1. Record Nr. UNICASCAG0033538

Autore	Mommsen, Theodor
Titolo	3 / Teodoro Mommsen
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Roma, : Aequa, stampa 1936
Descrizione fisica	301 p. ; 20 cm.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr. UNINA9910973044003321

Autore	Sigmund Karl <1945->
Titolo	The calculus of selfishness / / Karl Sigmund
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Princeton, NJ, : Princeton University Press, c2010
ISBN	9786612458804 9781282458802 1282458809 9781400832255 140083225X
Edizione	[Course Book]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (185 p.)
Collana	Princeton series in theoretical and computational biology
Disciplina	306.3/4
Soggetti	Game theory Cooperativeness - Moral and ethical aspects Evolution (Biology) - Mathematics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Chapter One. Introduction: Social Traps and Simple Games -- Chapter Two. Game Dynamics and Social Learning -- Chapter Three. Direct Reciprocity: The Role of

Repetition -- Chapter Four. Indirect Reciprocity: The Role of Reputation -- Chapter Five. Fairness and Trust: The Power of Incentives -- Chapter Six. Public Goods and Joint Efforts: Between Freedom and Enforcement -- Chapter Seven. Cooperation in Structured Populations -- References -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

How does cooperation emerge among selfish individuals? When do people share resources, punish those they consider unfair, and engage in joint enterprises? These questions fascinate philosophers, biologists, and economists alike, for the "invisible hand" that should turn selfish efforts into public benefit is not always at work. The Calculus of Selfishness looks at social dilemmas where cooperative motivations are subverted and self-interest becomes self-defeating. Karl Sigmund, a pioneer in evolutionary game theory, uses simple and well-known game theory models to examine the foundations of collective action and the effects of reciprocity and reputation. Focusing on some of the best-known social and economic experiments, including games such as the Prisoner's Dilemma, Trust, Ultimatum, Snowdrift, and Public Good, Sigmund explores the conditions leading to cooperative strategies. His approach is based on evolutionary game dynamics, applied to deterministic and probabilistic models of economic interactions. Exploring basic strategic interactions among individuals guided by self-interest and caught in social traps, The Calculus of Selfishness analyzes to what extent one key facet of human nature--selfishness--can lead to cooperation.