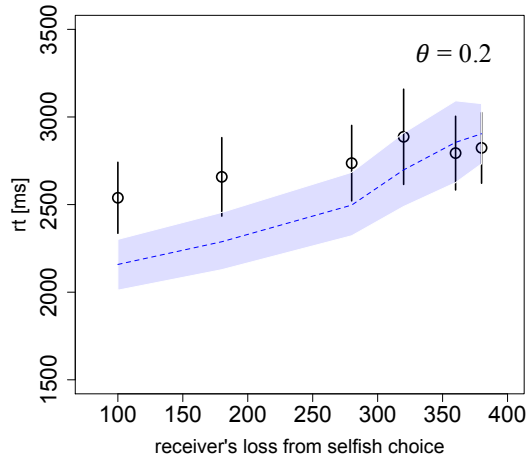
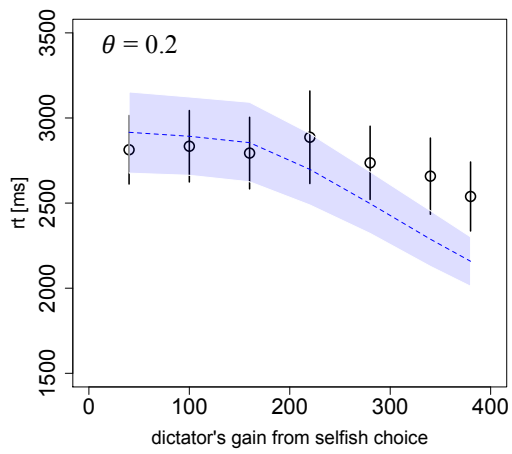
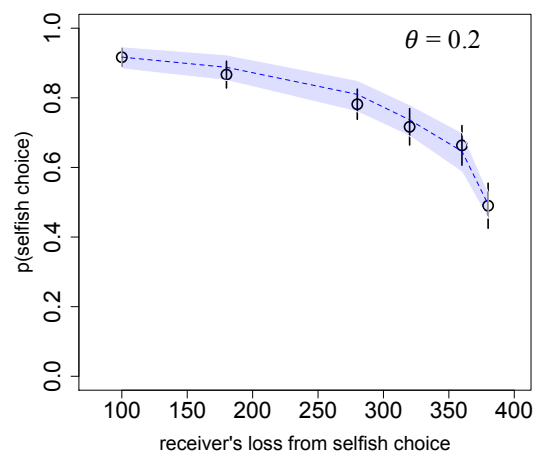
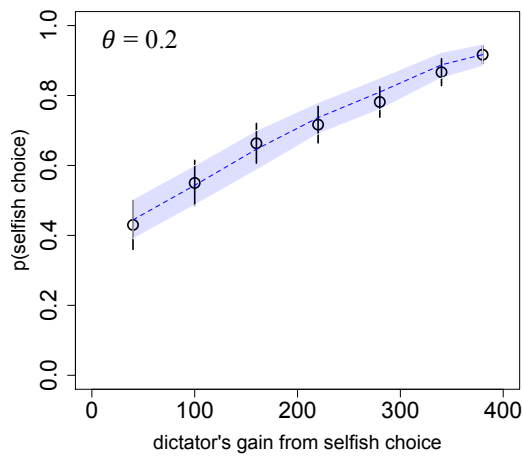
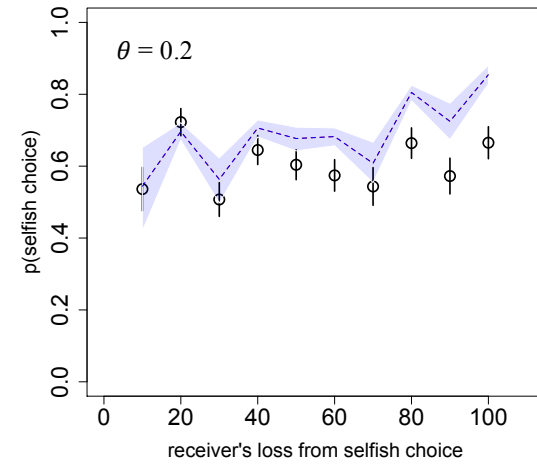
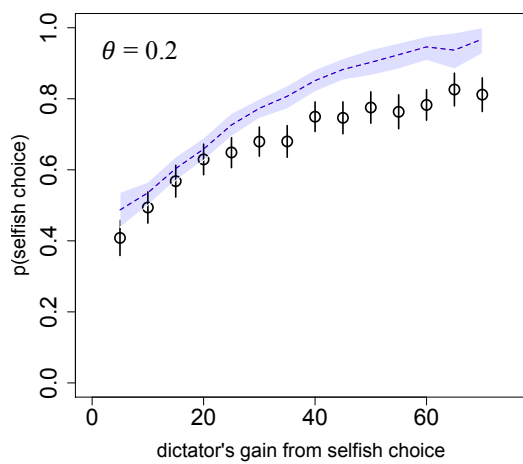
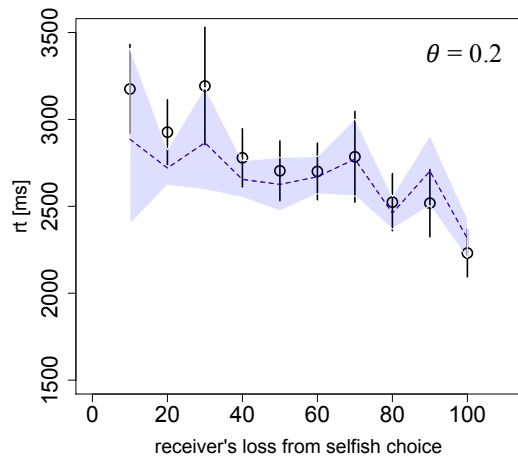
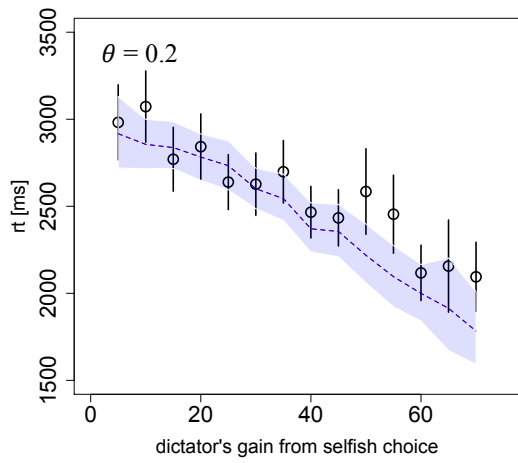
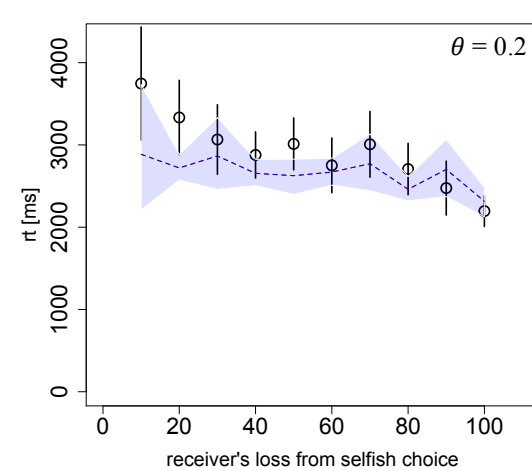
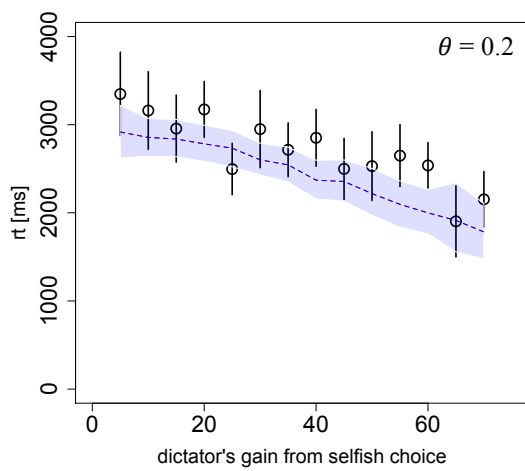
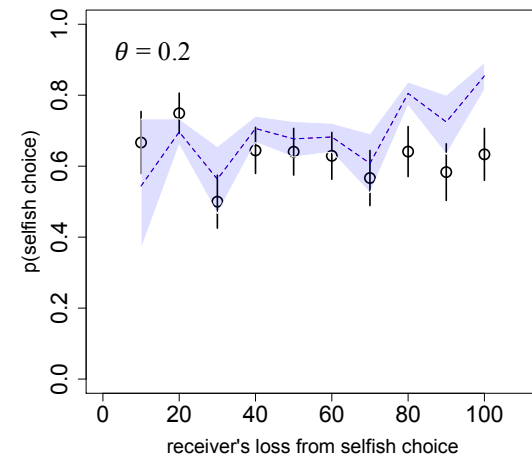
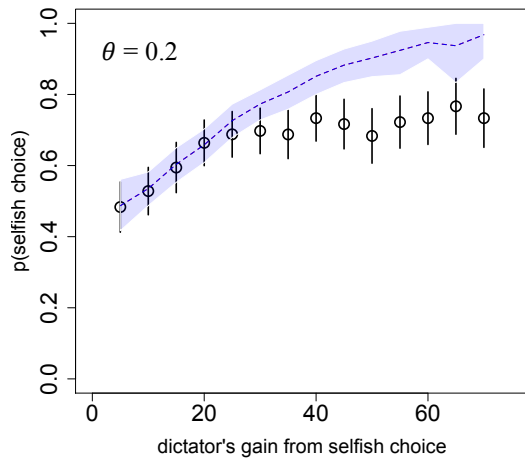
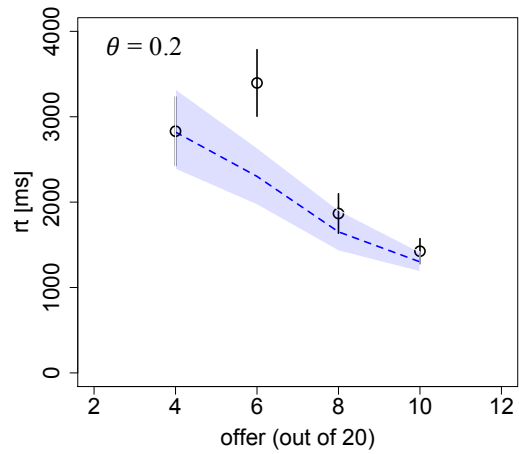
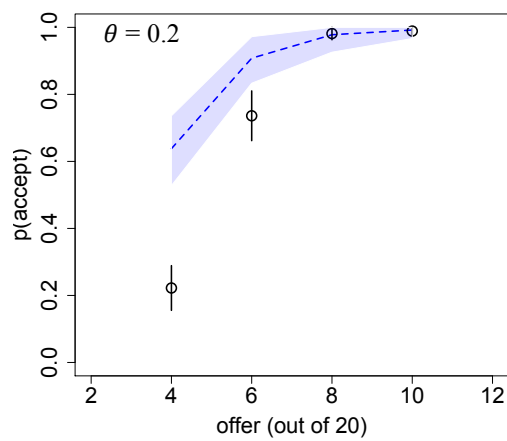
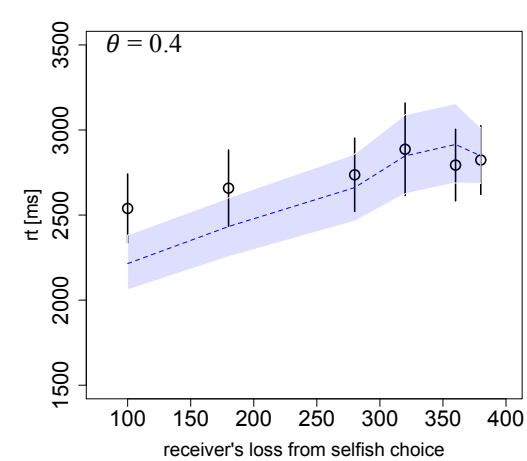
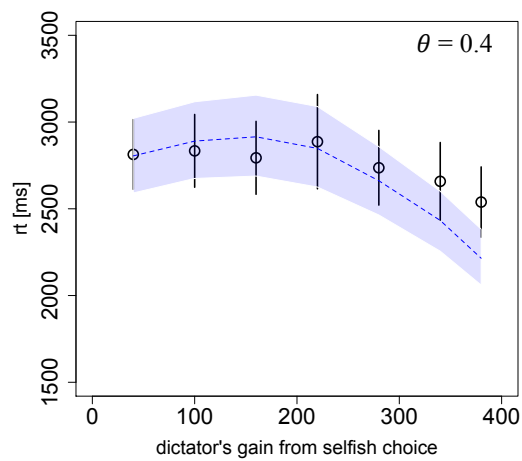
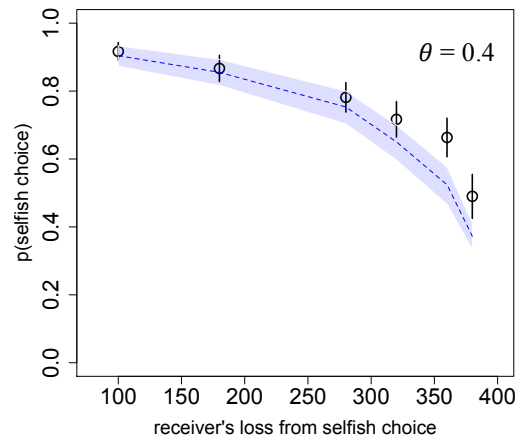
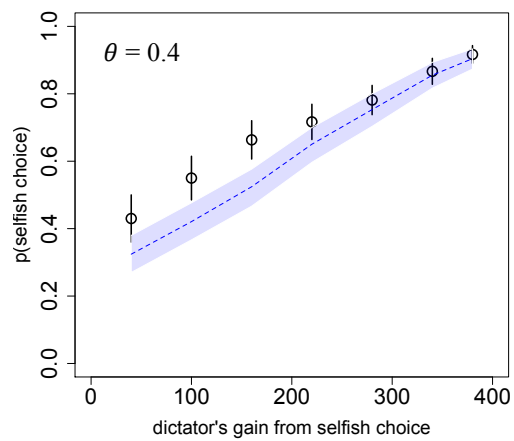


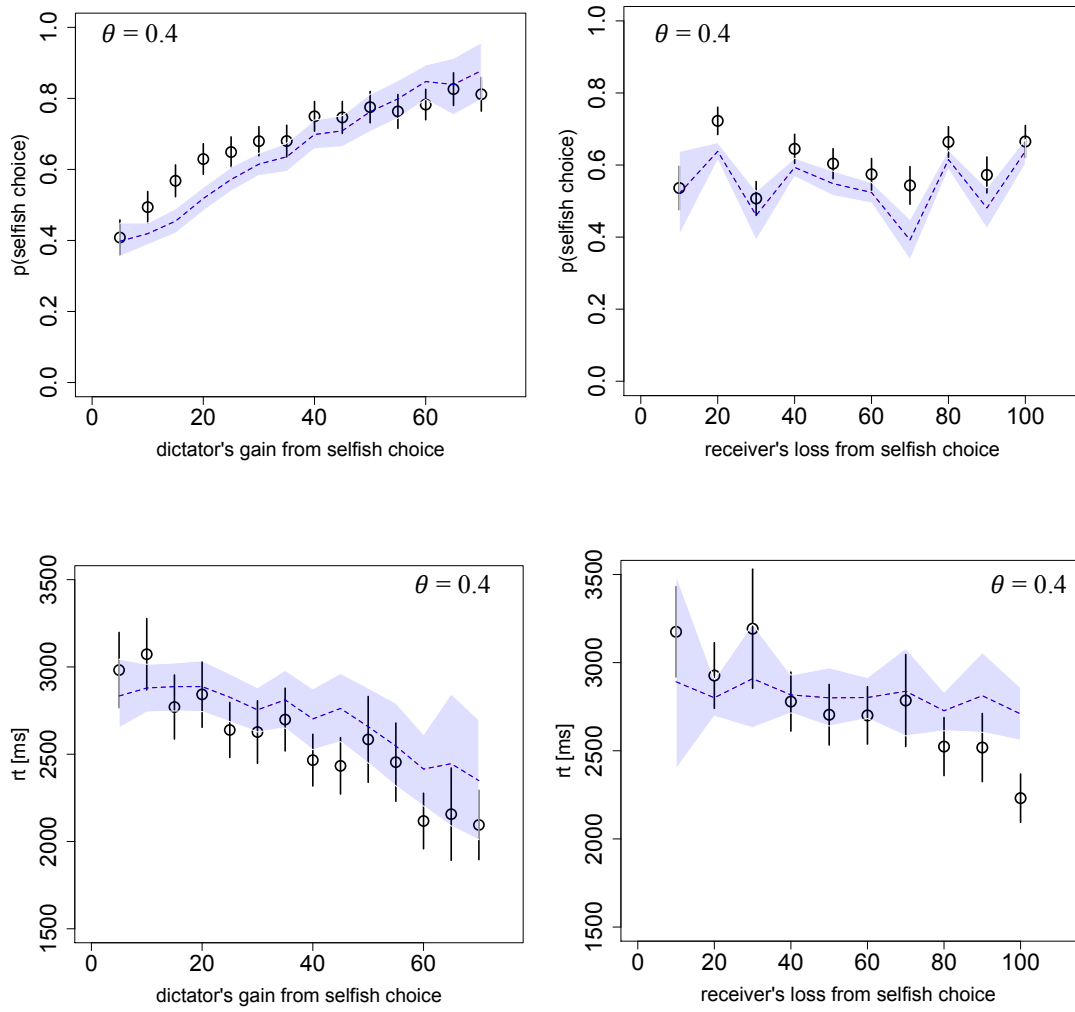
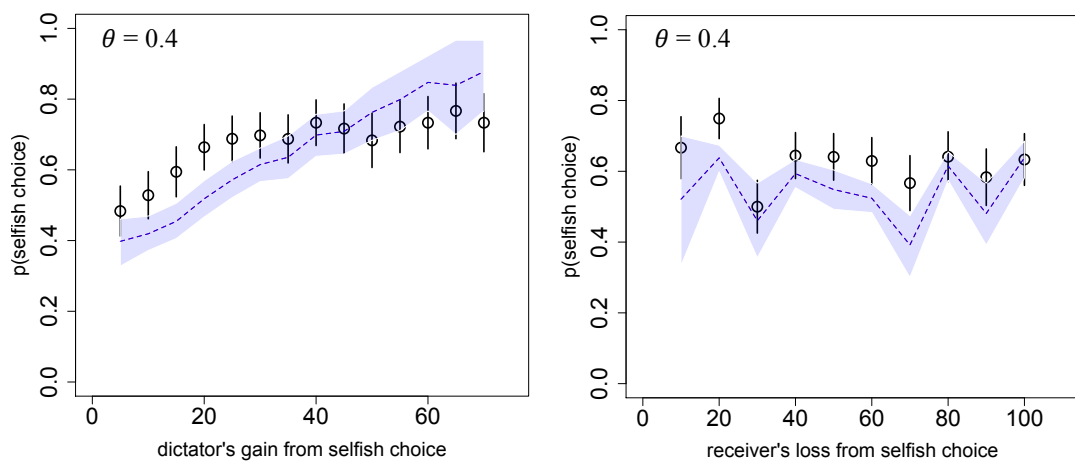
A**B**

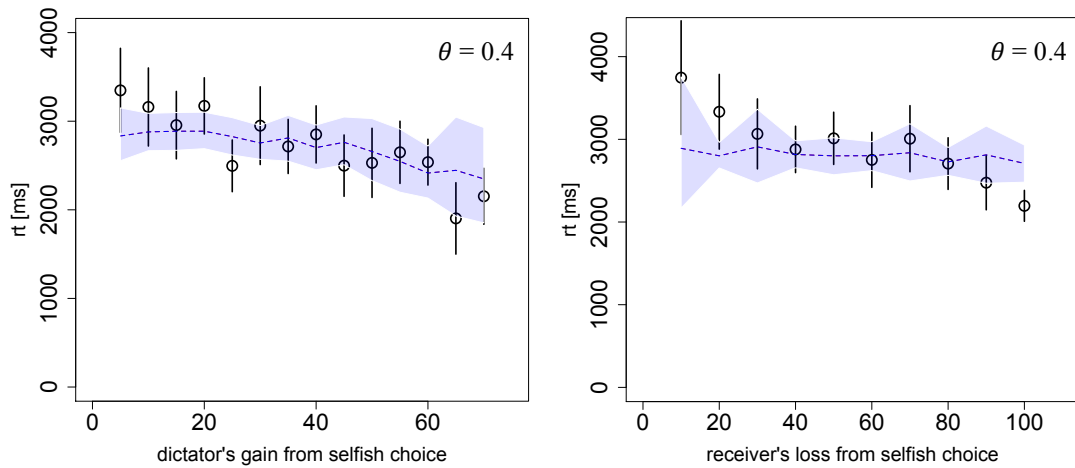


C



D**E**

F**G**



H

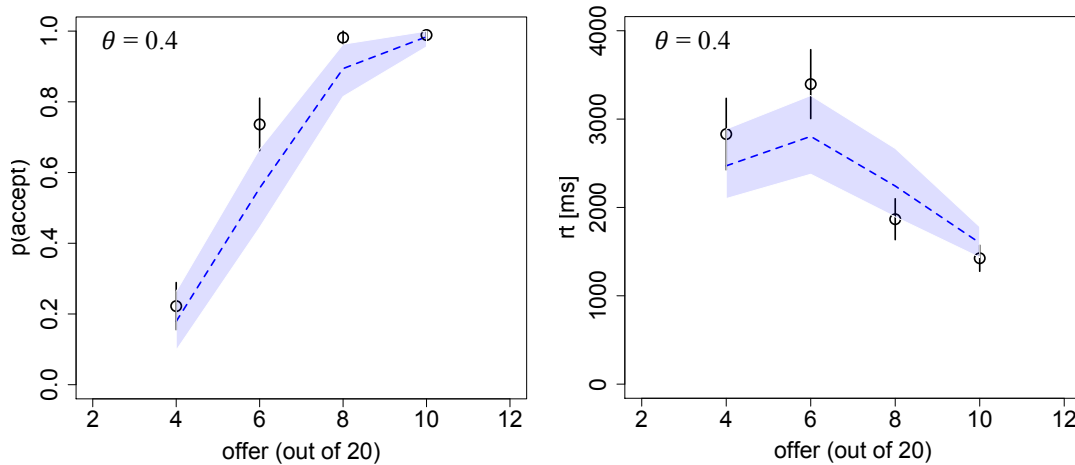


Figure S4: Replications of the main text figures changing value of the self/other focus parameter θ to either 0.2 or 0.4. Panels A-D change from $\theta = 0.3$ to 0.2. **A)** Task 1 (related to Fig. 2 in main text), **B)** Task 2 (Fig. 3), **C)** Task 3 (Fig. 4), **D)** Task 4 (Fig. 5). Panels E-H change from $\theta = 0.3$ to 0.4. **E)** Task 1 (Fig. 2), **F)** Task 2 (Fig. 3), **G)** Task 3 (Fig. 4), **H)** Task 4 (Fig. 5). The model predictions using a focus parameter of 0.2 or 0.4 frequently mispredict the aggregate choice and RT values across the different tasks as can be seen by the lack of overlap between the 95% confidence intervals in blue and the empirical standard error bars in black. Misprediction with $\theta = 0.2$ is particularly strong for the behaviors in Tasks 2-4 while misprediction with $\theta = 0.4$ is particularly strong for behavior in Tasks 1-3.