

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ex)} \quad u(x) &= 1 - e^{-x/800} \\ u'(x) &= 0 - \left(-\frac{1}{800} e^{-x/800}\right) = \frac{1}{800} e^{-x/800} \\ u''(x) &= \frac{1}{800} \left(-\frac{1}{800} e^{-x/800}\right) \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow A_u(x) &= \frac{-u''(x)}{u'(x)} \\ &= \frac{-\left(-\frac{1}{800}\right) \left(\frac{1}{800}\right) e^{-x/800}}{\left(\frac{1}{800}\right) \left(e^{-x/800}\right)} \\ &= \frac{1}{800} \end{aligned}$$

* Note: If $u(x) = 1 - e^{-\delta x}$
 then $A_u(x) = \delta$

• Relative Risk Aversion

→ Now we consider a proportionate gamble

- * $t > 0$ is a random variable w/ distribution F .
- * Given initial wealth w , the proportionate gamble pays tw .
- * Think of t as a random rate of return

→ Definition: A certainty equivalent for the rate of return is $\hat{t}$ where

$$u(\hat{t}w) = \int u(tw) dF(t)$$

[$\hat{t}$ is the certain rate of return s.t. the DM is indifferent between $\hat{t}w$ for sure and the gamble paying tw when t is distributed according to F . For a given distribution F , initial wealth w and utility function u , we'll write the certainty equivalent rate of return as $\hat{t}_F^{u,w}$.]