

the effect of the number of choices available on the time taken to make a choice. The time taken to make a choice increases with the number of choices available (see Figure 4). This is true for many choices, but not for all. For example, the time taken to choose between two options is not significantly different from the time taken to choose between three options (see Figure 4).

There are a number of reasons why the time taken to make a choice might increase with the number of choices available. One reason is that the number of comparisons that need to be made increases with the number of choices available. For example, if there are two choices, only one comparison needs to be made. If there are three choices, two comparisons need to be made. If there are four choices, three comparisons need to be made.

Another reason why the time taken to make a choice might increase with the number of choices available is that the number of items that need to be processed increases with the number of choices available. For example, if there are two choices, only two items need to be processed. If there are three choices, three items need to be processed. If there are four choices, four items need to be processed. This is true for many choices, but not for all. For example, the time taken to choose between two options is not significantly different from the time taken to choose between three options (see Figure 4). This is because the number of items that need to be processed is the same for both choices (two items).

Figure 4 shows the time taken to make a choice as a function of the number of choices available. The time taken to make a choice increases with the number of choices available, as predicted by the model.

The model also predicts that the time taken to make a choice will be longer for a choice between two options than for a choice between three options. This is because there are more comparisons that need to be made for a choice between two options than for a choice between three options.

The model also predicts that the time taken to make a choice will be longer for a choice between three options than for a choice between four options. This is because there are more items that need to be processed for a choice between three options than for a choice between four options. This is true for many choices, but not for all. For example, the time taken to choose between two options is not significantly different from the time taken to choose between three options (see Figure 4). This is because the number of items that need to be processed is the same for both choices (two items).

Figure 4 shows the time taken to make a choice as a function of the number of choices available. The time taken to make a choice increases with the number of choices available, as predicted by the model. The time taken to make a choice between two options is longer than the time taken to make a choice between three options, and the time taken to make a choice between three options is longer than the time taken to make a choice between four options. This is because there are more comparisons that need to be made for a choice between two options than for a choice between three options, and there are more items that need to be processed for a choice between three options than for a choice between four options.

The model also predicts that the time taken to make a choice will be longer for a choice between two options than for a choice between three options. This is because there are more comparisons that need to be made for a choice between two options than for a choice between three options.