





If the Agent chooses e_H with both contracts A and B, then both Principal and Agent strictly prefer B to A.



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If the Agent chooses e_L with both contracts E and F, then both Principal and Agent strictly prefer E to F.





The only two candidates for Pareto efficiency on the \hat{u} -utility locus are C and \hat{D} . Which of the two is Pareto efficient depends on how the Principal ranks them:

- if $\hat{D} \succ_p C$
- if $C \succ_P \hat{D}$



The only two candidates for Pareto efficiency on the \hat{u} -utility locus are contracts C and \hat{D} .

- if $\hat{D} \succ_p C$ then \hat{D} is the only Pareto efficient contract on the \hat{u} -utility-locus of the Agent
- if $C \succ_p \hat{D}$ then C is the only Pareto efficient contract on the \hat{u} -utility-locus of the Agent

EXAMPLE.

$$X_{1} = 300 \text{ and } X_{2} = 500 \qquad e_{L} = 1 \text{ and } e_{H} = 2$$
$$U_{P}(\$m) = m \qquad \qquad U_{A}(m, e) = \sqrt{m} - e$$
probability of $X_{1} = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} & \text{if } e = 1\\ \frac{1}{12} & \text{if } e = 2 \end{cases}$

Find a Pareto efficient contract that gives utility 8 to the Agent.

Principal-Agent optimal risk sharing with zero initial wealth

Constrained Pareto-efficient contracts

on the sides of the Edgeworth box

CASE 1: the Principal is risk averse, the Agent risk neutral

0_A



CASE 2: the Principal is risk neutral, the Agent risk averse

0_A



CASE 3: both Principal and Agent are risk averse

0_A

