

PS5841

Data Science in Finance & Insurance

Front Matter

Yubo Wang

Autumn 2021

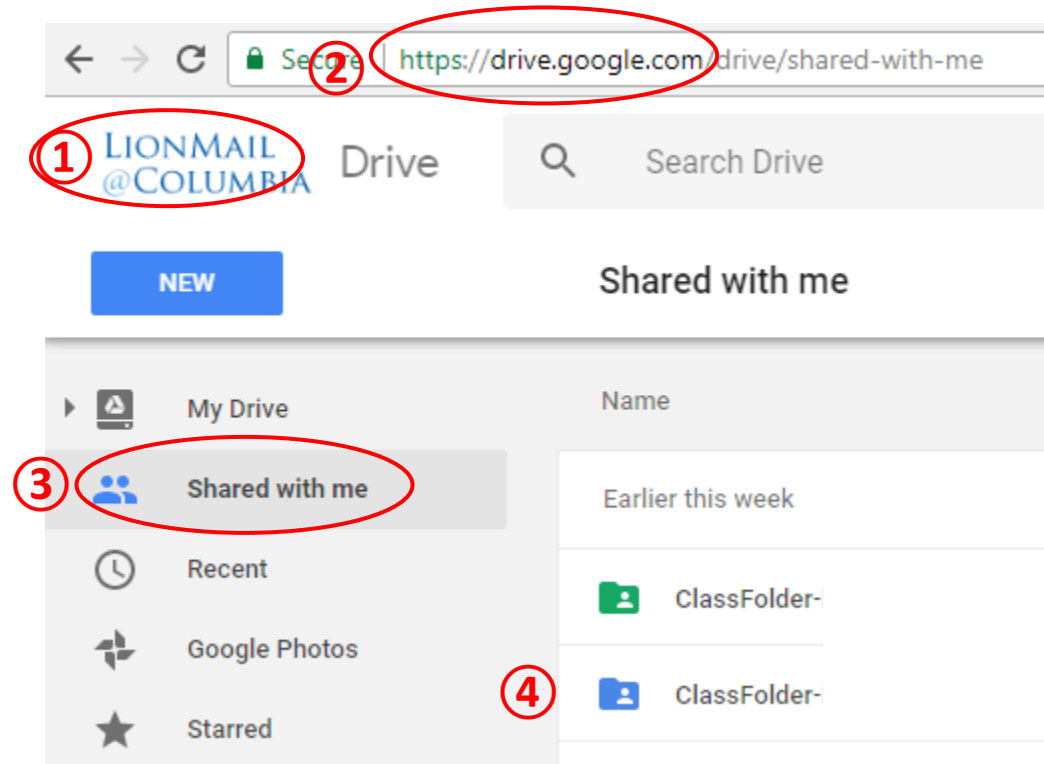
School Stuff

- Calendar
 - First class 9/9 (Thu)
 - Midterm 10/19 (Tue)
 - No classes 11/2 (Tue) 11/25 (Thu)
 - Project 12/7, 12/9
 - Last class 12/9 (Thu)
 - Final 12/16 (Thu) 1:10pm-4pm

Class Folder

- Class Folder

- ① Log into CU email with your UNI
- ② Go to drive.google.com
- ③ Go to “shared with me”
- ④ Go to ClassFolder-DataSci-Fall2021



- Class Folder

- ① Log into CU email with your UNI
- ② Then go to <https://tinyurl.com/ds2021fall>

Course Stuff

- TA
 - Weizhi Hou: wh2484
- Office hour
- Project
- Grading

Group Project (1)

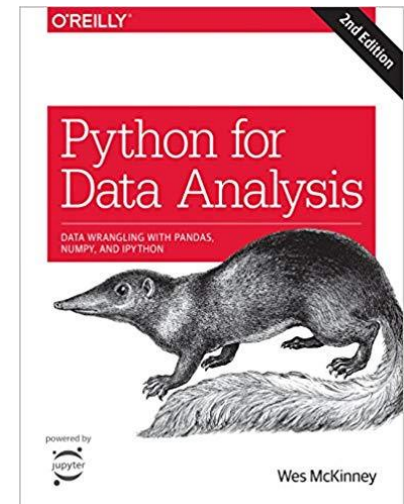
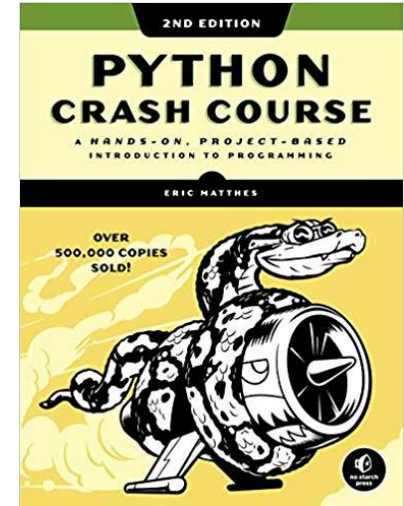
- Who – minimum 3 and maximum 4 people per team
 - Get to know your peers
 - Build on each other's strengths
- What – issues in finance or insurance
- Why – justify its merit for you and your audience
- How –
 - Find/Construct the relevant data set
 - Apply the tools and approaches discussed in the course to appropriately analyze the data to shed light on your questions
 - Educate the class with your informative and lively presentation!
 - Writeup
- When – see the next page

Group Project (2)

- Keep the dates
 - Project proposal due week 8 (10/28)
 - Draft writeup due week 12 (11/28)
 - Project presentation week 14 (12/07, 12/09)
 - Final writeup due at Final (TBA)

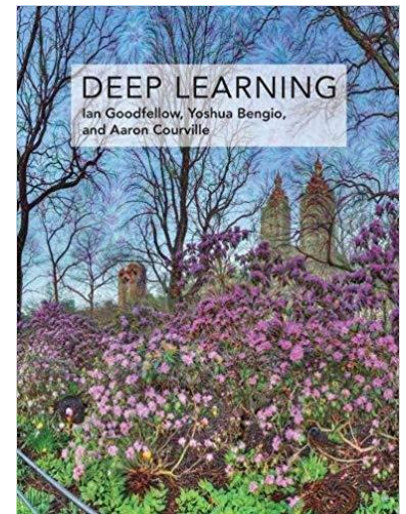
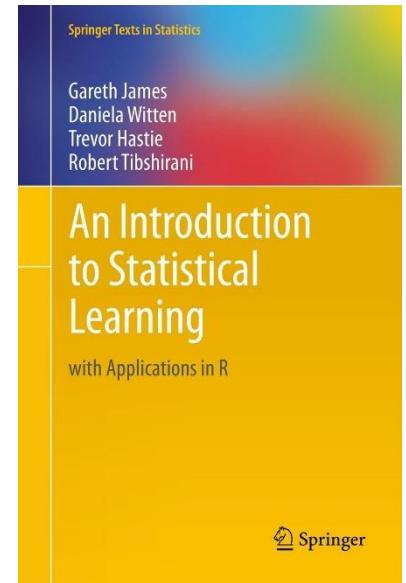
Book Stuff

- Matthes, *Python Crash Course*, 2nd ed, No Starch Press.
- McKinney, *Python for Data Analysis: Data Wrangling with Pandas, NumPy, and Ipython*, 2nd ed., O'Reilly Media.



Book Stuff (2)

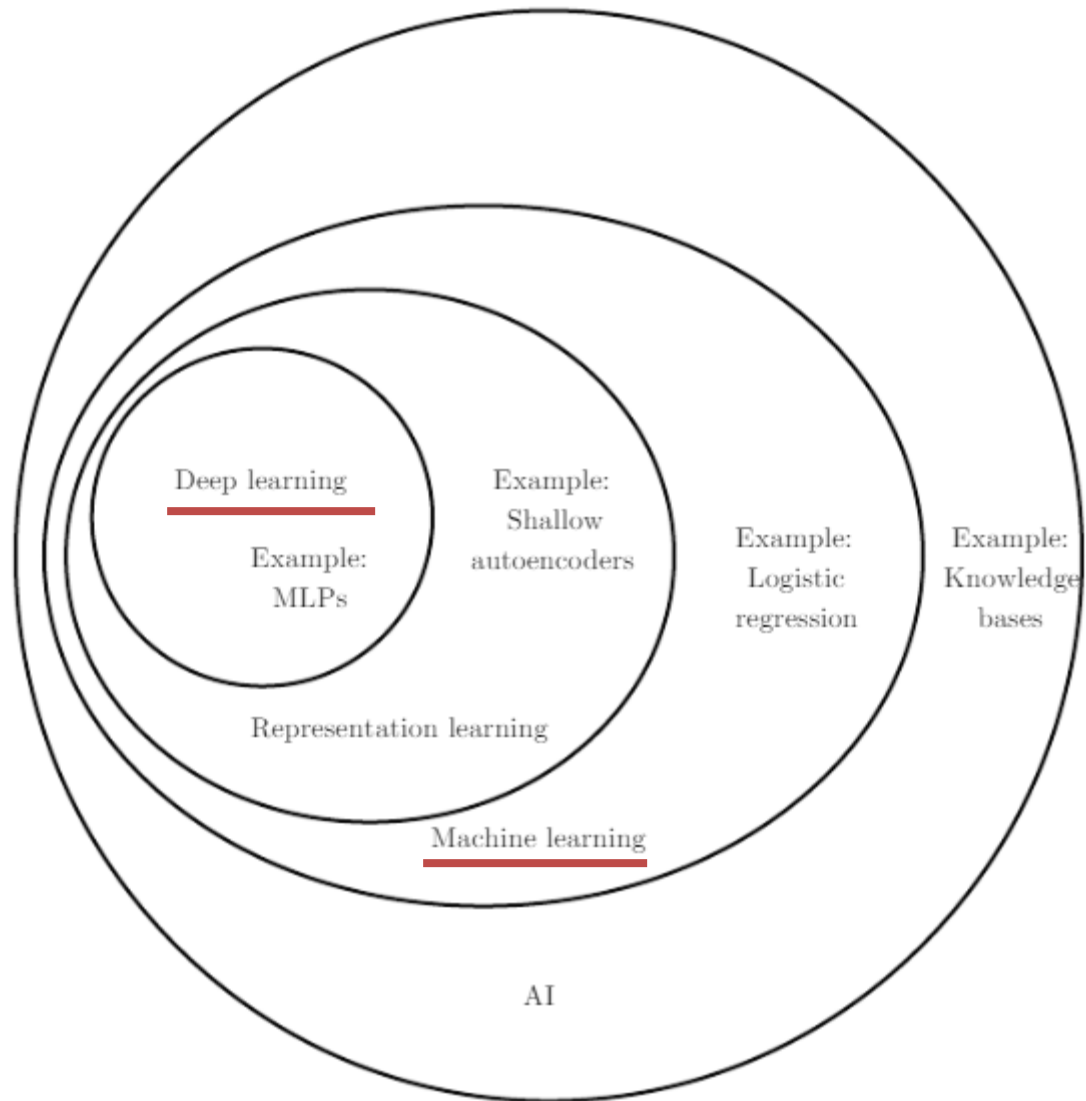
- James, Witten, Hastie & Tibshirani, *An Introduction to Statistical Learning, with Applications in R*, Springer.
- Goodfellow, Bengio and Courville, *Deep Learning*, MIT Press.



Computing Environment

- Tools
 - Python, and virtual environments
 - R
 - Spreadsheets
- Modes
 - Terminal
 - Editor and IDLE(e.g. spyder)
 - Jupyter-notebook

Scope



Coverage

- Supervised learning
 - Regression
 - Classification
- Unsupervised learning
 - Dimension reduction
 - Clustering
- ML methods
 - Regularization
 - Dimension reduction
 - Ensemble learning

Supervised Learning

- Supervised learning
 - learn to predict Y from X , in essence by estimating $p(Y|X)$
 - Regression: predict quantitative values from input
 - Classification: specify to which of the categories input belongs

$$f: R^p \rightarrow R$$

$$f: R^n \rightarrow \{1, \dots, k\}$$

Unsupervised Learning

- Unsupervised learning
 - Learn about X , in essence by estimating $p(X)$

Important Pieces

- Training Set
- Model
- Model Space
- Validation Set
- Test Set

Bias & Variance

- Data generating scheme

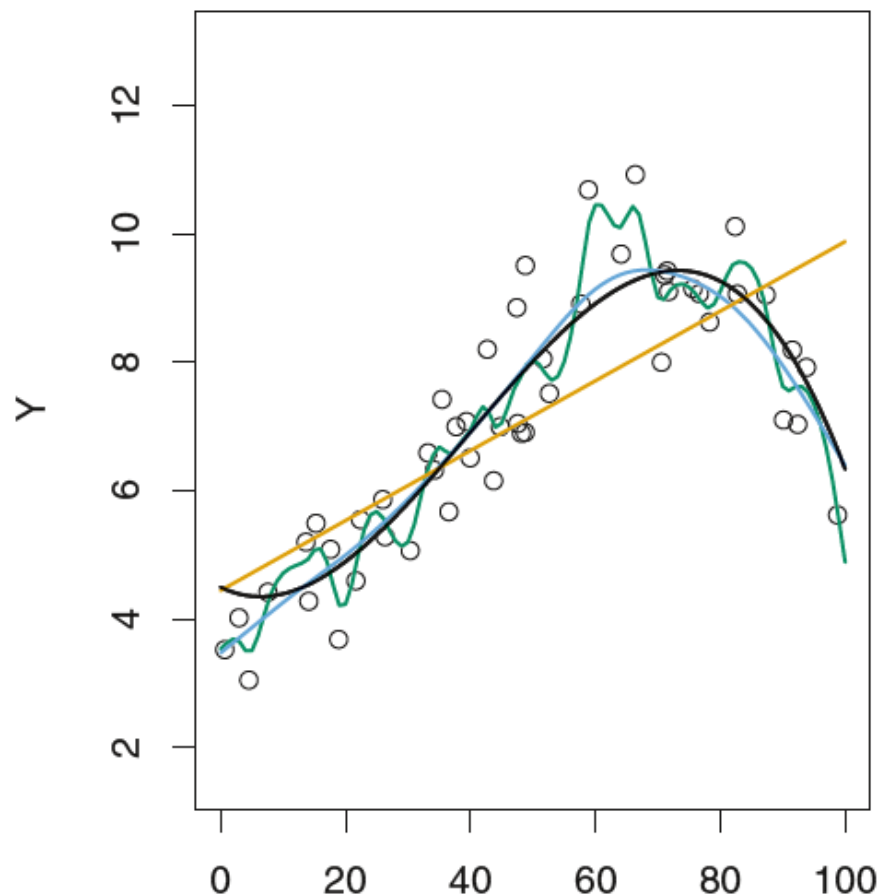
$$y = f(x) + \epsilon$$

- Let (x_0, y_0) be an observation point in the test set, and τ the training set space

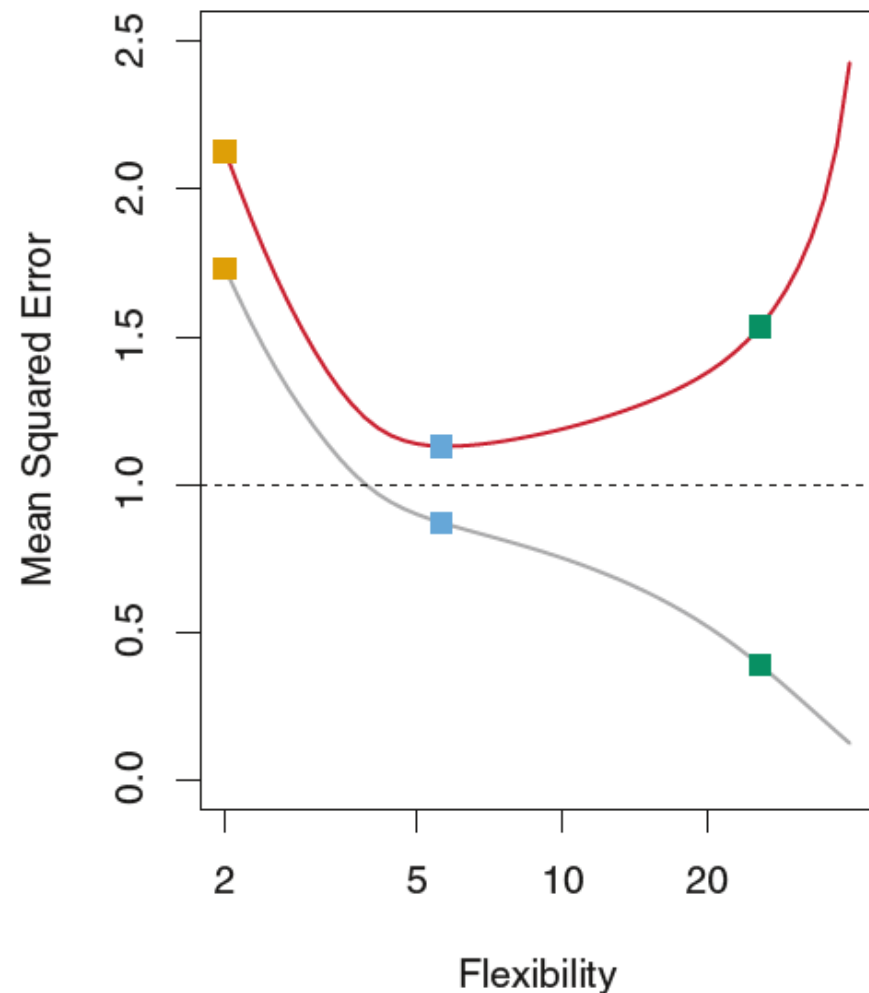
$$\begin{aligned} & E_{\tau}[(y_0 - \hat{y}_0)^2] \\ &= \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + [E_{\tau}(\hat{y}_0) - f(x_0)]^2 + E_{\tau}\{[\hat{y}_0 - E_{\tau}(\hat{y}_0)]^2\} \\ &= \sigma_{\epsilon}^2 + \text{bias}_{\tau}^2(\hat{y}_0) + \text{Var}_{\tau}(\hat{y}_0) \end{aligned}$$

where $\hat{y}_0 = \hat{f}(x_0)$

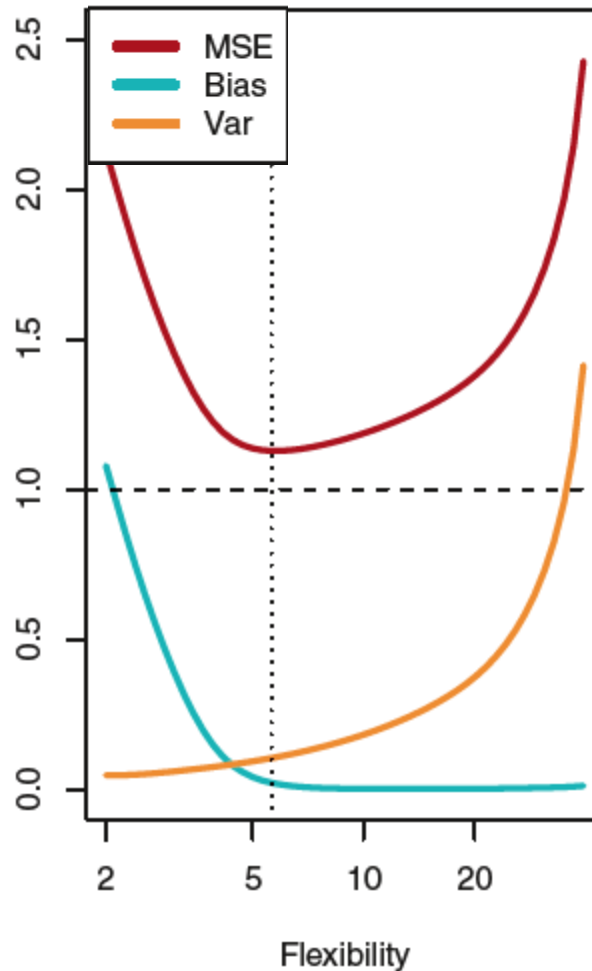
An Example



Black: true f
 Orange: liner regression
 Blue: less flexible smoothing spline
 Green: more flexible smoothing spline



Trade-Off Between Bias vs Variance



That was

