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John Von Neumann, Theory of Games and Economic Behavior, First Edition, 1944. Raptis Rare Books. **John von Neumann 's theory** *John von Neumann* **Eugene Wigner on John von Neumann** *A (very) Brief History of John von Neumann Game Theory 101 (#42): Expected Utility Theory Interesting John Von Neumann Facts* **John von Neumann - Unknown Genius** The Prisoner's Dilemma *Prof Darryl Seale - John von Neumann Study* ~~Game Theory: The Science of Decision-Making~~ ~~The Mind of a Genius: John von Neumann I The Great Courses~~

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15 Best Books on GAME THEORY Edward Teller - John von Neumann suggesting an implosion (76/147) Turing and von Neumann - Professor Raymond Flood *John von Neumann: Everything you need to know...*

Game Theory - The Pinnacle of Decision Making*John Wheeler - John von Neumann (Part 1): Martin Kruskal (121/130)* Game Theory: Introduction ~~Prisoners Dilemma John Von Neumann~~
At once a biography of John von Neumann (which of course could not touch on all his scientific achievements, since this would have required a far greater sophistication than the author could assume), a popular introduction to game theory, including a detailed discussion of prisoner's dilemma, the game of chicken and Rousseau's stag hunt, and the story of early Cold War nuclear diplomacy (involving such prominent figures as Francis Matthews, Secretary of the Navy in the Truman administration ...

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Prisoners Dilemma John Von Neumann, Game Theory and the Puzzle of the Bomb by Poundstone, William (Author) ON Jan-01-1993, Paperback by Poundstone, William and a great selection of related books, art and collectibles available now at AbeBooks.co.uk.

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Prisoner's dilemma: John von Neumann, game theory and the puzzle of the bomb By William Poundstone This book is a curious mixture of biography, history and mathematics, all neatly packaged into an entertaining and enlightening read.

~~'Prisoner's Dilemma' | plus.maths.org~~
Prisoner's Dilemma: John Von Neumann, Game Theory and the Puzzle of the Bomb I bought this book following a short section of an economics course which used game theory and the Prisoner's Dilemma to explain decision making in areas such as cartels, collusion and advertising budgets which inspired me to learn more.

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Introduced shortly after the Soviet Union acquired the atomic bomb, the prisoner's dilemma quickly became a popular allegory of the nuclear arms race. Intellectuals such as von Neumann and Bertrand Russell joined military and political leaders in rallying to the "preventive war" movement, which advocated a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union.

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In 1954, Von Neumann was appointed to the Atomic Energy Commission. A year later, he was diagnosed with bone cancer. William Poundstone's Prisoner's Dilemma suggests that the disease resulted from the radiation Von Neumann received as a witness to the atomic tests on Bikini atoll. "A number of physicists associated with the bomb succumbed to cancer at relatively early ages."

~~John Von Neumann - Stanford Computer Science~~
Buy a cheap copy of Prisoner's Dilemma book by William Poundstone. A biography of one of the most influential thinkers of the century tells how John von Neumann invented the digital computer and constructed a game theory called... Free shipping over $10.

~~Prisoner's Dilemma : John Von Neumann, Game Theory, and ...~~
ISBN: 019286162X 9780192861627: OCLC Number: 28114695: Description: xi, 290 pages: Contents: Part 1 Dilemmas: the nuclear dilemma; John von Neumann; prisoner's dilemma.

~~Prisoner's dilemma : John von Neumann, game theory and the ...~~
Prisoner's Dilemma: John Von Neumann, Game Theory and the Puzzle of the Bomb eBook: Poundstone, William: Amazon.ca: Kindle Store

Should you watch public television without pledging?...Exceed the posted speed limit?...Hop a subway turnstile without paying? These questions illustrate the so-called "prisoner's dilemma", a social puzzle that we all face every day. Though the answers may seem simple, their profound implications make the prisoner's dilemma one of the great unifying concepts of science. Watching players bluff in a poker game inspired John von Neumann—father of the modern computer and one of the sharpest minds of the century—to construct game theory, a mathematical study of conflict and deception. Game theory was readily embraced at the RAND Corporation, the archetypical think tank charged with formulating military strategy for the atomic age, and in 1950 two RAND scientists made a momentous discovery. Called the "prisoner's dilemma," it is a disturbing and mind-bending game where two or more people may betray the common good for individual gain. Introduced shortly after the Soviet Union acquired the atomic bomb, the prisoner's dilemma quickly became a popular allegory of the nuclear arms race. Intellectuals such as von Neumann and Bertrand Russell joined military and political leaders in rallying to the "preventive war" movement, which advocated a nuclear first strike against the Soviet Union. Though the Truman administration rejected preventive war the United States entered into an arms race with the Soviets and game theory developed into a controversial tool of public policy—alternately accused of justifying arms races and touted as the only hope of preventing them. A masterful work of science writing, Prisoner's Dilemma weaves together a biography of the brilliant and tragic von Neumann, a history of pivotal phases of the cold war, and an investigation of game theory's far-reaching influence on public policy today. Most important, Prisoner's Dilemma is the incisive story of a revolutionary idea that has been hailed as a landmark of twentieth-century thought.

John von Neumann was a Jewish refugee from Hungary — considered a “ genius ” like fellow Hungarians Leo Szilard, Eugene Wigner and Edward Teller — who played key roles developing the A-bomb at Los Alamos during World War II. As a mathematician at Princeton ’ s Institute for Advanced Study (where Einstein was also a professor), von Neumann was a leader in the development of early computers. Later, he developed the new field of game theory in economics and became a top nuclear arms policy adviser to the Truman and Eisenhower administrations. “ I always thought [von Neumann ’ s] brain indicated that he belonged to a new species, an evolution beyond man. Macrae shows us in a lively way how this brain was nurtured and then left its great imprint on the world. ” — Hans A. Bethe, Cornell University “ The book makes for utterly captivating reading. Von Neumann was, of course, one of this century ’ s geniuses, and it is surprising that we have had to wait so long... for a fully fleshed and sympathetic biography of the man. But now, happily, we have one. Macrae nicely delineates the cultural, familial, and educational environment from which von Neumann sprang and sketches the mathematical and scientific environment in which he flourished. It ’ s no small task to render a genius like von Neumann in ordinary language, yet Macrae manages the trick, providing more than a glimpse of what von Neumann accomplished intellectually without expecting the reader to have a Ph.D. in mathematics. Beyond that, he captures von Neumann ’ s qualities of temperament, mind, and personality, including his effortless wit and humor. And [Macrae] frames and accounts for von Neumann ’ s politics in ways that even critics of them, among whom I include myself, will find provocative and illuminating. ” — Daniel J. Kevles, California Institute of Technology “ A lively portrait of the hugely consequential nonmathematician-physicist-et al., whose genius has left an enduring impress on our thought, technology, society, and culture. A double salute to Steve White, who started this grand book designed for us avid, nonmathematical readers, and to Norman Macrae, who brought it to a triumphant conclusion. ” — Robert K. Merton, Columbia University “ The first full-scale biography of this polymath, who was born Jewish in Hungary in 1903 and died Roman Catholic in the United States at the age of 53. And Mr. Macrae has some great stories to tell... Mr. Macrae ’ s biography has rescued a lot of good science gossip from probable extinction, and has introduced many of us to the life story of a man we ought to know better. ” — Ed Regis, The New York Times “ A nice and fascinating picture of a genius who was active in so many domains. ” —Zentralblatt MATH “ Biographer Macrae takes a ‘ viewspaperman ’ approach which stresses the context and personalities associated with von Neumann ’ s remarkable life, rather than attempting to give a detailed scholarly analysis of von Neumann ’ s papers. The resulting book is a highly entertaining account that is difficult to put down. ” — Journal of Mathematical Psychology “ A full and intimate biography of ‘ the man who consciously and deliberately set mankind moving along the road that led us into the Age of Computers. ’ ” — Freeman Dyson, Princeton, NJ “ It is good to have a biography of one of the most important mathematicians of the twentieth century, even if it is a biography that focuses much more on the man than on the mathematics. ” — Fernando Q. Gouv ê a, Mathematical Association of America “ Based on much research, his own and that of others (especially of Stephen White), Macrae has written a valuable biography of this remarkable genius of our century, without the opacity of technical (mathematical) dimensions that are part of the hero ’ s intellectual contributions to humanity. Interesting, informative, illuminating, and insightful. ” — Choice Review “ Macrae paints a highly readable, humanizing portrait of a man whose legacy still influences and shapes modern science and knowledge. ” — Resonance, Journal of Science Education “ In this affectionate, humanizing biography, former Economist editor Macrae limns a prescient pragmatist who actively fought against fascism and who advocated a policy of nuclear deterrence because he foresaw that Stalin ’ s Soviet Union would rapidly acquire the bomb and develop rocketry... Macrae makes [von Neumann ’ s] contributions accessible to the lay reader, and also discusses von Neumann ’ s relationships with two long-suffering wives, his political differences with Einstein and the cancer that killed him. ” — Publishers Weekly “ Macrae ’ s life of the great mathematician shows dramatically what proper care and feeding can do for an unusually capacious mind. ” — John Wilkes, Los Angeles Times

William Aspray provides the first broad and detailed account of von Neumann's many different contributions to computing. John von Neumann (1903-1957) was unquestionably one of the most brilliant scientists of the twentieth century. He made major contributions to quantum mechanics and mathematical physics and in 1943 began a new and all-too-short career in computer science. William Aspray provides the first broad and detailed account of von Neumann's many different contributions to computing. These, Aspray reveals, extended far beyond his well-known work in the design and construction of computer systems to include important scientific applications, the revival of numerical analysis, and the creation of a theory of computing.Aspray points out that from the beginning von Neumann took a wider and more theoretical view than other computer pioneers. In the now famous EDVAC report of 1945, von Neumann clearly stated the idea of a stored program that resides in the computer's memory along with the data it was to operate on. This stored program computer was described in terms of idealized neurons, highlighting the analogy between the digital computer and the human brain. Aspray describes von Neumann's development during the next decade, and almost entirely alone, of a theory of complicated information processing systems, or automata, and the introduction of themes such as learning, reliability of systems with unreliable components, self-replication, and the importance of memory and storage capacity in biological nervous systems; many of these themes remain at the heart of current investigations in parallel or neurocomputing.Aspray allows the record to speak for itself. He unravels an intricate sequence of stories generated by von Neumann's work and brings into focus the interplay of personalities centered about von Neumann. He documents the complex interactions of science, the military, and business and shows how progress in applied mathematics was intertwined with that in computers. William Aspray is Director of the Center for the History of Electrical Engineering at The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers.

An electrifying biography of one of the most extraordinary scientists of the twentieth century and the world he made. The smartphones in our pockets and computers like brains. The vagaries of game theory and evolutionary biology. Nuclear weapons and self-replicating spacecrafts. All bear the fingerprints of one remarkable, yet largely overlooked, man: John von Neumann. Born in Budapest at the turn of the century, von Neumann is one of the most influential scientists to have ever lived. A child prodigy, he mastered calculus by the age of eight, and in high school made lasting contributions to mathematics. In Germany, where he helped lay the foundations of quantum mechanics, and later at Princeton, von Neumann ’ s colleagues believed he had the fastest brain on the planet—bar none. He was instrumental in the Manhattan Project and the design of the atom bomb; he helped formulate the bedrock of Cold War geopolitics and modern economic theory; he created the first ever programmable digital computer; he prophesized the potential of nanotechnology; and, from his deathbed, he expounded on the limits of brains and computers—and how they might be overcome. Taking us on an astonishing journey, Ananyo Bhattacharya explores how a combination of genius and unique historical circumstance allowed a single man to sweep through a stunningly diverse array of fields, sparking revolutions wherever he went. The Man from the Future is an insightful and thrilling intellectual biography of the visionary thinker who shaped our century.

Professor Zagare provides methods for analysing the structure of the game; considers zero and nonzero-sum games and the fundamental 'minimax theorem'; and investigates games with more than two players, including the possibility of coalitions between players.

What does game theory tell us about rational behavior? Is there such a thing as rational behavior, and if so, is it of any use to us? In this fascinating book, renowned Hungarian economist Laszlo Mero shows how game theory provides insight into such aspects of human psychology as altruism, competition, and politics, as well as its relevance to disparate fields such as physics and evolutionary biology. This ideal guide shows us how mathematics can illuminate the human condition.

This fascinating and provocative book presents the fundamentals of two-person game theory, a mathematical approach to understanding human behavior and decision-making.

The SAGE Encyclopedia of Political Behavior explores the intersection of psychology, political science, sociology, and human behavior. This encyclopedia integrates theories, research, and case studies from a variety of disciplines that inform this established area of study.

Known as the science of strategy, game theory is a branch of mathematics that has gained broad acceptance as a legitimate methodological tool, and has been widely adapted by a number of other fields. Frank C. Zagare provides an introduction to the application of game theory in the fields of security studies and diplomatic history, demonstrating the advantages of using a formal game-theoretic framework to explain complex events and strategic relationships. Comprised of three parts, the first illustrates the basic concepts of game theory, initially with abstract examples but later in the context of real world foreign policy decision-making. The author highlights the methodological problems of using game theory to construct an analytic narrative and the advantages of working around these obstacles. Part II develops three extended case studies that illustrate the theory at work: the First Moroccan Crisis of 1905-1906, the July Crisis of 1914, and the Cuban Missile Crisis of 1962. Finally, in Part III, Zagare describes a general theory of interstate conflict initiation, limitation, escalation, and resolution and rebuts criticisms of the methodology. Logically demanding, Game Theory, Diplomatic History and Security Studies conveys an intuitive understanding of the theory of games through the use of real-world examples to exemplify the 'theory in action'.