## SUPPLEMENTARY METHODS

\*Shortly, you will play a second videogame round. For round 2, you can choose the type of videogame you play. You can continue playing the shooter videogame, or you can switch to a racing videogame. No matter which videogame type you play, you will play a different opponent in round 2. What is your preference for the videogame you play in round 2? I strongly prefer I moderately I moderately to play the prefer to play prefer to switch I strongly prefer I have no prefershooting the shooting ence for the type to playing the to switch to playvideogame videogame of videogame I ing the racing racing videogame. videogame. again. again. play.

**Figure S1:** In the switching experiment, participants could report their preference to either continue playing the shooter game in the second round or switch to the racing game. In the case they chose "indifferent" we reported that the game would be random.

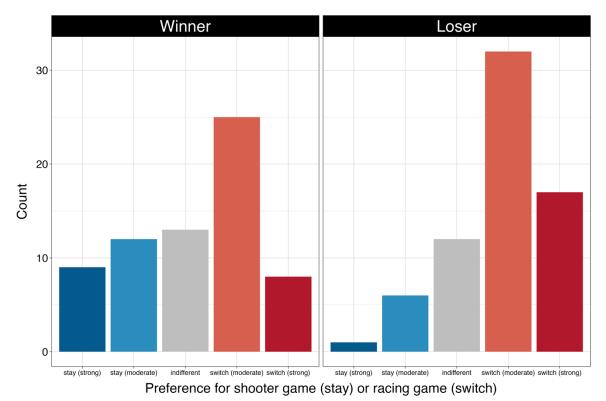
\*You can play round 2 now against the same person, or you can wait up to 10 minutes while we find you a new opponent to play against. Your choice will have only a small effect on the length of the study. A high score in round 2 will improve your chances of winning a monetary reward.

I would like to start now and play against the same opponent.

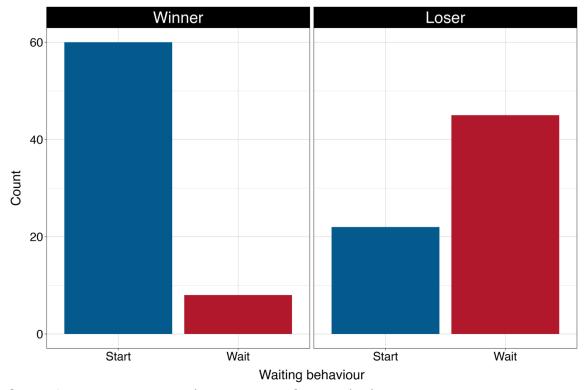
I would like to wait and play against a new opponent.

**Figure S2:** In the waiting experiment, participants chose whether they started immediately and play the same opponent, or waited and played a new opponent. Waiting incurred a cost, and we attempted to temper that cost by incentivizing winning in round 2.

## SUPPLEMENTARY RESULTS



**Figure S3**: Losers exhibited a stronger and more frequent preference to switch to the racing game.



**Figure S4**: Losers requested to wait more frequently than winners.

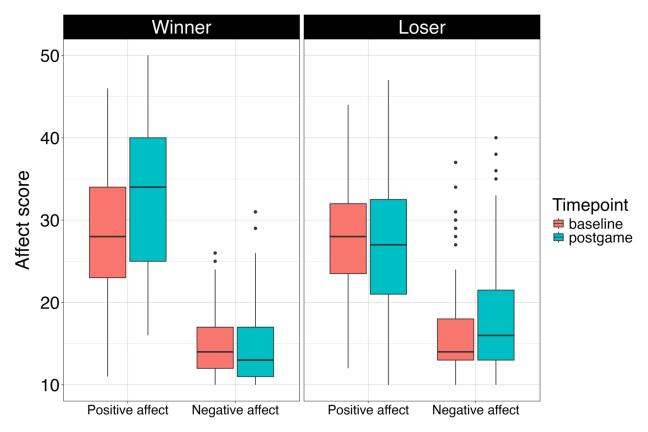


Figure S5: Wins increased positive affect, while losses increased negative affect.