

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910962552903321
Autore	Gintis Herbert
Titolo	The Bounds of Reason : Game Theory and the Unification of the Behavioral Sciences
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, : Princeton University Press, 2009
ISBN	9786612259135 9781282259133 128225913X 9781400830367 1400830362
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (305 p.)
Disciplina	519.3
Soggetti	Game theory Human behavior Practical reason Psychology Social sciences --Methodology Game theory - Methodology Social sciences Business & Economics Economic Theory Mathematics Physical Sciences & Mathematics Algebra
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
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
 2.5 The Fundamental Theorem of Game Theory 2.6 Solving for Mixed-Strategy Nash Equilibria; 2.7 Throwing Fingers; 2.8 The Battle of the Sexes; 2.9 The Hawk- Dove Game; 2.10 The Prisoner's Dilemma; 2.11 Alice, Bob, and the Choreographer; 2.12 An Efficiency-Enhancing Choreographer; 2.13 The Correlated Equilibrium Solution Concept; 3 Game Theory and Human Behavior; 3.1 Self- and Other-Regarding Preferences; 3.2 Methodological Issues in Behavioral Game Theory; 3.3 An Anonymous Market Exchange; 3.4 The Rationality of Altruistic Giving; 3.5 Conditional Altruistic Cooperation
 3.6 Altruistic Punishment 3.7 Strong Reciprocity in the Labor Market; 3.8 Altruistic Third-Party Punishment; 3.9 Altruism and Cooperation in Groups; 3.10 Inequality Aversion; 3.11 The Trust Game; 3.12 Character Virtues; 3.13 The Situational Character of Preferences; 3.14 The Dark Side of Altruistic Cooperation; 3.15 Norms of Cooperation: Cross-Cultural Variation; 4 Rationalizability and Common Knowledge of Rationality; 4.1 Epistemic Games; 4.2 A Simple Epistemic Game; 4.3 An Epistemic Battle of the Sexes; 4.4 Dominated and Iteratedly Dominated Strategies
 4.5 Eliminating Weakly Dominated Strategies 4.6 Rationalizable Strategies; 4.7 Eliminating Strongly Dominated Strategies; 4.8 Common Knowledge of Rationality; 4.9 Rationalizability and Common Knowledge of Rationality; 4.10 The Beauty Contest; 4.11 The Traveler's Dilemma; 4.12 The Modified Traveler's Dilemma; 4.13 Global Games; 4.14 CKR Is an Event, Not a Premise; 5 Extensive Form Rationalizability; 5.1 Backward Induction and Dominated Strategies; 5.2 Subgame Perfection; 5.3 Subgame Perfection and Incredible Threats; 5.4 The Surprise Examination; 5.5 The Common Knowledge of Logicality Paradox
 5.6 The Repeated Prisoner's Dilemma 5.7 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