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# Microeconomics

## Game Theory

### Activity 41

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Government-wide Index to Federal Research & Development Reports  
Post-Modernism, Economics and Knowledge  
The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics  
EBOOK: Intermediate Microeconomics: People are Different  
Agent-Based Computational Economics  
Mathematical Economics and Mathematical Models of Economic Growth  
Handbook of Knowledge and Economics  
Modeling Rational Agents  
Getting a PhD in Economics  
Entrepreneurship and the Firm  
Herbert Scarf's Contributions to Economics, Game Theory and Operations Research  
Economics and Reality  
Explorations in Pragmatic Economics  
Economics-theory-game/h  
A History of Heterodox Economics  
Government Reports Annual Index  
Economics of Crime and Enforcement  
Misbehaving: The Making of Behavioral Economics  
The Economics of Business Culture

Law, Economics and Antitrust  
Handbook on the Economics of Leisure  
Rationality and Irrationality in Economics  
Handbook of Game Theory and Industrial  
Organization, Volume II  
Machine Dreams  
The Elgar Companion to Economics and  
Philosophy  
Economics and the Theory of Games  
Current Research in Britain  
The Economics of Intellectual Property and  
Openness  
Law, Economics, and Game Theory  
International Economics and Business  
Intermediate Microeconomics  
Lectures In The Microeconomics Of Choice:  
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Everything I Ever Needed to Know about  
Economics I Learned from Online Dating  
Handbook of Computational Economics  
Trust, Control, and the Economics of Governance  
Handbook on the Economics and Theory of the  
Firm  
Advanced Placement Economics

**BRAYDON**

*Government-wide Index to Federal Research & Development Reports*

Edward Elgar Publishing

'No reality please. We're economists'.

There is a wide spread belief that modern economics is irrelevant to the understanding of the real world. In a controversial and original study, Tony Lawson argues that the root of this irrelevance is in the failure of economists

to find methods and tools which are appropriate for the social world it addresses *Post-Modernism, Economics and Knowledge* Eno River Press  
 "This book explores the evolution, through the first half of the 20th century, of the key neoclassical concept of rationality. The analysis begins with the development of modern decision theory, covers

the interwar debates over the role of perfect foresight and analyzes the first game-theoretic solution concepts of von Neumann and Nash. The author's proposition is that the notion of rationality suffered a profound transformation that reduced it to a formal property of consistency. Such a transformation paralleled that of neoclassical economics as a whole from a discipline dealing with

real economic processes to one investigating issues of logical consistency between mathematical relationships."

**The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics**

Cambridge University Press

This textbook offers a systematic, self-contained account of the main contributions of modern game theory and its applications to economics. Starting with a detailed description of

how to model strategic situations, the discussion proceeds by studying basic solution concepts, their main refinements, games played under incomplete information, and repeated games. For each of these theoretical developments, there is a companion set of applications that cover the most representative instances of game-theoretic analysis in economics, e.g. oligopolistic

competition, public goods, coordination failures, bargaining, insurance markets, implementation theory, signaling and auctions. The theory and applications covered in the first part of the book fall under the so-called 'classical' approach to game theory, which is founded on the paradigm of players' unlimited rationality. The second part shifts towards topics that no longer abide by that

paradigm.  
This leads to the study of topics such as the interplay between evolution and rationality.

**EBOOK:  
Intermediate  
Microeconomics: People  
are Different**

CRC Press  
This text is designed for use in a course on the economics of crime in a variety of settings. Assuming only a previous course in basic microeconomics, this innovative book is strongly linked to the new

theoretical and empirical journal literature. Showing the power of microeconomics in action, Yezer covers a wide array of topics. There are chapters on the following topics: benefit-cost and the imprisonment decision, enforcement games, juvenile crime, private enforcement, economics of 3 strikes law, broken windows strategies, police profiling, and crime in

developing countries. There are also separate chapters on guns, drugs, and capital punishment. Timely boxed examples are found throughout. Problems at the end of each chapter allow students to reinforce their microeconomics skills and to gain insight into the way they can be applied to case examples. *Agent-Based Computational Economics* World Scientific  
This

interdisciplinary Handbook combines both mainstream and heterodox economics to assess the nature, scope and importance of leisure activities. Surprisingly, the field of leisure economics is not, thus far, a particularly integrated or coherent one. In this Handbook a wide ranging body of international scholars get to grips with the core issues, taking in the traditional income/leisure choice model

of textbook microeconomics and Becker's allocation of time model along the way. They expertly apply economics to some usually neglected topics, such as boredom and sleeping, work-life balance, dating, tourism, health and fitness, sport, video games, social networking, music festivals and sex. Contributions from further afield by Veblen, Sctivosky and Bourdieu also

feature prominently. Applying a mix of both theoretical and empirical data, undergraduate students in modules on sport/leisure economics as well as sport/leisure management will find this important resource invaluable. Mathematical Economics and Mathematical Models of Economic Growth Edward Elgar Publishing This book considers three relationships:

law and economics; economics and game theory; and game theory and law. Economists teach lawyers that economic principles cut across and integrate seemingly different legal subjects such as contracts, torts, and property. Correspondingly, lawyers teach economists that legal rationality is a separate and distinct decision-making process that can be formalized by

behavioral rules that are parallel to and comparable with the behavioral rules of economic rationality, that efficiency often must be constrained by legal goals such as equal protection of the laws, due process, and horizontal and distributional equity, and that the general case methodology of economics vs. the hard case methodology of law for determining the truth or falsity of economic

theories and theorems sometimes conflict. Economics and Game Theory: Law and economics books focus on economic analysis of judges' decisions in common law cases and have been mostly limited to contracts, torts, property, criminal law, and suit and settlement. There is usually no discussion of the many areas of law that require cooperative action such as

<p>is needed to provide economic infrastructure, control public “bad” type externalities, and make legislation. Game theory provides the bridge between competitive markets and the missing discussion of cooperative action in law and economics. How? Competitive markets are examples (subset) of the Prisoners’ Dilemma, which explains the conflict between individual self-</p>	<p>interested behavior and cooperation both in economic markets and in legislative bodies and demonstrates the need for social infrastructure and regulation of pollution and global warming. Game Theory and Law: Lawsuits usually involve litigation between two parties, not the myriad participants in markets, so the assumption of self-interest constrained by markets does</p>	<p>not carry over to legal disputes involving one-on-one bargaining in which the law gives one party superior bargaining power. Game theory models predict the effect of different legal institutions, rights, and rules on the outcome of such bargaining. Game theory also has a natural four-model framework which is used in this book to analyze the law and economics of civil</p>
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obligation, which consists of torts (negligence), contracts, and unjust enrichment.

**Handbook of Knowledge and Economics**

Oxford University Press

This book presents a social qua community history of heterodox economics. The author provides the best and most thorough account of the rise of orthodoxy and the response of heterodoxy within economics.

Modeling

Rational Agents

Routledge

In today's world, we cooperate across legal and cultural systems in order to create value. However, this increases volatility, uncertainty, complexity, and ambiguity as challenges for societies, politics, and business. This has made governance a scarce resource. It thus is inevitable that we understand the means of governance

available to us and are able to economize on them.

Trends like the increasing role of product labels and a certification industry as well as political movements towards nationalism and conservatism may be seen as reaction to disappointments from excessive cooperation. To avoid failures of cooperation, governance is important – control through e.g. contracts is limited and in

governance economics trust is widely advertised without much guidance on its preconditions or limits. This book draws on the rich insight from research on trust and control, and accommodates the key results for governance considerations in an institutional economics framework. It provides a view on the limits of cooperation from the required degree of governance, which can be achieved through extrinsic motivation or building on intrinsic motivation. Trust Control Economics thus inform a more realistic expectation about the net value added from cooperation by providing a balanced view including the cost of governance. It then becomes clear how complex cooperation is about 'governance accretion' where limited trustworthiness is substituted by control and these control instances need to be governed in turn. Trust, Control, and the Economics of Governance is a highly necessary development of institutional economics to reflect progress made in trust research and is a relevant addition for practitioners to better understand the role of trust in the governance of contemporary cooperation-structures. It will be of interest to

researchers, academics, and students in the fields of economics and business management, institutional economics, and business ethics. Note that this work is the first of its kind that explicitly reflects on the societal realities, how these drive the assumption setting process, and how these assumptions influence the theory outcome.

**Getting a PhD in Economics**  
Springer

This unique Handbook explores both the economics of the firm and the theory of the firm, two areas which are traditionally treated separately in the literature. On the one hand, the former refers to the structure, organization and boundaries of the firm, while the latter is devoted to the analysis of behaviours and strategies in particular market contexts. the novel concept underpinning

this authoritative volume is that these two areas closely interact, and that a framework must be articulated in order to illustrate how linkages can be created. This interpretative framework is comprehensively developed in the editors' introduction, and the expert contributors – more than fifty academics of renowned authority – further elaborate on the linkages in the seven

comprehensive sections that follow, encompassing : background; equilibrium and new institutional theories; the multinational firm; dynamic approaches to the firm; modern issues; firms' strategies; and economic policy and the firm. Bridging economics and theory of the firm, and providing both technical and institutional perspectives on real corporations, this path-breaking Handbook will prove an

invaluable resource for academics, researchers and students in the fields of economics, heterodox economics, business and management, and industrial organization. *Entrepreneurship and the Firm* Verso Books The award-winning The New Palgrave Dictionary of Economics, 2nd edition is now available as a dynamic online resource. Consisting of over 1,900 articles written by leading

figures in the field including Nobel prize winners, this is the definitive scholarly reference work for a new generation of economists. Regularly updated! This product is a subscription based product. [Herbert Scarf's Contributions to Economics, Game Theory and Operations Research](#) W. W. Norton & Company . . . those who are dealing with antitrust issues the book is very

useful and if somebody has already acquired the basic economic principles underlying antitrust regimes, one should read [this] book. . . Pal Bela Szilagyi and Dorina Juhasz, Erasmus Law and Economics Review The book is quite often an interesting read and provokes plenty of unexpected thoughts. . . Scholars familiar with the public choice literature and American antitrust law could benefit from the stimulating questions McNutt raises throughout and for the wealth of examples from European competition law. Scott E. Graves, The Law and Politics Book Review Patrick McNutt s book is a brilliant exposé of the interaction between law, economics and antitrust. The author, an economist and distinguished regulator, handles both the legal and economic material deftly. It is provocative particularly when dealing with issues such as the efficiency of competition and the effectiveness of antitrust rules. His case-studies are particularly compelling. The book is written with huge flair and great learning. It combines theoretical and practical considerations . The comparative coverage is excellent. A "must-read" for all

<p>interested in law and economics. Antitrust specialists will discover many novel and valid insights. David O Keeffe, University College London, UK and College of Europe, Bruges, Belgium This book continually stimulates the reader to think about the issues in non-standard and illuminating ways, following new and significant directions. Yet the discussion always is</p>	<p>authoritatively grounded in the author s extensive knowledge of the pertinent law and the relevant economic analysis. William J. Baumol, New York University, US and Princeton University, US Professor McNutt provides a refreshing and different perspective on the important fundamental issues underlying competition law and policy. Barry E. Hawk, Skadden, Arps, Slate,</p>	<p>Meagher &amp; Flom LLP, US In this accessible yet rigorous textbook, Patrick McNutt presents a clear and refreshing approach to a wide range of topics in law, economics and antitrust. The issues covered include duty and obligation, contracting, liability, property rights, efficient entry, compensation, oligopoly pricing, issues in strategic antitrust and merger analysis.</p>
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Using a selection of case studies where appropriate, and examples based in game theory, the book examines these issues from both a law and economics and a microeconomic perspective. Emphasis is placed on a thorough assessment of the economic and legal arguments, blending the rigours of microeconomic analysis with common law standards. The analysis

contained in the book will not only review, and indeed adapt neoclassical economic analysis but will also apply some of the methodology from the relatively new paradigm known as law and economics to many of the issues. The book also addresses the increasing overlap between emerging approaches in public choice and in law and economics. Practitioners in competition law and

regulation of utilities will draw great value from this original and pertinent volume, as will scholars in the areas of regulation, competition law, competition policy and law and economics.

**Economics and Reality**  
Routledge

This groundbreaking volume brings together the essays of top theorists including Arjo Klamer, Deirdre McCloskey, Julie Nelson, Shaun Hargreaves-

<p>Heap and Philip Mirowski on a diverse range of topics.</p> <p><u>Explorations in Pragmatic Economics</u></p> <p>Elsevier</p> <p>Winner of the Nobel Prize in Economics</p> <p>Get ready to change the way you think about economics.</p> <p>Nobel laureate Richard H. Thaler has spent his career studying the radical notion that the central agents in the economy are humans—predictable, error-prone individuals.</p>	<p>Misbehaving is his arresting, frequently hilarious account of the struggle to bring an academic discipline back down to earth—and change the way we think about economics, ourselves, and our world.</p> <p>Traditional economics assumes rational actors. Early in his research, Thaler realized these Spock-like automatons were nothing like real people.</p> <p>Whether</p>	<p>buying a clock radio, selling basketball tickets, or applying for a mortgage, we all succumb to biases and make decisions that deviate from the standards of rationality assumed by economists. In other words, we misbehave.</p> <p>More importantly, our misbehavior has serious consequences . Dismissed at first by economists as an amusing sideshow, the study of human miscalculation</p>
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s and their effects on markets now drives efforts to make better decisions in our lives, our businesses, and our governments. Coupling recent discoveries in human psychology with a practical understanding of incentives and market behavior, Thaler enlightens readers about how to make smarter decisions in an increasingly mystifying world. He reveals how

behavioral economic analysis opens up new ways to look at everything from household finance to assigning faculty offices in a new building, to TV game shows, the NFL draft, and businesses like Uber. Laced with antic stories of Thaler's spirited battles with the bastions of traditional economic thinking, *Misbehaving* is a singular look into profound human foibles. When

economics meets psychology, the implications for individuals, managers, and policy makers are both profound and entertaining. Shortlisted for the Financial Times & McKinsey Business Book of the Year Award *Economics-theory-game/h* Routledge EBOOK: Intermediate Microeconomics: People are Different [A History of Heterodox Economics](#) Routledge Herbert Scarf

is a distinguished economist and has made a number of extraordinarily significant contributions to economics, game theory and operations research. This work has generated a major research field in economics termed Applied General Equilibrium Analysis. This book comprises all his research articles and consists of four volumes. *Government Reports Annual Index*

Edward Elgar Publishing  
A valuable collection of papers illustrating Akerlof's 'modern', Nobel Prize-winning methodology at work. This volume covers the economics of information, the theory of unemployment, the demand for money, psychology and economics, and the nature of discrimination. Economics of Crime and Enforcement  
Edward Elgar Publishing  
This book aims to

answer two questions that are fundamental to the study of agent-based economic models: what is agent-based computational economics and why do we need agent-based economic modelling of economy? This book provides a review of the development of agent-based computational economics (ACE) from a perspective on how artificial economic agents are designed under the

influences of complex sciences, experimental economics, artificial intelligence, evolutionary biology, psychology, anthropology and neuroscience. This book begins with a historical review of ACE by tracing its origins. From a modelling viewpoint, ACE brings truly decentralized procedures into market analysis, from a single market to the whole economy. This book also

reviews how experimental economics and artificial intelligence have shaped the development of ACE. For the former, the book discusses how ACE models can be used to analyse the economic consequences of cognitive capacity, personality and cultural inheritance. For the latter, the book covers the various tools used to construct artificial adaptive agents, including

reinforcement learning, fuzzy decision rules, neural networks, and evolutionary computation. This book will be of interest to graduate students researching computational economics, experimental economics, behavioural economics, and research methodology. Misbehaving: The Making of Behavioral Economics Westview Press This book is the result of a research project begun by the author in 1958 with

the aim of answering two questions: First, what is the rationality of the economic systems that appear and disappear throughout history—in other words, what is their hidden logic and the underlying necessity for them to exist, or to have existed? Second, what are the conditions for a rational understanding of these systems—in other words, for a fully developed comparative

economic science? The field of investigation opened up by these two questions is vast, touching on the foundations of social reality and on how to understand them. The author, being a Marxist, sought the answers, as he writes, 'not in philosophy or by philosophical means, but in and through examining the knowledge accumulated by the sciences.' The stages of his journey from philosophy to

economics and then to anthropology are indicated by the divisions of his book. Godelier rejects, at the outset, any attempt to tackle the question of rationality or irrationality of economic science and of economic realities from the angle of an a priori idea, a speculative definition of what is rational. Such an approach can yield only, he feels, an ideological result. Rather, he treats the appearance

and disappearance of social and economic systems in history as being governed by a necessity 'wholly internal to the concrete structures of social life.

The Economics of Business Culture

Council for Economic Educat  
This second volume of the Handbook includes original contribution by experts in the field. It provides up-to-date surveys of the

most relevant applications of game theory to industrial organization. The book covers both classical as well as new IO topics such as mergers in markets with homogeneous and differentiated goods, leniency and coordinated effects in cartels and mergers, static and dynamic contests, consumer search and product safety, strategic delegation, platforms and network

effects, auctions, environmental and resource economics, intellectual property, healthcare, corruption, experimental industrial organization and empirical models of R&D.

Law, Economics and Antitrust  
Routledge

This was the first cross-over book into the history of science written by an historian of economics. It shows how 'history of technology' can be integrated

with the history of economic ideas. The analysis combines Cold War history with the history of postwar economics in America and later elsewhere, revealing that the Pax Americana had much to do with abstruse and formal doctrines such as linear

programming and game theory. It links the literature on 'cyborg' to economics, an element missing in literature to date. The treatment further calls into question the idea that economics has been immune to postmodern currents, arguing that neoclassical economics has participated in the

deconstruction of the integral 'self'. Finally, it argues for an alliance of computational and institutional themes, and challenges the widespread impression that there is nothing else besides American neoclassical economic theory left standing after the demise of Marxism.