

EURISTIKA POSTFACTUUM

Heuristics (Greek (heuristiko) - find, discover) is the field of knowledge, the area of scientific research, studying creative activity, as well as the methods used in the opening of the new and in the learning process. Heuristics is also called a set of techniques and methods that simplify and facilitate the decision of familiar and constructive tasks. As science heuristics develops at the intersection of philosophy, psychology, economics, finance, the theory of artificial intelligence, structural linguistics, information theory, mathematics and physics [1].

Nowadays, the study of this industry is extremely important because heuristics is a branch of knowledge that explores the creative activity of the individual. Heuristics is also capable of explaining the irrationality of the entity's behavior. Due to the growing tendency of using the heuristics, the relevance of research into the theoretical aspect of this area of science is also increasing.

Over the past two millennia, the concept of "heuristics" has been described only comprehensively. Over the past decades, a variety of studies have been carried out in this area, but in the process of studying the essence of heuristics, their values have become so numerous and caused problems with them. The main problem is that the same in essence heuristics received different names and are treated as separate units. In order to exclude the possibility of duplication, it is necessary to carry out a comprehensive classification of heuristics in accordance with well-known mechanisms and approaches [7].

As for post-factorial heuristics, it is also controversial. Today, there is no single name for this phenomenon, and among the options most often distinguish: post-factorial heuristics, post-factum effect, heuristics "all back are all solid", hindsight bias, retrospective error, the effect "it was so obvious." The most commonly used option is post factum heuristics. Its essence lies in the fact that post-factorial heuristics is intended to explain the events that take place in the present experience from the past.

The idea that the person inherited post-factorial heuristics came to Baruch Fischhof, as he claims when he was reading the article by Paul Mila - one of the founders of the famous MMPI test and a well-known critique of clinical predictions - "Why do not I go to the conference for case insurances from practice?" [6]. Baruch Fischhoff was shocked by one of Paul Mil's observations, according to which at each of these conferences each speaker describes the case (case) as if he knew in advance how this particular case of practice would evolve.

The theoretical basis of post-factorial heuristics is the heuristic of overconfidence, the essence of which excessive self-confidence is a very common feature of the person's character, manifested even in the assumptions about the final result of the task. Excessive self-confidence exposes the subject of economic activity and leads to actions that the individual would not even dare under normal circumstances. Confidence is largely due to the illusion of control and exaggerated self-esteem. Mistakes caused by excessive self-confidence arise when the investor narrows the subjective circle of trust.

Such a phenomenon is quite common in modern conditions. Also, in the context of excessive self-confidence, there are optimistic mistakes, as optimists most often depend on the illusion of control. That is, optimists are convinced that they fully control the situation and underestimate the role of chance.

According to the classification developed by D. Kaneman and A. Tversky, post-factorial heuristics are one-system and belong to a group with an incorrect estimate of probability. According to the classification, authored by G. Gigerenter, the post-factorial heuristics can be attributed to a whole class of heuristics, which is called "the method of decision-making or one of the most important reasons" [5].

Post factum heuristics - is one of the key cognitive distortions that work in the field of memory, and, to put it more precisely, in the field of remembering and interpreting past events. The cognitive sphere of the human psyche includes perception, thinking and memory, and it is clear that distortions, systematic mistakes, illusions can manifest themselves and manifest themselves in each of these mental processes [3].

In the case of memory, the possibility of error increases because we have no direct contact with what we recall. Moreover, today it is clear that our memory is reconstructive, and it does not store the records unchanged, and extracting these records from memory does not look like opening a book on the right page and the exact reading of the text written there. Our memories change when they are stored, and when we try to remember something, we bring in new images in memory, distorting them under the influence of new information [2].

This distortion does not cover all memory errors, all distortions inherent in the process of remembering, remembering, and relates to a clearly defined range of situations. These situations are well described by phrases like "I knew it from the beginning" (I knew it all along) and "I knew it would happen" (I knew it would happen). The last phrase is even the name of the scientific article by Baruch Fischhoff and Ruth Beit [4].

The characterization of post-factorial heuristics is carried out as follows: when a subject is left alone with an event that has already taken place, it quickly formulates the hypothesis and, on its basis, claims that it could foresee the events, or has already done it in the past or will do it in the future [7].

Today, there are few examples of the practical application of post-factorial heuristics, since its research is under development. However, many are convinced that they can predict the results of a particular event much better than most other people. We also use information about events that have already taken place to confirm our requests for the possession of extrasensory abilities.

So, heuristics are a new and popular trend in scientific research. Today, the problem of heuristics is particularly relevant, since there are no established approaches to determining the nature of heuristics and classifications to all known heuristics. The post-factorial heuristics at this stage is under development and requires even more cases of its manifestation for more detailed analysis.

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