

Abstract

Organized crime, terrorism and sexual violence share the "econ" style of rationality, and homicide, domestic violence and robbery are mediated by cognitions and emotional schemes that unfreeze unconditional and conditional times doubled by visceral factors.

In order to reach these conclusions, research in the fields of mathematics, economics and social psychology has been a challenge for criminologists, lawyers and psychologists. From Nobel Laureates in Economics and Decision, such as Herbert Alexander Simon in 1978, Milton Friedman in 1979, Gary Stanley Becker in 1992, and Daniel Kahneman in 2002, Robert J. Shiller in 2013, and until today we have two scientifically validated paradigms: normative and descriptive ones, which have a major discrepancy in the conceptualization of decision-making processes but useful in describing the decision-making processes in the act of killing.

The normative theory refers to the computational potential of representation and rational calculation of information processing, operated by the decider that any decision taken is correct and logical. This theory has representation and calculus / computation formulas for uncertainty / certainty uncertainty / uncertainty assertions in conditions of certainty / uncertainty, for risk-based and multi-stage decisions or for group / social decisions.

A two paradigm, called descriptive or rationally limited, takes into account the shortage of time resources and cognitive data due to the processing of the high volume of work, the decision that the individual will not report on the cost-benefit or the optimal variant but rather on the satisfactory calculation formula. This means that satisfaction is mediated by subjective perceptions of cognitive or affective and / or emotional type.

Theories above contributed greatly to the description of human decision-making styles but not enough to address the decision-making process in the act of murder. Most decision-making studies have been validated on consumer behavior, on non-clinical decisions, and on optimizing professional performance in the banking, industrial and other related fields. There are very few studies from the perspective of limited rationality for murder with premeditation, terrorism and robbery. And the existing studies are based on variables such as visceral factor, cognitive and emotional disfiguring schemes as a mediator and heuristic factor of crime, but with many criticisms brought about by limited experimental studies.

Compared with the studies above, research into personality disorders or personality psychopathology brings new theoretical and experimental revelations about the convicted murderer. These approaches have better clinical conceptualization and a good description of a decision-maker in the act of murder. In fact, cognitive schemes that unfreeze at times can develop psychopathological features of personality, and these traits mediate a decision that leads to a murder. For example, the field of Separation and Rejection with the five early disadaptable schemes (abandonment / instability, mistrust / abuse, emotional deprivation, disability / shame, social isolation / alienation) described and scientifically validated by Jeffrey R. Young in 2003 personality disorder, brings a new approach that is more predictable and robust in designing the decision maker.

Another approach to the personality of the decision-maker in the act of murder is also H. J. Eysenck's research from the perspective of factors that can define a psychopathological dimension of the decision-maker in the act of murder. For example, the authors of the paradigm have concluded that a high cumulative number of neurotic-psychotic factors can lead to criminality. Or a group of factors in the minus of extraversion and an extra psychosis can develop a personality trait towards

addiction and criminality. And these patterns of psychopathological personality can mediate a decision that leads to murder or an antisocial life style.

The present study will propose to address the decision making process in the act of killing from the perspective of normative and descriptive theories in the act of murder and the cognitive, factorial and dimensional paradigms of the psychopathological personality traits in the decision making process in an individual. The present paper comprises two parts:

- the general part - an exhaustive analysis of the literature data regarding the regulatory decision styles vs. descriptive or mixed to a killer, psychopathological personality traits as a mediating factor in the one with murder, and cognitive theoretical-experimental approaches to early-defunct schemes at murderers.

- Special part - contains statistical data on individual differences in decision making in the act of murder. Differences were observed between the age, gender and education subgroups, intra-group and inter-group comparisons, core