Novelty Assessment Report

Paper: Decision Aggregation under Quantal Response
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Abstract

The effectiveness of collective decision-making is often challenged by the bounded rationality and inherent stochasticity of individual agents. We investigate this by analyzing how to aggregate decisions from N experts, each receiving a private signal about an unknown state. Assuming signals are conditionally independent and identically distributed, we depart from the fully rational paradigm and model expert behavior using quantal response—a stochastic choice model capturing bounded rationality. Within a minimax regret framework, we show that majority voting is the optimal robust aggregator when individual rationality falls below a certain threshold. Interestingly, such groups can outperform perfectly rational agents, as their decision randomness encodes weak but informative signals lost in deterministic behavior. We validate these findings using large language models (LLMs), which naturally exhibit quantal response via their temperature parameter. Aggregating moderately stochastic LLM outputs significantly improves accuracy on complex reasoning tasks, highlighting bounded rationality not as a limitation, but as a potential strength in collective intelligence.

Core Task Landscape

This paper addresses: **Decision Aggregation under Bounded Rationality with Quantal Response**
A total of **34 papers** were analyzed and organized into a taxonomy with **17 categories**.

Taxonomy Overview

The research landscape has been organized into the following main categories:

- **Theoretical Foundations and Equilibrium Concepts**
- **Experimental Studies and Behavioral Validation**
- **Applied Domains and Real-World Systems**
- **Specialized Decision-Making Frameworks**

Complete Taxonomy Tree

- Decision Aggregation under Bounded Rationality with Quantal Response Survey Taxonomy
- Theoretical Foundations and Equilibrium Concepts
  - Quantal Response Equilibrium Theory (4 papers)
  - [1] Decision under ambiguity, composed optimization, and quantal response equilibria (Anne Balter, 2024) View paper
  - [2] Divergence-Regularized Discounted Aggregation: Equilibrium Finding in Multiplayer Partially Observable Stochastic Games (R Lu, 2025) View paper
  - [25] McKelvey and quantal response equilibrium (TR Palfrey, 2007) View paper
  - [34] SOCIAL SCIENCE WORKING PAPER 1O34 (S Guarnaschelli, 2000) View paper
  - Heterogeneous Agent Models (3 papers)
  - [3] Efficient Aggregation in Heterogeneous Agents Models with Bounded Rationality (Giorgi Nikolaishvili, 2025) View paper
  - [24] Quantal response equilibria with heterogeneous agents (Russell Golman, 2011) View paper
  - [26] Homogeneity bias in models of discrete choice with bounded rationality (Russell Golman, 2012) View paper
  - Network-Based Rationality and Topology Effects (3 papers)
  - [14] On the role of network structure in learning to coordinate with bounded rationality (Yifei Zhang, 2024) View paper
  - [17] Emergence of scale-free characteristics in socio-ecological systems with bounded rationality (Dharshana Kasthurirathna, 2015) View paper
  - [27] Topology-dependent rationality and quantal response equilibria in structured populations (Doug Knutson, 2017) View paper
  - Statistical Inference and Prediction Methods (1 papers)
  - [30] Statistical prediction of the outcome of a game (Wolpert, n.d.) View paper
- Experimental Studies and Behavioral Validation
  - Voting and Collective Choice Experiments (4 papers)
  - [8] Essays on experimental group dynamics and competition (Brown, 2021) View paper
  - [10] Pivotality (Arvind Magesan, 2025) View paper
  - [12] An experimental study of jury decision rules (Serena Guarnaschelli, 2000) View paper
  - [15] Voting with endogenous information acquisition: Experimental evidence (Sourav Bhattacharya, 2017) View paper
  - Contest and Competition Experiments (1 papers)
  - [9] Bounded rationality and group size in Tullock contests: Experimental evidence (Wooyoung Lim, 2014) View paper
  - Bargaining and Negotiation Experiments (1 papers)
  - [13] The effect of stake size in experimental bargaining and distribution games: A survey (Emin Karagözoğlu, 2017) View paper
  - Information Aggregation and Coordination Experiments (1 papers)
  - [7] Information aggregation with costly information and random ordering: Experimental evidence (Carlo Kraemer, 2006) View paper

- ◦ Behavioral Model Comparison and Meta-Analysis (1 papers)
- ◦ [4] The collective wisdom of behavioral game theory: The collective wisdom of behavioral game theory: S. Huang, R. Golman. (S Huang, 2025) View paper
- • Applied Domains and Real-World Systems
  - ◦ Political Systems and Governance (4 papers)
  - ◦ [6] Crisis Bargaining with Collective Decision Making (Jeongbin Kim, 2025) View paper
  - ◦ [20] Political stability under uncertainty: Applying bounded rationality to the study of governance and civil conflict (Neil Malhotra, 2008) View paper
  - ◦ [23] Game theoretic models and the empirical analysis of EU policy making: strategic interaction, collective decisions, and statistical inference (Dirk Junge, 2010) View paper
  - ◦ [31] United States agricultural policy and legislative behavior: An analysis of congressional roll-call votes (Jacobson, 1992) View paper
  - ◦ Security and Defense Systems (2 papers)
  - ◦ [16] Optimal Defense Resources Allocation for Power System Based on Bounded Rationality Game Theory Analysis (Cheng-Wu Shao, 2021) View paper
  - ◦ [19] Quantal Response Equilibrium-Based Strategies for Intrusion Detection in WSNs (Shigen Shen, 2015) View paper
  - ◦ Energy and Resource Management (2 papers)
  - ◦ [18] Electric demand response and bounded rationality: mean-field control for large populations of heterogeneous bounded-rational agents. (Andrea MarÃn Radoszynski, 2021) View paper
  - ◦ [33] DECISION OF AGGREGATE QUOTIENT OPTIMIZATION BASED ON RESPONSE RANDOMNESS AND CORRELATION (S LU, n.d.) View paper
  - ◦ Human-Machine Decision Systems ★ (2 papers)
  - ◦ [0] Decision Aggregation under Quantal Response (Anon et al., 2026) View paper
  - ◦ [11] Human Decision Making with Bounded Rationality (Baocheng Geng, 2022) View paper
  - ◦ Public Goods and Collective Action Problems (2 papers)
  - ◦ [21] Quantal response equilibria in a generalized Volunteerâ s Dilemma and step-level public goods games with binary decision (Toshiji Kawagoe, 2015) View paper
  - ◦ [22] An explanation of anomalous behavior in models of political participation (Jacob K. Goeree, 2005) View paper
  - ◦ Mechanism Design and Group Manipulation (2 papers)
  - ◦ [29] The pivotal mechanism revisited: some evidence on group manipulation (Francesco Feri, 2013) View paper
  - ◦ [32] Laboratory Studies of Collective Decision Making (Goeree, 2006) View paper
- • Specialized Decision-Making Frameworks
  - ◦ Fuzzy Logic and Preference Aggregation (1 papers)
  - ◦ [5] Group decision making with q-rung orthopair hesitant fuzzy preference relations (Wan, 2022) View paper
  - ◦ Biological and Cellular Response Systems (1 papers)
  - ◦ [28] T cells translate individual, quantal activation into collective, analog cytokine responses via time-integrated feedbacks. (Karen E Tkach, 2015) View paper

Narrative

Core task: decision aggregation under bounded rationality with quantal response. This field examines how groups of imperfectly rational agents combine their choices or information, recognizing that decision-makers do not always select optimal actions but instead respond probabilistically to incentives—a phenomenon captured by quantal response models. The taxonomy reflects a mature research landscape organized into four main branches. Theoretical Foundations and Equilibrium Concepts develop the mathematical underpinnings, including quantal response equilibrium (QRE) frameworks such as McKelvey QRE[25] and extensions to heterogeneous agents (Heterogeneous Agents QRE[24], Heterogeneous Agents Aggregation[3]). Experimental Studies and Behavioral Validation test these models against human behavior, exploring phenomena like stake size effects and homogeneity bias. Applied Domains and Real-World Systems translate theory into practical settings—ranging from political decision-making (Agricultural Policy Votes[31], EU Policy Making[23]) to infrastructure security (Power System Defense[16], Intrusion Detection WSNs[19]) and demand response systems (Electric Demand Response[18]). Specialized Decision-Making Frameworks address niche contexts such as jury rules, contests, and coordination games.

Several active lines of work reveal key trade-offs and open questions. One strand focuses on enriching the behavioral realism of aggregation models, incorporating ambiguity aversion (Ambiguity Quantal Response[1]), divergence-based regularization (Divergence Regularized Aggregation[2]), or fuzzy preferences (Fuzzy Preference Relations[5]) to capture richer forms of bounded rationality. Another explores how network structure and information acquisition shape collective outcomes (Network Structure Coordination[14], Endogenous Information Acquisition[15]). The original paper, Quantal Response Aggregation[0], sits within the Human-Machine Decision Systems cluster of Applied Domains, alongside Bounded Rationality[11]. Its emphasis on aggregating decisions from boundedly rational agents positions it close to works like Heterogeneous Agents Aggregation[3] and Behavioral Game Theory[4], but with a distinctive focus on human-machine interaction contexts where imperfect rationality must be explicitly modeled for effective system design.

Related Works in Same Category

The following **1 sibling papers** share the same taxonomy leaf node with the original paper:

1. Human Decision Making with Bounded Rationality

Authors: Baocheng Geng, Qunwei Li, Pramod K. Varshney, P. Varshney | **Year/Venue**: 2022 | **URL**: View paper

Abstract

In critical environments that require a high accuracy of decisions, utilizing human cognitive strengths and expertise in addition to machine observations is advantageous to improve decision quality and enhance situational awareness. While the current literature on human decision making is primarily based on the paradigm of perfect rationality, humans are subject to decision noise and employ stochastic choice rules. Human decision making under such realistic environments needs to be further studi...

Relationship Analysis

Both papers belong to the Human-Machine Decision Systems category, examining decision aggregation with bounded rationality modeled through quantal response functions. The original paper focuses on robust aggregation mechanisms (particularly majority voting) under uncertainty about signal structures, proving theoretical optimality results and validating them with LLM experiments, while the candidate paper analyzes individual and collaborative human decision-making performance in Bayesian hypothesis testing, characterizing asymptotic fusion rules for teams of bounded-rational agents without the robust aggregation framework or LLM validation.

Contributions Analysis

Overall novelty summary. The paper investigates optimal decision aggregation from boundedly rational experts modeled via quantal response, proving that majority voting is minimax-optimal below a rationality threshold and demonstrating that stochastic groups can outperform deterministic agents. It resides in the Human-Machine Decision Systems leaf, which contains only two papers total (including this one), making it a relatively sparse research direction within the broader taxonomy. This leaf sits under Applied Domains and Real-World Systems, distinguishing it from the more crowded theoretical branches (e.g., Quantal Response Equilibrium Theory with four papers) and experimental validation clusters (e.g., Voting and Collective Choice Experiments with four papers).

The taxonomy reveals neighboring work in several directions. Theoretical Foundations houses core QRE models and heterogeneous-agent frameworks (three papers in Heterogeneous Agent Models), while Experimental Studies contains voting experiments and behavioral validation studies. The paper's focus on aggregation under bounded rationality connects it to Heterogeneous Agents Aggregation and Statistical Inference methods, yet diverges by emphasizing human-machine systems and LLM applications rather than pure game-theoretic equilibria or laboratory experiments. The scope notes clarify that this leaf excludes purely human experimental studies, positioning the work at the intersection of bounded rationality theory and AI-assisted decision systems.

Among the 23 candidates examined across three contributions, none were identified as clearly refuting the paper's claims. The first contribution (optimal robust aggregator) examined three candidates with zero refutations, suggesting limited prior work on minimax-optimal aggregation under quantal response. The second contribution (bounded rationality advantage) examined ten candidates without refutation, indicating that the counterintuitive finding—that stochastic agents can outperform rational ones—may be novel within this search scope. The third contribution (dimension reduction for quantal response structures) similarly examined ten candidates with no refutations, though the limited search scale means potentially relevant work in information theory or mechanism design may exist outside the top-23 semantic matches.

Based on the top-23 semantic search results and taxonomy structure, the work appears to occupy a relatively unexplored niche combining bounded rationality theory with LLM-based aggregation. The sparse Human-Machine Decision Systems leaf and absence of refuting candidates suggest novelty, though the analysis does not cover exhaustive literature in adjacent fields like machine learning ensembles or information aggregation theory. The findings may represent a fresh synthesis of existing concepts rather than entirely new primitives, but the limited search scope prevents definitive conclusions about incremental versus transformative contributions.

This paper presents **3 main contributions**, each analyzed against relevant prior work:

Contribution 1: Optimal robust aggregator under bounded rationality

Description: The authors establish that majority voting is the minimax optimal aggregation rule when experts exhibit bounded rationality (modeled via quantal response) below a group-size-dependent threshold. This result applies to conditionally independent and identically distributed signal structures.

This contribution was assessed against **3 related papers** from the literature. Papers with potential prior art are analyzed in detail with textual evidence; others receive brief assessments.

1. Computing optimal strategy against quantal response in security games.
URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Security Games Strategy[45] focuses on computing optimal defender strategies against boundedly rational attackers in security games using quantal response models. This is a fundamentally different domain (adversarial security games) from the original paper's focus on aggregating decisions from multiple experts to maximize collective decision-making accuracy.

2. McKelvey and quantal response equilibrium
URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

McKelvey QRE[25] focuses on quantal response equilibrium in game theory, not on minimax optimal aggregation rules for information aggregation under bounded rationality. The candidate's context is too limited to assess overlap with robust aggregation frameworks.

3. The collective wisdom of behavioral game theory: The collective wisdom of behavioral game theory: S. Huang, R. Golman.
URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Behavioral Game Theory[4] focuses on logit quantal response equilibrium models in game-theoretic contexts, not on robust aggregation rules for decision-making under bounded rationality with minimax optimality frameworks.

Contribution 2: Bounded rationality advantage in collective decision-making

Description: The authors demonstrate that groups of boundedly rational experts can outperform perfectly rational experts when decisions are aggregated. This counterintuitive finding shows that decision randomness from bounded rationality encodes weak but informative signals that are lost in deterministic behavior.

This contribution was assessed against **10 related papers** from the literature. Papers with potential prior art are analyzed in detail with textual evidence; others receive brief assessments.

1. The epistemic vices of democracies in the age of populism
URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Epistemic Vices Democracies[50] examines how cognitive limitations and biases affect democratic decision-making and populism, not the specific advantage of bounded rationality in expert aggregation versus perfect rationality in collective decisions.

2. Bounded rationality and political science: Lessons from public administration and public policy
URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Bounded Rationality Political[53] appears to be a review article on bounded rationality in political science contexts. The provided full text context contains only copyright notices without substantive content about collective decision-making performance comparisons between boundedly rational and perfectly rational groups. Without access to the actual research content, no refutation can be established.

3. On the role of network structure in learning to coordinate with bounded rationality
URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Network Structure Coordination[14] focuses on network coordination games where bounded rationality affects convergence to Nash equilibria in networked settings. The original paper examines decision aggregation where bounded rationality can improve collective outcomes through informational diversity. These are distinct problem domains with different mechanisms.

4. Optimal Operation of Fast Charging Station Aggregator in Uncertain Electricity Markets Considering Onsite Renewable Energy and Bounded EV User Rationality

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Charging Station Aggregator[46] focuses on bounded rationality in EV user routing/charging decisions within transportation networks, not on collective decision-making performance advantages. The paper addresses operational optimization under user uncertainty, not aggregation of expert decisions or demonstrating that bounded rationality groups outperform rational ones.

5. Modelling bounded rationality in organizations: Progress and prospects

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Bounded Rationality Organizations[47] focuses on organizational modeling frameworks and behavioral assumptions rather than collective decision-making performance comparisons. The candidate does not address how bounded rationality groups outperform perfectly rational groups in aggregated decisions.

6. Individual bounded rationality destabilizes cooperative dynamics in human–AI groups

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Human AI Cooperation[51] examines how individual bounded rationality affects human-AI group cooperation dynamics, focusing on disharmony and group organization. This differs from the original paper's focus on how bounded rationality can improve aggregated decision-making performance versus perfect rationality in expert groups.

7. Bounded rationality consensus reaching process with prospect theory and preventing individual weight manipulation for multi-attribute group decision making

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Prospect Theory Consensus[49] focuses on consensus reaching in multi-attribute group decision-making using prospect theory to model bounded rationality in preference adjustments, not on demonstrating that boundedly rational groups can outperform perfectly rational ones through decision aggregation mechanisms.

8. Human Decision Making with Bounded Rationality

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Bounded Rationality[11] focuses on individual and small-team Bayesian hypothesis testing with bounded rationality models, but does not demonstrate that boundedly rational groups outperform perfectly rational groups in aggregated decisions. The candidate examines performance degradation from bounded rationality rather than showing collective advantages.

9. The Impact of Groupthink, Group Cohesiveness, and Bounded Rationality on the Quality of Decision Making: A Systematic Literature Review

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Groupthink Decision Quality[48] is a systematic literature review examining how groupthink, group cohesiveness, and bounded rationality interact to affect decision quality. It does not present empirical findings demonstrating that boundedly rational groups outperform perfectly rational ones through decision aggregation mechanisms.

10. Information learning-driven consensus reaching process in group decision-making with bounded rationality and imperfect information: China's urban renewal â¦

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Urban Renewal Consensus[52] focuses on consensus reaching processes in group decision-making under bounded rationality and imperfect information, specifically applied to urban renewal contexts. This is fundamentally different from the original paper's contribution, which demonstrates that aggregating decisions from boundedly rational experts can outperform perfectly rational experts through majority voting in a quantal response framework. The candidate does not address decision aggregation mechanisms or compare collective performance of bounded versus perfect rationality.

Contribution 3: Dimension reduction for quantal response report structures

Description: The authors prove a geometric result showing that any report structure arising from conditionally independent signals and quantal response can be represented using only three posterior beliefs. This significantly reduces the analytical complexity of the robust aggregation problem.

This contribution was assessed against **10 related papers** from the literature. Papers with potential prior art are analyzed in detail with textual evidence; others receive brief assessments.

1. Dimension reduction and adaptation in conditional density estimation

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Conditional Density Reduction[38] addresses dimension reduction in conditional density estimation with continuous and categorical predictors, not dimension reduction for conditionally independent signals under quantal response in decision aggregation contexts.

2. Mathematical Analysis and Visualization of Optimal Strategies in the Expanded Colonel Blotto Game

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Colonel Blotto Game[44] focuses on strategy selection in a game-theoretic setting using quantal response equilibrium and PCA for visualization. It does not address dimension reduction for conditionally independent signals in robust aggregation problems, which is the core technical contribution of the original paper.

3. Exact Model Reduction for Discrete-Time Conditional Quantum Dynamics

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Quantum Dynamics Reduction[35] addresses dimension reduction for quantum filtering systems using conditional expectations and algebraic methods, not decision aggregation under quantal response with conditionally independent signals.

4. Quantization complexity and independent measurements

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Quantization Complexity[40] addresses quantization levels in pattern classification with finite samples, not dimension reduction for conditionally independent signals under quantal response in decision aggregation contexts.

5. Use of Graphical Models in the field of Dimensionality Reduction Development of the new algorithms for automatic feature selection and the evaluation of the â⌠¦

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Graphical Models Dimensionality[43] focuses on dimensionality reduction through graphical models for feature selection in general data analysis contexts, not on dimension reduction for conditionally independent signals under quantal response in decision aggregation problems.

6. Modeling of discrete questionnaire data with dimension reduction

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Questionnaire Dimension Reduction[36] focuses on reducing dimensions in discrete questionnaire data using binomial mixtures and Bayesian estimation, not on geometric results for quantal response report structures in decision aggregation contexts.

7. PROBABILISTIC LATENT VARIABLE MODELS: PRINCIPLES AND FOUNDATIONS FOR MODERN GENERATIVE AI

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Latent Variable Models[42] discusses general dimensionality reduction methods for latent variable models with conditionally independent observations, but does not address the specific geometric result for quantal response report structures with three posterior beliefs in robust aggregation contexts.

8. Decentralized data reduction with quantization constraints

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Decentralized Data Reduction[41] focuses on dimension reduction in decentralized inference systems with quantization constraints, not on dimension reduction for quantal response report structures in collective decision-making contexts.

9. Independent quantization: An index compression technique for high-dimensional data spaces

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Independent Quantization[39] focuses on index compression for high-dimensional database queries using quantization techniques, not on dimension reduction for conditionally independent signals under quantal response in decision aggregation contexts.

10. Effective Dimensionality Reduction for Greeks Computation Using Randomized QMC

URL: View paper

Brief Assessment

Greeks Computation QMC[37] focuses on dimension reduction for financial derivatives pricing using quasi-Monte Carlo methods and Chebyshev interpolation, not on dimension reduction for conditionally independent signals under quantal response in decision aggregation contexts.

Appendix: Text Similarity Detection

No high-similarity text segments were detected across any compared papers.

References

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