

- * Read Rabin's Critique Paper
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 - In the expected utility model, we equate risk aversion with diminishing marginal utility of wealth (concavity of the utility function)
 - Explains much of our aversion to large-scale financial risk
 - However, when it comes to small or even moderate stakes, diminishing marginal utility is a poor representation of risk aversion
 - In order to explain risk aversion over these smaller stakes, the utility function must exhibit preposterously severe risk aversion over large stakes
 - To be more reasonable in regards to large-scale gambles (where expected utility seems more appropriate), the theory should imply that people are virtually risk neutral over small and moderate stakes gambles

Ex) Suppose Johnny is a risk-averse EU maximizer and that he will always reject the 50-50 gamble of losing \$10 or winning \$11. If there is a 50-50 chance of losing \$100 and winning some amount \$Y, then Johnny will reject the bet no matter what value Y takes.

* The concavity implies diminishing marginal utility.

→ For large stakes, Rabin argues that expected utility theory remains a useful and adequate model of risk aversion