Give 3 concrete examples of how mindset might influence the observations made in a research study in Cognitive Systems. 
(This doesn’t actually have to have happened; just that it might.)

Mindset, which is defined as: the established set of attitudes held by someone, can affect the findings of a research study in cognitive studies in many ways. Examples of influences include experimenter bias, participation bias, and the inability to identify possible confounding variables.

Researchers are expected to provide an unbiased interpretation of their observations, but there is always the chance that someone’s mindset causes them to draw conclusions that are far from impartial. Having a certain attitude toward the outcome or findings of a study may affect how the observations are interpreted or if they are considered at all. For example: a researcher conducts a study that aims to determine if smartphones have adverse effects on mental health, and has a child that has mental health problems and also uses their phone quite often. This researcher may accentuate cases that show correlation between mental health issues and smartphone use, and fail to properly outline the cases that do not show a correlation. However, bias is not contained to experimenters, it also appears when participants have specific attitudes towards a study.

Participation bias is another way mindset can influence the observations made in a research study in cognitive systems. If a participant has a specific attitude pertaining to the study they are in, they may change their responses or actions during the experiment that are not in line with how they would normally respond or act. An example of this is a study that surveys its participants about recreational drug use. If the participant believes that recreational drug use is frowned upon by the general public, they may be inclined to answer in line with this belief instead of with what their actual usage was.

Lastly, there is a chance that a researcher has the mindset that their study is flawless, and possesses the general attitude that whatever they find from their study should be taken as evidence for or against a hypothesis. If this is the case, the researchers may not be able to consider the possibility that the outcome is due to a confounding variable. Overconfidence can be problematic, especially when dealing with the possibility of other variables that may be influencing a study.

These are only three ways in which mindset can influence the observations made in a cognitive systems study, most of which are negative. Experimenter bias, participant bias and overconfidence in results seem to have adverse effects on the interpretation of observations.
Give 3 concrete examples of how mindset might influence the observations made in a research study in Cognitive Systems.

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