Lab 2, Decision theory

2017 TMS150, MSG400

General task and terms

- Task: Choose between different actions
- Unknown: future *state/event*
- Assume: possible to do a description of our gain/loss depending on action and state, called utility function
- Assume: a probability distribution for future states/conditions

Example 1, actions and states

• Actions to choose between:

 $a_1 = go to beach$

 $a_2 = go shopping$

- Set of possible states:
 - θ_1 = sunny tomorrow

 θ_2 = rainy tomorrow

 $\pi(\theta_1) = 0.8, \pi(\theta_2) = 0.2$ (assumption)

Ex 1, utility function $u(a,\theta)$

States of nature
$$\theta_1 =$$
 "sunny" $\theta_2 =$ "rainy"Actions $a_1 =$ "beach"10-5 $a_2 =$ "shopping"26

Expected utility

 How much we expect to gain by choosing each of the actions, given a probability distribution π(θ) for the possible states

•
$$U(a) = E_{\Theta}[u(a, \theta)] = ...$$

•
$$U(a_1) = u(a_1, \theta_1)^* \pi(\theta_1) + u(a_1, \theta_2)^* \pi(\theta_2) =$$

= 10*0.8 + (-5)*0.2 = 7

$$U(a_2) = u(a_2, \theta_1)^* \pi(\theta_1) + u(a_2, \theta_2)^* \pi(\theta_2) =$$

= 2*0.8 + 6*0.2 = 2.8

How to make decisions

- Choose the action with highest expected utility! / Maximize the expected utility.
- A set of actions
- A set of possible states/events, assume a probability distribution for the states/events
- Determine a utility function $u(a,\theta)$
- Calculate, and maximize, the expected utility U(a)

Example 2, actions and states

• Actions to choose between:

$$a_1 =$$
store the money away

 a_2 = invest the money in stocks

• Set of possible states:

all possible differences, θ , in the prices of the stock between today and tomorrow, Θ cont. $\theta \sim N(0,1)$ (assumption)

Utility functions $u(a_2, \theta)$, 3 examples



Expected utility, risk averse

• Risk averse, action a₂:

$$\mathsf{E}_{\Theta}[\mathsf{u}(\mathsf{a}_2,\theta)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-\theta}) f(\theta) d\theta = -0.65$$

- Expected utility, U(a), for case "risk averse":
 U(a₁) = 0
 U(a₂) = -0.65
- Choose a₁!



Expected utility

• Risk averse:

$$\mathsf{E}_{\Theta}[\mathsf{u}_{1}(\mathsf{a}_{2},\theta)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (1 - e^{-\theta}) f(\theta) d\theta = -0.65$$

• Risk seeking:

$$\mathsf{E}_{\Theta}[\mathsf{u}_{2}(\mathsf{a}_{2},\theta)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} (e^{\theta} - 1) f(\theta) d\theta = 0.65$$

• Risk neutral:

 $E_{\Theta}[u_2(a_2,\theta)] = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \theta f(\theta) d\theta = 0$

In all cases the expected utility for a₁ equals 0

The autocorrelation function







Report writing

- One of the learning goals of the course
- Write individually (see rules on course web page)
- Clear report structure and writing gives **0.5 points** extra
 - See templates on course page
 - Figure size: labels etc. should be easily readable when printed
 - Use a sensible number of digits when printing values!
- Code
 - Include in appendix
 - Tidy and well commented code gives **0.5 points** extra
 - Code and comments can be identical to your lab partner's
- See details on course web page!

Report writing

- Report should "stand by itself"
 - Give brief background
 - What have you done and how did you do it?
 - Results: numerical values and figures and your interpretation
 - What was the big picture question(s) and what did you find out?
- It should be clear you understand:
 - The functions you have used
 - Why your results make sense

Student representatives

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(Please contact me if you haven't already)

Discuss opinions about the course with the student representatives or with Andreas or me directly

Move C demo?

Do most students want to move the C demo session from Thu 5 Oct 9:00 to Mon 2 Oct 9:00?