Phil/LPS 31 Introduction to Inductive Logic Lecture 15

David Mwakima dmwakima@uci.edu Department of Logic and Philosophy of Science University of California, Irvine

May 22nd 2023

Topics

- Ordinal Utilities
- ► Strict Dominance Principle
- Cardinal Utilities
- ► Expected Utility and Risk
- Principles of Rational Choice

► Specify the states of the dinner party example.

- ► Specify the states of the dinner party example.
- Specify the acts that you may take.

- Specify the states of the dinner party example.
- Specify the acts that you may take.
- Suppose you know that there are even odds that the host will serve red meat or white meat, what is the expected utility of each act that you may take?

- Specify the states of the dinner party example.
- Specify the acts that you may take.
- Suppose you know that there are even odds that the host will serve red meat or white meat, what is the expected utility of each act that you may take?
- Now suppose that because of the rising cost of beef, the host will serve white meat with probability 0.8, what is the expected utility of each act that you may take?

- Specify the states of the dinner party example.
- Specify the acts that you may take.
- Suppose you know that there are even odds that the host will serve red meat or white meat, what is the expected utility of each act that you may take?
- Now suppose that because of the rising cost of beef, the host will serve white meat with probability 0.8, what is the expected utility of each act that you may take?
- ▶ What do think is the best decision here?

▶ Specify the states of President Biden's decision problem.

- ▶ Specify the states of President Biden's decision problem.
- ► Specify the acts that President Biden may take

- ▶ Specify the states of President Biden's decision problem.
- ► Specify the acts that President Biden may take
- ➤ Suppose President Biden after returning from his trip from Japan knows that the odds that U.S. House of Representatives will agree to a deal are 3 : 5, what is the risk of each act that President Biden may take?

- ▶ Specify the states of President Biden's decision problem.
- ► Specify the acts that President Biden may take
- ➤ Suppose President Biden after returning from his trip from Japan knows that the odds that U.S. House of Representatives will agree to a deal are 3 : 5, what is the risk of each act that President Biden may take?
- ▶ How would you advise President Biden?

▶ We are now in a position to formulate some principles of rational choice that could form the basis of an inductive logic as the logic of reliable on-going scientific inquiry or rational deliberation.

- We are now in a position to formulate some principles of rational choice that could form the basis of an inductive logic as the logic of reliable on-going scientific inquiry or rational deliberation.
- First let us assume that states can be modeled as random variables with some probability distribution. That is, suppose that we have some epistemic probability p_i that S_i will happen.

- We are now in a position to formulate some principles of rational choice that could form the basis of an inductive logic as the logic of reliable on-going scientific inquiry or rational deliberation.
- First let us assume that states can be modeled as random variables with some probability distribution. That is, suppose that we have some epistemic probability p_i that S_i will happen.
- ▶ Then we can use this epistemic probability *p_i* to weigh the states and compute the expected value of functions of these states.

- We are now in a position to formulate some principles of rational choice that could form the basis of an inductive logic as the logic of reliable on-going scientific inquiry or rational deliberation.
- ▶ First let us assume that states can be modeled as random variables with some probability distribution. That is, suppose that we have some epistemic probability p_i that S_i will happen.
- ► Then we can use this epistemic probability p_i to weigh the states and compute the expected value of functions of these states.
- Since consequences are joint functions of acts and states, we can calculate the expected value of taking an act A_i , given state S_i .

- We are now in a position to formulate some principles of rational choice that could form the basis of an inductive logic as the logic of reliable on-going scientific inquiry or rational deliberation.
- First let us assume that states can be modeled as random variables with some probability distribution. That is, suppose that we have some epistemic probability p_i that S_i will happen.
- ► Then we can use this epistemic probability p_i to weigh the states and compute the expected value of functions of these states.
- Since consequences are joint functions of acts and states, we can calculate the expected value of taking an act A_i , given state S_i .
- This will lead to the concept of expected utility or expected loss (or risk)

Decision Problems Under Ignorance

Ordinal Utilities

Strict Dominance Principle

Maximin Principle

Cardinal Utilities

Minimax: MINimize the MAXimum regret

Decision Problems Under Uncertainty

Expected Utility and Risk

$$U(A_1) = u(A|S_1)P(S_1) + u(A|S_2)P(S_1) + \dots + u(A|S_n)P(S_n)$$

= $\sum_{i=1}^{n} u(A|S_i)P(S_i)$

Maximize Expected Utility