

"Models" are abstractions / approximations to reality / absolute truth / system / phenomenon

Examples of Models

Model Airplane \rightarrow airplane

Street Map \rightarrow city streets

Wind Tunnel \rightarrow airflow

"All Models are wrong but some are useful." - George Box

\downarrow
not reality

\downarrow
① predictions: what happens in a certain situation?
② Explanations
 \hookrightarrow what makes the world tick?

Data via Simulation

(validate)

Data via Direct Measurements

Why not just go w/ data via Direct Measurements?

There is more control w/ simulation rather than in reality.

Definition

Validation: comparison of the measured data to the prediction if they are "close", then the model is real. If not, we can rebuild the model, iterate and go closer.

Model

"Early to bed
Early to rise
Makes a man
healthy, wealthy,
and wise"

Let's take this aphorism and see if it's a valid model

output

inputs

$$\begin{bmatrix} \text{healthy} \\ \text{wealthy} \\ \text{wise} \end{bmatrix} = f(\text{bedtime, wake time})$$

The previous model is "imprecise", we need
numbers and numerical measurements.

Let's take our parameters and outputs to see if
 there is a way to acquire numerical measurements:

- bedtime: average of 24 hr. time
- wake time: average of 24 hr. time
- health: longevity
- wealth: net worth
- wisdom:

(MM)

Mathematical Model \subset Models

- MMs have numeric inputs and outputs
- MMs are related by an equal sign

Famous Examples:

$$F = ma = f(m, a) \quad E = mc^2 = f(m, c)$$

\downarrow output $\underbrace{\quad}_2$ inputs

$$y = t(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_t) \text{ where}$$

y : output / response / outcome / endpoint / dependent variable

(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_t) : "true" causal input information

t : "true" relationship between the causal inputs and the output.

$=$: Exact

An example of this relationship is w/ Creditworthiness:

where $y \in \{\text{creditworthy}, \text{uncreditworthy}\}$
 $\therefore y = \{0, 1\}$ w/ y being our output space.

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③

True Causal Inputs

z_1 : has enough money at the time the loan is due $\in \{0, 1\}$

z_2 : unforeseen emergency $\in \{0, 1\}$

z_3 : criminal intent

Bigger Problem

$\{z_1, z_2, z_3\}$ are unobservable; not able to be measured; unaccessible

Smaller Problem

we don't know t

End of Theory. For practice w/ R, look at the Repo.