# Mathematical Modeling of Social Phenomena

Model exposé

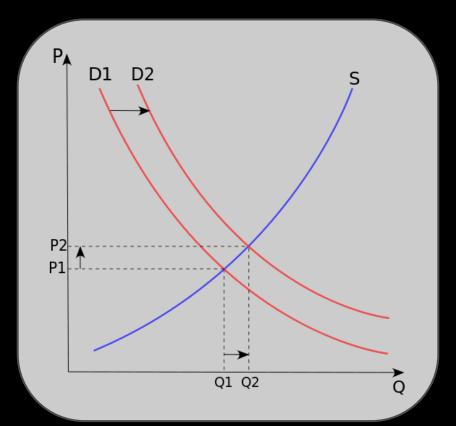
# Exposé will cover

- Supply & Demand again
- Thomas Schelling's segregation model
- Game theory
- Mark Granovetter's Threshold model

#### ls this a model?

(\*) 
$$\sin 2x = \sin x$$
  
(1)  $2 \sin x \cos x = \sin x$   
(2)  $2 \sin x \cos x - \sin x = 0$   
(3)  $2 \sin x (\cos x - 1/2) = 0$   
(4.1)  $\sin x = 0$   
 $x = \underline{n\pi}$   
(4.2)  $\cos x = 1/2 = \cos(\pi/3)$   
 $x = \underline{\pm \pi/3 + n2\pi}$ 

# **Supply & Demand: Introduction**



#### **Supply & Demand: Determinants**

If demand oply remains unchang brice. If demar mains unchang ce. Hence, it has the usage bit! 3. If demar rve shifts to the right If demand remains unchanged and supply decreases (supply curve shifts to the left), a shortage occurs, leading to a higher equilibrium price.

# Supply & Demand: Ontology

- Production costs: how much a goods costs to be produced. Production costs are the cost of the v and materials.
- Firms' expectatio
- Number of suppli

#### **Demand** 1. Income

- Tastes & preferen
- Prices of related goods and services.
- Consumers' expectations about future prices and incomes that can be checked.
- Number of potential consumers.



# Supply & Demand: A general model

Deirdre McCloskey:

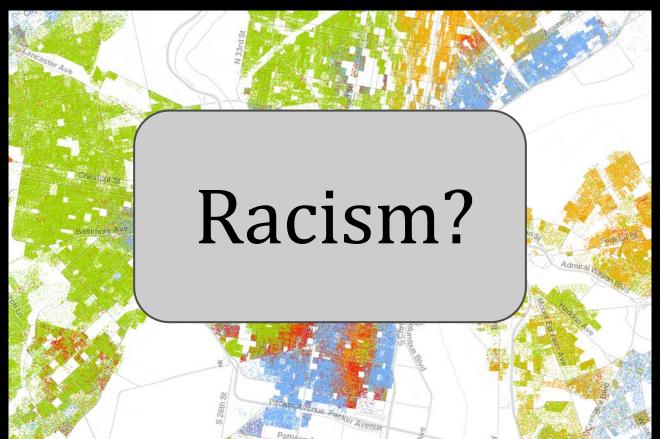
The vaguer the model the better the story can fit into the historical world, while the more exact the model, the more absurd the history becomes.

# Supply & Demand: Outro

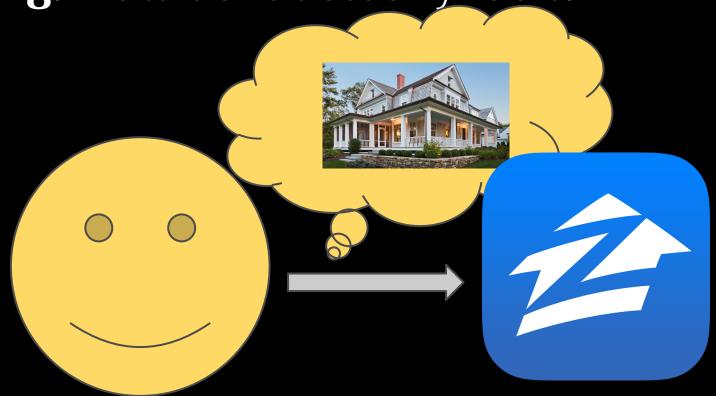
**Comments?** 

Is this a good model?

# Schelling: The idea



Schelling: How do it actually look?



## Schelling: The Agent-based model

- Everyone has a rule for when to move
- Moving works in a given way
- A two-dimensional grid imposes limitations
- Neighborhood definitions: Egocentric, predefined. Represent what? Which is best?

#### Schelling: The model - agents

Assumptions about agents:

- Act in according to her preferences
- Not think strategically about others' action
- Have the same type of preferences as the rest
- Full information about the current ratios

## Schelling: The model - preferences

Tolerance

Distributions

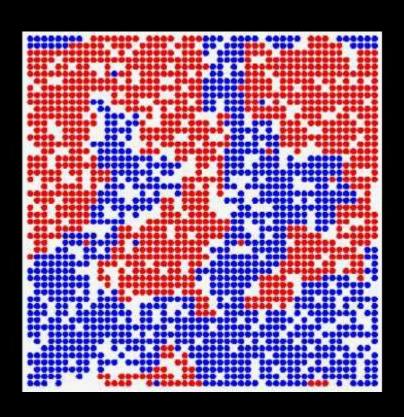
Non-minority

and so forth ... Why choose either?

# Schelling: The tipping dynamics

- Genesis tipping
- Exodus tipping

# Schelling: Simulations



# Schelling: Micro & Macro

Given a macrobehavior, what is the micromotives?

Does it matter?

Why not just ask people?

#### Schelling: Predictions/insights

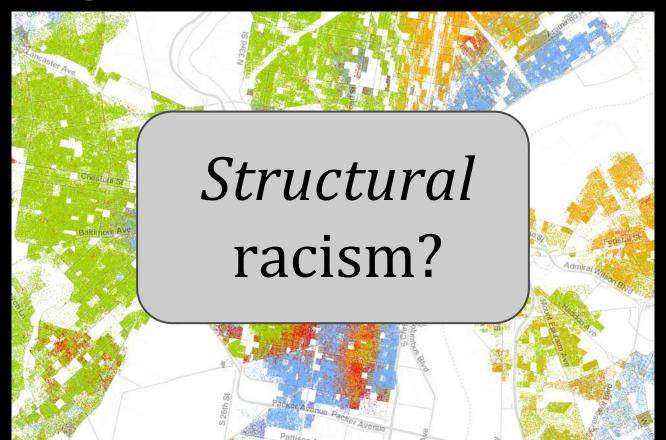
What does Schelling's model teach us about:

- West
- China
- Ritter

Segregation in

general?

# Schelling: The idea



# Schelling: How do we test it?

Strategies? Ideas?

# Schelling: Other applications

What could it apply to more?

What is a generic description of what it models?

Quite general for stories - somewhat specific model

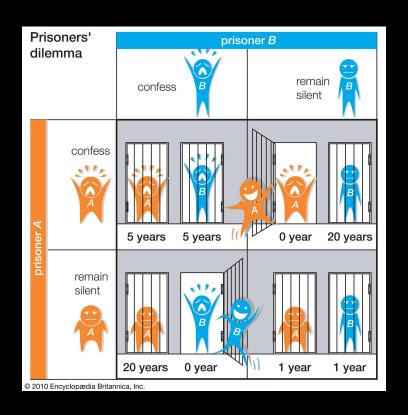
# Schelling: Outro

Comments?

Is this a good model?

# Pause

# Prisoner's dilemma: Recap



# Prisoner's dilemma: Applications

- Arms races
- Negative campaigning
- Competition on prices
- Sharing food

#### Prisoner's dilemma: Rational choice

- Do they know what game they play?
- Are they perfectly rational?
- Utility functions are they really actual?

#### Prisoner's dilemma: Extensions

General models: A basis

- Repetition / reputation
- Belief formation and learning
- Similarity

#### Prisoner's dilemma: Outro

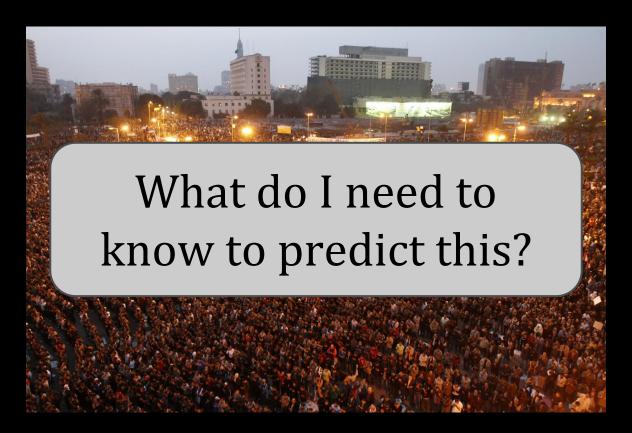
Any comments?

Is this a good model?

# Granovetter: The idea



# **Granovetter: Question?**



Peer effect threshold model

A threshold per agent

Then, potential bandwagoning

# Granovetter: Assumption about agents

Threshold holders - agnostic

Expected costs

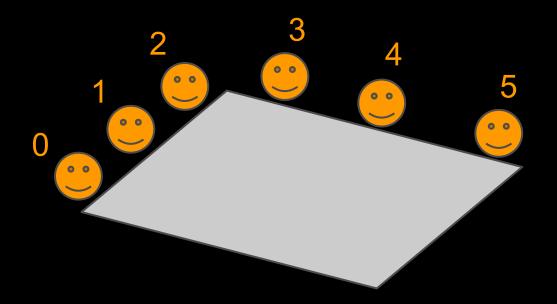
Expected rewards, and what not.

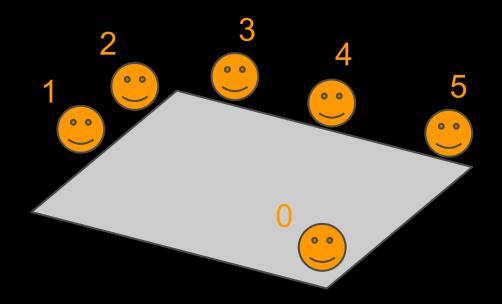
Full knowledge about current amount committed No strategic thinking

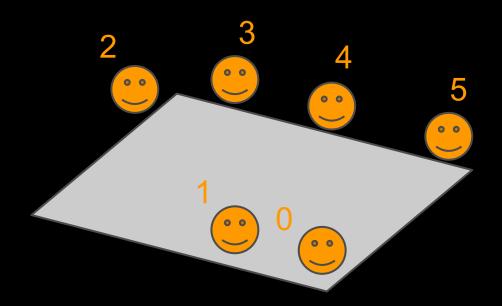
All equal - no ones participation counts for more

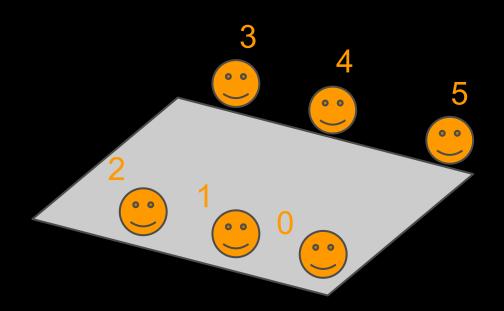
# **Granovetter: Dynamics**

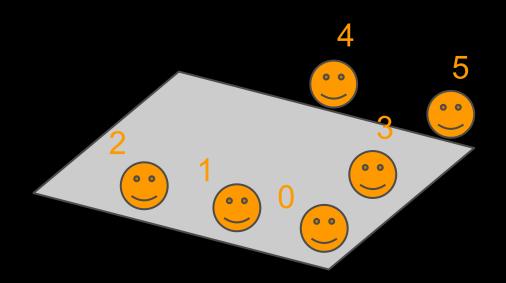
Lower thresholds, higher chance of success

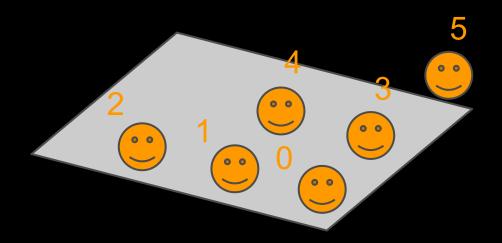


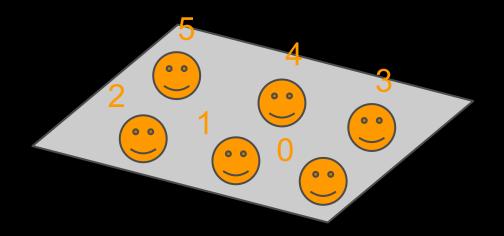


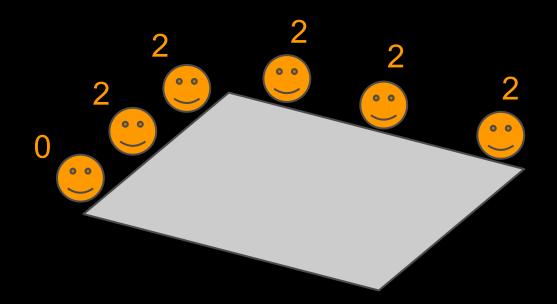


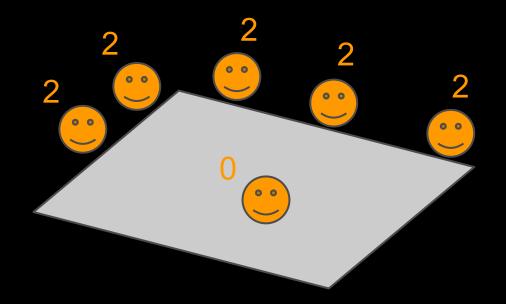












# Granovetter: Message

Threshold distributions matter!

First case, average: 
$$(0+1+2+3+4+5)/6 =$$
  
= 2 + 1/2  
Second case, average:  $(0+2+2+2+2+2)/6 =$   
= 1 + 2/3

# **Granovetter: Ontology**

Who are the agents?

What is the setting - "the plaza"?

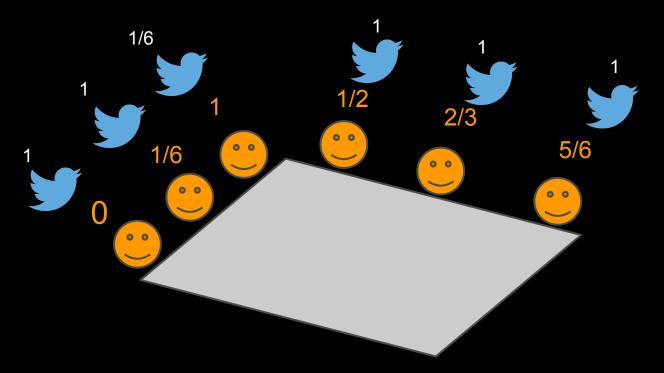
# Refined Granovetter: The question

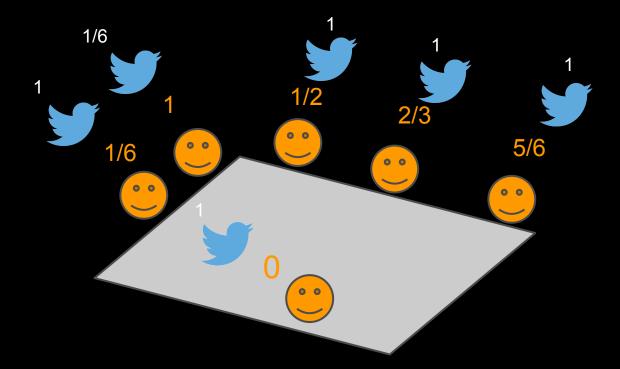


#### Refined Granovetter: The hunch

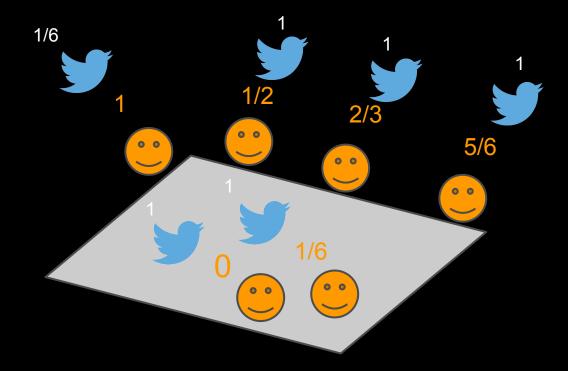
If we could just invent a new technology the bandwagoning would continue. But how do we manifest that?

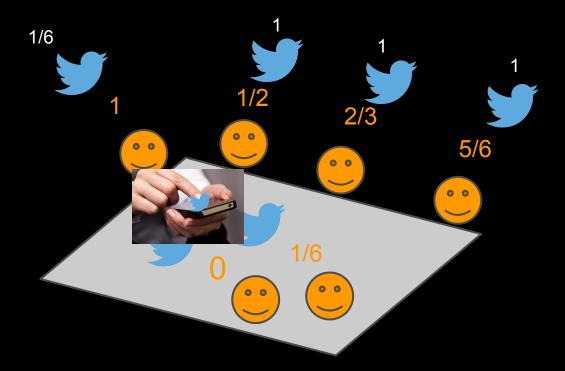
How to represent it?











#### Refined Granovetter: Results

 Instigators will win if they can invent a participation method with arbitrary signal

 A dictator might to make punishment both higher and lower for an action, depending on what actions exists.

#### Refined Granovetter: Comment

A more specific model become way less general, fits fewer stories.

Other comments?

A good model?

# Rounding up

What was the best model? Motivate.

# Parenthesis: Conway's Game of Life

http://pmav.eu/stuff/javascript-game-of-life-v3.1.1/