

1. Record Nr.	UNISALENTO991004290133307536
Autore	Gallo-Orsi, Gianfranco
Titolo	Fare testamento : principi, consigli, esempi / Gianfranco Gallo-Orsi, Federico Bottino
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Roma : Buffetti, c1984
Edizione	[2. ed.]
Descrizione fisica	110 p. ; 24 cm.
Collana	Diritto di famiglia
Altri autori (Persone)	Bottino, Federicoauthor
Disciplina	346.054
Soggetti	Testamento
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910824731903321
Autore	Declerck Carolyn
Titolo	Neuroeconomics of prosocial behavior : the compassionate egoist // Carolyn Declerck, Christophe Boone
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London : , : Elsevier Science, , [2016] ©2016
ISBN	0-12-801441-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (187 p.)
Disciplina	616.85841
Soggetti	Neuroeconomics
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	Front Cover; Neuroeconomics of Prosocial Behavior; Copyright Page; Contents; Preface; 1 Two Routes to Cooperation; 1.1 The Evolutionary Origins of Prosocial Behavior; 1.2 What do we Mean by Prosociality?; 1.2.1 Different Types of Prosocial Behaviors; 1.2.2 Social Dilemmas; 1.3 Hic et nunc Reasons for Prosocial Behavior: Two Routes to Cooperation; 1.3.1 Incentive Based Cooperation; 1.3.2 Trust-Based Cooperation; 1.4 Rationality and the Brain; 1.5 Summary; References; 2 The Neuroanatomy of Prosocial Decision Making: The Role of Valuation, Cognitive Control, and Social Cognition 2.1 Opening the "Black Box" of Decision Making 2.1.1 Neuroeconomic Methods; 2.1.2 Functional Organization of the Brain; 2.2 A Model for (Pro)Social Decision Making Based on Incentives and Trust; 2.3 Reward System Computes the Subjective Expected Value of (Pro)Social Decisions; 2.3.1 Neuroeconomic Studies that Corroborate the Role of the Ventromedial Prefrontal Cortex and Ventral Striatum in (Pro)So...; 2.3.2 Context Modulates Valuation and Activity in the Reward System; 2.4 Cognitive Control System Processes Extrinsic Incentives 2.4.1 Neuroeconomic Studies that Corroborate the Role of the Dorsolateral Prefrontal Cortex, Dorsal Anterior Cingulate Cort... 2.5 Social Cognition System Processes Trust and Threat Signals; 2.5.1 Neuroeconomic Studies that Corroborate the Role of the Medial Prefrontal Cortex, Temporoparietal Junction, and Amygda...; 2.6 Summary; References; 3 Neurochemistry of Prosocial Decision Making:

The Role of Dopamine, Serotonin, and Oxytocin; 3.1 Dopamine; 3.1.1 Medial Dopamine System and Incentive Salience; 3.1.2 Lateral Dopamine System and Cognitive Control; 3.2 Serotonin; 3.3 Oxytocin 3.3.1 Neural and Behavioral Responses to a Change in Central Oxytocin 3.3.2 Effect of Oxytocin Depends on a Species' Evolutionary History; 3.3.3 Effect of Oxytocin Depends on Context; 3.3.4 Effect of Oxytocin Depends on Personality; 3.4 Summary; References; 4 Individual Differences in Prosocial Decision Making: Social Values as a Compass; 4.1 How Social Values Become Part and Parcel of Stable Personality Types; 4.1.1 Environmental Influences on Prosocial Behavior; 4.1.2 Genetic Influences on Prosocial Behavior; 4.1.3 Gene Environment Interactive Effects on Prosocial Behavior 4.2 Social Values Define the Type of Rationality that Underscores Prosocial Decision Making: A Conceptual Model 4.2.1 Value Inclination; 4.2.2 Contextual Influences; 4.2.3 Brain Processes and Behavior; 4.2.3.1 Direct Measures; 4.2.3.2 Indirect Measures; 4.3 Costly Punishment and Strong Reciprocators; 4.3.1 Laboratory Experiments Showing Strong Reciprocity; 4.3.2 Neural Correlates of Punishment; 4.3.3 Can this Paradox be Resolved by Gaining Insight into Individual Differences?; 4.4 Summary; References; 5 Beyond Parochialism: Cooperation Across the Globe; 5.1 Heuristics and Rationality 5.2 Groups Define the Boundaries of Prosocial Behavior

Sommario/riassunto

This summary of recent research in neuroeconomics aims to explain how and why a person can sometimes be generous, helpful, and cooperative, yet other times behave in a self-interested and/or exploitative manner. The book explains a dual process of analysis measuring immediate needs of the individual, relative to long term gains possible through prosocial behavior (e.g. synergy, accumulating profits, (in)direct reciprocity) with the output further mitigated by the motivation of the individual at that moment and any special circumstances of the environment. Ultimately it can be shown that prosocial
