```
library(readxl)
library(afex)
## Loading required package: lme4
## Loading required package: Matrix
## *******
## Welcome to afex. For support visit: http://afex.singmann.science/
## - Functions for ANOVAs: aov_car(), aov_ez(), and aov_4()
## - Methods for calculating p-values with mixed(): 'S', 'KR', 'LRT', and 'PB'
## - 'afex_aov' and 'mixed' objects can be passed to emmeans() for follow-up tests
## - NEWS: emmeans() for ANOVA models now uses model = 'multivariate' as default.
## - Get and set global package options with: afex_options()
## - Set orthogonal sum-to-zero contrasts globally: set_sum_contrasts()
## - For example analyses see: browseVignettes("afex")
## *******
##
## Attaching package: 'afex'
## The following object is masked from 'package:lme4':
##
##
       lmer
data <- read_excel("../Data/PredictingOutcomes_ParticipantPredictions.xlsx", sheet = "Study 3A")
# divide the data based on the generator
data1 <- data[data$generator == "analyst",]</pre>
data2 <- data[data$generator == "bingo",]</pre>
data3 <- data[data$generator == "stock",]</pre>
give count of entries in all three data
nrow(data1)
## [1] 900
nrow(data2)
## [1] 900
nrow(data3)
## [1] 900
calculate the mean of prediciotn_recode for each terminwal streak from 1 to 7
print length of data1 prediciton recode and list of terminal_streak of data1
```

```
length(data1$prediction_recode)

## [1] 900

length(data1$terminal_streak)

## Warning: Unknown or uninitialised column: 'terminal_streak'.

## [1] 0

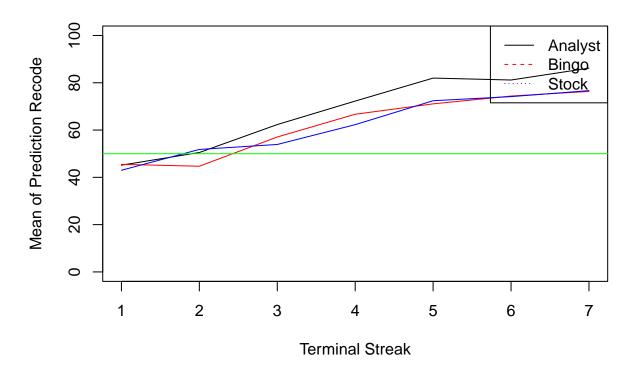
mean1 <- aggregate(data1$prediction_recode, by = list(data1$terminal_streak_length), FUN = mean)

mean2 <- aggregate(data2$prediction_recode, by = list(data2$terminal_streak_length), FUN = mean)

mean3 <- aggregate(data3$prediction_recode, by = list(data2$terminal_streak_length), FUN = mean)

plot(mean1$Group.1,mean1$x, type = "1",ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "Terminal Streak", ylab = "Mean of Predict lines(mean2$Group.1,mean2$x, col = "red")
lines(mean3$Group.1,mean3$x, col = "blue")
abline(h = 50, col = "green")
legend("topright", legend = c("Analyst", "Bingo", "Stock"), col = c("black", "red", "blue"), lty = 1:3)</pre>
```

## **Mean of Prediction Recode for each Terminal Streak**



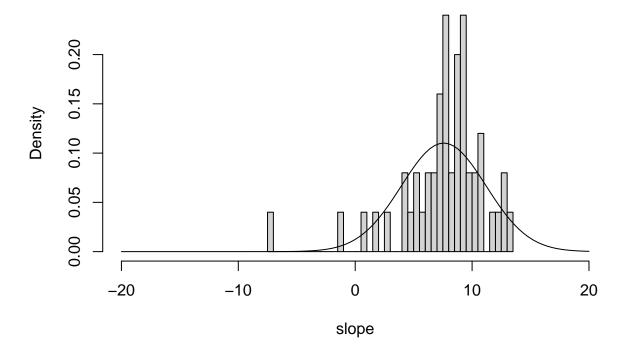
calculate the effect of condition on participant predicition

```
model1 <- lmer(prediction_recode ~ generator + (1|participant_id), data = data)</pre>
summary(model1)
## Linear mixed model fit by REML. t-tests use Satterthwaite's method [
## lmerModLmerTest]
## Formula: prediction_recode ~ generator + (1 | participant_id)
     Data: data
##
##
## REML criterion at convergence: 25429.5
##
## Scaled residuals:
##
       Min
            1Q
                    Median
                                  30
                                          Max
## -2.03648 -0.84669 -0.04777 0.84530 1.92349
##
## Random effects:
## Groups
                  Name
                             Variance Std.Dev.
## participant_id (Intercept)
                               2.809 1.676
## Residual
                             720.297 26.838
## Number of obs: 2700, groups: participant_id, 150
##
## Fixed effects:
##
                 Estimate Std. Error
                                          df t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)
                  ## generatorbingo -2.2322
                             1.3088 147.0000 -1.706 0.09021 .
## generatorstock -3.8456
                          1.3088 147.0000 -2.938 0.00383 **
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
## Correlation of Fixed Effects:
##
              (Intr) gnrtrb
## generatrbng -0.707
## genertrstck -0.707 0.500
anova(model1)
## Type III Analysis of Variance Table with Satterthwaite's method
##
            Sum Sq Mean Sq NumDF DenDF F value Pr(>F)
## generator 6271.9 3135.9
                              2 147 4.3537 0.01456 *
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' 1
aov1<-aov_ez('participant_id', 'prediction_recode', data, between=c('generator'), within=c('terminal_strea
## Converting to factor: generator
## Warning: More than one observation per design cell, aggregating data using 'fun_aggregate = mean'.
## To turn off this warning, pass 'fun_aggregate = mean' explicitly.
## Contrasts set to contr.sum for the following variables: generator
```

```
aov1
```

```
## Anova Table (Type 3 tests)
## Response: prediction_recode
##
                               Effect
                                                         MSE
                                                  df
                                                                       F ges
## 1
                            generator
                                              2, 147 1241.81
                                                                  3.82 * .022
               terminal_streak_length 5.09, 748.15 317.00 109.79 *** .297
## 3 generator:terminal_streak_length 10.18, 748.15 317.00
## p.value
## 1
        .024
     <.001
## 2
## 3
        .151
## ---
## Signif. codes: 0 '*** 0.001 '** 0.01 '* 0.05 '+' 0.1 ' ' 1
## Sphericity correction method: GG
pairwise.t.test(data$prediction_recode, data$generator, p.adjust.method = "bonferroni")
##
## Pairwise comparisons using t tests with pooled SD
##
## data: data$prediction_recode and data$generator
##
         analyst bingo
## bingo 0.2351 -
## stock 0.0073 0.6096
## P value adjustment method: bonferroni
id <- unique(data1$participant_id)</pre>
slope <- c()</pre>
for (i in id){
x <- as.character(i)
datax <- data1[data1$participant_id == x,]</pre>
model <- lm(prediction_recode ~ terminal_streak_length, data = datax)</pre>
slope <- c(slope, coef(model)[2])</pre>
}
hist(slope,breaks=30,xlim=c(-20,20),prob=TRUE,main="AnalystUnknown")
curve(dnorm(x, mean = mean(slope), sd = sd(slope)), add = TRUE, col = "black")
```

## AnalystUnknown

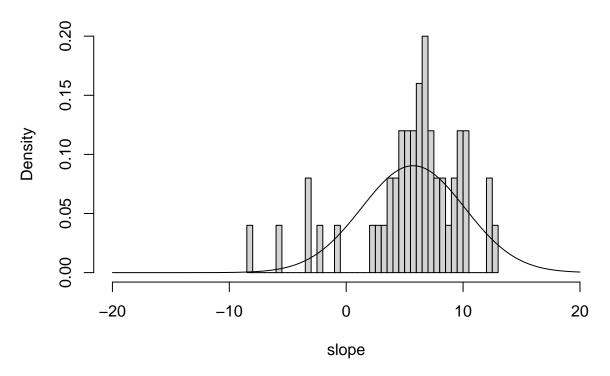


```
id <- unique(data2$participant_id)
slope <- c()

for (i in id){
    x <- as.character(i)
    datax <- data2[data2$participant_id == x,]
    model <- lm(prediction_recode ~ terminal_streak_length, data = datax)
    slope <- c(slope, coef(model)[2])
}

hist(slope,breaks=30,xlim=c(-20,20),prob=TRUE,main="BingoUnknown")
    curve(dnorm(x, mean = mean(slope), sd = sd(slope)), add = TRUE, col = "black")</pre>
```

## BingoUnknown



```
id <- unique(data3$participant_id)
slope <- c()

for (i in id){
    x <- as.character(i)
    datax <- data3[data3$participant_id == x,]
    model <- lm(prediction_recode ~ terminal_streak_length, data = datax)
    slope <- c(slope, coef(model)[2])
}

hist(slope,breaks=30,xlim=c(-20,20),prob=TRUE,main="StockUnknown")
    curve(dnorm(x, mean = mean(slope), sd = sd(slope)), add = TRUE, col = "black")</pre>
```

## StockUnknown

