

1/29/18

Lecture 1

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

(- The allegory of the cave)

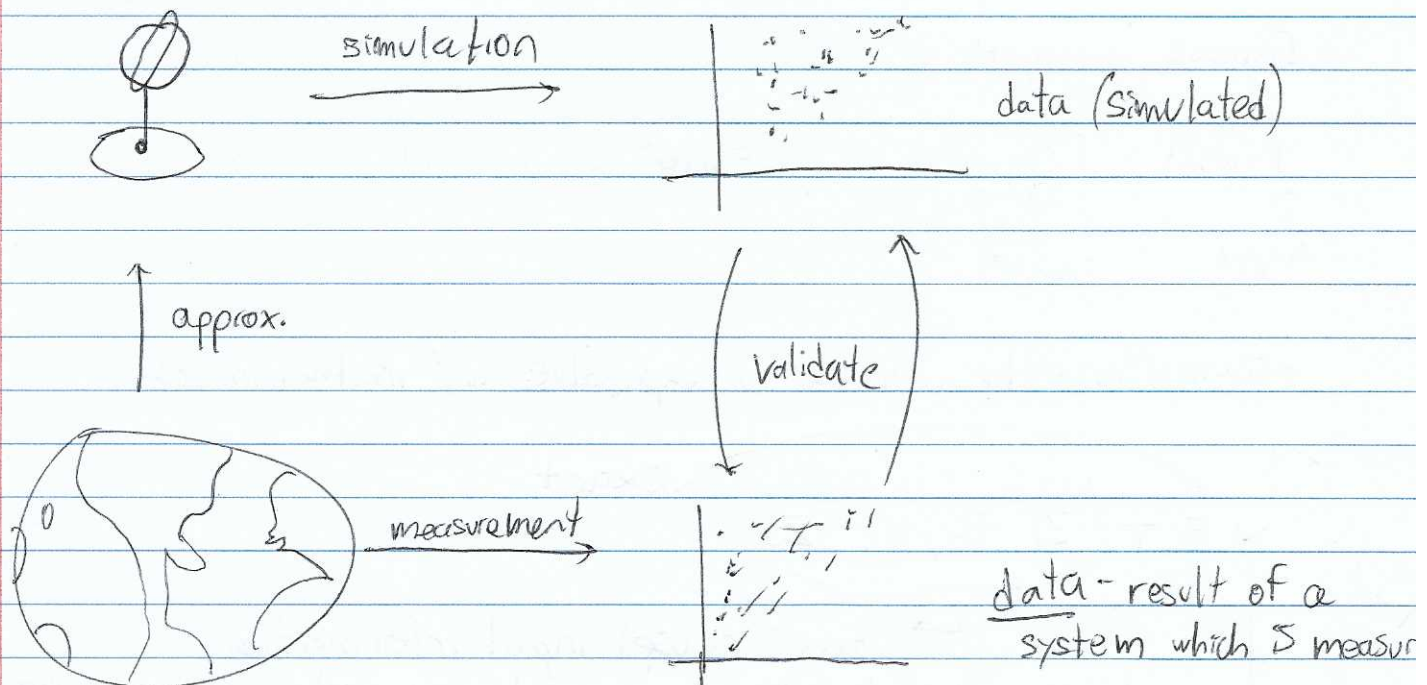
model airplane \longrightarrow airplane
Street map \longrightarrow city streets
wind tunnel \longrightarrow air flow

"All models are wrong but some are useful" - George Box

- They are wrong because they are not part of reality
- They are useful because they can make predictions
- Explanation: Models might have low predictive powers but can explain things.

What makes the world tick?

- Predictions: what happens in a certain situation?



Validation: Comparison of the measured data to the predictions. If they're "close" \Rightarrow the model is "good". If not, we can rebuild the model, iterate and get close.

Ex: "Early to bed, early to rise makes a man, healthy, wealthy, and wise"

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \text{health} \\ \text{wealth} \\ \text{wisdom} \end{bmatrix}}_{\text{outputs}} = f \left(\underbrace{\begin{pmatrix} \text{bedtime} \\ \text{wakeup time} \end{pmatrix}}_{\text{inputs}} \right)$$

Model is "imprecise".
We need numbers for all of our variables and we need numerical measurements.

- bedtime: avg. 24hr time
- wakeup time: avg. 24hr time
- health:
- wealth:
- wisdom:

Mathematical Model (Models)

- have numerical inputs/outputs related by an equal sign.

Famous examples:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} F = ma = f(m, a) & E = mc^2 \\ \uparrow & \uparrow \uparrow \\ \text{output} & \text{inputs} \end{array}$$

assumption: the universe is explicable w/ mathematics

REALITY

$$y = f(z_1, z_2, \dots, z_t) \quad \text{exact}$$

↳ "true" causal input information
 ↳ true relationship between the causal inputs and the output
 ↳ output, response, outcome, endpoint, dependent variable

Creditworthiness example

$$y \in \{\text{Creditworthy}, \text{uncreditworthy}\}$$

$$y \in \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 0 \quad \leftarrow \quad 1 \end{array} \right\} = Y$$

output space

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

$$y = f(z_1, z_2, z_3) = z_1(1 - z_2)(1 - z_3)$$

Bigger Problem:

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

Smaller problem: don't know f .

For next time: Salary and Lavi's comment.