

#### Update on the quizzes overlapping

First, please give them my apologies for any inconsistencies in quiz content.

The mistake is that quiz #1 shouldn't have included content from the same week. But in spacing out the quizzes more evenly, there didn't end up being enough content from only the week 2 lecture, so I included some from week 3.

I would give students a choice for how to fix this:

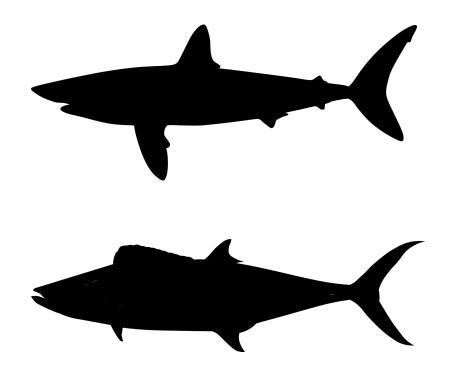
# I can further reduce Quiz #2 to be out of 16 instead of 18. But then all same week content is fair game in future quizzes

Leave Quiz #2 as it is, and we can stick to the rule as outlined in your nice visualization going forward

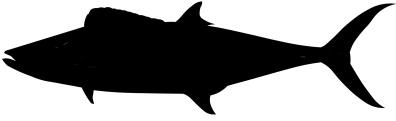
#### Do we know why the children (and adults) overimitate?

Nope, ecologists tend to not ask their subject questions :/ (I checked a few of the big and a few of the recent papers, but I might've missed something)

#### Introducing the shark-tuna game

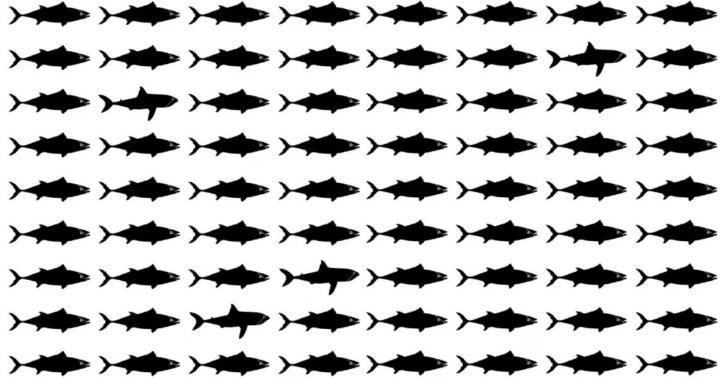




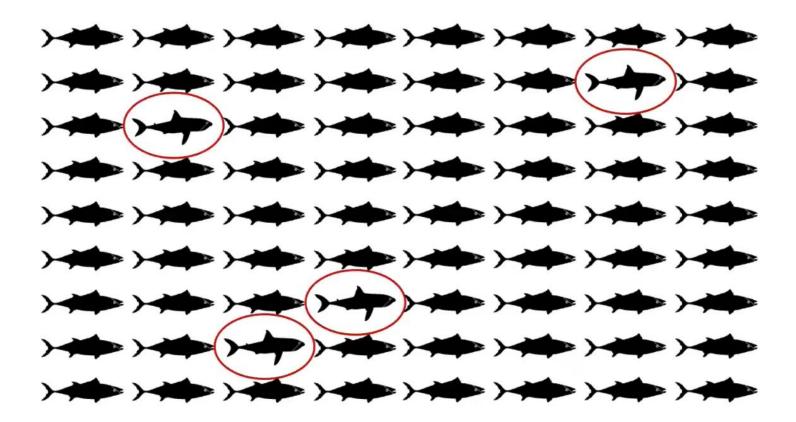


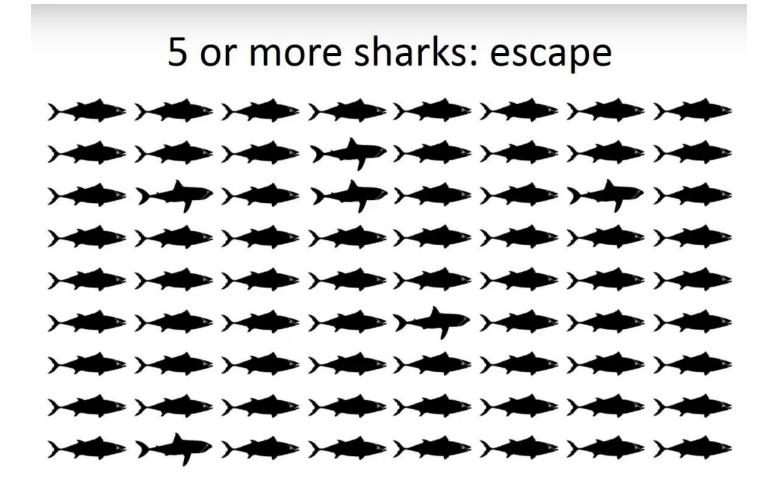
# You are a tuna! You'd like to forage, but if there's too many sharks, you must escape.

# 4 or less sharks: stay

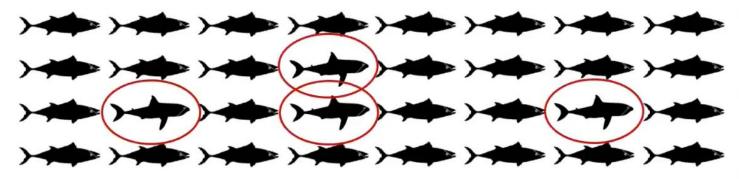


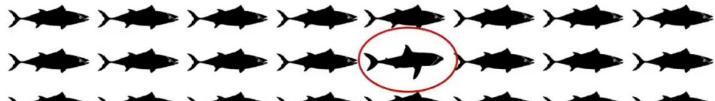
#### 4 or less sharks: stay





## 5 or more sharks: escape







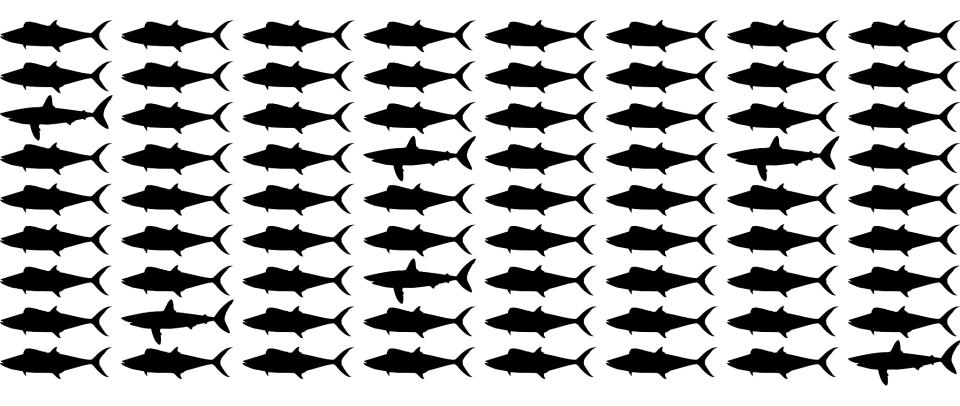


de la

We'll do 5 solo, and 5 group rounds – in group rounds, you'll get to see everyone's choices as they come in

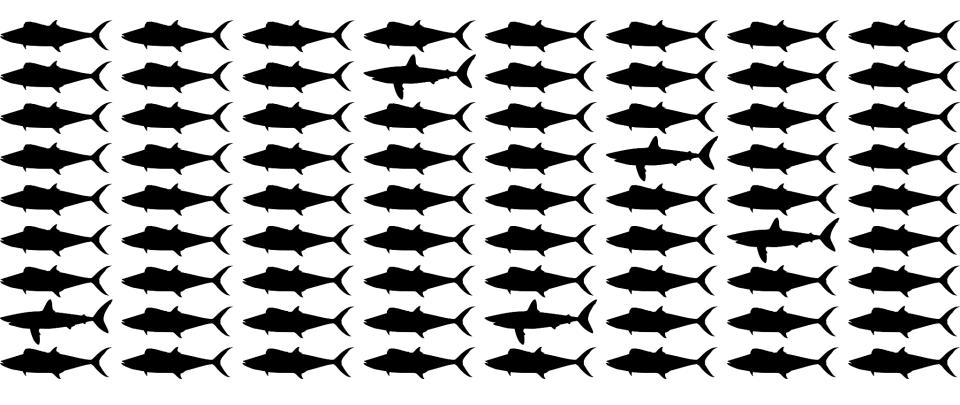
You'll get to see the fish for 3 seconds only!





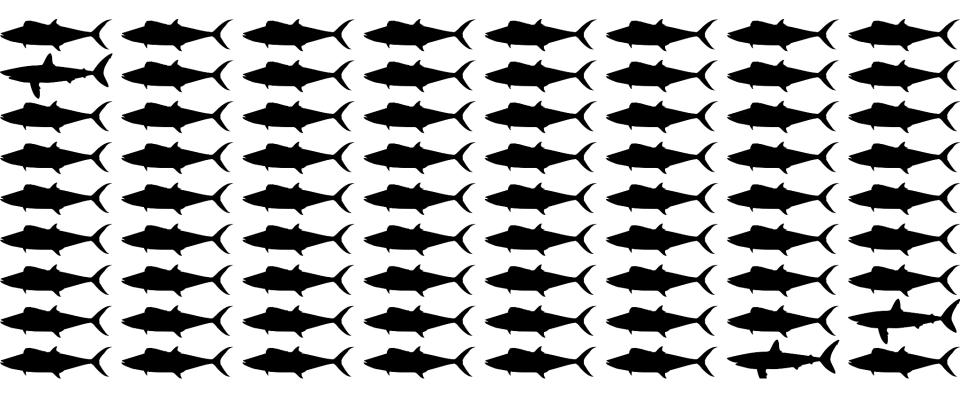
Correct choice was: escape!





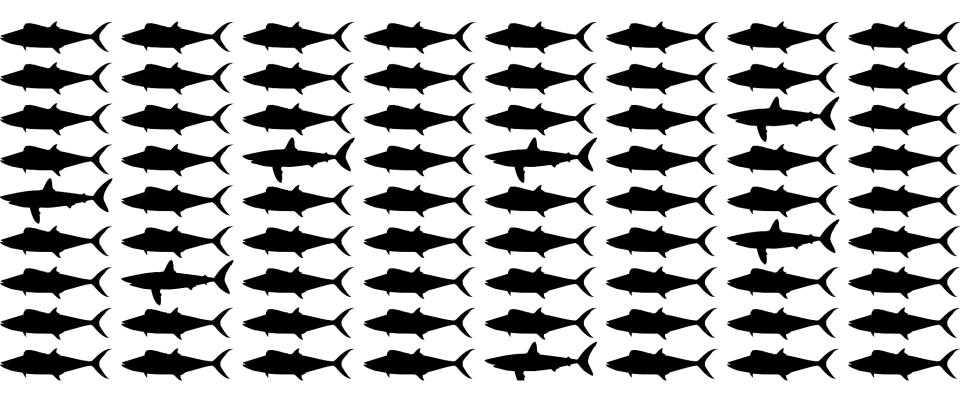
Correct choice was: escape!





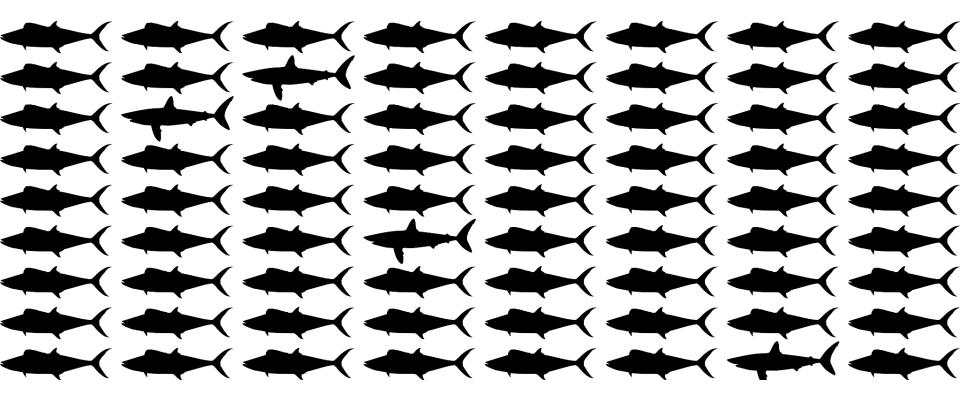
Correct choice was: stay!





Correct choice was: escape!





Correct choice was: stay!

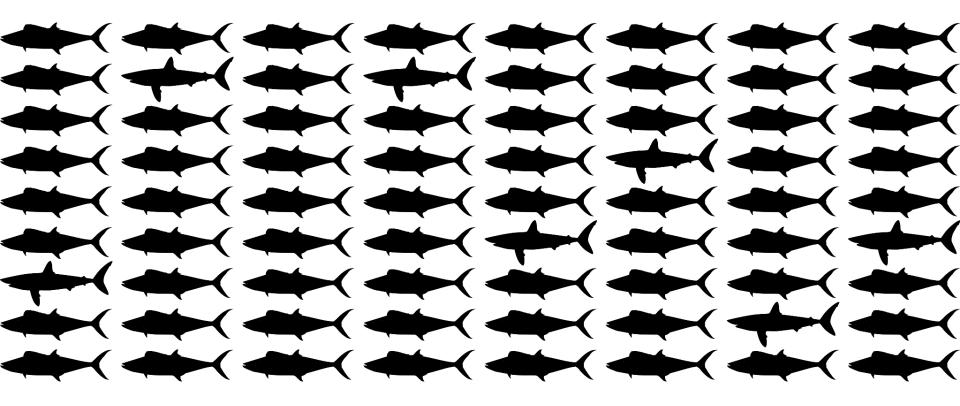
# Ready? Group round 1



Correct choice was: stay!

# Ready? Group round 2

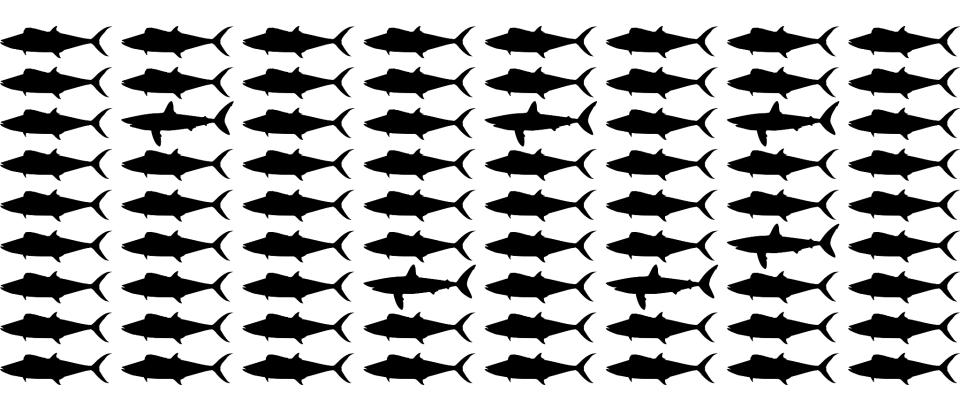




Correct choice was: escape!

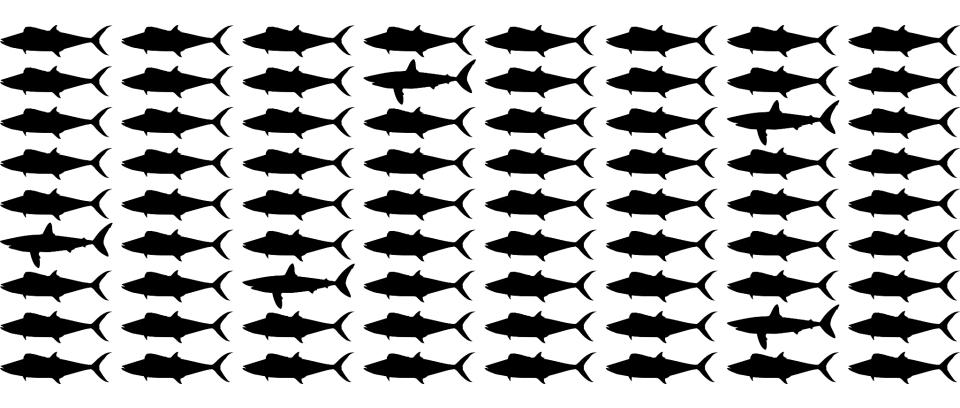
# Ready? Group round 3





## Correct choice was: escape! Ready? Group round 4

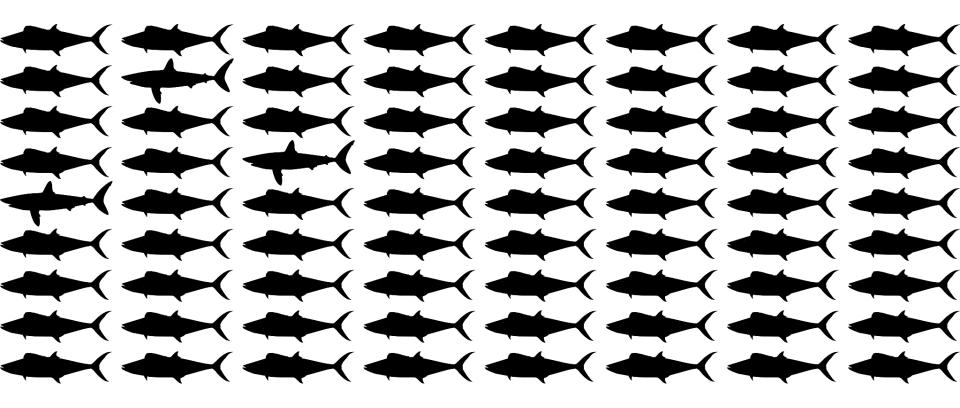




# Time to choose!

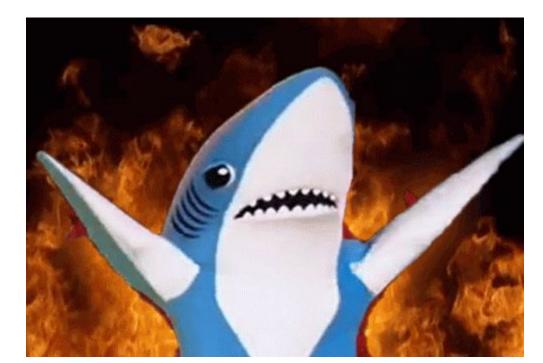
# Correct choice was: escape! Ready? Group round 5





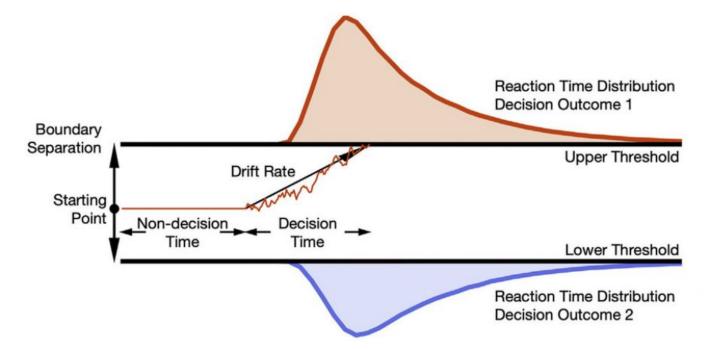
# Time to choose!

#### Correct choice was: stay!



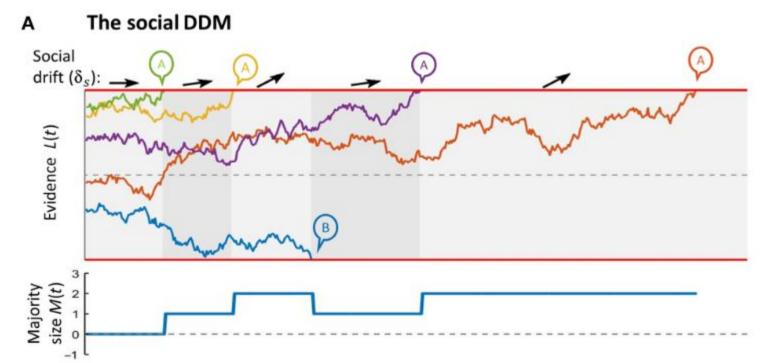
# Ideally performance was better in the group rounds! Why might that be?

# Individual decision-making based on a noisy signal – the drift diffusion model



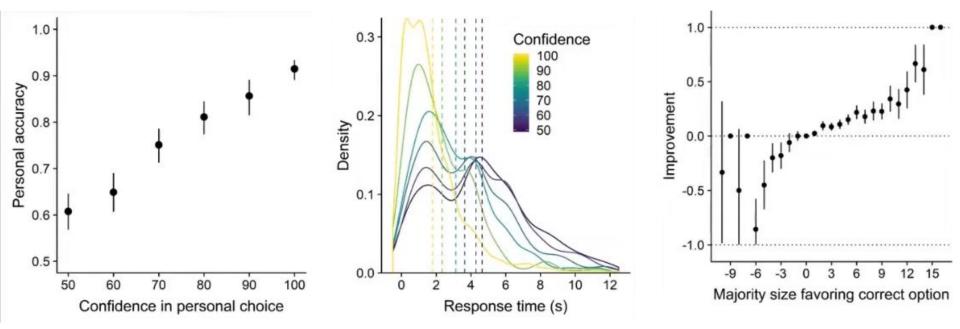
Wolf, C., Belopolsky, A. V., & Lappe, M. (2022). Current foveal inspection and previous peripheral preview influence subsequent eye movement decisions. *Iscience*, *25*(9).

In social settings, we can add a social drift rate based on others' opinions



Tump, A. N., Pleskac, T. J., & Kurvers, R. H. (2020). Wise or mad crowds? The cognitive mechanisms underlying information cascades. *Science Advances*, *6*(29), eabb0266.

# So *ideally*, competent individuals will be confident, choose early, and benefit the group decision-making



# Next up, pub quiz time!

3 stages:

- 1. Individual round you just answer the questions (5 minutes)
- Group round you'll discuss some of the questions in groups. Per group, one person should submit the answers for the entire group. (10-15 minutes?)
- 3. Individual round II you just answer the questions (5 minutes?)

### Round 1 – individual



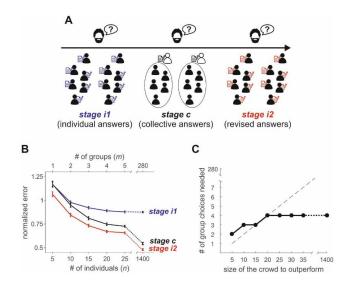
# Round 2 – social (check the form first to see which questions you'll discuss!)



# Round 3 – individual again!

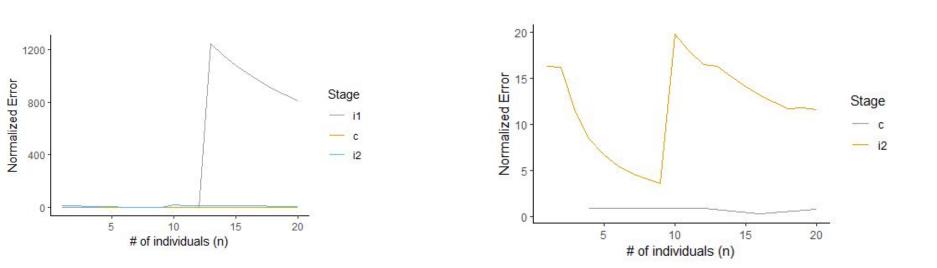


*Ideally*, average groups were better than the best individual, group choices were better than the group averages, and revised individual choices were best

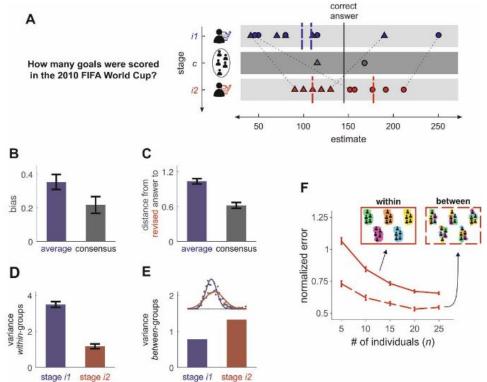


Navajas, J., Niella, T., Garbulsky, G., Bahrami, B., & Sigman, M. (2018). Aggregated knowledge from a small number of debates outperforms the wisdom of large crowds. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 2(2), 126-132.

# Oh no



### Mechanism?



Consensus choices are less biased on average, and revised choices are closer to consensus choices

Post group discussion, within group variance decreased, while between group variance increased

Navajas, J., Niella, T., Garbulsky, G., Bahrami, B., & Sigman, M. (2018). Aggregated knowledge from a small number of debates outperforms the wisdom of large crowds. *Nature Human Behaviour*, 2(2), 126-132.

# Wisdom of crowds – do we see it in real life? Why? Why not? How could it work?