

Propositions

11 Stellingen

1. Black swans are not neglected under risk. (Chapter 2)
2. Decision from experience is a case of ambiguity, rather than complete ignorance. (Chapter 3)
3. A Bayesian rule of inference provides a reasonable approximation of learning from observations under ambiguity. (Chapter 3)
4. People miss two thirds of signals produced by an external source. People miss two thirds of signals produced by an external source. People miss two thirds of signals produced by an external source. (Chapter 4)
5. The foundations of Prelec's compound invariance family are empirically valid. (Chapter 5)
6. In the era of "post-truth", in which the line between truth and lies has been blurred, ambiguity research has an ever greater relevance in guiding public policy decisions.
7. While eliciting beliefs, economists rely on revealed preferences rather than introspection. In that, they follow Descartes, who said "[...] in order to ascertain that these were their real opinions, I should observe what they did rather than what they said, not only because in the corrupt state of our manners there are few people who desire to say all that they believe, but also because many are themselves ignorant of their beliefs."
8. Accounting for mental processes is not the priority of behavioral models of decision making.
9. A rational man who acknowledges the very fact that nature is completely indifferent to his struggles, must know that there is no reason to be either optimistic or pessimistic.
10. Rationality precludes free-will.
11. Running a marathon is an act of free-will.