

Source:

## 1 | his intro / background

1.1 | used to be very into econ

1.2 | worked at world bank bc he thought it was a good place to meet people who were interested in math and econ and help the world

1.3 | was sent to a country (forgot) during communism->capitalism transition and saw that the forced capitalist policies were not working

1.4 | went into management because that allowed him to actually help

1.5 | sante fe institute

1.5.1 | centeripece for a global movement to involve complexity in sciences accross disciplines

1.5.2 | from los alamos national labs

1.5.3 | 'universal relationships'

1.5.4 | lots of nobel prizes

1.5.5 | applications of graph theory and network theory, and lots of econ

1. understanding when societies are going to have a revolution, finiance, energy grid

## 2 | **other related areas**

### 2.1 | **do individuals matter in history**

### 2.2 | **impacts on marketing based on faith studies?**

## 3 | **Overview**

### 3.1 | **this intersession is "interdisciplinary fixing of economics"**

## 4 | **Warmup**

### 4.1 | **insectivora, macroscelidea avg mass vs avg BMR, guess avg bmr for pholidota given avg mass**

#### 4.1.1 | **I just took the ratios and took a high and low**

#### 4.1.2 | **a few strategies for solving the problem**

1. look for a common ratio (assume 0 mass = 0 BMR)
2. fit a line
3. it's actually not a linear relation, and the answer is relatively unexpected (much lower ratio)

### 4.2 | **the monkey business illusion (ball passing -> miss other stuff)**

#### 4.2.1 | **when you get attached to a tool, you miss loads of other things**

## 5 | **universality**

### 5.1 | **common limit theorem**

#### 5.1.1 | **lots of common processes produce gauseian distributions**

1. thus, there is a "universality" in the normal distribution

### 5.2 | **other theorem? (something with gauss)**

#### 5.2.1 | **if things are often normal distributions, then statistics kind of works (because that's what it's all based on)**