A Research Mindset

Tracy Camp (Colorado School of Mines)
Kathryn S McKinley (Google)



Tracy Camp

Known for Credible wireless network simulations



My job:





Kathryn McKinley

Known for



the DaCapo benchmark suite





My Mindset / Strategies

Optimism

Always (almost)

Mindset with rejections

- Initially, curse the reviewers
- Later, reread reviews with an open mind

Stress strategies

Daily exercise (hiking!), family time, hobbies

Research strategies

Paper reading, weekly P4s



MY CV DOES *NOT* INCLUDE FAILURES

Known for





My Mindset / Strategies

For bias

- Look ahead of the bandwagon
- Classic problems never go out of style, they just have new contexts

For research setbacks

- Don't wait for external feedback, self identify problems
- Limit feeling sad to X days, then consciously channel sad to response
- Synthesize feedback to adjust strategy
- Strategize with collaborators, ask advice more broadly

For managing my emotions

Daily exercise, sleep, fruits & vegies, family time

For creativity

- Create unscheduled work time (sadly still often on weekends)
- Read a lot and critically; what did they forget? logical next 4 steps/papers?



Defining A Research Mindset



A Research Mindset

I will

- 1. Examine and counter my biases
- 2. Learn from failures
- 3. Learn emotional resilience
- 4. Learn & innovate technically





What's Next?

Concepts

- Cognitive bias and creativity
- Flexible optimism for perseverance
- Growth Mindset





Bias

- A cognitive bias is a pattern judgment, which humans need to function and at the same time leads to illogical conclusions
- Bias arises from various processes and are difficult to distinguish
- use of information-processing shortcuts (heuristics, generalizations)
- mental noise
- the mind's limited information processing capacity
- emotional and moral motivations
- social influence



Example Biases

- Stereotypes
- Survivor
- Anchoring
- Confirmation
- Exposure & Recency
- Attention (repetition)
- Conservative (Bayesian)
- Gamblers' fallacy

- Authority
- Bandwagon
- Dunning-Kruger effect newbies overestimate, experts underestimate
- Framing
- Von Restorff effect remember surprises
- Curse of Knowledge
- Congruence (one hypothesis)



Example Biases

- Stereotypes
- Survivor
- CREATIVE THINK! UTSIDE THE BIAS BO. Anchoring
 - ...ervative (Bayesian)
- Gamblers' fallacy

• Authorit ی دی underestimate

- Von Restorff effect remember surprises
- Curse of Knowledge
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Example Biases

- Stereotypes
- Survivor
- And

CREATIVE THINKING "OUTSIDE THE BIAS BOX"

slow Down Examine your Biases

Congruence (one hypothesis)



nate



Life Happens



Real Life is Unpredictable

- World events
- Local events
- Family & Friends
- Relationships
- Health

good / bad



Research Events Are Predictable

- Have ideas
- Work on ideas
- Discuss ideas informally
- Write up ideas
- Submit paper
- Give talk / teach class
- Receive feedback
- Receive structured feedback

good / bad succeed / fail well / poorly well / poorly accept / reject well / poorly positive / negative positive / negative

How you interpret good & bad life events is under your control



Keeping Positive

I will

 learn and execute strategies to overcome failures and obstacles

 learn and execute emotional resiliency strategies to manage myself in times of stress and failures



Pessimism versus Optimism

- What is optimism?
- What is pessimism?

Can optimism be learned?

- Is optimism a biased view of reality?
- Is optimism always the better choice than pessimism?



Optimism Benefits

Improved Health

Higher motivation and performance

Elevated career success



Explanatory Style (The 3 P's)

1. Permanence (time)

2. Pervasiveness (space)

3. Personalization (you or not you)



Permanence (time)

Optimistic

- Good events have permanent causes
- Bad events have temporary causes / specific to situation

Pessimistic

- Good events have temporary causes
- Bad events have permanent causes / specific to situation



Pervasiveness (space)

Optimistic

- Good events caused by general / universal factors
- Bad events caused by specific factors

Pessimistic

- Good events caused by specific factors
- Bad events caused by general / universal factors



Personalization

Optimistic

- Good events caused by me & other factors
- Bad events caused by circumstances, luck, others

Pessimistic

- Good events by circumstances, luck, others
- Bad events caused by me



Pessimists

Believe bad events / misfortune

- 1. will last a long time
- 2. will undermine everything they do
- are their own fault

Pessimistic explanatory style produces <u>passiveness</u> ... as they believe action is futile



Optimists

Believe bad events / misfortune

- 1. is a temporary set back
- 2. is limited to this one event
- 3. is not their fault

Optimistic explanatory style produces <u>action</u> ... optimists will even try *harder* after a defeat



Delusions

- It is never your fault
- Optimism is desired in all situations
- Optimistic people face less failures
- Optimism is a character trait and cannot be learned
- Success favors the most talented



HW: Explain to Yourself

- 1. Permanence (time)
- 2. Pervasiveness (space)
- 3. Personalization (you or not you)
- Your paper gets accepted





Your paper gets rejected





Next Layer



Fixed versus Growth Mindset

- Fixed Mindset
 - I am smart or not
 - I am athletic or not
 - I am empathetic or not ... etc.
 - Success is because I am X
 - Failure is because I am not X or I am not X enough
- Growth Mindset
 - If I work hard, I can learn X



Research Mindset for Research Life Events

I will

- 1. Counter my biases
- 2. Learn from failures
- 3. Learn emotional resilience
- 4. Learn & innovate technically

Have ideas

Work on ideas

Discuss ideas informally

Write up ideas

Submit paper

Give talk / teach class

Receive verbal feedback

Receive formal evaluation



Resources & Exercises



Acknowledgements

- Inspired by Professor Samuel Kounev's course notes
- Professor Lori Pollock

Resources

- Carol Dwick, "Mindset: The New Psychology of Success"
- Martin Seligman, Learned Optimism, Questionaire
- Daniel Kahneman, "Fast versus Slow Thinking"
- Implicit Bias Testing, https://implicit.harvard.edu/
- Olivia Goldhill, "The World is Relying on a Flawed Psychological test to Fight Racism"

Discussion & Questions

