

## 11 Stellingen

1. The lack of trust a decision maker has in her beliefs may result from ambiguity. (Chapter 2)
2. Human memory and mental capacities are limited and often lead to violations of elementary rationality principles. These deviations from rationality are especially pronounced when decisions are made under time pressure. (Chapter 3)
3. It is harder for people to distinguish between different levels of likelihoods under time pressure. (Chapter 3)
4. Only non-Bayesian approaches allow heterogeneity in ambiguity attitudes when beliefs are updated. (Chapter 4)
5. Unlike preceding utility-based methods, the direct method (DM) requires neither knowledge nor measurement of utility in measuring time discounting. (Chapter 5)
6. Civilization is a by-product of human evolution.
7. It is easy to choose between good and bad, but it is hard to choose between bad and worse.
8. Working is the best way to heal emotional pain.
9. The cognitive process of decision making under uncertainty is still a blackbox to be explored.
10. *Our irrational behaviors are neither random nor senseless—they are systematic and predictable*---Dan Ariely. We can measure people's ambiguity attitude and predict their choice under uncertainty.
11. A decision maker can always change her attitude towards life by changing her reference point.