

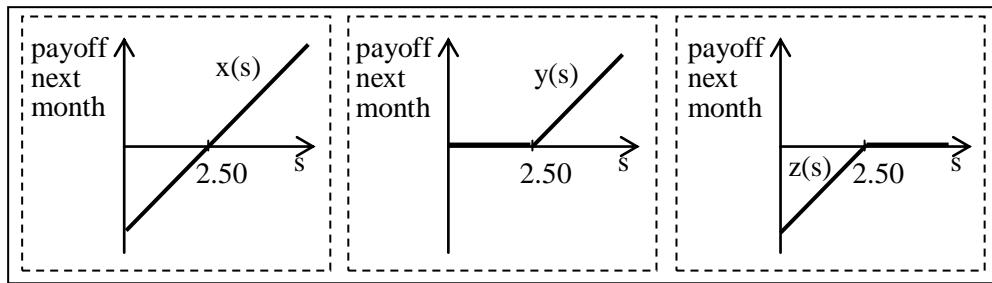
Unnumbered Figures for Prospect Theory for Risk and Ambiguity

by Peter P. Wakker (2010);
provided on internet July 2013 (with permission of CUP)

All unnumbered figures were made using only the drawing facilities of MS-Word. There are no curves.

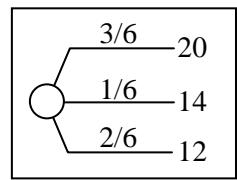
p. 31:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 1.6.1



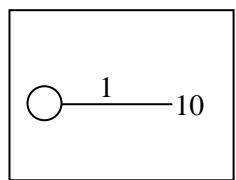
p. 47:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 2.2.1



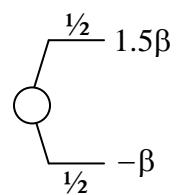
p. 47:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 2.2.2



p. 57:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 2.5.1



p. 58:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 2.6.1

$$\begin{array}{c} p \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ M \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 1-p \quad m \end{array} > \begin{array}{c} q \\ \diagdown \quad \diagup \\ M \\ \diagup \quad \diagdown \\ 1-q \quad m \end{array} .$$

Elucidation: I left the period to the right of the figure. In my text the figure is part of a sentence and, then, assuming that you can let it be that too, the period at the end of the sentence should be there.

p. 63:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 2.7.1

$$x \sim y \text{ implies } \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ \text{---} \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} x \sim \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ \text{---} \\ \textcircled{1} \end{array} y .$$

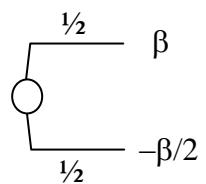
p. 64:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 2.7.2

$$x \geq y \text{ implies } \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ \diagdown \\ \circ \\ \diagup \\ 1-\lambda \end{array} x \geq \begin{array}{c} \lambda \\ \diagdown \\ \circ \\ \diagup \\ 1-\lambda \end{array} y .$$

p. 82:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 3.5.1



p. 113:

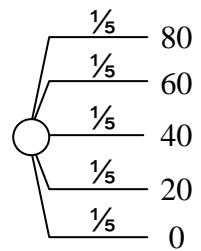
UNNUMBERED FIGURE 4.7.1

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \alpha_{Ex} \sim \beta_{Ey} \quad \& \quad \alpha'_{Ff} \sim \beta_{Fg} \quad \& \\ \gamma_{Ex} \sim \delta_{Ey} \quad \& \quad \gamma_{Ff} \sim \delta_{Fg} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \alpha' = \alpha \quad (4.7.1)$$

ELUCIDATION: (4.7.1) is an equation nr. that is part of the equation nrs. in the text.

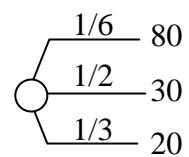
p. 155:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.4.1



p. 158:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.4.2



p. 159:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.4.3

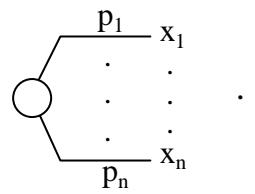
$$\frac{1}{6} \times U(80) + \left[\left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \right) - \frac{1}{6} \right] \times U(30) + \left[\left(\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \right) - \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{6} \right) \right] \times U(20)$$

$\frac{2}{3}$ 1 $\frac{2}{3}$

rank of more than 30 rank of more than 20 rank of more than 0

p. 159:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.4.4

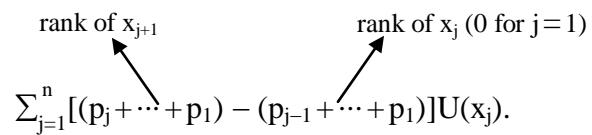


p. 160:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.4.5

$$\sum_{j=1}^n [(p_j + \dots + p_1) - (p_{j-1} + \dots + p_1)] U(x_j).$$

rank of x_{j+1} rank of x_j (0 for $j=1$)



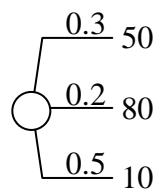
p. 165:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.6.1



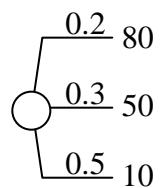
p. 166:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.6.2



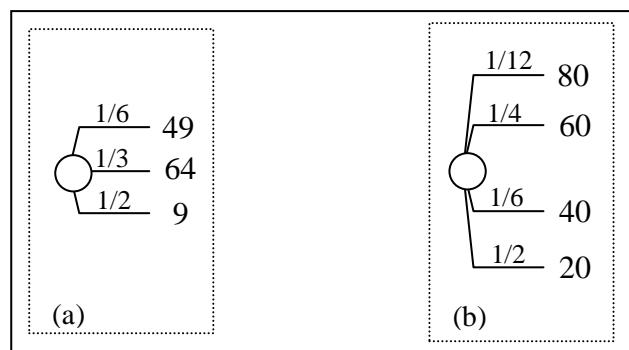
p. 166:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.6.3



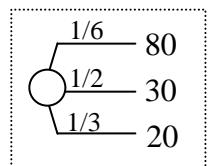
p. 167:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.6.4



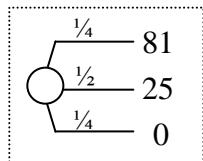
p. 167:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.6.5



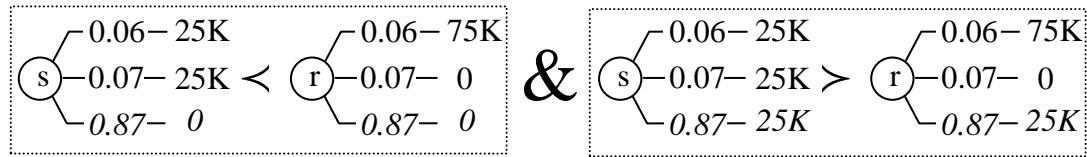
p. 168:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 5.6.6



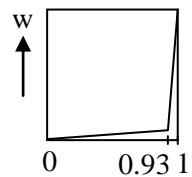
p. 176:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 6.4.1



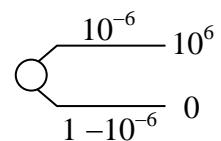
p. 177:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 6.4.2



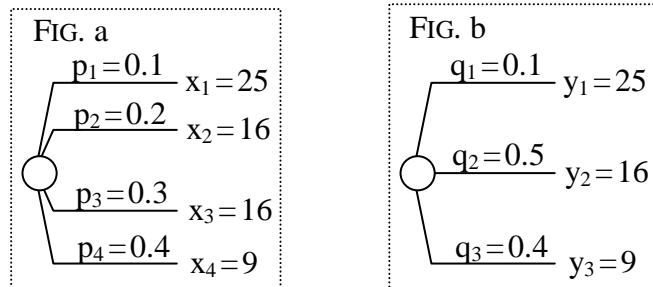
p. 180:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE 6.4.3



p. 197:

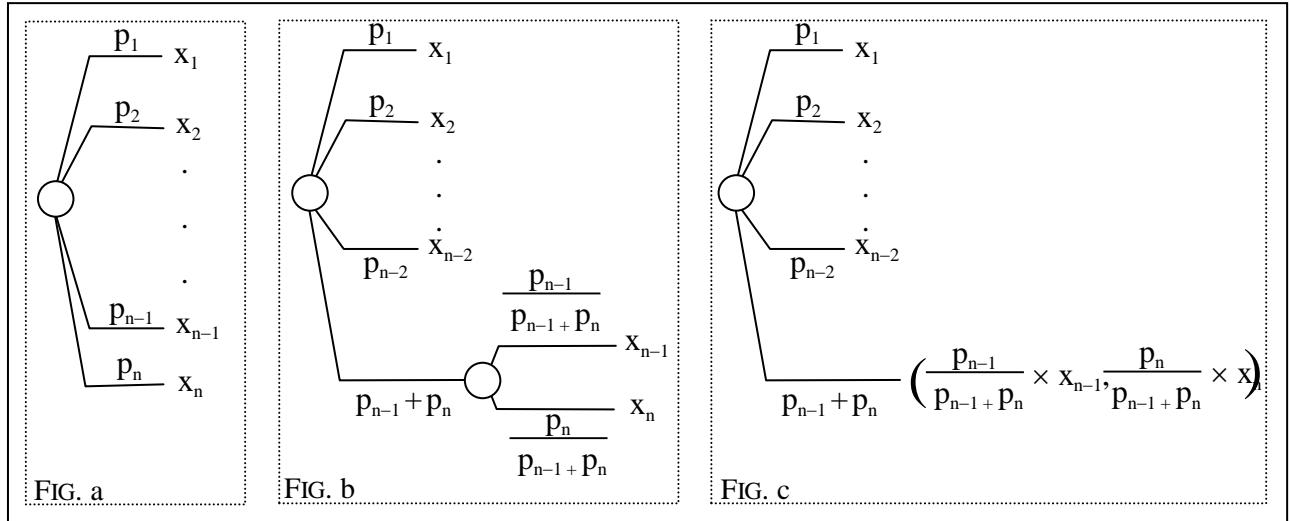
UNNUMBERED FIGURE 6.7.1



Unnumbered Figures for Elaborations of Exercises

p. 408:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.3.2.1



p. 410:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.3.3.2

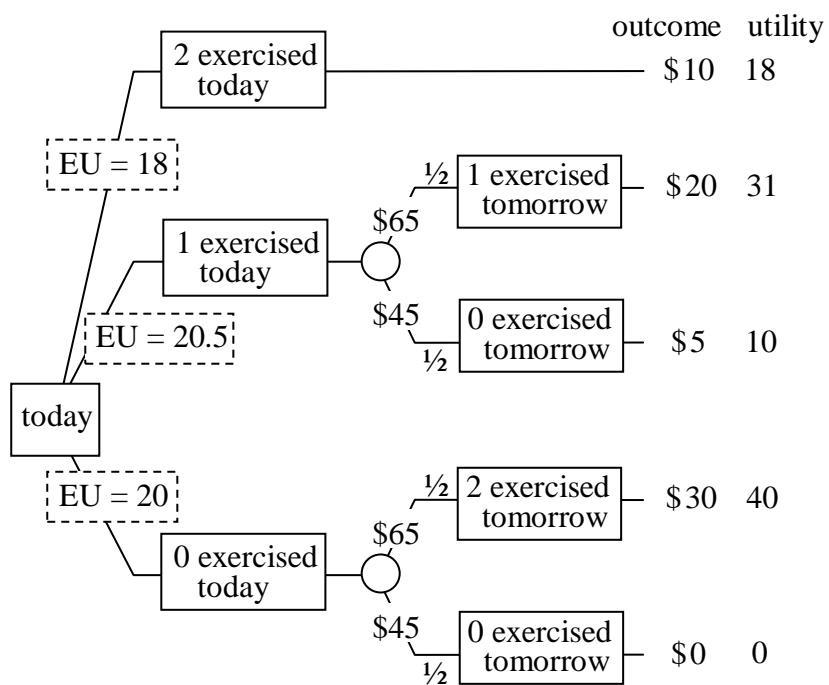
$$(10^6, 10^6) > (2.5 \times 10^6, 0.05)$$

$$(10^6, 10^6) > (0.05, 2.5 \times 10^6)$$

$$(2 \times 10^6, 2 \times 10^6) < \begin{pmatrix} 2.5 \times 10^6 & 2.5 \times 10^6 \\ 0.05 & 0.05 \end{pmatrix}$$

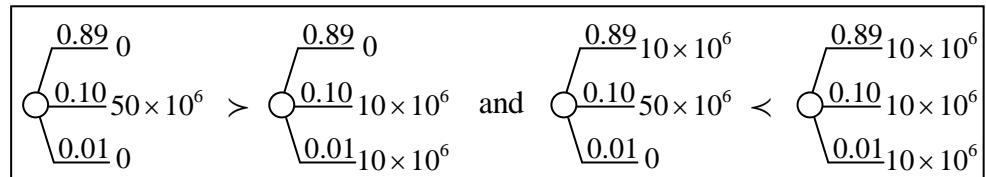
p. 410:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.3.3.3



p. 425:

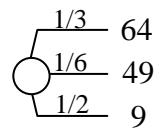
UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.4.12.1



Figs. 2.4.1g and h violate the sure-thing principle for risk.

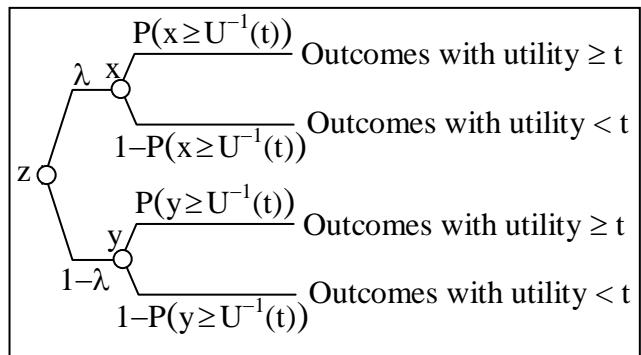
p. 427:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.5.6.1



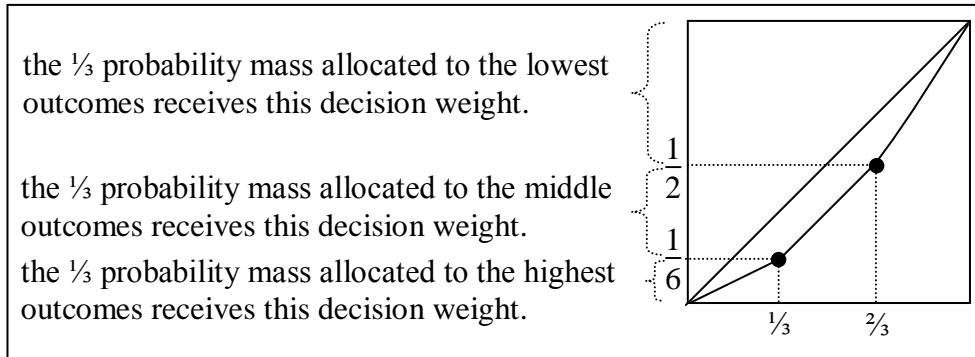
p. 432:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.6.6.2



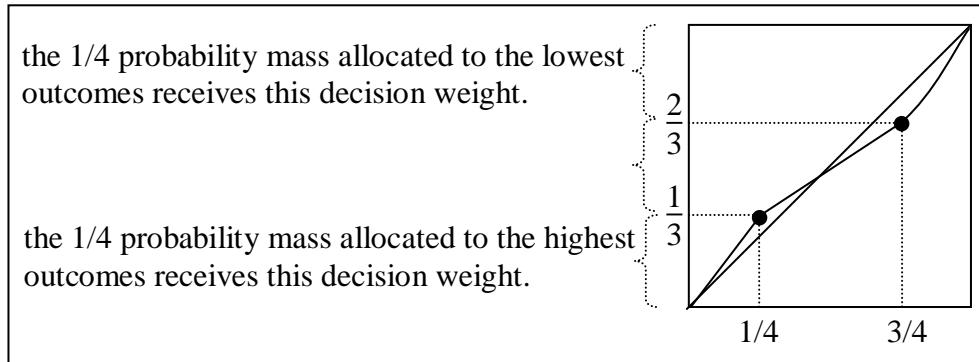
p. 435:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.7.2.2a



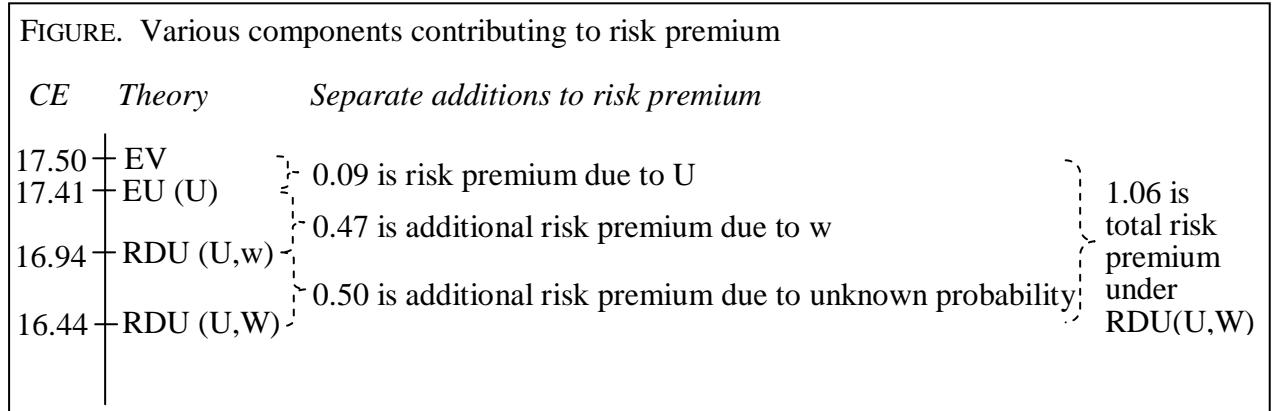
p. 436:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.7.2.2b

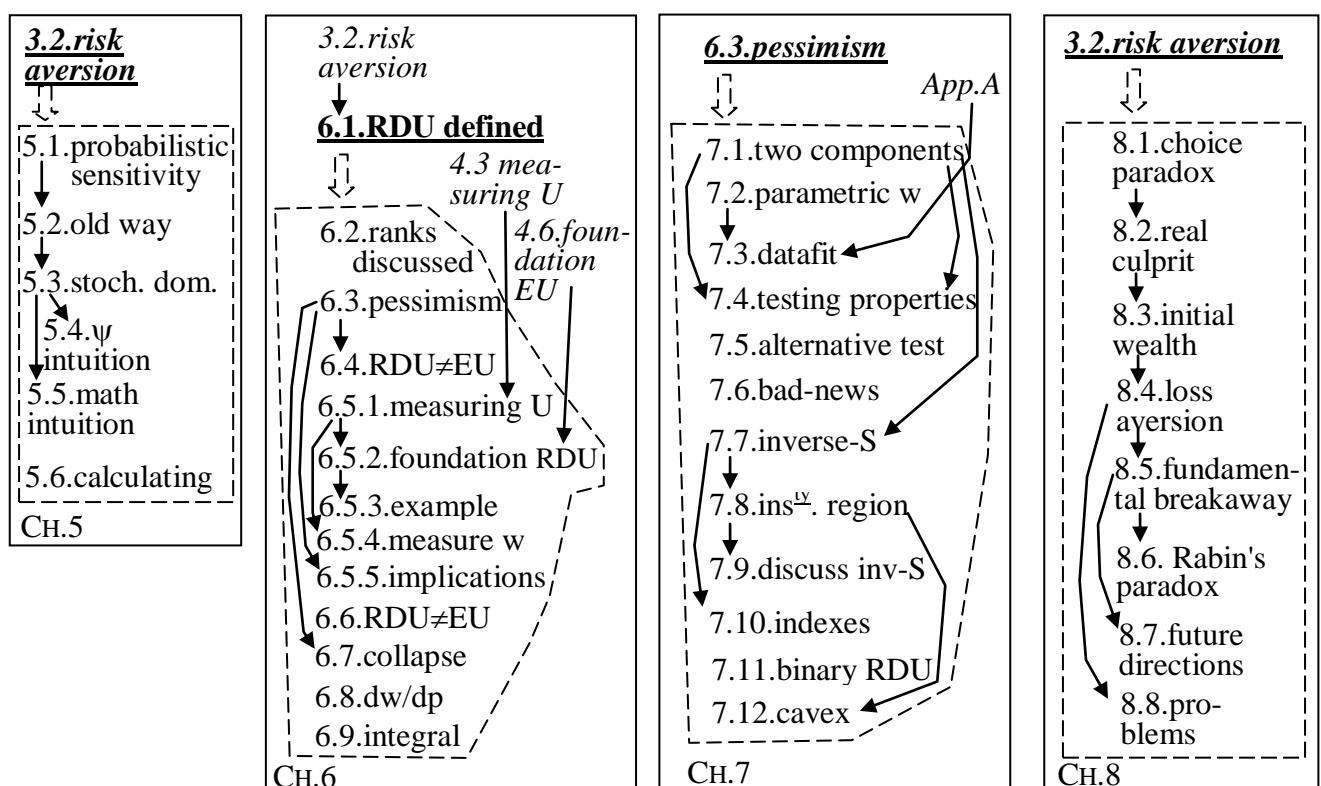
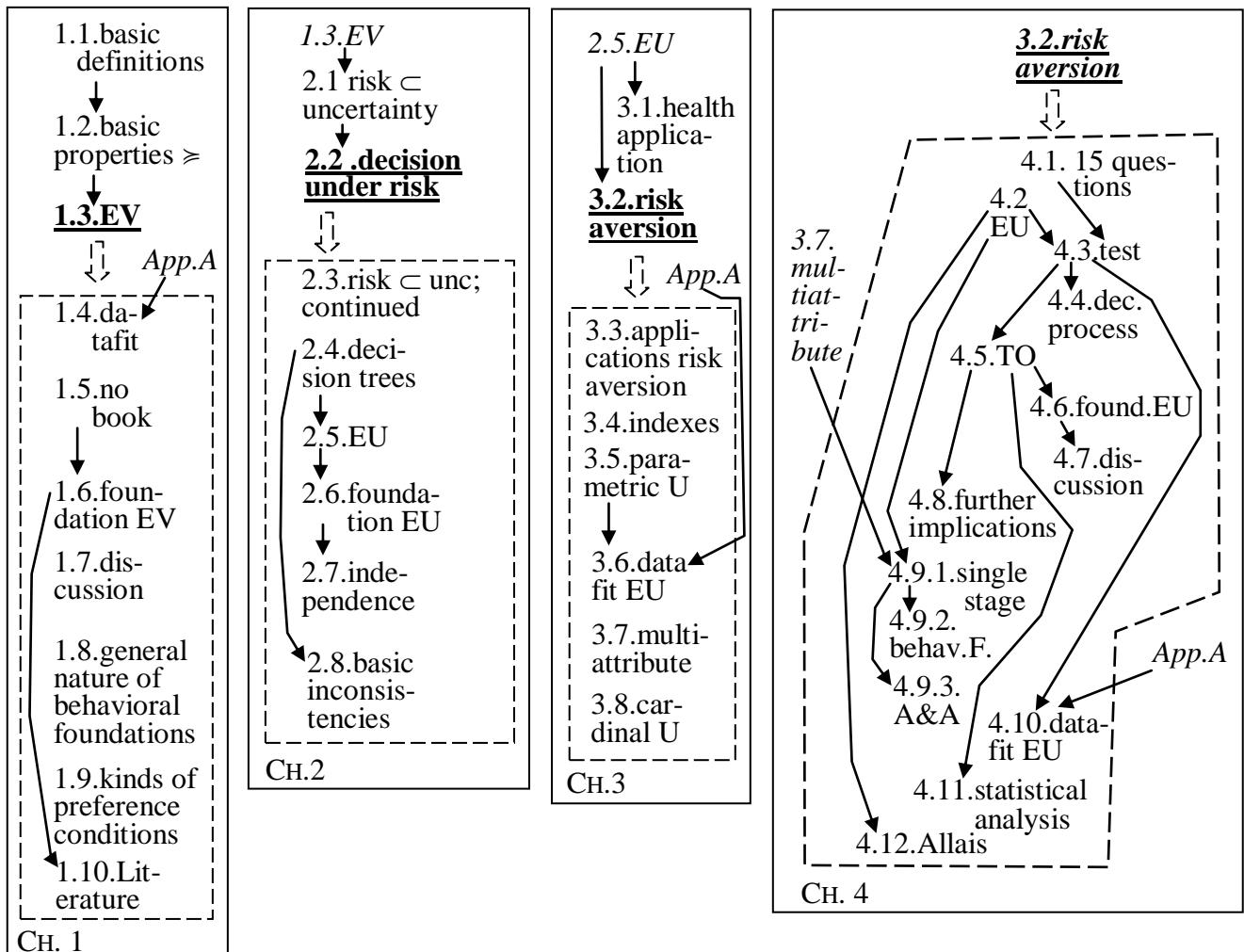


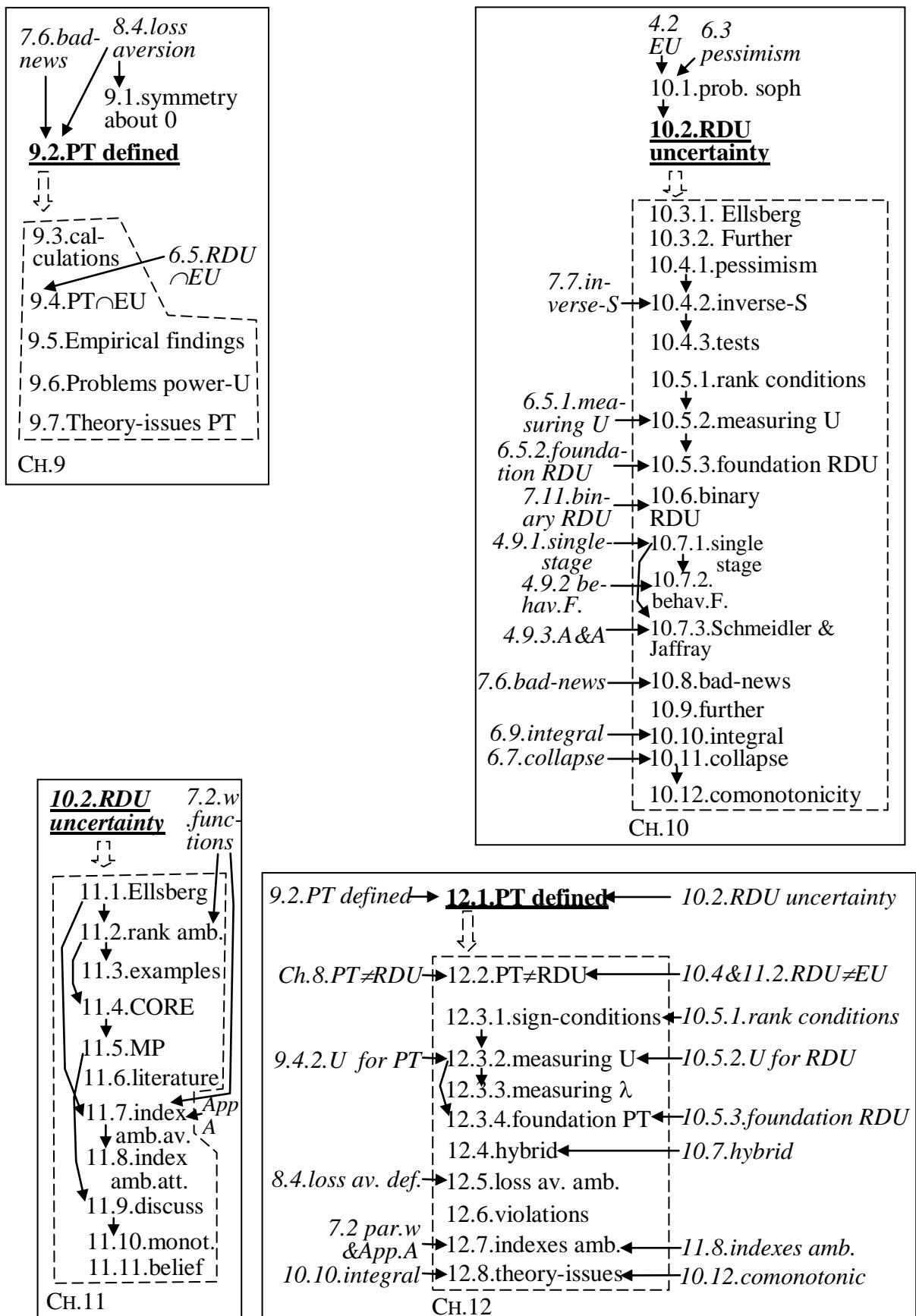
p. 451:

UNNUMBERED FIGURE J.11.3.1



pp. 456-460: ALL FIGURES FROM CHAPTER K





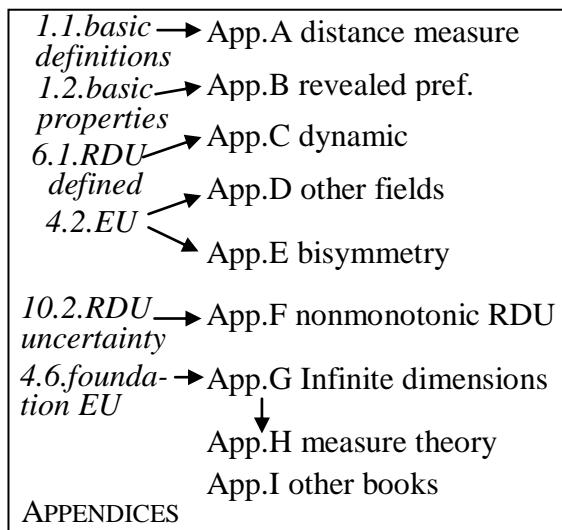


FIGURE K.1. The reading required to understand the definition of PT for uncertainty in §12.1

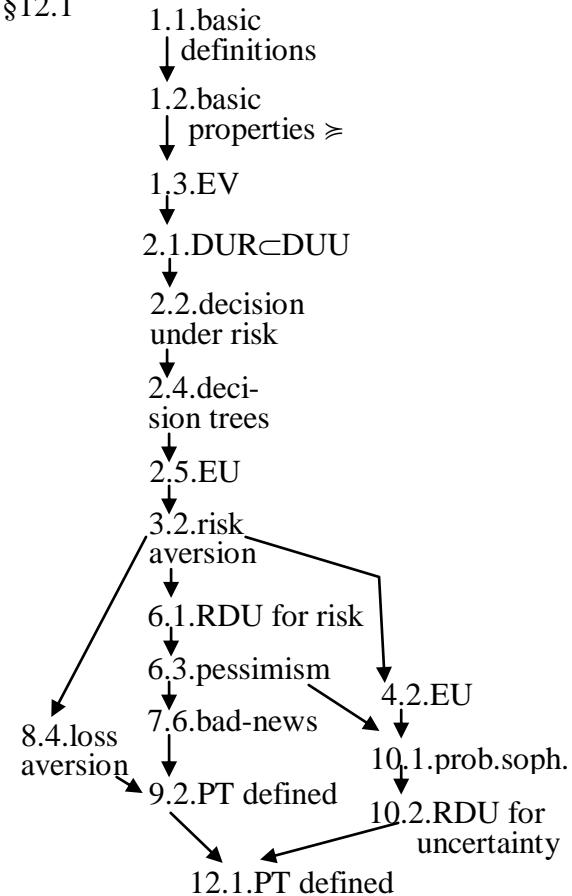


FIGURE K.2. The reading required to understand the pragmatic indexes of ambiguity attitudes based on prospect theory

