Decision making with rockets

(and why you might care)







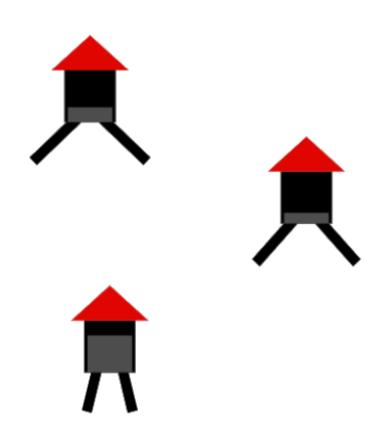


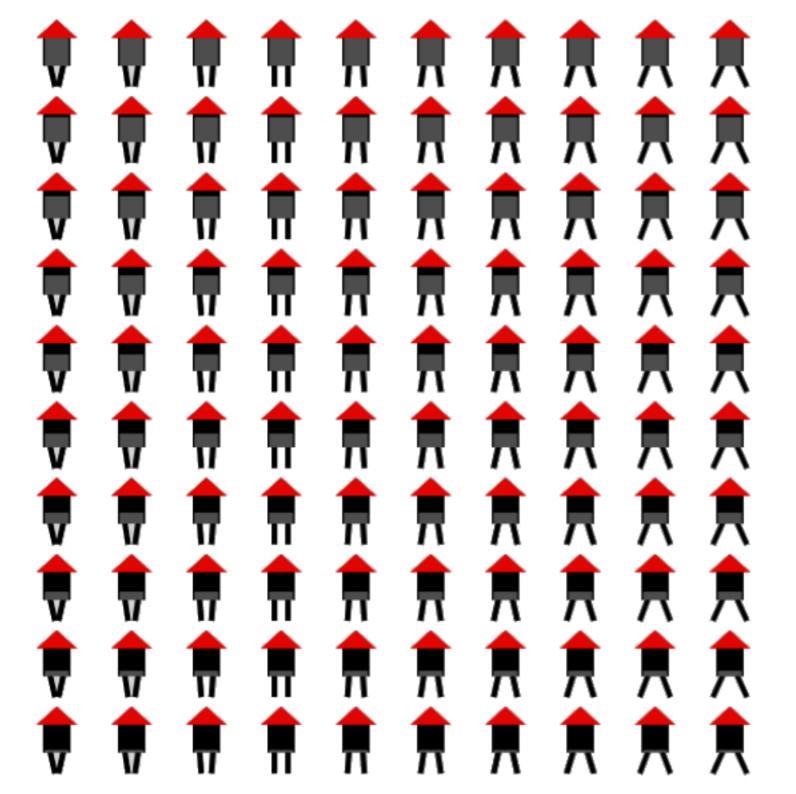


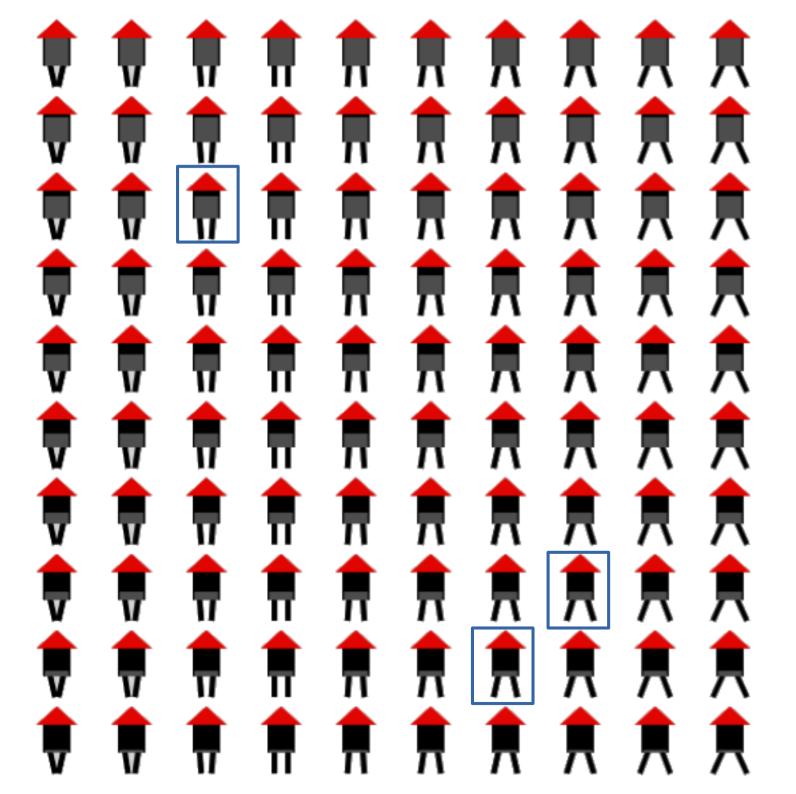


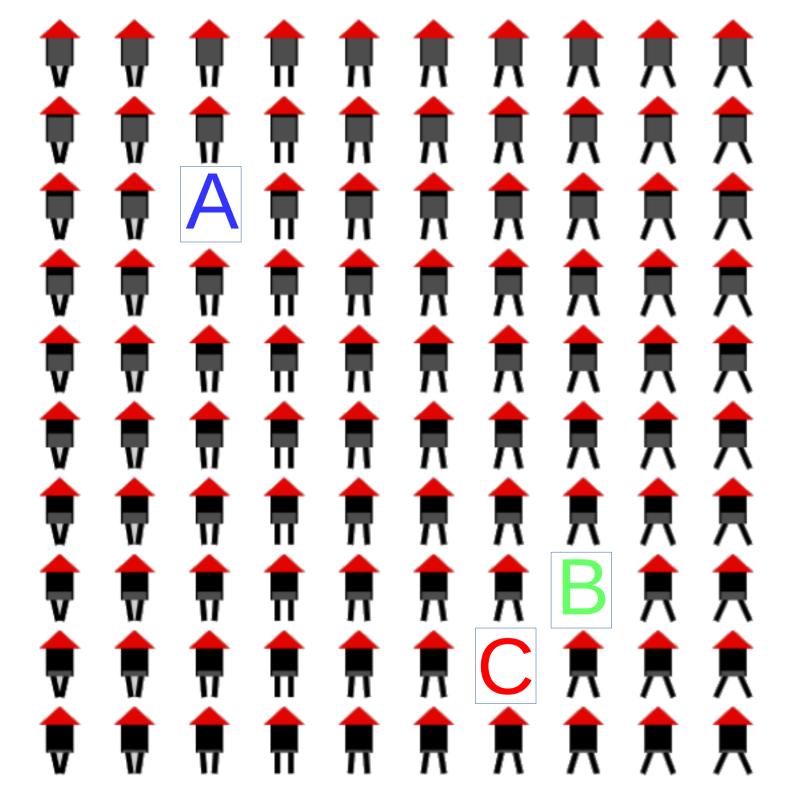










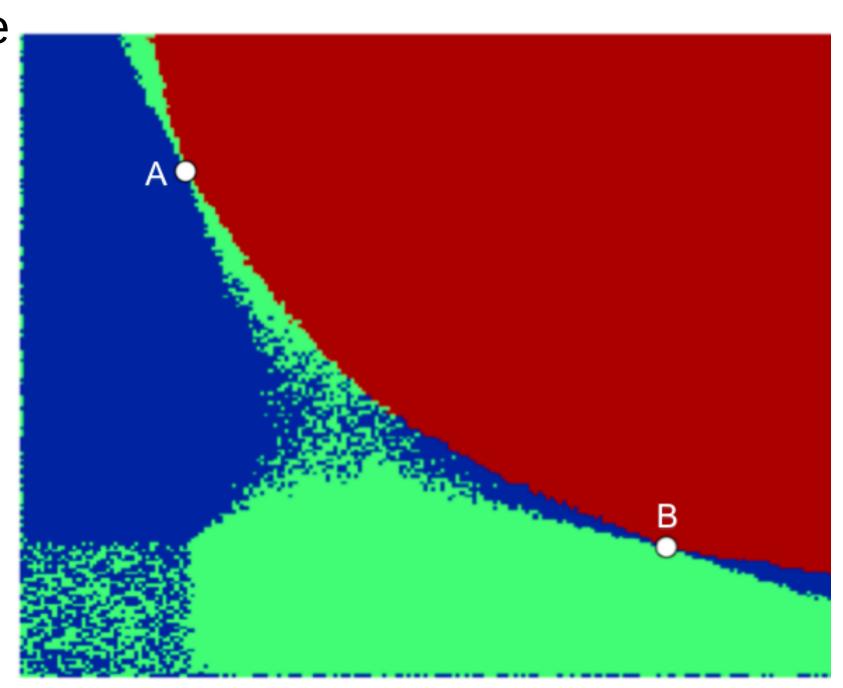


Choice

A

B

C



Source: Bergner, Oppenheimer & Detre (2019)

Perception:
Valuation:
valuation.
Uncertainty/information gathering:

Perception:

- Lateral inhibition between neighbours (Multialternative decision field theory)
- 'Salience' of features varies by context (Associative accumulation model)

Valuation:

Uncertainty/information gathering:

Perception:

- Lateral inhibition between neighbours (Multialternative decision field theory)
- 'Salience' of features varies by context (Associative accumulation model)

Valuation:

- Values normalised across the set of options (Context sensitive value model)
- Ranks estimated not values (Decision by sampling)

Uncertainty/information gathering:

Perception:

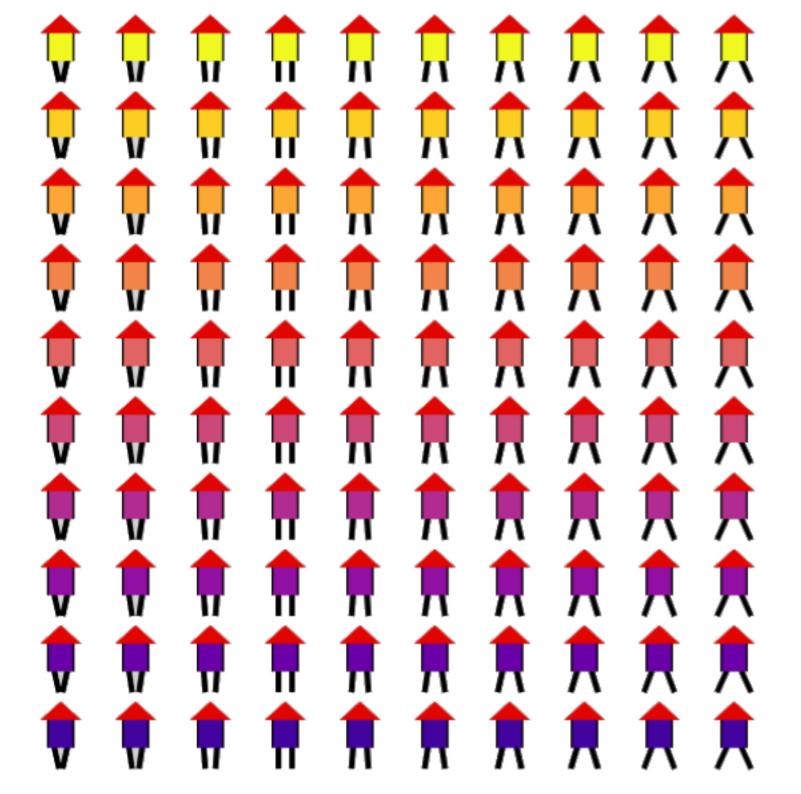
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- 'Salience' of features varies by context (Associative accumulation model)

Valuation:

- Values normalised across the set of options (Context sensitive value model)
- Ranks estimated not values (Decision by sampling)

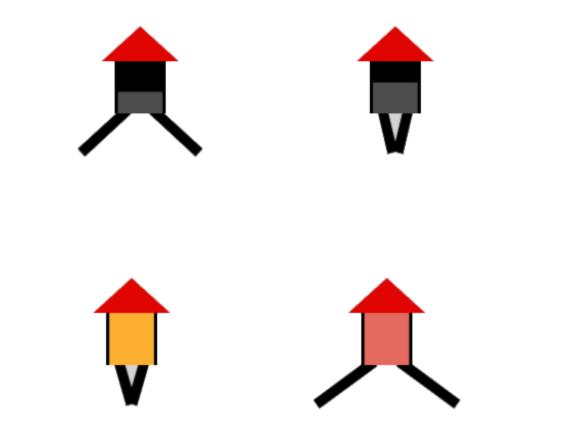
Uncertainty/information gathering:

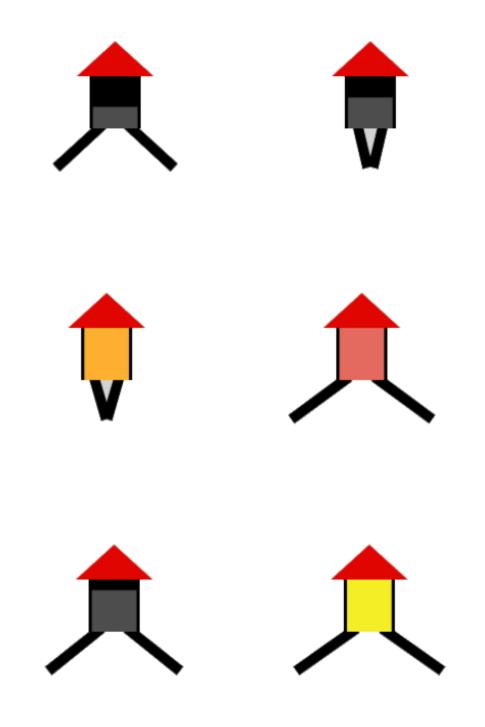
- Attention switching between features (Multiattribute leaky accumulators)
- Comparisons as raw input (Expected value maximisation plus noise)





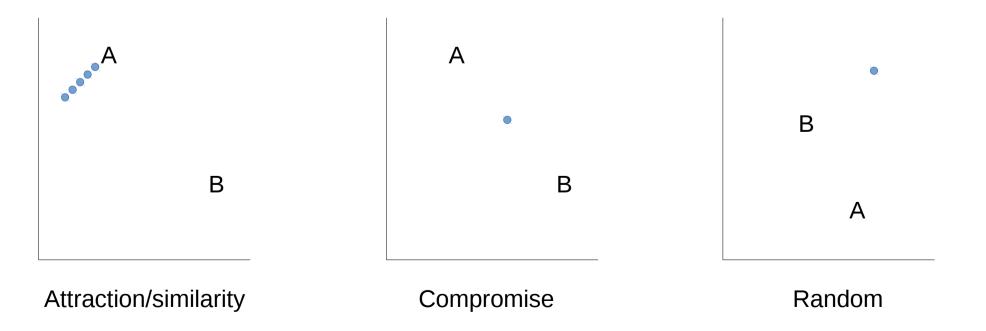






Experiment design

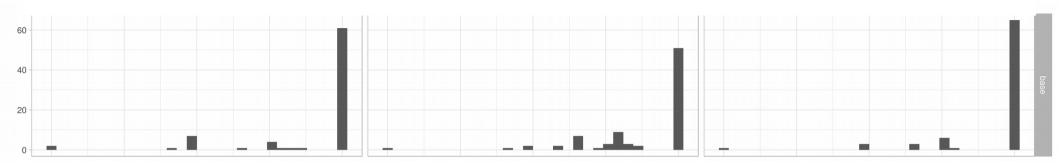
- Pairs: Compare base only (10 trials, gaps .03 to .3)
- Pairs: Compare fuel only (10*3 comparison types, gaps .03 to .3)
- Pairs: Compare on distance (10*3 comparison types, rnd gaps)
- Triads: Compare on distance



(5 + 1 +1)trialtypes * 8comparisontypes = 56 triad trials per participant. 126 total including pairs

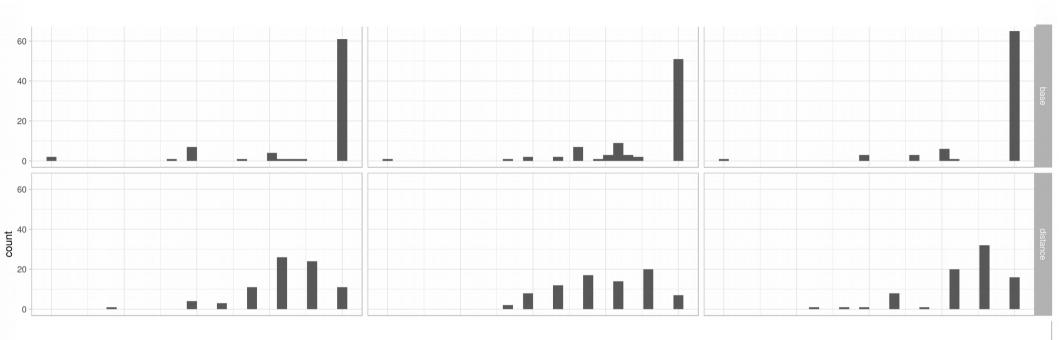
Pairs: best base

Color:color Color:bar Bar:bar



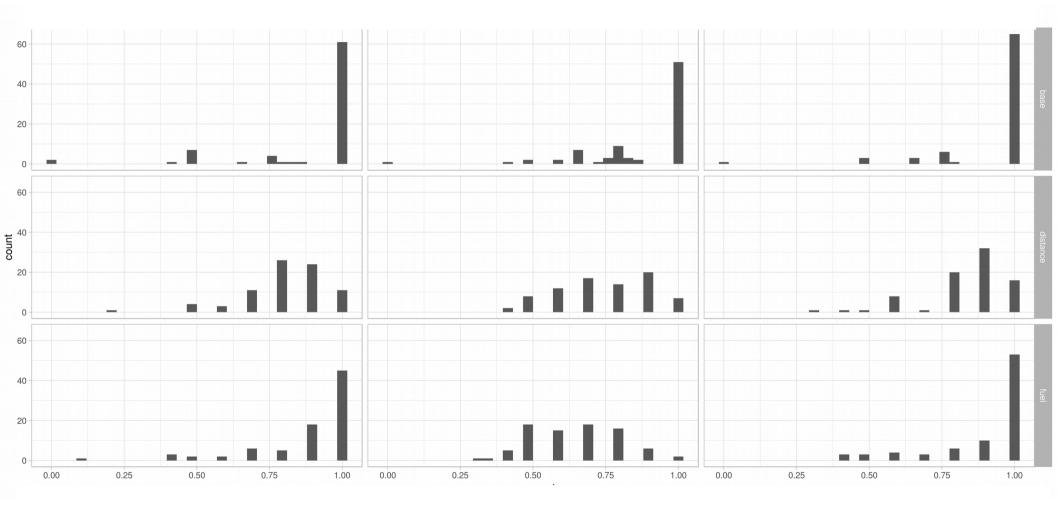
Pairs: best distance

Color:color Color:bar Bar:bar



Pairs: best fuel

Color:color Color:bar Bar:bar



Participant accuracy

