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Decision	Option A	Option B	Your choice (A or B)
1	2% if number is 1 1.6% if number is 2-10	3.8% if number is 1 0.1% if number is 2-10	A
2	2% if number is 1-2 1.6% if number is 3-10	3.8% if number is 1-2 0.1% if number is 3-10	A
3	2% if number is 1-3 1.6% if number is 4-10	3.8% if number is 1-3 0.1% if number is 4-10	A
4	2% if number is 1-4 1.6% if number is 5-10	3.8% if number is 1-4 0.1% if number is 5-10	A
5	2% if number is 1-5 1.6% if number is 5-10	3.8% if number is 1-5 0.1% if number is 6-10	B
6	2% if number is 1-6 1.6% if number is 7-10	3.8% if number is 1-6 0.1% if number is 7-10	B
7	2% if number is 1-7 1.6% if number is 8-10	3.8% if number is 1-7 0.1% if number is 8-10	B
8	2% if number is 1-8 1.6% if number is 9-10	3.8% if number is 1-8 0.1% if number is 9-10	B
9	2% if number is 1-9 1.6% if number is 9-10	3.8% if number is 1-9 0.1% if number is 10	B
10	2% if number is 1-10	3.8% if number is 1-10	B

Once I completed the Module 2 Assignment (i.e., decision-making exercise), I calculated my extra credit and earned **3.8%**. Since the second number drawn was 1, and I chose “A,” I yielded the highest credit for that choice. With that being said, there weren’t any decisions that could’ve given me more credit. For Decision 3, I chose “A,” meaning I would have received 2% extra credit. However, “B” would’ve given me 3.8% if the second number was 1. So, I would have earned more with option “B” in Decision 3. I don’t think I would’ve changed any of my choices because I consider myself more risk-averse. Since I prefer more certainty in my bets or outcomes, I tend to select based on receiving the more predictable outcome each time, especially when any extra credit is good enough for me.

Option A offered a more stable payout but a smaller value range. Because of this, the probability-weighted calculations of these choices provided a more predictable outcome. On the other hand, Option B provided a higher reward if the second number was in the lower range (1-3)

but also came with more risk of barely receiving anything (.1%) if the second number was in the upper range (4-10). This exercise was based on Holt & Laury's 2002 study addressing risk-averse people. The study used money; some people made safer choices, earning small amounts but reliably. On the other hand, while riskier choices offered higher amounts of money, there was also a greater chance of earning nothing.

Based on Holt & Laury's study, I would belong in the risk-averse category. I chose Option "A" six times and Option "B" four times. I agree with their classification of how I perceive risk because I don't gamble or take uncalculated risks. I put my money in my savings account and a conservative investment account that gradually grows 7% yearly.

Overall, this assignment was insightful as I learned more about how risk aversion affects other people's decision-making and my own.