

Re: Hamilton's Rule: light at the end of a LONG tunnel?

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From: Anon. (bob.ohara_at_SOD.OFF.Spammers.helsinki.fi)

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John Edser wrote:

> *Bob O'Hara wrote:*

>

<snip>

>>>*JE:--*

>>>*Hamilton requires the number of organism recipients*

>>>*to be >1 unless a single recipient clone is being supposed*

>>>*related $r = 1$.*

>>

>

>>*BOH:--*

>>*This is actually not true: Hamilton's rule can still predict altruism if*

>>*b is large enough.*

>

>

> *JE:--*

> *You have disagreed that:*

> *"Hamilton requires the number of organism recipients*

> *to be >1 unless a single recipient clone is being supposed*

> *related $r = 1$." Thus you argue that just one recipient*

> *can provide an inclusive fitness > 1! Please explain*

> *how such a event is possible within Hamilton's*

> *stated logic?*

>

If b is greater than 1, as I stated.

> *AGAIN: Hamilton's value b was mostly*

> *donated to > 1 Darwinian selectees.*

Has this ever been stated? If so, where?

<snip>

>>>*JE:--*

>>>*at you have to prove*

sci.bio.evolution: Re: Hamilton's Rule: light at the end of a LONG tunnel?

>>>is independent OR dependent effects. If
>>>they remain independent you have to prove if
>>>they can or cannot be simultaneous. Just assuming
>>>another level "has an effect" proves nothing
>>>at all.
>>
>
>>BOH:–
>>*sigh* You assume it has an effect, you measure the size of the
>>possible effect, and then you decide (using some criterion) whether the
>>measured size is significant. This is elementary scientific reasoning.
>
>
> JE:–
> Yes, you firstly establish that a "measured size is
> significant". Do you agree that such a
> size is only significant when it is a part of a
> non_ random pattern? After a significant effect has
> been documented you have to produce testable
> theories (or hypothesis that are part of an
> existing testable theory) for the 4 classes
> proposed above.
>

Usually the testable theory will come first – i.e. explaining why such a pattern might be expected. The estimation of the size of the possible effect is the actual test of the theory.

<snip>

Bob

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