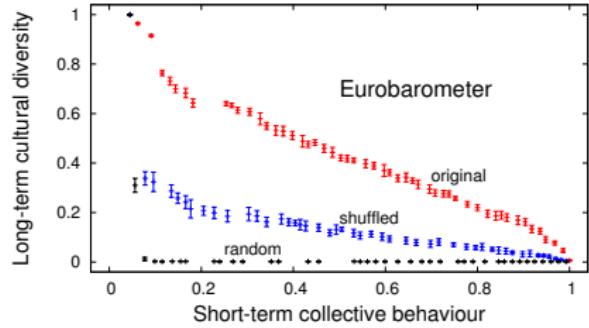


$$C(\omega) = \sqrt{\sum_A \left(\frac{S_A}{N}\right)^2 \omega}$$



Valori et al (2012), PNAS **109**: 1068-1073.

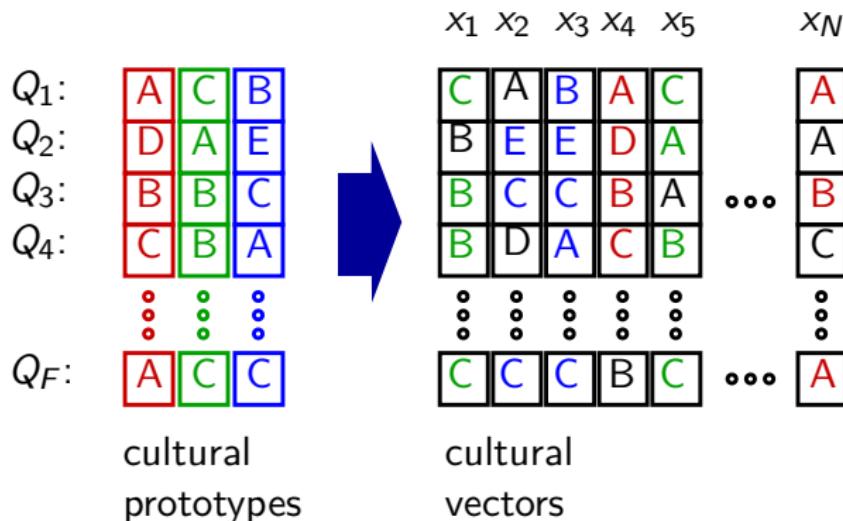
Robustness across empirical data sets



Babeanu et al (2014), in preparation.

Prototype generation

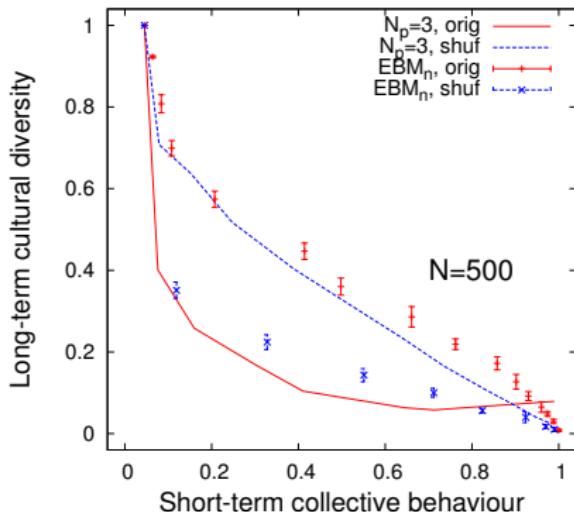
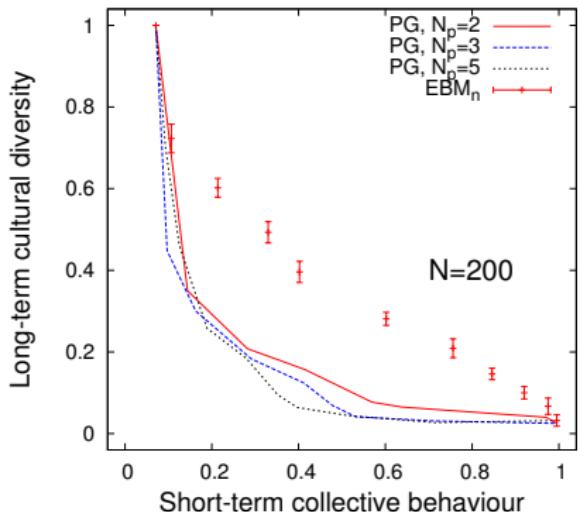
Valid for purely nominal data:



Stivala et al (2014), Sci. Rep. 4:4870.



Evaluation of prototype generation

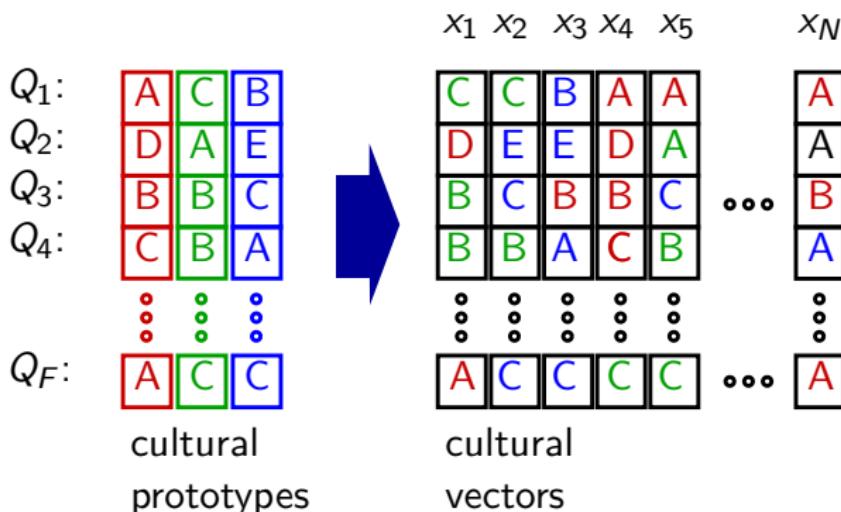


Babeanu et al (2014), in preparation.

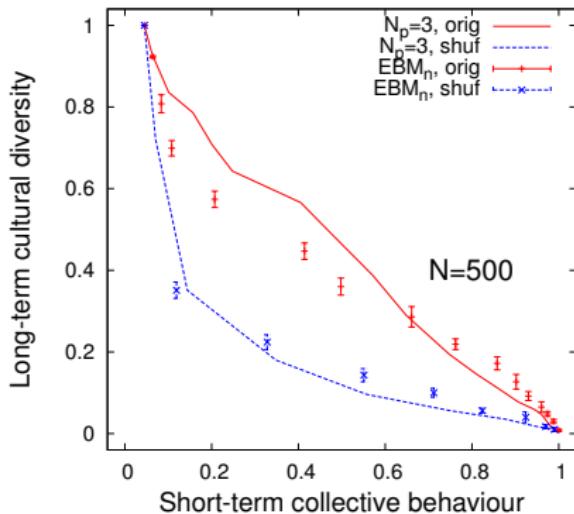
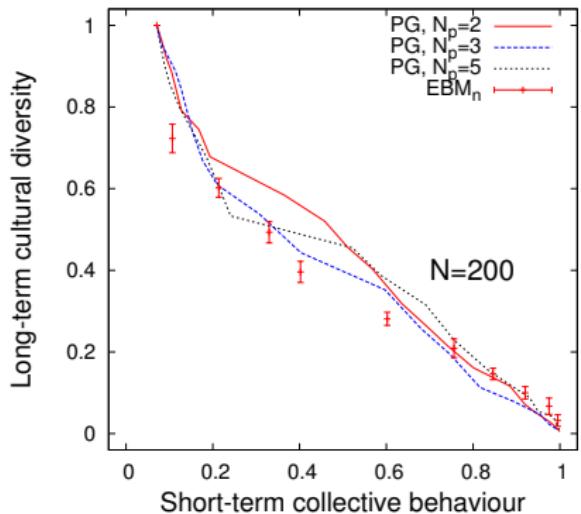


Mixed prototype generation

Valid for purely nominal data:



Evaluation of mixed prototype generation

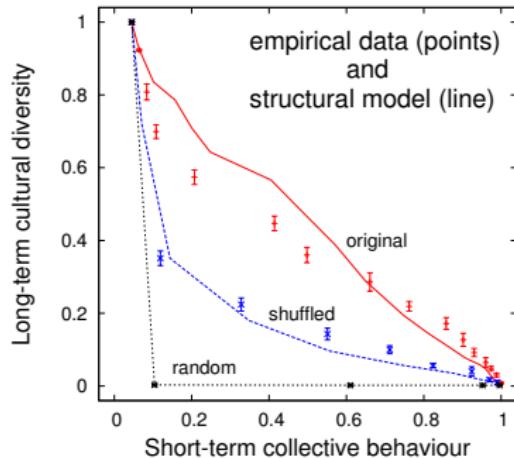


Babeanu et al (2014), in preparation.



Conclusions

- ▶ results similar across empirical sources
- ▶ “mixed prototypes” hypothesis compatible
- ▶ ! generalize model to ordinal features
- ▶ ! become sensitive to number of prototypes
- ▶ ! more compact, computationally less intensive observables



Babeau et al (2014), in preparation.

