

01. Intro

Mathematical Modeling

- Transforms problems into math for analysis to provide insights
- Building model creatively but choosing model analytically

Analytics

- Use **data** to build model and add value
- Data \rightarrow Prediction \rightarrow Decision

Descriptive "Wht has happened"

- Classification, unsupervised learning

Predictive "Wht could happen"

- Linear/Logistic regression, k-means clustering

Prescriptive "Wht to do"

- Linear and Integer programming

Newsvendor Problem

Problem statement

- Newsvendor sells newspaper everyday
- Vendor buy at \$.5 of y quantity
- Vendor sells $\min(D_{demand}, y)$ newspaper @ \$2

Optimal solution

Overage Buying more papers than demand c_o

Underage Buying less paper than demand c_u

- Buying more based on phi inverse

$$y^* = \mu + \sigma \phi^{-1}\left(\frac{c_u}{c_u + c_o}\right)$$

- Out of sample validation

Optimization

- Select a decision that max/min objective

$$Z^* = \min(f(x)) \mid x \in \chi$$

$$\max(f(x)) = -\min(-f(x))$$

- Optimization problem can be

Infeasible Sample set is

Unbounded Z^* is continuously decreasing

Exists $f(x) \geq M$ and $x^* \in \text{sample}$ where $f(x^*) = Z^*$

Multivariable

- Weighted average of variables
- Risk quantified as Variance bounded by expectation

Univariate Optimization

- Bounded by $a \leq x \leq b$ (a , b can be infinite)
- Only one decision variable
- Continuous in $[a, b]$ and derivative $f'(x)$ should exist