

Probabilistically Sophisticated Choice: An Alternative Axiomatization

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This paper provides an alternative axiomatization of the probabilistically sophisticated choice model of Machina and Schmeidler [1995].

CHOIX PROBABILISTICALLY SOPHISTICATED :
UNE NOUVELLE AXIOMATISATION

Cet article propose une nouvelle axiomatisation du modèle de choix « probabilistically sophisticated » à la Machina-Schmeidler [1995].

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INTRODUCTION

The idea of probability first emerged in the second half of the 17th century.¹ Right from its inception the idea of probability took two distinct forms: *objective probability* describing numerically the relative frequency of different outcomes in repeated trials conducted under identical conditions, and *subjective probability* quantifying the “degree of belief” a decision-maker holds regarding the likely realization of events that may not be replicated, or the truth of propositions.

That subjective probabilities may be inferred from the odds a decision-maker is willing to offer when betting on the realization of events or the truth of propositions is an idea that was first proposed by Borel [1924], Ramsey [1931] and de Finetti [1937] and found its ultimate expression in the seminal works of

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1. See Hacking [1984] for an historical review.

Savage [1954] and Anscombe and Aumann [1963]. All of these works presume that decision-makers choice behavior abides by expected utility theory. Casting the idea in these terms confounds the independent notions of representing of a decision-maker's beliefs by subjective probabilities and her choice behavior by expected utility.

Machina and Schmeidler [1992], [1995] proposed a model, dubbed *probabilistic sophistication*, in which choice-based subjective probabilities are defined without requiring that the decision-maker's preferences respect the strictures of expected utility theory. According to Machina and Schmeidler subjective probabilities transform acts (that is, random variables on state space that take their values in the set of consequences) into lotteries (that is, the corresponding probability distributions on the set of consequences) and preferences are represented by a utility function over the set of lotteries.

The main purpose of this paper is to propose an alternative axiomatization of the Machina and Schmeidler [1995] model. It provides a new insight into the preference structure underlying probabilistically sophisticated choice behavior and a new understanding of the nature of the uniqueness of the subjective probabilities.

THE MODEL

Analytical framework

Let $S = \{s_1, \dots, s_n\}$ be a finite set of *states*. Subsets of S are *events*. Denote by $X = \{x_1, \dots, x_m\}$ a set of *outcomes* and, without essential loss of generality, assume that $m \geq n$.² Let ΔX denote the set of simple probability distributions on X . Elements of ΔX are *lotteries*. Mappings on S to ΔX are referred to as *acts*.³ Acts represent courses of action. Let H denote the set of all acts and identify constant acts with elements of ΔX , thus, $\Delta X \subset H$. Let \succsim be a binary relation on H referred to as *preference relation*. A preference relation \succsim is bounded on X if there are \bar{x} and \underline{x} in X such that $\delta_{\bar{x}} \succ \delta_x \succ \delta_{\underline{x}}$, for all $x \in X \setminus \{\bar{x}, \underline{x}\}$, where $\delta_x \in \Delta X$ is the degenerate lottery that assigns the unit probability mass to the outcome x . The *strict preference relation*, \succ , and the *indifference relation*, \sim , are the asymmetric and the symmetric parts of \succsim , respectively.

The Axiomatic Structure

The following axioms depict the preference structure. The first three axioms are part of the Machina and Schmeidler [1995] model.

2. If $m < n$ then what follows can be applied to arbitrary partitions of S into $k \leq m$ events. The subjective probability on the state space can be constructed from the probabilities of the events in these partitions in a unique way.

3. These acts are defined by Anscombe and Aumann [1963] and are sometimes referred to as AA-acts.

A1: WEAK ORDER. The preference relation \succsim is complete and transitive.

A2: MIXTURE CONTINUITY. For all $f, g, h \in H$, if $f \succ g$ and $g \succ h$ then there exist $\beta \in (0, 1)$ such that $\beta f + (1 - \beta)h \sim g$.

The statement of the next two axioms invokes the following additional notations and definitions. For every event E and $f, g \in H$, let $f_E g \in H$ be the act that coincides with f on E and with g on $S \setminus E$. An event E is *null* if $\neg(\delta_E^x f \succ \delta_E^x g)$ for all $f, g \in H$, and is *nonnull* otherwise. Following Machina and Schmeidler [1995] the lottery p is said to *dominate the lottery q according to first-order stochastic dominance*, denoted $p \succ^1 q$, if $\sum_{\{x_s \succ x\}} p(x_s) \geq \sum_{\{x_s \succ x\}} q(x_s)$ for all $x \in X$, with strict inequality for some $x \in X$. The next axiom requires that first-order stochastically dominating lotteries be preferred.⁴

A3: FIRST-ORDER STOCHASTIC DOMINANCE PREFERENCE. For all $p, q \in \Delta X$, if $p \succ^1 q$ then $p_E h \succ q_E h$, for all nonnull $E \subset S$ and all $h \in H$.

The next axiom replaces the Horse/Roulette Replacement axiom of Machina and Schmeidler [1995].⁵ To state the axiom I introduce the following additional notations: Denote by Δ^n the simplex in \mathbb{R}^n and for all $h \in H$ and $\alpha \in \Delta^n$ define $h^\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^n \alpha_i h(s_i)$.

A4: REDUCTION EQUIVALENCE. For any $f, g \in H$ such that $f \sim g$, if $f \sim f^\alpha$ and $g \sim g^\alpha$ for some $\alpha \in \Delta^n$ then $h \sim h^\alpha$, for all $h \in H$.

Note that this axiom asserts neither the existence nor the uniqueness of α that satisfies its exigencies. Indeed, the proof of the following proposition, asserting that there are $f, g \in H$ and $\alpha \in \Delta^n$ that satisfy the conditions in the axiom, is the main theoretical challenge of this work.

PROPOSITION. *Let \succsim be a binary relation on H satisfying \succsim boundedness on X and axioms A1-A3, then there are $f, g \in H$ and a unique $\alpha^* \in \Delta^n$ such that $f \sim g$, $f \sim f^{\alpha^*}$ and $g \sim g^{\alpha^*}$.*

Proof. See Appendix I.

THE MAIN RESULT

To state the main result I invoke the following definitions: A function V is *mixture continuous* if $V(\alpha p + (1 - \alpha)q)$ is continuous in α , for all $p, q \in \Delta X$. It is *strictly monotonic* if $V(p) \geq V(q)$ whenever p dominates q according to first-order stochastic dominance, with strict inequality in the case of strict dominance.

4. This is Axiom 5 in Machina and Schmeidler [1995]. Grant [1995] characterized probabilistically sophisticated preferences without monotonicity with respect to first-order stochastic dominance.

5. This is Axiom 6 in Machina and Schmeidler [1995].

THEOREM. Let \succsim be a binary relation on H then the following two conditions are equivalent:

1. \succsim is bounded on X and satisfies axioms A1-A4.
2. There exist a real-valued, mixture continuous, strictly monotonic function, V on ΔX , and a probability measure π on S such that, for all $f, g \in H$,

$$f \succsim g \Leftrightarrow V\left(\sum_{s \in S} \pi(s) f(s)\right) \geq V\left(\sum_{s \in S} \pi(s) g(s)\right). \quad (1)$$

and, for all $f \in H$,

$$V(\delta^{\bar{x}}) > V\left(\sum_{s \in S} \pi(s) f(s)\right) > V(\delta^x). \quad (2)$$

Moreover, V is unique up to monotonic increasing transformation and π is unique.

Proof. See Appendix II.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The replacement of the Horse/Roulette Replacement axiom of Machina and Schmeidler [1995] by the simpler axiom of Reduction Equivalence has the advantage of simplifying the proof of the representation theorem and, in particular, the proof of the uniqueness of the subjective probabilities.

An important feature of both the probabilistic sophistication model and subjective expected utility theory is state-independent preferences. This feature has two aspects: ordinal state-independence and cardinal state-independence.⁶ In the probabilistic sophistication model ordinal state-independence is implied by Monotonicity (A3) which presumes that the preference ordering of the outcomes in the definition of first-order stochastic is independent of the underlying state. Cardinal state-independence is implied by the Reduction Equivalence axiom (A4).⁷ To grasp this claim suffices it to note that (A4) implies that if two events are assigned the same probability, $\alpha_i = \alpha_j$ then two acts that agree on the event $S \setminus \{s_i, s_j\}$, that is $f = p_{\{s_i\}} q_{\{s_j\}} h$ and $g = q_{\{s_i\}} p_{\{s_j\}} h$, $p, q \in \Delta X$, induce, by reduction, the same lotteries (that is, $f^\alpha = g^\alpha$). Hence, by A4, f is indifferent g , regardless of the risks represented by lotteries p and q . In other words, the risk associated with the lotteries p and q is treated in the same way independently of the states in which they obtain.

6. In Savage's subjective expected utility theory these aspects are captured, respectively, by postulates P3 and P4.

7. In Machina and Schmeidler [1995] cardinal state-independence is implicit in the Horse/Roulette Replacement axiom.

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APPENDICES

I. PROOF OF THE PROPOSITION

Without loss of generality rearrange the outcomes in an ascending order of preference, that is, let $\delta_{x_n} \succ \delta_{x_{n-1}} \succ \dots \succ \delta_{x_1}$. Consider the act $f = (\delta_{x_n} \text{ on } s_n, \delta_{x_{n-1}} \text{ on } s_{n-1}, \dots, \delta_{x_1} \text{ on } s_1)$. Then, by boundedness, $\delta_{x_n} \succsim f \succsim \delta_{x_1}$. By Axiom A2 there is $\gamma \in [0, 1]$ such that $\gamma \delta_{x_n} + (1 - \gamma) \delta_{x_1} \sim f$. Let

$$I(\gamma \delta_{x_n} + (1 - \gamma) \delta_{x_1}) = \{p \in \Delta X \mid p \sim \gamma \delta_{x_n} + (1 - \gamma) \delta_{x_1}\},$$

then $f^\alpha \in I(\gamma \delta_{x_n} + (1 - \gamma) \delta_{x_1}) \cap \text{int}(\Delta X)$, for some $\alpha \in \Delta^n$.

Next we construct $g \in H$ such that $g \sim f$. Suppose, without loss of generality, that s_n is a nonnull state. Let $g_1 = p_{\{s_1\}}^1 p_{\{s_n\}}^{n,1} f$, where $p^1 = (1 - \varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_1, 0, \dots, 0)$, $p^{n,1} = (\varepsilon_{n_1}, 0, \dots, 0, 1 - \varepsilon_{n_1})$, for small positive ε_1 , such that $g_1 \sim f$. That this kind of "compensating variation" is possible follows from axioms A3 and A2. Let $g_2 = p_{\{s_1\}}^1 p_{\{s_2\}}^2 p_{\{s_n\}}^{n,2} f$, where $p^2 = (0, 1 - \varepsilon_2, \varepsilon_2, 0, \dots, 0)$ and $p^{n,2} = (\varepsilon_{n_1} + \varepsilon_{n_2}, 0, \dots, 0, 1 - \varepsilon_{n_2} - \varepsilon_{n_1})$, such that $g_2 \sim g_1$. Continuing in this manner we get $g_n = p_{\{s_1\}}^1 p_{\{s_2\}}^2 \dots p_{\{s_{n-1}\}}^{n-1} p_{\{s_n\}}^n f = g$, where $p^n = (\sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{n_i}, 0, 0, \dots, 1 - \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{n_i})$. By transitivity, $g \sim f$. Let $\varepsilon_n = \sum_{i=1}^n \varepsilon_{n_i}$, then g is depicted in the matrix below.

$$G = \begin{pmatrix} & s_1 & s_2 & s_3 & s_4 & \dots & s_n \\ x_1 & 1-\varepsilon_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \varepsilon_n \\ x_2 & \varepsilon_1 & 1-\varepsilon_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ x_3 & 0 & \varepsilon_2 & 1-\varepsilon_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ x_4 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_3 & 1-\varepsilon_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_4 & 1-\varepsilon_5 & . \\ . & . & . & . & 0 & \varepsilon_5 & . \\ . & . & . & . & . & 0 & . \\ x_n & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1-\varepsilon_n \end{pmatrix}.$$

Next consider the equations:

$$\begin{pmatrix} -\varepsilon_1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & \dots & \varepsilon_n \\ \varepsilon_1 & -\varepsilon_2 & 0 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & \varepsilon_2 & -\varepsilon_3 & 0 & \dots & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_3 & -\varepsilon_4 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & \varepsilon_4 & -\varepsilon_5 & . \\ . & . & . & 0 & \varepsilon_5 & . \\ . & . & . & . & 0 & . \\ 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 & 1 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \alpha_1 \\ \alpha_2 \\ \alpha_3 \\ \alpha_4 \\ \alpha_n \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ . \\ . \\ . \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

In matrix notation we write $M\alpha^t = e^n$, where $e^n = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$. Now, M has full rank, hence, the system of equations has a unique solution. Denote the solution by $\hat{\alpha}$.

Denote by I the identity matrix. Then $G\hat{\alpha}^t = g^{\hat{\alpha}}$ and $I\hat{\alpha}^t = f^{\hat{\alpha}}$ and $g^{\hat{\alpha}} = f^{\hat{\alpha}}$. Thus, by transitivity, $g \sim g^{\hat{\alpha}}$ and $f \sim f^{\hat{\alpha}}$. ■

II. PROOF OF THE THEOREM

Necessity is immediate. Below I prove sufficiency. For each $f \in H$ let $\alpha_f \in [0, 1]$ such that $f \sim \alpha_f \delta_{\bar{x}} + (1 - \alpha_f) \delta_{\underline{x}}$. By axioms A2 and A3 such α_f exists and is unique. Define $V: H \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $V(f) = \alpha_f$. Then V is well-defined. By Axiom A3, for all $f, g \in H$, $f \succsim g$ if and only if $V(f) \geq V(g)$. By Axiom A2, V is mixture continuous and by Axiom A3 it is strictly monotonic.

By the proposition there is a unique $\hat{\alpha} = (\hat{\alpha}_1, \dots, \hat{\alpha}_n)$ such that, for all $f \in H$, $f \sim f^{\hat{\alpha}}$. Thus,

$$V(f) = V(f^{\hat{\alpha}}) = V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{\alpha}_i f(s_i)\right).$$

Let $\pi(s_i) = \hat{\alpha}_i$, $i = 1, \dots, n$, then, for all $f, g \in H$,

$$f \succsim g \Leftrightarrow V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \pi(s_i) f(s_i)\right) \geq V\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \pi(s_i) g(s_i)\right).$$

Moreover, since \succsim is bounded, we have

$$V(\delta^{\bar{x}}) > V\left(\sum_{s_i \in S} \pi(s_i) f(s_i)\right) > V(\delta^{\underline{x}}), \text{ for all } f \in H.$$

The uniqueness π follows from that of $\hat{\alpha}$ and the uniqueness of V is obvious. ■