EDS 212 - Essential Math in Environmental Data Science

Day 1 Part 1: Course intro, algebra refresher

Welcome to EDS 212 - Essential Math in Environmental Data Science

- **Teacher:** Allison Horst (ahorst@ucsb.edu)
- **Course assistant:**
- **Course hours:** 8am - 5pm PST, M-T-Th-F, 10am start Wednesdays
- **Location:** NCEAS MEDS Classroom

Let's take a look at the course syllabus together.

Course description

- **Units:** 2
- **Grading:** Pass/No Pass
- **Description:** Quantitative skills and understanding are critical when working with, understanding, analyzing and gleaning insights from environmental data. In the intensive EDS 212 course, students will refresh fundamental skills in math (algebra, uni- and multivariate functions, units and unit conversions), summary statistics and basic probability theory, derivative and differential equations, linear algebra, and reading, writing and evaluating logical operations.

Expected daily EDS 212 schedule (Monday - Friday, August 2 - 6, 2021):

8:00am - 9:00am	Lecture 1 (60 min)
9:00am - 9:15am	Break 1 (15 min)
9:15am - 10:15am	Interactive Session 1 (60 min)
10:15am - 11:00am	Flex time (45 min)
11:00am - 12:15pm	Break 2 (75 min)
12:15pm - 1:15pm	Lecture 2 (60 min)
1:15pm - 2:15pm	Interactive Session 2 (60 min)
2:15pm - 3:15pm	Flex time (60 min)
3:15pm - 5:00pm	Interactive Session 3: Group & challenge tasks (105 min)

Wednesdays: 10am late start

Wednesdays we'll start 2 hours later. There will not be flex sessions on Wednesdays for EDS 212 or 221.

Topics overview

- **Day 1:** Course introduction & math basics refresher
- **Day 2:** Derivatives
- **Day 3:** Differential equations, intro to linear algebra
- **Day 4:** Linear algebra, summary statistics
- **Day 5:** Basic probability theory, Boolean algebra

Why am I taking a math class?

(or, *Why do I have to know math when a computer will do it for me?*)

A quantitative brain warm-up

MEDS students have diverse work & academic histories

This course re/introduces math concepts and tools that:

- Focus on applications to environmental data science
- Are specifically relevant for MEDS projects, coursework
- Provide an entryway into building computational skills
- Refresh quantitative thinking skills generally
- Refresh essentials like units, conversions, notation, language

Math brain warm up

- Algebra blitz
- Common units and unit conversions
- Exponentials and logarithms
- Functions
- Understanding graphs
- Interpreting equations

Algebra blitz

You can get far with a few rules

- Order of operations
- Equations are already solved (but sometimes we need them in a different format)
- Do whatever you want but do the same thing to both sides

Order of operations (P-E-MD-AS)

P - Parentheses

E - Exponents

M/D - Multipication / division

A/S - Addition / subtraction

Order of operations practice problems

Simplify the following: $(12-2)/5+5(3+2)/6$

Simplify the following: $\frac{4-6}{2}(3+1)-\frac{1+2*4}{3}$

Simplify the following: $3x+4(8x-6x)-(2y-5)+\frac{2x(1-3)}{2}$

Notation matters

Simplify the following: $6 \div 3(4 + 2)$

What would be a harder-to-misinterpret way to write this?

Equations are solved

$$2x - 5y + 3.9 = 8x^2 - 100.7x$$

Provides solutions for the questions:

1. "What is the value of $2x - 5y + 3.9$?" and
2. "What is the value of $8x^2 - 100.7x$?"

It is often helpful to reorganize things

In the equation on the previous slide (shown below), we might want to solve for y:

$$2x - 5y + 3.9 = 8x^2 - 100.7x$$

The one rule to rule them all:

You can do whatever you want to an equation, as long as you do **the exact same thing to both sides.** That includes ensuring that you are applying something entirely to each side.

We're really just doing the same thing to both sides until we're happy with the format

Example:

Apply the same operation to each side of the following equation step-by-step to isolate x on one side. **Write out all steps.**

$$4x + 8 = 5 - 2x$$

Example:

Apply the same operation to each side of the following equation step-by-step to isolate a on one side. **Write out all steps.**

$$\frac{2(a+1)}{3a} + 4 = 6$$

Exponents & how to do math with them

$$x^n = x \times x \times \ x \times x \ldots (n \ times)$$

Exponent warm-ups

Evaluate the following to find a value for y:

1. $y = 12 - 2^4$
2. $2y + 30 = y + 3^3$

Exponent rules

- $x^a x^b = x^{a+b}$; Example: $y^5 y^3 = x^{5+3} = x^8$
- $\frac{x^a}{x^b} = x^{a-b}$; Example: $\frac{z^5}{z^3} = z^{5-3} = z^2$
- $\frac{1}{x^a} = x^{-a}$; Example: $b^{-4x} = \frac{1}{b^{4x}}$
- $(x^a)^b = x^{ab}$; Example: $(2^3)^2 = 2^{3*2} = 2^6 = 64$
- $(\frac{x}{y})^a = \frac{x^a}{y^a}$; Example: $(\frac{y}{2^2})^2 = \frac{y^2}{(2^2)^2} = \frac{y^2}{2^4} = \frac{y^2}{16}$
- $(xy)^a = x^a y^a$; Example: $(3x)^2 = 3^2 x^2$

Exponent practice

Simplify the following expressions using the rules of exponents:

1. $3x^5x^8x^{-11}$
2. $\frac{-8x^6}{2x^4} + 7x^2$
3. $\frac{3x}{x^5} - 3.8x^4\frac{x^3}{x^6} + 8.1x - 11.2$

Multiplying expressions (FOIL)

First, Outside, Inside, Last

Example:

$$(2x + 5)(x - 3)$$

$$= 2x^2 - 3 * 2x + 5 * x - 5 * 3$$

$$= 2x^2 - x - 15$$

UNITS. UNITS. UNITS.

Think about these statements, which all contain the same *value* of 4:

- There are four in the refrigerator.
- There are four **burritos** in the refrigerator.
- There are four **roaches** in the refrigerator.
- There are four **million dollars** in the refrigerator.

Units are critical in environmental data science. We cannot responsibly work with data without knowing the units of each variable we're working with.

That means we need to always familiarize ourselves with metadata, carefully check units and any unit conversions, and understand how units combine into the units of a dependent variable.

Dimensional analysis for unit conversions

In dimensional analysis, we multiply initial units by a sequence of conversion factors to arrive at the final desired units.

For example, to convert $100\frac{g}{cm^3}$ into units of $\frac{kg}{in^3}$, given that 1 cm^3^ = 0.061 in^3^.

$$100\frac{g}{cm^3} * \frac{1kg}{1000g} * \frac{1cm^3}{0.061in^3} = 1.639\frac{kg}{in^3}$$

Unit conversion practice

Practice dimensional analysis to perform the following conversions:

1. Convert $8.1\frac{km}{s}$ to miles per hour, given that 1 km = 0.621 miles.
2. Convert a mass flux of $3.2\frac{g}{min \cdot m^2}$ to $\frac{mg}{s \cdot cm^2}$.

Functions

Functions are mathematical expressions that tell us how input values are related to output values.

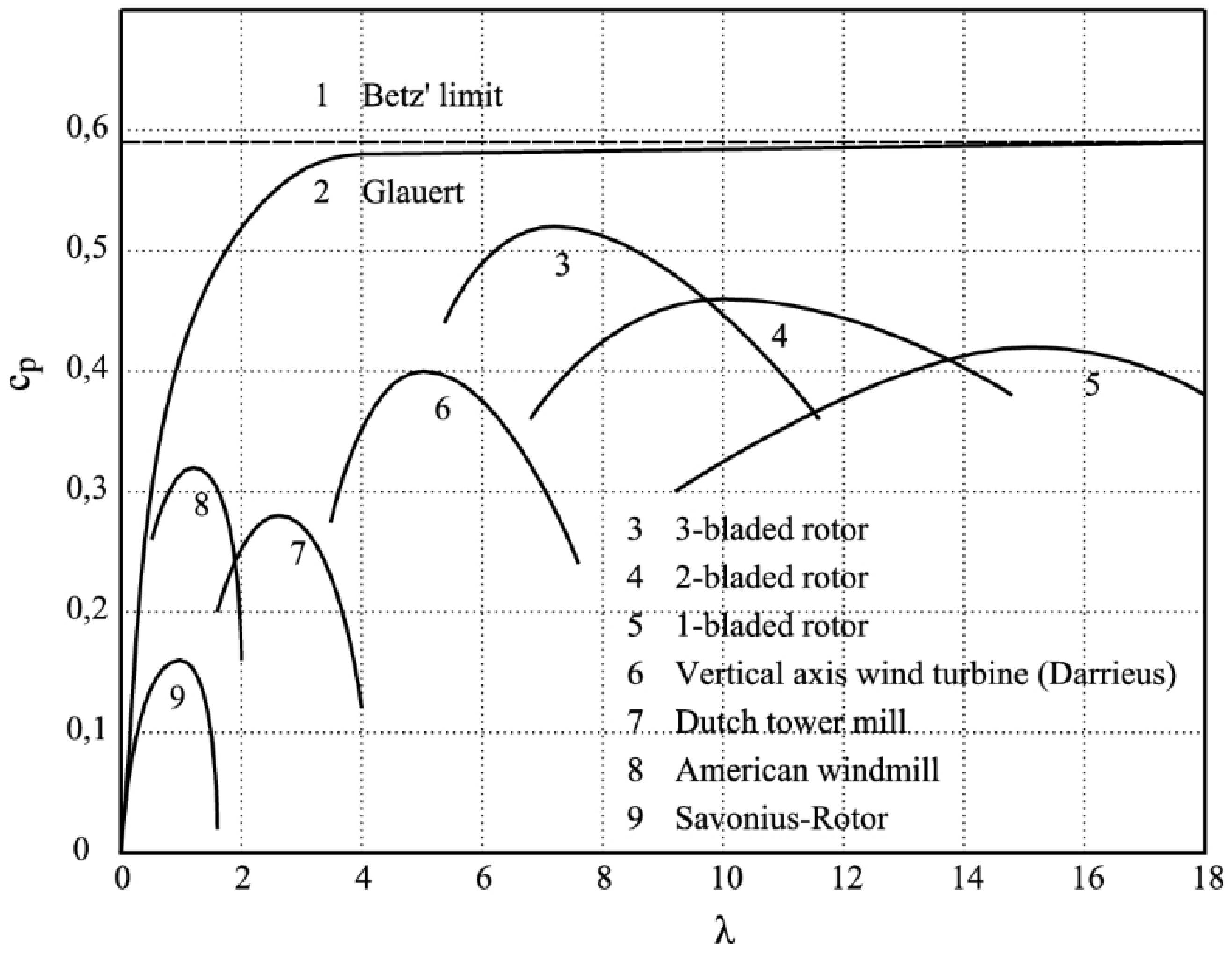
For example, $y = 3x - 5$ is a function that tells us the **value of y** at **any value of x**. In this scenario, we would probably say **y is a function of x**.

Could you also rewrite it and say **x is a function of y**? Here, with no knowledge of what's an input and what's an output, sure - but usually in environmental data science we specify the input variable(s), and the output variable(s) carefully. What follows is the expression in the format of: "**[output variable(s)] is/are a function of [input variable(s)]**".

Thinking about inputs and outputs

For the following combinations of related variables, which do you expect would be the input and the output in a function describing how they are related? Say your answer in a sentence, e.g. "Evapotranspiration is a function of air temperature."

1. fuel (biomass) / slope / wildfire severity / windspeed / air temperature
2. wind speed / power generated by wind turbine
3. soil C:N ratio / bacterial biomass / soil water content / leaf litter decomposition rate



Schaffarczyk A.P. (2020) Types of Wind Turbines. In: Introduction to Wind Turbine Aerodynamics. Green Energy & Technology. Springer, Cham. https://doi-org.proxy.library.ucsb.edu:9443/10.1007/978-3-030-41028-5_2

Function notation

Single variable (univariate) function:

$$f(x) = [expression\ containing\ x]$$

Multivariate function:

$$g(a, T, z) = [expression\ containing\ a, T,\ and\ z]$$

Evaluating functions

For continuous functions, we evaluate them by plugging in variable values.

Example:

Evaluate $g(x,t) = 2.4x + 0.5t^2$ at $x = 3$ and $t = 10$

$g(3,10) = 2.4(3) + 0.5(10^2) = 57.2$