I. INTRODUCTION

Many scientists have underlined the importance of a quantitative approach in social sciences [1–8]. In fact, statistical mechanics and social sciences have always been linked to each other in a constructive way, due to the statistical character of the objects of study [9, 10]. On one hand, various discoveries, first made in the field of social sciences, introduced new concepts which turned out to be relevant for the development of statistical mechanics and later of the science of complex systems. For instance, fat tails were found by Pareto in the distribution of wealth [11, 12]; the first description of financial time series through statistical mechanics, made by L. Bachelier in his PhD thesis [13–15], also represents the first formalization of a stochastic process in terms of the random walk model; large fluctuations were observed by Mandelbrot in the time series of cotton price [16]. On the other hand, physics has often represented a prototype for modelling economic systems. For example, many works of Paul Samuelson were inspired by thermodynamics; the analogies between physics and economics were studied by Jan Tinbergen in his PhD thesis entitled “Minimum Problems in Physics and Economics”. Recent developments of economics rely more and more on the theory of stochastic processes and the science of complex systems [17].

The present paper considers some models of wealth exchange between individuals or economical entities, introduced independently in different fields such as social sciences, economics, and physics. We refer to them as kinetic wealth-exchange models (KWEM), since they provide a description of wealth flow in terms of stochastic wealth exchange between agents, resembling the energy transfer between the molecules of a fluid [2, 18, 19]. In order to maintain the discussion at a fundamental level, we limit ourselves to the following simple KWEMs: those introduced by Angle (A-models) [20–23], Bennati (B-model) [24–26], Chakraborti and Chakrabarti (C-model) [27], and by Dragulescu and Yakovenko (D-model) [28]. The goal of the paper is to discuss their general common features, formulation, and stationary solutions for the wealth distribution. We consider a heterogeneous KWEM, in order to illustrate how a simple KWEM can generate realistic wealth distributions. We also clarify some relevant issues, recently discussed in the literature, concerning the relaxation to equilibrium and the appearance of a power law tail of the equilibrium distribution in heterogeneous models.

A noteworthy difficulty in the study of wealth or money exchanges based on a kinetic approach had been pointed out by Mandelbrot [29]:

... there is a great temptation to consider the exchanges of money which occur in economic interaction as analogous to the exchanges of energy which occur in physical shocks between gas molecules... Unfortunately the Pareto distribution decreases much more slowly than any of the usual laws of physics...

The problem referred to in this quotation is that the asymptotic shape of the energy distributions of gases predicted by statistical mechanics usually have the Gibbs form or a form with an exponential tail. The real wealth distributions, instead, exhibit a Pareto power law tail [11, 12, 30–32],

$$f(x) \sim 1/x^{1+\alpha},$$  \hspace{1cm} (1)

with $1 < \alpha < 2$. However, it has become clear that...
(a) the actual shapes of wealth distribution at intermediate values of wealth are well fitted by a \(\Gamma\)- or an exponential distribution \([21, 33–35]\), so that they can be reproduced also by simple KWEMs with homogeneous agents (see Sec. III); (b) KWEMs with suitably diversified agents can generate also the power law tail of the wealth distribution \([2, 19, 36]\) (see Sec. IV). This has opened the way to a simple, quantitative approach in modelling real wealth distributions as arising from wealth exchanges among economical units.

The paper is structured as follows: In Sec. II a general description of a KWEM is given. In Sec. III the homogeneous A-, B-, C, and D-models are discussed. Explicit analytical fitting forms for the equilibrium wealth distributions are given. In Sec. IV we discuss the influence of heterogeneity, taking the heterogeneous C-model as a representative example. In this respect, we analyze the mechanism leading to a robust power law tail. Some issues concerning the convergence time scale of the model and the related finite cut-off of the power law are discussed. In Sec. V a unified reformulation of the A-, C-, and D-models is suggested, which in turn naturally lends itself to further generalizations. An example of generalized model is worked out in detail. Conclusions are drawn in Sec. VI.

II. GENERAL STRUCTURE

In the models under consideration the system is assumed to be made up of \(N\) agents with wealths \(\{x_i \geq 0\}\) \((i = 1, 2, \ldots, N)\). At every iteration an agent \(j\) exchanges a quantity \(\Delta x\) with another agent \(k\) chosen randomly.

The total wealth \(X = \sum_i x_i\) is constant as well as the average wealth \(\langle x \rangle = X/N\). After the exchange the new values \(x_j'\) and \(x_k'\) are \((x_j', x_k' \geq 0)\)

\[
\begin{align*}
x_j' &= x_j - \Delta x, \\
x_k' &= x_k + \Delta x.
\end{align*}
\]

(2)

Here, without loss of generality, the minus (plus) sign has been chosen in the equation for the agent \(j\) (\(k\)). The form of the function \(\Delta x = \Delta x(x_j, x_k)\) defines the underlying dynamics of the model.

In KWEMs, agents can be characterized by an exchange parameter \(\omega \in (0, 1]\) which defines the maximum fraction of the wealth \(x\) that enters the exchange process. Equivalently, one can introduce the saving parameter \(\lambda = 1- \omega\), with value in the interval \([0, 1]\), representing the minimum fraction of \(x\) preserved during the exchange. The exchange parameter \(\omega\) (\(\lambda\)) also determines the time scale of the relaxation process as well as the mean value \(\langle x \rangle\) at equilibrium \([37]\). If the value of \(\omega\) (\(\lambda\)) is the same for all the agents, the model is referred to as homogeneous (see Sec. III). If the agents assume different values \(\omega_i\) (\(\lambda_i\)) then the model is called heterogeneous (see Sec. IV). Homogeneous models can reproduce the shape of the \(\Gamma\)-distribution observed in real data at small and intermediate values of the wealth. For \(\omega < 1\) (\(\lambda > 0\)), they have the self-organizing property to converge toward a stable state with a wealth distribution which has a non-zero median, differently from a purely exponential distribution. Models with suitably diversified agents can reproduce also the power law tail \((1)\) found in real wealth distributions.

In actual economic systems the total wealth is not conserved and a more faithful description should be used. It is therefore interesting to observe how the closed economy models considered here, in which \(\sum_i x_i\) is constant, provide realistic shapes of wealth distributions. This suggests that the main factor determining the wealth distribution is the \(wealth\) exchange.

When the variation of wealths is not due to an actual exchange between the two agents but the quantity \(\Delta x\) is entirely lost by one agent and gained by the other exchange between the two agents but the quantity \(\Delta x\) is entirely lost by one agent and gained by the other, the model is called \(unidirectional\). Furthermore, it is possible to conceive multi-agent interaction models, not considered here, in which a number \(M > 2\) of agents enter each trade. Then the evolution law has the more general form \(x_i' = x_i + \Delta x_i\), with \(i = 1, \ldots, M\), \(\sum_{i=1}^M \Delta x_i = 0\), and the \(\Delta x_i\) depending somehow on the wealths \(x_i\) of the \(M\) interacting agents.

III. HOMOGENEOUS MODELS

A. A1-model

Here we consider the model introduced by John Angle in 1983 in Refs. \([20, 21]\), referred to as A1-model (a different model of Angle, the One-Parameter Inequality Process, referred to as A2-model, is consider in Sec. III B below). The A-models are inspired by the surplus theory of social stratification and describe how a non-uniform wealth distribution arises from wealth exchanges between individuals.

The A1-model is unidirectional and its dynamics is highly nonlinear. The dynamical evolution is determined by Eqs. (2) with \(\Delta x\) given as

\[
\Delta x = \epsilon \omega \left[ \eta_{j,k} x_j - (1 - \eta_{j,k}) x_k \right].
\]

(3)

Here \(\epsilon\) and \(\eta_{j,k}\) are random variables. The first one is a random number in the interval \((0,1]\), which can be distributed either uniformly or with a certain probability distribution \(g(\epsilon)\), as in some generalizations of the basic A1-model \([20]\). The second one is a random dichotomous variable responsible for the unidirectionality of the wealth flow as well as for the nonlinear character of the dynamics. It is a function of the difference between the wealths of the interacting agents \(j\) and \(k\), \(\eta_{j,k} \equiv \phi(x_k - x_j)\), assuming the value \(\eta_{j,k} = 1\) with probability \(p_0\) for \(x_j > x_k\) or the value \(\eta_{j,k} = 0\) with probability \(1 - p_0\) for \(x_k > x_j\). The value \(\eta_{j,k} = 1\) produces a wealth transfer \(|\Delta x| = \epsilon \omega x_j\) from agent \(j\) to \(k\), while the value \(\eta_{j,k} = 0\) corresponds to a wealth transfer \(|\Delta x| = \epsilon \omega x_k\) from \(k\) to \(j\).
where in the interval \[1, \infty\)

of the A1-model defined by Eqs. (3), for the case

of numerical simulations (symbols) and fitting functions

Eqs. (4) (curves) for different values of the saving param-

eters interaction, obtained for

results of numerical simulations for various values

Fig. 1 were obtained by averaging over 10

stationary wealth distribution is well fitted by a Γ-distri-

bution

\[x \rightarrow 0,\]

which diverge from those which go to zero for

an exponential distribution is obtained,

\[f(x) = \beta \gamma_1(\beta x) = \beta \exp(-\beta x).\]  \hspace{1cm} (7)

The A1-model has a simple mechanical analogue if the quantity \(D = 2n\) defined in Eq. (5) is interpreted as an effective dimension for the system and \(\beta^{-1}\) as a temperature. It is easy to check that the distribution \(\gamma_n(\beta x) \equiv \gamma_{D/2}(\beta x)\) given by Eq. (4) is the equilibrium distribution for the kinetic energy of a perfect gas in \(D\) dimensions as well as for the potential energy of a \(D\)-dimensional harmonic oscillator or a general harmonic system with \(D\) degrees of freedom. This definition of effective dimension is consistent with the equipartition theorem, since

\[\langle x \rangle = n \beta^{-1} = D/\beta^{-1}/2,\]  \hspace{1cm} (8)

see Ref. [38] for details.

B. A2-model

The One-Parameter Inequality Process model, here re-

ferred to as A2, is another model introduced by John

Angle and is described in detail in Refs. [22, 23]. It dif-

fers from the A1-model considered above in that it only

employs a stochastic dichotomic variable \(\eta_{jk}\), which can

assume randomly the values \(\eta_{jk} = 0\) or \(\eta_{jk} = 1\). The

model is defined by Eqs. (2) with

\[\Delta x = -\eta_{jk} \omega x_j + (1 - \eta_{jk}) \omega x_j.\]  \hspace{1cm} (9)

The model describes a unidirectional flow of wealth from

agent \(k\) toward agent \(j\) for \(\eta_{jk} = 1\) or vice versa for

\(\eta_{jk} = 0\). For the particular case in which the two val-

ues of \(\eta_{jk}\) are always equiprobable, one can rewrite the

process, without loss of generality, with a \(\Delta x = \omega x_j\) in

Eqs. (2). Numerical simulations of this model confirm

the findings of Refs. [22, 23], that for small enough \(\omega\) the

stationary wealth distribution is well fitted by a Γ-distribu-

tion \(\gamma_n(x)\), with \(n \approx 1/\omega - 1 = \lambda/(1 - \lambda)\). We find

that this fitting (not shown) is very good at least up to

\(\lambda \approx 0.7\).

C. B-model

Another KWEM was introduced in 1988 by Eleonora

Bennati [24, 25]. Its basic version, that we discuss here,

is a simple unidirectional model where units exchange

constant amounts \(\Delta x_0\) of wealth [24–26]. In principle, in

the B-model a situation where the wealths of the agents

would become negative could occur. This is prevented

A special case of the A1-model is that with symmet-
ical interaction, obtained for \(p_0 = 1/2\). Notice that for

this value of \(p_0\) the random variable \(\eta_{jk} \equiv \eta\) becomes

independent of \(x_j\) and \(x_k\). We have studied this par-

cular case through numerical simulations for various val-

ues of the saving parameter \(\lambda\). The system considered was

made up of \(N = 10^5\) agents with equal initial wealths

\(x_{0i} = 1\) and the transactions were performed until equi-

librium was reached. The equilibrium distributions in

Fig. 1 were obtained by averaging over \(10^5\) different runs. They are well fitted by the Γ-distribution

\[f(x) = \beta \gamma_n(\beta x) = \frac{\beta}{\Gamma(n)} (\beta x)^{n-1} \exp(-\beta x),\]  \hspace{1cm} (4)

where

\[\beta^{-1} = \langle x \rangle / n,\]  \hspace{1cm} (5)

\[n = \frac{D}{2} = \frac{1 + 2\lambda}{2(1 - \lambda)} = \frac{3}{2\omega} - 1.\]  \hspace{1cm} (6)

Since \(\lambda = 1 - \omega \in [0, 1]\), the parameter \(n\) is a real number

in the interval \([1/2, \infty)\). Notice that from Eqs. (4) and

(5) it follows that for \(n < 1\), i.e., for \(\lambda < 1/4\) \((\omega > 3/4)\),

the Γ-distribution diverges for \(x \rightarrow 0\), as visible in Fig. 1

for the cases \(\lambda = 0, \lambda = 0.1, \text{ and } \lambda = 0.2\). For the critical

value \(\lambda = 1/4\) \((\omega = 3/4)\), separating the distributions

which diverge from those which go to zero for \(x \rightarrow 0\), an

exponential distribution is obtained,

\[f(x) = \beta \gamma_1(\beta x) = \beta \exp(-\beta x).\]  \hspace{1cm} (7)

FIG. 1: Equilibrium wealth distribution for the basic version

of the A1-model defined by Eqs. (3), for the case \(p_0 = 1/2\): re-

sults of numerical simulations (symbols) and fitting functions

Eqs. (4) (curves) for different values of the saving param-

eter \(\lambda = 1 - \omega\) in linear (above) and semi-log (below) scale.

The value of \(n\) is governed by Eq. (5). In this simulation the

average wealth is \(\langle x \rangle = 1\).
as a sum of the saved fraction \( \lambda x \) described by a \( \Gamma \)-distribution (4). For the parameter \( \lambda \), like in the A1-model, at equilibrium the system is well described by a \( \Gamma \)-distribution (4). For the parameter \( \lambda \), the model reminds a set of particles exchanging energy by emitting and re-absorbing light quanta, as illustrated symbolically in Fig. 2. Analytically the equilibrium state of the B-model is well described by the exponential distribution (7). A main difference with respect to the other models considered here is that in the B-model the amount of wealth exchanged between the two agents is independent of \( x_i \), while in the other models represents a multiplicative random process, since \( \Delta x \propto x_i \).

D. C-model

In the model introduced in 2000 by A. Chakraborti and B. Chakrabarti [27] the general exchange rule reads,

\[
\begin{aligned}
x'_j &= \lambda x_j + \epsilon (1 - \lambda)(x_j + x_k), \\
x'_k &= \lambda x_k + \epsilon (1 - \lambda)(x_j + x_k),
\end{aligned}
\]  

(10)

where \( \epsilon = 1 - \lambda \). Here the new wealth \( x'_j \) (\( x'_k \)) is expressed as a sum of the saved fraction \( \lambda x'_j \) (\( \lambda x'_k \)) of the initial wealth and a random fraction \( \epsilon \) of the total remaining wealth, obtained summing the respective contributions of agents \( j \) and \( k \). Equations (10) are equivalent to Eqs. (2), with

\[
\Delta x = \omega(\epsilon x_j - \epsilon x_k) = (1 - \lambda)(\epsilon x_j - \epsilon x_k).
\]  

(11)

Like in the A1-model, at equilibrium the system is well described by a \( \Gamma \)-distribution (4). For the parameter \( n \) we find now [38, 39]

\[
n \equiv \frac{D}{2} = \frac{1 + 2\lambda}{1 - \lambda} = \frac{3}{\omega} - 2,
\]  

(12)

which is twice the value of the corresponding parameter of the A1-model with \( p_0 = 1/2 \), discussed in Sec. III A.

E. D-model

The models introduced in 2000 by A. Dragulescu and V. M. Yakovenko [28] were conceived to describe flow and distribution of money. They have a sound interpretation both of the conservation law \( x'_j + x'_k = x_j + x_k \), since money is measured in the same unit and conserved during transactions, and of the stochasticity of the update rule, representing a randomly chosen realization of trade. Various models were considered in Ref. [28], with a \( \Delta x \) either constant (similarly to the B-model discussed above) or dependent on the values \( x_i \) of the agents; also more realistic models, in which e.g. firms were introduced or debts were allowed. For simplicity, we consider among them the model which probably best represents the random character of KWEMs, referred to as the D-
The D-model is formally recovered from the C-model for 
changed [40], as symbolically illustrated in Fig. 4.

The parameters of the Γ-distribution, obtained from
the fitting of the wealth distributions of the stationary
solutions for the models considered, are summarized in
Table I. The analytical forms of the respective param-
eters \( n \), given as a function of \( \omega \) or \( \lambda \), provide a good
fitting: for the model A2, the fitting is good only up to
\( \lambda \approx 0.7 \). The close analogies among the various models
are evident, however the existence of a general solution
has not been demonstrated, see e.g. Refs. [23, 41].

### F. Stationary wealth distributions

The parameters of the Γ-distribution, obtained from
the fitting of the wealth distributions of the stationary
solutions for the models considered, are summarized in
Table I. The analytical forms of the respective param-
eters \( n \), given as a function of \( \omega \) or \( \lambda \), provide a good
fitting: for the model A2, the fitting is good only up to
\( \lambda \approx 0.7 \). The close analogies among the various models
are evident, however the existence of a general solution
has not been demonstrated, see e.g. Refs. [23, 41].

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>( n(\omega) )</th>
<th>( n(\lambda) )</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>( 3/2\omega - 1 )</td>
<td>( 1 + 2\lambda/2(1 - \lambda) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>( 1/\omega - 1 )</td>
<td>( \lambda/(1 - \lambda) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>( 3/\omega - 2 )</td>
<td>( (1 + 2\lambda)/(1 - \lambda) )</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**IV. INFLUENCE OF HETEROGENEITY**

Here we discuss the influence of heterogeneity, consid-
ering as an example the generalization of the C-model.
Heterogeneity is introduced by assigning a different pa-
rameter \( \omega_i (\lambda_i) \) to each agent \( i \). The formulation of
the heterogeneous models can be straightforwardly obtained
from those of the corresponding homogeneous ones by
replacing the generic term \( \omega x_i (\lambda x_i) \) with \( \omega_i x_i (\lambda_i x_i) \)
in the evolution law. In the case of the C-model Eqs. (10)
become

\[
x_j' = \lambda_j x_j + \epsilon [(1 - \lambda_j) x_j + (1 - \lambda_k) x_k],
\]

\[
x_k' = \lambda_k x_k + \epsilon [(1 - \lambda_j) x_j + (1 - \lambda_k) x_k],
\]

and the exchanged amount of wealth in Eqs. (2) is now

\[
\Delta x = \epsilon \omega_j x_j - \epsilon \omega_k x_k = \epsilon(1 - \lambda_j)x_j - \epsilon(1 - \lambda_k)x_k.
\]

The set of parameters \( \{\omega_i\} \ (\{\lambda_i\}) \) is constant in time
and specifies the profiles of the agents. The values \( \{\omega_i\} \)
(\( \{\lambda_i\} \)) are assumed to be distributed in the interval be-
tween 0 and 1 with probabilities \( h_i (g_i) \) and \( \sum_i h_i = 1 \)
(\( \sum_i g_i = 1 \)). In the limit of an infinite number of agents,
one can introduce a probability distribution \( h(\omega) \ [g(\lambda)] \),
with \( \int_0^1 d\omega h(\omega) = 1 \ [\int_0^1 d\lambda g(\lambda) = 1] \).

Various analytical and numerical studies of this model
have been carried out [2, 19, 22, 36, 41–48] and as a
main result it has been found that the exponential law
remains limited to intermediate \( x \)-values, while a Pareto
power law appears at larger values of \( x \). Such a shape
is prototypical for real wealth distributions. Numerical
simulations and theoretical considerations suggest that
the power law exponent is quite insensitive to the details
of the system parameters, i.e., to the distribution \( h(\omega) \).
In fact, the Pareto exponent depends on the limit \( g(\lambda \to 1) \).
If \( g(\lambda) \sim (1 - \lambda)^{\alpha - 1} \) with \( \lambda \to 1 \) and \( \alpha \leq 1 \), then
the corresponding power law has an exponent \( \alpha \) [44]. Thus,
in general, agents with \( \lambda_i \) close to 1 are responsible for
the appearance of the power law tail [44, 47, 49].

Probably the most interesting feature of the equilib-
rium state is that while the shape of the wealth dis-
tribution \( f_i(x) \) of agent \( i \) is a Γ-distribution, the sum of
the wealth distributions of the single agents, \( f(x) = \sum_i f_i(x) \), produces a power law tail. Vice versa, one
could say that the global wealth distribution \( f(x) \) can be
resolved as a mixture of partial wealth probability den-
sities \( f_i(x) \) with exponential tail, with different param-
eters. For instance, the corresponding average wealth
depends on the saving parameter as \( \langle x \rangle_i \propto 1/(1 - \lambda_i) = 1/\omega_i \); see Refs. [47, 49, 50] for details.

Importantly, all real distributions have a finite cut-
off; no real wealth distribution has an infinitely extended
power law tail. The Pareto law is always observed be-
tween a minimum wealth value \( x_{\text{min}} \) and a cutoff \( x_{\text{max}} \),
representing the wealth of the richest agent. This can
be well reproduced by the heterogeneous model using an
upper cutoff \( \lambda_{\text{max}} \) and \( x_{\text{max}} \) and wider the interval in which the power law is observed [49].
The role of the $\lambda$-cutoff is closely related to and relevant for understanding the relaxation process. The relaxation time scales of single agents in a heterogeneous model are proportional to $1/(1-\lambda_i)$ [37]. This means that the slowest convergence rate is determined by $1-\lambda_{\text{max}}$. In numerical simulations of heterogeneous KWEMs, one necessarily employs a finite $\lambda$-cutoff. However, this should not be regarded as a limit of numerical simulations but a feature suited to describe real wealth distributions. Simulations confirm the fast convergence to equilibrium for each agent with the above mentioned time scale [37]. Gupta has demonstrated numerically that the convergence is exponentially fast [51].

In Ref. [52] it has been claimed that heterogeneous KWEMs with randomly distributed $\lambda_i$ ($0 \leq \lambda_i < 1$) cannot undergo a fast relaxation toward an equilibrium wealth distribution, but the relaxation should instead take place on algebraic time scale. This in turn means that there cannot exist any power law tails. Such claims are probably correct for systems with a heterogeneous system characterized by a $\lambda$-distribution $g(\lambda)$ rigorously extending as far as $\lambda = 1$, corresponding to a power law tail extending as far as $x = \infty$. However, this does not apply to KWEMs with a saving parameter cutoff $\lambda_{\text{max}} < 1$, which is the natural choice in describing real systems, as well as in numerical simulations, employing a finite $\lambda$-cutoff: in this case the largest time scale is finite and relaxation is fast.

V. GENERALIZATIONS

In this section a unified reformulation of the exchange laws of the A-, C-, and D-models is suggested and as an example an application to the C-model is made.

A. Reformulation

It is possible to reformulate the evolution law either through a single stochastic saving variable $\lambda$ or an equivalent stochastic exchange variable $\tilde{\omega} = 1 - \hat{\lambda}$. This formal rearrangement of the equations maintains the form of the evolution law very simple and has at the same time the advantage to be particularly suitable to make further generalizations. For the sake of generality, we consider the case of a heterogeneous system characterized by a parameter set $\{\omega_i\}$. The models discussed above (apart from the B-model) can be rewritten according to the basic equations (2), where the wealth exchange term is now given by

$$\Delta x = \tilde{\omega}_j x_j - \tilde{\omega}_k x_k.$$  \hfill (17)

The meaning of the new stochastic variables $\tilde{\omega}_j$ and $\tilde{\omega}_k$ introduced is simple: $\tilde{\omega}_j$ represents the fraction of wealth given by agent $j$ to $k$ during the transaction, and vice versa for $\tilde{\omega}_k$. Comparison with the equations defining the A-, C-, and D-models provides the following definitions for $\tilde{\omega}_j$ and $\tilde{\omega}_k$:

- In the A1-model, $\tilde{\omega}_j$ and $\tilde{\omega}_k$ are independent nonlinear stochastic functions of the agent wealths $x_j$ and $x_k$,

$$\tilde{\omega}_j = \eta_{j,k} \epsilon \omega_j,$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_k = (1 - \eta_{j,k}) \epsilon \omega_k,$$  \hfill (18)

where $\eta_{j,k} = \phi(x_k - x_j) = 1$ with probability $p_0$ for $x_k - x_j > 0$ and $\eta_{j,k} = 0$ with probability $1 - p_0$ for $x_k - x_j < 0$, while $\epsilon$ is a random number in $(0, 1)$. For $\eta_{j,k} = 0$ one has $\tilde{\omega}_j = 0$ and $\tilde{\omega}_k \in (0, \omega_k)$, whereas for $\eta_{j,k} = 1$ one has $\tilde{\omega}_k = 0$ and $\tilde{\omega}_j \in (0, \omega_j)$.

- In the A2-model, $\tilde{\omega}_j$ and $\tilde{\omega}_k$ only contain the dichotomic variable,

$$\tilde{\omega}_j = \eta_{j,k} \tilde{\omega}_j,$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_k = (1 - \eta_{j,k}) \tilde{\omega}_k.$$  \hfill (19)

- For the C-model,

$$\tilde{\omega}_j = \epsilon \omega_j,$$

$$\tilde{\omega}_k = (1 - \epsilon) \omega_k.$$

The D-model is recovered from Eqs. (20) of the C-model when $\omega_i = 1$ for each agent $i$.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Model</th>
<th>$\tilde{\omega}_j$</th>
<th>$\tilde{\omega}_k$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>$\epsilon \eta \omega_j$</td>
<td>$(1-\eta)\epsilon \omega_k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>$\eta \omega_j$</td>
<td>$(1-\eta)\omega_k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>$\epsilon \omega_j$</td>
<td>$(1-\epsilon) \omega_k$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>$\epsilon$</td>
<td>$(1-\epsilon)$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The reformulation is summarized in Table II with reference to Eq. (17). Different generalizations can now be done changing only the properties of the stochastic variables $\tilde{\omega}_i$, while maintaining the same formulation (17) of the exchange law.

B. An example

As an example which can be represented through Eq. (17), we consider a generalization of the homogeneous C-model. In the original version there is a constraint on the maximum fraction of invested wealth, given by a value $0 < \omega \leq 1$ of the exchange parameter, or equivalently on the minimum saved fraction, given by a value $0 \leq \lambda < 1$ of the saving parameter. Now an additional constraint on the minimum fraction of the invested wealth is assumed. This may describe e.g. trades which
always have a minimum risk for an agent. It can be represented by an analogous parameter \( \omega' \), with \( 0 < \omega' < \omega \), representing the minimum fraction of wealth invested in a single trade. One can also define a parameter \( \lambda' = 1 - \omega' \), with \( \lambda < \lambda' < 1 \), representing the maximum fraction of saved wealth (i.e. it is not possible to go through a trade without risking a non-zero amount of wealth). Then the stochastic variables \( \tilde{\omega}_i \) in Eq. (17) become uniform random numbers in intervals defined by the parameters \( \omega' \) and \( \omega \) (or by \( \lambda' \) and \( \lambda \)),

\[
\tilde{\omega}_i \in (\omega', \omega) = (1 - \lambda', 1 - \lambda).
\] (21)

We have performed numerical simulations for a set of combinations of parameters \( (\lambda, \lambda') \) and found that the equilibrium distributions are always well fitted by the same \( \Gamma \)-distribution (5). However, we have not found a simple analytical formula for fitting the dependence of the parameter \( n \) on the saving parameters \( \lambda \) and \( \lambda' \). The behavior of \( n \) versus \( \lambda \) (or \( \lambda' \)) is represented graphically in Fig. 5. Dotted/dashed curves (different colors) represent \( n \) versus \( \lambda \) for the different fixed values of \( \lambda' \) shown on the right side. These curves stop at \( \lambda = \lambda' \) since by definition \( \lambda \leq \lambda' \). Continuous lines: \( n \) as a function of \( \lambda' \) (\( \geq \lambda \)) for the same fixed values of \( \lambda \) shown on the right side.

VI. CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSION

We have reviewed some basic KWEMs of closed economy systems, introduced by scientists working in different fields, allowing us to point out analogies and differences between them. We have first considered the homogeneous models and then discussed the influence of heterogeneity. The heterogeneous KWEMs are particularly relevant in the study of real wealth distributions, since they can reproduce both the exponential shape at intermediate values of wealth as well as the power law tail.

In all the models discussed, including the heterogeneous one, the equilibrium wealth distribution of a single agent is well fitted by a \( \Gamma \)-distribution, known to be the canonical distribution of a general harmonic system with a suitable number of degrees of freedom. This suggests a simple mechanism underlying the (approach to) equilibrium of these systems, similar to the energy redistribution in a mechanical system. However, a general demonstration that the \( \Gamma \)-distribution is the stationary solution of KWEMs and an understanding of how it arises is still missing (see Refs. [23, 41, 53, 54] for theoretical considerations on and the microeconomic formulation of this issue).

Furthermore, we have discussed how in a heterogeneous KWEM the sum of the single agent wealth distributions can produce a power law tail. In particular, we have clarified some issues concerning the relaxation process and the existence of power law tails: whenever there is a finite cutoff in the saving parameter distribution, the largest time scale of the system is finite and one observes a fast (exponential) relaxation toward a power law, which extends over a finite interval of wealth. The width of such interval depends on saving parameter cutoff.

Due to the similarity of the structures of the models discussed, we have proposed a novel unified reformulation based on the introduction of suitable stochastic variables \( \tilde{\omega}_i \), representing the actual fraction of wealth lost by the \( i \)-th agent during a single transaction. This unified formulation lends itself easily to further generalizations, which can be obtained by modifying the stochastic properties of the variable \( \tilde{\omega}_i \) only, while leaving the general evolution law unchanged. We have illustrated the new formulation by working out in detail an example, in which the fraction of wealth lost \( \tilde{\omega}_i \) is characterized by a lower as well as an upper limit.

Besides the KWEMs considered in the present paper, originally formulated through finite time difference stochastic equations, other relevant (versions of) KWEMs have been introduced in the literature; see Refs. [10, 19, 55] for an overview. Their mathematical formulation can be similar to the one of the present paper [21–23, 36, 56], or different approaches can be used, such as matrix theory [57], the master equation [35, 58, 59], the Boltzmann equation [41, 52, 60–63], the Lotka-Volterra equation [64, 65], or Markov chains.
models [66–68]. All these models share a description of wealth flow as due to exchanges between basic units. In this respect, they are all very different from the class of models formulated in terms of a Langevin equation for a single wealth variable subjected to multiplicative noise [29, 69–72]. The latter models can lead to wealth distributions with a power law tail. In fact, they converge toward a log-normal distribution, which, however, does not fit real wealth distributions as well as a Γ-distribution or a β-distribution and is asymptotically characterized by too large variances [21].

Finally, we would like to point out that even though KWEMs have been the subject of intensive investigations, their economical interpretation is still an open problem. It is important to keep in mind that in the framework of a KWEM the agents should not be related to the rational agents of neoclassical economics: an interaction between two agents does not represent the effect of decisions taken by two economic agents who have full information about the market and behave rationally in order to maximize their utility. The description of wealth flow provided by KWEMs takes into account the stochastic element, which does not respond by definition to any rational criterion. Also some terms employed in the study of KWEMs, such as saving propensity (replaced here by saving parameter), risk aversion, etc., can be misleading since they seem to imply a decisional aspect behind the behavior of agents. Trying to interpret the dynamics of KWEMs through concepts taken from the neoclassical theory leads to obvious misunderstandings [73]. However, it is interesting to note that very recently, Chakrabarti and Chakrabarti have put forward a microeconomic formulation of the above models, using the utility function as a guide to the behavior of agents in the economy [54]. Instead, KWEMs provide a description at a coarse grained level, as in the case of many statistical mechanical models, where the connection with the microscopic mechanisms is not visible; however, the equivalence is maintained.

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A. Das, S. Yarlagadda, A distribution function analysis of wealth distribution. URL: arxiv.org:cond-mat/0310343

