

# Economics 101A

## (Lecture 12)

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## Outline

1. Insurance II
2. Investment in Risky Asset
3. Risk Aversion and Lottery
4. Measures of Risk Aversion
5. Mid-Term Feedback

# 1 Insurance II

- Individual maximization:

$$\begin{aligned} \max_{\alpha} & (1-p)u(w-q\alpha) + pu(w-q\alpha-L+\alpha) \\ \text{s.t.} & \alpha \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

- Assume  $\alpha^* \geq 0$ , check later

- First order conditions:

$$\begin{aligned} 0 = & -q(1-p)u'(w-q\alpha) \\ & + (1-q)pu'(w-q\alpha-L+\alpha) \end{aligned}$$

or

$$\frac{u'(w-q\alpha)}{u'(w-q\alpha-L+\alpha)} = \frac{1-q}{q} \frac{p}{1-p}.$$

- Assume first  $q = p$  (insurance is fair)
- Solution for  $\alpha^* = ?$

- $\alpha^* > 0$ , so we are ok!
- What if  $q > p$  (insurance needs to cover operating costs)?
- Insurance will be only partial (if at all):  $\alpha^* < L$
- Exercise: Check second order conditions!

## 2 Investment in Risk Asset

- Individual has:
  - wealth  $w$
  - utility function  $u$ , with  $u' > 0$
- Two possible investments:
  - Asset B (bond) yields return 1 for each dollar
  - Asset S (stock) yields uncertain return  $(1 + r)$ :
    - \*  $r = r_+ > 0$  with probability  $p$
    - \*  $r = r_- < 0$  with probability  $1 - p$
    - \*  $Er = pr_+ + (1 - p)r_- > 0$
- Share of wealth invested in stock  $S = \alpha$

- Individual maximization:

$$\begin{aligned} & \max_{\alpha} (1-p) u(w [(1-\alpha) + \alpha (1+r_-)]) + \\ & + p u(w [(1-\alpha) + \alpha (1+r_+)]) \\ & s.t. 0 \leq \alpha \leq 1 \end{aligned}$$

- Case of risk neutrality:  $u(x) = a + bx, b > 0$

- Assume  $a = 0$  (no loss of generality)

- Maximization becomes

$$\max_{\alpha} b(1-p)(w[1+\alpha r_-]) + bp(w[1+\alpha r_+])$$

or

$$\max_{\alpha} bw + \alpha bw [(1-p)r_- + pr_+]$$

- Sign of term in square brackets? Positive!

- Set  $\alpha^* = 1$

- Case of risk aversion:  $u'' < 0$
- Assume  $0 \leq \alpha^* \leq 1$ , check later

- First order conditions:

$$0 = (1 - p)(wr_-)u'(w[1 + \alpha r_-]) + p(wr_+)u'(w[1 + \alpha r_+])$$

- Can  $\alpha^* = 0$  be solution?
- Solution is  $\alpha^* > 0$  (positive investment in stock)
- Exercise: Check s.o.c.

### 3 Risk aversion and Lottery

- Risk aversion:
  - individuals dislike uncertainty
  - $u$  concave,  $u'' < 0$
- Implications?
  - purchase of insurance (possible accident)
  - investment in risky asset (risky investment)
  - choice over time (future income uncertain)



- Experiment — Are you risk-averse?

## 4 Measures of Risk Aversion

- Nicholson, Ch. 7, pp. 209-213 (Ch. 18, pp. 541–545, 9th)
- How risk averse is an individual?

- Two measures:

- Absolute Risk Aversion  $r_A$ :

$$r_A = -\frac{u''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

- Relative Risk Aversion  $r_R$ :

$$r_R = -\frac{u''(x)}{u'(x)}x$$

- Examples in the Problem Set

## 5 Mid-Term Feedback

- Thanks for the feedback!

## **6 Next lecture and beyond**

- Time Inconsistency
- Production Function