Propositions

accompanying the dissertation

Essays in Games and Decisions

by Mehmet S. Ismail

1. A person can be simultaneously rational and irrational. *Chapter 5*

2. The same mathematical object can be interpreted in different ways. For example, it can be a game, but it can also be a decision problem. *Chapter 2*

3. There is an interesting connection between symmetric potential games and von Neumann-Morgenstern utility (and Shapley value). *Chapter 2*

4. The fact that there is a profitable deviation from a strategy profile does not necessarily mean that players will deviate from it (e.g., Inheritance Game). *Chapter 4*

5. Individual rationality constraint can be incorporated into the maximin principle. *Chapter 4*

6. Valorization is important, but so is basic research.

7. In-class experiments keep students motivated; by participating in applied exercises before exploring a topic, students become more enthusiastic learners.

8. Strategic uncertainty differs from ambiguity in that it is controlled by players themselves rather than an exogenous process such as drawing a ball from an unknown urn.

9. A difference between the Natural Sciences and Economics is that atoms, for example, do not understand your theory.