Prediction: Week 10

understanding & simulating wealth & humans

Logistics: Forum (thanks!), Evaluations, Overall Plan

Economics & Prediction

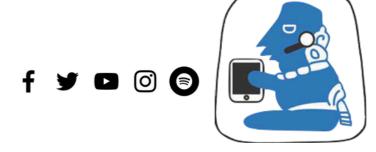
Breakout Room Showdown Rational Choice, Behavioral Economics, Regression, AI



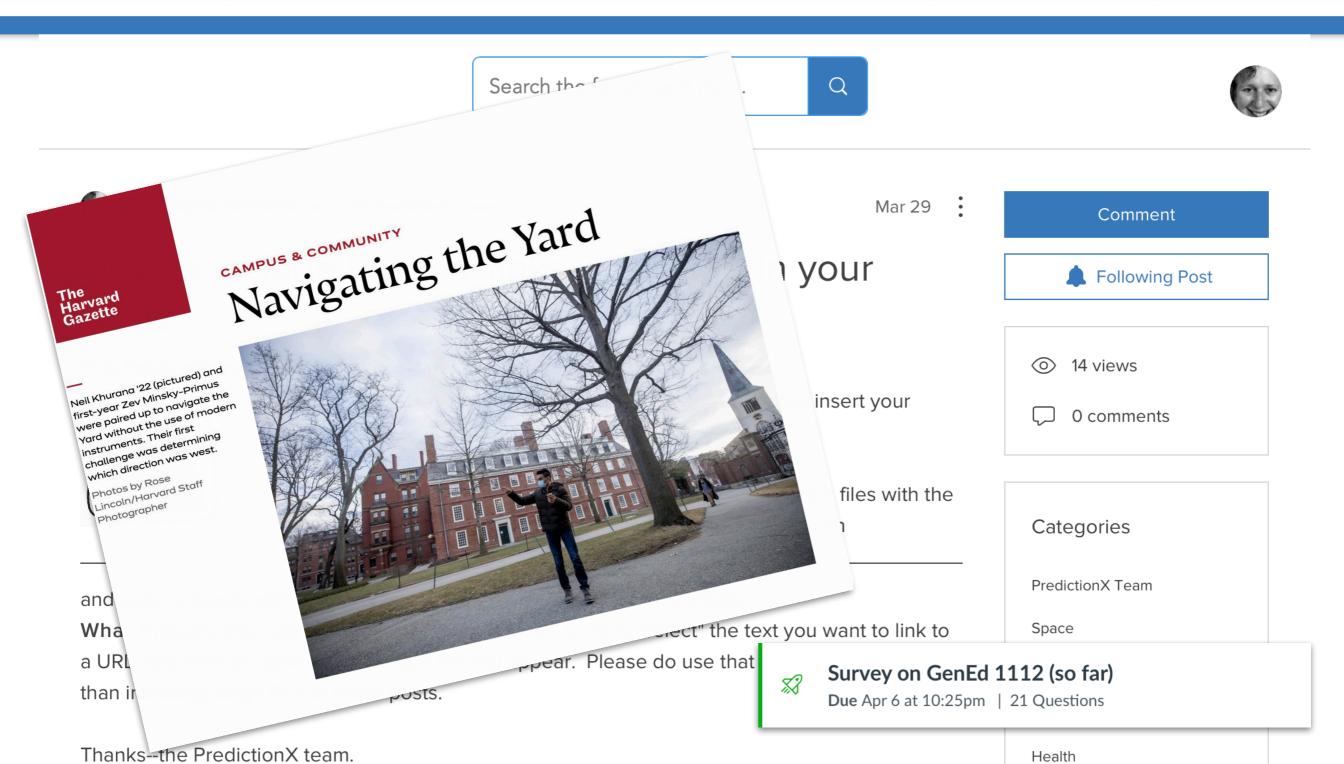


Thanks Prediction Project Thanks Prediction Project

Past and Present of the Future



HOME ABOUT COURSES WRITINGS **FORUM TALKS MATERIALS PRESS**



predictionx.org/forum/predictionx-team/bow-to-include-images-links-and-more-in-your-posts

Modern Prediction (Plan)





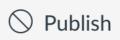
Week	Topic	Date			Date	Assignments
8	Intro to Modern Simulations	3-18	Where does Uncertainty come from?	Weather & Climate: Special guest: Prof. M.Linz	3-23	Gina McCarthy, Dan Kammen, Rebecca Henderson (by 3/30)
9	Modeling	3-25	Meaning of "Models" (Climate Change)	AI/Data Science/ Derek's Day	3-30	Ben Shneiderman (by 4/1), plus <u>one of:</u> Megan Murray, George Church, Immaculata De Vivo + Peter Kraft
10	The Future of Wealth & Health	4-I	Special AI & Health Event "at" Radcliffe	Human Behavior, Decisions, Predictions, and \$\$	4-6	Dan Gilbert, David Laibson (by 4/6) ["game"assignment will be due 4/13]
II	The Future of the Universe	4-8	Resolution & Uncertainty, Games	Simulating the Universe	4-13	<u>Jill Tarter, Avi Loeb</u> (by 4/20)
12	Artificial Intelligence & Bayesian Thinking	4-20	The Search for Life	Hypothesis-Free Prediction (including Bayes)	4-22	Brendan Meade + Susan Murphy Ned Hall (optional) (by 4/20)
12a	The Future of the Future	4-27	Final Discussions + featured student videos		4-29	<u>Stuart Firestein,</u> Agustin Rayo (optional) (by 4/27)

Thursday— Resolution & Uncertainty, Games





Simulation Games





In class on April 8, we'll discuss Games and/or Curricula focused on teaching modern prediction concepts to 10-year olds. Reference material is available at a Canvas Page called "Modern Predictions & AI, which includes links to three Google Docs one each on Weather &, Genomics/Personal Health &, and Mobile Health &.

We asked you in class to think about strategies for teaching Weather, Genomics/Personal Health, and Mobile Health predictions to kids by considering the following questions:

- What do you want students to learn?
- What do you think they already know?
- Can you think of a way to make a good learning game out of this topic?
- What questions do you have to answer for yourself to finish this curriculum/game?

This assignment asks you to expand on the discussions started in-class, as follows:

- 1. Choose one, or more, of the three topic areas covered in the <u>Weather</u> ₺, <u>Genomics/Personal Health</u> ₺, and <u>Mobile Health</u> ₺ Google Docs. (A curriculum you propose can include >1 topical area, but it does not have to.)
- 2. Read the Google Docs material you & your peers already created.
- 3. Sketch out, in outline and/or graphical form:
 - 1. which ideas you think would be most important to convey to 10-year-olds
 - 2. the relative importance of those ideas; and
 - 3. how you suggest conveying those ideas (game, reading material, interactive

City Building Games—Expertise & Tech

To complete the survey, go to pollev.com/prediction

0 done

☐ 1 underway

SimCity 2000

I'm an expert

Played a little

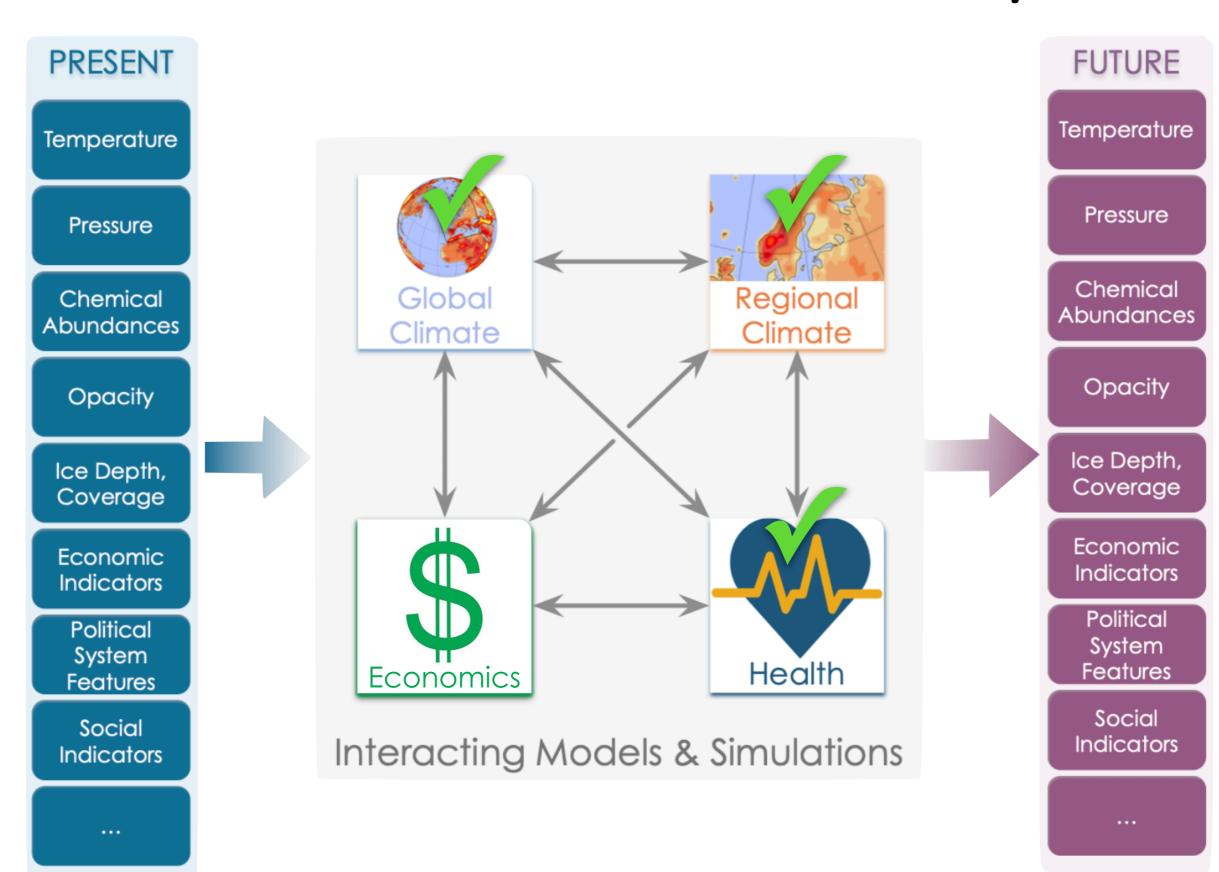
Not me!

I have Steam on my computer, and can play City Skylines

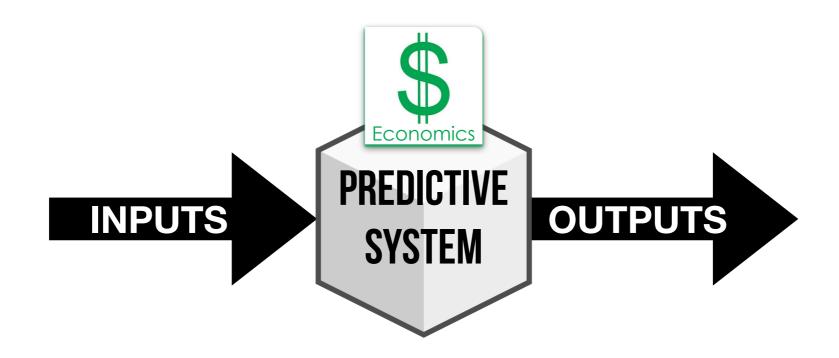
Yes

No

Where are we? We need money.



How does prediction work in the world of wealth, today?



"HUMAN"

STATISTICAL

SIMULATION

COMBINATIONS

Highly recommended books on



the signal and to Penguin and the noise predictions fail—and the but some don't the noise noise and the noise and nois

#1 New York Times Best
MICH

LEW

DANIEL

KAHNEMAN

WINNER OF THE MOBEL PRIZE IN ECONOMICS

THE

UNDOING

PROJECT

A Friendship that Changed Our Minds

Prediction
Machines

The Simple Economics of
Artificial Intelligence

AJAY
AGRAWAL

AGRAWAL

AGRAWAL

AGRAWAL

AND DIRECTION TO THE STATE OF THE STA

(your textbook)

Behavioral Economics

AI & Economics

pollev.com/Prediction

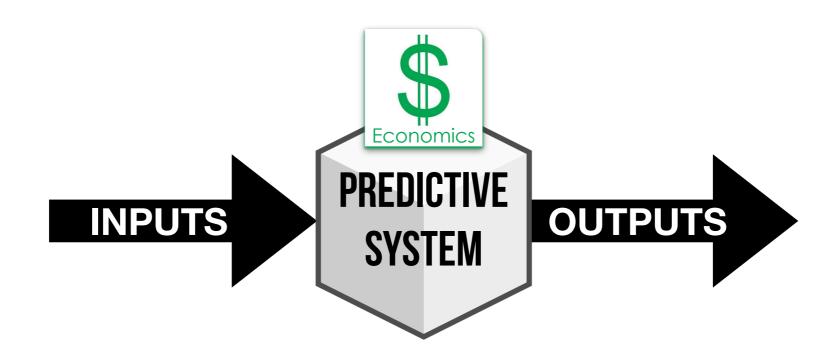
How much do you know about Economics?

It's my **A**

Ec10

Next to nothing... **C**

Today's goal: How does prediction work in the world of wealth, today?



"HUMAN"

STATISTICAL

SIMULATION

COMBINATIONS

Economics as a Predictive "Science" Basics: Supply, Demand, Preferences, Payoffs, Risk, Incentives, Optimization, Equilibrium, Empiricism

"Classical Economics"

Rational Choice Theory Prisoner's Dilemma

Cooperation Games

Behavioral Economics [Laibson]

SimCity

(Cities Skylines)

Economics in Everyday Life

(when, during the day, are you affected directly by predictions related to economics?)

Economics in Government

How can rules lead to better economic futures?

For whom?

Economics in Business

What's different about how business' make decisions, in comparison with individuals, or governments?

And what about AI?

Does making prediction "cheap" change how individuals, businesses, or governments make economic decisions?

Economics as a Predictive "Science" Basics: Supply, Demand, Preferences, Payoffs, Risk, Incentives, Optimization, Equilibrium, Empiricism

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[Laibson (at home)]

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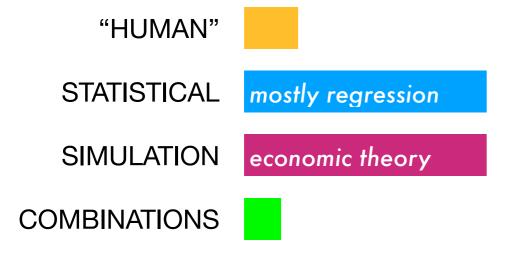
And what about AI?

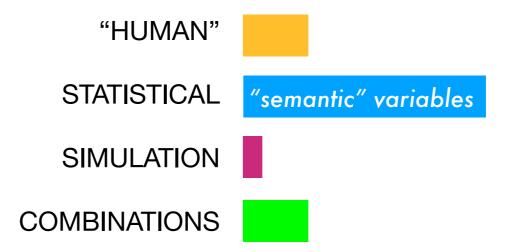
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Classical Economics

Regression





Behavioral Economics

Artificial Intelligence



"HUMAN"

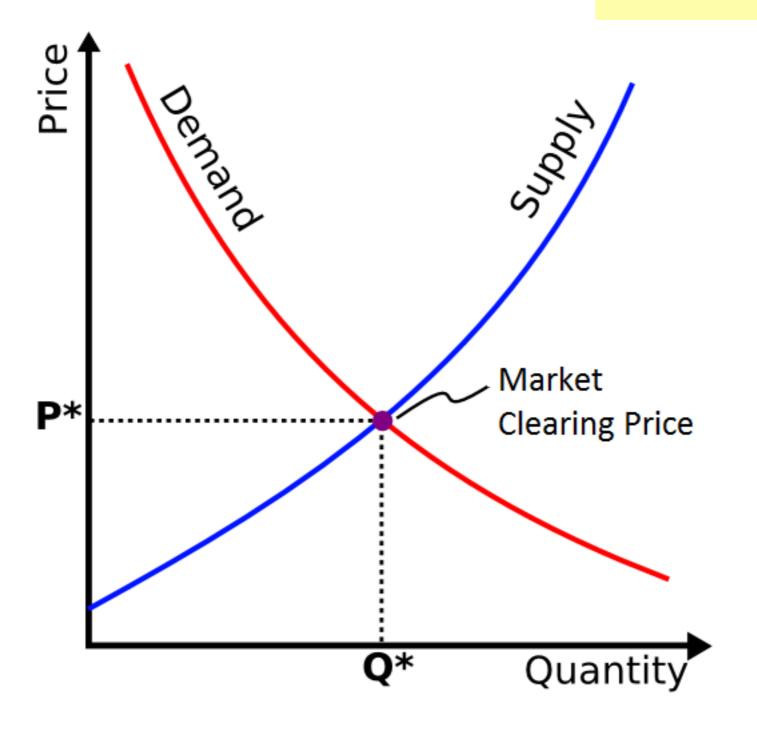
STATISTICAL not-necessarily semantic "features"

SIMULATION

COMBINATIONS

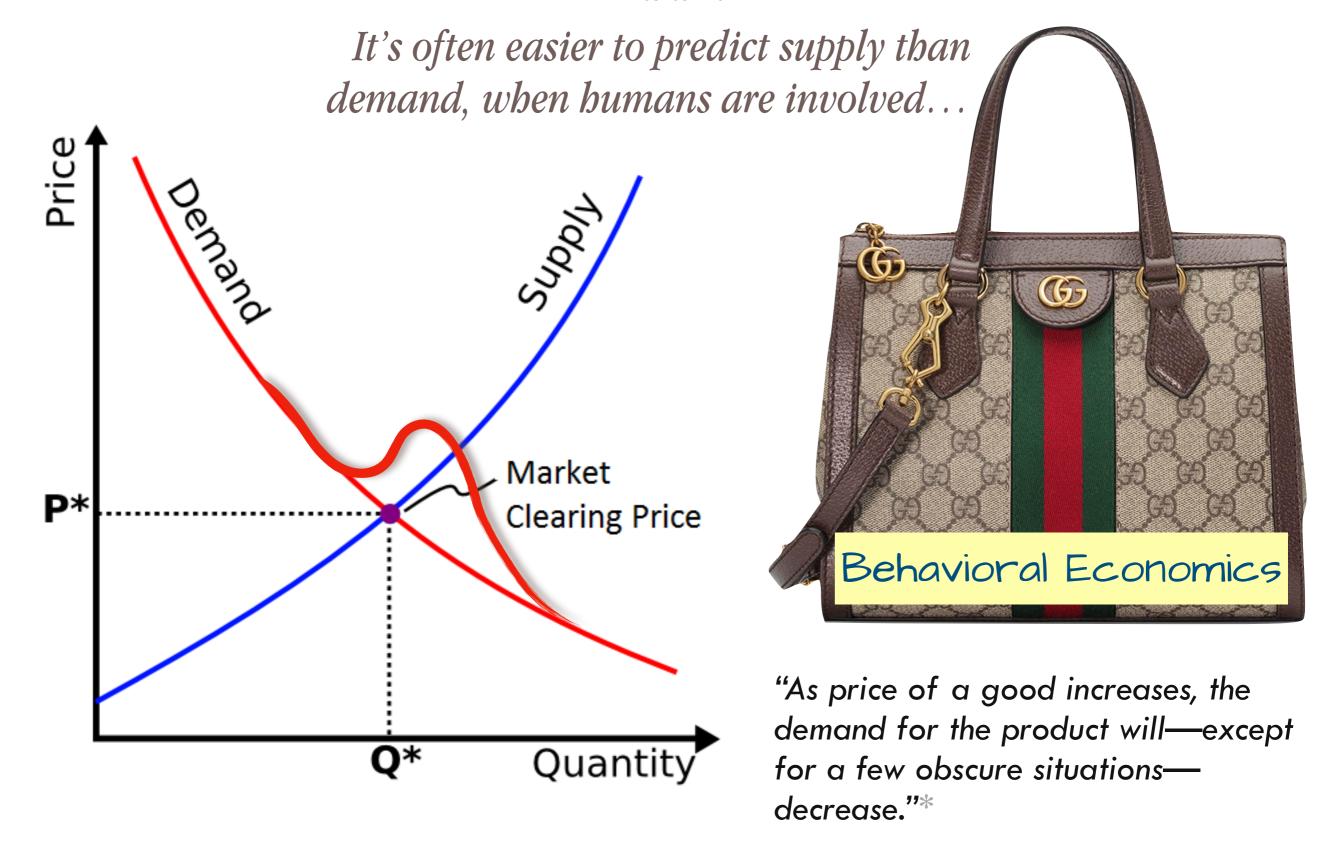
The "Law" of Supply and Demand

"Classical Economics"



ADAM SMITH: THE FATHER OF ECONOMICS

The "Law" of Supply and Demand





from "Prediction Machines" by Agrawal, Ajay, 2018

"The financial crisis of 2008 was a spectacular failure of regression-based prediction methods. Partly driving the financial crisis were predictions of the likely default of collateralized debt obligations, or CDOs. In 2007, ratings agencies like Standard & Poor's forecasted that AAA-rated CDOs had a less than [1/800] chance of failing to deliver a return in five years. Five years later, [>1/4] CDOs failed to deliver a return. The initial prediction was staggeringly wrong despite very rich data on past defaults.

The failure was not due to insufficient data, but instead how analysts used that data to form a prediction. Ratings agencies based their prediction on multiple regression—like models that assumed house prices in different markets were not correlated with one another. That turned out to be false, not just in 2007 but also previously. Include the possibility that a shock might hit many housing markets simultaneously, and the probability goes way up that you lose out on CDOs, even if they are distributed across many US cities.

Analysts built their regression models on hypotheses of what they believed mattered and how—beliefs unnecessary for machine learning. Machine learning models are particularly good at determining which of many possible variables will work best and recognizing that some things don't matter and others, perhaps surprisingly, do. Now, an analyst's intuition and hypotheses are less important. In this way, machine learning enables predictions based on unanticipated correlations, including that housing prices in Las Vegas, Phoenix, and Miami might move together."

Agrawal, Ajay, Gans, Joshua & Goldfarb, Avi.

Prediction Machines . Harvard Business Review Press. Kindle Edition.

Or... (warning—profane language)



And then...



Selena Gomez & Richard Thaler explain in "The Big Short"

Regression

REGRESSION

What's the *key* difference between Regression & AI?

Regression

things humans
understand are
independent variables
(they are "semantic," in
that their names have
meaning to humans, e.g.
"price of steel")

value of company

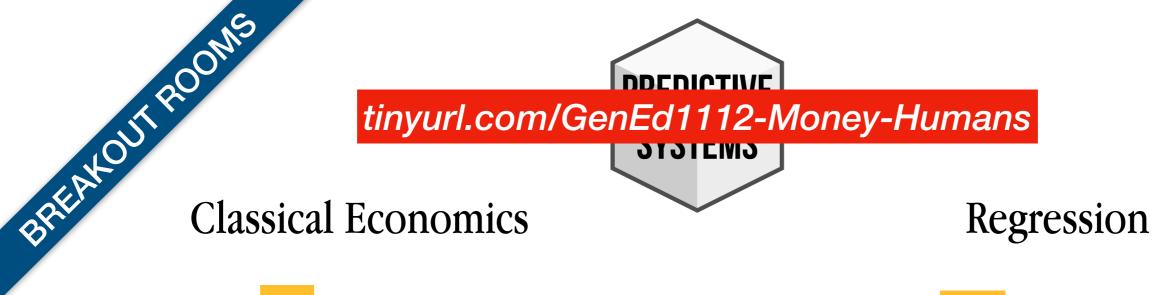
simplest example
(usually many
independent variables at
once, for "multiple
regression")

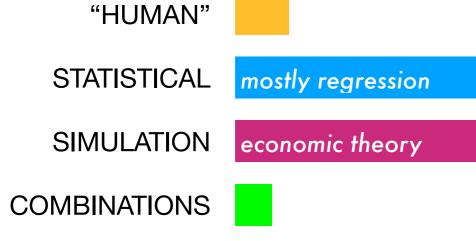
price of steel

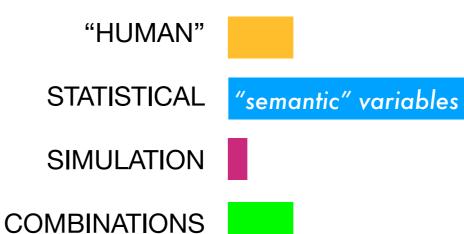
Artificial Intelligence e.g. unsupervised Machine Learning

uses "features" that may or may not correspond to semantic variables (they might be completely abstract and indescribable; so that meaningful phrases like "price of steel" usually cannot describe them)

...prediction of company's
value, based on many
measures (including potentially
"price of steel"), but there's no
"equation" describing how
they each effect value







Behavioral Economics

"HUMAN" behavioral inputs key

STATISTICAL regression or Al

SIMULATION behavioral inputs key

COMBINATIONS almost always

Artificial Intelligence

"HUMAN"

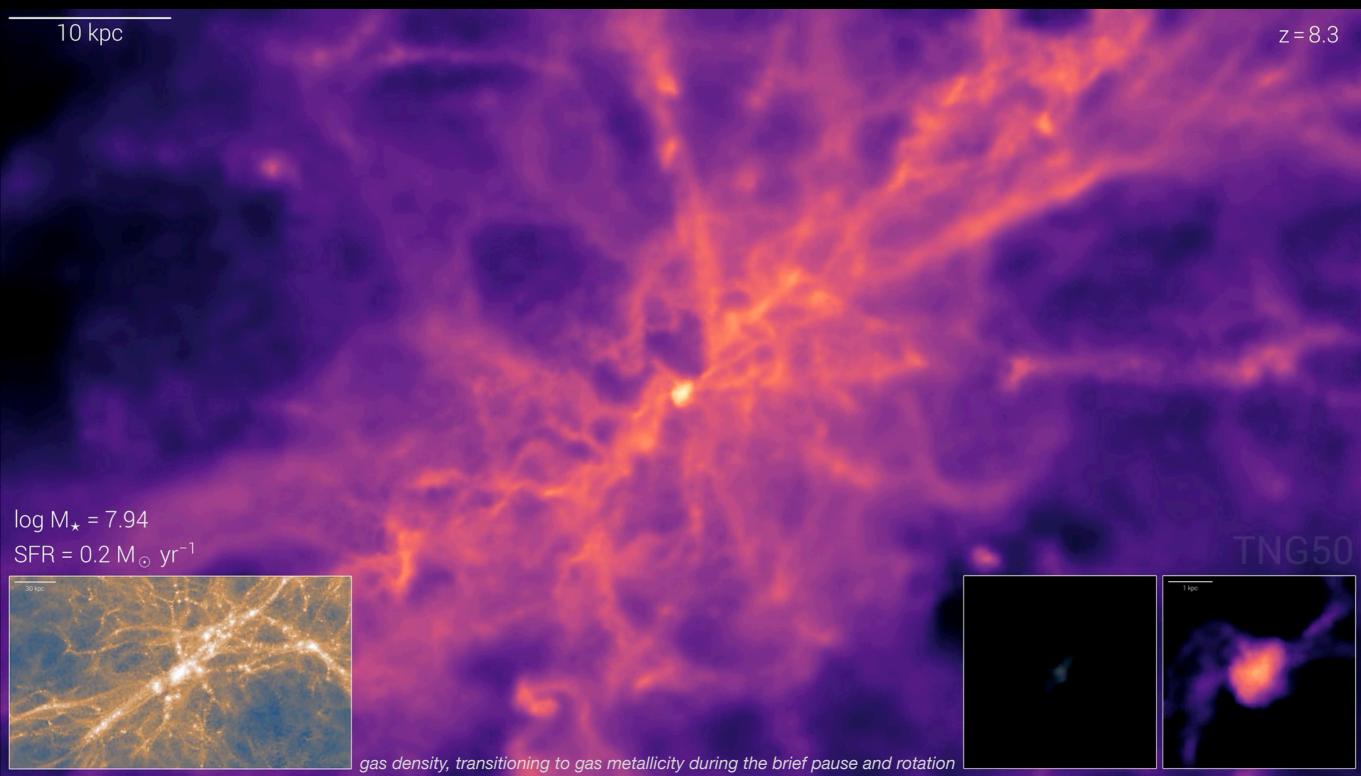
STATISTICAL not-necessarily semantic "features"

SIMULATION

COMBINATIONS

The IllustrisTNG Project

"The next generation of cosmological hydrodynamical simulations." tng-project.org



large-scale dark matter, then gas

small-scale stellar & gaseous distributions

Prediction: Week 10 (part 2)

understanding & simulating wealth & humans

Logistics: Forum (thanks!), Evaluations, Overall Plan

Economics & Prediction

Breakout Room Showdown Rational Choice, Behavioral Economics, Regression, AI



Today



RESOLUTION



The Plan



1. Play/Demo (notice how resolution and algorithms matter)

2.Breakout Discussions

What would YOU would like to TEACH using a game designed for 10-and-up? Discuss your ideas within your group. Be sure to take (your own) notes, as fleshing out your game design idea will become your assignment for 4/13.

	Specific Topic	Student 1 (Lastname, Firstname)	Student 2 (Lastname, Firstname)
	personal genomics kits	Alarifi,Julie	
	Nor'easters	Avallone, Aurora	
	movie popularity	Axelsen, Emily	Foulkes, Will
	football team rankings	Bowlby, Henry	
	water supplies	Duarte Moreira, Pedro	
	traffic forecasting	Elliott, Eric	
	baseball player ratings (moneyball)	Furey, Chase	Lee, Jordan
Q D	Asset Pricing	Gaurang Goel	
The second	war/battle outcomes	Gordan, Andrew	
	March Madness (basketball)	Jordan, Luke	Foley, Ben
	online dating	Khurana, Neil	Kuchibhotla, Sravya
	mental health	Li, Vincent	
	music popularity (e.g. of a specific artist/genre)	Marshall, Lauren	
	election outcomes	Minsky-Primus, Zev	
	jury decision outcomes	Schimelpfenig, Elijah	
	online poker	Son, Daniel	
a b	auction pricing	Uberti, Gavin	
	galaxy collisions	Vazquez, Oswaldo	
	horse racing	Williams, Cici	
	earthquakes	Wilson, Jaida	
	language modeling (predictive text)	Yang, Tristan	
	Ebola in Africa	Yeboah-Kodie, Grace	
A. C.	human height	Zhou, Jaron	
_			

Your interests



Modern Prediction

This cluster includes expert interviews with researchers across an array of disciplines with the unifying topic of modern predictive systems. Learn about prediction efforts in Earth, Space, Health, Wealth, and the Future of the Future, accompanied by annotations and links to deepen your understanding.



★ Favorites

✓ Subject
Biological Sciences
+5

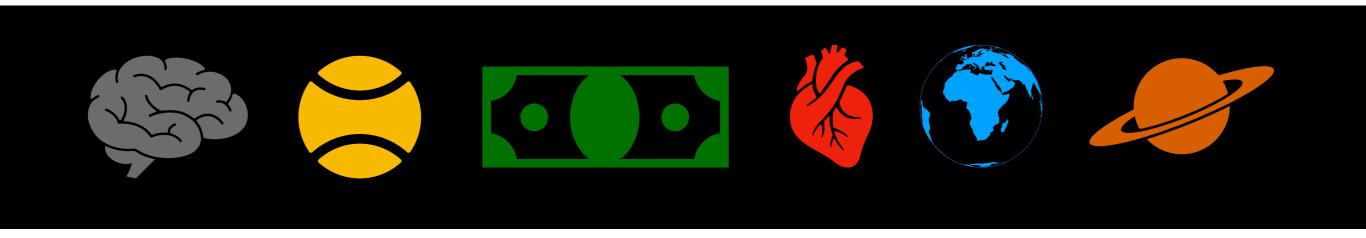
A Language English

Background
Knowledge
None

License
LabXchange
Standard License



Which can we simulate?



With... Rules? Theory? Data?

20th century

Phenomenon Observation	Data	Rule	Theory	Explanation	Prediction
------------------------	------	------	--------	-------------	------------

21st century?

enomenon Observation Data	"machine learning"	Prediction
---------------------------	--------------------	------------

Which can we simulate?



Considering...

```
Prediction X: Modern Simulations—THEMES/TAGS used on LabXchange
```

```
#simulation or model
#theoretical empirical (c.f. Rainbow diagram)
#framework model inputs
#framework testing
#biases |
#uncertainty (c.f. document, puck simulation (link), Take a Sweater)
#approximation (c.f. Ten questions) #Heuristic
#public reaction
#predictability
(predictability, determinism, randomness and uncertainty--use sand on shuffleboard analogy, includes #convergence,
#divergence, #feedback #chaos)
#unknown unknowns
#bayes theorem
#deterministic vs probabilistic (probabilistic vs. deterministic prediction...when is uncertainty small enough to call it
"deterministic"?)
#machine learning (c.f. list)
#artificial_intelligence(c.f. list, Derek's Day)
#prediction vs decision
#explanation vs prediction (c.f. rainbow diagram)
#technology theoretical computation and math
#technology observational experimental devices and sensors (c.f. PtN)
#future of the future
#personal or societal
#samplesize
#resolution
#rainbow_diagram
```





Economics as a Predictive "Science" Basics: Supply, Demand, Preferences, Payoffs, Risk, Incentives, Optimization, Equilibrium, Empiricism

Refresher

"Classical Economics"

Rational Choice Theory Prisoner's Dilemma

Cooperation Games

Behavioral Economics

[Laibson (at home)]

SimCity

(Cities Skylines)

Economics in Everyday Life

(when, during the day, are you affected directly by predictions related to economics?)

Economics in Government

How can rules lead to better economic futures?

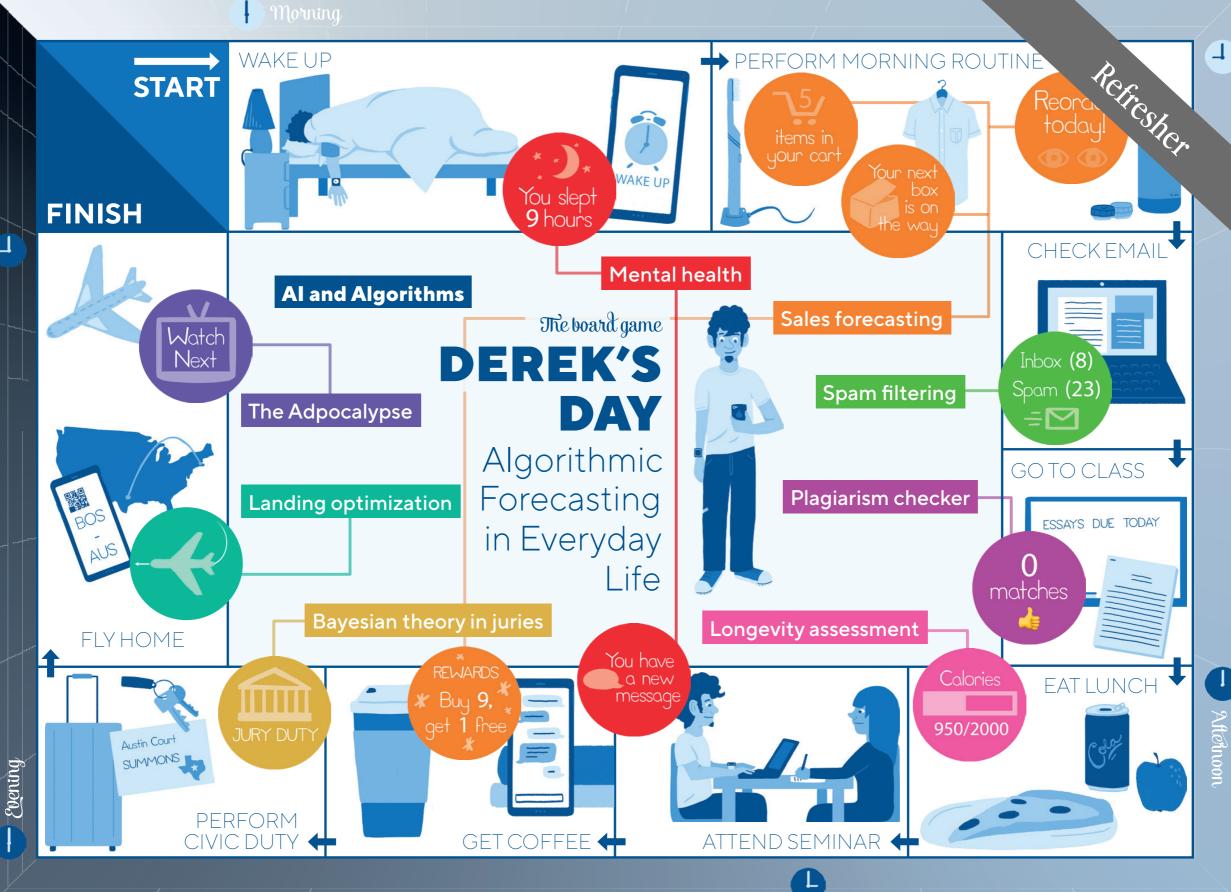
For whom?

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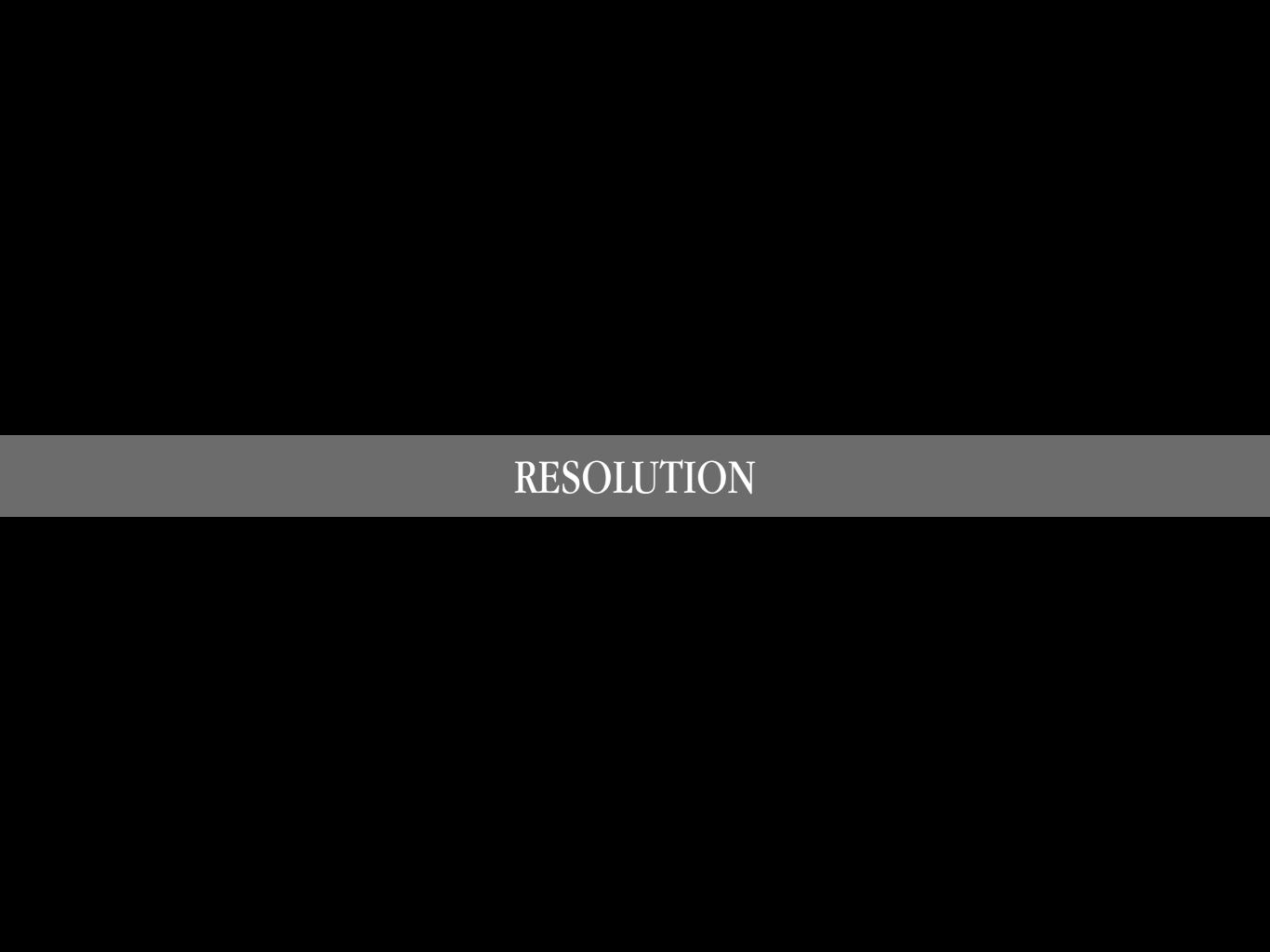
Does making prediction "cheap" change how individuals, <u>businesses</u>, or governments make economic decisions?



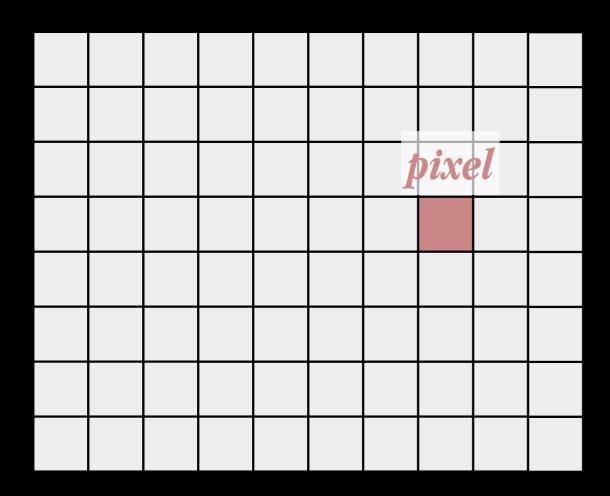


Simulated Economics in "SimCity 2013"

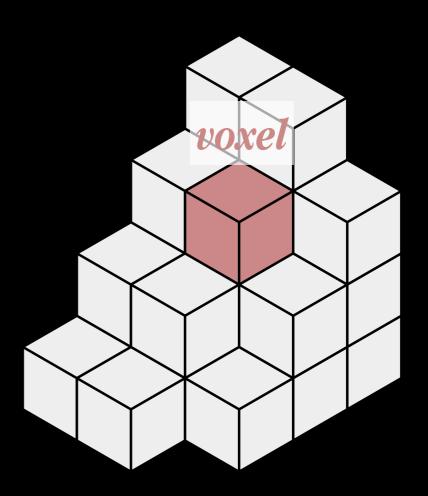




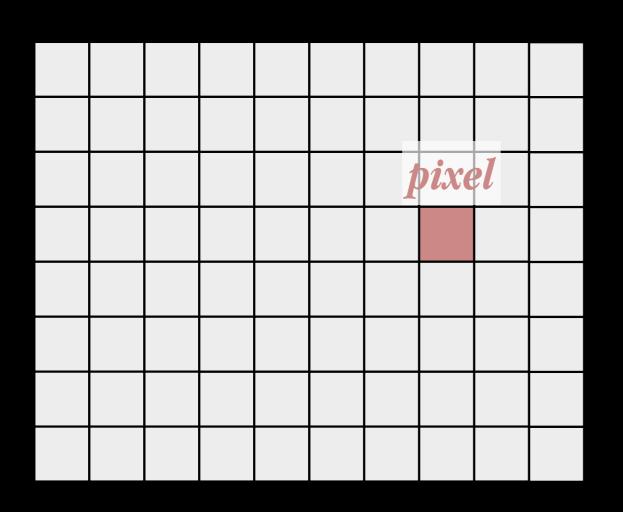
2D computational zones are called "pixels" or "grid cells"

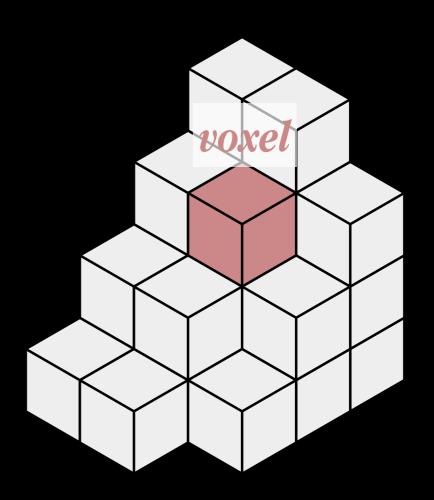


3D computational zones are called "voxels" or "grid cells"

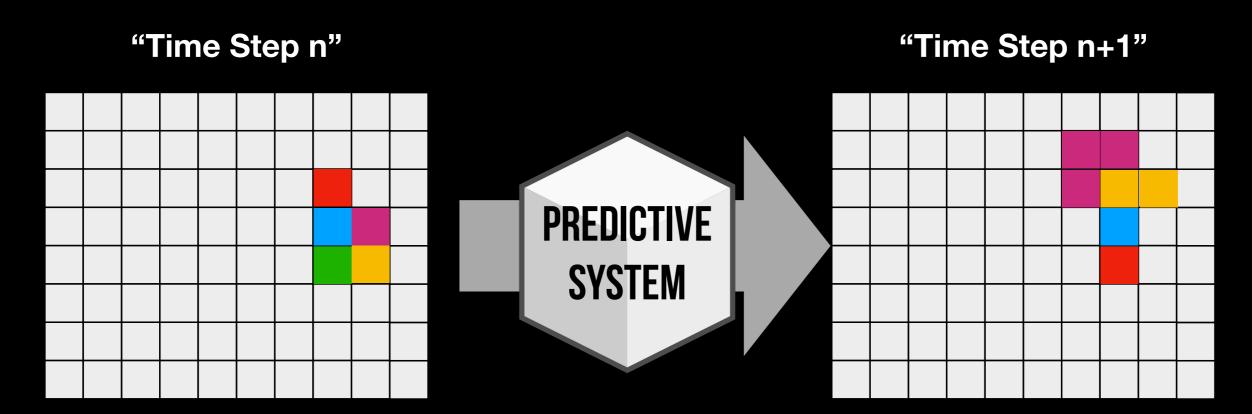


The rules applied in a simulation give an "update" for what happens in each "pixel" or "voxel" depending on what happens in neighboring cells.





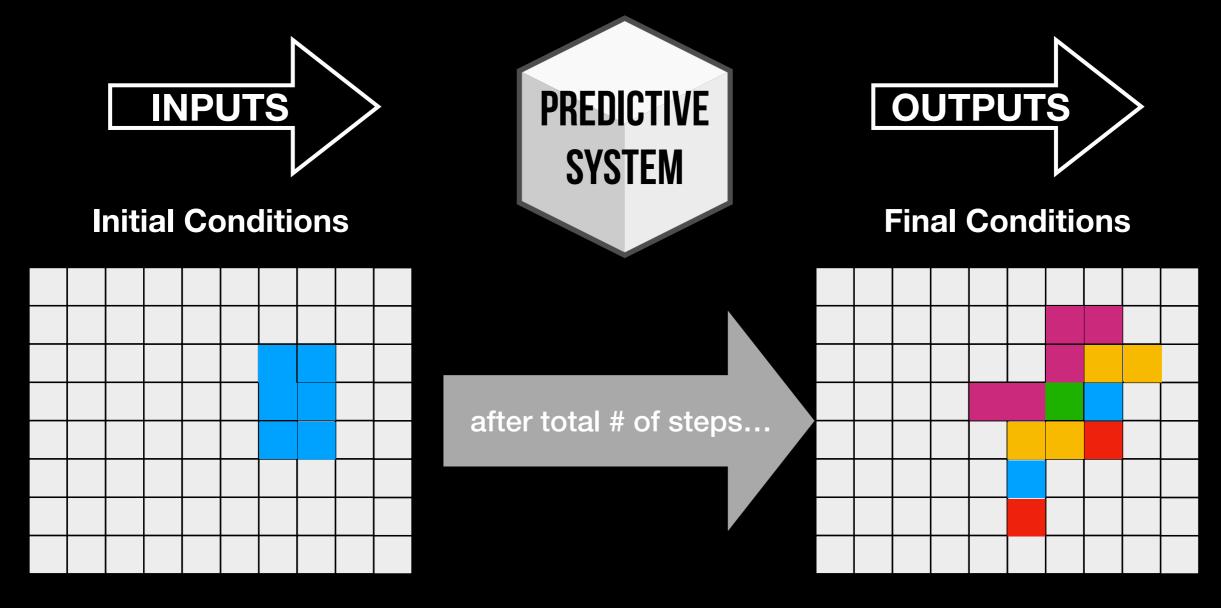
The resolution in any simulation cannot be finer, in space, than the size of the smallest grid cell, or in time than the smallest time step.



System is in some "state" shown by the arrangement of colors in the pixels

System is in new "state" shown by the new arrangement of colors in the pixels

The resolution in any simulation cannot be finer, in space, than the size of the smallest grid cell, or in time than the smallest time step.

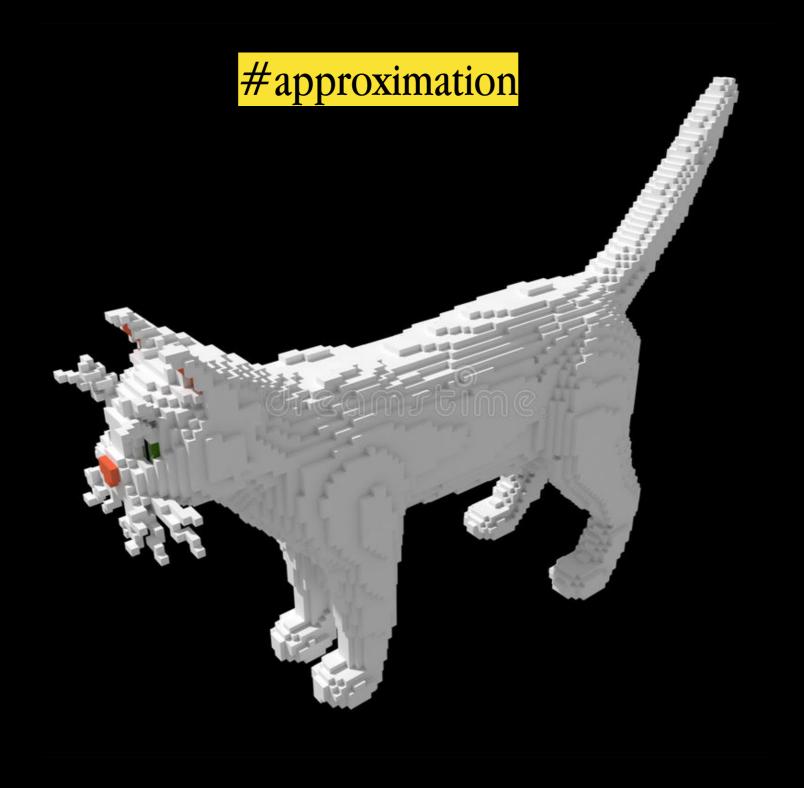


This starting state is determined by **INPUTS** to the predictive system.

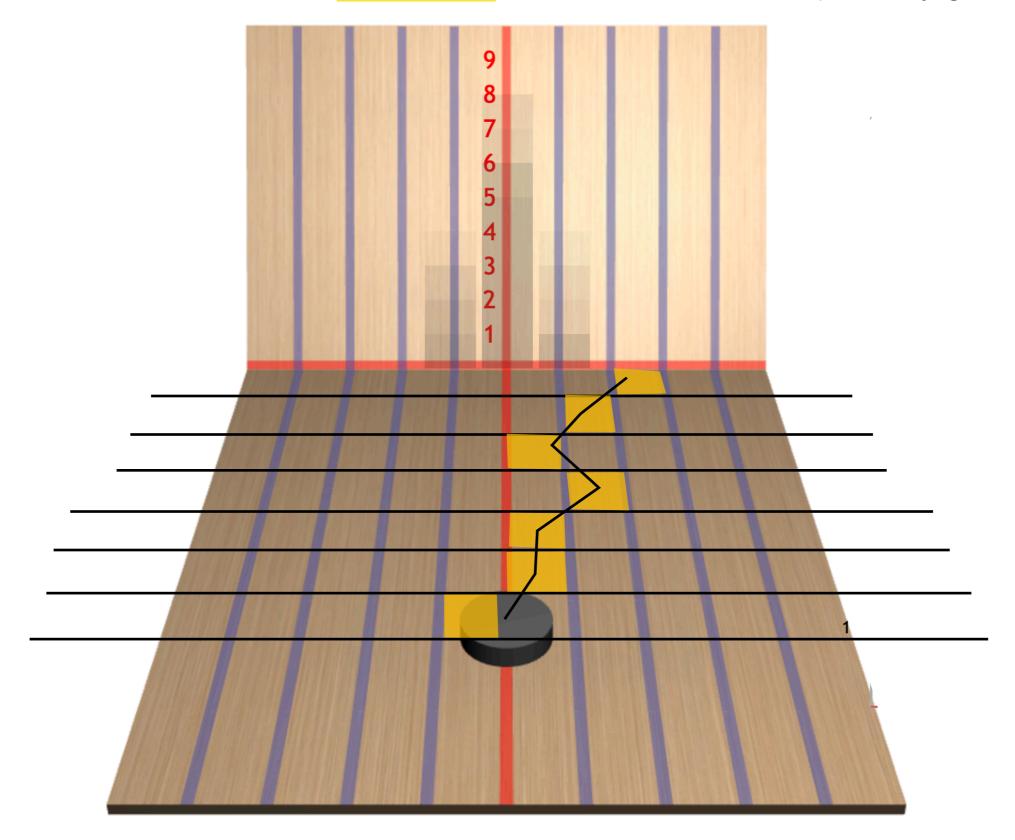
At the last time step, the state of the simulation is the **OUTPUT**.

The resolution in any simulation cannot be finer, in space, than the size of the smallest grid cell, or in time than the smallest time step.

#resolution (and #approximation

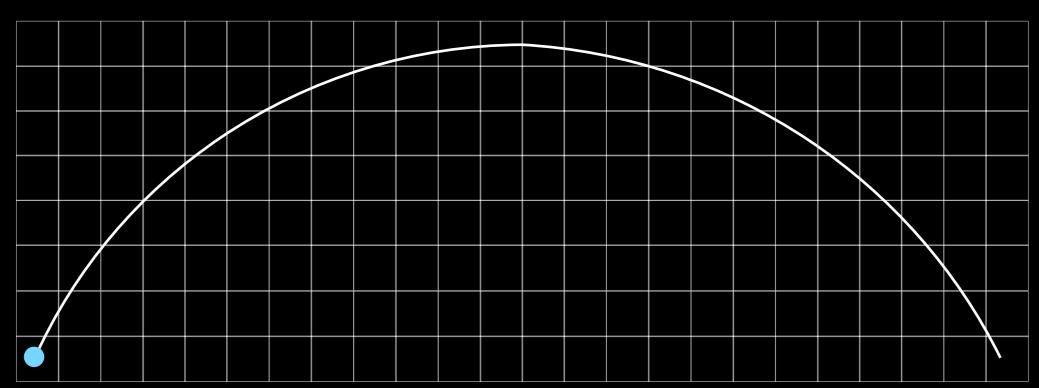


The path of the puck looks jerky when you play because the **temporal** and/or **spatial #resolution** of the situation is low (not very good).

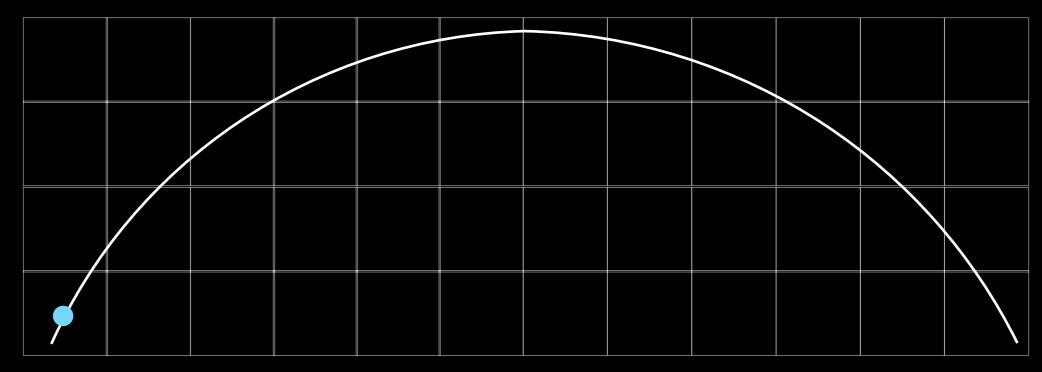




at each
time step,
the blue
dot will be
in the
exact
CENTER of
one "grid"
cell



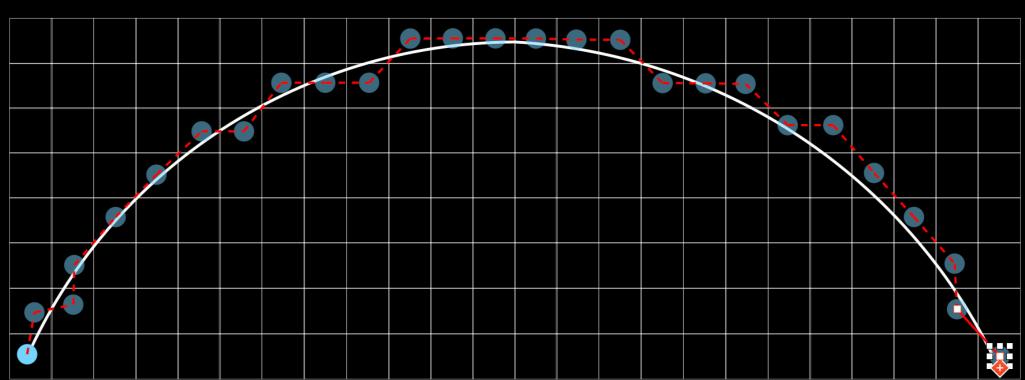
horizontal speed = 23 box-units in 26 (0.05 sec) steps = 18 box-units/second



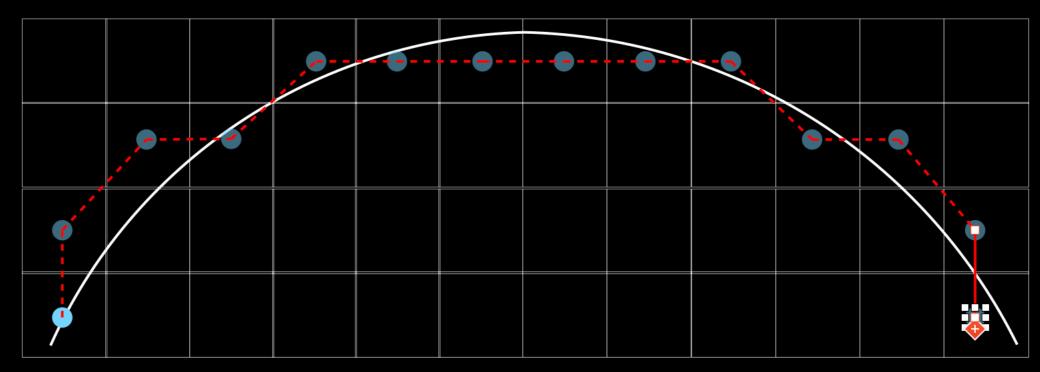
horizontal speed = 11 boxes in 13 (0.05 sec) steps = 17 box-units/second



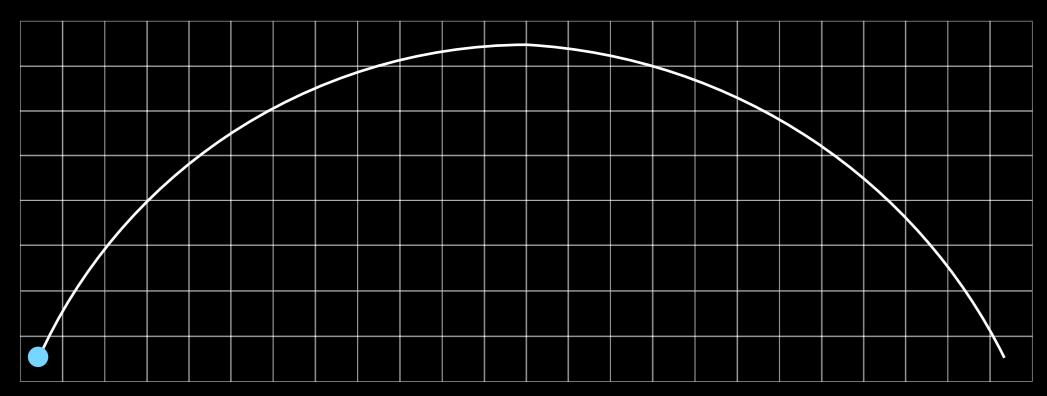
at each
time step,
the blue
dot was in
the exact
CENTER of
one "grid"
cell



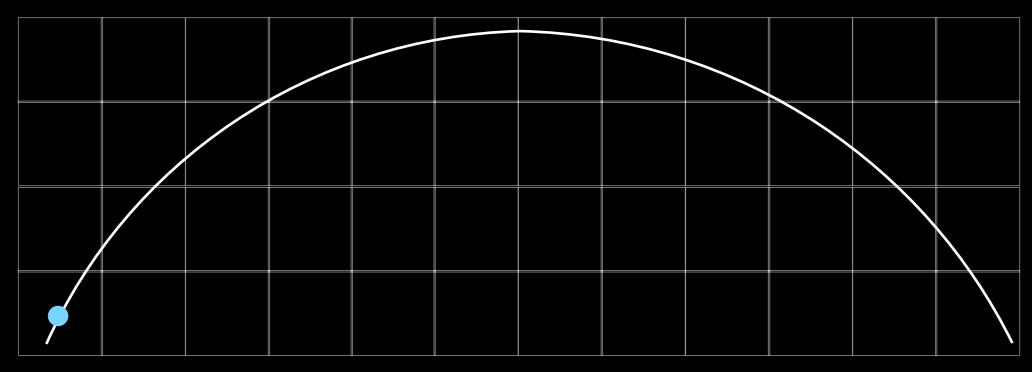
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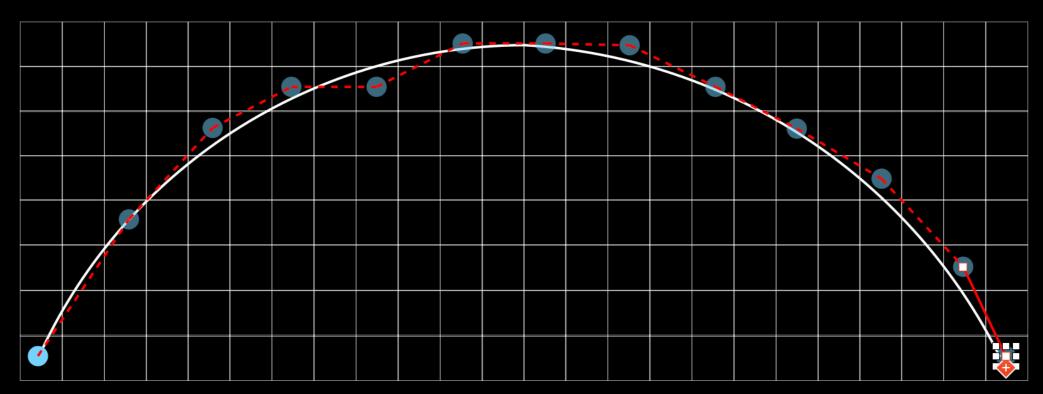
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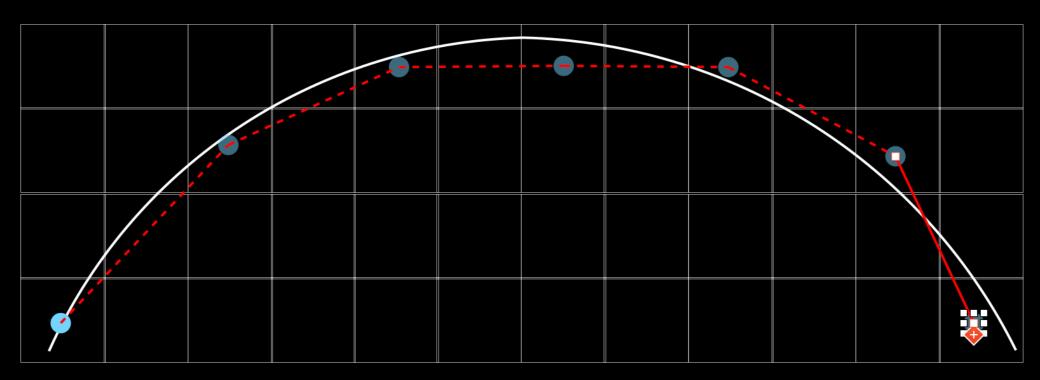
horizontal speed= 23 box-units in 13 (0.05 sec) steps=35 box-units/second



horizontal speed = 11 boxes in 6 (0.05 sec) steps = 37 box-units/second



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#approximation

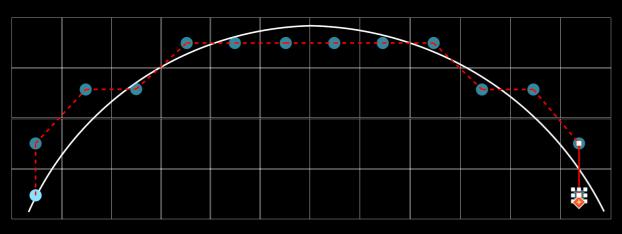
Approximations resulting from choices of spatial and temporal resolution

#resolution

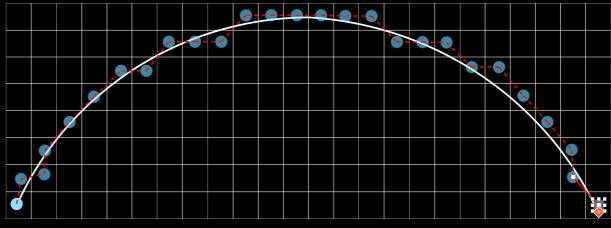
#simulation or model

#technology theoretical computation and math

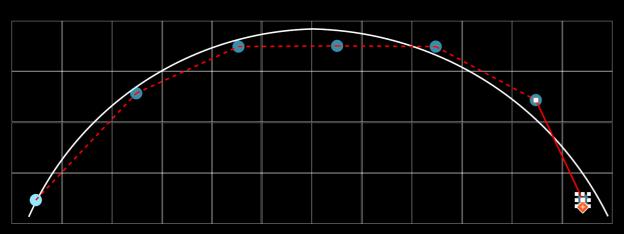
at each time step, the blue dot was the exact CENTER of one "grid" cell



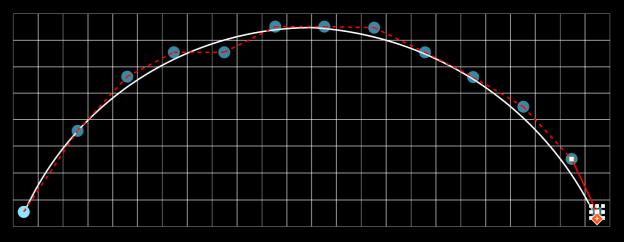




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horizontal speed = 11 boxes in 6 (0.05 sec) steps = \sim 37 box-units/second



horizontal speed = 23 box-units in 13 (0.05 sec) steps = 35 box-units/second

finer spatial resolution -

Very clever modern simulation "meshes" *move* and *adjust* with what's happening in the simulation.

(e.g. Arepo "moving mesh" code, usingVoronoi tessellation)

#resolution

#approximation

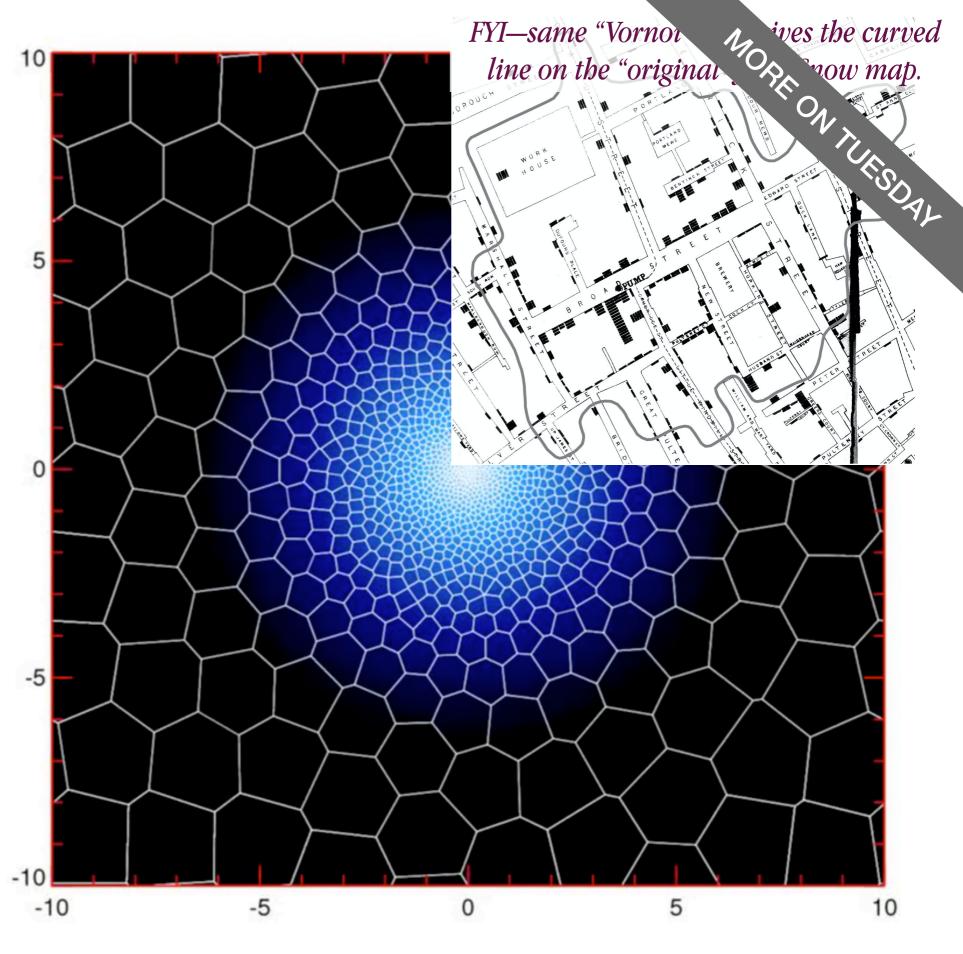


Image credit: Volker Springel, wwwmpa.mpa-garching.mpg.de/~volker/arepo/

Recall...

"Simulation" vs. "Numerical Experiment"

Simulation: goal is reality

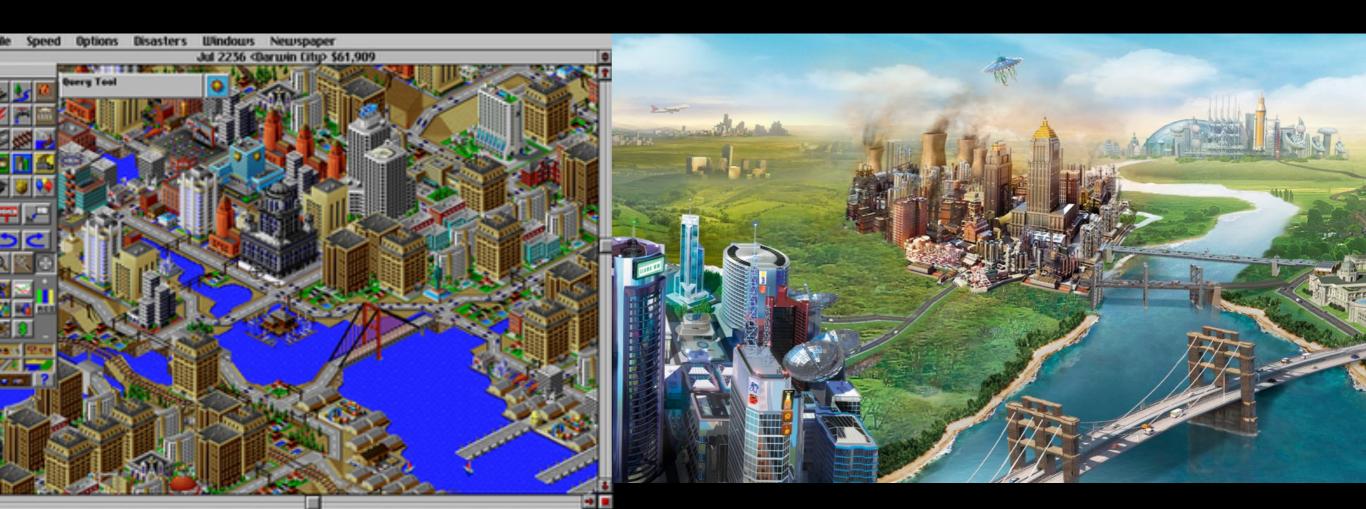
Numerical Experiment: A "what if" question, about one parameter or idea.

What to do about critical inputs you can't have (e.g. underground activity in earthquake forecasting, true # of COVID-19 infections, aspects of human behavior)?

Is a more complicated system always better?

(Note Marianna Linz' simple global temperature model...)

SimCity 2000 vs. The Sims...





The Plan

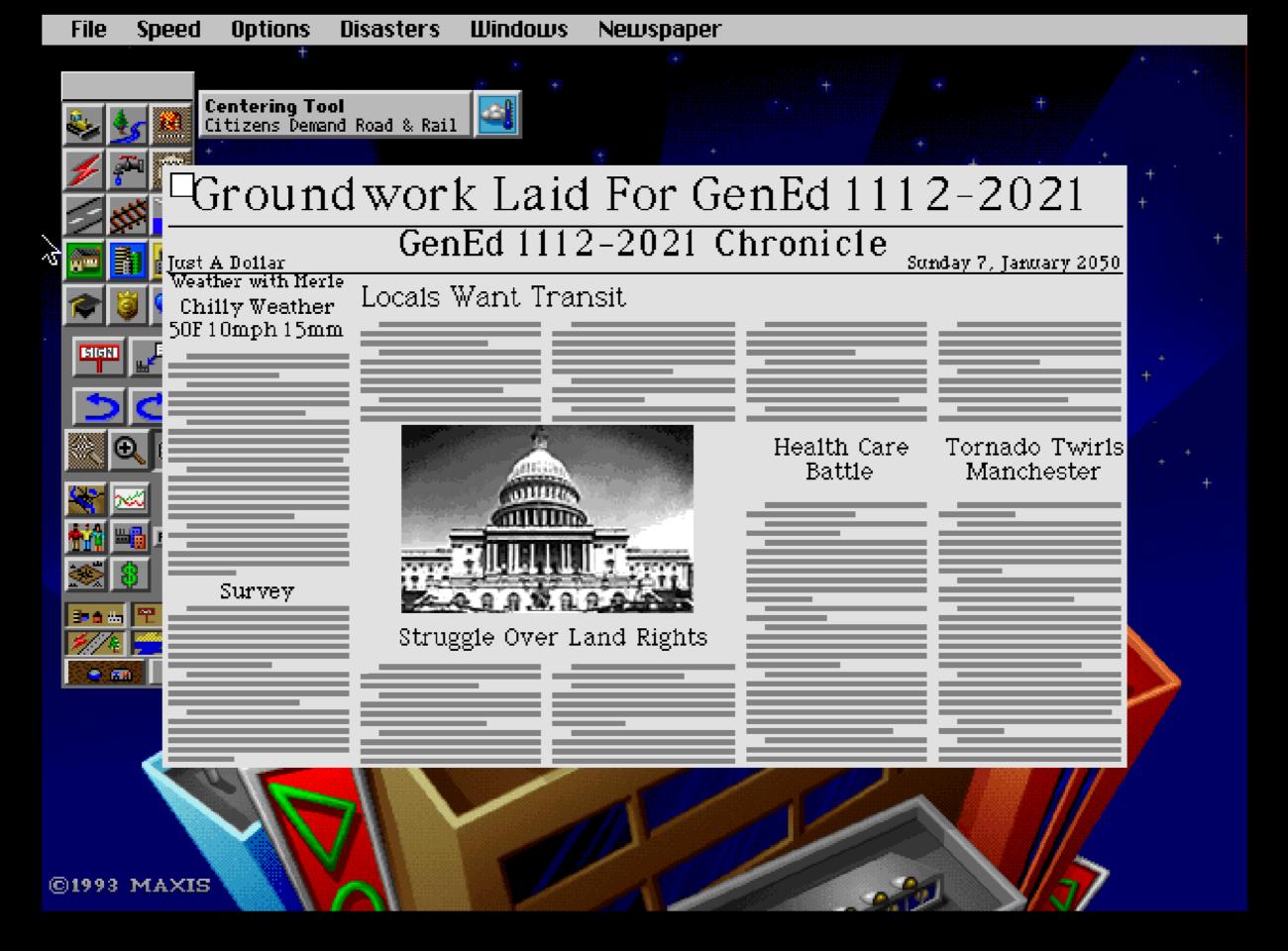


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https://playclassic.games/games/city-building-dos-games-online/play-simcity-2000-online/play/



