

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| 1. Record Nr.           | UNINA9910790236603321   |
| Autore                  | Cummins Denise D.   |
| Titolo                  | Good thinking : seven powerful ideas that influence the way we think /<br>/ Denise D. Cummins [[electronic resource]]   |
| Pubbl/distr/stampa      | Cambridge : , : Cambridge University Press, , 2012  |
| ISBN                    | 1-139-41098-9<br>1-107-22308-3<br>1-139-41926-9<br>1-139-04792-2<br>1-139-42130-1<br>1-139-41721-5<br>1-139-42335-5   |
| Descrizione fisica      | 1 online resource (vii, 199 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)   |
| Classificazione         | PSY008000   |
| Disciplina              | 153.4   |
| Soggetti                | Thought and thinking<br>Game theory<br>Rational choice theory   |
| Lingua di pubblicazione | Inglese   |
| Formato                 | Materiale a stampa  |
| Livello bibliografico   | Monografia  |
| Note generali           | Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015).  |
| Nota di bibliografia    | Includes bibliographical references and index.  |
| Nota di contenuto       | Cover; Good Thinking; Title; Copyright; Contents; Figures; Tables;<br>Acknowledgments; ONE: Introduction; TWO: Game Theory; The Basics<br>of Game Theory; Game Theory and the Battle of the Sexes; Game<br>Theory and Avoiding Mary's Inappropriate Co-Worker; Game Theory<br>and Deciding Whether or Not to Trust; Experimental Economics: What<br>Do People Actually Do?; Differences in Power and Status Influence How<br>Fairly We Treat Others; Neuroscience Makes It Clearer Why We Behave<br>the Way We Do; The Evolution of Cooperation; THREE: Rational Choice;<br>How the "Big Boys" Think about Decision Making<br>How to Be More BayesianWhen We Are Not Bayesian; How the Question<br>Is Framed Determines Whether You Get It Right or Wrong; Your Brain on<br>Decision Making; Decision Making in the Real World: The Economic<br>Meltdown of 2008; FOUR: Moral Decision Making; Church and State<br>Weigh in on Morality; What David Hume Had to Say; What Immanuel<br>Kant Had to Say; What Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill Had to Say; |

What Seems Right to Us: The Psychology of Moral Judgment; Yes, but What Is Morality for?; FIVE: The Game of Logic; A Journey into Logic Land; Just How Logical Are People, Really?  
What to Do When the World (or Your Mind) ChangesSIX: What Causes What?; The Paradox of Causality; How the Experts Decide What Causes What; How Your Brain Decides What Causes What; What Is Necessary? What Is Sufficient?; How What You Believe Influences How You Decide; The Causal Paradox Revisited: What Infants Told Us; SEVEN: Hypothesis Testing; Confirmation Bias: Tell Me I'm Right; A More Realistic Study of Confirmation Bias; When Your Brain Is Biased; Science: How We Got Here; Prove I'm Wrong, or Give Me the Most Bang for the Buck?; Ok, Show Me I'm Wrong; Stopgaps and Backup Systems  
EIGHT: Problem SolvingWhen Problems Are Well-Defined; When Problems Are Not So Well-Defined; Finding the Way There; Artificial Intelligence: Machines That Think; How Experts Solve Problems; Insight and Genius; NINE: Analogical Reasoning; Analogy as It Should Be Done; Analogy: How It Is Actually Done; Why Analogy Is the Core of Cognition; References; Index

---

Sommario/riassunto

Do you know what economists mean when they refer to you as a 'rational agent'? Or why a psychologist might label your idea a 'creative insight'? Or how a philosopher could be logical but also passionate in persuading you to obey 'moral imperatives'? Or why scientists disagree about the outcomes of experiments comparing drug treatments and disease risk factors? After reading this book, you will know how the best and brightest thinkers judge the ways we decide, argue, solve problems and tell right from wrong. But you will also understand why, when we don't meet these standards, it is not always a bad thing. The answers are rooted in the way the human brain has been wired over evolutionary time to make us kinder and more generous than economists think we ought to be, and more resistant to change and persuasion than scientists and scholars think we ought to be.

---