

* The overall value of the prospect is calculated by weighting the value function for each outcome $v(x_i)$ by the decision weight associated with the outcome's probability $\pi(p_i)$, where p_i is the probability of the outcome x_i . Thus

$$V(\tilde{p}) = \sum_i \pi(p_i) v(x_i)$$

• There are 4 key elements of prospect theory:

- 1) reference dependence
- 2) loss aversion
- 3) diminishing sensitivity
- 4) probability weighting

