

# The Mathematics of Collective Action

WITH A NEW INTRODUCTION BY ROBERT B. SMITH

JAMES S. COLEMAN

## THE MATHEMATICS OF COLLECTIVE ACTION

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445 Z(I,J)=P(I,J)+A(I,J)
450 NEXT J
455 NEXT I
460 FOR I=1 TO N
465 F(I)=0
470 FOR J=1 TO N
475 F(I,J)=F(I,J)+Z(I,J)+A(I,J)
480 NEXT J
485 NEXT I
490 IF A=0 THEN
495 IF F(I,J)=0 THEN
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Philosophers, social scientists, and laymen have used two perspectives in analyzing social action. One sees man's action as the result of causal forces, and the other sees action as purposive and goal directed. Mathematical treatment of social action has shown this same dichotomy. Some models of behavior describe a causal process, in which there is no place for intention or purpose. Most stochastic models of behavior, whether individual or group, are like this. Another body of work, however, employs purpose, anticipation of some future state, and action designed to maximize the proximity to some goal. Classical microeconomic theory, statistical decision theory, and game theory exemplify this direction.

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