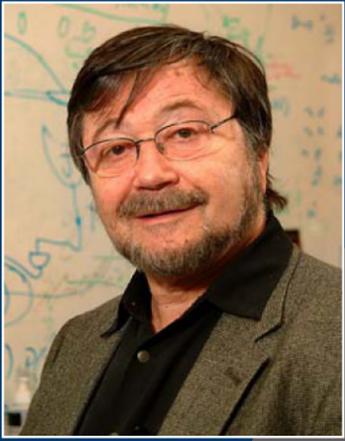


Special Lecture by Harvey Prize Laureate



Professor Judea Pearl
University of California
Los Angeles, USA

Prof. Judea Pearl's ground breaking research in probabilistic and causal reasoning revolutionized the way computer systems deal with uncertain information and has enabled computers to revise beliefs and update causal connections hidden in millions of observations. Pearl's theory of causation changed the way scientists understand and estimate cause-effect relationships, and has reduced causal inference to algorithmic level of analysis. His work has had a profound impact on artificial intelligence, statistics and philosophy of science, and on the application of these fields to a wide range of problems in science and engineering.

Born in Bnai Brak, in 1936, Prof. Pearl served in the Nachal and received his B.Sc. in Electrical Engineering from the Technion, in 1960. He then earned a Master degree in Physics from Rutgers University and a Ph.D. in Electrical Engineering from the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklin, both in 1965.

Pearl has authored over 300 scientific articles and three seminal books: Heuristics (1984), Probabilistic Reasoning (1988), and Causality (2000). A member of the National Academy of Engineering, and a Founding Fellow the American Association for Artificial Intelligence (AAAI), he is the recipient of the IJCAI Research Excellence Award for 1999, the London School of Economics Lakatos Award for 2001 and the ACM Alan Newell Award for 2004. In 2008, he received the Benjamin Franklin Medal for Computer and Cognitive Science from the Franklin Institute and, in 2011, the David Rumelhart Prize from the Cognitive Science Society.

Judea Pearl won the 2011 Harvey Prize and the 2011 Turing award.

**Thursday, March 29, 2012
at 11:00 a.m.**

Taub Center for Science and Technology
The Taub 2 Auditorium
Faculty of Computer Science
Technion City, Haifa

"The algorithmization of causes and counterfactuals"

Advances in graphical models and the logic of causation have given rise to new ways in which scientists analyze cause-effect relationships. The talk will trace the chronology of these developments, and will present several applications where causal and counterfactual reasoning has benefited problem areas in the empirical sciences, including policy evaluation, mediating-pathways analysis, experimental generalizability, credit and blame analysis, and personal decision making.

For background material, see
http://ftp.cs.ucla.edu/pub/stat_ser/r360.pdf
http://ftp.cs.ucla.edu/pub/stat_ser/r355-corrected-reprint.pdf
http://bayes.cs.ucla.edu/csl_papers.html

This invitation serves as an entrance permit to the Technion