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| Autore                  | Martínez Ordóñez Lucía  |
| Titolo                  | Military Operational Planning and Strategic Moves / / by Lucía Martínez Ordóñez   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2017   |
| ISBN                    | 3-319-56108-1   |
| Edizione                | [1st ed. 2017.]   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (XIII, 101 p. 21 illus., 6 illus. in color.)  |
| Collana                 | Contributions to Economics, , 1431-1933   |
| Disciplina              | 355.0335  |
| Soggetti                | Game theory<br>Politics and war<br>Operations research<br>Decision making<br>Humanitarian law<br>Terrorism<br>Political violence<br>Game Theory<br>Military and Defence Studies<br>Operations Research/Decision Theory<br>Game Theory, Economics, Social and Behav. Sciences<br>International Humanitarian Law, Law of Armed Conflict<br>Terrorism and Political Violence   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Introduction -- Game Theory and the Decision-Making Process in Military Affairs -- Strategies and Tactics -- Conflicts as Zero-Sum Games -- The Advantage of Moving First Versus a First-Mover Advantage -- Irregular Warfare -- Modelling Specific Aspects of COIN Operations: On the Possibility of a First Mover Advantage -- The War Against the Taliban: Tactical Operations and Strategic Moves -- Lessons Learned. |
| Sommario/riassunto      | This book employs game theory to warfare and in particular to military operations. It aims at scrutinizing the validity of the two ideas that have  |

governed the literature on war and warfighting: One is the Clausewitzian Fog of War, which suggests that he who is able to "see" through the gunsmoke and observe his opponent's moves before he has to commit to some strategy himself, should be able to gain an advantage over that enemy; the other is the tradition of understanding military conflict as a zero-sum game. Combined, these ideas seem to imply that war always gives rise to a second-mover advantage. This book questions the validity of this presumption at the operational level of military planning. It provides a simple but rigorous game-theoretic framework in order to analyse operational alternatives for a whole range of typical conflicts Western military forces are facing, including the most recent ones such as Anti-Access/Area-Denial and supporting host nations' counterinsurgency campaigns.

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