How To Fool People

Garud S

March 17th, 2025

Table of Contents

- 1 Intro + Prerequisites
- 2 General Math
- 3 Solving For A Specific Function + Scamming Time
 - Solving
 - Scamming

Why do people play the LOTTERY?

Well... the numbers are in. The lottery is a -EV move.

Why do people play the LOTTERY?

Well... the numbers are in. The lottery is a -EV move. What kind of utility function rewards this behaviour?

Why do people play the LOTTERY?

Well... the numbers are in. The lottery is a -EV move. What kind of utility function rewards this behaviour? You need to be desprate. There needs to be a sharp cutoff where you're willing to go for it. So what is this utility function?

Prerequisites (see previous presentation)

Definition (Relative Risk)

The relative risk of a utility function is

$$\hat{R_{\text{rel}}}[u(x)] = \frac{xu''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

Prerequisites (see previous presentation)

Definition (Relative Risk)

The relative risk of a utility function is

$$\hat{R}_{rel}[u(x)] = \frac{xu''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

Definition (Absolute Risk)

The absolute risk of a utility function is

$$\hat{R_{\text{abs}}}[u(x)] = \frac{u''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

Prerequisites (see previous presentation)

Definition (Relative Risk)

The relative risk of a utility function is

$$\hat{R}_{rel}[u(x)] = \frac{xu''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

Definition (Absolute Risk)

The absolute risk of a utility function is

$$\hat{R_{\text{abs}}}[u(x)] = \frac{u''(x)}{u'(x)}$$

Most common utility functions: $\log x$, x



Table of Contents

- 1 Intro + Prerequisites
- 2 General Math
- 3 Solving For A Specific Function + Scamming Time
 - Solving
 - Scamming

General Math Pt 1: Separable Equation For $u'(x)^2$

Say we have a risk function r(x). Note that

$$r(x) = \frac{xu''(x)}{u'(x)} \tag{1}$$

$$((u'(x))^2)' = 2u'(x)u''(x)$$
 (2)

$$u''(x) = \frac{(u'(x)^2)'}{2u'(x)} \tag{3}$$

$$\frac{2r(x)}{x} = \frac{((u'(x))^2)'}{(u'(x))^2} \tag{4}$$

General Math Pt 2: General Equation For u'(x)

Now solve:

$$\int \frac{2r(x)}{x} \, dx = \log|(u'(x))^2| + C \tag{5}$$

$$u'(x) = Ae^{\int \frac{r(x)}{x} dx}$$
 (6)

$$u(x) = A \int e^{\int \frac{r(x)}{x} dx} dx + \tag{7}$$

$$\cong \int e^{\int \frac{r(x)}{x} dx}$$
 (8)

Table of Contents

- 1 Intro + Prerequisites
- 2 General Math
- 3 Solving For A Specific Function + Scamming Time
 - Solving
 - Scamming

Let's Get Risky

We need to find a way to repersent this behavior as a risk function. At some point, you're willing to take on a lot of risk.

Let's Get Risky

We need to find a way to repersent this behavior as a risk function. At some point, you're willing to take on a lot of risk. However, the risk function should be continuous. But you're not willing to take on a lot more risk immediately. What about $x^2/2a - 1$? This is close to flat for low values but blows up for high values. This yields:

Let's Get Risky

We need to find a way to repersent this behavior as a risk function. At some point, you're willing to take on a lot of risk. However, the risk function should be continuous. But you're not willing to take on a lot more risk immediately. What about $x^2/2a-1$? This is close to flat for low values but blows up for high values. This yields:

$$u(x) = \int e^{\int \frac{r(x)}{x} dx} dx$$
 (9)

$$= \int e^{\int \frac{x^2/a-1}{x} dx} dx \tag{10}$$

$$= \int e^{\frac{x^2}{2a} - \log x} dx \tag{11}$$

$$\cong \int_{1}^{t} \frac{1}{t} e^{\frac{t^2}{2a}} dt \tag{12}$$

Let's Look At An Event

Let's look at the following event (simplified lottery):

Let's Look At An Event

Let's look at the following event (simplified lottery):

Pay \$c, with chance p of winning \$m.

What is our expected return? It's c-mp. Let's say we want a profit margin of k. Then we have c=mpk. Now when will an unsuspecting person go for it? It's when:

Let's Look At An Event

Let's look at the following event (simplified lottery):

Pay \$c, with chance p of winning \$m.

What is our expected return? It's c-mp. Let's say we want a profit margin of k. Then we have c=mpk. Now when will an unsuspecting person go for it? It's when:

$$\int_{1}^{c} \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2a}} dx (13)$$

$$k \cdot \frac{1}{c} \int_{1}^{c} \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2s}} dx < \frac{1}{m} \int_{1}^{m} \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{x^{2}}{2s}} dx. \tag{14}$$

Irrational Decsions

From last time, we know that whenever the second derivative of a utility function rises above zero, people start making irrational decisions. Let's take a look at this one, then.

Irrational Decsions

From last time, we know that whenever the second derivative of a utility function rises above zero, people start making irrational decisions. Let's take a look at this one, then.

$$u'(x) = \frac{1}{x} e^{\frac{x^2}{2a}} \tag{15}$$

$$u''(x) = -\frac{1}{x^2}e^{\frac{x^2}{2a}} + \frac{x}{a}e^{\frac{x^2}{2a}}$$
 (16)

$$\frac{1}{x^2} = \frac{x}{a} \tag{17}$$

$$x = \sqrt[3]{a}. (18)$$

This finally gives meaning to a: its units are $\3 , and its cube root is a thershold for irrational decisions. Above $\sqrt[3]{a}$, we get too enticed by the possibility of money and make poor decisions.

Questions

Questions?

Thanks for listening!