Financial Economics	Evidence for Risk Aversion	Financial Economics	Evidence for Risk Aversion
<b>Risk Aversion</b> A risk-indifferent individual chooses the gamble with highest expected value. A risk-averse individual will surrender expected value for reduced risk.		<b>Risk-Averse Behavior</b> • Insurance; • Portfolio diversification; • Bernoulli game.	
1			2
Financial Economics	Evidence for Risk Aversion	Financial Economics	Evidence for Risk Aversion
<b>Insurance</b> Buying insurance • Reduces risk; • Reduces expected value (the premium exceeds the expected value of the payout).		<b>Portfolio Diversification</b> A risk-indifferent investor simply invests everything in the asset with the highest expected return. A risk-averse investor diversifies. The diversification reduces the expected return but also reduces the risk.	
3			4
Financial Economics <b>Proof that Diversification</b> Consider a two risky asset example. A fraction $1 - f$ of his wealth in a low-ri- standard deviation of the rate of return fraction f in a higher risk asset, for wh deviation of the rate of return is $s > 1$ , the two rates of return is r.	Evidence for Risk Aversion <b>A Reduces Risk</b> an investor invests the lisk asset, for which the a is one. He invests the hich the standard The correlation between	Financial Economics The variance of the rate of returns Var $(R_f) = (1 - f)^2 1$ Differentiating and setting $f = \frac{d \left[ \text{Var} \left( R_f \right) \right]}{df} = (-2 + 2)$ = 2 (rs - 2) Diversification pays if the derives Diversification necessarily pays If $r > 0$ , then diversification page	Evidence for Risk Aversion rn on the portfolio is $+f^2s^2+2(1-f)frs.$ 0 gives $2f)+2fs^2+2(1-2f)rs$ 1) at $f = 0.$ vative at $f = 0$ is negative. s if $r \le 0$ . sys if and only if $r < 1/s$ .
5			6

Financial Economics

Evidence for Risk Aversion

Financial Economics

Evidence for Risk Aversion

A risk indifferent individual would pay any amount!

The expected value of the game is infinite. As the probability of the first tail occurring on the *n*th flip is  $1/2^n$ , the expected value is

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)2^{1} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2}2^{2} + \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3}2^{3} + \cdots$$
$$= 1 + 1 + 1 + \cdots$$
$$= \infty.$$

If an individual refuses to risk everything he owns to play the game, then he must be risk averse.

8

## **Bernoulli Game**

Consider a gamble: flip a coin until it comes up tails; then the game ends.

If the first tail is on the *n*th flip, you win  $2^n$  dollars.

How much would you pay to play the game one time?

7