Contents

Table 1: Hidden-state inference Overall Decision Quality

	DQ_o^{urn}		DQ_s^{urn}	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Intercept	2.208	1.785	2.572	2.627
	[2.143, 2.270]	[1.738, 1.834]	[2.452, 2.690]	[2.565, 2.691]
ACC_u	−0.015			
	[−0.016, −0.013]			
urns		−0.072		
		[−0.100, −0.044]		
cols		−0.090		
		[−0.117, −0.064]		
ballSeq		−0.325		
		[−0.354, −0.297]		
CC_u			−0.038	
			[−0.043, −0.033]	
$DV(seq = 2)$				−0.977
				[−1.041, −0.918]
$DV(seq = 3)$				−0.977
				[−1.039, −0.913]
$sd(pID)$	0.125	0.132	0.229	0.212
	[0.084, 0.170]	[0.094, 0.180]	[0.178, 0.295]	[0.176, 0.255]

1 Lab Research

1.1 Background and Objectives

Overconfidence is a prevalent cognitive bias that impairs decision-making quality (Achtziger & Alós-Ferrer, 2014). The potential role of AI advisors in mitigating this bias in cognitive tasks remains largely unexplored. This study aims to address the following questions:

1.2 Analysis of Hidden State Decision Quality

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References

Achtziger, A., & Alós-Ferrer, C. (2014). Fast or Rational? A Response-Times Study of Bayesian Updating. *Management Science*. https://doi.org/10.1287/mnsc.2013.1793