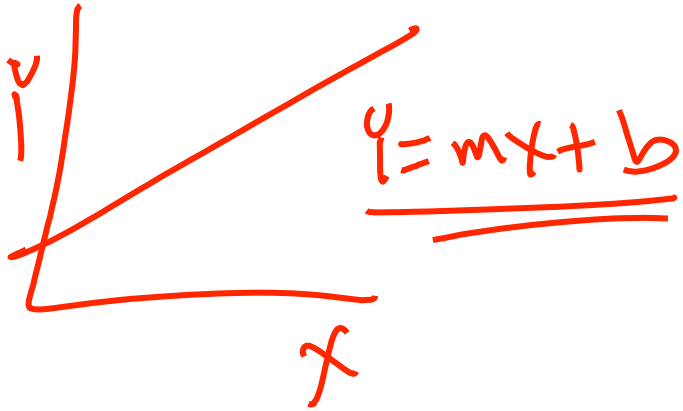


Model Thinking

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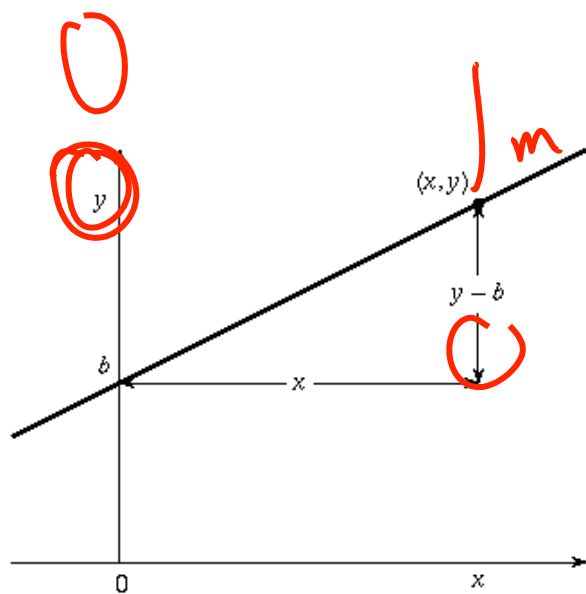
X

$$Y = F(X)$$



Linear Models

$$y = mx + \underline{b}$$

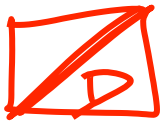


Linear Model vs Line

X = Independent Variable

Y = Dependent Variable

Y depends on X



X = Length of Diagonal

Y = Cost of TV

Linear Model:




$$\text{Cost} = 15 * \text{Length} + 100$$

$$Y = 5X$$

Sign: does Y increase
or decrease in X?

Magnitude: how
much does Y
increase for each
one unit increase in
X?


$$\text{Cost} = 15 * \text{Length} + 100$$

Predict

Understand Data

$$\text{Cost} = 15 * \text{Length} + 100$$

30 inch TV?

$$C = 15(30) + 100$$

$$450 + 100$$

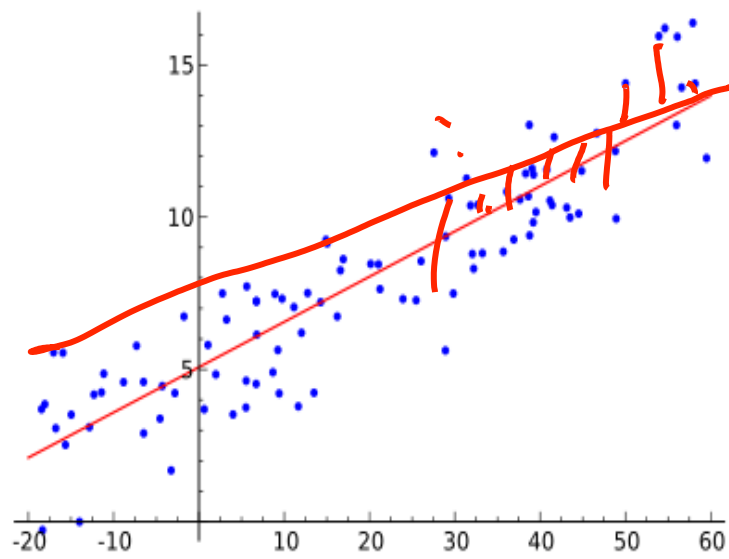
$$\$550$$

$$\text{Cost} = 15 * \text{Length} + 100$$

100 inch TV?

$$C = 15(100) + 100$$

~~\$~~1600





Robyn Dawes 1979:
“The Robust Beauty
of Improper Linear
Models in Decision
Making”

43 bank loan officers predict which 30 of 60 firms would go bankrupt. They see financial statements.

Bankers: 75 % accurate

Linear Model: ratio of assets to liabilities 80%

Mehl (1954) 20
studies of clinicians

Sawyer (1966) 45
studies of
predictions in the
social world.

Experts ~~NEVER~~ did
significantly better

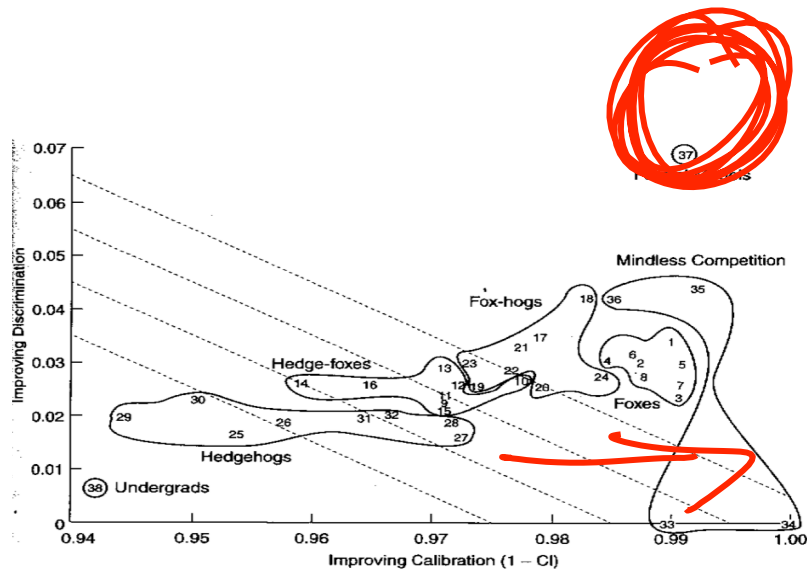


Figure 3.2. How thoroughly foxes and fox-hog hybrids (first and second generation on opposite ends) make short-term or long-term predictions.



Model Thinking

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