The Classical Decision Problem

The Classical Decision Problem-Egon Börger 2001-08-28 This book offers a comprehensive treatment of the classical decision problem of mathematical logic and of the role of the classical decision problem in modern computer science. The text presents a revealing analysis of the natural order of decidable and undecidable cases and includes a number of simple proofs and exercises.
The Classical Decision Problem ...-Börger 1987
Generalized Constraint Diagrams-James Burton 2011
Recursive Functions and Metamathematics-Roman Murawski 2013-03-14 Recursive Functions and Metamathematics deals with problems of the completeness and decidability of theories, using as its main tool the theory of recursive functions. This theory is first introduced and discussed. Then Gödel's incompleteness theorems are presented, together with generalizations, strengthenings, and the decidability theory. The book also considers the historical and philosophical context of these issues and their philosophical and methodological consequences. Recent results and trends have been included, such as undecidable sentences of mathematical content, reverse mathematics. All the main results are presented in detail. The book is self-contained and presupposes only some knowledge of elementary mathematical logic. There is an extensive bibliography. Readership: Scholars and advanced students of logic, mathematics, philosophy of science.
A New Approach to a Classical Statistical Decision Problem-HERBERT. ROBBINS 1961 HE RESULT SEEMS INTERESTING BOTH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF THE FOUNDATIONS OF STATISTICAL INFERENCE AND FOR ITS USEFULNESS IN PRACTICAL SITUATIONS. (Author).
Decision Theory and Rationality-José Luis Bermúdez 2009-02-19 The concept of rationality is a common thread through the human and social sciences — from political science to philosophy, from economics to sociology, and from management science to decision analysis. But what counts as rational action and rational behavior? José Luis Bermúdez explores decision theory as a theory of rationality. Decision theory is the mathematical theory of choice and for many social scientists it makes the concept of rationality mathematically tractable and scientifically legitimate. Yet rationality is a concept with several dimensions and the theory of rationality has different roles to play. It plays an action-guiding role (prescribing what counts as a rational solution of a given decision problem). It plays a normative role (giving us the tools to pass judgment not just on how a decision problem was solved, but also on how it was set up in the first place). And it plays a predictive/explanatory role (telling us how rational agents will behave, or why they did what they did). This controversial but accessible book shows that decision theory cannot play all of these roles simultaneously. And yet, it argues, no theory of rationality can play one role without playing the other two. The conclusion is that there is no hope of taking decision theory as a theory of rationality.
The Decision Problem-Burton Dreben 1979
The Emergent Multiverse-David Wallace 2012-05-24 The Emergent Multiverse presents a striking and influential new account of the 'many worlds' approach to quantum theory. The point of science, it is generally accepted, is to tell us how the world works and what it is like. But quantum theory seems to fail to do this: taken literally as a theory of the world, it seems to make crazy claims: particles are in two places at once; cats are alive and dead at the same time. The Everett interpretation of quantummechanics takes the apparent craziness seriously, and asks, 'what would it be like if particles really were in two places at once, if cats really were alive and dead at the same time'? The answer, it turns out,is that if the world were like that it would be constantly branching into copies--or 'many worlds'. This idea is not sensationalist: it simply takes quantum theory seriously, literally, as a description of the world, and is now accepted by many physicists as the best way to make coherent sense of quantum theory. David Wallace brings the reader up to date with recent discussion of the Everett interpretation in physics and in philosophy of science; at the same time, he provides a self-containedand thoroughly modern account of the Everett interpretation.
Decision Theory with a Human Face-Richard Bradley 2017-10-31 Explores how decision-makers can manage uncertainty that varies in both kind and severity by extending and supplementing Bayesian decision theory.
Fuzzy Preference Ordering of Interval Numbers in Decision Problems-Atanu Sengupta 2009-03-13 In conventional mathematical programming, coefficients of problems are usually determined by the experts as crisp values in terms of classical mathematical reasoning. But in reality, in an imprecise and uncertain environment, it will be utmost unrealistic to assume that the knowledge and representation of an expert can come in a precise way. The wider objective of the book is to study different real decision situations where problems are defined in inexact environment. Inexactness are mainly generated in two ways – (1) due to imprecise perception and knowledge of the human expert followed by vague representation of knowledge as a DM; (2) due to huge-ness and complexity of relations and data structure in the definition of the problem situation. We use interval numbers to specify inexact or imprecise or uncertain data. Consequently, the study of a decision problem requires answering the following initial questions: How should we compare and define preference ordering between two intervals?, interpret and deal inequality relations involving interval coefficients?, interpret and make way towards the goal of the decision problem? The present research work consists of two closely related fields: approaches towards defining a generalized preference ordering scheme for interval attributes and approaches to deal with some issues having application potential in many areas of decision making.
Lectures on the Calculus of Variations-Oskar Bolza 2018-02-01 Pioneering modern treatise studies the development of the subject from Euler to Hilbert, addressing basic problems with sufficient generality and rigor to provide a sound introduction for serious study. 1904 edition.
Current Trends in Theoretical Computer Science-G Rozenberg 1993-06-29 The book is a very up-to-date collection of articles in theoretical computer science, written by leading authorities in the field. The topics range from algorithms and complexity to algebraic specifications, and from formal languages and language-theoretic modeling to computational geometry. The material is based on columns and articles that have appeared in the EATCS Bulletin during the past two to three years. Although very recent research is discussed, the largely informal style of writing makes the book accessible to readers with little or no previous knowledge of the topics. Contents:Computational Geometry (H Edelsbrunner et al.)Algebraic Specification (H Ehrig et al.):On the Potential Role of Algebraic Specification within Computer Science (H Ehrig & P Pepper)Linking Schemas and Module Specifications: A Proposal (H Ehrig & M A Arbib)A Short Oxford Survey of Order Sorted Algebra (J Goguen & R Diaconescu)Logic in Computer Science (Y Gurevich et al.):On Kolmogorov Machines and Related IssuesTopoi and Computation (A Blass)Structural Complexity (J Hartmanis et al.):Gödel, von Neumann and the P = ? NP ProblemCounting Hierarchies: Polynomial Time and Constant Depth Circuits (E W Allender & K W Wagner)Formal Language Theory (A Salomaa et al.):Decidability in Finite AutomataParallel Communicating Grammar Systems (L Santean)and other papers Readership: Computer scientists, students and researchers. keywords:Theoretical Computer Science;Formal Methods;Algebraic Specification;Graph Transformation;Petri Net Technology;Integration;Consistency;Verification
Epistemic Foundations of Fuzziness-Kofi Kissi Dompere 2009-03-13 This monograph is a treatment on optimal fuzzy rationality as an enveloping of decision-choice rationalities where limited information, vagueness, ambiguities and inexactness are essential characteristics of our knowledge structure and reasoning processes. The volume is devoted to a unified system of epistemic models and theories of decision-choice behavior under total uncertainties composed of fuzzy and stochastic types. The unified epistemic analysis of decision-choice models and theories begins with the question of how best to integrate vagueness, ambiguities, limited information, subjectivity and approximation into the decision-choice process. The answer to the question leads to the shifting of the classical paradigm of reasoning to fuzzy paradigm. This is followed by discussions and establishment of the epistemic foundations of fuzzy mathematics where the nature and role of information and knowledge are explicated and represented. The epistemic foundation allows total uncertainties that constrain decision-choice activities, knowledge enterprise, logic and mathematical structures as our cognitive instruments to be discussed in reference to the phenomena of fuzzification, defuzzification and fuzzy logic. The discussions on these phenomena lead us to analyze and present models and theories on decision-choice rationality and the needed mathematics for problem formulation, reasoning and computations. The epistemic structures of two number systems made up of classical numbers and fuzzy numbers are discussed in relation to their differences, similarities and relative relevance to decision-choice rationality. The properties of the two number systems lead to the epistemic analysis of two mathematical systems that allow the partition of the mathematical space in support of decision-choice space of knowledge and non-knowledge production into four cognitively separate but interdependent cohorts whose properties are analyzed by the methods and techniques of category theory. The four cohorts are identified as non-fuzzy and non-stochastic, non-fuzzy and stochastic both of which belong to the classical paradigm and classical mathematical space; and fuzzy and non-stochastic, and fuzzy and stochastic cohorts both of which belong to the fuzzy paradigm and fuzzy mathematical space. The differences in the epistemic foundations of the two mathematical systems are discussed. The discussion leads to the establishment of the need for fuzzy mathematics and computing as a new system of reasoning in both exact and inexact sciences. The mathematical structures of the cohorts are imposed on the decision-choice process to allow a grouping of decision-choice models and theories. The corresponding classes of decision-choice theories have the same characteristics as the logico-mathematical cohorts relative to the assumed information-knowledge structures. The four groupings of models and theories on decision-choice activities are then classified as: 1) non-fuzzy and non-stochastic class with exact and full information-knowledge structure (no uncertainty), 2) non-fuzzy and stochastic class with exact and limited information-knowledge structure (stochastic uncertainty), 3) fuzzy and non-stochastic class with full and fuzzy information-knowledge structure (fuzzy uncertainty) and 4) Fuzzy and stochastic class with fuzzy and limited information-knowledge structure (fuzzy and stochastic uncertainties). All these different classes of decision choice problems have their corresponding rationalities which are fully discussed to present a unified logical system of theories on decision-choice process. The volume is concluded with epistemic discussions on the nature of contradictions and paradoxes viewed as logical decision-choice problems in the classical paradigm, and how these contradictions and paradoxes may be resolved through fuzzy paradigm and the methods and techniques of optimal fuzzy decision-choice rationality. The logical problem of sorites paradox with its resolution is given as an example. Interested audience includes those working in the areas of economies, decision-choice theories, philosophy of sciences, epistemology, mathematics, computer science, engineering, cognitive psychology, fuzzy mathematics and mathematics of fuzzy-stochastic processes.
On Group-Theoretic Decision Problems and Their Classification. (AM-68), Volume 68-Charles F. Miller III 2016-03-02 Part exposition and part presentation of new results, this monograph deals with that area of mathematics which has both combinatorial group theory and mathematical logic in common. Its main topics are the word problem for groups, the conjugacy problem for groups, and the isomorphism problem for groups. The presentation depends on previous results of J. L. Britton, which, with other factual background, are treated in detail.
Rational Decisions-Ken Binmore 2008-12-29 It is widely held that Bayesian decision theory is the final word on how a rational person should make decisions. However, Leonard Savage--the inventor of Bayesian decision theory--argued that it would be ridiculous to use his theory outside the kind of small world in which it is always possible to "look before you leap." If taken seriously, this view makes Bayesian decision theory inappropriate for the large worlds of scientific discovery and macroeconomic enterprise. When is it correct to use Bayesian decision theory--and when does it need to be modified? Using a minimum of mathematics, Rational Decisions clearly explains the foundations of Bayesian decision theory and shows why Savage restricted the theory's application to small worlds. The book is a wide-ranging exploration of standard theories of choice and belief under risk and uncertainty. Ken Binmore discusses the various philosophical attitudes related to the nature of probability and offers resolutions to paradoxes believed to hinder further progress. In arguing that the Bayesian approach to knowledge is inadequate in a large world, Binmore proposes an extension to Bayesian decision theory--allowing the idea of a mixed strategy in game theory to be expanded to a larger set of what Binmore refers to as "muddled" strategies. Written by one of the world's leading game theorists, Rational Decisions is the touchstone for anyone needing a concise, accessible, and expert view on Bayesian decision making.
Reinforcement Learning, second edition-Richard S. Sutton 2018-11-13 The significantly expanded and updated new edition of a widely used text on reinforcement learning, one of the most active research areas in artificial intelligence. Reinforcement learning, one of the most active research areas in artificial intelligence, is a computational approach to learning whereby an agent tries to maximize the total amount of reward it receives while interacting with a complex, uncertain environment. In Reinforcement Learning, Richard Sutton and Andrew Barto provide a clear and simple account of the field's key ideas and algorithms. This second edition has been significantly expanded and updated, presenting new topics and updating coverage of other topics. Like the first edition, this second edition focuses on core online learning algorithms, with the more mathematical material set off in shaded boxes. Part I covers as much of reinforcement learning as possible without going beyond the tabular case for which exact solutions can be found. Many algorithms presented in this part are new to the second edition, including UCB, Expected Sarsa, and Double Learning. Part II extends these ideas to function approximation, with new sections on such topics as artificial neural networks and the Fourier basis, and offers expanded treatment of off-policy learning and policy-gradient methods. Part III has new chapters on reinforcement learning's relationships to psychology and neuroscience, as well as an updated case-studies chapter including AlphaGo and AlphaGo Zero, Atari game playing, and IBM Watson's wagering strategy. The final chapter discusses the future societal impacts of reinforcement learning.
Foundations of Information Technology in the Era of Network and Mobile Computing-Ricardo Baeza-Yates 2013-06-29 Foundations of Information Technology in the Era of Network and Mobile Computing is presented in two distinct but interrelated tracks: -Algorithms, Complexity and Models of Computation; -Logic, Semantics, Specification and Verification. This volume contains 45 original and significant contributions addressing these foundational questions, as well as 4 papers by outstanding invited speakers. These papers were presented at the 2nd IFIP International Conference on Theoretical Computer Science (TCS 2002), which was held in conjunction with the 17th World Computer Congress, sponsored by the International Federation for Information Processing (IFIP), and which convened in Montréal, Québec, Canada in August 2002.
STACS 97-Rüdiger Reischuk 1997-02-21 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 14th Annual Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science, STACS 97, held in Lübeck, Germany, in February/March 1997. The 46 revised full papers included were carefully selected from a total of 139 submissions; also included are three invited full papers. The papers presented span the whole scope of theoretical computer science. Among the topics covered are, in particular, algorithms and data structures, computational complexity, automata and formal languages, structural complexity, parallel and distributed systems, parallel algorithms, semantics, specification and verification, logic, computational geometry, cryptography, learning and inductive inference.
Unsolvable Classes of Quantificational Formulas-Harry R. Lewis 1979
Decision Making Under Uncertainty-Mykel J. Kochenderfer 2015-07-17 An introduction to decision making under uncertainty from a computational perspective, covering both theory and applications ranging from speech recognition to airborne collision avoidance. Many important problems involve decision making under uncertainty—that is, choosing actions based on often imperfect observations, with unknown outcomes. Designers of automated decision support systems must take into account the various sources of uncertainty while balancing the multiple objectives of the system. This book provides an introduction to the challenges of decision making under uncertainty from a computational perspective. It presents both the theory behind decision making models and algorithms and a collection of example applications that range from speech recognition to aircraft collision avoidance. Focusing on two methods for designing decision agents, planning and reinforcement learning, the book covers probabilistic models, introducing Bayesian networks as a graphical model that captures probabilistic relationships between variables; utility theory as a framework for understanding optimal decision making under uncertainty; Markov decision processes as a method for modeling sequential problems; model uncertainty; state uncertainty; and cooperative decision making involving multiple interacting agents. A series of applications shows how the theoretical concepts can be applied to systems for attribute-based person search, speech applications, collision avoidance, and unmanned aircraft persistent surveillance. Decision Making Under Uncertainty unifies research from different communities using consistent notation, and is accessible to students and researchers across engineering disciplines who have some prior exposure to probability theory and calculus. It can be used as a text for advanced undergraduate and graduate students in fields including computer science, aerospace and electrical engineering, and management science. It will also be a valuable professional reference for researchers in a variety of disciplines.
Theory of the Decision/problem State-Duncan L. Dieterly 1980
Computational Complexity-Sanjeev Arora 2009-04-20 New and classical results in computational complexity, including interactive proofs, PCP, derandomization, and quantum computation. Ideal for graduate students.
Comparative Decision-Making Analysis-Thomas R. Zentall 2013-03-21 Decisions are made by individual humans-but also by corporations, plants, robots, and computer programs. The authors of this volume help initiate a

powerful new comparative dimension for our analysis and application of decision making across an enormous range of intellectual enquiry.
Resolution Methods for the Decision Problem-C. Fermüller 1993-07-29 This volume contains work on the decision problem done in Kazan (Russia), Tallinn (Estonia), and Vienna (Austria). The authors met several times to discuss and exchange their results and finally decided to write this monograph together. Besides a unified treatment of previously published results there are many new results first presented in this volume. The monograph opens with an introduction and a chapter on terminology, followed by chapters on: - Semantic clash resolution as decision procedure, - Completeness of ordering refinements, - Semantic tree based resolution variants, - Deciding the class K by an ordering refinement, - A resolution based method for building finite models. A final chapter on applications completes the volume.
Cost-Benefit Analysis and the Theory of Fuzzy Decisions-K. K. Dompere 2004-07-02 This monograph is devoted to the identification and measurement theory of costs and benefits in a fuzzy information environment. The process of cost-benefit analysis is presented, requiring the development of real cost-benefit databases and the construction of cost-benefit criterion. These steps are accomplished with various theoretical constructs that provide sets of self-contained algorithms for application. This book integrates cost-benefit analysis, theory of fuzzy decisions and social decisions into unified decision algorithms accessible to practitioners, researchers, and graduate students. It features the essentials of fuzzy mathematics and algorithms in a comprehensive way, exposing a multi-disciplinary approach for the development of cost-benefit decision making in the framework of fuzziness and soft computing.
Decision-making-Shyama Prasad Mukherjee 2021-11-29 This book presents a comprehensive and updated account of concepts, methods and techniques of decision-making. It has derived strength from advances in several branches of knowledge including mathematics, computer science, behavioural economics, logic and related areas, besides statistical decision theory. The reader will find here an integrated picture of concepts, methods and analytics to aid decision-making in a wide array of situations, ranging from classical optimization to computational social choice and organizational responses to emergency and stress. Decision-making: Concepts, Methods and Techniques lucidly presents the decision-making tools aided and strengthened by decision theory in all its domains and dimensions, at the same time emphasizing the role of human behaviour in all its diversity.
Analysis and Design of Advice-Ivan Jureta 2011-03-03 Advice involves recommendations on what to think; through thought, on what to choose; and via choices, on how to act. Advice is information that moves by communication, from advisors to the recipient of advice. Ivan Jureta offers a general way to analyze advice. The analysis applies regardless of what the advice is about and from whom it comes or to whom it needs to be given, and it concentrates on the production and consumption of advice independent of the field of application. It is made up of two intertwined parts, a conceptual analysis and an analysis of the rationale of advice. He premises that giving advice is a design problem and he treats advice as an artifact designed and used to influence decisions. What is unusual is the theoretical backdrop against which the author’s discussions are set: ontology engineering, conceptual analysis, and artificial intelligence. While classical decision theory would be expected to play a key role, this is not the case here for one principal reason: the difficulty of having relevant numerical, quantitative estimates of probability and utility in most practical situations. Instead conceptual models and mathematical logic are the author’s tools of choice. The book is primarily intended for graduate students and researchers of management science. They are offered a general method of analysis that applies to giving and receiving advice when the decision problems are not well structured, and when there is imprecise, unclear, incomplete, or conflicting qualitative information.
Fields of Logic and Computation-Andreas Blass 2010-08-16 Yuri Gurevich has played a major role in the discovery and development of - plications of mathematical logic to theoretical and practical computer science. His interests have spanned a broad spectrum of subjects, including decision p- cedures, the monadic theory of order, abstract state machines, formal methods, foundations of computer science, security, and much more. In May 2010, Yuri celebrated his 70th birthday. To mark that occasion, on August 22, 2010,a symposium was held in Brno, the Czech Republic, as a sat- lite event of the 35th International Symposium on Mathematical Foundations of Computer Science (MFCS 2010) and of the 19th EACSL Annual Conference on Computer Science Logic (CSL 2010). The meeting received generous support from Microsoft Research. In preparation for this 70th birthday event, we asked Yuri’s colleagues (whether or not they were able to attend the symposium) to contribute to a volume in his honor. This book is the result of that e?ort. The collection of articles herein begins with an academic biography, an annotated list of Yuri’s publications and reports, and a personaltribute by Jan Van den Bussche. These are followed by 28 technical contributions. These articles – though they cover a broad range of topics – represent only a fraction of Yuri’s multiple areas of interest. Each contribution was reviewed by one or two readers. In this regard, the editors wish to thank several anonymous individuals for their assistance.
Current Trends in Theoretical Computer Science-Gheorghe P?un 2001 The scientific developments at the end of the past millennium were dominated by the huge increase and diversity of disciplines with the common label OC computer scienceOCO. The theoretical foundations of such disciplines have become known as theoretical computer science . This book highlights some key issues of theoretical computer science as they seem to us now, at the beginning of the new millennium. The text is based on columns and tutorials published in the Bulletin of the European Association for Theoretical Computer Science in the period 1995OCo2000. The columnists themselves selected the material they wanted for the book, and the editors had a chance to update their work. Indeed, much of the material presented here appears in a form quite different from the original. Since the presentation of most of the articles is reader-friendly and does not presuppose much knowledge of the area, the book constitutes suitable supplementary reading material for various courses in computer science. Contents: Computational Complexity (E Allender et al.); Formal Specification (H Ehrig et al.); Login in Computer Science (Y Gurevich et al.); Concurrency (M Nielsen et al.); Natural Computing (G Rozenberg et al.); Formal Language Theory (A Salomaa et al.). Readership: Researchers, graduate students and senior undergraduates in computer science."
PRIMA 2017: Principles and Practice of Multi-Agent Systems-Bo An 2017-10-23 This book constitutes the refereed proceedings of the 20th International Conference on Principles and Practice of Multi-Agent Systems, PRIMA 2017, held in Nice, France, in October/November 2017. The 24 revised full papers presented together with one abstract of a keynote talk and 11 short papers were carefully reviewed and selected from 88 submissions. The intention of the papers is to showcase research in several domains, ranging from foundations of agent theory and engineering aspects of agent systems, to emerging interdisciplinary areas of agent-based research.
Elementary Decision Theory-Herman Chernoff 2012-04-26 This well-respected introduction to statistics and statistical theory covers data processing, probability and random variables, utility and descriptive statistics, computation of Bayes strategies, models, testing hypotheses, and much more. 1959 edition.
Sensitivity Analysis-Emanuele Borgonovo 2017-04-19 This book is an expository introduction to the methodology of sensitivity analysis of model output. It is primarily intended for investigators, students and researchers that are familiar with mathematical models but are less familiar with the techniques for performing their sensitivity analysis. A variety of sensitivity methods have been developed over the years. This monograph helps the analyst in her/his first exploration of this world. The main goal is to foster the recognition of the crucial role of sensitivity analysis methods as the techniques that allow us to gain insights from quantitative models. Also, exercising rigor in performing sensitivity analysis becomes increasingly relevant both to decision makers and modelers. The book helps the analyst in structuring her/his sensitivity analysis quest properly, so as to obtain the correct answer to the corresponding managerial question. The first part of the book covers Deterministic Methods, including Tornado Diagrams; One-Way Sensitivity Analysis; Differentiation-Based Methods and Local Sensitivity Analysis with Constraints. The second part looks at Probabilistic Methods, including Regression-Based methods, Variance-Based Methods, and Distribution-Based methods. The final section looks at Applications, including capital budgeting, sensitivity analysis in climate change modelling and in the risk assessment of a lunar space mission.
GIS and Multicriteria Decision Analysis-Jacek Malczewski 1999-04-05 From selecting sites for new hospitals, schools, and factories, to managing forests and rivers, to creating and maintaining highways and bridges, public and private organizations are often called on to make decisions on geographic questions that involve a multitude of alternatives and often conflicting evaluation criteria. This book presents a formal mechanism for dealing with these situations, capturing the information in a Geographic Information System and processing it to derive optimal recommendations for confronting these complex questions.
Type-2 Fuzzy Decision-Making Theories, Methodologies and Applications-Jindong Qin 2019-08-09 This book integrates the type-2 fuzzy sets and multiple criteria decision making analysis in recent years and offers an authoritative treatise on the essential topics, both at the theoretical and applied end. In this book, some basic theory, type-2 fuzzy sets, methodology, algorithms, are introduced and then some compelling case studies in decision problems are covered in depth. The authors offer an authoritative treatise on the essential topics, both at the theoretical and applied end; In a systematic and logically organized way, the book exposes the reader to the essentials of the theory of type-2 fuzzy sets, methodology, algorithms, and their applications. Numerous techniques of decision making are carefully generalized by bringing the ideas of type-2 fuzzy sets; this concerns well-known methods including TOPSIS, Analytical Network Process, TODIM, and VIKOR. This book exposes the readers to the essentials of the theory of type-2 fuzzy sets, methodology, algorithms, and their applications.
STACS 94-Patrice Enjalbert 1994-02-09 This volume constitutes the proceedings of the 11th annual Symposium on Theoretical Aspects of Computer Science (STACS '94), held in Caen, France, February 24-26, 1994. Besides three prominent invited papers, the proceedings contains 60 accepted contributions chosen by the international program committee during a highly competitive reviewing process from a total of 234 submissions for 38 countries. The volume competently represents most areas of theoretical computer science with a certain emphasis on (parallel) algorithms and complexity.
Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis: State of the Art Surveys-Salvatore Greco 2006-01-20 Multiple Criteria Decision Analysis: State of the Art Surveys provides survey articles and references of the seminal or state-of-the-art research on MCDA. The material covered ranges from the foundations of MCDA, over various MCDA methodologies (outranking methods, multiattribute utility and value theories, non-classical approaches) to multiobjective mathematical programming, MCDA applications, and software. This vast amount of material is organized in 8 parts, with a total of 25 chapters. More than 2000 references are listed.
Human-Centric Decision-Making Models for Social Sciences-Peijun Guo 2013-11-01 The volume delivers a wealth of effective methods to deal with various types of uncertainty inherently existing in human-centric decision problems. It elaborates on comprehensive decision frameworks to handle different decision scenarios, which help use effectively the explicit and tacit knowledge and intuition, model perceptions and preferences in a more human-oriented style. The book presents original approaches and delivers new results on fundamentals and applications related to human-centered decision making approaches to business, economics and social systems. Individual chapters cover multi-criteria (multiattribute) decision making, decision making with prospect theory, decision making with incomplete probabilistic information, granular models of decision making and decision making realized with the use of non-additive measures. New emerging decision theories being presented as along with a wide spectrum of ongoing research make the book valuable to all interested in the field of advanced decision-making. The volume, self-contained in its nature, offers a systematic exposure to the concepts, design methodologies, and detailed algorithms. A prudent balance between the theoretical studies and applications makes the material suitable for researchers and graduate students in information, computer sciences, psychology, cognitive science, economics, system engineering, operation research and management science, risk management, public and social policy.
Theory of Statistics-Mark J. Schervish 2012-12-06 The aim of this graduate textbook is to provide a comprehensive advanced course in the theory of statistics covering those topics in estimation, testing, and large sample theory which a graduate student might typically need to learn as preparation for work on a Ph.D. An important strength of this book is that it provides a mathematically rigorous and even-handed account of both Classical and Bayesian inference in order to give readers a broad perspective. For example, the "uniformly most powerful" approach to testing is contrasted with available decision-theoretic approaches.
Thinking about Acting-John L. Pollock 2006-07-27 This book aims to construct a theory of rational decision making for real, resource-bounded, agents. Such decision making must be based on objective probabilities rather than subjective probabilities, and cannot be done by choosing single actions with maximal expected values. Actions must be chosen as parts of plans, and plans must be evaluated in the context of other plans.
Developments in Language Theory-Nelma Moreira 2021-08-06 This book constitutes the proceedings of the 25th International Conference on Developments in Language Theory, DLT 2021, which was held in Porto, Portugal, during August 16-20, 2021. The conference took place in an hybrid format with both in-person and online participation. The 27 full papers included in these proceedings were carefully reviewed and selected from 48 submissions. The DLT conference series provides a forum for presenting current developments in formal languages and automata. Its scope is very general and includes, among others, the following topics and areas: grammars, acceptors and transducers for words, trees and graphs; algebraic theories of automata; algorithmic, combinatorial, and algebraic properties of words and languages; variable length codes; symbolic dynamics; cellular automata; polyominoes and multidimensional patterns; decidability questions; image manipulation and compression; efficient text algorithms; relationships to cryptography, concurrency, complexity theory, and logic; bio-inspired computing; quantum computing. The book also includes 3 invited talks in full paper length.

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