

Midterm Exam #1 Formula Sheet

1. Expected Value ($E(W)$) and Variance (σ_W^2):

- $E(W) = \sum_{s=1}^n p_s W_s$, where p_s = the probability of state s and W_s = state s wealth; and
- $\sigma_W^2 = \sum_{s=1}^n p_s (W_s - E(W))^2$.

2. Expected Utility ($E(U(W))$)

- $E(U(W)) = \sum_{s=1}^n p_s U(W_s)$, where $U(W_s)$ = state-contingent utility of wealth.

3. Arrow-Pratt Risk Aversion Coefficients

- Absolute Risk Aversion: $R_A(W) = -U''(W)/U'(W)$; and
- Relative Risk Aversion: $R_R(W) = W R_A(W)$.

4. Certainty Equivalent of Wealth (W_{CE}) and Risk Premium (λ)

There are two methods for calculating W_{CE} and λ :

- “Exact” method: 1) calculate $E(W)$ and $E(U(W))$, 2) set $E(U(W)) = U(W_{CE})$ and solve for W_{CE} , and 3) $\lambda = E(W) - W_{CE}$.
- “Approximate” method: 1) $\lambda = .5\sigma_W^2 R_A(E(W))$, and 2) $W_{CE} = E(W) - \lambda$.

5. Stochastic Dominance Rules

If X_i stochastically dominates X_j , then $E(U(X_i)) > E(U(X_j))$ for all risk averse utility functions. Here are the formal definitions for first and second order stochastic dominance:

- First Order Stochastic Dominance: Investment i First Order Stochastic Dominates (FOSD) investment j if $F(X_{j,s}) \geq F(X_{i,s})$ for all s .
- Second Order Stochastic Dominance: Investment i Second Order Stochastic Dominates (SOSD) investment j if $\sum_{s=1}^n (F(X_{j,s}) - F(X_{i,s})) > 0$.