

Puzzle

- About 60% of the population is estimated to be of the “secure” attachment type.
- About 80% of this class consider that they are of the “secure” attachment type.

Can you explain the difference?

Module B Evaluation

- Reading
- Paper
- Review Exercise
- Reflective Essay
- Supporting Notes

Would marriage counseling work?

Game of Geography

- Rule: You probably know...

There is a prize.

Competitiveness Survey

- Do you think you are
 - Highly competitive (i.e., inclined to compete)
 - Somewhat competitive
 - Somewhat non-competitive
 - Highly non-competitive
 - Other

Module C Content Goals

- C3: Our family values affect the direction of our future **society**.
- C5: **Society** emerges from individuals as they interact.
 - Cf. C4: Mind emerges from brain activities as we interact in a society.

Connection between Module B and Module C

Unit C1 Goals

- Discuss classic/modern examples related to competition **Recall cheating (academic, domestic).**
- Discuss how to analyze competition (and cooperation)
- Explore **the most general winning strategy**
 - Importance of principles: Applicable to different cases
- Understand what to do with Exercise C1

Classic/Modern Examples

- “Christmas Carol”
- “The tragedy of the commons” (Hardin, 1968)
- Hungarian farmers (correction)
- TCNJ’s “most competitive” status (Barron’s [9/13/04 news release])
- Globalization and outsourcing
- International politics

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Group Exercise

- Robin and you jointly committed a crime and placed in separate jail cells. You must choose to confess or remain silent.
- If you confess and Robin remains silent, your charges will be dropped and your testimony will be used to ensure that Robin does serious time.
- If Robin confesses while you remain silent, Robin will go free while you do the time.
- If you both confess, you both get the standard term associate with the crime but with early parole.
- If you both remain silent, you both still get the minimal term as the prosecutor can charge some misdemeanor.

Discuss how you would behave?

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Prisoner’s Dilemma

Your action	Your friend’s action	
	Confess	Silent
Confess	Medium term	No term
Silent	Maximal term	Minimal term

- To minimize the combined terms, both of you should remain silent.
- Many variants

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Iterated Prisoner’s Dilemma

- Repeated version of Prisoner’s Dilemma
- The players remember their past actions, i.e., “cooperate” or “defect.”

Winning strategy?
How to verify?

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Tit-for-Tat

- When a Prisoner’s dilemma game is repeated between the same players, the tit-for-tat strategy is to choose the “cooperate” action unless in the previous round, one’s opponent chose to “defect,” in which case one responds by choosing to defect this round. This tends to induce cooperative behavior against an attentive opponent.

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Alternative description

Tit-for-Tat

1. Never be the first to defect
2. Retaliate only after your partner has defected
3. Be prepared to forgive after carrying out just one act of retaliation

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Game Theory

- Mathematical analysis of the theory behind various games
 - Cooperative vs. noncooperative
 - Iterative versions
- “Information is everything.”

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Physical Exercise (Game)

- By participating in this game, students agree to do it at their own risk.
 - I.e., no law suits (even for possible injury, emotional distress, etc.)
 - Witnessed by the class
- The rule will be announced shortly...

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Revisited

A Case for More Beer

A herd of buffalo can move only as fast as the slowest buffalo, and when the herd is hunted, it is the slowest and weakest ones at the back that are killed first. This natural selection is good for the herd as a whole, because the general speed and health of the whole group keeps improving by the regular culling of the weakest members.

In much the same way the human brain can only operate as fast as the slowest brain cells. Excessive intake of alcohol, we all know, kills off brain cells, but naturally it attacks the slowest and weakest brain cells first.

In this way, regular consumption of beer eliminates the weaker brain cells, constantly making the brain a faster and more efficient machine.

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“natural selection”

Various Conditions

- Rewards for
 - high-performing employees
 - High-performing companies
 - High-performing students (in school)
 - High-performing children (in a single family)
- Effects of
 - Homogeneity in a group
 - Inter-group conflicts

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Other Considerations

- Fairness
- Emotions (what kind?)
- Reputation, prestige, pride, self-esteem
- Gossip, rumors, bragging “social norm”
- Information transmission
- Learning
- Sharing: resources, fate, etc.

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More Examples

- Cheating
- The majority rule
- Child-parent relation
- A philanthropist gave so much to charity that he was abandoned by his family. [Philadelphia Inquirer]



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Smart Gun

Inside Stories

- Professor X
- Professor Y

Winning Strategies

- Is there the most general form which would apply to *any* case?
 - Then, we can always win.

Exercise C1

- Multimodal group work
 - Field work
 - Reading
 - Report (one submission per group)
 - Presentation
- Must adjust your plan and the use of time to fit within your available time

Discuss your groups' plan and report it to the instructor before leaving

Unit Summary

- Discuss classic/modern examples related to competition
- Discuss how to analyze competition (and cooperation), e.g., game theory, etc.
- Explore **the most general winning strategy**
- Summary question
 - What is your feeling about "competitions?"