

arXiv.org > physics > arXiv:1107.0392

Physics > Physics and Society

Search or Article-id

(Help | Advance

Download:

- PDF
- PostScript
- Other formats

Current browse cont physics.soc-ph < prev | next > new | recent | 1107

Change to browse b

References & Citatio

NASA ADS

1 blog link(what is this?)

Bookmark(what is this?)

📃 💿 🗶 💁 重 🔛 Science Wise

Emergence of good conduct, scaling and Zipf laws in human behavioral sequences in an online world

Stefan Thurner, Michel Szell, Roberta Sinatra

(Submitted on 2 Jul 2011)

We study behavioral action sequences of players in a massive multiplayer online game. In their virtual life players use eight basic actions which allow them to interact with each other. These actions are communication, trade, establishing or breaking friendships and enmities, attack, and punishment. We measure the probabilities for these actions conditional on previous taken and received actions and find a dramatic increase of negative behavior immediately after receiving negative actions. Similarly, positive behavior is intensified by receiving positive actions. We observe a tendency towards anti-persistence in communication sequences. Classifying actions as positive (good) and negative (bad) allows us to define binary 'world lines' of lives of individuals. Positive and negative actions are persistent and occur in clusters, indicated by large scaling exponents alpha~0.87 of the mean square displacement of the world lines. For all eight action types we find strong signs for high levels of repetitiveness, especially for negative actions. We partition behavioral sequences into segments of length n (behavioral `words' and 'motifs') and study their statistical properties. We find two approximate power laws in the word ranking distribution, one with an exponent of kappa-1 for the ranks up to 100, and another with a lower exponent for higher ranks. The Shannon n-tuple redundancy yields large values and increases in terms of word length, further underscoring the nontrivial statistical properties of behavioral sequences. On the collective, societal level the timeseries of particular actions per day can be understood by a simple mean-reverting log-normal model.

Comments:	6 pages, 5 figures
Subjects:	Physics and Society (physics.soc-ph)
Journal reference:	PLoS ONE 7(1): e29796 (2012)
DOI:	10.1371/journal.pone.0029796
Cite as:	arXiv:1107.0392 [physics.soc-ph]
	(or arXiv:1107.0392v1 [physics.soc-ph] for this version)

Submission history

From: Stefan Thurner [view email] [v1] Sat, 2 Jul 2011 16:25:58 GMT (149kb)

Which authors of this paper are endorsers?

Link back to: arXiv, form interface, contact.