1. Ratios are presented in everyday life.
2. These ratios are also shown to affect how people make intertemporal choices
3. Cognitive models of intertemporal choice posit that people make difference and ratio comparisons. (DRIFT, ITCH)
4. Further the calculation of ratios is biased in a few ways. For instance people judge ratios expressed with large numerators and denominators as risker than those with small numerators and denominators.
5. Explicitly if we take the probability of choosing larger later from ITCH.
   1. For instance if we take a the two choices below
      1. $10 in 5 days compared to $11 in 6 days
      2. $10 in 5 days and $11 in 10 days
   2. And add 5 days to both of them
   3. It predicts that we will see a smaller increase in percent choosing larger later for choice set ii.
   4. However this increase is very small.
   5. This is a function of there is calculated based on difficult ratios

When deciding between the 2 day shipping which costs $10 and the 5 day shipping option which costs $5, there are a large number of possibilities for deciding which to choose. You could could

When presented with a choice between receiving $10 in 5 days or receiving $12 in 7 days, there are a large number of calculations you could perform to decide which to choose. Alternative based theories posit that you calculate a discounted utility for each option.