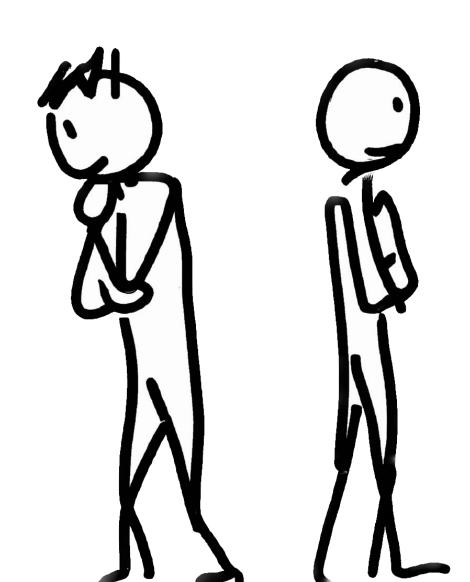
# Sophisticated present bias examples

Notes on Behavioural Economics

**Jason Collins** 



# Naïve and sophisticated present-biased agent

$$\beta = 0.95$$

$$\delta = 0.95$$

$$u(x_n) = x_n$$

\$100 next week or \$110 in two weeks?

$$U_0(1,\$100) = \beta \delta u(x_1)$$
  
=  $\beta \delta u(\$100)$   
=  $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 100$   
=  $90.25$ 

$$U_0(2,\$110) = \beta \delta^2 u(x_2)$$

$$= \beta \delta^2 u(\$110)$$

$$= 0.95 \times 0.95^2 \times 110$$

$$= 94.31$$

$$U_0(1,\$100) = 90.25 < 94.31 = U_0(2,\$110)$$

$$U_1(1,\$100) = u(x_1)$$
  
=  $u(\$100)$   
=  $100$ 

$$U_1(2,\$110) = \beta \delta u(x_2)$$
  
=  $\beta \delta u(\$110)$   
=  $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 110$   
=  $99.275$ 

$$U_1(1,\$100) = 100 > 99.275 = U_1(2,\$110)$$

$$U_1(1,\$100) = u(x_1)$$
  
=  $u(\$100)$   
=  $100$ 

$$U_1(2,\$110) = \beta \delta u(x_2)$$
  
=  $\beta \delta u(\$110)$   
=  $0.95 \times 0.95 \times 110$   
=  $99.275$ 

$$U_1(1,\$100) = 100 > 99.275 = U_1(2,\$110)$$

At t = 0, \$100 next week?

	Naive agent	Sophisticated agent
t = 0	\$110 at $t = 2$	\$100 at $t = 1$
t = 1	\$100 at $t = 1$	\$100 at $t = 1$

# Naïve and sophisticated present-biased agent

$$\beta = 0.5$$

$$\delta = 1$$

OK movie: 6

Good movie: 10

Great movie: 16

$$U_0(0, OK) = u(OK)$$
  
= 6

$$U_0(1, \text{good}) = \beta \delta u(\text{good})$$
  
=  $0.5 \times 1 \times 10$   
=  $5$ 

$$U_0(2, \text{great}) = \beta \delta^2 u(\text{great})$$
  
=  $0.5 \times 1^2 \times 16$   
=  $8$ 

$$U_0(2, \text{great}) > U_0(0, \text{OK}) > U_0(1, \text{good})$$

$$U_1(1, \text{good}) = u(\text{good})$$
$$= 10$$

$$U_1(2, \text{great}) = \beta \delta u(\text{great})$$
  
= 0.5 × 1 × 16  
= 8

$$U_1(1, \text{good}) = 10 > 8 = U_1(2, \text{great})$$

$$U_1(1, \text{good}) = u(\text{good})$$
$$= 10$$

$$U_1(2, \text{great}) = \beta \delta u(\text{great})$$
  
=  $0.5 \times 1 \times 16$   
=  $8$ 

$$U_1(1, \text{good}) = 10 > 8 = U_1(2, \text{great})$$

$$U_0(0, OK) = u(OK)$$
  
= 6

$$U_0(1, \text{good}) = \beta \delta u(\text{good})$$
  
=  $0.5 \times 1 \times 10$   
=  $5$ 

$$U_0(0, OK) = 6 > 5 = U_0(1, good)$$

(0, -\$10)

(1, -\$15)

(2, -\$25)



$$\beta = 0.5$$

$$\delta = 1$$

$$u(x_n) = x_n$$

$$U_0(0, -\$10) = u(-\$10)$$
  
= -10

$$U_0(1, -\$15) = \beta \delta u(-\$15)$$
  
= 0.5 × 1 × (-15)  
= -7.5

$$U_0(2, -\$25) = \beta \delta^2 u(-\$25)$$

$$= 0.5 \times 1^2 \times (-25)$$

$$= -12.5$$

$$U_0(1, -\$15) > U_0(0, -\$10) > U_0(2, -\$25)$$

$$U_1(1, -\$15) = u(-\$15)$$
  
= -15

$$U_1(2, -\$25) = \beta \delta u(-\$25)$$
  
= 0.5 × 1 × (-25)  
= -12.5

$$U_1(2, -\$25) = -12.5 > 15 = U_1(1, -\$15)$$

(0, -\$10)

(1, -\$15)

(2, -\$25)



$$\beta = 0.5$$

$$\delta = 1$$

$$u(x_n) = x_n$$

$$U_1(1, -\$15) = u(-\$15)$$
  
= -15

$$U_1(2, -\$25) = \beta \delta u(-\$25)$$
  
= 0.5 × 1 × (-25)  
= -12.5

$$U_1(2, -\$25) = -12.5 > 15 = U_1(1, -\$15)$$

$$U_0(0, -\$10) = u(-\$10)$$
  
= -10

$$U_0(2, -\$25) = \beta \delta^2 u(-\$25)$$

$$= 0.5 \times 1^2 \times (-25)$$

$$= -12.5$$

$$U_0(0, -\$10) = -10 > 12.5 = U_0(2, -\$25)$$

