

Info-Gap Decision Theory
For Design And Planning
Or:
Why ‘Good’ Is Preferable To ‘Best’

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Good performance is better than poor performance, but the need for feasibility must temper the aspiration for high performance. To achieve this balance we must model and manage our severely deficient information about, and understanding of, the processes we confront. We must also re-evaluate our concepts of rational decision-making. This seminar focusses on three central ideas.

1. Severely deficient information and understanding can only be quantified by a highly unstructured model of uncertainty. For this we employ **info-gap models of uncertainty** rather than probability. Info-gap models are set-theoretic representations of uncertainty which employ no distribution functions. Info-gap models are axiomatically utterly different from both probability and fuzzy logic, since info-gap models focus on the set-structure of uncertainty rather than on measure-theoretical representations. Info-gap models are particularly suited to representing sparse information since they make no assertions about frequencies of, or beliefs about, rare events.

2. In strategic planning or conceptual design, there is an **irrevocable trade-off between high performance and high immunity-to-uncertainty**. We illustrate this with two examples. The first is the design of a cantilever subject to uncertain loads. The second is the choice of a production volume by a firm in oligopolistic competition. We will touch on two general theorems which underlie these examples.

3. Uncertainty may be either pernicious or propitious, and in designing under uncertainty we should protect against adversity while also enabling the exploitation of opportunities. To do this, we will discuss two **info-gap immunity functions**. The robustness function underlies a decision strategy which sacrifices performance and maximizes immunity to failure. The opportunity function supports decisions which “windfall” the performance and minimize the immunity to opportunity. We will touch on the trade-offs and trade-ons which may arise between these strategies.