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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title; Copyright; Contents; Preface; 1 Decision Theory and Human Behavior; 1.1 Beliefs, Preferences, and Constraints; 1.2 The Meaning of Rational Action; 1.3 Why Are Preferences Consistent?; 1.4 Time Inconsistency; 1.5 Bayesian Rationality and Subjective Priors; 1.6 The Biological Basis for Expected Utility; 1.7 The Allais and Ellsberg Paradoxes; 1.8 Risk and the Shape of the Utility Function; 1.9 Prospect Theory; 1.10 Heuristics and Biases in Decision Making; 2 Game Theory: Basic Concepts; 2.1 The Extensive Form; 2.2 The Normal Form; 2.3 Mixed Strategies; 2.4 Nash Equilibrium

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5.6 The Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma5.7 The Centipede Game; 5.8 CKR Fails Off the Backward Induction Path; 5.9 How to Play the Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma; 5.10 The Modal Logic of Knowledge; 5.11 Backward Induction and Extensive Form CKR; 5.12 Rationality and Extensive Form CKR; 5.13 On the Nonexistence of CKR; 6 The Mixing Problem: Purification and Conjectures; 6.1 Why Play Mixed Strategies?; 6.2 Harsanyi's Purification Theorem; 6.3 A Reputational Model of Honesty and Corruption; 6.4 Purifying Honesty and Corruption; 6.5 Epistemic Games: Mixed Strategies as Conjectures
6.6 Resurrecting the Conjecture Approach to Purification

Sommario/riassunto

Game theory is central to understanding human behavior and relevant to all of the behavioral sciences--from biology and economics, to anthropology and political science. However, as *The Bounds of Reason* demonstrates, game theory alone cannot fully explain human behavior and should instead complement other key concepts championed by the behavioral disciplines. Herbert Gintis shows that just as game theory without broader social theory is merely technical bravado, so social theory without game theory is a handicapped enterprise. Gintis illustrates, for instance, that game theor
