

AI: Strategy + Marketing (MGT 853)

Economics of AI & Prediction Problems (Session 4)

Vineet Kumar

Yale School of Management
Spring 2024

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
 - Prediction & Computing Problems
 - Converting a problem to a prediction problem
 - What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
 - In Class Exercise
- Implications for business model

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise
- Implications for business model
- Beyond Prediction – What do we need to know?

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise
- Implications for business model
- Beyond Prediction – What do we need to know?
- Decision making Framework

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise
- Implications for business model
- Beyond Prediction – What do we need to know?
- Decision making Framework
 - Confusion Matrix

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise
- Implications for business model
- Beyond Prediction – What do we need to know?
- Decision making Framework
 - Confusion Matrix
- Putting it all together

Agenda for Today's Session

- Reinforcement Learning
- Prediction & Computing Problems
- Converting a problem to a prediction problem
- What are the business implications when we can get 100% accurate predictions?
- In Class Exercise
- Implications for business model
- Beyond Prediction – What do we need to know?
- Decision making Framework
 - Confusion Matrix
- Putting it all together
 - In class exercise

Reinforcement Learning

Power of RL in Games

- Deep Blue defeated world Chess champion in 1997



Power of RL in Games

- Deep Blue defeated world Chess champion in 1997
- AlphaGO defeated leading Go player in 2017



Power of RL in Games

- Deep Blue defeated world Chess champion in 1997
- AlphaGO defeated leading Go player in 2017
 - How was AlphaGO trained?



Power of RL in Games

- Deep Blue defeated world Chess champion in 1997
- AlphaGO defeated leading Go player in 2017
 - How was AlphaGO trained?
- AlphaGo Zero was introduced in 2017 in the journal Nature



Power of RL in Games

- Deep Blue defeated world Chess champion in 1997
- AlphaGO defeated leading Go player in 2017
 - How was AlphaGO trained?
- AlphaGo Zero was introduced in 2017 in the journal Nature
- AlphaGo Zero was based on RL and taught itself mastery in 21 days



Power of RL in Games

- Deep Blue defeated world Chess champion in 1997
- AlphaGO defeated leading Go player in 2017
 - How was AlphaGO trained?
- AlphaGo Zero was introduced in 2017 in the journal Nature
- AlphaGo Zero was based on RL and taught itself mastery in 21 days
- Defeated AlphaGo 100–0



What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)

What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)
 - Learns an optimal sequence of actions

What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)
- Learns an optimal sequence of actions
- Does not require any data

What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)
- Learns an optimal sequence of actions
- Does not require any data
- Does require the ability to experiment or “trial and error”

What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)
- Learns an optimal sequence of actions
- Does not require any data
- Does require the ability to experiment or “trial and error”
- How does RL compare to typical A/B testing experimentation?

What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)
- Learns an optimal sequence of actions
- Does not require any data
- Does require the ability to experiment or “trial and error”
- How does RL compare to typical A/B testing experimentation?
- Humans also use this mode of learning especially children

What is Reinforcement Learning (RL)?

- Algorithm designed to learn from interactions to maximize reward(s)
- Learns an optimal sequence of actions
- Does not require any data
- Does require the ability to experiment or “trial and error”
- How does RL compare to typical A/B testing experimentation?
- Humans also use this mode of learning especially children
- **Critically important to specify the reward function properly**

Now let's try this with Chess

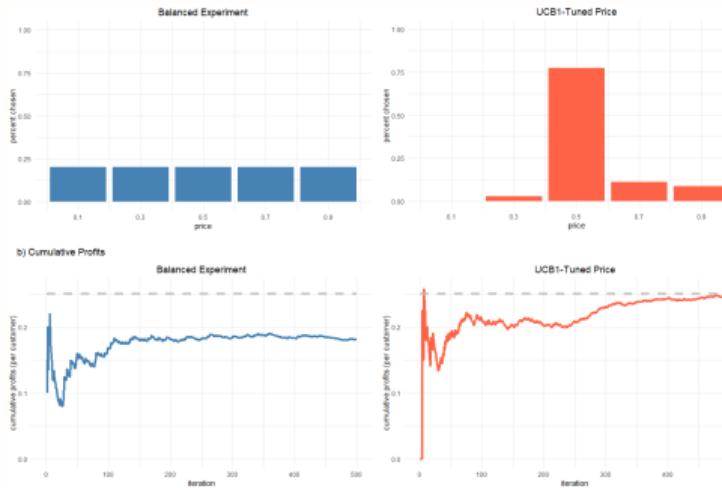


Specifying the RL problem

What are the (S)tates, (A)ctions and (R)ewards?

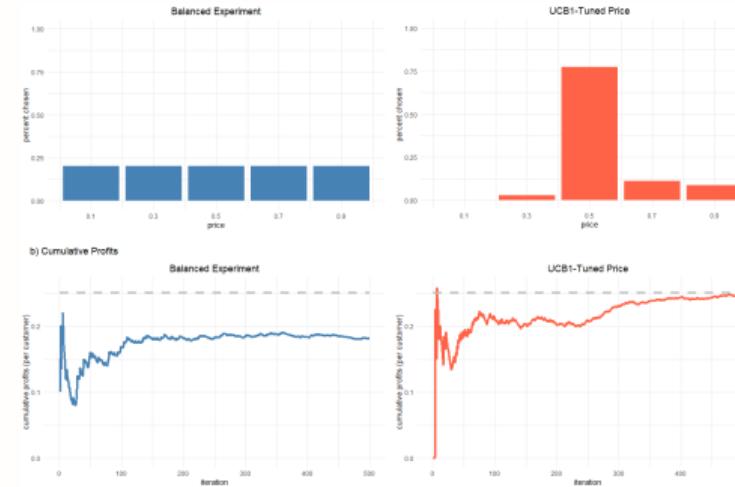
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand



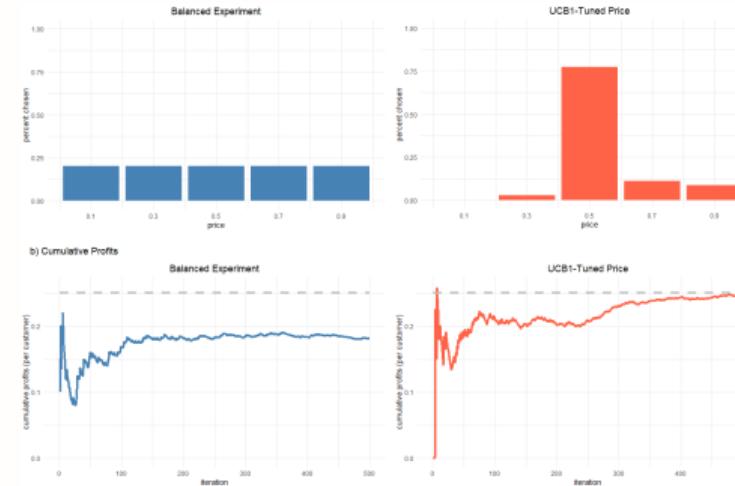
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?



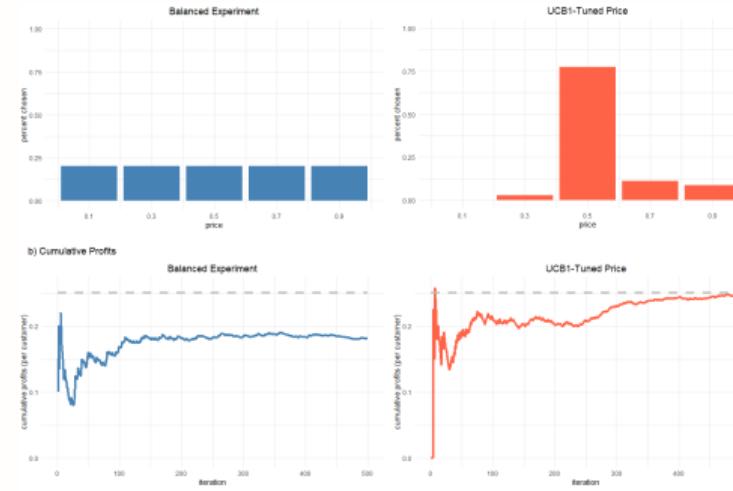
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?
- Specify as RL: Charge a different price each time a customer shows up



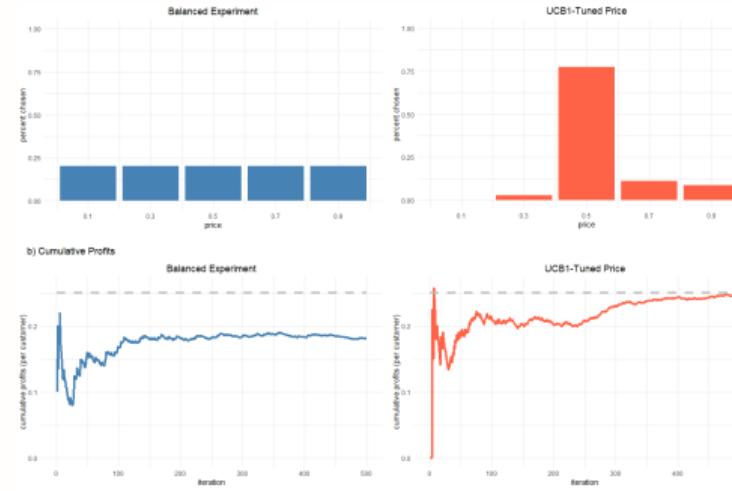
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?
- Specify as RL: Charge a different price each time a customer shows up
 - Different from A/B testing?



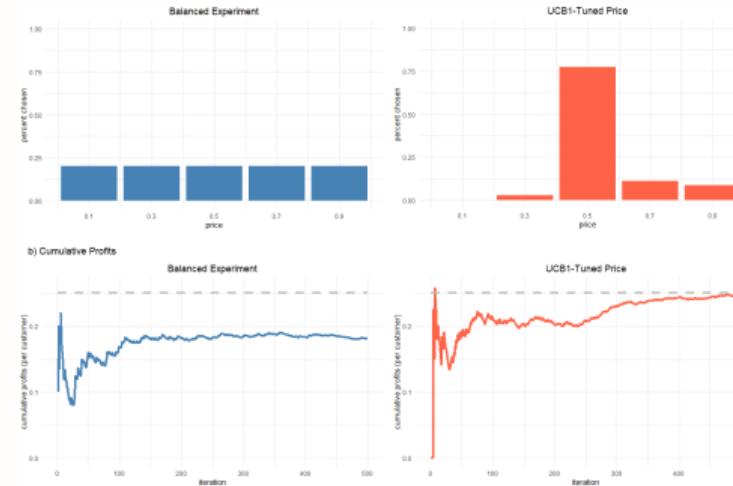
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?
- Specify as RL: Charge a different price each time a customer shows up
 - Different from A/B testing?
- Actions, rewards and state?



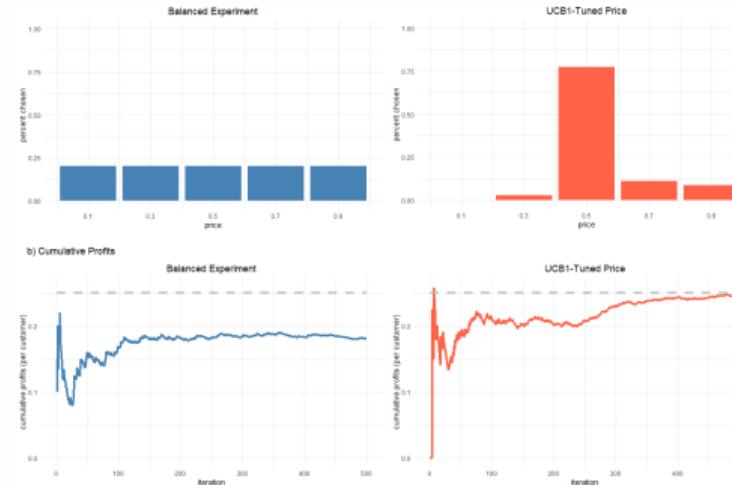
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?
- Specify as RL: Charge a different price each time a customer shows up
 - Different from A/B testing?
- Actions, rewards and state?
- Actions:** Charge price:
 $p = 1, 2, \dots, 100$



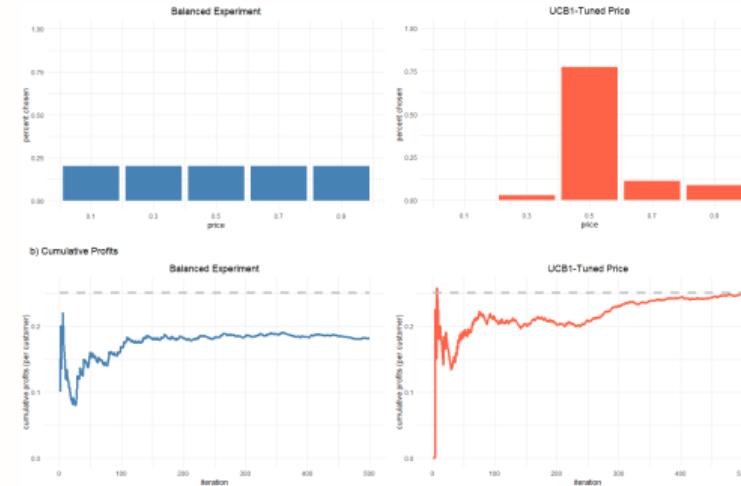
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?
- Specify as RL: Charge a different price each time a customer shows up
 - Different from A/B testing?
- Actions, rewards and state?
- Actions:** Charge price:
 $p = 1, 2, \dots, 100$
- Rewards:** $\Pi = p \times D(p)$



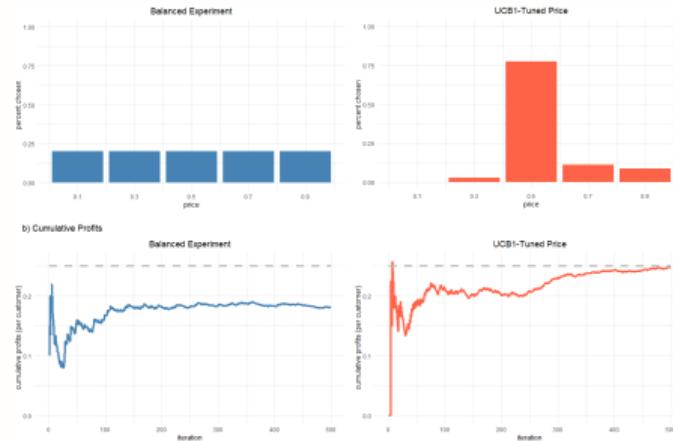
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- When you have a new product we don't know demand
- How can you learn the demand curve?
- Specify as RL: Charge a different price each time a customer shows up
 - Different from A/B testing?
- Actions, rewards and state?
- Actions:** Charge price:
 $p = 1, 2, \dots, 100$
- Rewards:** $\Pi = p \times D(p)$
- State:** Sequence of prices tested and quantities sold



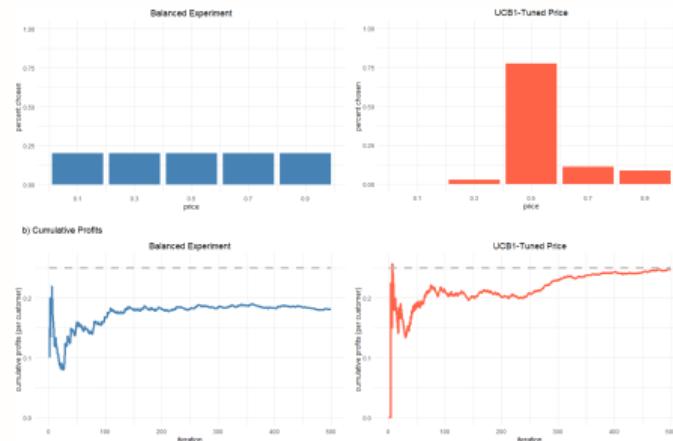
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- Blue is Balanced experiment (A/B test), Orange is RL



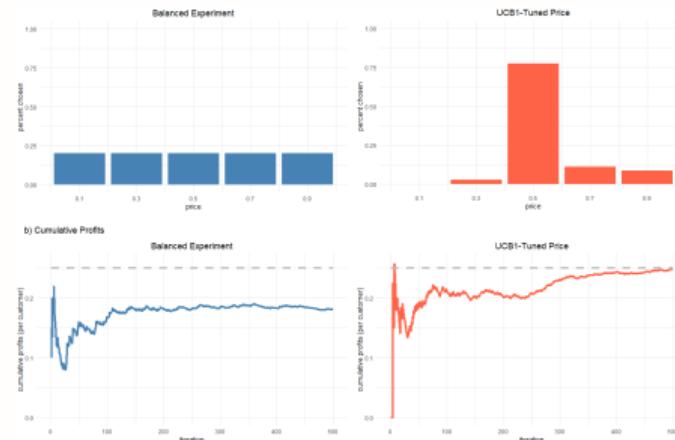
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- Blue is Balanced experiment (A/B test), Orange is RL
- RL chooses prices that are more “optimal”



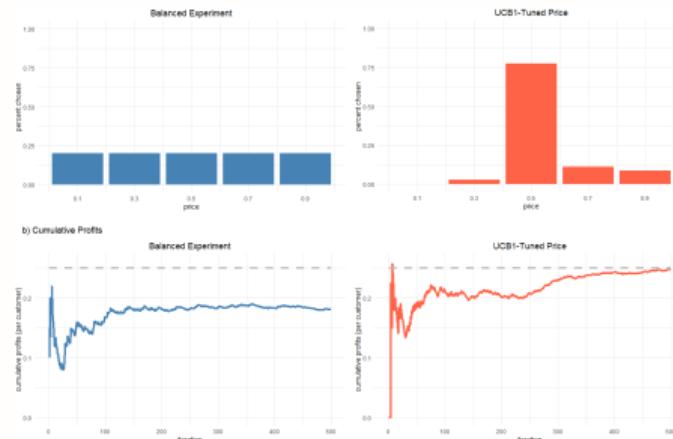
RL in Dynamic Pricing

- Blue is Balanced experiment (A/B test), Orange is RL
- RL chooses prices that are more “optimal”
- Learning *while* experimenting (RL) versus Learning *after* experimenting (A/B)



RL in Dynamic Pricing

- Blue is Balanced experiment (A/B test), Orange is RL
- RL chooses prices that are more “optimal”
- Learning *while* experimenting (RL) versus Learning *after* experimenting (A/B)
- RL obtains higher profit levels quicker

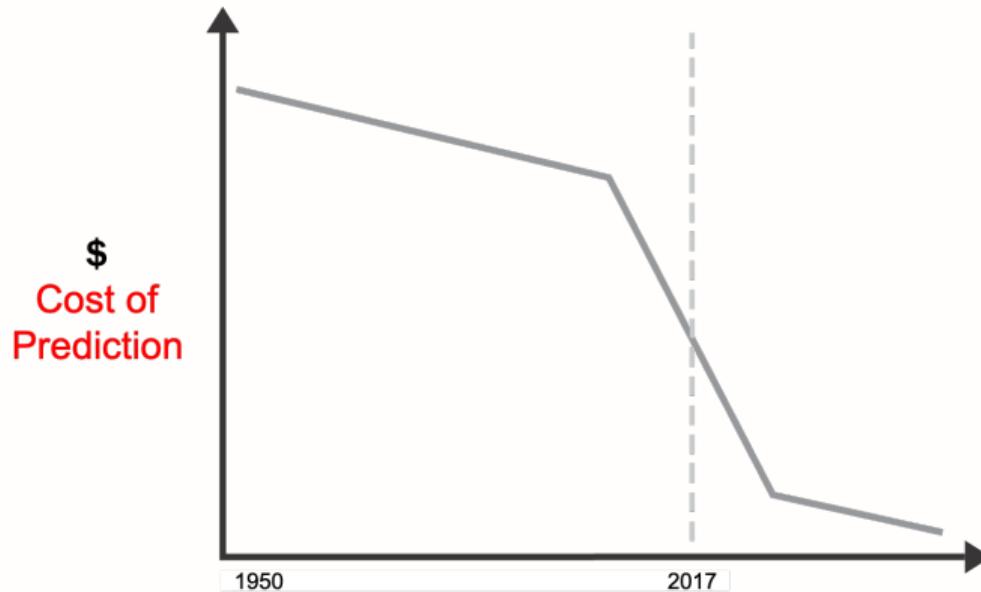


RL in Robotics



Economic Impact of AI

Prediction Costs Over Time



Cost of high-quality prediction (accurate, robust) has decreased significantly

Economics of AI

Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies

Economics of AI

Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies
 - More AI will be used (Demand effect)

Economics of AI

Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies
 - More AI will be used (Demand effect)
 - Traditional forecasting can be replaced with AI (Substitutes)

Economics of AI

Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies
 - More AI will be used (Demand effect)
 - Traditional forecasting can be replaced with AI (Substitutes)
 - Increased value for services / skills used in conjunction with AI?
(Complements)

Economics of AI

Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies
 - More AI will be used (Demand effect)
 - Traditional forecasting can be replaced with AI (Substitutes)
 - Increased value for services / skills used in conjunction with AI? (Complements)
- Achieve higher performance on test data by making a model simpler

Economics of AI

Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies
 - More AI will be used (Demand effect)
 - Traditional forecasting can be replaced with AI (Substitutes)
 - Increased value for services / skills used in conjunction with AI? (Complements)
- Achieve higher performance on test data by making a model simpler

Economics of AI

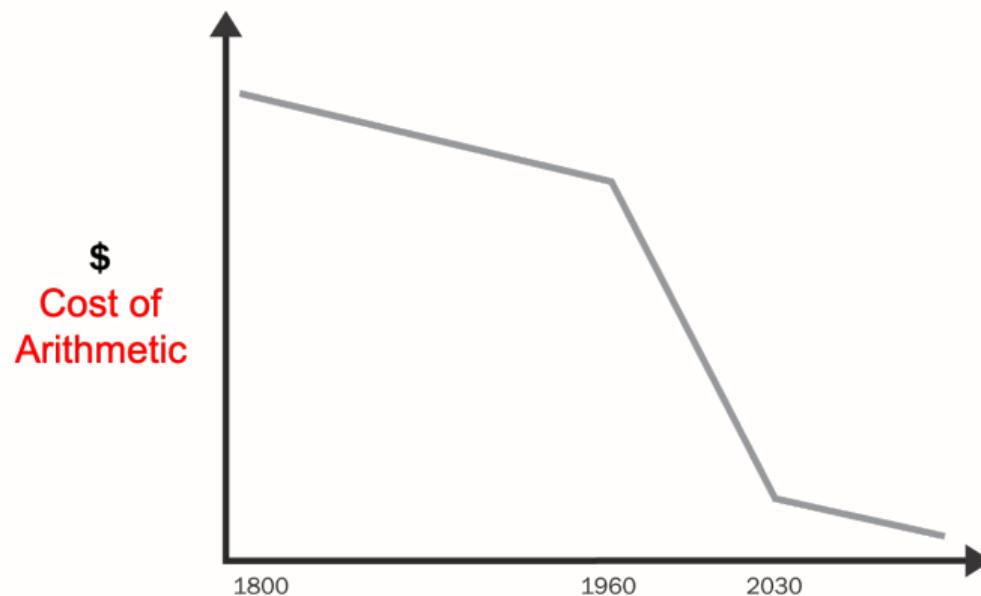
Impact of Cheap Prediction

- Better (more accurate) AI becoming cheaper \implies
 - More AI will be used (Demand effect)
 - Traditional forecasting can be replaced with AI (Substitutes)
 - Increased value for services / skills used in conjunction with AI? (Complements)
- Achieve higher performance on test data by making a model simpler

Biggest Impact

Convert non-prediction problems to prediction problems

Computing Costs Over Time



Converting to a Computing Problem

How has writing become a computing problem?

- Computing has become much cheaper over past few decades.



Converting to a Computing Problem

How has writing become a computing problem?

- Computing has become much cheaper over past few decades.
- Has become a general purpose technology



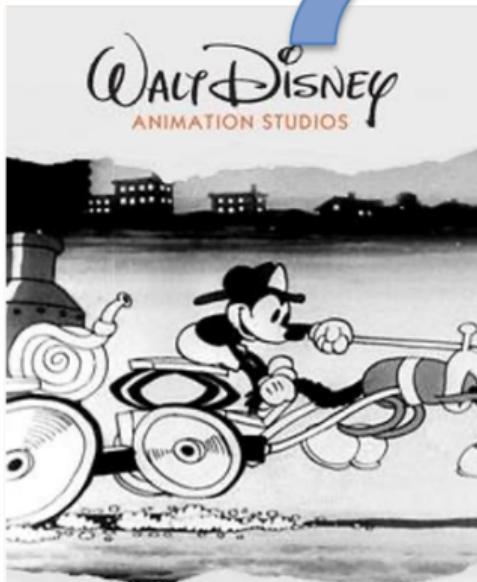
Converting to a Computing Problem

How has writing become a computing problem?

- Computing has become much cheaper over past few decades.
- Has become a general purpose technology
- Non-computing problems have been converted to computing problems



Converting to a Computing Problem



THE FIRE FIGHTERS

MGT 853 AI: Strategy + Marketing



Computing
problem

Converting to a Computing Problem



How has photography become a computing problem?

Converting to a Prediction Problem

What is a Prediction Problem?

What is a Prediction Problem?

Using information that you *do have*
to
generate information that you *don't have*

Converting to a Prediction Problem?



With Smartphones, can we think of a prediction problem here?

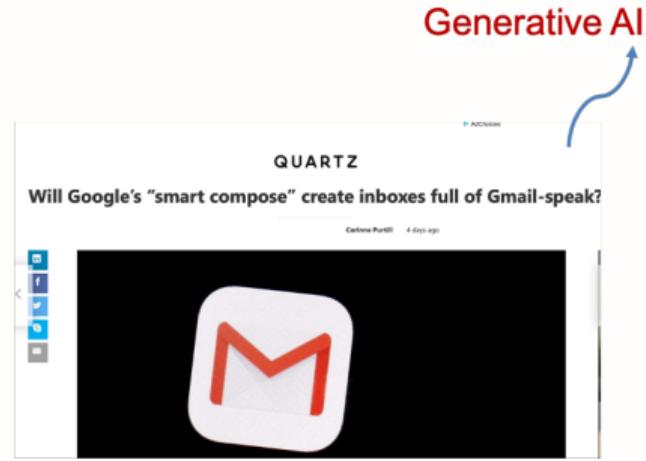
Converting to a Prediction Problem?

How Apple Uses AI To Produce Better Photos

By Paul Mah on November 03, 2021



Converting to a Prediction Problem?



From Prediction Performance to Business Impact

AI Drives Change in Firm Strategy

Google Products and Services Artificial Intelligence Companies Google (company)

What does it mean for Google to become an "AI-first" (quoting Sundar) company? How will this affect prioritization and product development?

🔗 <https://googleblog.blogspot.com/2016/04>this-years-founders-letter.html>

Google sees huge value in moving from 80% accuracy in search to 99.x% accuracy

Willing to de-prioritize everything else (before this, Google was “Mobile First”)



Peter Norvig, Research Director at Google

Answered May 16 2016 · Upvoted by Pål Bergerskogen, M.Sc Artificial Intelligence, Norwegian University of Science and Technology (2018) and Ken Fishkin, former Software Engineering Manager at Google (2013-2018)

“Classic” Google was an information retrieval company: you give a query, we quickly respond with ten suggestions of relevant pages, and it is your job to make sense of the suggestions. “Modern” Google, as Sundar has set out the vision, is based not just on suggestions of relevant information, but on informing and assisting. Informing, meaning that we give you the information you need, when you need it. For example, Google Now telling you it is time to leave for an appointment, or that you are now at the grocery store and previously you asked to be reminded to buy milk. And assisting means helping you to actually carry out actions—planning a trip, booking reservations; anything you can do on the internet, Google should be able to assist you in doing.

With information retrieval, anything over 80% recall and precision is pretty good—not every suggestion has to be perfect, since the user can ignore the bad suggestions.

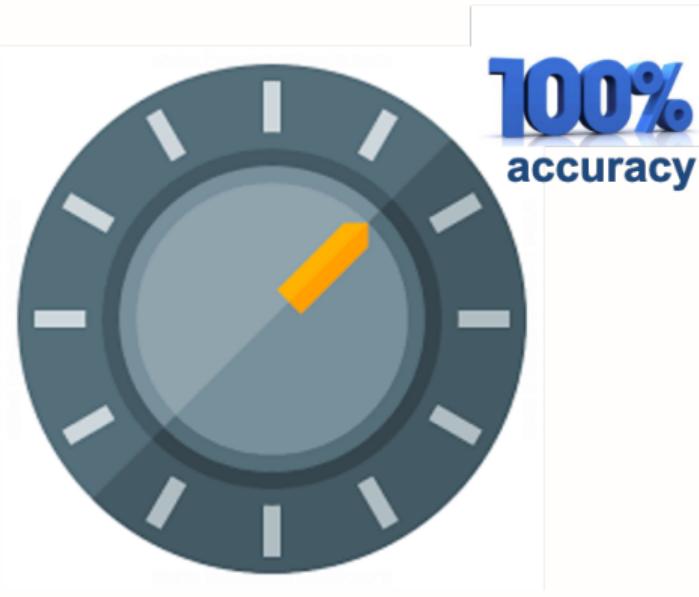
With assistance, there is a much higher barrier. You wouldn’t use a service that booked the wrong reservation 20% of the time, or even 2% of the time. So an assistant needs to be much more accurate, and thus more intelligent, more aware of the situation. That’s what we call “AI-first.”

Preparing for the Future

Science Fictioning?

- What if we can turn the dial to 100% on prediction accuracy?

Would you consider this an incremental change or disruptive change?



Preparing for the Future

Science Fictioning?

- What if we can turn the dial to 100% on prediction accuracy?
 - How will business activities or models change?

Would you consider this an incremental change or disruptive change?



Preparing for the Future

- Suppose Amazon could predict with close to 100% accuracy what you would buy.

Would you consider this an incremental change or disruptive change?

Preparing for the Future

- Suppose Amazon could predict with close to 100% accuracy what you would buy.
- How will business activities or models change?

Would you consider this an incremental change or disruptive change?

Preparing for the Future

- Suppose Amazon could predict with close to 100% accuracy what you would buy.
- How will business activities or models change?

Would you consider this an incremental change or disruptive change?

Preparing for the Future

- Suppose Amazon could predict with close to 100% accuracy what you would buy.
- How will business activities or models change?

Would you consider this an incremental change or disruptive change?

United States Patent and Trademark Office

Home | Site Index | Search | FAQ | Glossary | Guides | Contacts | eBusiness | eBiz alerts | News | Help

Patent #: US008615473 Section: Front Page 1 of 27 pages Help

US008615473B2

Full Text
Help
Go to Page: Go

Full Document:
Front Page
Drawings
Specifications
Claims
Full Pages

Sections:
Front Page
Drawings
Specifications
Claims

(12) United States Patent
Spiegel et al.

(10) Patent No.: US 8,615,473 B2
(45) Date of Patent: Dec. 24, 2013

(54) METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR
ANTICIPATORY PACKAGE SHIPPING

(75) Inventor: Joel R. Spiegel, Woodinville, WA (US); Michael T. McKenna, Bellevue, WA (US); Girish S. Lakshman, Issaquah, WA (US); Paul G. Nordstrom, Seattle, WA (US)

(73) Assignee: Amazon Technologies, Inc., Reno, NV (US)

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: 13/894,195
(22) Filed: Aug. 24, 2012

(65) Prior Publication Data
US 2012/0323645 A1 Dec. 20, 2012

Related U.S. Application Data
(62) Division of application No. 13/005,611, filed on Nov. 28, 2011, now Pat. No. 8,271,308, which is a division of application No. 11/015,288, filed on Dec. 17, 2004, now Pat. No. 8,086,546.

(51) Int. Cl.
G06Q 99/00 (2006.01)
(52) U.S. Cl.
USPC 705/332; 705/330; 705/333; 705/336; 705/337
(58) Field of Classification Search
USPC 705/332, 330, 333, 336, 337

(56) References Cited
U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

6,855,520 A 4/2000 Holden et al.
6,394,354 B1 5/2002 Wit et al.
6,877,352 B2 3/2005 Koenig et al.
6,994,253 B2 2/2006 Miller et al.
7,906,989 B2 2/2008 Benos et al.
7,130,803 B1 10/2006 Cook et al.
7,223,730 B2 6/2008 Spiegel
7,810,224 B2 10/2009 Spiegel
7,604,653 B2 2/2010 Doring
8,086,546 B2 12/2011 Spiegel et al.
2001/0037316 A1 11/2001 Shih
(Continued)

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

JP 2002189263 4/2002
JP 2003067645 3/2003
(Continued)

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

Office Action from Application No. 2007-546077, mailed Apr. 26, 2011, Amazon Technologies, Inc., 8 pages.

Primary Examiner — Akiba Allen
(74) Attorney, Agent, or Firm — Robert C. Kowert; Meyerton, Flood, Kivlin, Kowert & Goetzl, PC

ABSTRACT

A method and system for anticipatory package shipping are disclosed. According to one embodiment, a method may include packaging one or more items as a package for eventual shipment to a delivery address, selecting a destination geographical area to which to ship the package, shipping the package to the destination geographical area without completely specifying the delivery address at time of shipment, and while the package is in transit, completely specifying the delivery address for the package.

Is Prediction Sufficient?

The Impact of Prediction

A Wartime example from WWII

- We have the images from 100s of planes showing bullet holes

The Impact of Prediction

A Wartime example from WWII

- We have the images from 100s of planes showing bullet holes
- Predict locations on the plane having more (or less) damage from bullet holes

The Impact of Prediction

A Wartime example from WWII

- We have the images from 100s of planes showing bullet holes
- Predict locations on the plane having more (or less) damage from bullet holes
- Can reinforce these locations with more armor to protect from bullets

The Impact of Prediction

A Wartime example from WWII

- We have the images from 100s of planes showing bullet holes
- Predict locations on the plane having more (or less) damage from bullet holes
- Can reinforce these locations with more armor to protect from bullets

The Impact of Prediction

A Wartime example from WWII

- We have the images from 100s of planes showing bullet holes
- Predict locations on the plane having more (or less) damage from bullet holes
- Can reinforce these locations with more armor to protect from bullets

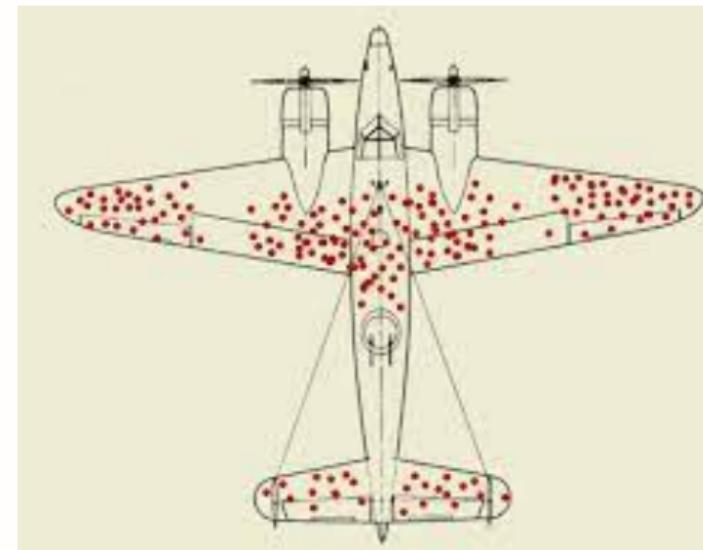
How is this a prediction problem?

The Impact of Prediction

A Wartime example from WWII

- We have the images from 100s of planes showing bullet holes
- Predict locations on the plane having more (or less) damage from bullet holes
- Can reinforce these locations with more armor to protect from bullets

How is this a prediction problem?



Source: An Except from How not to be Wrong

AI Decision Making Framework (Prediction \neq Decision)

The Role of Judgment

What is Judgment?

“The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions” – Oxford

The Role of Judgment

What is Judgment?

“The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions” – Oxford

- Thinking through the consequences of actions

The Role of Judgment

What is Judgment?

“The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions” – Oxford

- Thinking through the consequences of actions
- Where does our judgment ability come from?

The Role of Judgment

What is Judgment?

“The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions” – Oxford

- Thinking through the consequences of actions
- Where does our judgment ability come from?
- Even if placed in a situation that we have not seen before?

The Role of Judgment

What is Judgment?

“The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions” – Oxford

- Thinking through the consequences of actions
- Where does our judgment ability come from?
- Even if placed in a situation that we have not seen before?

The Role of Judgment

What is Judgment?

“The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions” – Oxford

- Thinking through the consequences of actions
- Where does our judgment ability come from?
- Even if placed in a situation that we have not seen before?



The Confusion Matrix

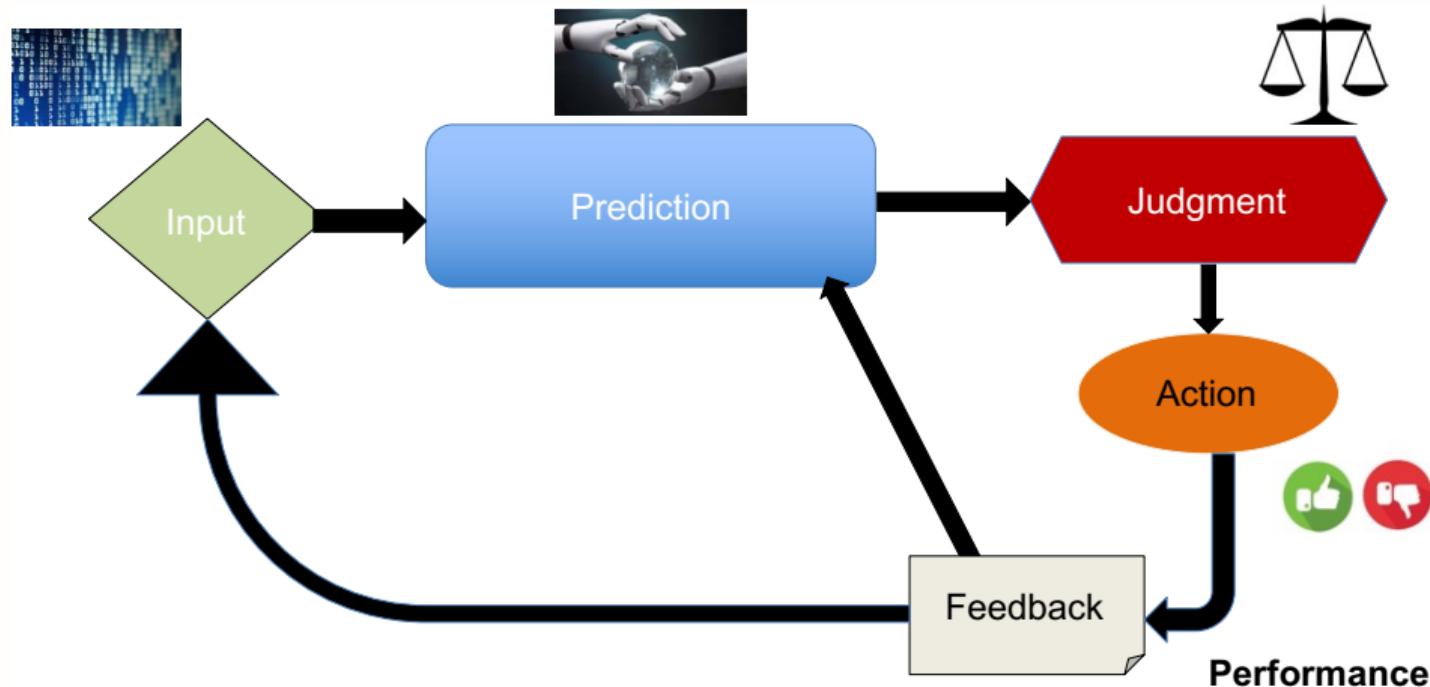
Understanding Performance and Consequences

- Two class problem: $y = Y (1)$ or $N (0)$

Judgment: Now we need to assign values (utilities) to each cell



AI Decision-Making Framework



Does Feedback also inform Judgment?

Autonomous Vehicles



Autonomous Vehicles

Three Waves

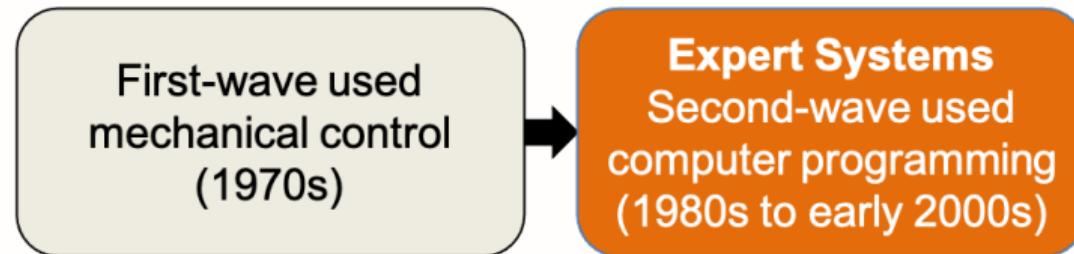
First-wave used
mechanical control
(1970s)

Mechanical Control

- Works in very limited way
- No flexibility if environment is changed even a bit

Autonomous Vehicles

Three Waves



Mechanical Control

- Works in very limited way
- No flexibility if environment is changed even a bit

If condition X, Then do Y

- Could go to 1000s or 100K lines of code
- Need to add code for each new condition and reprogram system

Autonomous Vehicles

Three Waves



Mechanical Control

- Works in very limited way
- No flexibility if environment is changed even a bit

If condition X, Then do Y

- Could go to 1000s or 100K lines of code
- Need to add code for each new condition and reprogram system

Predictive Model

- AI system learns and builds the model and delivers better (more accurate prediction) as more data is generated

Converting to Prediction Problem (In class exercise)

Autonomous Vehicles

- Consider the role of prediction in autonomous driving
- Let's walk through the AI Decision Framework

Questions to Ponder

- 0) What sources of data should the system use?
- 1) What are the possible predictive problems one might encounter?
- 2) How should we measure performance?
- 3) What are appropriate ML algorithms in our toolbox to solve them?
- 4) What role does judgment play in this problem?

Converting to Prediction Problems (In class exercise)

Let's try this in Groups

- Choose one of (1), (2) or (3). Tell the class what you have chosen before you get started.
≥ 2 groups for each.

3 Cases – Choose ONE

- 1) Social media (Instagram) – increase engagement
- 2) Content firm (Spotify) – recommend new content to its users
- 3) Apparel retailer – improve its product assortment

Let's try this in Groups

- Choose one of (1), (2) or (3). Tell the class what you have chosen before you get started.
≥ 2 groups for each.
- What is the business problem? How do you convert it to a prediction problem?

3 Cases – Choose ONE

- 1) Social media (Instagram) – increase engagement
- 2) Content firm (Spotify) – recommend new content to its users
- 3) Apparel retailer – improve its product assortment

Let's try this in Groups

- Choose one of (1), (2) or (3). Tell the class what you have chosen before you get started.
≥ 2 groups for each.
- What is the business problem? How do you convert it to a prediction problem?
- Suggest an (U)nsupervised, (S)upervised **and** (R)einforcement learning approach.

3 Cases – Chose ONE

- 1) Social media (Instagram) – increase engagement
- 2) Content firm (Spotify) – recommend new content to its users
- 3) Apparel retailer – improve its product assortment

Let's try this in Groups

- Choose one of (1), (2) or (3). Tell the class what you have chosen before you get started.
 ≥ 2 groups for each.
- What is the business problem? How do you convert it to a prediction problem?
- Suggest an (U)nsupervised, (S)upervised **and** (R)einforcement learning approach.
- For (U) and (S) specify what variables you will use as y and X

3 Cases – Choose ONE

- 1) Social media (Instagram) – increase engagement
- 2) Content firm (Spotify) – recommend new content to its users
- 3) Apparel retailer – improve its product assortment

Let's try this in Groups

- Choose one of (1), (2) or (3). Tell the class what you have chosen before you get started.
 ≥ 2 groups for each.
- What is the business problem? How do you convert it to a prediction problem?
- Suggest an (U)nsupervised, (S)upervised **and** (R)einforcement learning approach.
- For (U) and (S) specify what variables you will use as y and X
- For (R), specify the actions (a), states (s), and reward (Π)

3 Cases – Choose ONE

- 1) Social media (Instagram) – increase engagement
- 2) Content firm (Spotify) – recommend new content to its users
- 3) Apparel retailer – improve its product assortment

Let's try this in Groups

- Choose one of (1), (2) or (3). Tell the class what you have chosen before you get started.
 ≥ 2 groups for each.
- What is the business problem? How do you convert it to a prediction problem?
- Suggest an (U)nsupervised, (S)upervised **and** (R)einforcement learning approach.
- For (U) and (S) specify what variables you will use as y and X
- For (R), specify the actions (a), states (s), and reward (Π)
- What metric would you use to measure improvement?

3 Cases – Choose ONE

- 1) Social media (Instagram) – increase engagement
- 2) Content firm (Spotify) – recommend new content to its users
- 3) Apparel retailer – improve its product assortment

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework
 - But not necessarily the most important one

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework
 - But not necessarily the most important one
- Complements to Prediction: Value increases as use of prediction becomes more widespread

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework
 - But not necessarily the most important one
- Complements to Prediction: Value increases as use of prediction becomes more widespread
 - Even 100% prediction accuracy might not need to succeed without good judgment

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework
 - But not necessarily the most important one
- Complements to Prediction: Value increases as use of prediction becomes more widespread
 - Even 100% prediction accuracy might not need to succeed without good judgment
 - Judgment is an activity that humans are uniquely positioned to do

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework
 - But not necessarily the most important one
- Complements to Prediction: Value increases as use of prediction becomes more widespread
 - Even 100% prediction accuracy might not need to succeed without good judgment
 - Judgment is an activity that humans are uniquely positioned to do
 - Specifying what data must be obtained for use in prediction is another

Takeaways

- ML algorithms are achieving unprecedented levels of accuracy (98%+)
- Lower costs and widespread use \implies incentive to convert to prediction problems
- Prediction is a very important element in the AI decision framework
 - But not necessarily the most important one
- Complements to Prediction: Value increases as use of prediction becomes more widespread
 - Even 100% prediction accuracy might not need to succeed without good judgment
 - Judgment is an activity that humans are uniquely positioned to do
 - Specifying what data must be obtained for use in prediction is another
- Try and develop skills that serve as a complement to prediction