Binary Choice Analysis

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Data shown for:

```
dates
```

```
## [1] "13-Feb-2018"
```

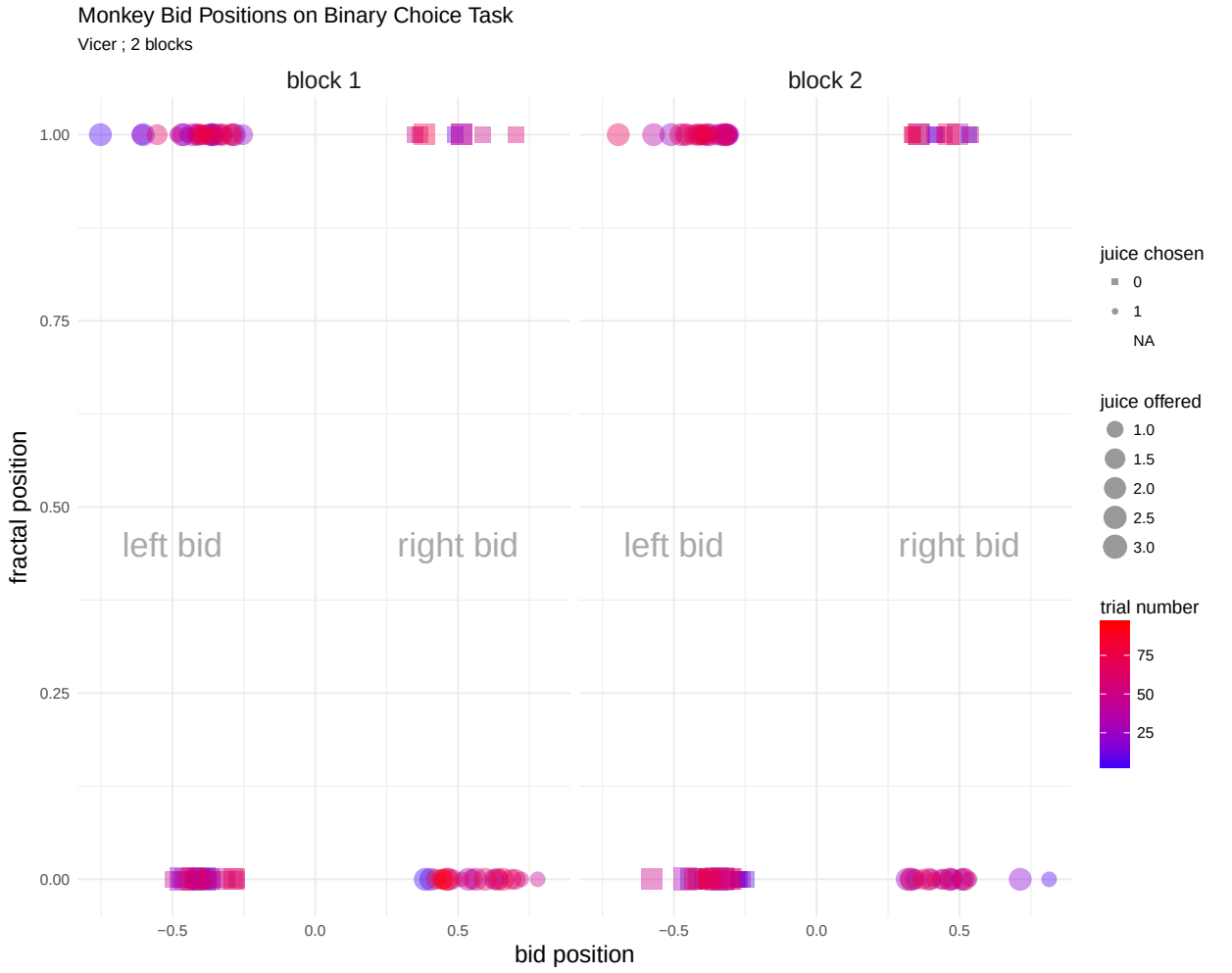
```
monkey
```

```
## [1] "Vicer"
```

```
precise_dates
```

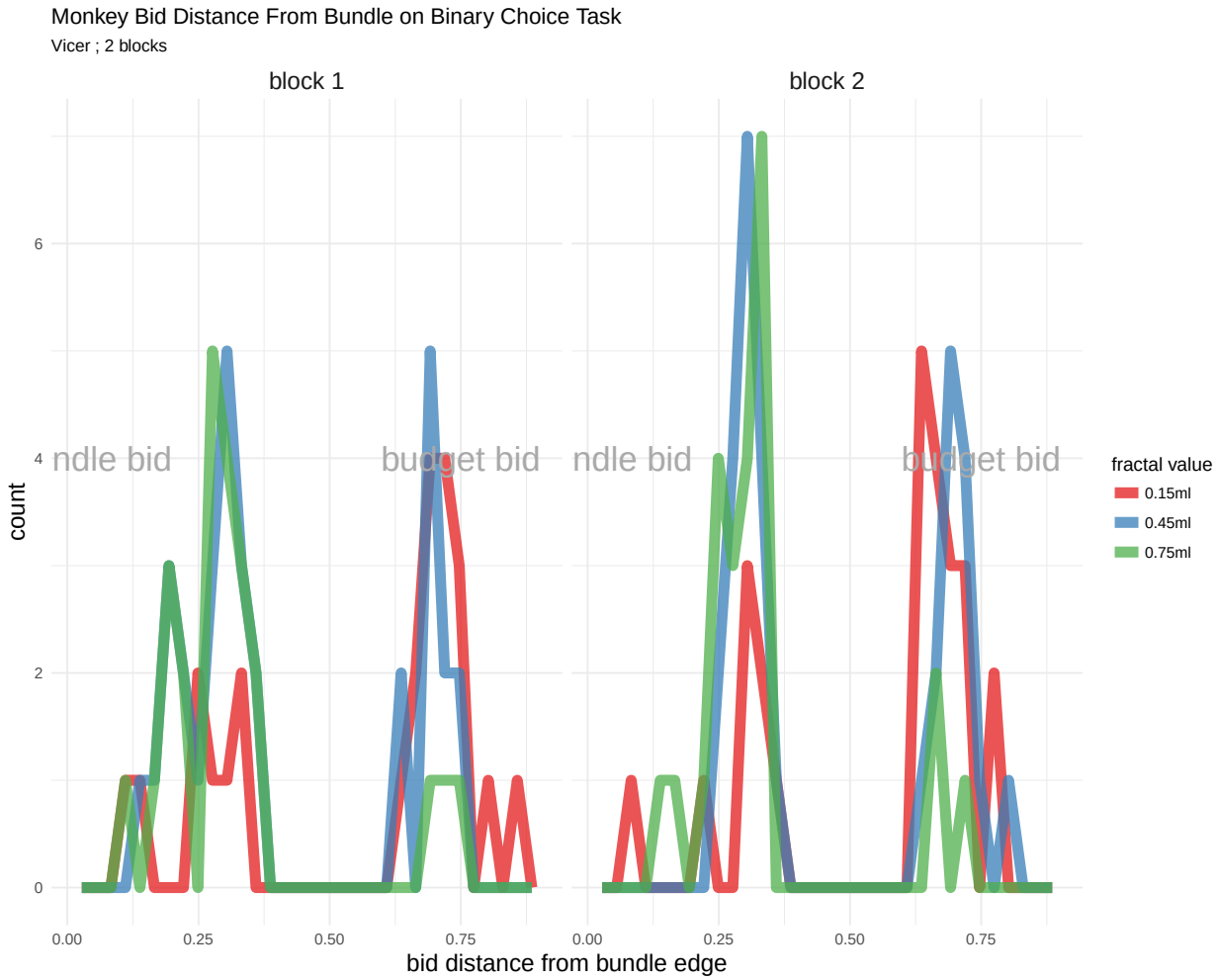
```
## [1] "13-Feb-2018 " "13-Feb-2018 "
```

```
#plot p1
p1
```



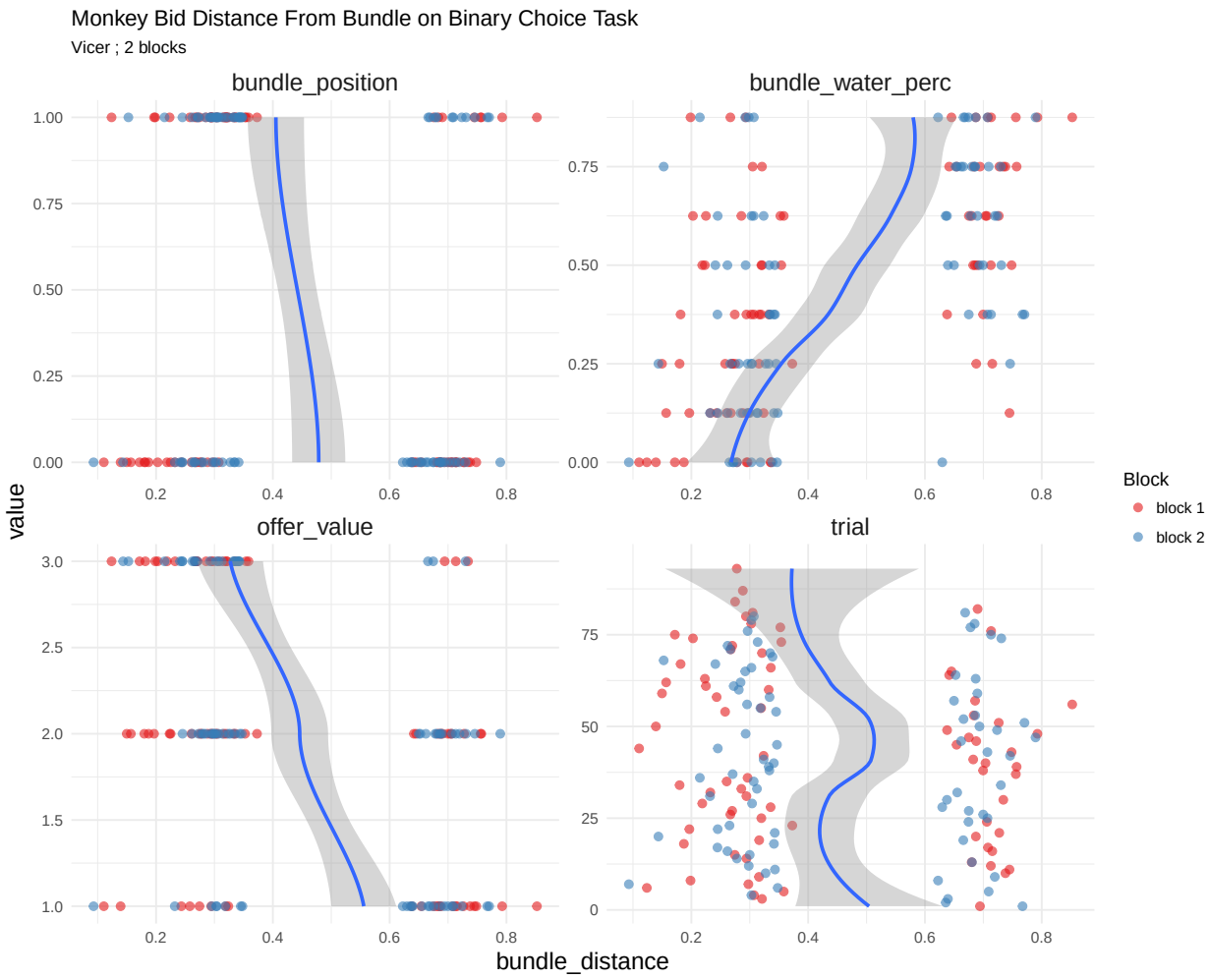
Graph of choices for each block. Circles indicate bid selecting the bundle, squares are bid selecting the budget. A fractal bid position of 1 means that the bundle is on the left hand side of the screen. Bids range from -1 (all the way to the left) to 1 (all the way to the right)

```
#plot p2
p2 +facet_wrap(~block)
```



Graph showing all choices and how far away they are from the edge of the screen on the bundle side. 0 indicates full movement to the bundle side of the screen and 1 represent full movement away. Count is over all blocks for all values of the fractal (in ml of juice).

```
#plot p3
p3
```



Graphs of various factors against the distance from the bundle side of the screen the monkey bids.

A bundle position of 1 indicates that the bundle is on the left hand side of the screen. A bundle water percentage of 1 indicates that the bundle contains no water [CHECK THIS- PRETTY SURE ITS CORRECT], whereas zero means it contains the full 1.2ml. Offer values of 1, 2, and 3 represent 0.15ml, 0.45ml, and 0.75mls of apple and mango juice (150ml in 950ml of water).

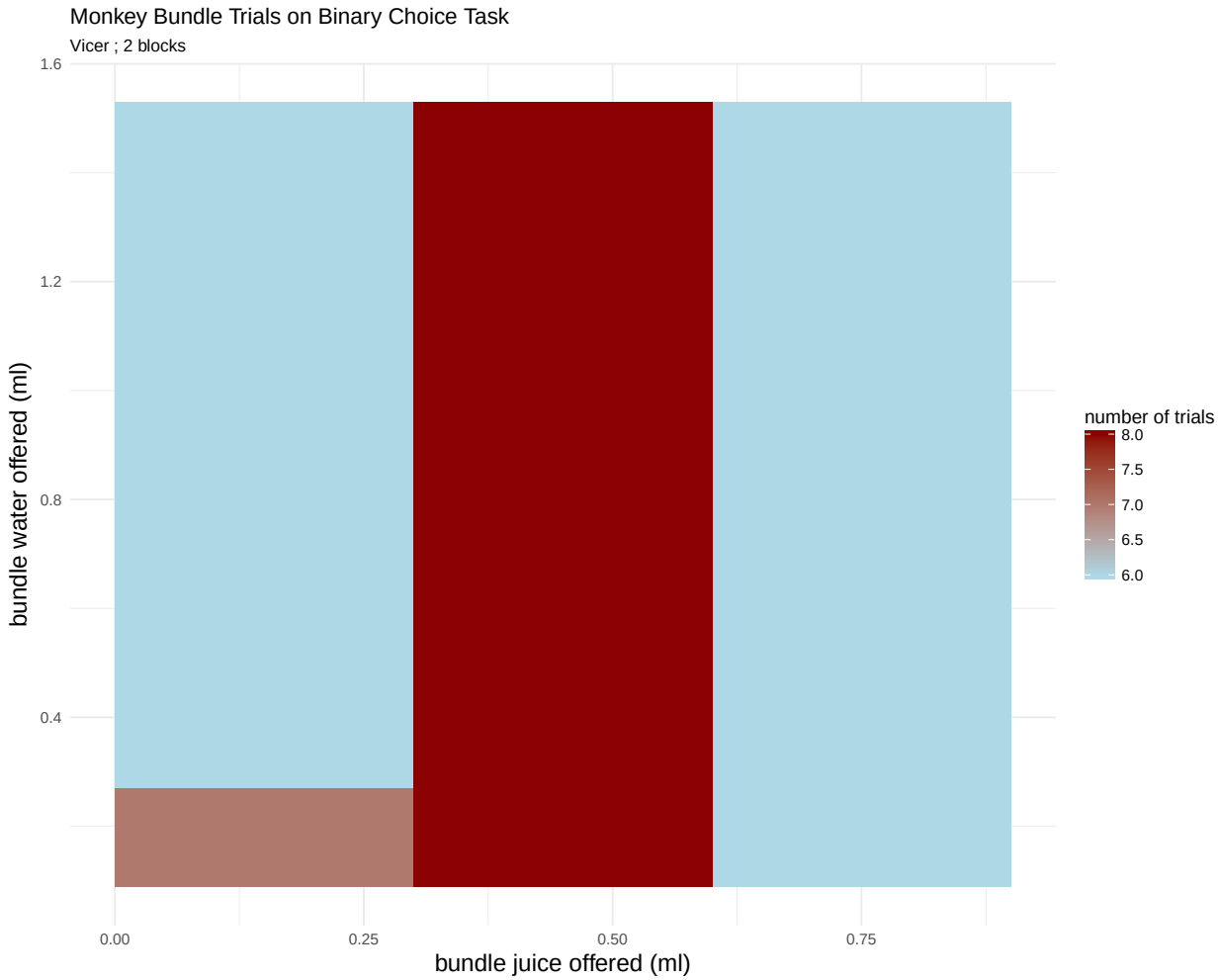
Fit lines use LOESS method.

```r
#generate a model of likelihood to bid for the fractal dependent on it's position,
#value and associated water
model <- glm(data = task_data,
             fractal_bid ~ bundle_position + bundle_water_perc + offer_value + trial,
             family = "binomial")

#summarise the parameters
summary(model)
```

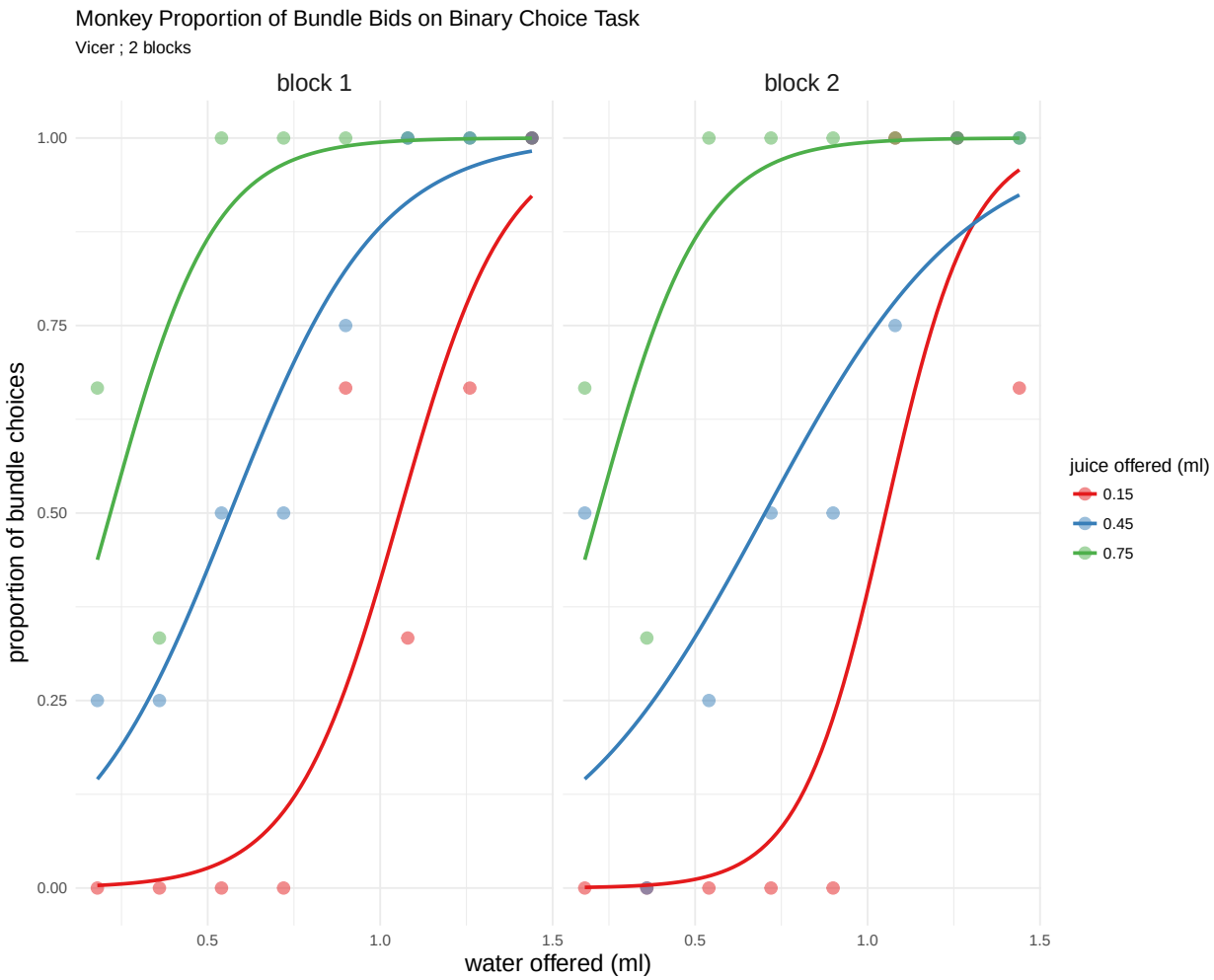
```
##
## Call:
## glm(formula = fractal_bid ~ bundle_position + bundle_water_perc +
##     offer_value + trial, family = "binomial", data = task_data)
##
## Deviance Residuals:
##      Min        1Q    Median        3Q       Max
## -2.92545  -0.24506   0.07522   0.37401   1.96844
##
## Coefficients:
##                   Estimate Std. Error z value Pr(>|z|)
## (Intercept)       -2.27185    0.94405  -2.406   0.0161 *
## bundle_position    2.80344    0.65044   4.310 1.63e-05 ***
## bundle_water_perc -9.12093    1.54163  -5.916 3.29e-09 ***
## offer_value        2.76443    0.53319   5.185 2.16e-07 ***
## trial              0.01155    0.01160   0.995   0.3197
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## (Dispersion parameter for binomial family taken to be 1)
##
##     Null deviance: 216.381  on 160  degrees of freedom
## Residual deviance:  88.521  on 156  degrees of freedom
##   (15 observations deleted due to missingness)
## AIC: 98.521
##
## Number of Fisher Scoring iterations: 6
```

```
#plot p4
p4
```



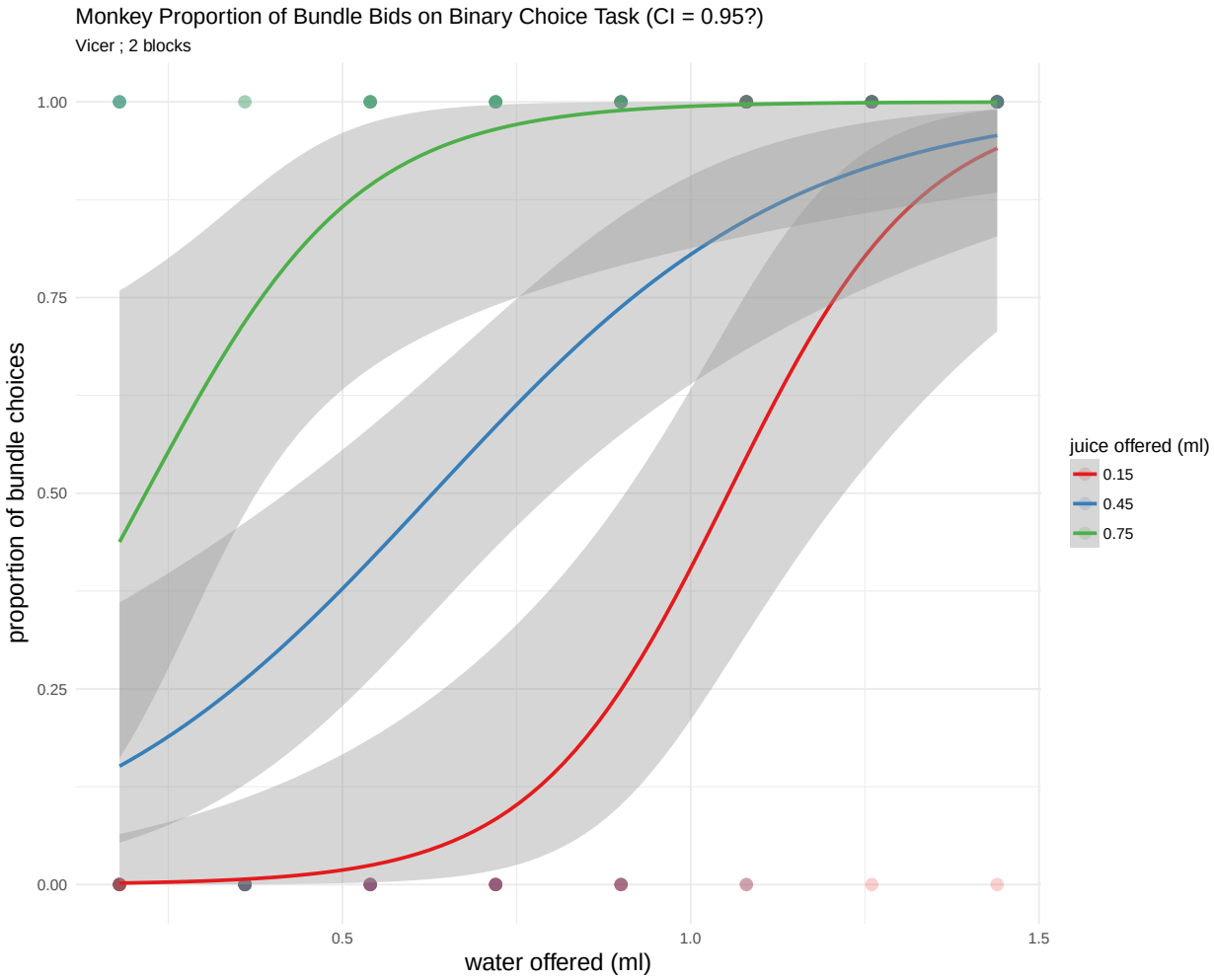
Graph showing the number of trials the monkey carried out for each bundle combination. Does not include failed trials.

```
#plot p5
p5
```



Graph showing the proportion of bids for the bundle that a monkey makes, separated by the values of the juice offered in the bundles. Fits using a binomial glm model.

```
p6
```



Same graph as above but with 95% confidence intervals. Uses the default method of calculating this for the tidyverse libraries in R which I'm not convinced are the best way. Looking into calculating and plotting it myself.