## Risk Aversion

A risk-indifferent individual chooses the gamble with highest expected value.

A risk-averse individual will surrender expected value for reduced risk.

## Risk-Averse Behavior

- Insurance;
- Portfolio diversification;
- Bernoulli game.


## Insurance

Buying insurance

- Reduces risk;
- Reduces expected value (the premium exceeds the expected value of the payout).


## Proof that Diversification Reduces Risk

Consider a two risky asset example. An investor invests the fraction $1-f$ of his wealth in a low-risk asset, for which the standard deviation of the rate of return is one. He invests the fraction $f$ in a higher risk asset, for which the standard deviation of the rate of return is $s>1$. The correlation between the two rates of return is $r$.

Evidence for Risk Aversion
The variance of the rate of return on the portfolio is

$$
\operatorname{Var}\left(R_{f}\right)=(1-f)^{2} 1+f^{2} s^{2}+2(1-f) f r s .
$$

Differentiating and setting $f=0$ gives

$$
\begin{aligned}
\frac{\mathrm{d}\left[\operatorname{Var}\left(R_{f}\right)\right]}{\mathrm{d} f} & =(-2+2 f)+2 f s^{2}+2(1-2 f) r s \\
& =2(r s-1) \text { at } f=0 .
\end{aligned}
$$

Diversification pays if the derivative at $f=0$ is negative.
Diversification necessarily pays if $r \leq 0$.
If $r>0$, then diversification pays if and only if $r<1 / s$.

## 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?

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) 2^{1} & +\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{2} 2^{2}+\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{3} 2^{3}+\cdots \\
& =1+1+1+\cdots \\
& =\infty
\end{aligned}
$$

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

