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An investor (Thomas) with wealth (w) of £1000 is given an opportunity to take one of two prospects. The first prospect (A) offers a 25% chance of winning £200 and a 75% chance of winning £900. The second prospect (B) offers a 40% chance of winning £600 and a 60% chance of winning £800.

a) Thomas' utility function is that of the natural log function [so U(w)= Ln(w)]. Sketch Thomas's utility function and describe Thomas's attitude to risk and show how Thomas would evaluate the two prospects (A and B) above and choose between them.

b) Assuming that Thomas chose prospect (A), at what cash value would be indifferent to taking the prospect or having the cash [i.e. what is the certainty equivalent of prospect (A)]?

c) A second investor (Sarah) has wealth of £750 but she has a utility function described as U(w) = \forall w. Explain whether Thomas or Sarah has a higher level of risk aversion. [Justify your answer and show your working clearly.]

Consider a person with the following utility function over wealth: $u(w) = \exp(w)$, where e is the exponential function (and w = wealth in hundreds of thousands of dollars. Suppose that this person has a 40% chance of wealth of \$50,000 and a 60% chance of wealth of \$1,000,000 as summarized by P(0.40, \$50,000, \$1,000,000).

a) What is the expected value of wealth (in both \$s and utility)?

b) Construct a sketch graph of this utility function. Is this person risk averse, risk neutral, or a risk seeker?

c) What is this person's certainty equivalent for the prospect?

An individual has the following utility function: $u(w) = w^{0.5}$ where w = wealth.

a) Using expected utility, order the following prospects in terms of preference, from the most to the least preferred: P1(0.8, 1,000, 600) P2(0.7, 1,200, 600) P3(0.5, 2,000, 300)

b) What is the certainty equivalent for prospect P2?

c) Without doing any calculations, would the certainty equivalent for prospect P1 be larger or smaller than that of P2? Why?

Mary's total wealth is \$1000. She has been given a ticket to a fair lottery with pay offs of L(0.2,20,140). Mary's utility function is u(w) = Exp(W/100). Calculate how much a ticket to such a lottery would be worth to Mary. Use a sketch chart to illustrate your answer.

An investor is asked to compare two gambles. The first gamble offers £50 with a 40% chance and a 60% chance of receiving £500. The second an equal chance of receiving £100 or £500.

a) How would an investor with a (natural) log utility function (so U(W) = ln(W)) evaluate the two gambles above and choose between them?

b) Describe the investors' attitude to risk?

c) How would an investor with an exponential utility function (so U(W) = exp(W)) evaluate these two gambles and choose between them? Describe the investor's attitude to risk.

A venture capitalist has £1 to invest in a new business. The business venture will either immediately repay nothing, £8.5 or £21 with equal probability. Assume the venture capitalist's utility function for evaluating risky outcomes is given by a quadratic equation of the form 50 × payoff -payoff 2 (for payoff <£50). Draw a sketch of the venture capitalist's utility function for evaluating risky outcomes. Label all axes clearly. 2