

NHEK 531 Matematická ekonomie

hodnota majitelů

Riziková přímice: $W(W + Ew - \pi) = E_u(W + w)$

von Neumann
jeu-li splňují \otimes , pak \exists w funkce
 $u(x, z) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$
 \otimes úplnost
transitivita + symetrie
reduktivita

m. fu. imitována

riziková přímice, tj. čárka, přímice bude investice
elastický mezi majitelů hodnota a rizik $Ew - \pi$

$\pi = \pi(W, F_w)$

$P[W \leq x]$

Pojistná přímice: $\pi_T(W, F_w) = \pi(W, F_w) - Ew$

Gravitační lež:

$Ew = 0 \Rightarrow$ dle Taylora $E u(W + w) \Rightarrow \pi \approx -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 \frac{u''(W)}{u'(W)} = -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 r(W)$

+ 2x def.
+ 3. abs. konk. moment
je moment třetího řádu σ_w^3

$r(W) = -\frac{u''(W)}{u'(W)}$
"affine" funkce lineární

míra abs. rizikové avary
Arrow-Pratt (APA)
(u rost. a 2x def.)

- ! Platí: $r(W) > 0, \pi > 0$ pro rizikové avary
- $r(W) = 0, \pi = 0$ pro rizik. neut.
- $r(W) < 0, \pi < 0$ pro invest. affint zisk

resp. le $Ew \geq \pi$
 $\pi \approx -\frac{1}{2} \sigma_w^2 \frac{u''(W + \mu)}{u'(W + \mu)}$

[RRA (rel.) : $r_p(W) \cdot W \cdot r(W)$] + [r_1, r_2, r_1, r_2 ADA $r_1(W) > r_2(W)$...] r_1 je více avary než r_2 lehč. než

Příklad 1: Kvačůvi m. fu. $u(W) = \log(W/10)$ a pojištění majitel 100€.
Jala' je purná a pútižná hodnota riziková přímice pro tu w:

(a) $w = \begin{cases} 1 & p = 0.5 \\ -1 & p = 0.5 \end{cases}$

(d) $w = \begin{cases} 50 & p = 1/4 \\ 0 & p = 1/2 \\ -50 & p = 1/4 \end{cases}$

(b) $w = \begin{cases} 2 & p = 1/3 \\ 0 & p = 1/3 \\ -2 & p = 1/3 \end{cases}$

(e) $w = \begin{cases} 50 & p = 0.5 \\ -95 & p = 0.5 \end{cases}$

(c) $w = \begin{cases} 10 & p = 0.5 \\ -10 & p = 0.5 \end{cases}$

$$(1a) Ew = 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} - 1 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 0, \quad \sigma_w^2 = Ew^2 = 1$$

$$(P) \log\left(\frac{100 + 0 \cdot \pi}{10}\right) = E \log\left(\frac{100 + w}{10}\right)$$

$$\log\left(10 - \frac{\pi}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{101}{10}\right) + \frac{1}{2} \log\left(\frac{99}{10}\right) \Rightarrow \pi = 10 \cdot \left(10 - \frac{\sqrt{101 \cdot 99}}{10}\right) \approx 5 \cdot 10^{-3}$$

$$(A) \kappa(w) = - \frac{-\frac{1}{w^2}}{\frac{1}{w}} = \frac{1}{w} \Rightarrow \pi^* = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{200} = 0,005$$

$$(1b) Ew = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (-2) \cdot \frac{1}{3} = 0, \quad \sigma_w^2 = Ew^2 = (2)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + 0^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} + (-2)^2 \cdot \frac{1}{3} = \frac{8}{3}$$

$$(P) \log\left(10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{3} \log\left(\frac{102}{10}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \log\left(\frac{100}{10}\right) + \frac{1}{3} \log\left(\frac{98}{10}\right)$$

$$10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{102 \cdot 100 \cdot 98}{10^3}} \Rightarrow \pi = 10 \cdot \left[10 - \frac{\sqrt[3]{102 \cdot 100 \cdot 98}}{10}\right] \approx 0,013333$$

$$(A) \pi^* = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{8}{3} \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{75} \approx 0,013333 \dots$$

$$(1c) Ew = 0, \quad \sigma_w^2 = Ew^2 = 100 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + 100 \cdot \frac{1}{2} = 50 + 50 = 100$$

$$(P) \log\left(10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{110}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{90}{10}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi = 10 \cdot \left[10 - \frac{\sqrt{110 \cdot 90}}{10}\right] \approx 0,50126$$

$$(A) \pi^* = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 100 \cdot \frac{1}{100} = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(1d) Ew = 0, \quad \sigma_w^2 = Ew^2 = \frac{50^2}{4} \cdot 2 = 1250$$

$$\log\left(10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{4} \log 15 + \frac{3}{4} \log 10 + \frac{1}{4} \log 5$$

$$\pi = 10 \cdot \left[10 - \sqrt[4]{15 \cdot 100 \cdot 5}\right] \approx 6,939$$

$$\pi^* = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1250 \cdot \frac{1}{100} \approx 6,25$$

$$(1e) Ew = \frac{-99 + 50}{2} = \frac{-49}{2}, \quad Ew^2 = \frac{(99)^2}{2} + \frac{(50)^2}{2} = \frac{12301}{2}$$

$$\sigma_w^2 = \frac{12301}{2} - \left(\frac{-49}{2}\right)^2 = \frac{22201}{4}$$

$$\log\left(10 \cdot \frac{\pi}{10}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \log \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{2} \log 15 \Rightarrow$$

$$\pi = \sqrt[2]{\frac{1}{10} \cdot 15} = \sqrt{1,5} = 1,2247$$

$$\pi^* = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{22201}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{100 \cdot \frac{49}{2}} = \frac{36,75}{1}$$

~ Příklad 2: Spotřeba ARA máva diskontylní mlah inv. l rizika (dle Wap):

a) $u(W) = \frac{c}{a-1} (aW+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + d, a \neq 0, a \neq 1, aW+b > 0, c > 0, d \in \mathbb{R}$

b) $u(W) = e^{-aW} + e^{-bW}, a > 0, b > 0$

c) $u(W) = (W-a)^3$

d) $u(W) = 1 - e^{-aW}$

(2a) $u'(W) = \frac{c}{a-1} \cdot \left[\frac{a-1}{a} \right] \cdot (aW+b)^{-1/a} \cdot a = c \cdot (aW+b)^{-1/a}$

$u''(W) = c \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{a} \right) \cdot a \cdot (aW+b)^{-\frac{a+1}{a}} = -c \cdot (aW+b)^{-\frac{a+1}{a}}$

$r(W) = - \frac{-c (aW+b)^{-\frac{a+1}{a}}}{c (aW+b)^{-1/a}} = \frac{1}{aW+b} = (aW+b)^{-1}$

$aW+b > 0 \Rightarrow r(W) > 0$, tj. rizikové aversní

> HARA
typ. ab. riz. inco'

(2b) $u'(W) = -a \cdot e^{-aW} - b \cdot e^{-bW}$

$u''(W) = (-a)^2 \cdot e^{-aW} + (-b)^2 \cdot e^{-bW} = a^2 e^{-aW} + b^2 e^{-bW}$

$r(W) = - \frac{a^2 e^{-aW} + b^2 e^{-bW}}{- (a e^{-aW} + b e^{-bW})} = \frac{a^2 e^{-aW} + b^2 e^{-bW}}{a e^{-aW} + b e^{-bW}}$

$a, b > 0 \Rightarrow r(W) > 0$, tj. rizikové aversní úroveň

(2c) $u(W) = 3 \cdot (W-a)^2$

$u''(W) = 6(W-a)$

$r(W) = - \frac{u'(W)}{u''(W)} = - \frac{6 \cdot (W-a)}{6 \cdot (W-a)^2} = - \frac{1}{W-a}$

$W > a \Rightarrow r(W) < 0$, tj. rizikové obavy a' inco'tra

$W < a \Rightarrow r(W) > 0$, tj. rizikové aversní inco'tra

(2d) $u'(W) = -e^{-aW} \cdot (-a)$

$u''(W) = -(-a)^2 e^{-aW}$

$\Rightarrow r(W) = a \Rightarrow \begin{cases} 0 \text{ ne risk} \\ a > 0 \text{ riz aversní} \\ a < 0 \text{ rafu' } \end{cases}$

~ Příklad 3: Zjistete jakou (přibližně) ušičkova fu má invest, ude t

(i) $r(W)$ je hypotéka,kladná a klesající,

(ii) pro km $w = \begin{cases} 3, \text{ splát } 0.5 \\ -1, \text{ splát } 1/2 \end{cases}$ má ušičkova
pěm

$$\pi = \frac{1}{2} \text{ pro } W=10$$

$$\pi = \frac{1}{4} \text{ pro } W=20$$

$$(3) \mathbb{E}W = \frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} = 1, \quad \mathbb{E}W^2 = \frac{9}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = 5, \quad \sigma_W^2 = 4 \quad [\text{ka nem' spomeli}]$$

$$r(i) \quad r(W) = \frac{1}{aW+b}, \quad aW+b > 0, \quad a \neq 0$$

$$\text{pro } a \neq 0: \quad r(W) = -\frac{u''(W)}{u'(W)} = -\frac{d}{dW} \log u'(W) = \frac{1}{aW+b} \quad / \text{int.}$$

$$+ \log u'(W) = -\frac{1}{a} \log(aW+b) + C$$

$$u'(W) = \tilde{C} \cdot (aW+b)^{-1/a}$$

$$\int u'(W) dW = \int \tilde{C} (aW+b)^{-1/a} dW$$

$$(i) \quad u(W) = \frac{C}{a-1} (aW+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + d, \quad a \neq 1, \quad a \neq 0, \quad aW+b > 0, \quad C \geq 0, \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$(ii) \quad u(W) = C \cdot \log(W+b) + d, \quad W+b > 0, \quad C \geq 0, \quad d \in \mathbb{R}$$

~ Kalkulace

$$\pi = \frac{1}{2} \sigma_w \cdot r(W+\mu)$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{a(10+1)+b}$$

$$11a+b=4$$

$$a \cdot \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 4 \cdot \frac{1}{a(20+1)+b}$$

$$21a+b=8$$

$$10a=4 \Rightarrow a = 4/10, \quad b = 4 - \frac{44}{10} = -\frac{4}{10}$$

Příklad 4: Pomocí statistické věcné přímky s šesti apoc. (předchozí):

$$u(W) = \frac{c}{a-1} (aW+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + d, \quad a > 1, a \neq 0, aW+b > 0, c \geq 0, d \in \mathbb{R}$$

pro $W=10$: $a = 4/10, b = -4/10$: $u(W) =$

$$u(10+1-\pi) = \mathbb{E} u(10+w)$$

$$\frac{c}{a-1} [a \cdot (11-\pi) + b]^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + d = \left(\frac{c}{a-1} [a \cdot (10+3) + b]^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + d \right) \cdot \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{c}{a-1} [a \cdot 9 + b]^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + d \right)$$

$$\frac{c}{a-1} [a \cdot (11-\pi) + b]^{\frac{a-1}{a}} = \frac{c}{a-1} \left[(13a+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + (9a+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} \right]$$

$$[a \cdot (11-\pi) + b]^{\frac{a-1}{a}} = \frac{1}{2} (13a+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}} + \frac{1}{2} (9a+b)^{\frac{a-1}{a}}$$

$$\left[\frac{4}{10} \cdot (11-\pi) - \frac{4}{10} \right]^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{13 \cdot 4}{10} - \frac{4}{10} \right)^{-3/2} + \frac{1}{2} \left(9 \cdot \frac{4}{10} - \frac{4}{10} \right)^{-3/2}$$

$$\left[\frac{44}{10} - \frac{4}{10} \pi - \frac{4}{10} \right]^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{2} (4,8)^{-3/2} + \frac{1}{2} (3,2)^{-3/2}$$

$$\left[-\frac{4}{10} \pi + 4 \right]^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{2} (4,8)^{-3/2} + \frac{1}{2} (3,2)^{-3/2}$$

⇓

$$\pi = 0.495053$$

pro $W=20$:

$$\frac{c}{a-1} \left[21 \cdot \frac{4}{10} - \frac{4}{10} \pi - \frac{4}{10} \right]^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{c}{a-1} \left\{ \left[23 \cdot \frac{4}{10} - \frac{4}{10} \right]^{-3/2} + \left[19 \cdot \frac{4}{10} - \frac{4}{10} \right]^{-3/2} \right\}$$

$$\left[-\frac{4}{10} \pi + 8 \right]^{-3/2} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \left[\frac{88}{10} \right]^{-3/2} + \left[\frac{72}{10} \right]^{-3/2} \right\}$$

⇓

$$\pi = 0.249377$$

~ Příklad 5: Investor s užitkovou funkcí $u(W) = \ln e^{-W/100}$ rozděluje investici (i) do bezrizikového aktiva s r. 2%, (ii) do rizikového aktiva, jehož výnos r % p.a. se řídí $N(3, \sigma^2)$, $\sigma^2 > 0$.
 Spočítejte opt. rozdělení investice 100 €.

$$\max E_{\text{opt}}(W_0 + P^0 x)$$

$$\text{s. t. } x_1 + x_2 = 100, x_1 \geq 0, x_2 \geq 0$$

~ Příklad 6: Analogie s $u(W) = \log(W/50)$, rizikové aktiva

$$E_{\text{opt}} u(W_0 + P^0 x) = \frac{3}{5} \log\left(2 + \frac{0,02x_1 + 0,04x_2 + 10}{50}\right) + \frac{2}{5} \log\left(2 + \frac{0,02x_1}{50}\right)$$

$$\rightarrow \max. \text{ s. t. } x_1 + x_2 = 100, x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$r \geq 0$
 $\begin{matrix} 5\% & 3/5 \text{ prk.} \\ 0\% & 2/5 \text{ prk.} \end{matrix}$

$$x_1^* = \frac{2960n - 10000}{2-n}, \quad x_2^* = \frac{-3060n + 10200}{2-n}, \quad n \neq 2$$

+ dle toho $x_1^* \in [0, 100], x_2^* = 1 - x_1^*$
 $[n=2 \Rightarrow x_1^* = 100, x_2^* = 0]$