DYNAMIC RANDOM UTILITY

By

Mira Frick, Ryota Iijima, and Tomasz Strzalecki

June 2017
Revised November 2018

COWLES FOUNDATION DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 2092R

COWLES FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS
YALE UNIVERSITY
Box 208281
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8281

http://cowles.yale.edu/
Dynamic Random Utility*

Mira Frick  Ryota Iijima  Tomasz Strzalecki

Abstract

We provide an axiomatic analysis of dynamic random utility, characterizing the stochastic choice behavior of agents who solve dynamic decision problems by maximizing some stochastic process \((U_t)\) of utilities. We show first that even when \((U_t)\) is arbitrary, dynamic random utility imposes new testable restrictions on how behavior across periods is related, over and above period-by-period analogs of the static random utility axioms: An important feature of dynamic random utility is that behavior may appear history dependent, because past choices reveal information about agents’ past utilities and \((U_t)\) may be serially correlated; however, our key new axioms highlight that the model entails specific limits on the form of history dependence that can arise. Second, we show that when agents’ choices today influence their menu tomorrow (e.g., in consumption savings or stopping problems), imposing natural Bayesian rationality axioms restricts the form of randomness that \((U_t)\) can display. By contrast, a specification of utility shocks that is widely used in empirical work violates these restrictions, leading to behavior that may display a negative option value and can produce biased parameter estimates. Finally, dynamic stochastic choice data allows us to characterize important special cases of random utility—in particular, learning and taste persistence—that on static domains are indistinguishable from the general model.

*This version: 2 November 2018. Frick: Yale University (mira.frick@yale.edu); Iijima: Yale University (ryota.iijima@yale.edu); Strzalecki: Harvard University (tomasz.strzalecki@harvard.edu). This research was supported by National Science Foundation grant SES-1255062. We thank a co-editor and four anonymous referees for detailed and insightful comments that greatly improved the paper. We also thank David Ahn, Jose Apesteguia, Miguel Ballester, Dirk Bergemann, Francesco Cerigioni, Jetlir Duraj, Drew Fudenberg, Myrto Kalouptsidi, Emir Kamenica, Shaowei Ke, Daria Khromenkova, Yves Le Yaouanc, Jay Lu, Yusuke Narita, Andriy Norets, Ariel Pakes, Larry Samuelson, Jesse Shapiro, Michael Whinston, as well as numerous seminar audiences. A joint file, including both the main text and supplementary appendix, is available at https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JIrSyzkpi1-0yNfDYoQ_dc3Se6qLBeDM
1 Introduction

1.1 Motivation

Random utility models are widely used throughout economics. In the static model, the agent chooses from her choice set by maximizing a random utility function $U$. In the dynamic model, the agent solves a dynamic decision problem, subject to a stochastic process $(U_t)$ of utilities. The key feature of the model is an informational asymmetry between the agent (who knows her realized utility) and the analyst (who does not). In both the static and dynamic setting, this asymmetry gives rise to choice behavior that appears stochastic to the analyst but is deterministic from the point of view of the agent.

A classic literature in decision theory axiomatically characterizes the stochastic choice behavior that is implied by any static random utility model, regardless of the details of the agent’s random utility function (see Section 7.1). Axiomatic analysis helps shed light on which behavior (e.g., the “attraction effect”) this model rules out, as well as which behavior (e.g., the restrictive “independence of irrelevant alternatives” assumption) is implied only by specific parametric versions of random utility but not by the general model. Moreover, some axioms have inspired empirical tests of the model (e.g., Hausman and McFadden, 1984; Kitamura and Stoye, 2018).

This paper provides the first axiomatic characterization of the fully general and non-parametric model of dynamic random utility. Our analysis yields the following main insights. First, we show that even when the agent’s utility process is arbitrary, dynamic random utility imposes new testable restrictions on how behavior across periods is related, over and above period-by-period analogs of the static random utility axioms. An important feature of dynamic random utility is that behavior generally appears history dependent to the analyst, because past choices reveal some information about past utilities and $(U_t)$ may display serial correlation: For example, we expect an agent’s probability of voting Republican in 2020 to be different conditional on voting Republican in 2016 than conditional on voting Democrat in 2016, as her past voting behavior reflects her past political preferences, which are typically at least somewhat persistent. However, our key new axioms highlight that any dynamic random utility model imposes specific limits on the form of history dependence that can arise.

Second, in many dynamic decision problems, such as consumption-savings or optimal stop-

---

1 We interpret this stochastic choice data as the analyst’s observation of a large population of individuals whose heterogeneous (resp. stochastically evolving) utilities are realized according to $U$ (resp. $U_t$). By convention, we use “the agent” to refer to any one of these individuals whose identity is unknown to the analyst; see Section 2.2.3.

2 See, e.g., Huber, Payne, and Puto (1982) and Block and Marschak (1960).

3 Throughout the paper, we restrict attention to the case where utilities $U_t$ evolve exogenously. Thus, from the point of view of the agent, past choices have no effect on current utility. As we discuss in Section 7.2, our characterization can be extended to allow for the latter effect (e.g., due to habit formation or active learning).
ping problems, the agent’s choices today also influence her menu tomorrow. Our second main result shows that imposing natural Bayesian rationality axioms on behavior in such settings restricts the random evolution of the agent’s utility process. Specifically, randomness in $U_t$ must arise from shocks to the agent’s evaluation of instantaneous consumptions, and utilities across periods are related by a Bellman equation that correctly anticipates future shocks. By contrast, we show that a second form of utility shocks, shocks to actions, that are statistically convenient and widely used in the empirical literature on dynamic discrete choice (DDC) can give rise to behavior that violates basic features of Bayesian rationality.

Third, even when the agent only faces sequences of static choice problems and today’s choices do not influence tomorrow’s menu, dynamic stochastic choice data makes it possible to distinguish important models of utility shocks that are indistinguishable on static domains. In particular, relative to the case of arbitrarily evolving utilities, we characterize the additional behavioral content of an agent with a fixed but unknown utility about which she learns over time and of an agent who displays taste persistence.

Our results are complementary to the DDC literature. The latter studies dynamic random utility models, and associated phenomena such as history dependence and choice persistence, with focus on identification and estimation. This paper provides decision-theoretic foundations that focus on testable implications, comparative statics, and distinctions between key special cases of dynamic random utility. We hope that the modeling tradeoff between shocks to consumption and shocks to actions that we highlight will stimulate a conversation about desirable properties of models and the ways to resolve this tradeoff.

1.2 Overview

Section 2 sets up our model of dynamic random expected utility (DREU). This generalizes the static random expected utility framework of Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) to decision trees as defined by Kreps and Porteus (1978). Each period $t$, the agent chooses from a menu $A_t$ of lotteries $p_t$ that determine both her current consumption $z_t$ and tomorrow’s menu $A_{t+1}$. Her choices maximize a random vNM utility $U_t$ whose realizations are governed by a probability distribution $\mu$ over a state space $\Omega$ that allows for arbitrary serial correlation of utilities. From the point of view of the analyst, this generates a history dependent stochastic choice rule: A history $h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1})$ summarizes that the agent chose lottery $p_0$ from menu $A_0$, then faced $A_1$ and chose $p_1$, and so on. Following any history $h^{t-1}$, the analyst observes the conditional choice probability $p_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1})$ of $p_t$ from menu $A_t$. In particular, in period $t = 0$ there is no history to condition on, so ignoring ties, $\rho_0(p_0; A_0) = \mu(U_0(p_0) = \max_{q_0 \in A_0} U_0(q_0))$,
just as under static random utility. In period \( t = 1 \), we have

\[
\rho_1(p_1; A_1|A_0, p_0) = \mu \left( U_1(p_1) = \max_{q_1 \in A_1} U_1(q_1) \mid U_0(p_0) = \max_{q_0 \in A_0} U_0(q_0) \right),
\]

and analogously for any \( t > 1 \).

Section 3 characterizes DREU. Our key new axioms capture the following idea: As history dependence under DREU results purely from the information that past choices reveal about the agent’s utility, this entails certain forms of history \emph{independence}. Specifically, we identify two simple cases in which histories \( h^{t-1} \) and \( g^{t-1} \) reveal the \emph{same} information about the agent’s utilities, and we require that choice behavior \( \rho_t(\cdot|h^{t-1}) \) and \( \rho_t(\cdot|g^{t-1}) \) following two such histories must coincide. Axiom 1, \emph{contraction history independence}, considers the case where \( h^{t-1} \) can be obtained from \( g^{t-1} \) by eliminating some options that are “irrelevant” to choices along the history \( g^{t-1} \) (see Example 1 for an illustration). This rules out certain dynamically “irrational” behavior such as the “mere exposure effect,” where the mere presence of some option that the agent does not choose today might affect her behavior tomorrow.

Axiom 2, \emph{linear history independence}, considers \( h^{t-1} \) and \( g^{t-1} \) that are “linear combinations” of each other. As Example 2 illustrates, this axiom provides a conceptual justification for a lottery-based extrapolation procedure we use to overcome the “limited observability” problem, an important challenge specific to the dynamic setting: Whereas in the static domain the analyst observes choices from all possible menus, in the dynamic setting any history of past choices restricts the set of current and future choice problems, which over time, severely limits the history-dependent choice data observable to the analyst. Theorem 1 shows that Axioms 1 and 2, along with a continuity condition and Gul and Pesendorfer’s (2006) axioms that ensure \emph{static} random utility maximization at each history, fully characterize DREU.

In DREU, the utility process \( (U_t) \) is unrestricted and in principle allows the agent to be myopic or suffer from temptation problems. Section 4 studies the important special case of \emph{Bayesian evolving utility (BEU)}, where the agent is dynamically sophisticated and forward-looking with a correct assessment of option value. BEU is obtained by imposing Bayesian rationality axioms on DREU; specifically, we adapt the preference for flexibility and dynamic sophistication conditions from the menu preference literature to our stochastic choice setting. Theorem 2 shows that these axioms yield a utility process \( (U_t) \) where the agent’s evaluation of current consumption \( z_t \) and continuation menu \( A_{t+1} \) satisfies the Bellman equation

\[
U_t(z_t, A_{t+1}) = u_t(z_t) + \delta_t \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(p_{t+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right]
\]

for some process \( (u_t) \) of random felicities, \( (\delta_t) \) of stochastic discount factors, and a filtration \( (\mathcal{F}_t) \) that represents the agent’s private information.
Section 5 contrasts BEU with dynamic discrete choice (DDC) models. BEU is a special case of the most general DDC model. However, for estimation purposes, most DDC models subject the agent’s utility over continuation menus to additional randomness (shocks to actions) that may be completely detached from their continuation value; Example 3 illustrates this in the context of a simple stopping problem. Relative to BEU, we highlight the following modeling tradeoff. On the one hand, shocks to actions are statistically more convenient, but unlike BEU, they can lead to violations of a key feature of Bayesian rationality, positive option value: For example, we show that more often than not, the agent chooses to make decisions as early as possible, even when delay is costless and could provide her with better information about her payoffs; moreover, greater uncertainty about her utilities may lead her to value delay less. In settings such as Example 3, we also show that the conceptual differences between the two models translate into systematically different parameter estimates.

Finally, Section 6 restricts to the simpler subdomain of atemporal consumption problems, where each period agents choose only (lotteries over) today’s consumption and their current choices do not affect tomorrow’s menu. Choice data on this domain is often featured in empirical work (e.g., the literature on brand choice dynamics) and an important regularity is that choices tend to display some “persistence.” As Example 1 illustrates, we show that two natural forms of choice persistence capture the additional behavioral content of two important special cases of BEU: Bayesian evolving beliefs (BEB), where current felicity $u_t$ represents the agent’s expectation of her fixed but unknown tastes $\tilde{u}$ about which she receives new information each period; and the case where $u_t$ displays a non-parametric form of taste persistence. On our original domain, Theorem 3 provides an alternative characterization of BEB in terms of a consumption stationarity axiom that reflects the martingale property of beliefs. We also show that, unlike BEU, under BEB the agent’s discount factor process is uniquely identified.

1.3 Illustrative Examples

Example 1 (Brand choice dynamics). A large marketing literature studies repeated consumer choices between different brands. In this data, history-dependent choices are widely observed; as an illustration, in Figure 1 (left), brand $x$ is most popular at all nodes, but period 1 behavior differs substantially across consumers who chose $x$ in period 0 and those who chose $y$.

As discussed in the introduction, under dynamic random utility, history dependence can result from the fact that agents’ tastes ($u_t$) may be serially correlated. However, our axioms in Section 3.1 show that even under arbitrary serial correlation of utilities, there are limits on the forms of history dependence that can arise. For example, suppose an ex ante identical population of consumers additionally face brand $z$ in period 0 and choice frequencies are as in

---

4See the references in Section 6.
Figure 1 (right). As we will see, our Axiom 1 (contraction history independence) implies that the period-1 choice frequencies among consumers who chose \( x \) in period 0 must be the same in both decision trees in Figure 1. This is because \( z \) is an “irrelevant” alternative from the point of view of \( x \), as it does not affect \( x \)’s demand share.

In addition, we characterize precisely which non-parametric forms of serial correlation in \((u_t)\) correspond to certain widely documented forms of history dependence. Specifically, the data in Figure 1 (left) displays consumption inertia, where a sizable share of consumers who chose \( y \) in period 0 chooses it again over \( x \) in period 1, and consumption persistence, where the share of consumers choosing \( y \) in period 1 is higher among those who chose \( y \) in period 0 than among those who chose \( x \) in period 0. Section 6 shows that on simple domains such as the one in Figure 1, consumption inertia characterizes consumers with fixed but unknown utilities \( \tilde{u} \) about which they learn over time; i.e., \( u_t \) represents their expectations of \( \tilde{u} \) given period \( t \) information (as in our BEB model). By contrast, consumption persistence characterizes consumers whose tastes \( u_t \) display a particular form of positive serial correlation that we call taste persistence. We also provide comparative statics of behavior with respect to the amount of taste persistence.

Example 2 (School choice). Unlike Example 1, in many economic settings agents’ choices today also affect their menus tomorrow. Figure 2 (left) provides a stylized example in the context of school choice. In period 0, parents decide to enroll their child in one of two elementary schools, which differ along many decision-relevant dimensions. Upon enrolling, parents must then choose between a number of after-school care options: \( H \) (stay at home/leave the child with relatives); \( P \) (a high quality but high cost private after-school center); or \( S \) (a more basic and lower cost after-school program offered only by school 1). Thus, choosing school 1 leads to
In such settings, history-dependent choice behavior can result from dynamic selection effects: Different types of parents select into each school, so the observed choices from \{H, P, S\} and from \{H, P\} do not reflect the unconditional choice frequencies that would arise if all parents made choices from either menu.\(^5\) Failure to account for this may lead to *spurious violations of random utility*. For example, in Figure 2 (left), the share of parents choosing \(P\) is larger at school 1 (30\%) than school 2 (20\%), despite the fact that more options are available at school 1. Ignoring history dependence, this behavior appears to violate the Regularity axiom, which is a well-known implication of static random utility (Block and Marschak, 1960). However, it is entirely consistent with *dynamic* random utility maximization, because under serially correlated private information the preferences of parents at each school will differ.\(^6\) In Section 3.3, we show that under dynamic random utility, period-by-period versions of the static random utility axioms are valid only if the analyst controls for past choices.

As discussed in the introduction, another important challenge implied by history dependence is *limited observability*. For example, in the left-hand decision tree in Figure 2 we do not observe the counterfactual frequencies with which parents at school 1 would choose between \(H\) and \(P\) if \(S\) was not available to them; and given dynamic selection, we cannot simply infer these from the corresponding choice frequencies of parents at school 2. However, in practice many schools

---

*Footnotes:

\(^5\)This is a key difference between our setting and (i) Ahn and Sarver (2013) and (ii) Fudenberg and Strzalecki (2015): (i) assume that period-0 choices between menus are deterministic; (ii) assume that the agent’s utility process is *i.i.d*. In either case, there are no dynamic selection effects and period-1 choices from menus are history-independent.

\(^6\)E.g., a preference for other features of school 2 may happen to be strongly correlated with a preference for \(H\); or parents for whom \(H\) is more costly might select disproportionately into school 1 because it expands their outside-the-home options.*
ration their seats via lotteries, a fact that is widely exploited in the empirical literature on school choice to generate quasi-experimental variation. This is illustrated in the right-hand tree in the figure, where each application to school 1 is successful with probability \( \lambda \) and the parent must select school 2 otherwise. In Section 3.2, we show how in such settings, the analyst can extrapolate the choices that school 1 parents in the left-hand tree would make from the set \( \{H, P\} \) by looking at choices of parents in the right-hand tree who applied to school 1 but were rejected by the lottery. Our Axiom 2 (linear history independence) provides a conceptual justification for this extrapolation procedure, as it implies that the inference does not depend on the randomization probability \( \lambda \).

**Example 3** (Optimal stopping). Consider the following optimal stopping problem. The agent can consume \( a \) in period 0 (and nothing in period 1) or defer consumption and then choose between \( a \) or \( b \) in period 1, whichever she prefers at that point. For example, suppose \( b \) is a more expensive substitute for \( a \) that the agent can only afford by foregoing consumption in period 0 and accumulating enough savings by period 1; or \( b \) is a new model with release date scheduled for period 1. Figure 3 depicts the decision tree, where \( A_1 := \{a, b\} \) and \( A_0 := \{a, A_1\} \).

How the agent resolves the tradeoff between immediate consumption and the option value of delay depends on the underlying structural parameters: the distribution of utility shocks and the discount factor \( \delta \). Section 5 contrasts two models of utility shocks: *Shocks to consumption* apply only to instantaneous consumptions and affect the agent’s evaluation of tomorrow’s menu only through her anticipation of future shocks to consumption; by contrast, *shocks to actions* subject today’s evaluation of tomorrow’s menu to an additional shock that may be completely detached from its continuation value. We show that this is the main difference between our BEU model (shocks to consumption) and many widely used models in the DDC literature (shocks to actions).

In the present example, compare the following specifications of BEU and DDC, where all shocks are assumed i.i.d. for simplicity. BEU assigns shocks \( \varepsilon_0^a \), \( \varepsilon_1^a \), and \( \varepsilon_1^b \) to the instantaneous

---

7E.g., Abdulkadiroglu, Angrist, Narita, and Pathak (forthcoming); Angrist, Hull, Pathak, and Walters (forthcoming); Deming (2011); Deming, Hastings, Kane, and Staiger (2014).
consumptions in periods 0 and 1, and the latter two enter the continuation value to menu $A_1$:

$$U_0^{\text{BEU}}(a) = v(a) + \varepsilon^a_0 \quad \text{and} \quad U_0^{\text{BEU}}(A_1) = \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \max \{ v(a) + \varepsilon^a_1, v(b) + \varepsilon^b_1 \} \right].$$

By contrast, i.i.d. DDC assigns an additional shock $\varepsilon^A_0$ to the period 0 action of delaying and choosing menu $A_1$, even though this entails no instantaneous consumption:

$$U_0^{\text{DDC}}(a) = v(a) + \varepsilon^a_0 \quad \text{and} \quad U_0^{\text{DDC}}(A_1) = \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \max \{ v(a) + \varepsilon^a_1, v(b) + \varepsilon^b_1 \} \right] + \varepsilon^A_0.$$

Section 5 shows that shocks to actions can lead to counterintuitive behavior, such as a negative option value. Additionally, they can result in biased parameter estimates: In the present example, the maximum likelihood estimate of the discount factor under i.i.d. DDC is exaggerated relative to BEU.

## 2 Static vs. Dynamic Random Utility

For any set $Y$, denote by $\mathcal{K}(Y)$ the set of all nonempty finite subsets of $Y$ and by $\Delta(Y)$ the set of all simple (i.e., finite support) lotteries on $Y$; henceforth, all references to lotteries are to simple lotteries. Whenever $Y$ is a separable metric space, we endow $\Delta(Y)$ with the induced Prokhorov metric and $\mathcal{K}(Y)$ with the Hausdorff metric. Let $\mathbb{R}^Y$ denote the set of VNM utility indices over $Y$, which is endowed with the product topology and its induced Borel sigma-algebra. For any $U, U' \in \mathbb{R}^Y$, write $U \approx U'$ if $U$ and $U'$ represent the same preference on $\Delta(Y)$. For any finite set of lotteries $A \in \mathcal{K}(\Delta(Y))$, let $M(A, U) := \arg\max_{p \in A} U(p)$ denote the set of lotteries in $A$ that maximize $U$, where $U(p) := \sum_{y \in \text{supp}(p)} U(y)p(y)$ denotes the expected utility of any $p \in \Delta(Y)$. For any $A, B \in \mathcal{K}(\Delta(Y))$ and $\alpha \in [0, 1]$, define the $\alpha$-mixture of $A$ and $B$ by $\alpha A + (1 - \alpha)B := \{ \alpha p + (1 - \alpha)q : p \in A, q \in B \} \in \mathcal{K}(\Delta(Y))$.

### 2.1 Static Random Utility

We first briefly review the static model of random expected utility that will serve as the building block of our dynamic representation at each history. The model is based on Gul and Pesendorfer (2006), but allows for an infinite outcome space; this extension is necessary for our purposes, because in the dynamic setting the period-$t$ outcome space $X_t$, consisting of all pairs of current consumptions and continuation menus, will be infinite in all but the final period. In Section 2.2.3, we interpret the stochastic choice data that this model gives rise to in terms of a large population of heterogeneous individuals whose identities are unknown to the analyst, but by convention, we express the model and axioms in terms of the behavior of any one of these individuals, referred to as “the agent.”
2.1.1 Agent’s problem

Let $X$ be an arbitrary separable metric space of outcomes. The agent makes choices from menus, which are finite sets of lotteries over $X$; the set of all menus is $\mathcal{A} := \mathcal{K}(\Delta(X))$. Denote a typical menu by $A$ and a typical lottery by $p$. Let $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu)$ be a finitely-additive probability space. In each state of the world, the agent’s choices maximize her expected utility subject to her private information. Her payoff-relevant private information is captured by a sigma-algebra $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}^*$ and an $\mathcal{F}$-measurable random vNM utility index $U : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^X$. In case of indifference, ties are broken by a random vNM index $W : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^X$, which is measurable with respect to $\mathcal{F}^*$. Thus, when faced with menu $A$, the agent chooses lottery $p$ in state $\omega$ if and only if $p$ maximizes $U(\omega)$ in $A$ and, in case of ties, additionally maximizes $W(\omega)$ among the $U(\omega)$-maximizers. The event in which the agent chooses $p$ from $A$ is $C(p,A) := \{ \omega \in \Omega : p \in M(M(A,U(\omega)),W(\omega)) \}$.

For tractability, we follow Ahn and Sarver (2013) in assuming that the agent’s payoff-relevant private information $(\mathcal{F}, U)$ is simple, i.e., (i) $\mathcal{F}$ is generated by a finite partition such that $\mu(\mathcal{F}(\omega)) > 0$ for every $\omega \in \Omega$, where $\mathcal{F}(\omega)$ denotes the cell of the partition that contains $\omega$; and (ii) each $U(\omega)$ is nonconstant and $U(\omega) \not\approx U(\omega')$ whenever $\mathcal{F}(\omega) \neq \mathcal{F}(\omega')$. Moreover, the tie-breaker $W$ is proper, ensuring that under $W$ ties occur with probability 0 in each menu; that is, $\mu(\{ \omega \in \Omega : |M(A,W(\omega))| = 1 \}) = 1$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$.

2.1.2 Analyst’s problem

The analyst does not observe the agent’s private information and thus cannot condition on events in $\mathcal{F}$. Because of this informational asymmetry, the agent’s choices appear stochastic to the analyst. His observations are summarized by a stochastic choice rule on $\mathcal{A}$, i.e., a map $\rho : \mathcal{A} \to \Delta(\Delta(X))$ such that $\sum_{p \in A} \rho(p,A) = 1$ for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$. Here $\rho(p,A)$ denotes the probability with which the agent chooses lottery $p$ when faced with menu $A$. If the agent behaves as in the previous section, then the event that the agent chooses $p$ from $A$ is $C(p,A)$. Thus, the analyst’s observations are consistent with the previous section if $\rho(p,A) = \mu(C(p,A))$ for all $p$ and $A$.

Definition 1. A static random expected utility (REU) representation of the stochastic choice rule $\rho$ is a tuple $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, \mathcal{F}, U, W)$ such that $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu)$ is a finitely-additive probability space, the sigma-algebra $\mathcal{F} \subseteq \mathcal{F}^*$ and the $\mathcal{F}$-measurable utility $U : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^X$ are simple, the $\mathcal{F}^*$-measurable tiebreaker $W : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^X$ is proper, and $\rho(p,A) = \mu(C(p,A))$ for all $p$ and $A$.

---

8This property is sometimes called “regular” in the literature; we use the term “proper” to avoid confusion with the Regularity axiom (Axiom 0 (i)) below.

9If the analyst observed the true state, choices would appear deterministic and could be summarized by a vNM preference $\succsim_\omega$.
2.1.3 Characterization

For finite outcome spaces $X$, static REU representations have been characterized by Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) and Ahn and Sarver (2013). As a preliminary technical contribution, we extend their characterization to simple lotteries over arbitrary separable metric spaces $X$. The first four conditions of the following axiom are the same as in Gul and Pesendorfer (2006). The fifth condition is a slight modification of the finiteness condition in Ahn and Sarver (2013).

**Axiom 0.** (Random Expected Utility)

(i). **Regularity:** If $A \subseteq A'$, then for all $p \in A$, $\rho(p; A) \geq \rho(p; A')$.

(ii). **Linearity:** For any $A, p \in A$, $\lambda \in (0, 1)$, and $q$, $\rho(p; A) = \rho(\lambda p + (1 - \lambda)q; \lambda A + (1 - \lambda)\{q\})$.

(iii). **Extremeness:** For any $A$, $\rho(\text{ext } A; A) = 1$.\(^{10}\)

(iv). **Mixture Continuity:** $\rho(\cdot; \alpha A + (1 - \alpha)A')$ is continuous in $\alpha$ for all $A, A'$.

(v). **Finiteness:** There is $K > 0$ such that for all $A$, there is $B \subseteq A$ with $|B| \leq K$ such that for every $p \in A \setminus B$, there are sequences $p^n \rightarrow^m p$ and $B^n \rightarrow^m B$ with $\rho(p^n; \{p^n\} \cup B^n) = 0$ for all $n$.

For condition (iv), $\alpha \mapsto \rho(\cdot; \alpha A + (1 - \alpha)A')$ is viewed as a map from $[0, 1]$ to $\Delta(\Delta(X))$, where $\Delta(\Delta(X))$ is endowed with the topology of weak convergence induced by the Prokhorov metric on $\Delta(X)$. For condition (v), *convergence in mixture*, denoted $\rightarrow^m$, on $\Delta(X)$ and $A$ is defined as follows: For any $p \in \Delta(X)$ and sequence $\{p^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq \Delta(X)$, we write $p^n \rightarrow^m p$ if there exists $q \in \Delta(X)$ and a sequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ such that $p^n = \alpha_n q + (1 - \alpha_n)p$ for all $n$. Similarly, for any sequence $\{B^n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq A$, we write $B^n \rightarrow^m p$ if there exists $B \in A$ and a sequence $\{\alpha_n\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}}$ with $\alpha_n \rightarrow 0$ such that $B^n = \alpha_n B + (1 - \alpha_n)\{p\}$ for all $n$. Finally, for any $A \in A$ and sequence $(A^n)_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq A$, we write $A^n \rightarrow^m A$ if for each $p \in A$, there is a sequence $\{B^n_p\}_{n \in \mathbb{N}} \subseteq A$ such that $B^n_p \rightarrow^m p$ and $A^n = \cup_{p \in A} B^n_p$ for all $n$.

**Theorem 0.** The stochastic choice rule $\rho$ on $A$ satisfies Axiom 0 if and only if $\rho$ admits an REU representation.

*Proof.* See Supplementary Appendix F. \[\blacksquare\]

2.2 Dynamic Random Utility

Motivated by the examples in Section 1.3, in what follows, we set up and characterize a general model of dynamic random utility.

\(^{10}\)Here $\text{ext } A$ denotes the set of extreme points of $A$. 

2.2.1 Agent’s Problem

The agent faces a decision tree, as defined by Kreps and Porteus (1978). There are finitely many periods \( t = 0, 1, \ldots, T \). There is a finite set \( Z \) of instantaneous consumptions. Each period \( t \), the agent chooses from a period-\( t \) menu, which is a finite set of lotteries over the period-\( t \) outcome space \( X_t \). The spaces \( X_t \) are defined recursively. The final period outcome space \( X_T := Z \) is just the space of instantaneous consumptions; the set of all period-\( T \) menus is \( A_T := \mathcal{K}(\Delta(X_T)) \). In all earlier periods \( t \leq T - 1 \), the outcome space \( X_t := Z \times A_{t+1} \) consists of all pairs of current period consumptions and next period continuation menus; the set of period-\( t \) menus is \( A_t := \mathcal{K}(\Delta(X_t)) \).

Denote a typical period-\( t \) lottery by \( p_t \in \Delta(X_t) \) and a typical menu by \( A_t \in A_t \). The agent’s choice of \( p_t \in A_t \) determines both her instantaneous consumption \( z_t \) and the menu \( A_{t+1} \) from which she will choose next period; let \( p_t^Z \in \Delta(Z) \) and \( p_t^A \in \Delta(A_{t+1}) \) denote the respective marginal distributions.

As in the static model, let \((\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu)\) be a finitely-additive probability space. Under \textit{dynamic random expected utility (DREU)}, in each state of the world and in each period, the agent’s choices maximize her expected utility subject to her dynamically evolving private information. The agent’s payoff-relevant private information is captured by a filtration \((\mathcal{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T} \subseteq \mathcal{F}^*\) and an \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-adapted process of random vNM utility indices \( U_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^{X_t} \) over \( X_t \). This allows for arbitrary serial correlation of utilities, but does not allow the utility process to depend on past consumption; Section 7.2 discusses how to relax the latter restriction. In case of indifference, ties at each \( t \) are broken by a random \( \mathcal{F}^* \)-measurable vNM utility index \( W_t : \Omega \to X_t \), where we impose dynamic analogs of simplicity and properness that we define at the end of this section. Thus, as before, when faced with menu \( A_t \) in period \( t \), the agent chooses lottery \( p_t \) in the event \( C(p_t, A_t) := \{ \omega \in \Omega : p_t \in M(M(A_t, U_t(\omega)), W_t(\omega)) \} \).

DREU is a very general model because it imposes no particular structure on the family \((U_t)\). This is the most parsimonious setting in which to isolate the behavioral implications of serially correlated private information. DREU could also accommodate various behavioral effects, such as temptation or certain forms of “mistakes” (e.g., Ke, 2018), which in the static setting are indistinguishable from random utility maximization. However, the following important special case rules out these possibilities.

\textit{Bayesian evolving utility (BEU)} captures a dynamically sophisticated agent who correctly takes into account the evolution of her future preferences. There is an \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-adapted process of random felicity functions \( u_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^Z \) over instantaneous consumptions and an \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-adapted process of discount factors \( \delta_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}_{++} \) such that \( U_T = u_T \) and \( U_t \) for \( t \leq T - 1 \) is given by

\[ U_t(\omega) = \delta_t(\omega) u_t(\omega) \]

11A small technical difference from Kreps and Porteus (1978) is that they use Borel instead of simple lotteries and compact instead of finite menus, but as in their setting we can verify recursively that each \( X_t \) is a separable metric space under the appropriate topologies (see Lemma E.1).
the Bellman equation

\[ U_t(z_t, A_{t+1}) = u_t(z_t) + \delta_t \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(p_{t+1}) | F_t \right]. \tag{1} \]

In (1) the process of discount factors is not identified. An important special case of BEU where the process \( \delta_t \) is identified is Bayesian evolving beliefs (BEB).\(^\text{12}\) This captures the setting, discussed in Example 1, where the agent has a fixed but unknown felicity about which she learns over time. Formally, there is an \( F^* \)-measurable random felicity \( \tilde{u} : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^Z \) such that for all \( t \)\(^\text{13}\)

\[ u_t = \mathbb{E} [ \tilde{u} | F_t ]. \tag{2} \]

For all three models, we impose the following dynamic analogs of simplicity and properness. The pair \((F_t, U_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}\) is simple, i.e., (i) each \( F_t \) is generated by a finite partition such that \( \mu(F_t(\omega)) > 0 \) for every \( \omega \in \Omega \), where \( F_t(\omega) \) again denotes the cell of the partition that contains \( \omega \); and (ii) each \( U_t(\omega) \) is nonconstant, and \( U_t(\omega) \neq U_t(\omega') \) whenever \( F_t(\omega) \neq F_t(\omega') \) and \( F_{t-1}(\omega) = F_{t-1}(\omega') \).\(^\text{14}\) The tiebreakers \((W_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T}\) are proper, i.e., (i) \( \mu(\{ \omega \in \Omega : \| M(A_t, W_t(\omega)) \| = 1 \}) = 1 \) for all \( A_t \in A_t \); (ii) conditional on \( F_T(\omega) \), \( W_0, \ldots, W_T \) are independent; and (iii) \( \mu(W_t \in B_t | F_T(\omega)) = \mu(W_t \in B_t | F_T(\omega)) \) for all \( t \) and measurable \( B_t \)\(^\text{15}\).

### 2.2.2 Analyst’s Problem

As in the static setting, the agent’s choices in each period \( t \) appear stochastic to the analyst, because he does not have access to the agent’s private information. The novel feature of the dynamic setting is that the analyst can observe the agent’s past choices. With serially correlated utilities, these choices convey some information about the payoff-relevant private information \( F_t \), so that the agent’s behavior additionally appears history dependent to the analyst.

This is captured by a dynamic stochastic choice rule \( \rho \), which for any period \( t \) and history of past choices summarizes the observed choice frequencies from any menu \( A_t \) that can arise after this history. We define choice frequencies and histories recursively. Choice frequencies in period 0 are given by a (static) stochastic choice rule \( \rho_0 : A_0 \to \Delta(\Delta(X_0)) \) on \( A_0 \); thus, \( \rho_0(p_0; A_0) \) denotes the probability with which the agent chooses lottery \( p_0 \) when faced with

\(^{12}\)We allow for the possibility that discount factors are stochastic and/or evolving, but it is straightforward to characterize the case of a fixed discount factor \( \delta \in \mathbb{R}_{++} \). See the discussion following Theorem 3.

\(^{13}\)BEB is a model of passive learning, because the agent’s choices do not affect her filtration \( F_t \). A consumption-dependent extension of BEB (see Section 7.2) can accommodate active learning/experimentation, where each period the agent obtains additional information from her consumption \( z_t \).

\(^{14}\)For \( t = 0 \), we let \( F_{t-1}(\omega) := \Omega \) for all \( \omega \).

\(^{15}\) (ii) rules out additional serial correlation of tiebreakers, over and above the serial correlation inherent in the agent’s payoff-relevant private information \( F_T(\omega) \). (iii) ensures that to the extent that period-\( t \) tie breaking relies on payoff-relevant private information, it can rely only on the information \( F_t(\omega) \) available at \( t \).
menu $A_0$. The choices that occur with strictly positive probability under $\rho_0$ define the set of all period 0 histories $\mathcal{H}_0 := \{(A_0, p_0) : \rho_0(p_0, A_0) > 0\}$. For any history $h^0 = (A_0, p_0) \in \mathcal{H}_0$, let $\mathcal{A}_1(h^0) := \text{supp} \ p^A_1$ denote the set of period 1 menus that follow $h^0$ with positive probability.

For $t \geq 1$ the objects $\mathcal{H}_t$ and $\mathcal{A}_{t+1}(h^t)$ are defined recursively. For any history $h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}$, choice frequencies following $h^{t-1}$ are given by a stochastic choice rule $\rho_t(\cdot | h^{t-1}) : \mathcal{A}_t(h^{t-1}) \to \Delta(\Delta(X_t))$ on the set $\mathcal{A}_t(h^{t-1})$ of period $t$ menus that follow $h^{t-1}$ with positive probability; thus, $\rho_t(p_i; A_t | h^{t-1})$ denotes the probability with which the agent chooses $p_t$ when faced with menu $A_t$ after history $h^{t-1}$. The set of period-$t$ histories is $\mathcal{H}_t := \{(h^{t-1}, A_t, p_t) : h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1} \text{ and } A_t \in \mathcal{A}_t(h^{t-1}) \text{ and } \rho_t(p_i; A_t|h^{t-1}) > 0\}$; this contains all sequences $(A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t)$ of choices up to time $t$ that arise with positive probability. Finally, for each $t \leq T-1$, the set of period $t + 1$ menus that follow history $h^t = (h^{t-1}, A_t, p_t)$ with positive probability is $\mathcal{A}_{t+1}(h^t) := \text{supp} \ p^A_t$ and the set of period-$t$ histories that lead to $\mathcal{A}_{t+1}$ with positive probability is $\mathcal{H}_t(\mathcal{A}_{t+1}) := \{h^t \in \mathcal{H}_t : A_{t+1} \in \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(h^t)\}$.

Two features of the primitive are worth noting: First, for each $t \geq 1$ and history $h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}$, the stochastic choice rule $\rho_t(\cdot | h^{t-1})$ is defined only on the subset $\mathcal{A}_t(h^{t-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{A}_t$ of period $t$ menus that arise with positive probability after $h^{t-1}$—typically very few menus. This reflects a key property of the decision-tree formulation that we term limited observability, whereby histories of choices also encode all possible future menus that the agent will face, as illustrated in Example 2. Nevertheless, Section 3.2 will show that under DREU the analyst can extrapolate from $\rho_t(\cdot | h^{t-1})$ to a well-defined stochastic choice rule on the whole of $\mathcal{A}_t$. Second, histories only summarize the agent’s past choices of $p_k$ from $A_k$ and do not keep track of realized consumptions $z_k \in \text{supp} p^Z_k$. This is without loss in the current model where utilities are not affected by past consumption, but Section 7.2 discusses a generalization of our model that relaxes this assumption.

Under DREU, the private information revealed to the analyst by history $h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1})$ is given by the event $C(h^{t-1}) := \bigcap_{k=0}^{t-1} C(p_k, A_k)$.\(^{16}\) Thus, the analyst’s observations are consistent with DREU if the probability with which the agent chooses $p_t$ from $A_t$ following history $h^{t-1}$ is equal to the conditional probability $\mu [C(p_t, A_t)|C(h^{t-1})]$ of the event $C(p_t, A_t)$ given $C(h^{t-1})$.

The following definition summarizes the dynamic model:

**Definition 2.** A dynamic random expected utility (DREU) representation of the dynamic stochastic choice rule $\rho$ is a tuple $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (\mathcal{F}_t, U_t, W_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T})$ such that $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu)$ is a finitely-additive probability space, the filtration $(\mathcal{F}_t) \subseteq \mathcal{F}^*$ and the $\mathcal{F}_t$-adapted utility process $U_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^{X_t}$ are simple, the $\mathcal{F}^*$-measurable tiebreaking process $W_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^{X_t}$ is proper,\(^{16}\)

---

\(^{16}\)Note that $C(h^{t-1})$ does not keep track of the random realizations of menus $A_k \in \text{supp} p^A_k$ along the sequence $h^{t-1}$, as this exogenous randomness does not reveal any information about the agent’s private information.
and for all \( p_t \in A_t \) and \( h^{t-1} \in H_{t-1}(A_t) \),

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) = \mu \left[ C(p_t, A_t)|C(h^{t-1}) \right],
\]

where for \( t = 0 \), we abuse notation by letting \( C(h^{t-1}) := \Omega \) and \( \rho_0(p_0; A_0|h^{-1}) := \rho_0(p_0; A_0) \).

A Bayesian evolving utility (BEU) representation is a DREU representation along with \( F_t \)-adapted processes of felicities \( u_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^Z \) and discount factors \( \delta_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}_{++} \) such that (1) holds. A Bayesian evolving beliefs (BEB) representation is a BEU representation along with an \( F^* \)-measurable felicity \( \tilde{u} : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^Z \) such that (2) holds.

### 2.2.3 Discussion

**Lotteries as choice objects.** In addition to allowing us to model choice behavior under risk, including lotteries in the domain of choice simplifies our analysis, as it allows us to rely on the static framework of Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) instead of the more complicated one of Falmagne (1978). Lotteries play a similar technical role in the original work of Kreps and Porteus (1978), by letting them rely on the vNM framework.\(^{17}\) From a conceptual point of view, we will see in Section 3.2 that lotteries are crucial in overcoming the aforementioned limited observability problem and we illustrate the availability of lotteries for this purpose with examples from experimental and empirical work.

**Interpretation of data.** We interpret the dynamic stochastic choice data \( \rho \) as the analyst’s observation of a large population of agents that solve each decision tree once; agents have heterogeneous and evolving utilities that are realized independently according to the model in Section 2.2 and the analyst does not observe agents’ identities (only their choice histories). This interpretation resembles available data in empirical analysis. However, (analogous to the static setting) the results do not rule out an alternative interpretation, whereby the analyst observes a single agent solve each decision tree repeatedly.\(^{18}\) In either case, \( \rho \) captures the limiting choice frequencies as the population size/number of observations tends to infinity. Abstracting from the sampling error in this manner is also typical in the econometric analysis of identification. In any application, the data set will of course be finite. However, studying behavior on the full domain is an important step in uncovering all the assumptions that are behind the model; moreover, statistical tests are often directly inspired by axioms.\(^{19}\)

**Dynamic stochastic choice vs. ex ante preference.** In our framework, the analyst

\(^{17}\)Likewise, the ambiguity aversion literature extensively relies on the Anscombe and Aumann (1963) framework rather than the more complicated one of Savage (1972); the notable exceptions include Gilboa (1987) and Epstein (1999). Similarly, the menu-preference literature uses lotteries (e.g. Dekel, Lipman, and Rustichini, 2001) to improve upon the uniqueness and comparative statics results of Kreps (1979).

\(^{18}\)Here, the agent’s utilities are assumed to evolve according to the same process \( U_t \) at each observation.

\(^{19}\)For example, Hausman and McFadden (1984) develop a test of the IIA axiom that characterizes the logit model. Likewise, Kitamura and Stoye (2018) develop axiom-based tests of the static random utility model.
observes the distribution of choices at each node of each decision tree; as we pointed out, the randomness in choice comes from an informational asymmetry between agents and the analyst in each period. By contrast, a widespread approach in the existing dynamic decision theory literature (e.g., Gul and Pesendorfer, 2004; Krishna and Sadowski, 2014) is to only study a deterministic preference over decision trees at a hypothetical ex ante stage that features no informational asymmetry or abstracts away from other forces (e.g., temptation) that the agent anticipates to affect her choices in actual decision trees. Compared with this literature, our approach does not require such a hypothetical stage, and thus the primitive is closer to actual data economists can observe. Moreover, considering choice behavior in each period, not just at the beginning of time, allows us to study phenomena such as history dependence and choice persistence and to test whether the agent’s expectations are correct.

Role of axioms. In addition to their usual positive and normative role, we view our axioms as serving an equally important purpose as conceptual tools that elucidate key properties of any dynamic random utility model and facilitate comparisons between different versions of the model. For example, our axioms in Section 3.1 clarify the nature of history dependence that can arise under any dynamic random expected utility model; our axioms in Sections 4.2 and 6.2 identify the additional behavioral content of Bayesian evolving beliefs relative to Bayesian evolving utility; and our comparison of BEU and i.i.d. DDC in Section 5 draws on the axioms to uncover that the two make opposite predictions about option value.

3 Characterization of DREU

DREU is characterized by four axioms, which we present in the following subsections. First, we present two history independence axioms that capture the key new implications of the dynamic model relative to the static one. Building on this, the next subsection shows how the analyst can extrapolate from each $\rho_t(h^{t-1})$ to an extended choice rule on the whole of $A_t$, thus overcoming the limited observability problem. The final subsection then imposes the static REU conditions as well as a technical history continuity axiom on this extended choice rule.

For simplicity of exposition, we present our characterization in the two-period setting ($T = 1$); the generalization to an arbitrary finite horizon is straightforward and is provided in Appendix B.1.

---

20Ahn and Sarver (2013) study a two-period model with a deterministic menu preference in the first period and random choice from menus in the second period. Here too there is no informational asymmetry in the first period.

21In the context of temptation, one exception is Noor (2011), but his is a stationary environment with no informational asymmetry and the analyst observes deterministic choices at each node of the decision tree.
3.1 History Independence Axioms

Our first two axioms identify two cases in which histories $h^0$ and $g^0$ reveal the same information to the analyst. Capturing the fact that history dependence arises in DREU only through the private information revealed by past choices, the axioms require that period-1 choice behavior be the same after two such histories.

First, consider two histories $h^0 = (A_0, p_0)$ and $g^0 = (B_0, p_0)$ that differ solely in that $A_0 \subseteq B_0$ is a contraction of $B_0$, and suppose that both histories arise with the same probability $\rho_0(p_0; A_0) = \rho_0(p_0; B_0)$. Axiom 1 requires period-1 choice behavior to be the same after $h^0$ and $g^0$.

**Axiom 1** (Contraction History Independence). If $(A_0, p_0) \in \mathcal{H}_0(A_1)$ and $B_0 \supseteq A_0$ with $\rho_0(p_0; A_0) = \rho_0(p_0; B_0)$, then $\rho_1(\cdot; A_1|A_0, p_0) = \rho_1(\cdot; A_1|B_0, p_0)$.

To see the idea, note that in general, the event that $p_0$ is the best element of menu $B_0$ is a subset of the event that $p_0$ is the best element of the smaller menu $A_0 \subseteq B_0$; thus, observing $g^0 = (B_0, p_0)$ may reveal more information about the agent’s possible period-0 preferences than $h^0 = (A_0, p_0)$. However, since we additionally know that $\rho_0(p_0; A_0) = \rho_0(p_0; B_0)$, the event that $p_0$ is best in $A_0$ but not in $B_0$ must have probability 0; in other words, we must put zero probability on any preference that selects $p_0$ from $A_0$ but not from $B_0$. Given this, $h^0$ and $g^0$ reveal the same information, and hence call for the same predictions for period-1 choices. The following example illustrates Axiom 1 in a simple setting where agents only choose instantaneous consumption in each period and today’s choice does not affect tomorrow’s menu.\(^22\)

**Example 4.** Consider again the brand choice data from Example 1. Suppose the left and right panel of Figure 1 respectively represent purchasing data at two stores, $A$ and $B$. Both stores typically carry two brands of milk, non-organic ($x$) and organic ($y$), but in week 0, store $B$ exceptionally offers an additional organic brand $z$. The week-0 purchasing shares at each store are as in Figure 1. In particular, the share of customers purchasing the non-organic brand $x$ in week 0 is the same (80%) at both stores. Assume each store has a stable set of weekly customers whose stochastic process of preferences is identical at both stores.\(^23\)

If in week 1 both stores carry only $x$ and $y$, then Contraction History Independence implies that the week-1 choice frequencies among customers who bought $x$ in week 0 must be the same at both stores. Indeed, consider any customers Alice of store $A$ and Barbara of store $B$ who both buy brand $x$ in week 0. Then we have the same information about Alice and Barbara. Since at store $A$ only $x$ and $y$ were available in week 0, the possible week-0 preferences of Alice are $x \succ y \succ z$ or $x \succ z \succ y$ or $z \succ x \succ y$. By contrast, since store $B$ stocked all three brands,\(^22\)Section 6 studies this domain of “atemporal consumption problems” in more detail.  
\(^23\)For simplicity, we assume in the following that all preferences are strict.
Barbara’s possible preferences are \( x \succ y \succ z \) or \( x \succ z \succ y \). However, since we additionally know that the week-0 demand share of brand \( x \) was the same at both stores, \( \rho_0(x; \{x, y, z\}) = \rho_0(x; \{x, y\}) = 0.8 \), we can conclude that no customers had the ranking \( z \succ x \succ y \) in week 0. Therefore, the analyst’s prediction is the same, since the stochastic process that governs the transition from week-0 to week-1 preferences is the same for Barbara and Alice and in both cases the analyst conditions on exactly the same week-0 event \( \{x \succ y \succ z, x \succ z \succ y\} \).

This is similar to the idea that in the static setting, Regularity (Axiom 0 (i)) rules out certain “irrational” behavior such as the attraction effect (e.g., Huber, Payne, and Puto, 1982), where the mere addition of some unchosen decoy option affects the agent’s choice probabilities over existing options. Likewise, Contraction History Independence rules out certain dynamically irrational choice patterns such as the “mere exposure effect” (e.g., Zajonc, 2001), where an agent’s choices today are influenced by the mere availability of irrelevant options in the past.\(^{24}\) For instance, in Example 4, the axiom rules out the possibility that Barbara’s choices in week 1 are affected by merely seeing (but not buying) brand \( z \) in week 0.

Contraction History Independence only concerns histories \( h^0 \) and \( g^0 \) that share the same past choice \( p_0 \). Our second history independence axiom imposes discipline across certain histories that feature different choices. This axiom takes into account the fact that the agent is an expected utility maximizer. Under expected utility maximization, choosing \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \) reveals the same information about the agent’s utility as choosing \( \lambda p_0 + (1 - \lambda) q_0 \) from \( \lambda A_0 + (1 - \lambda) \{q_0\} \). Thus, period-1 choice behavior following history \( h^0 = (A_0, p_0) \) or history \( g^0 = (\lambda A_0 + (1 - \lambda) \{q_0\}, \lambda p_0 + (1 - \lambda) q_0) \) should be the same. For instance, in the school choice example (Example 2), parents who in Figure 2 (left) chose school 1 should make the same choices from the resulting period-1 menu \( \{H, P, S\} \) as parents who in Figure 2 (right) chose the lottery \( \lambda(\text{school 1}) + (1 - \lambda)(\text{school 2}) \) and were allocated to school 1.

More generally, for any menu \( B_0 \), if we know that the agent chose some option of the form \( \lambda p_0 + (1 - \lambda) q_0 \) from \( \lambda A_0 + (1 - \lambda) B_0 \) but we do not know what \( q_0 \) was, this again reveals the same information as choosing \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \). Thus, conditioning on history \( h^0 \) or on the set of histories \( G^0 = \{\lambda h^0 + (1 - \lambda)(B_0, q_0) : q_0 \in B_0\} \) should again yield the same predictions for period-1 choice behavior, where \( \lambda h^0 + (1 - \lambda)(B_0, q_0) \) is shorthand for \( \lambda (A_0 + (1 - \lambda)B_0, \lambda p_0 + (1 - \lambda) q_0) \).\(^{25}\)

This is the content of Axiom 2. To state this formally, define the choice distribution from \( A_1 \) following any set of histories \( G^0 \subseteq H_0(A_1) \),

\[
\rho_1(\cdot; A_1|G^0) := \sum_{g^0 \in G^0} \rho_1(\cdot; A_1|g^0) \frac{\rho_0(g^0)}{\sum_{f^0 \in G^0} \rho_0(f^0)}.
\]

\(^{24}\)Cerigioni (2017) incorporates the exposure effect into a Luce-style model in a dynamic setting.

\(^{25}\)The proof sketch of Theorem 1 in Section 3.4 illustrates the role played by allowing for sets of histories \( G^0 \), rather than only singleton histories \( g^0 = \lambda h^0 + (1 - \lambda)(\{q_0\}, q_0) \) in Axiom 2.
to be the weighted average of all choice distributions \( \rho_1(\cdot; A_1|g^0) \) following individual histories in \( G^0 \), where each history \( g^0 = (\hat{A}_0, \hat{p}_0) \) is weighted by the probability that it arises, \( \rho_0(g^0) := \rho_0(\hat{p}_0; \hat{A}_0) \).

**Axiom 2** (Linear History Independence). If \( h^0 \in \mathcal{H}_0(A_1) \) and \( G^0 = \{\lambda h^0 + (1 - \lambda)(B_0, q_0) : q_0 \in B_0\} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_0 \) for some \( \lambda \in (0, 1] \), then \( \rho_1(\cdot; A_1|h^0) = \rho_1(\cdot; A_1|G^0) \).

A number of recent experimental studies feature the following type of setting that allows for a simple test of Axiom 2: In period 0, subjects are presented with the choice between (i) some period-1 menu \( B_1 \) and (ii) a lottery that yields some other period-1 menu \( A_1 \) with probability \( \lambda \) and menu \( B_1 \) with probability \( 1 - \lambda \); in period 1, subjects make choices from their realized menus.\(^{26}\) Here Linear History Independence implies that period-1 choices (from \( A_1 \) or \( B_1 \)) among subjects who choose (ii) in period 0 should be independent of the particular value of \( \lambda \in (0, 1] \); this can be tested by exogenously varying this randomization probability.

### 3.2 Limited Observability

Recall that unlike the static setting, where the analyst observes choices from all possible menus, the dynamic setting presents a limited observability problem: At each history \( h^0 \), \( \rho_1(\cdot|h^0) \) is only defined on the set \( A_1(h^0) \) of menus that occur with positive probability after \( h^0 \) — typically very few menus. For the rest of the paper, it is key to overcome this problem: Otherwise we do not have enough data to verify whether observed choices at history \( h^0 \) are consistent with random utility maximization or to identify whether the agent’s utility process belongs to the Bayesian evolving utility class or the more specific evolving beliefs class.

The inclusion of lotteries among the agent’s choice objects allows us to do so. In particular, Linear History Independence provides a formal justification for the “linear extrapolation” procedure illustrated in the school choice example (Example 2). Consider any menu \( A_1 \) (e.g., the two-option menu \( \{H, P\} \) in the example) and some history \( h^0 = (A_0, p_0) \) that does not lead to \( A_1 \) (e.g., choosing school 1 from menu \{school 1, school 2\} in the left-hand tree in Figure 2). To define the agent’s counterfactual choice distribution from \( A_1 \) following \( h^0 \), we extrapolate from a situation where the agent knows that no matter which option in \( A_0 \) she chooses, with some fixed probability another option \( q_0 \) that does lead to menu \( A_1 \) will be implemented instead.

More precisely, we pick a lottery \( q_0 \) such that \( A_1 \in \text{supp} \ q_0^A \) and replace menu \( A_0 \) with \( \lambda A_0 + (1 - \lambda)\{q_0\} \). This corresponds to the right-hand tree in Figure 2, where the choice between school 1 and school 2 is replaced with the choice between the lottery \( \lambda(\text{school 1}) + (1 - \lambda)(\text{school 2}) \)

\(^{26}\)E.g., Toussaert’s (2018) recent experiment on temptation and self-control uses a similar design to differentiate between so-called random Strotz agents and Gul and Pesendorfer (2001) agents. Related uses of randomization over menus in lab experiments include Augenblick, Niederle, and Sprenger (2015); Dean and McNeill (2016). To avoid certainty effects, these experiments typically do not feature any degenerate lotteries as in (i), but we abstract away from this for expositional simplicity.
and school 2.\textsuperscript{27} As discussed preceding Linear History Independence, under expected utility maximization, choosing $p_0$ from $A_0$ reveals the same information about the agent as choosing $\lambda p_0 + (1 - \lambda) q_0$ from $\lambda A_0 + (1 - \lambda) \{q_0\}$. This motivates defining choice behavior from $A_1$ following history $h^0 = (A_0, p_0)$ by extrapolating from choices following history $g^0 = \lambda h^0 + (1 - \lambda) (\{q_0\}, q_0)$:

**Definition 3.** For any $A_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1$, and $h^0 \in \mathcal{H}_0$, define

$$
\rho_1^{h^0}(\cdot; A_1) := \rho_1(\cdot; A_1 | \lambda h^0 + (1 - \lambda) (\{q_0\}, q_0))
$$

for some $\lambda \in (0, 1]$ and $q_0$ with $A_1 \in \text{supp } q_0^A$.

Linear History Independence justifies Definition 3, as it ensures that the extended choice rule $\rho_1^{h^0}(\cdot; A_1)$ is well-defined: Lemma E.4 shows that the RHS of (4) does not depend on the specific choice of $\lambda$ and $q_0$; moreover, $\rho_1^{h^0}(\cdot; A_1)$ coincides with $\rho_1(\cdot; A_1 | h^0)$ whenever $h^0 \in \mathcal{H}_0(A_1)$. In the following, we do not distinguish between the extended and nonextended version of $\rho_1$ and use $\rho_1(\cdot; A_1 | h^0)$ to denote both.

As Example 2 illustrates in the context of school choice, random assignment is prevalent in many real-world economic environments and is an important tool to obtain quasi-experimental variation in the empirical literature. While this literature typically leverages such random variation to identify the causal effect of current choices on next-period outcomes (e.g., test scores in the case of school choice), Definition 3 suggests exploiting it to make counterfactual inferences about next-period choices. Even more readily, lotteries over next-period choice problems can be generated in the laboratory; as discussed following Axiom 2, a growing literature in experimental economics features this type of randomization, and one purpose is precisely to perform extrapolation procedures akin to Definition 3.

### 3.3 History-Dependent REU and History Continuity Axioms

For each $h^0$, the extended choice distribution $\rho_1(\cdot | h^0)$ from Definition 3 is a stochastic choice rule on the whole of $\mathcal{A}_1$. The next axiom imposes the standard static REU conditions from Axiom 0 on $\rho_0$ as well as on each $\rho_1(\cdot | h^0)$.\textsuperscript{28} Note that conditioning $\rho_1$ on period-0 histories is essential; without controlling for past choices, period-1 choice behavior will in general violate the REU axioms, as illustrated in Example 2.

\textsuperscript{27}Note that by definition, menu $\{\lambda\{\text{school 1}\} + (1 - \lambda)\{\text{school 2}\}, \text{school 2}\}$ is the same as menu $\lambda\{\text{school 1, school 2}\} + (1 - \lambda)\{\text{school 2}\}$.

\textsuperscript{28}For expositional simplicity, Axiom 3 imposes all static REU conditions on the extended stochastic choice rule. However, it is worth noting that this is stronger than necessary: For each static REU condition except Mixture Continuity and Finiteness, imposing the condition only on the non-extended choice rule is enough to ensure (by Definition 3) that it is also satisfied by the extended choice rule.
Axiom 3 (History-dependent REU). Both $\rho_0$ and $\rho_1(\cdot | h^0)$ for each $h^0$ satisfy Axiom 0.\textsuperscript{29}

Our final axiom reflects the way in which tie-breaking can affect the observed choice distribution. We first define menus and histories without ties directly from choice behavior. The idea is that menus without ties are characterized by the fact that slightly perturbing their elements has no effect on choice probabilities.\textsuperscript{30} We capture such perturbations using convergence in mixture, as defined following Axiom 0.

Definition 4. The set of period-0 menus without ties, denoted $A_{0}^*$, consists of all $A_0 \in A_0$ such that for any $p_0 \in A_0$ and any sequences $p_0^n \rightarrow^m p_0$ and $B_0^n \rightarrow^m A_0 \setminus \{p_0\}$, we have

$$
\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho_0(p_0^n; B_0^n \cup \{p_0^n\}) = \rho_0(p_0; A_0).
$$

The set of period 0 histories without ties is $H_0^* := \{h^0 = (A_0, p_0) \in H_0 : A_0 \in A_0^*\}$.

The following axiom relates choice distributions after nearby histories. To state this formally, we extend convergence in mixture to histories: We say $h^{0,n} \rightarrow^m h^0$ if $h^{0,n} = (A^{0,n}_0, p^{0,n}_0)$ and $h^0 = (A_0, p_0)$ satisfy $A^{0,n}_0 \rightarrow^m A_0$ and $p^{0,n}_0 \rightarrow^m p_0$.

Axiom 4 (History Continuity). For all $A_1$, $p_1$, and $h^0$,

$$
\rho_1(p_1; A_1|h^0) \in \text{co}\{\lim_{n} \rho_1(p_1; A_1|h^{0,n}) : h^{0,n} \rightarrow^m h^0 \text{ and } h^{0,n} \in H_0^*\}.
$$

In general, if period-0 histories are slightly altered, we expect subsequent period-1 choice behavior to be adjusted continuously, except when there was tie-breaking in the past. If the agent chose $p_0$ from $A_0$ as a result of tie-breaking, then slightly altering the choice problem can change the set of states at which $p_0$ would be chosen and hence lead to a discontinuous change in the private information revealed by the choice of $p_0$. The history continuity condition restricts the types of discontinuities $\rho_1$ can admit, ruling out situations in which choices after some history are completely unrelated to choices after any nearby history. Specifically, the fact that choice behavior after $h^0$ can be expressed as a mixture of behavior after some nearby histories without ties reflects the way in which the agent’s tie-breaking procedures may vary with her payoff-relevant private information.

\textsuperscript{29}Lemma E.1 verifies that each $X_t$ ($t = 0, 1$) is a separable metric space. Then Mixture Continuity and Finiteness make use of the same convergence notions as defined following Axiom 0.

\textsuperscript{30}Lu (2016b) and Lu and Saito (2018a) use an alternative approach, directly incorporating into the primitive a collection of measurable sets that capture the absence of ties and defining choice probabilities only on measurable subsets of each menu. Their approach requires that ties occur with probability either zero or one, so is not applicable to our setting. Our perturbation-based approach is similar in spirit to Ahn and Sarver (2013).
3.4 Representation Theorem

**Theorem 1.** Suppose that \( T = 1 \). Then the dynamic stochastic choice rule \( \rho \) satisfies Axioms 1–4 if and only if \( \rho \) admits a DREU representation.

The proof of Theorem 1 appears in Appendix B. We now sketch the argument for sufficiency. Readers wishing to proceed directly to the analysis of Bayesian evolving utility and evolving beliefs may skip ahead to Section 4.

First, Axiom 3 together with Theorem 0 yields a static REU representation \( \mathcal{R}_0 = (\Omega_0, \mathcal{F}_0, \mu_0, \mathcal{F}_0, U_0, W_0) \) of \( \rho_0 \). For each \( h^0 \in \mathcal{H}_0 \), Axiom 3 and Theorem 0 also imply that \( \rho_1(\cdot|h^0) \) admits a static REU representation, but without ensuring any relationship between the period-0 and period-1 representations. By contrast, DREU requires that \( \mathcal{R}_0 \) be extended to a representation on a single probability space \( \Omega, \mu \) such that \( \rho_1(p_1; A_1|A_0, p_0) \) is the conditional probability of the event \( C(p_1, A_1) \) given the event \( C(p_0, A_0) \).

To obtain such a representation, we only construct static REU representations of \( \rho_1 \) following specific histories that uniquely reveal the agent’s period-0 utility. Concretely, by simplicity of \((U_0, \mathcal{F}_0)\), there are finitely many possible realizations \( U^1_0, \ldots, U^n_0 \) of the agent’s period-0 utility, where all \( U^i_0 \) are nonconstant and ordinally distinct. Thus, standard arguments (Lemma E.2) yield a menu \( D_0 = \{q^*_i : i = 1, \ldots, n\} \) that strictly separates period-0 utilities, in the sense that each \( q^*_i \) is chosen from \( D_0 \) precisely when the agent’s utility is \( U^i_0 \), that is, the event \( C_0(q^*_i, D_0) \) in \( \Omega_0 \) equals the event \( \{U_0 = U^i_0\} \). Figure 4 illustrates. Let \( \mathcal{R}_1 = (\Omega_1, \mathcal{F}_1, \mu_1, \mathcal{F}_1, U_1^i, W^i_1) \) be a static REU representation of \( \rho_1(\cdot|D_0, q^*_i) \).

The key step is to combine \( \mathcal{R}_0 \) and \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) into a representation of \( \rho_1 \) following arbitrary histories \((A_0, p_0)\). Specifically, we show that for any \( p_1 \) and \( A_1 \),

\[
\rho_1(p_1; A_1|A_0, p_0) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu^i_1(C^i_1(p_1, A_1)) \mu_0(\{U_0 = U^i_0\}|C_0(p_0, A_0)),
\]

where \( C^i_1(p_1, A_1) \) is the event in \( \Omega^1_1 \) that \( p_1 \) is chosen from \( A_1 \) and \( C_0(p_0, A_0) \) is the event in \( \Omega_0 \) that \( p_0 \) is chosen from \( A_0 \). Given (5), it is then straightforward to combine \( \mathcal{R}_0 \) and \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) into a DREU representation of \( \rho \).

The argument for (5) proceeds in two steps. First, Lemma B.3 establishes (5) for histories \((A_0, p_0)\) that are only consistent with a single period-0 utility \( U^i_0 \); that is, \( \mu_0(\{U_0 = U^i_0\}|C_0(p_0, A_0)) = 1 \) for some \( i \). To see the idea, note that when \((A_0, p_0)\) is a history without ties, \((A_0, p_0)\) and \((D_0, q^*_i)\) reveal exactly the same information about period-0 private information. Given this, Lemma B.3 applies the two history independence conditions, Axioms 1

---

\(^\text{31}\)Specifically, let \( \Omega := \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{\omega_0 \in \Omega_0 : U^i_0(\omega_0) = U^i_0\} \times \Omega^1_1 \) and define \( \mu \) on \( \Omega \) by \( \mu(E_0 \times E_1) = \mu_0(E_0) \times \mu^i_1(E_1) \) for any events \( E_0 \subseteq \{U_0 = U^i_0\} \) and \( E_1 \subseteq \Omega^1_1 \). If filtrations, utilities, and tie-breakers on \( \Omega \) are induced from \( \mathcal{R}_0 \) and \( \mathcal{R}_1 \) in the natural way, then (5) implies (3), as required.
Figure 4: Suppose the possible period-0 utilities are $U_0^1$, $U_0^2$, $U_0^3$. Menu $D_0$ is a separating menu from which $q_0^i$ is chosen precisely if $U_0 = U_0^1$. In menu $A_0 = \{p_0, r_0\}$, $p_0$ is chosen with probability 1 if $U_0 = U_0^1$; tied with $r_0$ if $U_0 = U_0^2$; and never chosen if $U_0 = U_0^3$. In $\hat{A}_0 = \frac{1}{2}A_0 + \frac{1}{2}D_0$, $p_0$ is replaced with three copies $p_0^i = \frac{1}{2}p_0 + \frac{1}{2}q_0^i$ with the property that $C_0(p_0^i, \hat{A}_0) = C_0(p_0, A_0) \cap \{U_0 = U_0^1\}$.

and 2, to show that $\rho_1(\cdot | D_0, q_0^i) = \rho_1(\cdot | A_0, p_0)$ coincide. Moreover, using History Continuity, the argument extends even when $(A_0, p_0)$ features ties.

Second, Lemma B.4 establishes (5) for arbitrary histories $(A_0, p_0)$. The key idea is to consider the mixture $\hat{A}_0 := \frac{1}{2}A_0 + \frac{1}{2}D_0$ of $A_0$ with the separating menu $D_0$. In $\hat{A}_0$, $p_0$ is replaced with $n$ “copies,” $p_0^i := \frac{1}{2}p_0 + \frac{1}{2}q_0^i$ for $i = 1, \ldots, n$; see Figure 4. By Linear History Independence and the definition of $\rho_1$ following a set of histories, we have

$$\rho_1(p_1; A_1 | A_0, p_0) = \rho_1(p_1; A_1 | \hat{A}_0, \frac{1}{2}\{p_0\} + \frac{1}{2}D_0) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \rho_1(p_1; A_1 | \hat{A}_0, p_0^i) \frac{\rho_0(p_0^i; \hat{A}_0)}{\sum_{j=1}^{n} \rho_0(p_0^j; A_0)}. \quad (6)$$

But note that, as illustrated in Figure 4, $p_0^i = \frac{1}{2}p_0 + \frac{1}{2}q_0^i$ is chosen from $\hat{A}_0 = \frac{1}{2}A_0 + \frac{1}{2}D_0$ in precisely those states of the world where $p_0$ is chosen from $A_0$ and $q_0^i$ is chosen from $D_0$; that is, $C_0(p_0^i, \hat{A}_0) = C_0(p_0, A_0) \cap C_0(q_0^i, D_0)$. Since by construction of the separating menu $D_0$, we have $C_0(q_0^i, D_0) = \{U_0 = U_0^1\}$, this implies $\rho_0(p_0^i; \hat{A}_0) = \mu_0(C_0(p_0, A_0) \cap \{U_0 = U_0^1\})$. Moreover, when $\rho_0(p_0^i; \hat{A}_0) > 0$, then the previous paragraph (Lemma B.3) yields $\rho_1(p_1; A_1 | \hat{A}_0, p_0^i) = \mu_1(C_1(p_1, A_1))$. Combining these observations with (6) and applying Bayes’ rule yields (5), as required.

4 Characterization of BEU and BEB

DREU imposes no discipline on how the agent evaluates continuation problems. We now build on the characterization of DREU by introducing axioms that capture the dynamic sophistication of Bayesian rational agents: Section 4.1 characterizes Bayesian evolving utility (BEU), and Section 4.2 captures the additional behavioral content of its special case, Bayesian evolving beliefs (BEB). These characterizations serve as a basis for Section 5, where we contrast BEU
with dynamic discrete choice models. For simplicity of exposition, we again present our axioms in the two-period setting \((T = 1)\); generalizations to an arbitrary finite horizon are provided in Appendices C–D.

### 4.1 Bayesian Evolving Utility

BEU is characterized by the following three axioms. First, Separability ensures that period-0 utility in every state has an additively separable form \(U_0(z_0, A_1) = u_0(z_0) + V_0(A_1)\):

**Axiom 5 (Separability).** For any \(A_0\) and \(p_0, q_0 \notin A_0\) with \(p_0^Z = q_0^Z, p_0^A = q_0^A\), and \(A_0 \cup \{p_0\}, A_0 \cup \{q_0\} \in A_0^*\), we have \(\rho_0(p_0; A_0 \cup \{p_0\}) = \rho_0(q_0; A_0 \cup \{q_0\})\).

Axiom 5 is a stochastic-choice analog of the standard separability axiom for deterministic preferences (e.g., Fishburn, 1970), which requires that the agent does not care about how today’s consumption and tomorrow’s menu are correlated. That is, they do not distinguish between lotteries \(p_0\) and \(q_0\) that share the same marginals over both today’s consumption and tomorrow’s menu.\(^{32}\)

The next axiom adapts conditions from Dekel, Lipman, and Rustichini (2001) to a stochastic-choice setting, to ensure that \(V_0(A_1)\) captures the option value contained in menu \(A_1\), i.e., that \(V_0(A_1) = \mathbb{E}[\max_{p_1 \in A_1} \tilde{U}_1(p_1) \mid F_0]\) for some random utility function \(\tilde{U}_1\). For part (ii), we let \(m_1, m_1' \in \Delta(A_1)\) denote typical distributions over period-1 menus, and for each such \(m_1\), we let \(\bar{A}(m_1)\) denote the average menu induced by \(m_1\); that is, \(\bar{A}(m_1) := \sum_{A_1 \in A_1} m_1(A_1)A_1\).

**Axiom 6 (Stochastic DLR).**

(i). *Preference for Flexibility:* For any \(A_1, B_1\) such that \(A_1 \subseteq B_1\) and \(\{(z, A_1), (z, B_1)\} \in A_0^*\),

\[
\rho_0((z, B_1); \{(z, A_1), (z, B_1)\}) = 1.
\]

(ii). *Reduction of Mixed Menus:* For any \(A_0\) and \((z, m_1), (z, m_1') \notin A_0\) such that \(\bar{A}(m_1) = \bar{A}(m_1')\) and \(A_0 \cup \{(z, m_1)\}, A_0 \cup \{(z, m_1')\} \in A_0^*\), we have

\[
\rho_0((z, m_1); A_0 \cup \{(z, m_1)\}) = \rho_0((z, m_1'); A_0 \cup \{(z, m_1')\}).
\]

(iii). *Continuity:* \(\rho_0 : A_0^* \to \Delta(\Delta(X_0))\) is continuous.

(iv). *Menu Nondegeneracy:* \(\{(z, A_1), (z, B_1)\} \in A_0^*\) for some \(z, A_1, B_1\).

\(^{32}\)Lu and Saito (2018b) study a random utility model where separability is violated, as in Epstein and Zin (1989). They show that even on simple domains where the continuation menu is fixed the analyst’s estimates of the function \(u\) are biased because they are contaminated by the nonlinear continuation utility.
Part (i) corresponds to Kreps’s (1979) “preference for flexibility” axiom, which says that the agent always (weakly) prefers bigger menus. This captures a key property of Bayesian-rational agents in a dynamic setting, viz., a positive option value. The axiom is violated in Ke’s (2018) model, where the agent has a deterministic utility but anticipates making random execution mistakes. This agent’s choices over menus exhibit a form of preference for commitment, because eliminating inferior options from a menu benefits the agent by reducing the scope for mistakes. Preference for flexibility is also violated by dynamic logit (Fudenberg and Strzalecki, 2015) and more general dynamic discrete choice models, as we will discuss in more detail in Section 5. Part (ii) requires that the agent reduces mixtures over menus; this is analogous to Menu Independence in Dekel, Lipman, and Rustichini (2001) and implies that the agent cannot affect tomorrow’s utility distribution. Parts (iii) and (iv) ensure that the agent has continuous and nontrivial preferences over continuation menus.

The final axiom adapts the sophistication axiom due to Ahn and Sarver (2013). Fix any history \( h^0 = (A_0, p_0) \) and menus \( B_1 \supset A_1 \). We require that if the agent sometimes chooses an option in \( B_1 \setminus A_1 \) following history \( h^0 \), then in some states of the world in which she chooses \( p_0 \) from from \( A_0 \), she must value menu \( B_1 \) strictly more than \( A_1 \) (and vice versa). This axiom ensures that the agent correctly anticipates her future utility distribution; that is, \( \hat{U}_1 = U_1 \).

To formalize this, we must express in terms of stochastic choices the fact that in some states of the world in which the agent chooses \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \), she weakly prefers \( q_0 \) to \( r_0 \): Indeed, for an expected-utility maximizer, it is optimal to choose \( \frac{1}{2} p_0 + \frac{1}{2} q_0 \) from menu \( \frac{1}{2} A_0 + \frac{1}{2} \{q_0, r_0\} \) if and only if it is optimal to choose \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \) and to choose \( r_0 \) from \( \{q_0, r_0\} \).\(^{34}\) To be able to infer that in some states where the agent chooses \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \) she strictly prefers \( q_0 \) to \( r_0 \), we must additionally ensure that in some such states the menu \( \{q_0, r_0\} \) does not feature a tie. Similar to Ahn and Sarver (2013), this is achieved by

\[
\rho_0 \left( \frac{1}{2} p_0 + \frac{1}{2} q_0, \frac{1}{2} A_0 + \frac{1}{2} \{q_0, r_0\} \right) > 0. \tag{7}
\]

Then we can conclude that in some states of the world in which the agent chooses \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \), she weakly prefers \( q_0 \) to \( r_0 \): Indeed, for an expected-utility maximizer, it is optimal to choose \( \frac{1}{2} p_0 + \frac{1}{2} r_0 \) from menu \( \frac{1}{2} A_0 + \frac{1}{2} \{q_0, r_0\} \) if and only if it is optimal to choose \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \) and to choose \( r_0 \) from \( \{q_0, r_0\} \).\(^{34}\) To be able to infer that in some states where the agent chooses \( p_0 \) from \( A_0 \) she strictly prefers \( q_0 \) to \( r_0 \), we must additionally ensure that in some such states the menu \( \{q_0, r_0\} \) does not feature a tie. Similar to Ahn and Sarver (2013), this is achieved by

\(^{33}\)Likewise, no such challenge arises in Fudenberg and Strzalecki’s (2015) dynamic logit model. Because of their i.i.d. shocks assumption, the agent’s preference over continuation menus does not vary with her period-0 consumption choices.

\(^{34}\)This observation is related to the random incentive mechanism used in experimental work. To elicit a subject’s ranking over a number of options in an incentive compatible manner, the subject is asked to indicate choices from multiple menus; a lottery then determines which menu (and corresponding choice) is implemented. See e.g., Becker, DeGroot, and Marschak (1964) and Chambers and Lambert (2017).
requiring (7) to hold for all small enough perturbations \( q_0^n \to^m q_0 \) and \( r_0^n \to^m r_0 \).

Point (ii) of the following axiom applies this idea with \( q_0 = (z, B_1) \) and \( r_0 = (z, A_1) \) for an arbitrary consumption \( z \).

**Axiom 7** (Sophistication). For any \( h^0 = (A_0, p_0) \in \mathcal{H}_0^*, z \), and \( A_1 \subseteq B_1 \in A_1^*(h^0) \), the following are equivalent:

(i). \( \rho_1(p_1; B_1|h^0) > 0 \) for some \( p_1 \in B_1 \setminus A_1 \)

(ii). \( \liminf_n \rho_0(\frac{1}{2}p_0 + \frac{1}{2}(z, B_1^n); \frac{1}{2}A_0 + \frac{1}{2}\{(z, B_1^n), (z, A_1^n)\}) > 0 \) for all \( A_1^n \to^m A_1, B_1^n \to^m B_1 \).

Axiom 7 applies only to menus \( B_1 \) that do not feature ties conditional on history \( h^0 \). Analogous to Definition 4, for any \( h^0 \in \mathcal{H}_0 \), the set of period-1 menus without ties conditional on history \( h^0 \) is denoted \( A_1^*(h^0) \) and consists of all \( A_1 \in A_1^* \) such that for any \( p_1 \in A_1 \) and any sequences \( p_1^n \to^m p_1 \) and \( B_1^n \to^m A_1 \setminus \{p_1\} \), we have \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \rho_1(p_1^n; B_1^n \cup \{p_1^n\}|h^0) = \rho_1(p_1; A_1|h^0) \).

**Theorem 2.** Suppose \( T = 1 \) and \( \rho \) admits a DREU representation. Then \( \rho \) satisfies Axioms 5–7 if and only if \( \rho \) admits a BEU representation.

*Proof.* See Appendix C.

### 4.2 Bayesian Evolving Beliefs

Bayesian evolving beliefs is a specialization of BEU where the agent has a time-invariant but unknown felicity about which she learns over time. In this section, we characterize the additional behavioral content of this assumption by a simple axiom on the agent’s choices over streams of consumption lotteries. Section 6.2 provides an alternative characterization on the subdomain where in each period the agent chooses only today’s consumption.

Given consumption lotteries \( \ell_0, \ell_1 \in \Delta(Z) \), let the stream \( (\ell_0, \ell_1) \in \Delta(X_0) \) be the period-0 lottery that in period 1 yields consumption lottery \( \ell_1 \) for sure and in period 0 yields consumption according to \( \ell_0 \); formally, \( (\ell_0, \ell_1) = p_0 \) where \( p_0^Z = \ell_0 \) and \( p_0^A = \delta_{\{\ell_1\}} \).

**Axiom 8** (Stationary Consumption Preference). If \( (\ell, \ell'), (\ell', \ell') \in A_0 \subseteq A_0^* \), then \( \rho_0((\ell, \ell'); A_0) = 0 \).

---

35In an earlier working paper version, we apply this idea more generally to define an incomplete and history-dependent revealed preference relation \( \succ_h^* \) that captures that one lottery is preferred to another in any state of the world \( \omega \) that gives rise to history \( h \); see Section 4.1 of Frick, Iijima, and Strzalecki (2017). This preference relation can be used to provide alternative versions of Axioms 5–8.

36Note that \( A_1^*(h^0) \nsubseteq A_1(h^0) \) because the first set contains all menus without ties (we use history \( h^0 \) here only to determine where ties could occur) while the second set contains only menus that occur with positive probability after history \( h^0 \)—typically very few menus.
Axiom 8 requires that the agent never chooses to commit to a time-varying consumption stream \((\ell, \ell')\) if her choice set also contains the corresponding stationary consumption streams \((\ell, \ell)\) and \((\ell', \ell')\). This reflects Bayesian learning about fixed but unknown tastes: Indeed, if the agent currently believes \(\ell\) to be better than \(\ell'\), then by the martingale property of beliefs she should expect her information next period to still favor \(\ell\) on average and will hence prefer \((\ell, \ell)\) to \((\ell, \ell')\) (and analogously in the opposite case).

To characterize BEB, we postulate the existence of a pair \(\bar{\ell}, \underline{\ell}\) of consumption lotteries such that the agent always strictly prefers \(\bar{\ell}\) to \(\underline{\ell}\) at all times and histories. This condition is innocuous if, for example, the outcome space includes a monetary dimension.

**Condition 1** (Uniformly Ranked Pair). There exist \(\bar{\ell}, \underline{\ell} \in \Delta(Z)\) such that for all \(\ell \in \Delta(Z)\) and \(h^0\), we have \(A_0 := \{(\bar{\ell}, \ell), (\ell, \ell)\} \in \mathcal{A}_0^s\), \(A_1 := \{\underline{\ell}, \ell\} \in \mathcal{A}_1^s(h^0)\), and \(\rho_0((\bar{\ell}, \ell); A_0) = \rho_1(\underline{\ell}; A_1|h^0) = 1\).

**Theorem 3.** Suppose that \(T = 1\) and \(\rho\) admits a BEU representation and satisfies Condition 1. Then \(\rho\) satisfies Axiom 8 if and only if \(\rho\) admits a BEB representation.

The proof is in Appendix D. The key idea is to show that Axiom 8 is equivalent to the requirement that \(u_0(\omega)\) and \(\mathbb{E}[u_1|\mathcal{F}_0(\omega)]\) represent the same preference over consumption lotteries in all states, which after appropriate normalization yields (2).

We note that while BEB allows for a stochastic process \(\delta_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}_{++}\) of discount factors, an earlier working paper version of this article includes an additional axiom that ensures a deterministic discount factor \(\delta > 0\); moreover, a standard impatience axiom corresponds to \(\delta < 1\).\(^{37}\)

**Remark 1** (Identification). Proposition I.1 in Appendix I.1 establishes identification results for DREU, BEU, and BEB. To summarize, the identification result for DREU is a period-by-period analog of the known result for static REU (Proposition 4 in Ahn and Sarver (2013)); that is, \(\rho\) uniquely determines the underlying stochastic process of ordinal payoff-relevant private information and the (ordinal) distribution of tie-breakers for choices featuring ties. The result for BEU generalizes Theorem 2 of Ahn and Sarver (2013), implying strictly sharper identification than DREU of the agent’s cardinal private information. In particular, BEU allows for meaningful intertemporal comparisons of utility in each state and for limited cross-state comparisons of utility within states that correspond to the same period-0 private information. Finally, BEB, unlike BEU, allows for unique identification of the discount factor process and entails even sharper identification of cardinal private information.\(^{38}\)


\(^{38}\) The discount factor process is unique in other special cases of BEU as well; for example if each alternative \(z\) consists of wealth and a consumption bundle and the utility of wealth is separable and state-independent.
5 Comparison with Dynamic Discrete Choice

In this section, we compare Bayesian evolving utility to dynamic discrete choice (DDC) models that are widely used in empirical work. The key distinction we highlight concerns the way in which random utility shocks are modeled: BEU is a special case of the most general DDC model, but while BEU features only shocks to consumption, most DDC models introduce more general shocks to actions. We show that under certain widely used assumptions, the latter form of shocks leads to violations of a key feature of Bayesian rationality, namely positive option value. We also illustrate how this can lead to biased parameter estimates.

5.1 DDC Models

For simplicity, we restrict the domain to deterministic decision trees, where each period-\(t\) outcome space \(Y_t\) consists of pairs \(y_t = (z_t, A_{t+1})\) of instantaneous consumptions \(z_t\) and continuation menus \(A_{t+1}\). We refer to each \(y_t\) as an action.

The following special case of DREU encompasses many models in the dynamic discrete choice literature (for surveys, see Aguirregabiria and Mira, 2010; Rust, 1994):³⁹

**Definition 5.** The **DDC model** is a restriction of DREU to deterministic decision trees that additionally satisfies the Bellman equation

\[
U_t(z_t, A_{t+1}) = v_t(z_t) + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \max_{y_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(y_{t+1}) | \mathcal{F}_t \right] + \varepsilon_t^{(z_t, A_{t+1})}, \tag{8}
\]

with deterministic felicities \(v_t : Z \to \mathbb{R}\), \(\mathcal{F}_t\)-adapted zero-mean shocks to actions \(\varepsilon_t : \Omega \to \mathbb{R}^{Y_t}\), and a discount factor \(\delta \in (0, 1)\).⁴⁰

Observe that BEU corresponds precisely to the special case of DDC where the \(\varepsilon\) shocks do not apply to general actions \(y_t = (z_t, A_{t+1})\), but only to instantaneous consumptions \(z_t\); formally, in all periods \(t\), any actions \((z_t, A_{t+1})\) and \((z_t, B_{t+1})\) that feature the same consumption \(z_t\) receive

---

³⁹For ease of comparison with BEU, we impose the following three restrictions, which are extraneous to the distinction between shocks to consumption and shocks to actions that we highlight in this section. First, we impose Rust’s (1994) assumption AS, viz. that \(\varepsilon\) shocks enter into (8) in an additively separable manner; this is widely, but not universally imposed in the DDC literature. Violations of AS can be accommodated by DREU, but are incompatible with BEU in ways that are orthogonal to the focus of this section. Second, whereas filtration \(\mathcal{F}_t\) is exogenous, DDC models often allow the agent’s choices to affect transitions from the current state to tomorrow’s state; this can be accommodated by a consumption-dependent extension of DREU (see Section 7.2). Finally, \(\varepsilon\) can capture any state variables that are privately observed by the agent, but in contrast with many DDC models (e.g., Hotz and Miller, 1993), all representations in this paper abstract away from state variables that are jointly observed by the analyst and agent (save for menus); Duraj (2018) extends DREU to incorporate the latter.

⁴⁰We assume a deterministic \(\delta \in (0, 1)\) for simplicity. As under BEU, \(\delta\) is not identified under general DDC, but this poses no problems in the specific examples we consider. See also footnote 52.
the same shock
\[ \varepsilon_t^{(z_t, A_{t+1})} = \varepsilon_t^{(z_t, B_{t+1})} =: \varepsilon_t^{z_t}. \] (9)

Indeed, given (9), setting \( u_t(z_t) = v_t(z_t) + \varepsilon_t^{z_t} \) yields an \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-adapted process of felicities that satisfies (1); and conversely, given any \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-adapted felicity process \( u_t \) satisfying (1), we can let \( v_t(z_t) := E[u_t(z_t)] \) and \( \varepsilon_t^{z_t} := u_t(z_t) - v_t(z_t) \).

Thus, Theorem 2 provides an axiomatic foundation for this "shocks to consumption" version of DDC, while Proposition I.1 is an identification result.41 Shocks to consumption alone are sufficient to capture phenomena such as permanent unobserved heterogeneity and serially correlated unobserved state variables that are studied in the DDC literature; indeed, Pakes (1986) can be viewed as an early special case of BEU. Under shocks to consumption, all randomness in the agent’s evaluation of continuation menus \( A_{t+1} \) is captured by the \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-adapted continuation value \( E \left[ \max_{y_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(y_{t+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_t \right] \) that reflects the agent’s private information about future shocks to consumption.

However, for estimation purposes, many central models in the DDC literature introduce shocks to actions that violate (9) by applying additional shocks to continuation menus that may be completely detached from their continuation value. The main purpose of introducing such general shocks to actions is that under suitable assumptions they can ensure nondegenerate likelihoods: This denotes the property that in any menu \( A_t \), all actions \( y_t \in A_t \) are chosen with positive probability at all histories, which is central for statistical estimation. One of the most widely used models with this property is the following i.i.d. version of DDC:42

**Definition 6.** The *i.i.d. DDC model* is a restriction of DDC such that

\[ U_t(z_t, A_{t+1}) = v_t(z_t) + \delta E \left[ \max_{y_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(y_{t+1}) \right] + \varepsilon_t^{(z_t, A_{t+1})}, \]

where for all periods \( t \) and \( \tau \) and all actions \((z_t, A_{t+1})\) and \((x_{\tau}, B_{\tau+1})\), \( \varepsilon_t^{(z_t, A_{t+1})} \) and \( \varepsilon_{\tau}^{(x_{\tau}, B_{\tau+1})} \) are independently and identically distributed random variables with a full support density.43

Under i.i.d. DDC, both felicities \( v_t \) and continuation values \( E \left[ \max_{y_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(y_{t+1}) \right] \) are deterministic, and all randomness in the agent’s evaluation of \( z_t \) and \( A_{t+1} \) is fully captured by \( \varepsilon_t^{(z_t, A_{t+1})} \). Since these shocks are i.i.d. across any pairs of actions, including actions \((z_t, A_{t+1})\) and \((z_t, B_{t+1})\) that differ only in their continuation menus, they violate (9). The following

---

41Our identification result is complementary to those in econometrics (Hu and Shum, 2012; Kasahara and Shimotsu, 2009; Magnac and Thesmar, 2002; Norets and Tang, 2013), because we allow for menu variation but abstract from jointly observable state variables.


43While DREU assumes finitely generated distributions, a full support density distribution is observationally equivalent to one with a sufficiently large finite support given the finiteness of the deterministic decision tree domain.
section shows that this leads to behavior that is incompatible with any BEU model, including the i.i.d. version of BEU where $\varepsilon$ shocks satisfy (9) and $\varepsilon^z_t$ and $\varepsilon^x_t$ are i.i.d. across all pairs of consumptions.

### 5.2 Option Value in BEU vs. i.i.d. DDC

We now show that, in contrast with BEU, shocks to actions that violate (9) can lead to behavior that displays a negative option value. To make this point most clearly, we focus predominantly on i.i.d. DDC, before briefly turning to more general models. Given that i.i.d. DDC is a workhorse model for structural estimation, understanding its properties is also important in its own right.

The first manifestation of a negative option value is that the i.i.d. DDC agent sometimes chooses to commit to strictly smaller menus. Suppose there are two periods, $t = 0, 1$. Let $A_0 := \{(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}}), (z_0, A_1^{\text{big}})\}$ where $A_1^{\text{small}} = \{z_1\}$ and $A_1^{\text{big}} = \{z_1, z'_1\}$. From Axiom 6 it follows that under BEU, $\rho_0 ((z_0, A_1^{\text{small}}), A_0) = 0$ absent ties. By contrast, under i.i.d. DDC this probability is strictly positive.

**Proposition 1.** Under i.i.d. DDC, we have $0 < \rho_0 ((z_0, A_1^{\text{small}}); A_0) < 0.5$. Moreover, if the $\varepsilon$ shocks are scaled by $\lambda > 0$, then $\rho_0 ((z_0, A_1^{\text{small}}); A_0)$ is strictly increasing in $\lambda$ whenever $v_1(z'_1) > v_1(z_1)$.

All proofs for this section appear in Supplementary Appendix G. The first part follows from the fact that by design, i.i.d. DDC features nondegenerate likelihoods. Specifically, the agent chooses $(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}})$ from $A_0$ whenever the realization of $\varepsilon_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}})$ exceeds $\varepsilon_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{big}})$ by more than the expected utility difference of the two menus, and since the two shocks are i.i.d. with full support, this happens with strictly positive probability. Nevertheless, since $\mathbb{E}[U_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{big}})] > \mathbb{E}[U_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}})]$, this probability is less than 0.5. The second part of Proposition 1 further highlights the negative effect of i.i.d. shocks to actions on option value by showing that greater variance in $\varepsilon$ can increase the probability of choosing the small menu, even though this increases the continuation value of the larger menu.\(^{44}\)

More strikingly, there are decision problems for which behavior under i.i.d. DDC displays a negative option value with probability greater than 0.5. Specifically, consider the following decision timing problem, illustrated in Figure 5. There are three periods $t = 0, 1, 2$. The consumption in period 2 is either $y$ or $z$, depending on the agent’s choice. The agent can make her decision early, committing in period 1 to receiving $y$ or $z$ the following period; or she can make the decision late, maintaining full flexibility about choosing $y$ or $z$ until the final period. The decision when to choose is made in period 0, and the consumption in periods 0 and 1

\(^{44}\)We thank Jay Lu for suggesting that we investigate this comparative static.
is $x$ irrespective of the agent’s decision; for simplicity assume that the utility of $x$ is always zero. To fix ideas, assume that a student was admitted to two PhD programs ($y$ and $z$) and is considering whether to make her decision before the visit days ($t = 1$) or after ($t = 2$); assume that she plans to attend the visit days regardless. Formally, in period 0 the agent faces the menu $A_0 = \{(x, A_1^{\text{early}}), (x, A_1^{\text{late}})\}$, and in period 1 she faces either menu $A_1^{\text{early}} = \{(x, \{y\}), (x, \{z\})\}$ or menu $A_1^{\text{late}} = \{(x, \{y, z\})\}$, depending on her period-0 choice.

**Proposition 2.** Under BEU, $\rho_0((x, A_1^{\text{early}}), A_0) = 0$ absent ties. Under i.i.d. DDC, $\rho_0((x, A_1^{\text{early}}), A_0) > 0.5$; moreover, if $\varepsilon$ is scaled by $\lambda > 0$, then $\rho_0((x, A_1^{\text{early}}), A_0)$ is strictly increasing in $\lambda$ whenever $v_2(y) \neq v_2(z)$.

In this decision problem there is no penalty to deciding late, as the timing of the decision does not affect the timing of the consumptions $y$ or $z$. Thus, reflecting a positive option value, the BEU agent chooses to make decisions late because waiting until the final period enables her to better tailor her choice to her realized felicity. This prediction does not rely on serially correlated private information; indeed, it remains true under i.i.d. BEU.

By contrast, Proposition 2 shows that the i.i.d. DDC agent chooses to decide *early* with probability greater than 0.5. To see why, consider the simplest case when $v_2(y) = v_2(z)$. In this case, the choice boils down to comparing $\delta E[\max\{\varepsilon_1^{(x,\{y\})}, \varepsilon_1^{(x,\{z\})}\}]$ and $\delta E[\max\{\varepsilon_2^y, \varepsilon_2^z\}]$. Since the $\varepsilon$ shocks are i.i.d. and mean zero and $\delta \in (0, 1)$, the former dominates the latter, so that the agent chooses to decide early with probability greater than 0.5. Intuitively, choosing early is attractive because it allows the agent to obtain a positive payoff, namely the maximum of two i.i.d. mean zero shocks, early while deferring the choice delays those payoffs. Again, the negative effect of the $\varepsilon$ shocks on option value is further reflected by the fact that the agent’s preference for deciding early is increasing in their variance, even though this increases uncertainty about future payoffs.

A special case of the preference for early decisions under i.i.d. logit $\varepsilon$ shocks was proved
by Fudenberg and Strzalecki (2015), by examining the closed-form expressions for continuation values in this setting.\footnote{Fudenberg and Strzalecki (2015) also introduced a choice-aversion parameter that scales the desire for flexibility and for early decisions. However, in this model the parameter values that imply choice of late decisions with probability greater than 0.5 also imply choice of smaller menus with probability greater than 0.5, thus making violations of positive option value particularly stark in the latter dimension.} Proposition 2 shows that this result does not rely on those specific expressions. Rather, it is a consequence of the mechanical nature of shocks to actions in any i.i.d. DDC model: As we discussed above, unlike shocks to consumption, these shocks apply directly to continuation menus in a way that is completely detached from their expected continuation value.\footnote{Our critique of the mechanical nature of shocks to actions is complementary to Apesteguia and Ballester’s (2018) critique of i.i.d. DDC. Indeed, both permanent unobserved heterogeneity and transitory shocks that are correlated across actions are central ingredients of what Aguirregabiria and Mira (2010) (p. 42 ff.) term Eckstein-Keane-Wolpin models.}

Finally, we note that the findings in this section are not limited to i.i.d. DDC. Indeed, the following two widely studied DDC models depart, respectively, from the assumption that shocks are i.i.d. over time or i.i.d. across actions, but continue to display a preference for early decisions.\footnote{Both permanent unobserved heterogeneity and transitory shocks that are correlated across actions are central ingredients of what Aguirregabiria and Mira (2010) (p. 42 ff.) term Eckstein-Keane-Wolpin models.} First, under DDC with permanent unobserved heterogeneity, $\varepsilon$ displays the following form of serial correlation: Each shock $\varepsilon_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})} = \pi_{t}^{z_{t}} + \theta_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})}$ is decomposed into a “permanent” shock $\pi_{t}^{z_{t}}$ that is measurable with respect to $\mathcal{F}_{0}$ and a “transitory” shock $\theta_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})}$ that conditional on $\mathcal{F}_{0}$ is i.i.d. across all periods and actions. Thus, utility in each period depends on the agent’s “type” (which she learns in period 0), but each type of agent is also subject to i.i.d. shocks to actions. In this model, behavior $\rho$ is a mixture of i.i.d. DDC choice rules. Thus, since Proposition 2 applies to each of these choice rules, their mixture $\rho$ continues to satisfy $\rho_{0}((x, A^{\text{early}}); A_{0}) > 0.5$. Second, some models feature transitory but correlated shocks to actions: Here $\varepsilon_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})}$ and $\varepsilon_{\tau}^{(x_{\tau},B_{\tau+1})}$ are i.i.d. whenever $t \neq \tau$, but might be correlated within any fixed period $t = \tau$; e.g., due to transitory health shocks that affect the agent’s evaluation of all actions in a given period. As long as within-period shocks are not perfectly correlated, we again have $\rho_{0}((x, A^{\text{early}}); A_{0}) > 0.5$; intuitively, $\mathbb{E}[\max\{\varepsilon_{1}^{(x,y)}, \varepsilon_{1}^{(x,z)}\}] = \mathbb{E}[\max\{\varepsilon_{2}^{y}, \varepsilon_{2}^{z}\}]$ remains strictly positive, so the agent again prefers to receive this shock early.\footnote{Predictions under even more general models are ambiguous. E.g., suppose $\varepsilon_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})} = \pi_{t}^{z_{t}} + \theta_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})}$ is decomposed into $\mathcal{F}_{0}$-adapted shocks to consumption $\pi_{t}^{z_{t}}$ and i.i.d. shocks to actions $\theta_{t}^{(z_{t},A_{t+1})}$, but $\pi_{t}^{z_{t}}$ need not be $\mathcal{F}_{0}$-measurable. This yields a hybrid of BEU and i.i.d. DDC, which may display a preference for early or late decisions depending on the relative magnitudes of $\pi_{t}$ and $\theta_{t}$ and the amount of serial correlation in $\pi_{t}$.}

5.3 Parameter Estimates in a Stopping Problem

Unlike the previous decision timing problem, many economic decisions, such as stopping problems, feature a tradeoff between an immediate payoff today and the option value of delay. We
now illustrate how in such settings DDC models with additional mechanical shocks to continuation menus lead to systematically different parameter estimates relative to the pure shocks to consumption model of BEU. In particular, we highlight the qualitative biases that arise if the analyst uses the former type of DDC model but the true model is BEU.\footnote{The quantitative importance of such biases is an empirical question, which is beyond the scope of this paper.}

Consider again Example 3 from Section 1.3. In period 0, the agent chooses between two actions, consuming \(a\) today (and nothing tomorrow) or delaying consumption until period 1 where she will face menu \(A_1 := \{a, b\}\). Slightly abusing notation, we denote these two period-0 actions by \(a\) and \(A_1\) and let \(A_0 := \{a, A_1\}\).\footnote{To be more precise, period-0 actions \(a\) and \(A_1\) should be written as \((a, \{z_\emptyset\})\) and \((z_\emptyset, A_1)\) respectively, where \(z_\emptyset\) denotes a dummy variable that corresponds to “no consumption.”} Let \(D\) be the set of all possible choice sequences (consume \(a\) in period 0; delay and consume \(a\) in period 1; delay and consume \(b\) in period 1). In the following, we think of the agent’s stochastic choice rule \(\rho\) as a data generating process over \(D\); that is, the analyst observes strings of data \(d = (d_1, \ldots, d_n) \in D^n\), where each \(d_i\) results from an independent draw according to \(\rho\).

For concreteness, we compare parameter estimates under the following versions of i.i.d. DDC and BEU. Under i.i.d. DDC, let \(v_0(a) = v_1(a) = w_a\) and \(v_1(b) = w_b\) with discount factor \(\delta\). Thus, \(U_1^{\text{DDC}}(x) = w_x + \varepsilon^a_1\) for \(x = a, b\), \(U_0^{\text{DDC}}(a) = w_a + \varepsilon^0_0\) and \(U_0^{\text{DDC}}(A_1) = \delta \mathbb{E}_0[\max\{U_1(a), U_1(b)\}] + \varepsilon^A_1\), where all \(\varepsilon\) shocks are i.i.d. according to some full support distribution \(F\) with mean zero.

For BEU, we consider a minimal departure from i.i.d. DDC that features the same i.i.d. shocks to consumption menus lead to systematically different parameter estimates relative to the pure shocks to continuations. In particular, we highlight the qualitative biases that arise if the analyst observes strings of data \(d = (d_1, \ldots, d_n) \in D^n\), where each \(d_i\) results from an independent draw according to \(\rho\).

To simplify notation, we normalize \(w_b = 0\). Let \(\Theta \subseteq \mathbb{R}^2\) denote the compact space of parameters \((w, \delta)\) that is considered by the analyst. We assume that \(\Theta\) is large enough so that the data \(\rho\) is compatible with both models, i.e., for each \(M \in \{\text{DDC}, \text{BEU}\}\), there exists \((w^M, \delta^M) \in \Theta\) such that \(\rho^M = \rho\) holds under parameters \((w^M, \delta^M)\). Let \((\hat{w}^M_n, \hat{\delta}^M_n) \in \Theta\) denote the corresponding maximum likelihood estimates under observation size \(n\).

The following proposition shows that i.i.d. DDC tends to “exaggerate” the estimate of the discount factor relative to BEU. The result assumes that distribution \(F\) is symmetric with a
Proposition 3. Suppose that the data generating process $\rho$ is compatible with both models. If $F$ has a symmetric and unimodal density, then almost surely

(i). $\lim_n w_n^{\text{DDC}} = \lim_n w_n^{\text{BEU}}$

(ii). $\lim_n \hat{\delta}_n^{\text{DDC}} < \lim_n \hat{\delta}_n^{\text{BEU}}$ if $\rho_0(a; A_0) > 0.5$ and $\lim_n \hat{\delta}_n^{\text{DDC}} > \lim_n \hat{\delta}_n^{\text{BEU}}$ if $\rho_0(a; A_0) < 0.5$.

Both models yield the same estimate of $w$ because they predict the same period-1 choice probabilities. To understand the result for $\delta$, suppose first that $\rho_0(a; A_0) > 0.5$, i.e., the agent is more likely to choose immediate consumption than delay. Intuitively this occurs when the agent is impatient, and in this case DDC underestimates $\delta$ relative to BEU. Conversely, when the agent is patient (i.e., $\rho_0(a; A_0) < 0.5$), DDC overestimates $\delta$ relative to BEU. Thus, DDC always exaggerates the estimate of $\delta$. The reason is precisely that DDC includes an additional mechanical shock $\varepsilon_{A_0}^1$ to the action of delaying. This creates more choice variance around modal choices in period 0; to compensate, the model must exaggerate the value difference between choices in period 0, thereby producing more extreme estimates of the discount factor.

An immediate corollary of Proposition 3 is that if the true data is in fact generated by BEU with parameters $(w, \delta)$ but the analyst uses i.i.d. DDC, then the resulting estimates almost surely satisfy (i) $\lim_n \hat{w}_n^{\text{DDC}} = w$ and (ii) $\lim_n \hat{\delta}_n^{\text{DDC}} > \delta$ if $\rho_0(a; A_0) > 0.5$ and $\lim_n \hat{\delta}_n^{\text{DDC}} < \delta$ if $\rho_0(a; A_0) < 0.5$. Finally, we note that the same logic as above can be applied to characterize the difference in estimates in other classic stopping problems, such as task completion or patent renewal.

5.4 Discussion

Our findings highlight the following modeling tradeoff. On the one hand, general shocks to actions are statistically convenient, ensuring nondegenerate likelihoods under formulations such as i.i.d. DDC, whereas BEU agents necessarily choose some options with probability 0. On the other hand, Section 5.2 shows that this convenience comes at a cost, namely significant violations of positive option value, both at an absolute and comparative level. Such violations cast doubt on the typical interpretation of $\varepsilon$ as “unobserved utility shocks” and seem particularly problematic in applications where the modeled agents are profit-maximizing firms.\footnote{Another interpretation of $\varepsilon$ in the DDC literature is that they capture “mistakes” or some small deviations from perfect rationality. However, Proposition 2 shows that the implied deviations are not small as they occur with probability greater than a half; moreover, this interpretation is at odds with the fact that in (8) the $\varepsilon$ shocks enter into the agent’s expected continuation value.}

While this may seem to imply having to choose between statistical nondegeneracy and Bayesian rationality, we note that in many specific decision problems, e.g., the stopping problem...
in Section 5.3, versions of BEU feature nondegenerate likelihoods and can be used for parameter inference. This is also true in more concrete applications, such as in Pakes’s (1986) study of patent renewal where a BEU model is estimated. Thus, in such settings, the analyst can refrain from imposing shocks to actions and can estimate a BEU model that respects Bayesian rationality. In settings where BEU is statistically degenerate, any statistically nondegenerate model will sometimes violate Bayesian rationality, but suitable hybrid models of BEU and i.i.d. DDC (see footnote 48) may help limit the severity of the violations.

6 Atemporal Choice Domain and Choice Persistence

In this section, we restrict to the simple subdomain of atemporal consumption problems, where the agent chooses only (lotteries over) today’s consumption in each period and her current choices do not affect tomorrow’s menu. As illustrated in Example 1, stochastic choice data on this domain is often studied in empirical work, notably the large literature on brand choice dynamics in marketing and economics.54 An important empirical regularity is that choice data tends to display some “persistence.” Sections 6.1 and 6.2 axiomatically characterize two notions of choice persistence, showing that they correspond precisely to two important special cases of BEU: taste persistence and learning.55

Focusing on two periods for simplicity, our atemporal domain is formalized as follows. Given any consumption lottery $\ell_0 \in \Delta(Z)$ and menu of consumption lotteries $L_1 \in A = K(\Delta(Z))$, 56 let $(\ell_0, L_1)$ denote the lottery $p_0$ that in period 0 yields consumption according to $\ell_0$ and in period 1 yields menu $L_1$ for sure; that is, $p_0^Z = \ell_0$ and $p_0^A = \delta_{L_1}$. Likewise, for any menu $L_0 \in K(\Delta(Z))$ of consumption lotteries and $L_1 \in A$, define $(L_0, L_1) := \{(\ell_0, L_1) : \ell_0 \in L_0\} \in A_0$ to be the menu consisting of all lotteries that yield period-0 consumption according to some $\ell_0 \in L_0$ and in period 1 yield menu $L_1$ for sure. Let $L_0^* \subseteq K(\Delta(Z))$ denote the set of consumption menus without ties, which consists of all $L_0$ such that $(L_0, L_1) \in A_0^*$ for all $L_1 \in A_1$.

We assume throughout that $\rho$ admits a BEU representation. On our atemporal domain, this has especially simple testable implications: $\rho$ must satisfy the restrictions to this domain of the DREU axioms (Axioms 1–4) and of Separability (Axiom 5).57

54E.g., Dubé, Hitsch, and Rossi (2010); Jeuland (1979); Keane (1997); Seetharaman (2004) and references therein.
55Our characterization of the implications of choice persistence for the general BEU model is complementary to the empirical brand choice literature, which tests to what extent particular parametric or semi-parametric forms of serially correlated felicities can capture choice persistence in specific data sets. One goal of this literature is to disentangle (what we term) history dependence (e.g., persistent taste heterogeneity) and consumption dependence (e.g., habit formation) as sources of choice persistence. While the model in this section rules out consumption dependence, Section 7.2 briefly discusses how to incorporate it.
56Throughout this section, we denote menus by $L_t$ to emphasize that they consist of consumption lotteries.
57Note that Axioms 6 and 7 have no bite on the atemporal domain.
6.1 Consumption Persistence and Taste Persistence

One natural notion of choice persistence (e.g., Keane, 1997) is that the agent is more likely to choose a particular consumption option today if she chose this option yesterday compared with the scenario in which she chose some other option yesterday. To formalize this notion in our framework, we additionally impose the restriction that today’s menu does not contain any new consumption options relative to yesterday’s menu.

**Axiom 9** (Consumption persistence). For any \( L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0^* \) and \( L_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1^* \) with \( L_1 \subseteq L_0 \),

\[
\rho^Z_0(\ell; L_0), \rho^Z_0(\ell'; L_0) > 0 \implies \rho^Z_0(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) \geq \rho^Z_0(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell').
\]

Proposition 4 shows that consumption persistence is equivalent to the following notion of taste persistence: If yesterday’s felicity was (ordinally equivalent to) \( u \), today’s felicity is more likely to remain in any convex neighborhood \( D \) of \( u \) compared with the scenario where yesterday’s felicity was some other \( u' \). To state this formally, given any set \( D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z \) of felicities, let \( [D] := \{ w \in \mathbb{R}^Z : w \approx v \text{ for some } v \in D \} \).

**Proposition 4.** Suppose \( \rho \) admits a BEU representation \( (\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (\mathcal{F}_t, U_t, W_t, u_t)) \) and Condition 1 holds. Then \( \rho^Z \) satisfies Axiom 9 if and only if for any \( u, u' \in \mathbb{R}^Z \) with \( \mu(u_0 \approx u) \), \( \mu(u_0 \approx u') > 0 \) and any convex \( D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z \) with \( u \in D \), we have \( \mu(u_1 \in [D] \mid u_0 \approx u) \geq \mu(u_1 \in [D] \mid u_0 \approx u') \).

All proofs for Section 6 appear in Supplementary Appendix H. In addition to absolute consumption persistence, we can also compare two choice rules \( \rho \) and \( \hat{\rho} \) in terms of their consumption persistence:

**Definition 7.** \( \rho^Z \) features more consumption persistence than \( \hat{\rho}^Z \) if \( \rho^Z_0 = \hat{\rho}^Z_0 \) and for any \( L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0^* \) and \( L_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1^* \) with \( L_1 \subseteq L_0 \),

\[
\rho^Z_0(\ell; L_0) > 0 \implies \rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) \geq \hat{\rho}^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell).
\]

Proposition 5 shows that more consumption persistence corresponds to more taste persistence, in the sense that today’s felicity is always more likely to remain in a convex neighborhood
of yesterday’s felicity. For this to be the case, we require that there exists a joint uniformly ranked pair of consumption lotteries \( \bar{\ell}, \ell \in \Delta(Z) \) that satisfy Condition 1 for both \( \rho \) and \( \hat{\rho} \).

**Proposition 5.** Suppose that \( \rho \) and \( \hat{\rho} \) admit BEU representations \((\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (\mathcal{F}_t, U_t, W_t, u_t))\), \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{W}_t, \hat{u}_t))\) and there exists a joint uniformly ranked pair. Then \( \rho^Z \) features more consumption persistence than \( \hat{\rho}^Z \) if and only if for any \( u \in \mathbb{R}^Z \) and convex \( D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z \) with \( u \in D \) and \( \mu(u_0 \approx u) > 0 \), we have \( \mu(u_0 \approx u) = \hat{\mu}(\hat{u}_0 \approx u) \) and \( \mu(u_1 \in [D] \mid u_0 \approx u) \geq \hat{\mu}(\hat{u}_1 \in [D] \mid \hat{u}_0 \approx u) \).

The following example applies Propositions 4 and 5 to the special case of BEU in which felicities \( u_t \) follow a finite stationary Markov chain. We show that in this setting our general notion of consumption persistence entails sharp restrictions on the agent’s felicity process: Axiom 9 holds if and only if the Markov chain is a renewal process, where a single parameter \( \alpha \) captures the extent of the agent’s taste persistence. Moreover, behavior in this case is equivalent to Jeuland’s (1979) classical notion of “brand loyalty,” whereby repeated choices from any fixed menu follow a renewal process.

**Example 5** (Markov evolving utility). Let \( \mathcal{U} = \{u^1, ..., u^m\} \) denote a finite set of possible felicities, where \( u^i \not\approx u^j \) for any \( i \neq j \) and there exist \( \bar{\ell}, \ell \in \Delta(Z) \) such that \( u^i(\bar{\ell}) > u^j(\ell) \) for all \( i \). Let \( M \) be an irreducible transition matrix, where \( M_{ij} \) denotes the probability that period \( t + 1 \) felicity is \( u^j \) conditional on period \( t \) felicity being \( u^i \). Assume that the initial distribution \( \nu \in \Delta(\mathcal{U}) \) has full support and equals the stationary distribution. Any such Markov chain \((\mathcal{U}, M, \nu)\) generates a (stationary) Markov evolving utility representation.\(^{58}\) We impose a regularity condition, non-collinearity, on felicities in \( \mathcal{U} \), whereby for any \( i, j, k, l \) with \( i \notin \{j, k, l\} \), we have \( u^i \not\in [\text{co}\{u^j, u^k, u^l\}] \); this is generically satisfied if the outcome space is rich enough relative to the number of felicities.

**Corollary 1.** Suppose that \( \rho \) has a Markov evolving utility representation \((\mathcal{U}, M, \nu)\) satisfying non-collinearity. Then the following are equivalent:

(i). \( \rho^Z \) satisfies Axiom 9;

(ii). \((\mathcal{U}, M, \nu)\) is a renewal process: there exists \( \alpha \in [0, 1) \) such that \( M_{ii} = \alpha + (1 - \alpha)\nu(u^i) \) and \( M_{ij} = (1 - \alpha)\nu(u^i) \) for all \( i \neq j \);

(iii). choices from fixed menus follow a renewal process: for any \( L = \{\ell^1, ..., \ell^n\} \in \mathcal{L}_0 \), there exists \( \beta \in [0, 1) \) such that \( \rho_1^Z(\ell^i; L \mid L, \ell^i) = \beta + (1 - \beta)\rho_0^Z(\ell^i; L) \) and \( \rho_1^Z(\ell^i; L \mid L, \ell^i) = (1 - \beta)\rho_0^Z(\ell^i; L) \) for any \( i \neq j \).

\(^{58}\)Of course, in the two-period setting any BEU representation is Markov (though not necessarily stationary and full support). In Supplementary Appendix I.2, we characterize stationary Markov evolving utility for arbitrary horizon \( T \). Moreover, as evident from the proof, Corollary 1 remains valid for arbitrary \( T \).
In addition, if $\rho$ and $\hat{\rho}$ admit renewal process representations as in Corollary 1, more consumption persistence corresponds to a higher taste persistence parameter $\alpha$ and the same stationary felicity distribution $\nu$:

**Corollary 2.** Suppose that $\rho$ and $\hat{\rho}$ have stationary renewal process representations induced by $(\mathcal{U}, \nu, \alpha)$ and $(\hat{\mathcal{U}}, \hat{\nu}, \hat{\alpha})$ respectively. Then $\rho^Z$ features more consumption persistence than $\hat{\rho}^Z$ if and only if $\alpha \geq \hat{\alpha}$ and there exists a bijection $\phi : \mathcal{U} \rightarrow \hat{\mathcal{U}}$ such that $u \approx \phi(u)$ and $\nu(u) = \hat{\nu}(\phi(u))$ for each $u \in \mathcal{U}$. ▲

### 6.2 Consumption Inertia and Learning

Another setting where one should expect to observe some form of choice persistence is Bayesian evolving beliefs. Indeed, in this case the agent’s choices in both periods 0 and 1 reflect her expectation of the same fixed but unknown tastes. However, consumption persistence in the sense of Axiom 9 is neither implied by nor implies BEB. Instead, Proposition 6 shows that BEB entails the following form of consumption inertia: If the agent chose $\ell$ yesterday from a menu that also contained $\ell'$ and today faces the binary choice between $\ell$ and $\ell'$, then she continues to choose $\ell$ with positive probability. Moreover, on the domain of atemporal consumption problems, this testable implication fully captures the additional behavioral content of BEB relative to BEU, thus providing an alternative characterization to Theorem 3 on this domain.

**Axiom 10 (Consumption inertia).** For any $L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0^*$ and $\ell, \ell' \in L_0$ with $\{\ell, \ell'\} \in A^*_1$,

$$\rho^Z_0(\ell; L_0) > 0 \implies \rho^Z_1(\ell; \{\ell, \ell'\}|L_0, \ell) > 0.$$ 

**Proposition 6.** Suppose that $\rho$ admits a BEU representation and Condition 1 holds. Then $\rho^Z$ satisfies Axiom 10 if and only if $\rho^Z$ admits a BEB representation.\(^{59}\)

Similar to Axiom 8, the intuition is based on the martingale property of beliefs. This implies that an agent who expects $\ell$ to be better than $\ell'$ in period 0 must with positive probability continue to expect this in period 1. The restriction to binary period-1 menus in Axiom 10 is crucial: For instance, an agent who in period 0 is unsure whether her ranking is $\ell' \succ \ell \succ \ell''$ or $\ell'' \succ \ell \succ \ell'$ might choose $\ell$ over both of the other two options, but upon learning her preferences in period 1 would never choose $\ell$ from $\{\ell, \ell', \ell''\}$.\(^{60}\)

\(^{59}\)That is, there exists $(\Omega, \mu, \mathcal{F}^*, (\mathcal{F}_t))$ and an $\mathcal{F}^*$-measurable felicity $\tilde{u}$ such that $\rho^Z_0(\ell_0; L_0) = \mu(\ell_0 = \arg\max_{L_0} u_0)$ and $\rho^Z_1(\ell_1; L_1 | L_0, \ell_0) = \mu(\ell_1 = \arg\max_{L_1} u_1 | \ell_0 = \arg\max_{L_0} u_0)$, where $u_t = \mathbb{E}[\tilde{u} | \mathcal{F}_t]$ for $t = 0, 1$.

\(^{60}\)In an earlier working paper version, we analyzed a stronger form of consumption inertia, whereby $\rho^Z_0(\ell; L_0) > 0$ implies $\rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) > 0$ for all $L_1 \subseteq L_0$. We showed that this is equivalent to the requirement that $\mu(u_1 \approx u | u_0 \approx u) > 0$ for all $u$ with $\mu(u_0 \approx u) > 0$. See Section 5.2 of Frick, Iijima, and Strzalecki (2017).
7 Discussion

7.1 Related Literature

An extensive literature studies axiomatic characterizations of random utility models in the static setting (Barberá and Pattanaik, 1986; Block and Marschak, 1960; Falmagne, 1978; Luce, 1959; McFadden and Richter, 1990). Our approach incorporates as its static building block the elegant axiomatization of Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) and Ahn and Sarver (2013). As a preliminary step, we extend their result to an infinite outcome space, which is needed since the space of continuation problems in the dynamic model is infinite. This contribution is complementary to Ma (2018) who also provides an infinite-outcome generalization of Gul and Pesendorfer (2006). In contrast to our result, he relies on a stronger regularity condition that rules out the possibility of ties (whereas ties necessarily arise when evaluating continuation problems under BEU) and focuses on the case with continuous vNM utilities. Lu (2016b) studies a model with an objective state space where choice is between Anscombe-Aumann acts; by focusing on state-independent utilities, he traces all randomness of choice to random arrival of signals. While this is similar in spirit to our BEB representation, our state space is subjective and utility can be state-dependent. A recent paper by Lu and Saito (2018a) studies period-0 random choice between consumption lottery streams and attributes the randomness in choices to a stochastic discount factor.

The axiomatic literature on dynamic random utility, and more generally dynamic stochastic choice, is relatively sparse. Our choice domain is as in Kreps and Porteus (1978); however, while they study deterministic choice in each period, we focus on random choice in each period. To the best of our knowledge, Fudenberg and Strzalecki (2015) is the first axiomatic study of stochastic choice in general decision trees, but they study only the special case of i.i.d. DDC with logit shocks to actions. As we discuss in Section 5, the latter model is a special case of DREU, but is incompatible with BEU because it features very different attitudes toward option value. In addition, because of the i.i.d. assumption, their representation does not give rise to history dependent choice behavior and cannot accommodate phenomena such as learning and choice persistence; likewise, challenges such as limited observability do not arise in their setting. A recent paper by Ke (2018) characterizes a dynamic version of the Luce model, where

---

61 Lu (2016a) studies an analogous model with state-dependent utilities in an objective state-space setting.
62 Other recent contributions by Apesteguia, Ballester, and Lu (2017) and Manzini and Mariotti (2018) respectively study random utility models with linearly ordered choice options and binary support.
63 On more limited domains, Gul, Natazenz, and Pesendorfer (2014) study an agent who receives an outcome only once at the end of a decision tree and characterize a generalization of the Luce model. Pennesi (2017), Cerignoni (2017), and Cerreia-Vioglio, Maccheroni, Marinacci, and Rustichini (2017) characterize versions of the Luce model where the analyst observes a sequence of stochastic choices over consumptions. There is also non-axiomatic work studying special cases of our representation where the agent makes a one-time consumption choice at a stopping time, e.g., Fudenberg, Strack, and Strzalecki (2016).
randomness of choices is caused by execution mistakes and there is no serially correlated private information. In contrast to BEU, his model again does not feature positive option value, as larger menus might induce more mistakes. Duraj (2018) builds on our paper and characterizes general dynamic random (expected) utility in an objective state-space setting.

The literature on menu choice (Dekel, Lipman, and Rustichini, 2001; Dekel, Lipman, Rustichini, and Sarver, 2007; Dillenberger, Lleras, Sadowski, and Takeoka, 2014; Kreps, 1979) considers an agent’s deterministic preference over menus (or decision trees) at a hypothetical ex-ante stage where the agent does not receive any information but anticipates receiving information later. An important difference of our approach is that we study the agent’s behavior in actual decision trees, allowing information to arrive in each period and therefore focusing on stochastic choice. We discuss the comparison in more detail in Section 2.2.3. Related papers are Krishna and Sadowski (2014, 2016) who study ex-ante preferences over infinite-horizon decision trees and characterize stationary versions of our BEU representation. Another related paper by Ahn and Sarver (2013) studies both ex-ante deterministic preference over menus and ex-post stochastic choice from menus; they show how to connect the analysis of Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) and of Dekel, Lipman, and Rustichini (2001) to obtain better identification properties. An adaptation of their sophistication axiom plays a key role in our characterization of BEU.

Finally, an extensive empirical literature uses specifications of discrete choice models in dynamic contexts. As we discuss in Section 5, our DREU representation nests the most general DDC model, which in turn nests our Bayesian rational BEU model. However, while BEU features only shocks to consumption, most DDC models (in particular, i.i.d. DDC) introduce more general shocks to actions. We show that the latter form of shocks can lead to violations of Bayesian rationality due to the fact that they mechanically apply to continuation menus in a way that is detached from their continuation value. As we discuss, this observation is complementary to Wilcox (2011) and Apesteguia and Ballester (2018), who highlight modeling issues in static discrete choice models. In particular, they show that when i.i.d. utility shocks are added to expected utilities, then the probability of choosing a risky option over a safe option can decrease with respect to a risk aversion parameter in the vNM utility.

7.2 Conclusion

This paper provides the first axiomatic analysis of the general model of dynamic random utility and several of its key special cases. Our central axioms restrict how choices across periods are related, capturing the key new testable implications of the dynamic relative to the static model and facilitating comparisons between different versions of dynamic random utility.

In a “backward-looking” direction, we show that while observed choices under dynamic ran-
dom utility are typically history-dependent, even the most general version of the model entails two history independence conditions: Contraction history dependence rules out certain dynamically “irrational” behavior such as the “mere exposure effect,” while linear history independence provides a conceptual justification for a lottery-based procedure to extrapolate behavior across different decision trees. In addition, special cases such as learning or persistent taste shocks impose further testable restrictions on the nature of history dependence that correspond to well-documented forms of choice persistence. In a “forward-looking” direction, we show that Bayesian rationality restricts utility shocks to apply to instantaneous consumptions (as under BEU), creating a tension with desirable statistical properties such as non-degenerate likelihoods that require additional mechanical shocks to continuation menus (as under general DDC).

Our analysis addresses some technical challenges that may be relevant to other work on stochastic choice: In particular, we propose a solution to the limited observability problem that arises from the fact that in dynamic settings past choices typically restrict future opportunity sets; and we extend Gul and Pesendorfer’s (2006) and Ahn and Sarver’s (2013) characterization of static random expected utility to infinite outcome spaces.

Finally, throughout the paper we have restricted attention to stochastic processes \((U_t)\) of utilities that evolve exogenously. Here choice behavior appears history-dependent to the analyst due to the fact that past choices partly reveal the agent’s private information. But from the point of view of the agent, past choices have no effect on today’s behavior. However, in many settings it is natural to allow \((U_t)\) to evolve endogenously, as a function of the agent’s past consumption: Two prominent examples are habit formation (e.g., Becker and Murphy, 1988), where consuming a certain good in the past may make the agent like it more in the present; and active learning/experimentation, where the agent’s consumption provides information to her about some payoff-relevant state of the world, as modeled for instance by the multi-armed bandit literature (e.g., Gittins and Jones, 1972; Robbins, 1952). This gives rise to an additional form of history dependence, which we term consumption dependence, where past consumption directly shapes the agent’s choices today. Nevertheless, as we showed in the previous working paper version, our main insights extend to settings with consumption dependence. The key idea is to study an enriched primitive, where a history \(h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, z_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}, z_{t-1})\) now summarizes not only that in each period \(k \leq t - 1\) the agent faced menu \(A_k\) and chose \(p_k\), but also that the agent’s realized consumption was \(z_k \in \text{supp} p_k^Z\). Natural adaptations of our axioms to this setting then characterize generalizations of DREU, BEU, and BEB that allow the evolution of the agent’s utility process \(U_t\) to be influenced by her past consumption.

65See Section 7 of Frick, Iijima, and Strzalecki (2017). The distinction between (what we term) history dependence and consumption dependence goes back to at least Heckman (1981), who highlights the importance of distinguishing these two phenomena, so as to avoid spuriously attributing a causal role to past consumption when observed behavior could instead be explained through serially correlated exogenous utilities (e.g., persistent taste heterogeneity).
Appendix: Main Proofs

The appendix is structured as follows:

- Section A defines equivalent versions of DREU, BEU, and BEB.
- Sections B–D prove (T-period generalizations of) Theorems 1–3.
- Section E collects together several lemmas that are used throughout Sections B–D.

The supplementary appendix contains the following additional material and is available at [https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JIrSyzkpi1-0yNfDYoQ_dc3Se6qLBeDM](https://drive.google.com/open?id=1JIrSyzkpi1-0yNfDYoQ_dc3Se6qLBeDM):

- Section F proves Theorem 0.
- Sections G and H collect together proofs for Sections 5 and 6.
- Section I provides additional results on identification and axioms for Markov evolving utility.
- Section J provides all omitted proofs for Sections A, E, and I.

A Equivalent Representations

Instead of working with probabilities over the grand state space $\Omega$, our proofs of Theorems 1–3 will employ equivalent versions of our representations, called S-based representations, that look at one-step-ahead conditionals.\(^{66}\) Section A.1 defines S-based representations. Section A.2 establishes the equivalence between DREU, BEU, and BEB representations and their respective S-based analogs.

A.1 S-based Representations

For any $X \in \{X_0, \ldots, X_T\}$, $A \in K(\Delta(X))$, $p \in \Delta(X)$, let $N(A, p) := \{U \in \mathbb{R}^X : p \in M(A, U)\}$ and $N^+(A, p) := \{U \in \mathbb{R}^X : \{p\} = M(A, U)\}$.

**Definition 8.** A random expected utility (REU) form on $X \in \{X_0, \ldots, X_T\}$ is a tuple $(S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S})$ where

(i). $S$ is a finite state space and $\mu$ is a probability measure on $S$

(ii). for each $s \in S$, $U_s \in \mathbb{R}^X$ is a nonconstant utility over $X$.

(iii). for each $s \in S$, the tie-breaking rule $\tau_s$ is a finitely-additive probability measure on the Borel $\sigma$-algebra on $\mathbb{R}^X$ and is proper, i.e., $\tau_s(N^+(A, p)) = \tau_s(N(A, p))$ for all $A, p$.

Given any REU form $(S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S})$ on $X_i$ and any $s \in S$, $A_i \in A_i$, and $p_i \in \Delta(X_i)$, define

$$\tau_s(p_i, A_i) := \tau_s(\{w \in \mathbb{R}^{X_i} : p_i \in M(M(A_i, U_s), w)\}).$$

**Definition 9.** An S-based DREU representation of $\rho$ consists of tuples $(S_0, \mu_0, \{U_{s_0}, \tau_{s_0}\}_{s_0 \in S_0})$, $(S_t, \{\mu_{s^{t-1}} \}_{s^{t-1} \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t \leq T}$ such that for all $t = 0, \ldots, T$, we have:

**DREU1:** For all $s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}$, $(S_t, \mu_{s^{t-1}}^t, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})$ is an REU form on $X_t$ such that\(^{67}\)

---

\(^{66}\)These are dynamic analogs of the static GP representations in Ahn and Sarver (2013).

\(^{67}\)For $t = 0$, we abuse notation by letting $\mu_{s^{t-1}}^t$ denote $\mu_0$ for all $s_{t-1}$.
Proof. See Supplementary Appendix J.1.

B Proof of Theorem 1

Instead of establishing the two-period characterization in Theorem 1, this section establishes the characterization of DREU under an arbitrary horizon \( T \). Section B.1 presents \( T \)-period generalizations of the axioms from Section 3. Section B.2 introduces important terminology regarding the relationship between states and histories that is used throughout the proofs of Theorems 1–3. Sections B.3 and B.4 then establish sufficiency and necessity directions of the DREU characterization.

\(^{68}\)For \( t = 0 \), we again abuse notation by letting \( \rho_t(\cdot|h^{t-1}) \) denote \( \rho_0(\cdot) \) for all \( h^{t-1} \).
B.1 Characterization of DREU for Arbitrary $T$

For general $T$, DREU is characterized by straightforward generalizations of Axioms 1–4 from Section 3. We first present the $T$-period generalizations of Contraction History Independence and Linear History Independence.

Given $h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, ..., A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}$, let $(h^{t-1}_k, (A_k', p_k'))$ denote the sequence of the form $(A_0, p_0, ..., A_k', p_k', ..., A_{t-1}, p_{t-1})$.

69 We say that $g^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}$ is contraction equivalent to $h^{t-1}$ if for some $k$, we have $g^{t-1} = (h^{t-1}_k, (B_k, p_k))$, where $A_k \subseteq B_k$ and $p_k(p_k, A_k|h^{k-1}) = p_k(p_k, B_k|h^{k-1})$. That is, $g^{t-1}$ and $h^{t-1}$ differ only in period $k$, where under $g^{t-1}$, the agent chooses lottery $p_k$ from menu $B_k$, while under $h^{t-1}$, she chooses the same lottery $p_k$ from the contraction $A_k \subseteq B_k$; moreover, conditional on $h^{k-1}$, the choice of $p_k$ from $A_k$ and the choice of $p_k$ from $B_k$ occur with the same probability. Generalizing Axiom 1, Axiom B.1 requires that choice behavior be the same after $h^{t-1}$ and $g^{t-1}$:

**Axiom B.1** (Contraction History Independence). For all $t \leq T$, if $g^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)$ is contraction equivalent to $h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)$, then $\rho_t(\cdot, A_t|h^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot, A_t|g^{t-1})$.

We say that a finite set of histories $G^{t-1} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_{t-1}$ is linearly equivalent to $h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, ..., A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}$ if

$$G^{t-1} = \{(h^{t-1}_{-k}, (\lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)B_k, \lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k)) : q_k \in B_k\}$$

for some $k$, $B_k$, and $\lambda \in (0, 1]$. That is, $G^{t-1}$ is the collection of histories that differ from $h^{t-1}$ only at period $k$: Under $h^{t-1}$, the agent chooses $p_k$ from menu $A_k$, while $G^{t-1}$ summarizes all possible choices of the form $\lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k$ from the menu $\lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)B_k$. Generalizing Axiom 2, Axiom B.2 requires period-$t$ choice behavior following the set of histories $G^{t-1}$ to be the same as conditional on $h^{t-1}$. To state this formally, define the choice distribution from $A_t$ following $G^{t-1} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)$,

$$\rho_t(\cdot, A_t|G^{t-1}) := \sum_{g^{t-1} \in G^{t-1}} \rho_t(\cdot, A_t|g^{t-1}) \frac{\rho(g^{t-1})}{\sum_{f^{t-1} \in G^{t-1}} \rho(f^{t-1})},$$

to be the weighted average of all choice distributions $\rho_t(\cdot, A_t|g^{t-1})$ following histories in $G^{t-1}$, where for each $g^{t-1} = (A_0, \hat{p}_0, ..., A_{t-1}, \hat{p}_{t-1})$ its weight $\rho(g^{t-1}) := \prod_{k=0}^{t-1} \rho_k(\hat{p}_k, A_k|g^{t-1})$ corresponds to the probability of the sequence of choices summarized by $g^{t-1}$.

**Axiom B.2** (Linear History Independence). For all $t \leq T$, if $G^{t-1} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)$ is linearly equivalent to $h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)$, then $\rho_t(\cdot, A_t|h^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot, A_t|G^{t-1})$.

Next, we generalize the procedure for overcoming the limited observability problem following arbitrary histories $h^{t-1}$. To do so, given any menu $A_t$ and history $h^{t-1}$, consider a degenerate choice sequence $d^{t-1} = (\{q_0\}, q_0, ..., \{q_{t-1}\}, q_{t-1})$ such that $A_t \in \text{supp} q^{A}_{t-1}$ and replace $h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, ..., A_{t-1}, p_{t-1})$ with $g^{t-1} := \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1}$ where at every period $k \leq t - 1$, the agent faces menu $\lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)\{q_k\}$ and chooses lottery $\lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k$. Under expected utility

69 In general this is not a history, but it is if $A_k' \in \text{supp} q^{A}_{k-1}$ and $A_{k+1} \in \text{supp} q^{A}_{k}$ and $p_k(p_k, A_k'|h^{k-1} > 0$.

70 This induces an equivalence relation on $\mathcal{H}_{t-1}$ by taking the symmetric and transitive closure.

71 Note that $\rho(g^{t-1})$ does not keep track of the probabilities $\hat{p}^{A}_{k}(A_{k+1})$, since these pertain to exogenous randomization and do not reveal any private information.

72 In order for $\lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1} := (\lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)\{q_k\}, \lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k)_{t=0}^{t-1}$ to be a well-defined history, it suffices that $\lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)\{q_k\} \in \text{supp} q^{A}_{k-1}$ for all $k = 1, ..., t - 1$. This can be ensured by appropriately choosing each $q_k$, working backwards from period $t - 1$. 

44
maximization, \( g^{t-1} \) reveals the same information about the agent as \( h^{t-1} \). Thus, we define choices from \( A_t \) following \( h^{t-1} \) by extrapolating from choices following \( g^{t-1} \).

Define the set of degenerate period-\((t-1)\) histories by \( D_{t-1} := \{d^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1} : d^{t-1} = (\{q_k\}, q_k)_{k=0}^{t-1} \) where \( q_k \in \Delta(X_k) \forall k \leq t-1 \} \).

**Definition 10.** For any \( t \geq 1 \), \( A_t \in \mathcal{A}_t \), and \( h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1} \), define
\[
\rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_t) := \rho_t(\cdot; A_t) | h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) d^{t-1}.
\]
for some \( \lambda \in (0, 1] \) and \( d^{t-1} \in D_{t-1} \) such that \( \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) d^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t) \).

It follows from Axiom B.2 (Linear History Independence) that \( \rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_t) \) is well-defined: Lemma E.4 shows that the RHS of (10) does not depend on the specific choice of \( \lambda \) and \( d^{t-1} \). Moreover, \( \rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_t) \) coincides with \( \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|h^{t-1}) \) whenever \( h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t) \). In the following, we do not distinguish between the extended and nonextended version of \( \rho_t \) and use \( \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|h^{t-1}) \) to denote both.

Generalizing Axiom 3, we now impose the static REU conditions on each extended choice distribution \( \rho_t(\cdot|h^{t-1}) \):

**Axiom B.3** (History-dependent REU). For all \( t \leq T \) and \( h^{t-1} \), \( \rho_t(\cdot|h^{t-1}) \) satisfies Axiom 0.$^{73}$

Finally, we state the \( T \)-period generalization of Axiom 4 (History Continuity). For this, we first define \( T \)-period analogs of menus and histories without ties:

**Definition 11.** For any \( 0 \leq t \leq T \) and \( h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1} \), the set of period-\( t \) menus without ties conditional on history \( h^{t-1} \) is denoted \( \mathcal{A}_t^e(h^{t-1}) \) and consists of all \( A_t \in \mathcal{A}_t \) such that for any \( p_t \in A_t \) and any sequences \( p_t^n \xrightarrow{n} p_t \) and \( B_t^n \xrightarrow{n} A_t \setminus \{p_t\} \), we have
\[
\lim_{n \to \infty} \rho_t(p_t^n, B_t^n \cup \{p_t^n\}| h^{t-1}) = \rho_t(p_t, A_t|h^{t-1})
\]
For \( t = 0 \), we write \( \mathcal{A}_0^e := \mathcal{A}_0^e(h^{t-1}) \). The set of period \( t \) histories without ties is \( \mathcal{H}_t^e := \{h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_t : A_k \in \mathcal{A}_k(h^{k-1}) \text{ for all } k \leq t \} \).

We say that \( h^{t,n} \xrightarrow{n} h^t \) if \( h^{t,n} = (A_0^n, p_0^n, \ldots, A_t^n, p_t^n) \) and \( h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \) satisfy \( A_k^n \xrightarrow{n} A_k \) and \( p_k^n \xrightarrow{n} p_k \) for each \( k \).

**Axiom B.4** (History Continuity). For all \( t \leq T - 1 \), \( A_{t+1}, p_{t+1} \), and \( h^t \),
\[
\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}; A_{t+1}| h^t) \in \text{co}(\lim_n \rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}; A_{t+1}| h^{t,n}) : h^{t,n} \xrightarrow{n} h^t, h^{t,n} \in \mathcal{H}_t^e).
\]

Generalizing Theorem 1, we have the following representation theorem:

**Theorem B.1.** The dynamic stochastic choice rule \( \rho \) satisfies Axioms B.1–B.4 if and only if \( \rho \) admits a DREU representation.

---

$^{73}$Lemma E.1 verifies that \( X_t \) is a separable metric space. Then Mixture Continuity and Finiteness make use of the same convergence notions as defined following Axiom 0.

$^{74}$Note that \( \mathcal{A}_t^e(h^{t-1}) \not\subseteq \mathcal{A}_t(h^{t-1}) \) because the first set contains all menus without ties (we use history \( h^{t-1} \) here only to determine where ties could occur) while the second set contains only menus that occur with positive probability after history \( h^{t-1} \)—typically very few menus.
B.2 Relationship between Histories and States

Throughout the proofs of Theorems B.1–D.1 we will make use of the following terminology concerning the relationship between histories and states. Fix any \( t \in \{0, \ldots, T\} \). Suppose that \((S_{t'}, \{\mu^{s_{t'}}_{t'}\}_{s_{t'} \in S_{t'}}) \) satisfy DREU1 and DREU2 from Definition 9 for each \( t' \leq t \).

We will make use of the following terminology concerning the relationship between histories and states. Fix any state \( s^*_t \in S_t \). Let \( \text{pred}(s^*_t) \) denote the unique predecessor sequence \((s^*_0, \ldots, s^*_{t-1}) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_{t-1} \), given by assumptions DREU1 (b) and (c), such that \( s^*_{k+1} \in \text{supp}(\mu^{s^*_k}_{k+1}) \) for each \( k = 0, \ldots, t-1 \). Given any history \( h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \), we say that \( s^*_t \) is consistent with \( h^t \) if \( \prod_{k=0}^t \tau_{s^*_k}(p_k, A_k) > 0 \).

For any \( k = 0, \ldots, t \), \( s_k \in S_k \), \( p_0 \in A_0 \), and \( p_{k+1} \in A_{k+1} \), let

\[
U_{s_k}(A_{k+1}, p_{k+1}) := \{ U_{s_{k+1}} : s_{k+1} \in \text{supp} \mu^{s_k}_{k+1} \text{ and } p_{k+1} \in M(A_{k+1}, U_{s_{k+1}}) \};
\]

\[
U_0(A_0, p_0) := \{ U_0 : s_0 \in S_0 \text{ and } p_0 \in M(A_0, U_0) \}.
\]

A separating history for \( s^*_t \) is a history \( h^t = (B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t, q_t) \) such that \( U_{s^*_{k-1}}(B_k, q_k) = \{ U_{s^*_k} \} \) for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t \) and \( h^t \in \mathcal{H}^t \), where we abuse notation by letting \( U_{s^*_{k-1}}(B_0, q_0) \) denote \( U_0(B_0, q_0) \). Note that separating histories are required to be histories without ties.

We record the following properties:

**Lemma B.1.** Fix any \( s^*_t \in S_t \) with \( \text{pred}(s^*_t) = (s^*_0, \ldots, s^*_{t-1}) \). Suppose \( h^t = (B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t, q_t) \) satisfies \( \mathcal{U}_{s^*_{k-1}}(B_k, q_k) = \{ U_{s^*_k} \} \) for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t \). Then for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t \), \( s^*_k \) is the only state in \( S_k \) that is consistent with \( h^k \).

**Proof.** Fix any \( \ell = 0, \ldots, t \). First, consider \( s^*_\ell \in S_\ell \setminus \{ s^*_0, \ldots, s^*_{\ell-1} \} \), with \( \text{pred}(s^*_\ell) = (s^*_0, \ldots, s^*_{\ell-1}) \). Let \( k \leq \ell \) be smallest such that \( s^*_k \neq s^*_\ell \). Then \( s^*_k \in \text{supp} \mu^{s^*_k}_{k-1} \), so \( \mathcal{U}_{s^*_{k-1}}(B_k, q_k) = \{ U_{s^*_k} \} \) implies that \( q_k \notin M(B_k, U_{s^*_k}) \). Thus, \( \tau_{s^*_k}(q_k, B_k) = 0 \), whence \( s^*_\ell \) is not consistent with \( h^\ell \).

Next, to show that \( s^*_\ell \) is consistent with \( h^\ell \), note that \( \rho_\ell(q_\ell, B_\ell|h^{\ell-1}) > 0 \), so DREU2 implies

\[
\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_\ell) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_{\ell}} \prod_{k=0}^{\ell} \mu^{s_{k-1}}_{k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(q_k, B_k) > 0. \tag{11}
\]

Now, if \( (s_0, \ldots, s_{\ell-1}) \neq \text{pred}(s_\ell) \), then \( \prod_{k=0}^{\ell} \mu^{s_{k-1}}_{k-1}(s_k) = 0 \). And if \( (s_0, \ldots, s_{\ell-1}) = \text{pred}(s_\ell) \) but \( s_\ell \neq s^*_\ell \), then the first paragraph shows \( \prod_{k=0}^{\ell} \tau_{s_k}(q_k, B_k) = 0 \). Hence, (11) reduces to

\[
\prod_{k=0}^{\ell} \mu^{s_{k-1}}_{k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(q_k, B_k) > 0, \quad \text{whence } s^*_\ell \text{ is consistent with } h^\ell. \]

**Lemma B.2.** Every \( s^*_t \in S_t \) admits a separating history.

**Proof.** Fix any \( s^*_t \in S_t \) with \( \text{pred}(s^*_t) = (s^*_0, \ldots, s^*_{t-1}) \). By Lemma E.2 and DREU1 (a), there exist menus \( B_0 = \{ q_0(s_0) : s_0 \in S_0 \} \in \mathcal{A}_0 \) and \( B_k(s_{k-1}) = \{ p_k(s_k) : s_k \in \text{supp} \mu^{s_{k-1}}_k \} \in \mathcal{A}_k \) for each \( k = 1, \ldots, t \) and \( s_k \in S_k \) such that \( U_0(B_0, q_0(s_0)) = \{ U_{s_0} \} \) for all \( s_0 \in S_0 \) and \( \mathcal{U}_{s_{k-1}}(B_k(s_{k-1}), q_k(s_k)) = \{ U_{s_k} \} \) for all \( s_k \in \text{supp} \mu^{s_{k-1}}_k \). Moreover, we can assume that \( B_{k+1}(s_k) \in \text{supp} q_k(s_k)^A \) for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t-1 \) and \( s_k \in S_k \), by letting each \( q_k(s_k) \) put small enough weight on \( z = B_{k+1}(s_k) \) for some \( z \in Z \). Then \( H^t := (B_0(q_0(s_0^0), \ldots, B_t(s_t(q_t)), q_t(s_t(t)))) \in \mathcal{H} \). Moreover, since \( \mathcal{U}_{s^*_k}(B_k, q_k(s_k)) = \{ U_{s^*_k} \} \), Lemma B.1 implies that or all for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t \), \( s^*_k \) is the only state consistent with \( h^k \). Additionally, for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t \) and \( s_k \in \text{supp} \mu^{s_{k-1}}_k \), we have \( M(B_k(s^*_{k-1}), U_{s_k}) = \{ q_k(s_k) \} \) by construction. Hence, by Lemma E.3, we have \( B_k(s^*_k) \in \mathcal{A}_k^*(h^{k-1}) \). Thus \( h^t \in \mathcal{H}^t \), so \( h^t \) is a separating history for \( s^*_t \).
B.3 Proof of Theorem B.1: Sufficiency

Suppose $\rho$ satisfies Axioms B.1–B.4. To show that $\rho$ admits a DREU representation, it suffices, by Proposition A.1, to construct an $S$-based DREU representation for $\rho$.

We proceed by induction on $t \leq T$. First consider $t = 0$. Since $\rho_0$ satisfies Axiom B.3 and $X_0$ is a separable metric space by Lemma E.1, the existence of $(S_0, \mu_0, \{U_{s_0}, \tau_{s_0}\}_{s_0 \in S_0})$ satisfying DREU1 and DREU2 from Definition 9 is immediate from Theorem F.1, which extends Gul and Pesendorfer’s (2006) and Ahn and Sarver’s (2013) characterization result for static $S$-based REU representations to separable metric spaces and which we prove in Supplementary Appendix F.

Suppose next that $0 \leq t < T$ and that we have constructed $(S_{t'}, \mu_{t'-1}^{s_{t'-1}})_{s_{t'-1} \in S_{t'-1}}, \{U_{s_{t'}}, \tau_{s_{t'}}\}_{s_{t'} \in S_{t'}}$ satisfying DREU1 and DREU2 for each $t' \leq t$. We now construct $(S_{t+1}, \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}})_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}}$ satisfying DREU1 and DREU2.

B.3.1 Defining $\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}$ and $(S_{t+1}, \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}})_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}}$:

To this end, we first pick an arbitrary separating history $h^t(s_t)$ for each $s_t \in S_t$ (this exists by Lemma B.2) and define

$$\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(\cdot, A_{t+1}) := \rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1} | h^t(s_t))$$

for all $A_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}$. Note that here $\rho_{t+1}(\cdot, | h^t(s_t))$ is the extended version of $\rho_{t+1}(\cdot | h^t(s_t))$ given in Definition 10; by Axiom B.2 and Lemma E.4, the specific choice of $\lambda \in (0, 1]$ and $d_{t-1} \in D_{t-1}$ used in the extension procedure does not matter.

By Axiom B.3 and the fact that $X_{t+1}$ is separable metric (Lemma E.1), Theorem F.1 applied to $\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}$ yields an REU form $(S_{t+1}, \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}})$ on $X_{t+1}$ such that $U_{s_{t+1}} \not\approx U_{s'_{t+1}}$ for any distinct pair $s_{t+1}, s'_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}$ and such that

$$\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) = \sum_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}} \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) \tau_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$$

for all $p_{t+1}$ and $A_{t+1}$. Without loss, we can assume that $S_{t+1}$ and $S_{t+1}'$ are disjoint whenever $s_t \not\approx s'_t$. Set $S_{t+1} := \bigcup_{s_t \in S_t} S_{t+1}^{s_t}$ and extend $\mu_{t+1}$ to a probability measure on $S_{t+1}$ by setting $\mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) = 0$ for all $s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1} \setminus S_{t+1}^{s_t}$.

By construction, it is immediate that $(S_{t+1}, \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}})_{s_t \in S_t}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}})$ thus defined satisfies DREU1 and that

$$\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) = \sum_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}} \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) \tau_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$$

(12)

for all $p_{t+1}$ and $A_{t+1}$. It remains to show that DREU2 is also satisfied.

B.3.2 $\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}$ is Well-Behaved

To this end, Lemma B.3 below first shows that the definition of $\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}$ is well-behaved, in the sense that for any history $h^t$ that can only arise in state $s_t$, $\rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}} = \rho_{t+1}(\cdot | h^t)$. 

Lemma B.3. Fix any $s_t^* \in S_t$ with $\text{pred}(s_t^*) = (s_0^*, ..., s_{t-1}^*)$. Suppose $h^t = (A_0, p_0, ..., A_t, p_t) \in H_t$ satisfies $U_{s_{k-1}^*}(A_k, p_k) = \{U_{s_k^*}\}$ for all $k = 0, 1, ..., t$. Then for any $A_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}$, $\rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1} | h^t) = \rho_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(\cdot, A_{t+1})$. 

47
Proof. **Step 1:** Let $\tilde{h}^t = (\tilde{A}_0, \tilde{p}_0, \ldots, \tilde{A}_t, \tilde{p}_t)$ denote the separating history for $s^*_{k}$ used to define $\rho^s_{t+1}$. We first prove the Lemma under the assumption that $h^t \in \mathcal{H}_{s}^r$, i.e., that $h^t$ is itself a separating history for $s^*_{k}$. \footnote{Note that $\mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(A_k, p_k) = \{U^s_{k_{d}}\}$ for all $k = 0, 1, \ldots, t$.}

Pick $(r_0, \ldots, r_t) \in \Delta(X_0) \times \cdots \times \Delta(X_t)$ such that $A_{t+1} \in \supp r^A_t$ and for all $k = 0, \ldots, t-1$, 

$$\supp(r^A_t) \supseteq \{B_{k+1}, \tilde{B}_{k+1}, B_{k+1} \cup \tilde{B}_{k+1}\},$$

where $B_\ell := \frac{1}{3} \tilde{A}_\ell + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{p}_\ell + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{r}_\ell$ and $\tilde{B}_\ell := \frac{1}{3} \tilde{A}_\ell + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{p}_\ell + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{r}_\ell$ for $\ell = 0, \ldots, t$. Define $q_\ell := \frac{1}{3} p_\ell + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{p}_\ell + \frac{1}{3} \tilde{r}_\ell$.

Note that since $h^t, \tilde{h}^t \in \mathcal{H}_{s}^r$ and $\mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(A_k, p_k) = \mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(\tilde{A}_k, \tilde{p}_k) = \{U^s_{k_{d}}\}$, Lemma E.3 implies that $M(A_k, U^s_{k_{d}}) = \{p_k\}$ and $M(\tilde{A}_k, U^s_{k_{d}}) = \{\tilde{p}_k\}$ for all $k = 0, 1, \ldots, t$. By linearity of the $U_s$, we then also have 

$$\mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(B_k, q_k) = \mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(B_k, q_k) = \mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(B_k \cup \tilde{B}_k, q_k) = \{U^s_{k_{d}}\} = \mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(B_k, U^s_{k_{d}}) = M(B_k, U^s_{k_{d}}) = M(B_k \cup \tilde{B}_k, U^s_{k_{d}}) = \{q_k\}.$$ 

This implies that for all $k = 0, \ldots, t$ and $s_k \in \supp \mu^s_{k-1}$, 

$$\tau_{s_k}(q_k, B_k) = \tau_{s_k}(q_k, \tilde{B}_k) = \tau_{s_k}(q_k, B_k \cup \tilde{B}_k) = \begin{cases} 1 & \text{if } s_k = s^*_{k} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

By DREU2 of the inductive hypothesis, it follows that for all $k = 0, \ldots, t-1$, 

$$\mu^s_{k-1}(s^*_{k}) = \rho_t(q_t, A_{t+1}|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_{t-1}, q_{t-1}) = \rho_t(q_t, B_t \cup \tilde{B}_t|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_{t-1}, \tilde{B}_{t-1}, q_{t-1}) = \rho_t(q_t, B_t \cup \tilde{B}_t|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_{t-1} \cup \tilde{B}_{t-1}, q_{t-1}),$$

whence repeated application of Axiom B.1 (Contraction History Independence) yields 

$$\rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t, q_t) = \rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t \cup \tilde{B}_t, q_t) = \rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t, q_t).$$

Moreover, by Axiom B.2 (Linear History Independence) and Lemma E.4, we have 

$$\rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|h^t) = \rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t, q_t)$$

and 

$$\rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|\tilde{h}^t) = \rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_t, q_t).$$

Combining (13) and (14) we obtain that $\rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|h^t) = \rho_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1}|\tilde{h}^t) := \rho^s_{t+1}(\cdot, A_{t+1})$. This proves the Lemma for histories $h^t \in \mathcal{H}_{s}^r$.

**Step 2:** Now suppose that $h^t \notin \mathcal{H}_{s}^r$. Take any sequence of histories $h^{t,n} \rightarrow^m h^t$ with $h^{t,n} = (A_0^n, p_0^n, \ldots, A_t^n, p_t^n) \in \mathcal{H}_{s}^r$ for each $n$. Note that such a sequence exists by Axiom B.4 (History Continuity).

We claim that for all large enough $n$, $\mathcal{U}_{d_{k-1}}(A_k, p_k) = \{U^s_{k_{d}}\}$ for all $k = 0, 1, \ldots, t$. Suppose for a contradiction that we can find a subsequence $(h^{t,n})_{n=1}^\infty$ for which this claim is violated. Note that
for all $\ell$, $p_k(p_k^{nt}, A_k^{nt} | h^{k-1,nt}) > 0$ for all $k = 0, \ldots, t$ (by the fact that $h^{nt}$ is a well-defined history). Hence, DREU2 for $k \leq t$ implies that we can find $s'_{t,nt} \in S_t$ with $\text{pred}(s'_{t,nt}) = (s_{0,nt}, \ldots, s'_{t-1,nt})$ and $(s_{0,nt}, \ldots, s'_{t,nt}) \neq (s_0, \ldots, s^*_t)$ such that $U_{s'_{k,nt}} = U_{s_{k-1,nt}}(A_k^{nt}, p_k^{nt})$ for all $k = 0, \ldots, t$. Moreover, since $S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t$ is finite, by choosing the subsequence $(h^{t,nt})$ appropriately, we can assume that $(s_{0,nt}, \ldots, s'_{t,nt}) = (s_0, \ldots, s_t) \neq (s_0, \ldots, s^*_t)$ for all $\ell$. Pick the smallest $k$ such that $s'_k \neq s^*_k$ and pick any $q_k \in A_k$. Since $A_k \rightarrow^m A_k$ we can find $q_k^* \in A_k^{nt}$ with $q_k^* \rightarrow^m q_k$. For all $\ell$ we have $U_{s'_k} \in U_{s_{k-1}}(A_k^{nt}, p_k^{nt})$, so $U_{s'_k}(q_k^*) \geq U_{s'_k}(q_k^*)$, whence $U_{s'_k}(p_k) \geq U_{s'_k}(q_k)$ by linearity of $U_{s'_k}$. Moreover, by choice of $k$, $s'_k \in \text{supp}(\mu_{k-1}) = \mu_{k-1}$. Thus, $U_{s'_k} \in U_{s_{k-1}}(A_k, p_k) = \{U_{s'_k}\}$. But $s'_k \neq s^*_k$, so by DREU1 (a) of the inductive hypothesis $U_{s'_k} \not\approx U_{s^*_k}$, a contradiction.

By the previous paragraph, for large enough $n$, $h^{t,n}$ satisfies the assumption of the Lemma. Since $h^{t,n} \in H_t^*$, Step 1 then shows that $\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_t+1 | h^{t,n}) = \rho_{t+1}^*(p_{t+1}, A_t+1)$ for all large enough $n$ and all $p_{t+1}$. By Axiom B.4 (History Continuity), this implies that for all $p_{t+1}$

$$\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_t+1 | h^t) \in \text{co}\{\lim_n \rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_t+1 | h^{t,n}) : h^{t,n} \rightarrow^m h^t, h^{t,n} \in H_t^*\} = \{\rho_{t+1}^*(p_{t+1}, A_t+1)\},$$

which completes the proof. \hfill \blacksquare

### B.3.3 $\rho_{t+1}(\cdot | h^t)$ is a Weighted Average of $\rho_{t+1}^*$

The next lemma shows that $\rho_{t+1}(\cdot | h^t)$ can be expressed as a weighted average of the state-dependent choice distributions $\rho_{t+1}^*$, where the weight on each $\rho_{t+1}^*$ corresponds to the probability of $s_t$ conditional on history $h^t$.

**Lemma B.4.** For any $p_{t+1} \in A_t+1$ and $h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \in H_t(A_t+1)$, we have

$$\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_t+1 | h^t) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^t \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(A_k, p_k) \rho_{t+1}^*(p_{t+1}, A_t+1)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^t \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(A_k, p_k)}.$$  

**Proof.** Let $\{s_1^1, \ldots, s_m^m\}$ denote the set of states in $S_t$ that are consistent with history $h^t$ (as defined in Section B.2). For each $j$, let $h^t(j) = (B_j^0, q_0^j, \ldots, B_j^m, q_m^j)$ be a separating history for state $s_j^j$. We can assume that for each $k = 1, \ldots, t$, $q_{k-1}^j$ puts small weight on $(z, \frac{1}{2}A_k + \frac{1}{2}B_k)$ for some $z$, so that $h^t(j) := \frac{1}{2}h^t + \frac{1}{2}h^t(j) \in H_t(A_t+1)$ for all $j$.

Note first that for all $j = 1, \ldots, m$, we have

$$\rho(h^t(j)) = \prod_{k=0}^t \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k^j) \tau_{s_k^j}(p_k, A_k).$$  

Indeed, observe that

$$\rho(h^t(j)) = \prod_{k=0}^t \rho_k(\frac{1}{2}p_k + \frac{1}{2}q_k^j, \frac{1}{2}A_k + \frac{1}{2}B_k^j) \frac{1}{2}h^{k-1}(j))$$

$$= \sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^t \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(\frac{1}{2}p_k + \frac{1}{2}q_k^j, \frac{1}{2}A_k + \frac{1}{2}B_k^j)$$

$$= \prod_{k=0}^t \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k^j) \tau_{s_k^j}(\frac{1}{2}p_k + \frac{1}{2}q_k^j, \frac{1}{2}A_k + \frac{1}{2}B_k^j) = \prod_{k=0}^t \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k^j) \tau_{s_k^j}(p_k, A_k).$$
Moreover, we have that
Indeed, the first equality holds by definition of choice conditional on a set of histories. The second equality follows from DREU2 of the inductive hypothesis.

Also, since \( s_t \) is consistent with \( h_t \), \( \tau_{s_t}^t(p_k, A_k) \neq 0 \) for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t \). This implies that for every \( s_k \in \text{supp} \mu_{k}^{s_k} \), \( \tau_{s_k}^k \left( \frac{1}{2} p_k + \frac{1}{2} q_k \right) > 0 \) if and only if \( s_k = s_t^j \), yielding the third equality. It also implies that \( M(\frac{1}{2} A_k + \frac{1}{2} B_k, U_{s_k}^j) = M(\frac{1}{2} A_k + \frac{1}{2} q_k, U_{s_k}^j) \), so that \( \tau_{s_k}^k \left( \frac{1}{2} p_k + \frac{1}{2} q_k, \frac{1}{2} A_k + \frac{1}{2} B_k \right) = \tau_{s_k}^j \left( \frac{1}{2} p_k + \frac{1}{2} q_k, \frac{1}{2} B_k \right) \).

Now let \( H^t := \{ h^t(j) : j = 1, \ldots, m \} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_t(\mathcal{A}_{t+1}) \). Note that by repeated application of Axiom B.2, we have that

\[
\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|h^t) = \rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|H^t).
\]

Moreover, we have that

\[
\begin{align*}
\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|H^t) &= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \rho(h^t(j)) \rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|h^t(j))}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \rho(h^t(j))} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(p_k, A_k) \rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|h^t(j))}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(p_k, A_k)} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{j} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(p_k, A_k) \rho_{t+1}^t(p_{t+1}|A_{t+1})}{\sum_{j} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(p_k, A_k)}.
\end{align*}
\]

Indeed, the first equality holds by definition of choice conditional on a set of histories. The second equality follows from Equation (15). Note that since \( \hat{h}^t(j) \) is a separating history for \( s_t^j \) and \( s_t^j \) is consistent with \( h_t \), we have that \( \mathcal{U}_{s_t^j}(\frac{1}{2} p_k + \frac{1}{2} q_k, \frac{1}{2} A_k + \frac{1}{2} B_k) = \{ U_{s_k} \} \) for each \( k \). Hence, Lemma B.3 implies that \( \rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|h^t(j)) = \rho_{t+1}^t(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) \), yielding the third equality. Finally, note that if \( (s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_t \) with \( (s_0, \ldots, s_t) \neq (s_j^1, \ldots, s_j^m) \) for all \( j \), then either \( s_t \notin \{ s_1^1, \ldots, s_1^m \} \), or \( s_t = s_j^j \) for some \( j \) but \( (s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}) \notin \text{pred}(s_j^j) \). In either case, \( \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(A_k, p_k) = 0 \), yielding the final equality. Combining (16) and (17), we obtain the desired conclusion.

B.3.4 Completing the Proof

Finally, combining Lemma B.4 with the representation of \( \rho_{t+1}^t \) in (12) yields that for any \( h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \in \mathcal{H}_t(\mathcal{A}_{t+1}) \)

\[
\begin{align*}
\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}|h^t) &= \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(A_k, p_k) \sum_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}} \mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}^j}(s_{t+1}) \tau_{s_{t+1}}^{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1})}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(A_k, p_k)} \\
&= \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t+1}) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t+1} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(A_k, p_k)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \cdots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_{k}^{s_{k}^j}(s_{k}^j) \tau_{s_k}^k(A_k, p_k)}.
\end{align*}
\]

50
Thus, \((S_{t+1}, \{\mu^t_i\}_{i \in S_t}, \{U_{st+1}, \tau_{st+1}\}_{st+1 \in S_{t+1}})\) also satisfies requirement DREU2, completing the proof.

### B.4 Proof of Theorem B.1: Necessity

Suppose \(\rho\) admits a DREU representation. By Proposition A.1, \(\rho\) admits an S-based DREU representation. By Lemma E.5, for each \(t\) and \(h^t \in \mathcal{H}_t\), the (static) stochastic choice rule \(\rho_t(\cdot|h^t) : A_t \rightarrow \Delta(\Delta(X_t))\) given by the extended version of \(p\) from Definition 10 also satisfies DREU2. In other words, \(\rho_t(\cdot|h^t)\) admits an S-based REU representation (see Definition 12). Thus, Theorem F.1 implies that Axiom B.3 holds. It remains to verify that Axioms B.1, B.2, and B.4 are satisfied.

**Claim 1.** \(\rho\) satisfies Axiom B.1 (Contraction History Independence).

**Proof.** Take any \(h^{t-1} = \left(h^{t-1}_k, (A_k, p_k)\right), h^{t-1} = \left(h^{t-1}_k, (B_k, p_k)\right) \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)\) such that \(B_k \supseteq A_k\) and \(\rho_k(p_k; A_k|h^{k-1}) = \rho_k(p_k; B_k|h^{k-1})\). From DREU2 for \(\rho_k\), \(\rho_k(p_k; A_k|h^{k-1}) = \rho_k(p_k; B_k|h^{k-1})\). Then, the sum implies \(\sum S_t\sum_{t=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t) \mu^s_k(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k) = \sum S_t\sum_{t=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t) \mu^s_k(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, B_k)\).

(18)

Since \(B_k \supseteq A_k\) implies \(\tau_{s_k}(p_k, B_k) \geq \tau_{s_k}(p_k, B_k)\) for all \(s_k\), the only way for (18) to hold is if \(\tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k) = \tau_{s_k}(p_k, B_k)\) for all \(s_k\) consistent with \(h^k\). Thus,

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t-1}} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t)} = \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}),
\]

as required. \(\blacksquare\)

**Claim 2.** \(\rho\) satisfies Axiom B.2 (Linear History Independence).

**Proof.** Take any \(A_t\), \(H^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0), \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)\), and \(H^{t-1} \subseteq \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t)\) of the form \(H^{t-1} = \{(h^{t-1}_k, (\lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)B_k, \lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k)) : k \in B_k\}\) for some \(k < t\), \(\lambda \in (0, 1)\), and \(B_k = \{q^j_k : j = 1, \ldots, m\} \subseteq A_k\). Let \(\tilde{A}_k := \lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)B_k\), and for each \(j = 1, \ldots, m\), let \(\tilde{p}_k^j := \lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q^j_k\) and \(h^{t-1}(j) := (h^{t-1}_k, (\tilde{A}_k, \tilde{p}_k^j))\).

By DREU2, for all \(p_t\), we have

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t-1}} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t)} = \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}),
\]

Moreover, by definition

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t|H^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \rho(h^{t-1}(j)) \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}(j))}{\sum_{j=1}^{m} \rho(h^{t-1}(j))},
\]

where for each \(j = 1, \ldots, m\), DREU2 yields

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}(j)) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t-1}} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t-1}} \prod_{j=0}^{\ell-1} \mu^\ell_j(s) \tau_{s_j}(p_i, A_t)} = \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}(j)).
\]

51
and

\[ \rho(\tilde{h}^{t-1}(j)) := \prod_{\ell=0,\ldots,t-1; \ell \neq k} \rho(\ell; A_{\ell}\tilde{h}^{t-1}) \rho_{\ell}(\tilde{p}_{k}^{\ell}; \tilde{A}_{k}\tilde{h}^{k-1}) \]

\[ = \sum_{(s_0,\ldots,s_{t-1})} \left( \prod_{\ell=0,\ldots,t-1; \ell \neq k} \mu_{s_\ell}^{s_{\ell-1}}(s_\ell) \tau_{s_\ell}(\ell; A_{\ell}) \right) \mu_{k}^{s_{k-1}}(s_{k}) \tau_{s_k}(\tilde{p}_{k}^{\ell}, \tilde{A}_{k}). \]

Combining and rearranging, we obtain

\[ \rho_{t}(p_t; A_t|H^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0,\ldots,s_{t})} \left( \prod_{\ell=0,\ldots,t; \ell \neq k} \mu_{s_\ell}^{s_{\ell-1}}(s_\ell) \tau_{s_\ell}(\ell; A_{\ell}; p_\ell) \right) \mu_{k}^{s_{k-1}}(s_{k}) \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tau_{s_j}(\tilde{p}_{k}^{\ell}, \tilde{A}_{k})}{\sum_{(s_0,\ldots,s_{t-1})} \left( \prod_{\ell=0,\ldots,t-1; \ell \neq k} \mu_{s_\ell}^{s_{\ell-1}}(s_\ell) \tau_{s_\ell}(\ell; A_{\ell}; p_\ell) \right) \mu_{k}^{s_{k-1}}(s_{k}) \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tau_{s_j}(\tilde{p}_{k}^{\ell}, \tilde{A}_{k})}. \]  

(20)

But observe that for all \(s_k\),

\[ \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tau_{s_j}(\tilde{p}_{k}^{\ell}, \tilde{A}_{k}) = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \tau_{s_j}(\{w \in \mathbb{R}^X_k : \tilde{p}_{k}^{\ell} \in M(A_k, U_{s_k}, w)\}) \]

\[ = \sum_{q_k \in B_k} \tau_{s_k}(\{w \in \mathbb{R}^X_k : p_k \in M(A_k, U_{s_k}, w) and q_k \in M(B_k, U_{s_k}, w)\}) \]

\[ = \tau_{s_k}(\{w \in \mathbb{R}^X_k : p_k \in M(A_k, U_{s_k}, w)\}) \]

(21)

where the second equality follows from linearity of the representation, the third equality from the fact that \(\tau_{s_k}\) is a proper finitely-additive probability measure on \(\mathbb{R}^X_k\), and the remaining equalities hold by definition. Combining (19), (20), and (21), we obtain \(\rho_{t}(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) = \rho_{t}(p_t; A_t|H^{t-1})\), as required. □

Claim 3. \(\rho\) satisfies Axiom B.4 (History Continuity).

Proof. Fix any \(A_t, p_t \in A_t\), and \(h^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in H^{t-1}\). Let \(S_{t-1}(h^{t-1}) \subseteq S_{t-1}\) denote the set of period-\((t-1)\) states that are consistent with \(h^{t-1}\). Define \(\rho_{t}^{s_t}(p_t; A_t) := \sum_{s_t} \mu_{s_t}^{s_{t-1}}(s_t) \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t)\) for each \(s_{t-1}\). By Lemma E.5,

\[ \rho_{t}(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0,\ldots,s_{t})} \prod_{\ell=0}^{t} \mu_{s_\ell}^{s_{\ell-1}}(s_\ell) \tau_{s_\ell}(p_\ell, A_\ell)}{\sum_{(s_0,\ldots,s_{t-1})} \prod_{\ell=0}^{t-1} \mu_{s_\ell}^{s_{\ell-1}}(s_\ell) \tau_{s_\ell}(p_\ell, A_\ell) \sum_{s_t} \mu_{s_t}^{s_{t-1}}(s_t) \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t)} \]

Hence, \(\rho_{t}(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) \in \text{co}\{\rho_{t}^{s_t}(p_t; A_t) : s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}(h^{t-1})\}\). Fix any \(s^*_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}(h^{t-1})\). To prove the claim, it is sufficient to show that

\[ \rho_{t}^{s^*_{t-1}}(p_t; A_t) \in \{\lim_{n} \rho_{t}(p_t; A_t|h^{t-1}) : h^{t-1} \rightarrow m h^{t-1}, h^{t-1} \in H^*_t\}. \]

To this end, let \(\text{pred}(s^*_{t-1}) = (s^*_0, \ldots, s^*_{t-2})\) and let \(\tilde{h}^{t-1} = (B_0, q_0, \ldots, B_{t-1}, q_{t-1}) \in H^*_{t-1}\) be a separating history for \(s^*_{t-1}\). By Lemma E.6, for each \(k = 0, \ldots, t-1\), we can find sequences \(A^n_k \in A^n_k(\tilde{h}^{k-1})\) and \(p^n_k \in A^n_k\) such that \(A^n_k \rightarrow m A_k, p^n_k \rightarrow m p_k\) and \(U_{s^*_{t-1}}(A^n_k, p^n_k) = \{U_{s^*_t}\}\) for all \(n\).
and all \( k = 0, \ldots, t - 1 \). Working backwards from \( k = t - 2 \), we can inductively replace \( A^n_k \) and \( p^n_k \) with a mixture putting small weight on \((z, A^n_{k+1})\) for some \( z \) to ensure that \( A^n_{k+1} \in \text{supp} p^n_k \) for all \( k \leq t - 2 \) while maintaining the properties in the previous sentence. Then by construction \( h_{n-1}^{t-1} := (A^n_0, p^n_0, \ldots, A^n_{t-1}, p^n_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t) \) and \( h_{n-1}^{t-1} \) is a separating history for \( s^*_t \), which by Lemma E.5 implies

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t| h_{n-1}^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{s_t \in S_t} \left( \prod_{k=0}^{t-1} \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k) \right) \mu_t^{s_t-1}(s_t) \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t)}{\prod_{k=0}^{t-1} \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)} = \sum_{s_t} \mu_t^{s_t-1}(s_t) \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t) =: \bar{\rho}_t(p_t; A_t)
\]

for each \( n \). Since \( h_{n-1}^{t-1} \rightarrow^m h^{t-1} \), this verifies the desired claim. ■

C Proof of Theorem 2

Instead of proving the two-period characterization of BEU in Theorem 2, this section establishes a generalization of Theorem 2 for arbitrary horizon \( T \). Section C.1 presents the \( T \)-period axioms for BEU. Sections C.2 and C.3 establish sufficiency and necessity of these axioms.

C.1 Characterization of BEU for Arbitrary \( T \)

The following three axioms are straightforward \( T \)-period generalizations of Axioms 5–7 from Section 4.1:

**Axiom C.1** (Separability). For any history \( h^{t-1}, A_t \) and \( p_t, q_t \not\in A_t \) such that \( p^{Z_t} = q^{Z_t}, \rho^A_t = q^A_t \), and \( A_t \cup \{p_t\}, A_t \cup \{q_t\} \in \mathcal{A}^*_t(h^{t-1}) \), we have

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t \cup \{p_t\}| h^{t-1}) = \rho_t(q_t; A_t \cup \{q_t\}| h^{t-1}).
\]

For each \( t \), let \( m_t, m'_t \) denote typical elements of \( \Delta(A_t) \), and for each \( m_t \), we let \( \bar{A}(m_t) \) denote the average menu induced by \( m_t \), i.e., \( \bar{A}(m_t) = \sum_{A_t \in A_t} m_t(A_t) A_t \).

**Axiom C.2** (Stochastic DLR). The following hold for all \( t \leq T \) and \( h^{t-1} \):

(i). **Preference for Flexibility:** For any \( A_{t+1}, B_{t+1} \) such that \( A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1} \) and \( \{(z, A_{t+1}), (z, B_{t+1})\} \in \mathcal{A}^*_t(h^{t-1}) \),

\[
\rho_t((z, B_{t+1}); \{(z, A_{t+1}), (z, B_{t+1})\}| h^{t-1}) = 1.
\]

(ii). **Reduction of Mixed Menus:** For any \( A_t \) and \( \{(z, m_{t+1}), (z, m'_{t+1})\} \not\in A_t \) such that \( \bar{A}(m_{t+1}) = \bar{A}(m'_{t+1}) \) and \( A_t \cup \{(z, m_{t+1})\}, A_t \cup \{(z, m'_{t+1})\} \in \mathcal{A}^*_t(h^{t-1}) \), we have

\[
\rho_t((z, m_{t+1}); A_t \cup \{(z, m_{t+1})\}| h^{t-1}) = \rho_t((z, m'_{t+1}); A_t \cup \{(z, m'_{t+1})\}| h^{t-1}).
\]

(iii). **Continuity:** \( \rho_t(\cdot| h^{t-1}) : \mathcal{A}^*_t(h^{t-1}) \rightarrow \Delta(\Delta(X_t)) \) is continuous.

(iv). **Menu Nondegeneracy:** \( \{(z, A_{t+1}), (z, B_{t+1})\} \in \mathcal{A}^*_t(h^{t-1}) \) for some \( z, A_{t+1}, B_{t+1} \).

**Axiom C.3** (Sophistication). For any \( t \leq T - 1, h^t = (h^{t-1}, A_t, p_t) \in \mathcal{H}^*_t, z, \) and \( A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1} \in \mathcal{A}^*_{t+1}(h^t) \), the following are equivalent:

53
(i). $\rho_{t+1}(p_{t+1}; B_{t+1}| h^t) > 0$ for some $p_{t+1} \in B_{t+1} \setminus A_{t+1}$

(ii). $\liminf_n \rho_t\left(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, B^n_{t+1}); \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}\{(z, A^n_{t+1}), (z, B^n_{t+1})\}|h^{t-1}) > 0$ for all $A^n_{t+1} \rightarrow^m A_{t+1}$, $B^n_{t+1} \rightarrow^m B_{t+1}$.

We have the following $T$-period generalization of Theorem 2:

**Theorem C.1.** Suppose that $\rho$ admits a DREU representation. Then $\rho$ satisfies Axioms C.1–C.3 if and only if $\rho$ admits a BEU representation.

### C.2 Proof of Theorem C.1: Sufficiency

Throughout this section, we assume that $\rho$ admits a DREU representation and satisfies Axioms C.1–C.3. We will show that $\rho$ admits a BEU representation. By Proposition A.1, it is sufficient to construct an S-based BEU representation. Sections C.2.1–C.2.5 accomplish this.

#### C.2.1 Recursive Construction up to $t$

The construction proceeds recursively. Suppose that $t \leq T - 1$. Assume that we have obtained $(S_{t'}, \{\mu_{t'-1}^{s_{t'}}\}_{s_{t'} \in S_{t'-1}}, \{U_{s_{t'}}, \tau_{s_{t'}}\}_{s_{t'} \in S_{t'}})$ for each $t' < t$ such that DREU1 and DREU2 hold for all $t' \leq t$ and BEU holds for all $t' \leq t - 1$ (see Definition 9 for the statements of these conditions). Note that the base case $t = 0$ is true because of the fact that $\rho$ admits a DREU representation and by Proposition A.1 (the requirement that BEU holds for $t' \leq t - 1$ is vacuous here). To complete the proof, we will construct $(S_{t+1}, \{\mu_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}})$ such that DREU1 and DREU2 hold for $t' \leq t + 1$ and BEU holds for $t' \leq t$.

#### C.2.2 Properties of $U_{s_t}$

The following lemma translates Axioms C.1 (Separability) and C.2 (Stochastic DLR) into properties of $U_{s_t}$.

**Lemma C.1.** For any $s_t \in S_t$, there exist functions $u_{s_t} : Z \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ and $V_{s_t} : A_{t+1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ with $V_{s_t}$ non-constant such that

(i). $U_{s_t}(z_t, A_{t+1}) = u_{s_t}(z_t) + V_{s_t}(A_{t+1})$ for all $(z_t, A_{t+1})$

(ii). $V_{s_t}$ is continuous

(iii). $V_{s_t}$ is linear, i.e., $V_{s_t}(\alpha A_{t+1} + (1 - \alpha) B_{t+1}) = \alpha V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) + (1 - \alpha) V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$ for all $A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}$ and $\alpha \in (0, 1)$

(iv). $V_{s_t}$ is monotone, i.e., $V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) \leq V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$ for all $A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1}$.

**Proof.** Fix any $s_t \in S_t$ and its predecessor $s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}$ (which is uniquely given by $\mu_t^{s_{t-1}}(s_t) > 0$). Take a separating history $h^{t-1}$ for $s_{t-1}$, the existence of which is guaranteed by Lemma B.2. Let $S$ denote the support of $\mu_t^{s_{t-1}}$.

For (i), it suffices, by standard arguments, to show that $U_{s_t}(\frac{1}{2}(x, A_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(y, B_{t+1})) = U_{s_t}(\frac{1}{2}(x, B_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(y, A_{t+1}))$ for all $x, y, A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}$. To see this, suppose for a contradiction that $U_{s_t}(\frac{1}{2}(x, A_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(y, B_{t+1}) \neq U_{s_t}(\frac{1}{2}(x, B_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(y, A_{t+1}))$. We only consider the case $U_{s_t}(\frac{1}{2}(x, A_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(y, B_{t+1}) > U_{s_t}(\frac{1}{2}(x, B_{t+1}) + \frac{1}{2}(y, A_{t+1}))$ as the other case is analogous. By applying Lemma E.2 to $\{U_s : s \in S\}$, there exists a menu $A_t = \{r_i^t : s \in S\}$ such that for each $s \in S$, $r_i^t$ is the
Lemma E.3 along with the separability of $A$ affect the construction. Let $m$ we can mix these three options to all lotteries in $\{s \in A_t : m \}$ without affecting the construction. Let $r := r^s_t$ denote the maximizer in state $s_t$. By choosing $\varepsilon$ small enough, we can ensure that $p_t := r_t + \varepsilon(x, A) + \varepsilon(y, B)$ and $q_t := r_t - \varepsilon(x, A) + \varepsilon(y, B)$ are well-defined lotteries. Note that $p^s_t = q^s_t$ and $p^s_t = q^s_t$. Moreover, for small enough $\varepsilon$, we can also ensure that

$$U_{s_t}(p_t) > U_{s_t}(q_t) > \max_{r_t \in A_t \setminus \{r_t\}} U_{s_t}(r'_t)$$

and

$$U_{s'_{s_t}}(r^s_{s_t}) > U_{s_t}(p_t), U_{s'_s}(r_t), U_{s_t}(q_t)$$

for all $s' \in S$ with $s_t \neq s'$. Hence, $\rho_t(p_t; A_t \cup \{p_t\}) = 0 = \rho_t(q_t; A_t \cup \{q_t\})$ and, by Lemma E.3, $A_t \cup \{p_t\}, A_t \cup \{q_t\} \subseteq A_t^t(h^{-1})$. But this contradicts Axiom C.1 (Separability).

Thus, there exist functions $u_{s_t} : Z \to \mathbb{R}$ and $V_{s_t} : A_{t+1} \to \mathbb{R}$ such that $U_{s_t}(z_t, A_{t+1}) = u_{s_t}(z_t) + V_{s_t}(A_{t+1})$ for all $z_t$ and $A_{t+1}$. Moreover, by Axiom C.2-(iv) (Monotone Continuity) and Lemma E.3, there exist $A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}$ such that $U_{s_t}(z_t, A_{t+1}) \neq U_{s_t}(z_t, B_{t+1})$. Hence, $V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) \neq V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$, so that $V_{s_t}$ is non-constant.

For (ii), Axiom C.2-(iii) (Continuity) together with Proposition F.2 ensures that $U_{s_{t+1}}$ is continuous. By part (i), this implies that $V_{s_t}$ is continuous.

For (iii), suppose to the contrary that $V_{s_t}(\alpha A_{t+1} + (1-\alpha)B_{t+1}) \neq \alpha V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) + (1-\alpha)V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$ for some $\alpha, A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}$. We only consider the case $V_{s_t}(\alpha A_{t+1} + (1-\alpha)B_{t+1}) > \alpha V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) + (1-\alpha)V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$, as the other case is analogous. Note that the collection $\{V_s : s \in S\}$ induces a finite collection of ordinal utilities $V^1, \ldots, V^k$ (with $k \leq |S|$) over $A_{t+1}$, all of which are non-constant by part (i). Hence, by Lemma E.2, there exists a finite set $M_{t+1} = \{m^i_{t+1} : i = 1, \ldots, k\} \subset \Delta(A_{t+1})$ of lotteries over $A_{t+1}$ such that each $m^i_{t+1}$ is the unique maximizer of $V^i$ in $M_{t+1}$. We can assume that each $m^i_{t+1}$ assigns positive probability to menus $\alpha A_{t+1} + (1-\alpha)B_{t+1}$, $A_{t+1}$, and $B_{t+1}$, as otherwise we can mix these three options to all lotteries in $M_{t+1}$ (using the same weights for all $m^i_{t+1}$) without affecting the construction. Let $m^i_{t+1} \in M_{t+1}$ denote the maximizer of $V_{s_t}$ in $M_{t+1}$.

By choosing $\varepsilon$ small enough, we can ensure that $m^i_{t+1} := m^i_{t+1} + \varepsilon(\alpha A_{t+1} + (1-\alpha)B_{t+1}) - \varepsilon(\alpha A_{t+1} - \varepsilon(1-\alpha)B_{t+1})$ and $m^i_{t+1} := m^i_{t+1} - \varepsilon(\alpha A_{t+1} + (1-\alpha)B_{t+1}) + \varepsilon(1-\alpha)B_{t+1}$ are well-defined lotteries in $\Delta(A_{t+1})$. Note that $A(m_{t+1}) = A(m_{t+1})$. Moreover, for small enough $\varepsilon > 0$, we can also ensure that

$$V_{s_t}(m_{t+1}) > V_{s_t}(m^i_{t+1}) > V_{s_t}(m^i_{t+1}) > \max_{\tilde{m}_{t+1} \in M_{t+1} \setminus \{m^i_{t+1}\}} V_{s_t}(\tilde{m}_{t+1})$$

and

$$\max_{\tilde{m}_{t+1} \in M_{t+1}, V_{s_t}(\tilde{m}_{t+1})} V_{s_t}(\tilde{m}_{t+1}) > V_{s_t}(m_{t+1}), V_{s_t}(m^i_{t+1}), V_{s_t}(m^i_{t+1}), V_{s_t}(m^i_{t+1})$$

for all $s_t \neq s_t$ in $S$. Fix any $z \in Z$ and let $A_t := \{(z, \tilde{m}_{t+1}) : \tilde{m}_{t+1} \in M_{t+1}\}$. Then Lemma E.3 along with the separability of $U_{s_t}$ established in part (i) implies that $\rho_t((z, m_{t+1}); A_t \cup \{(z, m_{t+1})\}) = \rho_t((z, m_{t+1}); A_t \cup \{(z, m_{t+1})\})$. Also $A_t \cup \{z, m_{t+1}\}, A_t \cup \{(z, m_{t+1})\} \subseteq A_t^t(h^{-1})$. But this contradicts Axiom C.2-(ii) (Reduction of Mixed Menus).

For (iv), suppose to the contrary that $V_{s_t}(B_{t+1}) < V_{s_t}(A_{t+1})$ for some $A_{t+1} \subset B_{t+1}$. Let $S := \{s \in S : V_{s_t}(B_{t+1}) > V_{s_t}(A_{t+1})\}$ and $S := \{s \in S : V_{s_t}(B_{t+1}) < V_{s_t}(A_{t+1})\}$. Note that $S_{t+1}$ is nonempty as $s_t \in S_{t+1}$. For each $s \in S \setminus (S_{t+1} \cup S_{t+1})$ we take a pair of menus $A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}$ such that $A_{t+1} \subset B_{t+1}$
and \( V_s(A_{t+1}^s) \neq V_s(B_{t+1}^s) \). Define \( A_{t+1}^s := \sum_{s \in S \setminus (S_t \cup S_\infty)} \varepsilon_s A_{t+1}^s + (1 - \sum_{s \in S \setminus (S_t \cup S_\infty)} \varepsilon_s) A_t \) and \( B_{t+1}^s := \sum_{s \in S \setminus (S_t \cup S_\infty)} \varepsilon_s B_{t+1}^s + (1 - \sum_{s \in S \setminus (S_t \cup S_\infty)} \varepsilon_s) B_t \), where \((\varepsilon_s) \in (0,1)^{S \setminus (S_t \cup S_\infty)}\) is a vector such that \( \sum_{s \in S \setminus (S_t \cup S_\infty)} \varepsilon_s < 1 \). Note that \( A_{t+1}^s \subseteq B_{t+1}^s \) by construction. Moreover, since each \( V_s \) is linear by part (iii), we can choose \((\varepsilon_s)\) sufficiently small so that \( V_s(A_{t+1}^s) > V_s(B_{t+1}^s) \) for every \( s \in S_\infty \) and \( V_s(A_{t+1}^s) < V_s(B_{t+1}^s) \) for every \( s \in S_+ \). In addition, we can pick \((\varepsilon_s)\) to ensure that \( V_s(A_{t+1}^s) \neq V_s(B_{t+1}^s) \) for all \( s \in S \setminus (S_\infty \cup S_-) \). Then \( \{(z, A_{t+1}^s), (z, B_{t+1}^s)\} \in A_t(h_{t+1}) \), by Lemma E.3. Moreover, \( \rho_t((z, A_{t+1}^s), (z, B_{t+1}^s))|h_{t-1}| \geq \mu_t|h_{t-1}|(S_-) > 0 \). This contradicts Axiom C.2-(i) (Preference for Flexibility).

### C.2.3 Construction of Random Utility in Period \( t+1 \)

Since \( \rho \) admits a DREU representation, it admits an S-based DREU representation by Proposition A.1, so in particular we can obtain \((S_{t+1}, \{\mu_t^{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{\tilde{U}_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_t \in S_{t+1}})\) satisfying DREU1 and DREU2 at \( t+1 \). For any \( s_t \in S_t \), define \( \rho_t^{s_{t+1}} \) by \( \rho_t^{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) := \sum_{s_{t+1}} \mu_t^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) \tau_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) \) for all \( p_{t+1}, A_{t+1} \).

### C.2.4 Sophistication and Finiteness of Menu Preference

Before completing the representation, we establish two more lemmas. Using Axiom C.3 (Sophistication), the first lemma ensures that for each \( s_t \), \( \rho_t^{s_{t+1}} \) and the preference over \( A_{t+1} \) induced by \( V_s \) satisfy Axioms 1 and 2 in Ahn and Sarver (2013).

**Lemma C.2.** For any \( s_t \in S_t \), separating history \( h^t \) for \( s_t \), and \( A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1} \in A_t^t(h^t) \), the following are equivalent:

(i) \( \rho_t^{s_{t+1}}(B_{t+1} \setminus A_{t+1}; B_{t+1}) > 0 \).

(ii) \( V_s(B_{t+1}) > V_s(A_{t+1}) \).

**Proof.** Pick any separating history \( h^t = (A_0, p_0, ..., A_t, p_t) \) for \( s_t \). Note that \( h^t \in H^t_t \) by definition. By DREU2 at \( t+1 \) and Lemma E.5, we have \( \rho_t+1(B_{t+1} \setminus A_{t+1}; B_{t+1}|h^t) = \rho_t^{s_{t+1}}(B_{t+1} \setminus A_{t+1}; B_{t+1}) \). Thus by Axiom C.3 (Sophistication), it suffices to show that \( V_s(B_{t+1}) > V_s(A_{t+1}) \) if and only if point (ii) in Axiom C.3 holds.

To show the “only if” direction, suppose \( V_s(B_{t+1}) > V_s(A_{t+1}) \) and take any sequences \( A_{t+1}^n \rightarrow A_{t+1} \) and \( B_{t+1}^n \rightarrow B_{t+1} \). Since convergence in mixture implies convergence under the Hausdorff metric, we have \( \lim_n V_s(A_{t+1}^n) = V_s(A_{t+1}) \) and \( \lim_n V_s(B_{t+1}^n) = V_s(B_{t+1}) \) by continuity of \( V_s \) (Lemma C.1-(ii)). Hence, there is \( N \) such that \( V_s(B_{t+1}^n) > V_s(A_{t+1}^n) \) for all \( n \geq N \). Then for all \( n \geq N \), the fact that \( h^t \) is a separating history for \( s_t \) and \( M(A_t, U_{s_t}) = \{p_t\} \) (as \( h_t \in H^t_t \)) implies that \( \frac{1}{2} A_{t+1}^n + \frac{1}{2} ((z, B_{t+1}^n), (z, A_{t+1}^n)), U_{s_t}) = \{ \frac{1}{2} p_t + \frac{1}{2} (z, B_{t+1}^n) \} \) for all \( z \). Thus, by DREU2 at \( t \) and Lemma E.5, we have \( \rho_t(\frac{1}{2} p_t + \frac{1}{2} (z, B_{t+1}^n)), \frac{1}{2} A_{t+1}^n + \frac{1}{2} ((z, B_{t+1}^n), (z, A_{t+1}^n)), h_{t-1}) = \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h_{t-1}) > 0 \) for all \( n \geq N \). That is, point (ii) in Axiom C.3 holds.

For the “if” direction, we prove the contrapositive. Suppose that \( V_s(B_{t+1}) \leq V_s(A_{t+1}) \). Note that since \( V_s \) is monotone and non-constant by Lemma C.1, we have \( V_s(B_{t+1}) = V_s(A_{t+1}) = V_s(C_{t+1}) \) for some \( C_{t+1} \). If \( V_s(A_{t+1}) > V_s(C_{t+1}) \) take \( A_{t+1}^n = A_{t+1} \) and \( B_{t+1}^n = \frac{n-1}{n} B_{t+1} + \frac{1}{n} C_{t+1} \) for each \( n \), and if \( V_s(A_{t+1}) < V_s(C_{t+1}) \) take \( B_{t+1}^n = B_{t+1} \) and \( A_{t+1}^n = \frac{n-1}{n} A_{t+1} + \frac{1}{n} C_{t+1} \) for each \( n \). In either case, we have \( A_{t+1} \rightarrow A_{t+1} \), \( B_{t+1}^n \rightarrow B_{t+1} \), and \( V_s(B_{t+1}) < V_s(A_{t+1}) \) for every \( n \) by the linearity of \( V_s \) (Lemma C.1). Combining this with the fact that \( M(A_t, U_{s_t}) = \{p_t\} \) (since \( h^t \) is a separating

---

76Such a pair exists since each \( V_s \) is non-constant. Indeed, if such a pair does not exist for some \( s \), then for any pair of menus \( \tilde{A}_{t+1} \neq \tilde{B}_{t+1} \), we have \( V_s(\tilde{A}_{t+1}) = V_s(\tilde{A}_{t+1} \cup \tilde{B}_{t+1}) = V_s(\tilde{B}_{t+1}) \), a contradiction.
history for $s_t$), we have $M(\frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}\{(z, B^n_{t+1}), (z, A^n_{t+1})\}, U_{s_t}) = \{\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, A^n_{t+1})\}$ for each $n$. Given this, DREU2 at $t$ and Lemma E.5 yields $p_t(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, B^n_{t+1}); \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}\{(z, B^n_{t+1}), (z, A^n_{t+1})\}| t^{-1}) = 0$ for all $n$. That is, point (ii) in Axiom C.3 does not hold.

The next lemma shows that because of Lemma C.2, the finiteness of each supp$\mu^n_{t+1}$ is enough to ensure that the preference over $A_{t+1}$ induced by each $V_{s_t}$ satisfies Axiom DLR 6 (Finiteness) introduced by Ahn and Sarver (2013):

**Lemma C.3.** For each $s_t \in S_t$, there is $K_{s_t} > 0$ such that for any $A_{t+1}$, there is $B_{t+1} \subseteq A_{t+1}$ such that $|B_{t+1}| \leq K_{s_t}$ and $V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) = V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$.

**Proof.** Fix any $s_t \in S_t$ and a separating history $h^t$ for $s_t$. Let $S_{t+1}(s_t) := \text{supp}\mu^n_{t+1}$. We will show that $K_{s_t} := |S_{t+1}(s_t)|$ is as required.

**Step 1:** First consider any $B_{t+1} \in A^n_{t+1}(h^t)$. Then by Lemma E.3, for each $s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)$ we have $|M(B_{t+1}, \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}})| = 1$. Letting $A_{t+1} := \bigcup_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)} M(B_{t+1}, \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}})$, we then have that $|A_{t+1}| \leq K_{s_t}$ and $\mu^n_{t+1}(A_{t+1} \setminus A_{t+1}, B_{t+1}) = 0$. By Lemma C.2, this implies that $V_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) = V_{s_t}(B_{t+1})$, as required.

**Step 2:** Next take any $B_{t+1} \notin A^n_{t+1}(h^t)$. By Lemma E.6, we can find a sequence $B^n_{t+1} \rightarrow m B^n_{t+1}$ with $B^n_{t+1} \in A^n_{t+1}(h^t)$ for all $n$. Then by Step 1, we can find $A^n_{t+1} \subseteq B^n_{t+1}$ for all $n$ such that $|A^n_{t+1}| \leq K_{s_t}$ and $V_{s_t}(A^n_{t+1}) = V_{s_t}(B^n_{t+1})$. By definition of $\rightarrow m$, for each $q_{t+1} \in B^n_{t+1}$, there exists $D_{t+1}(q_{t+1}) \in A^n_{t+1}$ and a sequence $\alpha_t(q_{t+1}) \rightarrow 0$ such that $A^n_{t+1} \subseteq \bigcup_{q_{t+1} \in B^n_{t+1}} \alpha_t(q_{t+1})D_{t+1}(q_{t+1}) + (1 - \alpha_t(q_{t+1}))\{q_{t+1}\}$ for all $n$. Hence, since $|A^n_{t+1}| \leq K_{s_t}$ for all $n$, restricting to a subsequence if necessary, there is $A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1}$ such that $A^n_{t+1} \rightarrow m A_{t+1}$ and such that $|A_{t+1}| \leq K_{s_t}$. Finally, by continuity of $V_{s_t}$ (Lemma C.1 (ii)), we have $V_{s_t}(B_{t+1}) = V_{s_t}(A_{t+1})$, as required.

**C.2.5 Completing the Representation**

Recall that in Section C.2.3, we have obtained $(S_{t+1}, \{\mu^n_{t+1}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}})$ satisfying DREU1 and DREU2 at $t + 1$. We now show that for each $s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}$ there exist $\alpha_{s_{t+1}} > 0$ and $\beta_{s_{t+1}} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that after replacing $\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}$ with $U_{s_{t+1}} := \alpha_{s_{t+1}}\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}} + \beta_{s_{t+1}}$, we additionally have that BEU holds at time $t$.

Fix any $s_t$ and let $S_{t+1}(s_t) := \text{supp}\mu^n_{t+1}$. Note that by DREU1 at $t + 1$ and since we have defined $\rho^n_{t+1}$ by $\rho^n_{t+1}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1}) := \sum_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)} \mu^n_{t+1}(s_{t+1})\tau_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}, A_{t+1})$ for all $p_{t+1}$ and $A_{t+1}$, it follows that $(S_{t+1}(s_t), \rho^n_{t+1}, \{\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)})$ is an S-based REU representation of $\rho^n_{t+1}$ (see Definition 12).

Since all the $U_{s_{t+1}}$ are non-constant and induce different preferences over $\Delta(X_{t+1})$ for distinct $s_{t+1}, s'_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)$ and since $V_{s_t}$ is nonconstant by Lemma C.1, we can find a finite set $Y \subseteq X_{t+1}$ such that (i) $V_{s_t}$ is non-constant on $A_{t+1}(Y) := \{B_{t+1} \in A_{t+1} : \cup_{p_{t+1} \in B_{t+1}}\text{supp}(p_{t+1}) \subseteq Y\}$; (ii) for each $s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)$, $\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}$ is non-constant on $Y$; and (iii) for each distinct pair $s_{t+1}, s'_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_t)$, $\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}} \neq \hat{U}_{s'_{t+1}}$ on $Y$.

Observe that by Lemmas C.1 and C.3, the preference $\succeq_{s_t}$ on $A_{t+1}(Y)$ induced by $V_{s_t}$ satisfies Axioms DLR 1–6 (Weak Order, Continuity, Independence, Monotonicity, Nontriviality, Finiteness) in Ahn and Sarver (2013) (henceforth AS), so by Corollary S1 in AS, $\succeq_{s_t}$ admits a DLR representation (see Definition S1 in AS). Moreover, since $\rho^n_{t+1}$ admits an S-based REU representation (what AS call a GP representation), so does its restriction to $A_{t+1}(Y)$. Finally, by Lemma C.2, the pair $(\succeq_{s_t}, \rho^n_{t+1})$ satisfies AS’s Axioms 1 and 2 on $A_{t+1}(Y)$. Thus, by Theorem 1 in AS, we can find a DLR-GP representation of $(\succeq_{s_t}, \rho^n_{t+1})$ on $A_{t+1}(Y)$, i.e., an S-based REU representation $(\hat{S}_{t+1}(s_t), \hat{\mu}_{t+1}, \{\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}, \hat{\tau}_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in \hat{S}_{t+1}(s_t)})$ of $\rho^n_{t+1}$ on $A_{t+1}(Y)$ such that $\succeq_{s_t}$ restricted to $A_{t+1}(Y)$ is represented by $\hat{V}_{s_t}$, where $\hat{V}_{s_t}(A_{t+1}) := \sum_{s_{t+1} \in \hat{S}_{t+1}(s_t)} \hat{\mu}_{t+1}(s_{t+1})\max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1})$. Since $V_{s_t}$ also represents $\succeq_{s_t}$ restricted to $A_{t+1}(Y)$,
standard arguments yield \( \alpha_{s_{t}} > 0 \) and \( \hat{\beta}_{s_{t}} \in \mathbb{R} \) such that for all \( A_{t+1} \in \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \), we have \( V_{s_{t}}(A_{t+1}) = \alpha_{s_{t}} \hat{V}_{s_{t}}(A_{t+1}) + \hat{\beta}_{s_{t}} \), whence

\[
V_{s_{t}}(A_{t+1}) = \sum_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})} \hat{\mu}_{s_{t}+1}(s_{t+1}) \max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}),
\]

(22)

where \( U_{s_{t+1}} = \hat{\alpha}_{s_{t}} \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}} + \hat{\beta}_{s_{t}} \). By the uniqueness properties of S-based REU representations (Proposition 4 in AS), \( (\hat{S}_{t+1}(s_{t}), \hat{\mu}_{s_{t}+1}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \hat{\tau}_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})}) \) still constitutes an S-based REU representation of \( \rho_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}} \) on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \). Applying Proposition 4 in AS again, since \( (S_{t+1}(s_{t}), \mu_{s_{t}+1}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})}) \) also represents \( \rho_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}} \) on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \), we can assume after relabeling that \( S_{t+1}(s_{t}) = \hat{S}_{t+1}(s_{t}) \), \( \hat{\mu}_{s_{t}+1} = \mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}} \) and that for each \( s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t}) \), there exist constants \( \alpha_{s_{t+1}} > 0 \) and \( \beta_{s_{t+1}} \in \mathbb{R} \) such that

\[
U_{s_{t+1}}(x_{t+1}) = \alpha_{s_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}(x_{t+1}) + \beta_{s_{t+1}}
\]

(23)

for each \( x_{t+1} \in Y \subseteq X_{t+1} \). Since \( \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}} \) is defined on \( X_{t+1} \), we can extend \( U_{s_{t+1}} \) to the whole space \( X_{t+1} \) by (23). Then \( U_{s_{t+1}} \) and \( \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}} \) represent the same preference over \( \Delta(X_{t+1}) \), so since \( (S_{t+1}(s_{t}), \mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})}) \) satisfies DREU1 and DREU2, so does \( (S_{t+1}(s_{t}), \mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}}, \{U_{s_{t+1}}, \tau_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})}) \).

It remains to show that (22) holds for all \( A_{t+1} \in \mathcal{A}_{t+1} \), so that BEU is satisfied at \( s_{t} \). To see this, consider any \( A_{t+1} \in \mathcal{A}_{t+1} \) and choose a finite set \( Y' \subseteq X_{t+1} \) such that \( Y' \cup \bigcup_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} \text{supp}(p_{t+1}) \subseteq Y' \). As above, we can again apply Theorem 1 in AS to obtain a DLR-GP representation \( (\hat{S}_{t+1}(s_{t}), \hat{\mu}_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}}, \{\hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}, \hat{\tau}_{s_{t+1}}\}_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})}) \) of the pair \( (\zeta_{s_{t}}, \rho_{s_{t}+1}) \) restricted to \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y') \). But since this also yields a DLR-GP representation of \( (\zeta_{s_{t}}, \rho_{s_{t}+1}) \) restricted to \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \), by the uniqueness property of DLR-GP representations (Theorem 2 in AS), we can assume that \( \hat{S}_{t+1}(s_{t}) = S_{t+1}(s_{t}) \), \( \hat{\mu}_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}} = \mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}} \) and that there exists \( \alpha_{s_{t}} > 0 \) and \( \beta_{s_{t+1}} \in \mathbb{R} \) such that \( \hat{\alpha}_{s_{t}} \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}} + \hat{\beta}_{s_{t+1}} \) for each \( s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t}) \). Since \( \zeta_{s_{t}} \) is represented on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y') \) by \( \hat{V}_{s_{t}}(B_{t+1}) := \sum_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}(s_{t})} \mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}}(s_{t+1}) \max_{p_{t+1} \in B_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}) \) and since \( \alpha_{s_{t}} \) depends only on \( s_{t} \) (and not on \( s_{t+1} \)), it follows that \( \zeta_{s_{t}} \) is also represented on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \) by \( V_{s_{t}}(B_{t+1}) := \sum_{s_{t} \in \tilde{S}_{t+1}(s_{t})} \mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}}(s_{t+1}) \max_{p_{t+1} \in B_{t+1}} U_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}) \). Thus, the linear functions \( V_{s_{t}} \) and \( \hat{V}_{s_{t}} \) represent the same preference on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y') \) and coincide on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \), so they must also coincide on \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1}(Y) \). Thus, (22) holds at \( A_{t+1} \).

This shows that BEU holds at \( t \). Combining this with the inductive hypothesis, it follows that \( (S_{t'}, \mu_{s_{t'}+1}^{s_{t'}}, \{U_{s_{t'}}, \tau_{s_{t'}}\}_{s_{t'} \in S_{t}}) \) satisfies DREU1 and DREU2 for all \( t' \leq t + 1 \) and BEU for all \( t' \leq t \), as required.

C.3 Proof of Theorem C.1: Necessity

Suppose that \( \rho \) admits a BEU representation. Then by Proposition A.1, \( \rho \) admits an S-based BEU representation \( (S_{t}, \{\mu_{s_{t}+1}^{s_{t}}, \{U_{s_{t}}, \tau_{s_{t}}\}_{s_{t} \in S_{t}}) \)

To show Axiom C.1 (Separability), take any history \( h^{-1}, A_{t} \) and \( p_{t}, q_{t} \notin A_{t} \) such that \( p_{t}^{A} = q_{t}^{A}, \mu_{t}^{Z} = q_{t}^{Z}, \) and \( A_{t} \cup \{p_{t}\}, A_{t} \cup \{q_{t}\} \in A_{t}^{+}(h^{-1}) \). Note that by the representation \( U_{s_{t}}(p_{t}) = U_{s_{t}}(q_{t}) \) for any \( s_{t} \). Thus \( M(A \cup \{p_{t}\}, U_{s_{t}}) = M(A \cup \{q_{t}\}, U_{s_{t}}) \) for each \( s_{t} \). Since \( A_{t} \cup \{p_{t}\}, A_{t} \cup \{q_{t}\} \in A_{t}^{+}(h^{-1}) \), this implies \( \rho_{s_{t}}(A_{t} \cup \{p_{t}\}, h^{-1}) = \rho_{s_{t}}(A_{t} \cup \{q_{t}\}, h^{-1}) \). Axiom C.2-(ii) (Reduction of Mixed Menus) is verified in the same manner, because when \( \hat{A}(m_{t+1}) = \hat{A}(m_{t+1}) \), then by the representation \( U_{s_{t}}(z, m_{t+1}) = U_{s_{t}}(z', m_{t+1}) \) for all \( z \) and \( s_{t} \).

To verify Axiom C.2-(i) (Preference for Flexibility), note that when \( A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1} \), then by the representation, we have \( U_{s_{t}}(z, A_{t+1}) \leq U_{s_{t}}(z, B_{t+1}) \) for all \( z \) and \( s_{t} \). Moreover, \( \{(z, A_{t+1}), (z, B_{t+1})\} \in \)
\( A'_t(h^{t-1}) \) guarantees that the inequality is strict for all \( s_t \) with the property that \( \mu^{s_{t-1}}_t(s_t) > 0 \) for some \( s_{t-1} \) that is consistent with history \( h^{t-1} \). This implies \( \rho_t((z, A_{t+1}); (z, B_{t+1}))|h^{t-1}| = 1 \).

Axiom C.2-(iii) (Continuity) holds by Proposition F.2, because for each \( s_t \) the function \( U_{s_t} : X_t \to \mathbb{R} \) is continuous by the representation.

To verify Axiom C.2-(iv) (Menu Nondegeneracy), note that by the representation, \( U_{s_T} \) is non-constant for every \( s_T \). Then an inductive argument implies that for any \( z, t \leq T - 1 \) and \( s_t \), \( U_{s_t}(z, \cdot) : A_{t+1} \to \mathbb{R} \) is also non-constant. Thus, for each \( s_t \), there is a pair of menus such that \( U_{s_t}(z, A^n_{t+1}) \neq U_{s_t}(z, B^n_{t+1}) \). Define \( A_{t+1} := \sum s_t \in S_t \alpha_s A^n_{t+1} \) and \( B_{t+1} := \sum s_t \in S_t \alpha_s B^n_{t+1} \) for some vector \( (\alpha_s) \in (0,1)^{|S_t|} \) with \( \sum s_t \in S_t \alpha_s = 1 \). Since \( U_{s_t} \) is linear in continuation menus by the representation, we can choose \( (\alpha_s) \) such that \( U_{s_t}(z, A_{t+1}) \neq U_{s_t}(z, B_{t+1}) \) for all \( s_t \). By Lemma E.3, this implies \( \{(z, A_{t+1}), (z, B_{t+1})\} \in A'_t(h^{t-1}) \).

Finally, to show Axiom C.3 (Sophistication), take any history \( h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \in \mathcal{H}_t \), \( z \), and \( A_{t+1} \subseteq B_{t+1} \in A'_{t+1}(h^t) \). Let \( S^*_t \subseteq S_t \) denote the set of states that are consistent with \( h^t \). First note that based on Lemmas E.3 and E.5 and the fact that \( B_{t+1} \in A'_{t+1}(h^t) \), condition (i) in Axiom C.3 is equivalent to the following condition:

\[
(i') \exists s^*_t \in S^*_t, \exists s^*_{t+1} \in \text{supp}\mu^{s^*}_{t+1} \text{ such that } \max_{B_{t+1}} U_{s^*_{t+1}} > \max_{A_{t+1}} U_{s^*_{t+1}}.
\]

Thus, it suffices to show that condition (i') is equivalent to condition (ii) in Axiom C.3.

Suppose first that condition (i') holds. Then by the representation, we have \( U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, B_{t+1}) > U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, A_{t+1}) \). Take any sequences \( A^n_{t+1} \to A_{t+1} \) and \( B^n_{t+1} \to B_{t+1} \). Since convergence in mixture implies convergence under the Hausdorff metric and \( U_{s^*_{t+1}} \) is continuous by the representation, this yields some \( N \) such that \( U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, B^n_{t+1}) > U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, A^n_{t+1}) \) for all \( n > N \). Hence, the fact that \( p_t \) is the unique maximizer of \( U_{s^*_{t+1}} \) in \( A_t \) (which follows from \( h^t \in \mathcal{H}_t \)) implies that for all \( n > N \), \( p_t(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, B^n_{t+1}) ; \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, B^n_{t+1}), (z, A^n_{t+1})) \) is strictly positive, as it is greater than \( \frac{\sum_{s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}} \Pi_k = 0 \mu^{s_{t-1}}_k(s_k) r_k(p_k, A_k)}{\sum_{s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}} \Pi_k = 0 \mu^{s_{t-1}}_k(s_k) r_k(p_k, A_k)} > 0 \), i.e., the conditional probability that \( s^*_t \) realizes after history \( h^{t-1} \) (see Lemma E.5). Thus, condition (ii) in Axiom C.3 is satisfied.

For the converse, we prove the contrapositive. If (i') does not hold, then by the representation, we have \( U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, A_{t+1}) = U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, B_{t+1}) \) for all \( s_t \in S^*_t \). Take menus \( C^n_{t+1} \), \( C_{t+1} \) such that \( U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, C^n_{t+1}) > U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, C_{t+1}) \) for all \( s_t \). Then define \( A^n_{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} C^n_{t+1} + \frac{n-1}{n} A_{t+1} \) and \( B^n_{t+1} := \frac{1}{n} C_{t+1} + \frac{n-1}{n} B_{t+1} \) for each \( n \). By construction, \( A^n_{t+1} \to A_{t+1} \) and \( B^n_{t+1} \to B_{t+1} \). For each \( s_t \) by linearity of \( U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, \cdot) \), it follows that \( U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, A^n_{t+1}) > U_{s^*_{t+1}}(z, B^n_{t+1}) \) for every \( n \). Thus for any \( s_t \in S^*_t \), \( \rho_t(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, B^n_{t+1}) ; \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}(z, B^n_{t+1}) \) for all \( n \), so that condition (ii) is violated. This completes the proof of necessity.

## D Proof of Theorem 3

Instead of proving the two-period characterization of BEB in Theorem 3, this section establishes a generalization of Theorem 3 for arbitrary horizon \( T \). Section D.1 presents the \( T \)-period axiom for
By the separability of the representation, it follows that $u$ based BEB representation, i.e., for each $\ell$, $A_{t+1} \in A_t$, define $(\ell, A_{t+1}) \in \Delta(X_t)$ to be the period-$t$ lottery that yields current consumption according to $\ell$ and yields continuation menu $A_{t+1}$ for sure; i.e., $(\ell, A_{t+1}) := \sum_{z_t \in Z} \ell(z_t) \delta_{(z_t, A_{t+1})}$. Then for each $t \leq T-1, \ell_t, \ell_{t+1} \in \Delta(Z)$, and $A_{t+2} \in A_{t+1}$, we define $(\ell_t, \ell_{t+1}, A_{t+2}) := (\ell_t, \{p_{t+1}\})$ such that $p_{t+1} = (\ell_t, A_{t+2})$.\footnote{In the case of $t = T - 1$ by abusing notation we are using $(\ell_t, \ell_{t+1}, A_{t+2})$ to denote the lottery that yields $\ell_t$ in period $T - 1$ and $\ell_{t+1}$ in period $T$.}

We generalize Axiom 8 and Condition 1 as follows:

**Axiom D.1** (Stationary Consumption Preference). For each history $h^{t-1}$, if $(\ell, \ell, A_{t+2}), (\ell', \ell', A_{t+2}) \in A_t \in A_t^*(h^{t-1})$, then

$$\rho_t((\ell, \ell', A_{t+2}); A|h^{t-1}) = 0.$$

**Condition D.1** (Uniformly Ranked Pair). There exist $\bar{\ell}, \bar{\ell} \in \Delta(Z)$ such that $A_t := \{(\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1}), (\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1})\} \in A_t^*(h^{t-1})$ and $\rho_t((\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1}); A|h^{t-1}) = 1$ for all $t, A_{t+1}$, and $h^{t-1}$.

We have the following $T$-period generalization of Theorem 3:

**Theorem D.1.** Suppose that $\rho$ admits a BEU representation and Condition D.1 is satisfied. Then $\rho$ satisfies Axioms D.1 if and only if $\rho$ admits a BEB representation.

### D.2 Proof of Theorem D.1: Sufficiency

Suppose that $\rho$ admits a BEU representation and that Condition D.1 and Axiom D.1 hold. By Proposition A.1, $\rho$ admits an S-based BEU representation $(S_t, \{\mu_i^{s_{t-1}}\}_{s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, u_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0,\ldots,T}$. Up to adding appropriate constants to each utility $u_{s_t}$ and $U_{s_t}$, we can ensure that $\sum_{z_t \in Z} u_{s_t}(z) = 0$ for all $t = 0,\ldots,T$ and $s_t \in S_t$ without affecting that $(S_t, \{\mu_i^{s_{t-1}}\}_{s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, u_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0,\ldots,T}$ is an S-based BEU representation of $\rho$. We will show that this representation is in fact an S-based BEU representation, i.e., for each $t \leq T - 1$ and $s_t$, there exists $\delta_{s_t} > 0$ such that we have $u_{s_t} = \frac{1}{\delta_{s_t}} \sum_{s_{t+1}} \mu_{s_{t+1}}^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) u_{s_{t+1}}$. By Proposition A.1, this implies that $\rho$ admits a BEB representation.

Condition D.1 ensures that all felicities $u_{s_t}$ agree on the ranking between $\bar{\ell}$ and $\bar{\ell}$:

**Lemma D.1.** $u_{s_t}(\bar{\ell}) > u_{s_t}(\bar{\ell})$ holds for all $t$ and $s_t$.

**Proof.** Consider any $t$ and $s_t \in S_t$ and the state $s_{t-1}$ such that $\mu_i^{s_{t-1}}(s_t) > 0$. Take a separating history $h^{t-1}$ for $s_{t-1}$ and any $A_{t+1}$. Let $A_t := \{(\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1}), (\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1})\}$. Then Condition D.1 ensures $A_t \in A_t^*(h^{t-1})$ and $\rho_t((\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1}); A|h^{t-1}) = 1$, which by Lemma E.3 implies $U_{s_t}(\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1}) > U_{s_t}(\bar{\ell}, A_{t+1})$. By the separability of the representation, it follows that $u_{s_t}(\bar{\ell}) > u_{s_t}(\bar{\ell})$. $lacksquare$

For any $t = 0,\ldots,T - 1$ and $s_t \in S_t$, let $u_{s_t}^+ := \sum_{s_{t+1}} \mu_{s_{t+1}}^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) u_{s_{t+1}}$ denote the expected period $t + 1$ felicity at state $s_t$. Note that Lemma D.1 ensures that each $u_{s_t}^+$ is non-constant. We show that Axiom D.1 (Stationary Consumption Preference) implies that $u_{s_t}$ and $u_{s_t}^+$ induce the same preference over $\Delta(Z)$:

**Lemma D.2.** $u_{s_t} \approx u_{s_t}^+$ holds for all $t \leq T - 1$ and $s_t \in S_t$.
such that \( \delta \)

there exist constants \( u_{s_t}^+ \) and \( u_{s_t}^- \) are nonconstant,

\( u_{s_t}(\ell) \neq u_{s_t}(\ell') \) and \( u_{s_t}^+(\ell) < u_{s_t}^+(\ell') \). By slightly perturbing \( \ell \) and \( \ell' \) if needed, we can assume that \( u_{s_t}(\ell) \neq u_{s_t}(\ell') \) and \( u_{s_t}^+(\ell) \neq u_{s_t}^+(\ell') \) for all \( s_t \in S_t \), since all \( u_{s_t} \) and \( u_{s_t}^+ \) are nonconstant.

Fix any \( A_{t+2} \) and let \( A_t := \{(\ell, \ell', A_{t+2}) \mid (\ell, \ell', A_{t+2}) \in A_t \} \). Then, by the separability of the representation, we have that \( |M(A_t, U_{s_t})| = 1 \) for all \( s_t \in S_t \) with unique element given by \( \arg\max_{s_t \in \{s_t\}} u_{s_t}(\ell_t) + u_{s_t}(\ell_{t+1}, A_{t+2}) \). In particular, \( M(A_t, U_{s_t}) = \{(\ell, \ell', A_{t+2})\} \). Let \( s_{t-1} \) be the unique state such that \( \mu_{s_{t-1}}(s_t^*) > 0 \) and take a separating history \( h_{t-1} \) for \( s_{t-1} \). Then

Lemma E.3 implies that \( A_t \in A_t^{(h_{t-1})} \) and \( \mu_t((\ell, \ell', A_{t+2}), A_t|h_{t-1}) = \mu_{s_{t-1}}^-(s_t^*) > 0 \), contradicting Axiom D.1.

Since each \( u_{s_t} \) is nonconstant by Lemma D.1, Lemma D.2 implies that for each \( t \leq T - 1 \) and \( s_t \) there exist constants \( \delta_{s_t} > 0, \gamma_{s_t} \in \mathbb{R} \) such that \( u_{s_t}^+ = \delta_{s_t} u_{s_t} + \gamma_{s_t} \). Since we have normalized felicities such that \( \sum_{s_t \in Z} u_{s_t}(z) = 0 \) for any \( t' \) and \( s_{t'} \), we must have \( \gamma_{s_t} = 0 \). This completes the proof that \( \rho \) admits an S-based BEB representation.

**D.3 Proof of Theorem D.1: Necessity**

Suppose that \( \rho \) admits a BEB representation. By Proposition A.1, \( \rho \) admits an S-based BEB representation \( (S_t, \{\mu_{s_t}^{(t)}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{U_{s_t}, \delta_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t}) \in \mathcal{T}_t \).

To verify Axiom D.1, take any history \( h_{t-1} \) and consider \( (\ell, \ell, A_{t+2}), (\ell, \ell', A_{t+2}) \in A_t \in A_t^{(h_{t-1})} \). If \( \mu_t((\ell, \ell, A_{t+2}), A_t|h_{t-1}) > 0 \), then by Lemma E.3, we have \( U_{s_t}((\ell, \ell, A_{t+2})) > U_{s_t}((\ell, \ell', A_{t+2})) \). By the representation, this implies that \( u_{s_t}(\ell) > u_{s_t}(\ell') \) and \( \sum_{s_{t+1} \in \tau_{s_t}} u_{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) u_{s_{t+1}}(\ell') < \sum_{s_{t+1} \in \tau_{s_t}} u_{s_{t+1}}^+(s_{t+1}) u_{s_{t+1}}(\ell) \). But this contradicts the fact that \( u_{s_t} = \frac{1}{\delta_{s_t}} \sum_{s_{t+1} \in \tau_{s_t}} u_{s_{t+1}}^+(s_{t+1}) u_{s_{t+1}}(\ell) \) and \( \delta_{s_t} > 0 \).

**E Additional Lemmas**

This section collects together several lemmas that are used throughout Sections B–D. The proofs are provided in Supplementary Appendix J.2.

**Lemma E.1.** For all \( t = 0, \ldots, T \), \( X_t \) is a separable metric space, where \( X_T := Z \) is endowed with the discrete metric and for all \( t \leq T - 1 \), we recursively endow \( \Delta(X_{t+1}) \) with the induced topology of weak convergence, \( \mathcal{A}_{t+1} := \mathcal{K}(\Delta(X_{t+1})) \) with the induced Hausdorff topology, and \( X_t := Z \times \mathcal{A}_{t+1} \) with the induced product topology.

**Lemma E.2.** Let \( Y \) be any set (possibly infinite) and let \( \{U_s : s \in S\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Y \) be a collection of nonconstant vNM utility functions indexed by a finite set \( S \) such that \( U_s \neq U_{s'} \) for any distinct \( s, s' \in S \). Then there is a collection of lotteries \( \{p^s : s \in S\} \subseteq \Delta(Y) \) such that \( U_s(p^s) > U_s(p^{s'}) \) for any distinct \( s, s' \in S \).

**Lemma E.3.** Fix \( t = 0, \ldots, T \). Suppose \( (S_t, \{\mu_{s_t}^{(t)}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{U_{s_t}, \delta_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t}) \) satisfy DREU1 and DREU2 for all \( t' \leq t \). Take any \( h_{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1} \) and let \( S(h_{t-1}) \subseteq S_{t-1} \) denote the set of states consistent with \( h_{t-1} \). Then for any \( A_t \in \mathcal{A}_t \), the following are equivalent:

(i). \( A_t \in A_t^{(h_{t-1})} \)

(ii). For each \( s_{t-1} \in S(h_{t-1}) \) and \( s_t \in \text{supp} \mu_{s_{t-1}}^{(t)} \), \( |M(A_t, U_{s_t})| = 1 \).
Lemma E.4. Suppose that $\rho$ satisfies Axiom B.2. Fix $t \geq 1$, $A_t \in A_t$, $h_t^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_t$, and $\lambda = (\lambda_n)_{n=0}^{t-1}$, $\hat{\lambda} = (\hat{\lambda}_n)_{n=0}^{t-1} \in (0, 1]^t$. Suppose $d^t = ((q_n), (\hat{q}_n))_{n=0}^{t-1} \in \mathcal{D}_t$ satisfy $\lambda h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) d_t^{t-1} = 0$, $\hat{\lambda} h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda}) \hat{d}_t^{t-1} = 0$, where $\lambda h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) d_t^{t-1} := (\lambda_n A_n + (1 - \lambda_n) q_n)_{n=0}^{t-1}$ and $\hat{\lambda} h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda}) \hat{d}_t^{t-1}$ is defined analogously. Then

$$
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) d_t^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{\lambda} h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda}) \hat{d}_t^{t-1}),
$$

and hence, $\rho_{t}^{h_t^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_t) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h_t^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda) d_t^{t-1})$.

Lemma E.5. Fix $t = 0, \ldots, T$. Suppose $(S_t, \{\mu_{s_t}^{s_t'}\}_{s_t \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}^{s_t'}\}_{s_t \in S_{t'}})$ satisfy DREU1 and DREU2 for all $t' \leq t$. Then the extended version of $\rho$ from Definition 10 also satisfies DREU2 for all $t' \leq t$, i.e., for all $p_t, A_t$, and $h_t^{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{H}_n$, we have

$$
\rho_t(p_t, A_t|h_t^{t-1}) = \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t'}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t'}} \prod_{k=0}^{t'} \mu_k^{s_k}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t'-1}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t'-1}} \prod_{k=0}^{t'-1} \mu_k^{s_k}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)}.
$$

Lemma E.6. Fix $t = 0, \ldots, T$. Suppose $(S_t, \{\mu_{s_t}^{s_t'}\}_{s_t \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}^{s_t'}\}_{s_t \in S_{t'}})$ satisfy DREU1 and DREU2 for all $t' \leq t$. Fix any $s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}$, separating history $h_t^{t-1}$ for $s_{t-1}$, and $A_t \in A_t$. Then there exists a sequence $A_t^n \rightarrow A_t$ such that $A_t^n \in A_{t+1}|(h_t^n)$ for all $n$. Moreover, given any $s_t^n \in \text{supp} \mu_{t}^{s_t^n-1}$, and $p_t^n \in M(A_t, U_{s_t^n})$, we can ensure in this construction that there is $p_t^n(s_t^n) \in A_t^n$ with $p_t^n(s_t^n) \rightarrow p_t^n$ such that $U_{s_t^n}(A_t^n, p_t^n(s_t^n)) = \{U_{s_t^n}\}$ for all $n$.

\footnote{For $t' = 0$, we abuse notation by letting $\rho_t(\cdot|h_t^{t-1})$ denote $\rho_0(\cdot)$ for all $h_t^{t-1}$.}
References


Gittins, J. C., and D. M. Jones (1972): A dynamic allocation index for the sequential design of experiments. University of Cambridge, Department of Engineering.


behavior,” *Econometrica*, 74(6), 1637–1673.


Theory.


Supplemental Material to
Dynamic Random Utility

By
Mira Frick, Ryota Iijima, and Tomasz Strzalecki

June 2017
Revised November 2018

COWLES FOUNDATION DISCUSSION PAPER NO. 2092RS

COWLES FOUNDATION FOR RESEARCH IN ECONOMICS
YALE UNIVERSITY
Box 208281
New Haven, Connecticut 06520-8281

http://cowles.yale.edu/
Supplementary Appendix to Dynamic Random Utility

Mira Frick, Ryota Iijima, and Tomasz Strzalecki

F Proof of Theorem 0

F.1 Preliminaries

In this section we prove Theorem 0, which extends the characterizations of REU representations in Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) and Ahn and Sarver (2013) to allow for an arbitrary separable metric space $X$ of outcomes. Refer to section 2.1 of the main text for all relevant notation and terminology.

Throughout, we fix some $y^* \in X$ and let $\tilde{R}_X = \{(0) \times \mathbb{R}^X \setminus \{(y^*)\}$ denote the set of utility functions $u$ in $\mathbb{R}^X$ that are normalized by $u(y^*) = 0$.

We first define the static analog of $S$-based representations introduced in Appendix A:

Definition 12. An $S$-based REU representation of $\rho$ is a tuple $(S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S})$ such that

(i). $S$ is a finite state space and $\mu$ is a probability measure on $S$ such that $\text{supp}(\mu) = S$
(ii). for each $s \in S$, the utility $U_s \in \tilde{R}_X$ is nonconstant and $U_s \not\approx U_{s'}$ for $s \neq s'$
(iii). for each $s \in S$, the tie-breaking rule $\tau_s$ is a proper finitely-additive probability measure on $\tilde{R}_X$ endowed with the Borel $\sigma$-algebra
(iv). for all $p \in \Delta(X)$ and $A \in \mathcal{A}$,
$$\rho(p; A) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu(s) \tau_s(p, A),$$
where $\tau_s(p, A) := \tau_s(\{u \in \tilde{R}_X : p \in M(M(A, U_s), u)\})$.

Analogous arguments as for the DREU part of Proposition A.1 yield the equivalence of $S$-based REU representations and static REU representations.

Proposition F.1. Let $\rho$ be a stochastic choice rule on $\mathcal{A}$. Then $\rho$ admits an REU representation if and only if it admits an $S$-based REU representation.

Proof. Analogous to Proposition A.1 (i). □

Thus, Theorem 0 is equivalent to the following result, which we prove throughout the rest of this section.

Theorem F.1. The stochastic choice rule $\rho$ on $\mathcal{A}$ satisfies Axiom 0 if and only if $\rho$ admits an $S$-based REU representation $(S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S})$.

Note that because $X$ may be infinite, continuity of each $U_s$ in the representation is not directly implied by linearity. However, the following additional axiom ensures this. As in Section 3.3, let $\mathcal{A}^*$ denote the collection of menus without ties, i.e., the set of all $A \in \mathcal{A}$ such that for any $p \in A$ and any sequences $p^n \rightarrow^m p$ and $B^n \rightarrow^m A \setminus \{p\}$, we have $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \rho(p^n; B^n \cup \{p^n\}) = \rho(p; A)$. 
Axiom F.1 (Continuity). \( \rho : A^* \to \Delta(\Delta(X)) \) is continuous.

Here \( A \) is endowed with the Hausdorff topology induced by the Prokhorov metric \( \pi \) on \( \Delta(X) \), and \( A^* \) with the relative topology. We have the following proposition.

Proposition F.2. Suppose \( \rho \) admits an \( S \)-based REU representation \( (S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S}) \). Then \( \rho \) satisfies Axiom F.1 if and only if each utility \( U_s \) is continuous.

Proof. See Section F.5.

Additional notation: For any \( Y \subseteq X \), let \( \mathcal{A}(Y) := \{A \in \mathcal{A} : \forall p \in A, supp(p) \subseteq Y \} \subseteq \mathcal{A} \) denote the space of all menus consisting only of lotteries with support in \( Y \). Note that for each \( A \in \mathcal{A} \), there is a finite \( Y \) such that \( A \in \mathcal{A}(Y) \). We denote by \( \rho^Y \) the restriction of \( \rho \) to \( \mathcal{A}(Y) \), which can be seen as a map from \( \mathcal{A}(Y) \) to \( \Delta(\Delta(Y)) \). If \( y^* \in Y \), we write \( \mathbb{R}^Y := \{0\} \times \mathbb{R}^Y \setminus \{y^*\} \).

For any \( A \in \mathcal{A}(Y) \) and \( p \in \Delta(X) \), let \( N_Y(A, p) := \{u \in \mathbb{R}^Y : p \in M(A, u)\} \) and let \( N_Y^+(A, p) := \{u \in \mathbb{R}^Y : \{p\} \subseteq M(A, u)\} \). Note that \( N_Y(\{p\}, p) = N_Y^+(\{p\}, p) = \mathbb{R}^Y \) and that \( N_Y(A, p) = N_Y^+(A, p) = \emptyset \) if \( p \notin A \). Let \( \mathcal{N}(Y) := \{N_Y(A, p) : A \in \mathcal{A}(Y) \text{ and } p \in \Delta(X)\} \), \( \mathcal{N}^+(Y) := \{N_Y^+(A, p) : A \in \mathcal{A}(Y) \text{ and } p \in \Delta(X)\} \).

We will consider both the Borel \( \sigma \)-algebra on \( \mathbb{R}^Y \) and its subalgebra \( \mathcal{F}(Y) \) that is generated by \( \mathcal{N}(Y) \cup \mathcal{N}^+(Y) \). A finitely-additive probability measure \( \nu^Y \) on either of these algebras is called proper if \( \nu^Y(N_Y(A, p)) = \nu^Y(N_Y^+(A, p)) \) for any \( A \in \mathcal{A}(Y) \) and \( p \in \Delta(X) \). Whenever \( Y = X \), we omit \( Y \) from the description of \( N_Y(A, p) \), \( N_Y^+(A, p) \), \( \mathcal{N}(Y) \), \( \mathcal{N}^+(Y) \), and \( \mathcal{F}(Y) \).

F.2 Proof of Theorem F.1: Sufficiency

F.2.1 Outline

The proof proceeds as follows:

(i). In section F.2.2, we use conditions (i)–(iv) of Axiom 0 and Theorem 2 in Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) to construct, for each finite \( Y \subseteq X \), a proper finitely-additive probability measure \( \nu^Y \) on \( \mathcal{F}(Y) \) representing \( \rho^Y \) in the sense that \( \rho^Y(p; A) = \nu^Y(N_Y(A, p)) \) for all \( A, p \). Given the fact that each \( \rho^Y \) is derived from the same \( \rho \), it is easy to check that the family \( \{\mathcal{F}(Y), \nu^Y\} \) is Kolmogorov consistent. We can then find a proper finitely-additive probability measure \( \nu \) on \( \mathcal{F} \) extending all the \( \nu^Y \) (and hence representing \( \rho \)).

(ii). The support of \( \nu \) is defined by

\[ \text{supp}(\nu) := \left( \bigcup \{V \in \mathcal{F} : V \text{ is open and } \nu(V) = 0\} \right)^c. \]

In section F.2.3, we use part (v) of Axiom 0 to show that \( \text{supp} \nu \) is finite (up to positive affine transformation of utilities) and contains at least one non-constant utility function. While Axiom 0 (v) is similar to the finiteness axiom in Ahn and Sarver (2013), this step requires more work in our setting. A key technical challenge is that unlike in Ahn and Sarver, it is not clear in our infinite outcome space setting how to normalize utilities to ensure that \( N(A, p) \)-sets are compact. Compact sets \( C \) have the useful property (used repeatedly by Ahn and Sarver) that if \( C \cap \text{supp} \nu = \emptyset \), then \( \nu(C) = 0 \). Lemma F.5 exploits the geometry of \( N(A, p) \)-sets to show that this property continues to hold for \( N(A, p) \)-sets in our setting, even though they are not compact.
(iii). In section F.2.4, we proceed in a similar way to the proof of Theorem S3 in Ahn and Sarver (2013) (again using Lemma F.5 to circumvent technical difficulties). Letting $S := \{s_1, \ldots, s_L\}$ denote the equivalence classes of nonconstant utilities in $\text{supp} \, \nu$, we find separating neighborhoods $B_s \in \mathcal{F}$ of each $s$ such that $\nu(B_s) > 0$. We then define $\mu(s) = \nu(B_s)$ and $\tau_s(V) = \frac{\nu(V \cap B_s)}{\nu(B_s)}$ and show that this yields an $S$-based REU representation of $\rho$.

### F.2.2 Construction of $\nu$

In this section, we construct a proper finitely-additive probability measure $\nu$ on $\mathcal{F}$ that represents $\rho$, i.e., such that for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $p \in A$, we have

$$\rho(p; A) = \nu(N(A, p)) = \nu(N^+(A, p)).$$

First consider any finite $Y \subseteq X$ with $y^* \in Y$. By Axiom 0 (i)–(iv) (Regularity, Linearity, Extremeness, and Mixture Continuity), Theorem 2 in Gul and Pesendorfer (2006) ensures that there is a proper finitely-additive probability measure $\nu^Y$ on $\mathcal{F}^Y$ such that

$$\rho^Y(p; A) = \nu^Y(N_Y(A, p)) = \nu^Y(N^+_Y(A, p))$$

for all $A \in \mathcal{A}(Y)$ and $p \in A$.

**Claim 4.** For any finite $Y' \supseteq Y \ni y^*$, $(\nu^{Y'}, \mathcal{F}(Y'))$ and $(\nu^Y, \mathcal{F}(Y))$ are Kolmogorov consistent, i.e., for any $E \in \mathcal{F}(Y)$, we have

$$\nu^{Y'}(E \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y}) = \nu^Y(E). \quad (24)$$

**Proof.** To see this, note first that the LHS of (24) is well-defined, since $E \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y} \in \mathcal{F}^{Y'}$ by Lemma F.4 (iv). Note next that by Lemma F.4 (iii), $E$ is of the form $\bigcup_{i=1}^n N_Y(A_i, p_i) \cap N^+_Y(B_i, q_i)$ for some finite $n$ and $A_i, B_i \in \mathcal{A}(Y)$. Let $E'$ be obtained from $E$ by replacing each $N_Y(A_i, p_i)$ with $N^+_Y(A_i, p_i)$. By Lemma F.4 (ii), $E' = \bigcup_{i=1}^n N^+_Y(C_i, r_i)$ for some family $\{C_i\} \subseteq \mathcal{A}(Y)$. Moreover, since both $\nu^Y$ and $\nu^{Y'}$ are proper, we have that $\nu^Y(E) = \nu^Y(E')$ and $\nu^{Y'}(E \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y}) = \nu^{Y'}(E' \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y})$. Hence, it suffices to prove that $\nu^Y(E' \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y}) = \nu^Y(E')$. For this, it is enough to show that for any collection of sets $N^+_1, \ldots, N^+_n \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y) := \{N^+(A, p) : A \in \mathcal{A}(Y)\}$, we have $\nu^Y(\bigcup_{i=1}^n N^+_i) = \nu^{Y'}(\bigcup_{i=1}^n N^+_i \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y})$. We prove this by induction. For the base case, note that for any $N^+(A, p) \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y)$, we have

$$\nu^Y(N^+(A, p)) \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y} = \rho^Y(p; A) := \rho(p; A) =: \rho^Y(p; A) = \nu^Y(N^+(A, p)).$$

Suppose next that the claim is true whenever $m < n$. Then

$$\nu^Y \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{m+1} N^+_i \right) = \nu^Y \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} N^+_i \right) + \nu^Y(N^+_m) + \nu^Y \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} (N^+_i \cap N^+_m) \right) \quad \text{for any } N^+_1, \ldots, N^+_m \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y).$$

$$\nu^{Y'} \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{m+1} N^+_i \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y} \right) = \nu^{Y'} \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} N^+_i \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y} \right) + \nu^{Y'}(N^+_m) + \nu^{Y'} \left( \bigcup_{i=1}^{m} (N^+_i \cap N^+_m) \times \mathbb{R}^{Y' \setminus Y} \right) \quad \text{for any } N^+_1, \ldots, N^+_m \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y).$$

where the second equality follows from the inductive hypothesis and the fact that $N^+_i \cap N^+_m \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y)$ by Lemma F.4 (ii).
Now define $\nu$ on $\mathcal{F}$ by setting $\nu(E) := \nu(\text{proj} \mathcal{E} \nu E)$ for any finite $Y \ni y'$ such that $E = \text{proj} \mathcal{E} \nu E \times \mathbb{R}^X \setminus Y$ and $\text{proj} \mathcal{E} \nu E \in \mathcal{F}^Y$. By Lemma F.4 (iv) such a $Y$ exists. Moreover, given Kolmogorov consistency of the family $\{\nu(Y)\}_{Y \subseteq X}$, this is well-defined. Finally, it is immediate that $\nu$ is a proper finitely-additive probability measure and that $\nu$ represents $\rho$.

### F.2.3 Finiteness of $\text{supp} \nu$

The support of a finitely-additive probability measure $\nu$ is defined by

$$\text{supp}(\nu) := \left(\bigcup \{V \in \mathcal{F} : V \text{ is open and } \nu(V) = 0\}\right)^c.$$

The next lemma invokes Axiom 0 (v) (Finiteness) to show that the support of $\nu$ constructed in the previous section contains finitely many equivalence classes of utility functions and contains at least one nonconstant function. We use $0$ to denote the unique constant utility function in $\mathbb{R}^X$.

**Lemma F.1.** Let $K$ be as in the statement of the Finiteness Axiom and let $\text{Pref} (\Delta(X))$ denote the set of all preferences over $\Delta(X)$. Then

$$\# \{\succ \in \text{Pref} (\Delta(X)) : \succ \text{ is represented by some } u \in \text{supp} (\nu) \setminus \{0\} \} = L,$$

where $1 \leq L \leq K$.

**Proof.** We first show that $L \leq K$. If not, then we can find utilities $\{u_1, \ldots, u_{K+1}\} \subseteq \text{supp}(\nu)$ such that each $u_i$ is non-constant over $X$ and $u_i \not\approx u_j$ for all $i \neq j$. By Lemma E.2, we can find a menu $A = \{p^i : i = 1, \ldots, K + 1\} \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $u_i \in N^+(A, p^i)$ for each $i$. Take any $B \subseteq A$ with $|B| \leq K$. Then $p^j \not\in B$ for some $i$.

Fix any sequences $p^i_n \to p^i$ and $B_n \to B$. By definition, this means that there exists $r \in \Delta(X)$ and $\alpha_n \to 0$ such that $p^i_n = \alpha_n r + (1 - \alpha_n)p^i$ for all $n$, and that for each $q \in B$ there exists $B_q \in \mathcal{A}$ and $\beta_n(q) \to 0$ such that $B_n = \bigcup_{q \in B} (\beta_n(q) B_q + (1 - \beta_n(q)) q)$ for all $n$. Now, $B$ and each $B_q$ are finite, and $u$ is linear with $u_i \cdot p^i > u_i \cdot q$ for all $q \in B$. Hence, there is $N$ such that for all $n \geq N$, $u_i \cdot p^i_n > u_i \cdot q_n$ for all $q_n \in B_n$. Thus, $u_i \in N^+(\{p^i_n\} \cup B_n, p^i_n)$ for all $n \geq N$. But since $u_i \in \text{supp}(\nu)$ and $N^+(\{p^i_n\} \cup B_n, p^i_n)$ is an open set in $\mathcal{F}$, the definition of $\text{supp}(\nu)$ then implies that $\nu(N^+(\{p^i_n\} \cup B_n, p^i_n)) > 0$ for all $n \geq N$. But then $\rho(p^i_n; \{p^i_n\} \cup B_n) = \nu(N^+(\{p^i_n\} \cup B_n, p^i_n)) > 0$ for all $n \geq N$, contradicting Finiteness.

Next we show that $L \geq 1$. Indeed, if $L = 0$, then for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$ with $|A| \geq 2$ and for any $p \in A$, we have $\{N(p, A) \setminus \{0\}\} \cap \text{supp} \nu = \emptyset$. By Lemma F.5 below, this implies that $\nu(N^+(p, A)) = 0$ for any $p \in A$. But since $\nu$ represents $\rho$, $\rho(p; A) = \nu(N^+(p, A))$ for any $p \in A$, so we have $\sum_{p \in A} \rho(p; A) = 0$, which is a contradiction. \hfill $\blacksquare$

### F.2.4 Constructing the REU Representation

Let $\succ_i \leq i \leq L$ denote all the preferences represented by some non-constant utility in $\text{supp}(\nu)$, where by Lemma F.1 we know that $L$ is finite and $L \geq 1$. For each $i = 1, \ldots, L$, pick some $u_i \in \text{supp} \nu$ representing $\succ_i$. For any $u \in \mathbb{R}^X$, let $[u] := \{u' \in \mathbb{R}^X : u' \approx u\}$. By Lemma E.2, we can find $A := \{p_1, \ldots, p_L\} \in \mathcal{A}$ such that $u_i \in N^+(A, p_i)$ for all $i = 1, \ldots, L$. Let $B_{u_i} := N^+(A, p_i)$ for all $i$.

By construction, $[u_i] \subseteq B_{u_i}$ and $B_{u_i} \cap B_{u_j} = \emptyset$ for $j \neq i$. Moreover, by the definition of $\text{supp}(\nu)$, we have $\nu(B_{u_i}) > 0$ for each $i$, since $B_{u_i} \in \mathcal{F}$ is open and $u_i \in B_{u_i} \cap \text{supp}(\nu) \neq \emptyset$.

Let $S := \{u_1, \ldots, u_L\}$ and define the function $\mu : S \to [0, 1]$ by

$$\mu(s) = \nu(B_s) \text{ for each } s \in S.$$
We claim that $\mu$ defines a full-support probability measure on $S$. For this it remains to show that $\sum s \mu(s) = 1$. Since $\sum s \mu(s) = \sum s \nu(B_s) = \nu(\bigcup_{s \in S} B_s)$, it suffices to prove the following claim:

**Lemma F.2.** $\nu(\bigcup_{s \in S} B_s) = 1$.

**Proof.** It suffices to prove that $\nu(\mathbb{R}^X \setminus \bigcup_{s \in S} B_s) = 0$. Note that $\mathbb{R}^X = \bigcup_{l=1}^L N(A, p_l)$, since $A = \{p_1, \ldots, p_L\}$. Thus,

$$\mathbb{R}^X \setminus \bigcup_{s \in S} B_s \subseteq \bigcup_{i=1}^L (N(A, p_i) \setminus N^+(A, p_i)).$$

By finite additivity of $\nu$, this implies that

$$\nu(\mathbb{R}^X \setminus \bigcup_{s \in S} B_s) \leq \sum_{i=1}^L \nu(N(A, p_i) \setminus N^+(A, p_i)) = 0,$$

where the last inequality follows from properness of $\nu$.

Next, we define a set function $\tau_s : \mathcal{F} \to \mathbb{R}_+$ for each $s \in S$ by setting

$$\tau_s(V) := \frac{\nu(V \cap B_s)}{\nu(B_s)}$$

for each $V \in \mathcal{F}$. Since $\nu(B_s) > 0$ for all $s \in S$, this is well-defined. Moreover, since $\nu$ is a proper finitely-additive probability measure on $\mathcal{F}$, so is $\tau_s$.

Note that for all $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $p \in \Delta(X)$, $\{u \in \mathbb{R}^X : p \in M(M(A, s), u)\} = N(M(A, s), p) \in \mathcal{F}$, so $\tau_s(\{u \in \mathbb{R}^X : p \in M(M(A, s), u)\})$ is well-defined. The next lemma will allow us to complete the representation:

**Lemma F.3.** For each $s \in S$, $A \in \mathcal{A}$, and $p \in A$,

$$\nu(N(A, p)) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu(s) \tau_s(\{u \in \mathbb{R}^X : p \in M(M(A, s), u)\}).$$

**Proof.** We first show that for each $s \in S$, $\text{supp } \tau_s \setminus \{0\} = [s]$. To see that $[s] \subseteq \text{supp } \tau_s \setminus \{0\}$, consider any $u \in [s]$ and any open $V \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $u \in V$. By Lemma F.4 (iii), $V$ is a finite union of finite intersections of sets in $\mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{N}^+$. Hence, since each element of $\mathcal{N} \cup \mathcal{N}^+$ is closed under positive affine transformations so is $V$. Thus, $u \in V$ implies $s \in V$. But then $V \cap B_s \in \mathcal{F}$ is open and contains $s$, and hence $\nu(V \cap B_s) > 0$ since $s \in \text{supp } \nu$. This proves $u \in \text{supp } \tau_s \setminus \{0\}$.

To see that $\text{supp } \tau_s \setminus \{0\} \subseteq [s]$, consider any $u \neq 0$ such that $u \notin [s]$. It suffices to show that there exists an open $V \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $u \in V$ and $\tau_s(V) = 0$. If $u \approx s'$ for some $s' \in S \setminus \{s\}$, then $V = B_{s'}$ is as required since $B_{s'} \cap B_s = \emptyset$ and $u \in B_{s'}$. If there is no $s' \in S \setminus \{s\}$ such that $u \approx s'$, then $u \notin \text{supp } \nu$. But then there exists an open $V \in \mathcal{F}$ such that $u \in V$ and $\nu(V) = 0$, so also $\tau_s(V) = 0$.

By Lemma F.6 below, this implies that $\tau_s(N(A, p)) = \tau_s(N(M(A, s), p))$ for any $A \in \mathcal{A}$ and $p \in A$. 

5
This implies that for any \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( p \in A \)
\[
\sum_{s \in S} \mu(s) \tau_s(\{u \in \mathbb{R}^X : p \in M(A, s, u)\}) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu(s) \tau_s(N(M(A, s), p))
= \sum_{s \in S} \mu(s) \tau_s(N(A, p))
= \sum_{s \in S} \nu(N(A, p) \cap B_s)
= \nu(N(A, p) \cap \bigcup_{s \in S} B_s)
= \nu(N(A, p),
\]
where the last equality follows from Lemma F.2.

For any \( s \in S = \{u_1, \ldots, u_L\} \), we write \( U_s := s \). We claim that \((S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S})\) is an \( S\)-based REU representation of \( \rho \). Indeed, by construction, \( U_s \) is non-constant for all \( s, U_s \not\equiv U_{s'} \) for any distinct \( s, s' \in S \), and \( \mu \) is a full-support probability measure on \( S \). Moreover, each \( \tau_s \) is a proper finitely-additive probability measure on \( \mathbb{R}^X \) endowed with the algebra \( \mathcal{F} \). By standard arguments (cf. Rao and Rao (2012)), we can extend \( \tau_s \) to a proper finitely-additive probability measure on the Borel \( \sigma\)-algebra on \( \mathbb{R}^X \). Finally, Lemma F.3 and the fact that \( \nu \) represents \( \rho \) implies that for all \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( p \in A \), we have \( \rho(p; A) = \sum_{s \in S} \mu(s) \tau_s(p, A) \), as required.

### F.3 Proof of Theorem F.1: Necessity

Suppose that \( \rho \) admits an \( S\)-based REU representation \((S, \mu, \{U_s, \tau_s\}_{s \in S})\). We show that \( \rho \) satisfies Axiom 0. Observe first that for any finite \( Y \subseteq X \) with \( y^* \in Y \), \((S, \mu, \{U_s | Y, \tau_s | Y\}_{s \in S})\) constitutes an \( S\)-based REU representation of \( \rho^Y \), where \( U_s | Y \) denotes the restriction of \( U_s \) to \( Y \) and \( \tau_s | Y \) is given by \( \tau_s | Y(B) = \tau_s(B \times \mathbb{R}^X - Y) \) for any Borel set \( B \) on \( \mathbb{R}^Y \). Thus, by Theorem S3 in Ahn and Sarver (2013), \( \rho^Y \) satisfies Regularity, Linearity, Extremeness, and Mixture Continuity.

To show that \( \rho \) satisfies Regularity, consider any \( p \in A \subseteq A' \). Pick a finite \( Y \subseteq X \) with \( y^* \in Y \) such that \( A, A' \in A(Y) \). By definition, \( \rho(p; A) = \rho^Y(p; A) \) and \( \rho(p; A') = \rho^Y(p; A') \). Hence, by Regularity for \( \rho^Y \), we have \( \rho(p; A) \geq \rho(p; A') \), as required. Similarly, we can show that \( \rho \) satisfies Linearity, Extremeness, and Mixture Continuity by using the fact that for each finite \( Y \), each \( \rho^Y \) satisfies these axioms.

Finally, to show that \( \rho \) satisfies Finiteness, let \( K := |S| \) and consider any \( A \in \mathcal{A} \). For each \( s \in S \), pick any \( q_s \in M(A, U_s) \), and define \( B := \{q_s : s \in S\} \). Note that \( |B| \leq K \). If \( B = A \), then Finiteness is trivially satisfied. If \( B \subseteq A \), then pick any \( p \in A \setminus B \). We can pick a large enough finite \( Y \subseteq X \) such that each \( U_s \) is non-constant on \( Y \) and \( U_s | Y \not\equiv U_{s'} | Y \) for any distinct \( s, s' \in S \). Let \( r \in \Delta(Y) \) be given by \( r(y) := \frac{1}{|Y|} \) for each \( y \in Y \). For each \( s \in Y \), pick any \( y_s \in \arg\max_{y \in Y} U_s(y) \). Note that \( U_s(y_s) > U_s(r) \). Define \( B^n := \frac{n-1}{n}B + \frac{1}{n}\{y_s : s \in S\} \) and \( p^n := \frac{n-1}{n}p + \frac{1}{n}r \). Then \( B^n \to^m B \) and \( p \to^m p \). Moreover, for all large enough \( n \), we have \( U_s\left(\frac{n-1}{n}q_s + \frac{1}{n}y_s\right) > U_s(p^n) \) for each \( s \in S \). Thus, \( \rho(p^n; \{p^n\} \cup B^n) = 0 \), proving Finiteness.
F.4 Additional Lemmas for Section F

F.4.1 Properties of $N(A,p)$ Sets

Lemma F.4. Fix any $X' \subseteq X$ with $y^* \in X$. For any collection $S$, we let $\mathcal{U}(S)$ denote the set of all finite unions of elements of $S$.

(i). If $E \in \mathcal{N}(X')$ (resp. $E \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$), then $E^c \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}^+(X'))$ (resp. $E^c \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X'))$).

(ii). If $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{N}(X')$ (resp. $E_1, E_2 \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$), then $E_1 \cap E_2 \in \mathcal{N}(X')$ (resp. $E_1 \cap E_2 \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$).

(iii). $\mathcal{F}(X')$ is the set of all $E$ such that $E = \bigcup_{\ell \in L} M_\ell \cap N_\ell$ for some finite index set $L$ and $M_\ell \in \mathcal{N}(X')$, $N_\ell \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$ for each $\ell \in L$.

(iv). $\mathcal{F}(X')$ is the set of all $E$ for which there exists a finite $Y \subseteq X'$ with $y^* \in Y$ and $E^Y \in \mathcal{F}(Y)$ such that $E = E^Y \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y}$.

Proof. (i): If $E = N(A,p) \in \mathcal{N}(X')$, then $E^c = \bigcup_{q \in A \setminus \{p\}} N^+\{\{p,q\},q\} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}^+(X'))$ if $p \in A$ and $E^c = \mathbb{R}^{X^*} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}^+(X'))$ if $p \notin A$. Similarly, if $E = N^+(A,p) \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$, then $E^c = \bigcup_{q \in A \setminus \{p\}} N\{\{p,q\},q\} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X'))$ if $p \in A$ and $E^c = \mathbb{R}^{X^*} \in \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X'))$ if $p \notin A$.

(ii): If $N(A_1,p_1), N(A_2,p_2) \in \mathcal{N}(X')$, then $N(A_1,p_1) \cap N(A_2,p_2) = N\left(\frac{1}{2} A_1 + \frac{1}{2} A_2, \frac{1}{2} p_1 + \frac{1}{2} p_2\right) \in \mathcal{N}(X')$. The same argument goes through replacing all instances of $N$ with $\mathcal{N}^+$.

(iii): By standard results, $\mathcal{F}(X')$ can be described as follows: Let $\mathcal{F}_0(X')$ denote the set of all elements of $\mathcal{N}(X') \cup \mathcal{N}^+(X')$ and their complements. Let $\mathcal{F}_1(X')$ denote the set of all finite intersections of elements of $\mathcal{F}_0(X')$. Then $\mathcal{F}(X')$ is the set of all finite unions of elements of $\mathcal{F}_1(X')$. By part (i), $\mathcal{F}_0(X) = \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X)) \cup \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X'))$ is the collection of all finite unions of elements of $\mathcal{N}(X')$ and of all finite unions of elements of $\mathcal{N}^+(X')$. By part (ii), $\mathcal{F}_1(X') = \mathcal{F}_0(X) \cup \mathcal{I}(X')$, where $\mathcal{I}(X')$ consists of all finite unions of the form $\bigcup_{\ell \in L} M_\ell \cap N_\ell$, where $M_\ell \in \mathcal{N}(X')$ and $N_\ell \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$ for each $\ell \in L$. Note that $\mathbb{R}^{X^*} \in \mathcal{N}(X') \cap \mathcal{N}^+(X')$, since $\mathbb{R}^{X^*} = N_{X^*}\{\{p\},p\} = N_{X^*}^+\{\{p\},p\}$ for any $p \in \Delta(X')$. Thus, $\mathcal{F}_0(X) = \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X)) \cup \mathcal{U}(\mathcal{N}(X')) \subseteq \mathcal{I}(X)$. Hence, $\mathcal{F}_1(X) = \mathcal{I}(X) = \mathcal{F}(X)$.

(iv): Note first that for any $N^+_{X'}(A,p) \in \mathcal{N}(X')$ (resp. $N^+_{X'}(A,p) \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$) and any finite $Y \subseteq X'$ with $y^* \in Y$ and $A \in \Delta(Y)$, we have $N^+_{X'}(A,p) = N_Y(A,p) \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y}$ (resp. $N^+_{X'}(A,p) = N_Y^+(A,p) \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y}$). Now fix any $E \in \mathcal{F}(X')$. By part (iv), we have a finite index set $L$ and $M_\ell \in \mathcal{N}(X')$, $N_\ell \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$ for each $\ell \in L$ such that $E = \bigcup_{\ell \in L} M_\ell \cap N_\ell$. By the first sentence, we can then pick a finite $Y \subseteq X'$ with $y^* \in Y$ such that for each $\ell$, we have $M_\ell = M_\ell^Y \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y}$ and $N_\ell = N_Y^Y \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y}$, where $M_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{N}(Y)$ and $N_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y)$. Then $E = E^Y \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y}$, where $E^Y := \bigcup_{\ell \in L} M_\ell^Y \cap N_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{F}(Y)$. Conversely, if $E^Y \in \mathcal{F}(Y)$, then by part (iv), $E^Y$ is of the form $\bigcup_{\ell \in L} M_\ell^Y \cap N_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{F}(Y)$ for some finite collection of $M_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{N}(Y)$ and $N_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{N}^+(Y)$. Then by the first sentence, $M_\ell^Y := M_\ell^Y \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y} \in \mathcal{N}(X')$ and $N_\ell^Y \in \mathcal{N}^+(X')$, so $E^Y \times \mathbb{R}^{X \setminus Y} = \bigcup_{\ell = 1}^L M_\ell \cap N_\ell \in \mathcal{F}(X')$ by part (iv).

F.4.2 Properties of Proper Finitely-additive Probability Measures on $\mathcal{F}$

Lemma F.5. Let $\nu$ be a proper finitely-additive probability measure on $\mathcal{F}$ and suppose that $(N(p,A) \setminus \{0\}) \cap \text{supp } \nu = \emptyset$ for some $A \in \Delta$ and $p \in A$, where $0$ denotes the unique constant utility in $\mathbb{R}^X$. Then $\nu(N^+(A,p)) = \nu(N(A,p)) = 0$.

Proof. Since $(N(A,p) \setminus \{0\}) \cap \text{supp } \nu = \emptyset$, we have

$$N(A,p) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq (\text{supp } \nu)^c := \bigcup\{V \in \mathcal{F} : V \text{ open and } \nu(V) = 0\}.$$
Thus, for some possibly infinite index set \( I \), there exists a family \( \{V_i\}_{i \in I} \), with \( V_i \in \mathcal{F} \) open and \( \nu(V_i) = 0 \) for each \( i \) such that
\[
N(A, p) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq \bigcup_{i \in I} V_i.
\]

We now show that there is a finite subset \( \{i_1, \ldots, i_n\} \subseteq I \) such that
\[
N(A, p) \setminus \{0\} \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^n V_{i_j}.
\]

To see this, define \( L(A, p) := (N(A, p) \cap [-1,1]^X) \setminus \{0\} \). Note that since \([-1,1]^X\) is compact in \( \mathbb{R}^X \) (by Tychonoff’s theorem) and \( N(A, p) \) is closed in \( \mathbb{R}^X \), \( C(A, p) \) is compact in the relative topology on \( \mathbb{R}^X \setminus \{0\} \). Hence, since \( L(A, p) \subseteq N(A, p) \setminus \{0\} \) is covered by \( \bigcup_{i \in I} V_i \) and each \( V_i \) is open, it has a finite subcover \( \bigcup_{j=1}^n V_{i_j} \).

We claim that \( N(A, p) \setminus \{0\} \) is also covered by \( \bigcup_{j=1}^n V_{i_j} \). To see this, consider any \( u^* \in N(A, p) \setminus \{0\} \). We can find a finite \( Y \subseteq X \) such that \( y^* \in Y \), \( u^* |_Y \) is not constant, \( N(A, p) = N_Y(A, p) \times \mathbb{R}^X \setminus Y \), and for each \( j = 1, \ldots, n \), \( V_{i_j} = V_{i_j}^Y \times \mathbb{R}^X \setminus Y \) for some \( V_{i_j}^Y \in \mathcal{F}^Y \) (see Lemma F.4 (iv)).

Since \( Y \) is finite, there exists \( \alpha > 0 \) small enough such that \( \alpha u^*(y) \in [-1,1] \) for all \( y \in Y \).

Define \( u \in \mathbb{R}^X \) by \( u |_Y = \alpha u^* |_Y \) and \( u(x) = 0 \) for all \( x \in X \setminus Y \). Note that \( u \in N(A, p) \): Indeed, \( u^* \in N(A, p) = N_Y(A, p) \times \mathbb{R}^X \setminus Y \), \( u |_Y = \alpha u^* |_Y \), and \( N_Y(A, p) \) is closed under positive scaling. Moreover, \( u \) is not constant, since \( u^* |_Y \) is not constant. Finally, \( u \in [-1,1]^X \). This shows \( u \in L(A, p) \). Since \( L(A, p) \) is covered by \( \bigcup_{j=1}^n V_{i_j} \), there exists \( j \) such that \( u \in V_{i_j} = V_{i_j}^Y \times \mathbb{R}^X \setminus Y \).

But note that \( V_{i_j}^Y \) is closed under positive scaling, since by Lemma F.4 (iii) it is a finite union of sets which are closed under positive scaling. Since \( u |_Y = \alpha u^* |_Y \), this implies \( u^* \in V_{i_j} \).

The above shows that \( N(A, p) \setminus \{0\} \) is covered by \( \bigcup_{j=1}^n V_{i_j} \), and hence so is \( N^+(A, p) \). But since \( \nu(V_{i_j}) = 0 \) for all \( j = 1, \ldots, n \) and \( \nu \) is finitely additive, it follows that \( \nu(N^+(A, p)) = 0 \). Moreover, by properness of \( \nu \), this implies \( \nu(N(A, p)) = 0 \).

\[\square\]

**Lemma F.6.** Suppose \( \nu \) is a proper finitely-additive probability measure on \( \mathcal{F} \) and \( \text{supp} \, \nu \setminus \{0\} = [u] \) for some \( u \in \mathbb{R}^X \). Then for any \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( p \in A \), we have \( \nu(N(A, p)) = \nu(N(M(A, u), p)) \).

**Proof.** Fix any \( A \in \mathcal{A} \) and \( p \in A \). Note first that for any \( q \in A \),
\[
q \notin M(A, u) \Rightarrow \nu(N(A, q)) = 0. \tag{25}
\]

Indeed, if \( q \notin M(A, u) \), then \( \emptyset = [u] \cap N(A, q) = (N(A, q) \setminus \{0\}) \cap \text{supp} \, \nu \). But then Lemma F.5 implies that \( \nu(N(A, q)) = 0 \), as claimed.

Suppose now that \( p \notin M(A, u) \). Then (25) implies that \( \nu(N(A, p)) = 0 \). Moreover, \( N(B, p) := \emptyset \) if \( p \notin B \), so also \( \nu(N(M(A, u), p)) = 0 \), as required.

Suppose next that \( p \in M(A, u) \). Then
\[
N(A, p) \subseteq N(M(A, u), p) \subseteq N(A, p) \cup \bigcup_{q \in A \setminus M(A, u)} N(A, q),
\]
so that
\[
\nu(N(A, p)) \leq \nu(N(M(A, u), p)) \leq \nu(N(A, p)) + \sum_{q \in A \setminus M(A, u)} \nu(N(A, q)) = \nu(N(A, p)),
\]
where the last equality follows from (25). This again shows that \( \nu(N(A, p)) = \nu(N(M(A, u), p)) \), as
required.

F.5 Proof of Proposition F.2

“Only if” direction: We prove the contrapositive. Suppose that there exists some \( s' \in S \) and \( x \in X \) such that \( \lim_n U_{s'}(x_n) \neq U_{s'}(x) \) for some sequence \( x_n \to x \). Since \( S \) is finite, by taking an appropriate subsequence of \( \{x_n\} \), we can assume that \( \lim_n U_{s}(x_n) \) exists (allowing for \( \pm \infty \)) for every \( s \in S \).

Let \( S_+ := \{ s \in S : \lim_n U_s(x_n) < U_s(x) \} \), \( S_- := \{ s \in S : \lim_n U_s(x_n) > U_s(x) \} \), and \( S_0 := S \setminus (S_+ \cup S_-) \). Then there exist \( \gamma > 0 \) and \( N \) such that for all \( n \geq N \), \( U_s(x_n) + 2\gamma < U_s(x) \) for all \( s \in S_+ \) and \( U_s(x_n) > U_s(x) + 2\gamma \) for all \( s \in S_- \). Let \( p = \alpha \delta_x + (1 - \alpha)\delta_{x_N} \). By setting \( \alpha \) sufficiently large, we can guarantee that for all \( n \geq N \), \( U_s(x_n) + \gamma < U_s(p) \) for all \( s \in S_+ \) and \( U_s(x_n) > U_s(p) + \gamma \) for all \( s \in S_- \). Note also that \( U_s(x) > U_s(p) + 2\gamma(1 - \alpha) \) for all \( s \in S_+ \) and \( U_s(x) + 2\gamma(1 - \alpha) < U_s(p) \) for all \( s \in S_- \).

Since \( S \) is finite and each \( U_s \) is non-constant, we can assume that \( U_s(p) \neq U_s(x) \) for all \( s \in S \). (Otherwise, we can replace \( p \) with a lottery that is obtained by mixing an appropriate lottery to \( p \), without violating the above construction). This implies that there exist \( \gamma' > 0 \) such that for all \( s \in S_0 \), either \( \min\{U_s(x_n), U_s(x)\} > U_s(p) + \gamma' \) for all \( n \geq N' \) or \( \max\{U_s(x_n), U_s(x)\} + \gamma' < U_s(p) \) for all \( n \geq N' \). Let \( S_{0-} \) be the set of states in \( S_0 \) that satisfy the former inequality, and \( S_{0+} \) be the set of states in \( S_0 \) that satisfy the latter inequality.

Let \( m := |S| \). By Lemma E.2 we can find distinct lotteries \( \{q_1, ..., q_m\} \) such that \( U_{s_i} \in N^+(\{q_1, ..., q_m\}, \varepsilon) \) for each \( s_i \in S \). Define \( p_i = (1 - \varepsilon)p + \varepsilon q_i \) for each \( s_i \in S \), and \( A := \{p_1, ..., p_m, \delta_x\} \) and \( A_n := \{p_1, ..., p_m, \delta_{x_n}\} \). By construction, if we take \( \varepsilon \) sufficiently small, then for all \( n \geq \max\{N, N'\} \),

\[
[U_{s_i} \in N^+(A_n, p_i) \cap N^+(A, \delta_x), \forall s_i \in S_+], \quad [U_{s_i} \in N^+(A_n, \delta_{x_n}) \cap N^+(A, p_i), \forall s_i \in S_-],
\]

\[
[U_{s_i} \in N^+(A_n, \delta_{x_n}) \cap N^+(A, \delta_x), \forall s_i \in S_{0-}], \quad [U_{s_i} \in N^+(A_n, p_i) \cap N^+(A, p_i), \forall s_i \in S_{0+}].
\]

By Lemma E.3, \( A, A_n \in \mathcal{A}^\ast \) for all \( n \geq \max\{N, N'\} \). Note that \( S_+ \cup S_- \neq \emptyset \) by assumption. Take any \( s_i \in S_+ \cup S_- \). If \( s_i \in S_+ \), then \( \rho(p_i; A_n) = \mu(s_i) \) for every \( n \geq \max\{N, N'\} \) and \( \rho(p_i; A) = 0 \). If \( s_i \in S_- \), then \( \rho(p_i; A_n) = 0 \) for every \( n \geq \max\{N, N'\} \) and \( \rho(p_i; A) = \mu(s_i) \). In either case, Axiom F.1 is violated.

“If” direction: Suppose each \( U_s \) is continuous. Take any sequence \( A_n \to A \) of menus that converge under the Hausdorff metric such that \( A, A_n \in \mathcal{A}^\ast \) for each \( n \). Enumerate the elements in \( A \) by \( A = \{p_1, ..., p_m\} \), where we can assume up to relabeling that for some \( k \leq m \) we have \( \rho(p_k; A) > 0 \) for each \( i = 1, ..., k \) and \( \rho(p_k; A) = 0 \) for each \( i = k + 1, ..., m \). For each \( i = 1, ..., k \), define \( S_i := \{ s \in S \mid M(A, U_s) = \{p_k\} \} \). Note that by Lemma E.3, \( S = \cup_i S_i \) since \( A \in \mathcal{A}^\ast \).

Take any \( B \) that is a continuity set under \( \rho(\cdot; A) \). For each \( i = 1, ..., k \), we have either \( p_i \in \text{int}B \) or \( p_i \in \text{int}(\Delta(X) \setminus B) \). We can pick \( \varepsilon > 0 \) sufficiently small such that:

(i). \( B_\varepsilon(p_i) \subseteq \text{int}B \) if \( p_i \in \text{int}B \), and \( B_\varepsilon(p_i) \subseteq \text{int}(\Delta(X) \setminus B) \) if \( p_i \in \text{int}(\Delta(X) \setminus B) \)

(ii). for any \( i, j = 1, ..., m \) with \( i \neq j \), we have \( B_\varepsilon(p_i) \cap B_\varepsilon(p_j) \)

(iii). for any \( i = 1, ..., k \), \( j = 1, ..., m \) with \( i \neq j \), \( q_i \in B_\varepsilon(p_i) \), and \( q_j \in B_\varepsilon(p_j) \), we have \( U_{s_i}(q_i) > U_{s_i}(q_j) \) for all \( s_i \in S_i \).

Here \( B_\varepsilon(\cdot) \) denotes \( \varepsilon \)-neighborhoods with respect to the Prokhorov metric \( \pi \), and (iii) holds by the assumption that each \( U_s \) is continuous. Since \( A_n \to A \), there exists \( N \) such that for all \( n \geq N \), we have the following: (a) for each \( q \in A_n \), there exists \( i = 1, ..., m \) such that \( q \in B_\varepsilon(p_i) \); and (b)
for each \(i = 1, \ldots, m\), there exists \(q \in A_n\) such that \(q \in B_i(p_i)\). For such \(n \geq N\), we then have \(M(A_n, U_n) \in B_r(p_i)\) for each \(i = 1, \ldots, k\) and \(s_i \in S_i\). Thus \(\rho(B; A_n) = \sum_{i=1}^k \mu(S_i) = \rho(B; A)\). By the Portmanteau theorem, this guarantees that \(\rho(\cdot; A_n) \to \rho(\cdot; A)\) under weak convergence, as claimed. ■

G  Proofs for Section 5

G.1 Proof of Proposition 1

The first part is immediate from the i.i.d. full-support assumption on \(\varepsilon\). To show the second part, suppose that \(v_1(z_1) < v_1(z'_1)\). We consider the equivalent problem of scaling \(v\) terms by \(\alpha := \frac{1}{X} > 0\) while fixing \(\varepsilon\) terms. That is, we write

\[
U_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{big}}) = \alpha v_0(z_0) + \varepsilon_0^{(z_0,A_1^{\text{big}})} + \delta \mathbb{E} \{ \max \{ \alpha v_1(z_1) + \varepsilon_1, \alpha v_1(z'_1) + \varepsilon'_1 \} \}
\]

\[
U_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}}) = \alpha v_0(z_0) + \varepsilon_0^{(z_0,A_1^{\text{small}})} + \delta \alpha v_1(z_1),
\]

where the second line used the fact that \(\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}}\) has mean zero.

By the i.i.d. full-support assumption on \(\varepsilon_0\), the desired claim follows if we show that the difference \(U_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{big}}) - U_0(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}})\) is decreasing in \(\alpha\). To show this, suppose without loss of generality that \(v_0(z_0) = 0\). Then for all \(\alpha\), the derivatives of the utilities satisfy

\[
\frac{dU(z_0, A_1^{\text{big}})}{d\alpha} = \delta \left( \rho_1(z_1, A_1^{\text{big}}) v_1(z_1) + \rho_1(z'_1, A_1^{\text{big}}) v_1(z'_1) \right), \quad \frac{dU(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}})}{d\alpha} = \delta \rho_1(z'_1),
\]

where we can suppress the dependence on histories in \(\rho_1\) since \(\varepsilon\) shocks are i.i.d. Moreover, letting \(f\) denote the density of the \(\varepsilon\) shocks and setting \(\kappa(\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}}) := \alpha(v_1(z'_1) - v_1(z_1)) + \varepsilon_1^{z_1}\), we have that \(\rho_1(z_1, A_1^{\text{big}}) = \int_{-\infty}^{\alpha} \int_{\kappa(\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}})} f(\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}}) d\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}} f(\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}}) d\varepsilon_1^{\text{z_1}}\) and \(\rho_1(z'_1, A_1^{\text{big}}) = 1 - \rho_1(z_1, A_1^{\text{big}})\). Note that both choice probabilities are strictly positive since the \(\varepsilon_1\) shocks are i.i.d. with full support. Thus, \(v_1(z_1) < v_1(z'_1)\) implies \(\frac{dU(z_0, A_1^{\text{big}})}{d\alpha} < \frac{dU(z_0, A_1^{\text{small}})}{d\alpha}\) for all \(\alpha\), as required. ■

G.2 Proof of Proposition 2

BEU: For BEU, we have

\[
U_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}}) = \mathbb{E} \{ \max \{ \mathbb{E}[u_2(y)|F_1], \mathbb{E}[u_2(z)|F_1] \} | F_0 \}
\]

\[
U_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}}) = \mathbb{E} \{ \max \{ u_2(y), u_2(z) \} | F_1 | F_0 \}.
\]

By the conditional Jensen inequality and convexity of the max operator, \(U_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}}) \leq U_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}})\). Moreover, this inequality is strict at \(\omega\) as long as there exist \(\omega', \omega'' \in F_0(\omega)\) with \(F_1(\omega') = F_1(\omega'')\) such that \(u_2(y) - u_2(z)\) changes sign on \(\{\omega', \omega''\}\).

i.i.d. DDC: For i.i.d. DDC, to simplify the notation we assume \(v_0(x) = v_1(x) = 0\) without loss of generality. Take a measurable function \(\sigma : \mathbb{R}^2 \to [0, 1]\) such that

\[
\sigma(\varepsilon_0^{z_1} \varepsilon_2^z) \in \arg\max_{\alpha \in [0,1]} \alpha (v_2(y) + \varepsilon_0^{z_1}) + (1 - \alpha)(v_2(z) + \varepsilon_2^z)
\]
for all \((\varepsilon^y, \varepsilon^z) \in \mathbb{R}^2\). Then \(U_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}}) - \varepsilon_0^{(x, A_1^{\text{late}})}\) is equal to

\[
\begin{align*}
\delta^2 \mathbb{E} \left[ \max \{ v_2(y) + \varepsilon^y_v, v_2(z) + \varepsilon^z_v \} \right] & = \delta^2 \mathbb{E} [\sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v)(v_2(y) + \varepsilon^y_v) + (1 - \sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v))(v_2(z) + \varepsilon^z_v)] \\
& = \delta^2 (\alpha^* v_2(y) + (1 - \alpha^*) v_2(z)) + \delta^2 \mathbb{E}[\sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v) \varepsilon^y_v + (1 - \sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v)) \varepsilon^z_v]
\end{align*}
\]

where \(\alpha^* := \mathbb{E}[\sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v)]\). Since \(\varepsilon^y_v\) and \(\varepsilon^z_v\) have mean zero, \(\delta^2 (\alpha^* v_2(y) + (1 - \alpha^*) v_2(z))\) in the last line is equal to the expected value the agent would obtain from \(A_1^{\text{late}}\) if in period 2 she chooses \(y\) with probability \(\alpha^*\) regardless of the realization of \(\varepsilon_v\). Since such a decision rule is strictly suboptimal at \(A_1^{\text{late}}\) under the full support assumption on \(\varepsilon_2\), the term \(\delta^2 \mathbb{E}[\sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v) \varepsilon^y_v + (1 - \sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v)) \varepsilon^z_v]\) in the last line is strictly positive. At the same time, \(U_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}}) - \varepsilon_0^{(x, A_1^{\text{early}})}\) is equal to

\[
\begin{align*}
\delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \max \{ \delta v_2(y) + \varepsilon_1^{(x,y)}, \delta v_2(z) + \varepsilon_1^{(x,z)} \} \right] & \geq \delta \mathbb{E} [\sigma(\varepsilon_1^{(x,y)}, \varepsilon_1^{(x,z)})(\delta v_2(y) + \varepsilon_1^{(x,y)}) + (1 - \sigma(\varepsilon_1^{(x,y)}, \varepsilon_1^{(x,z)}))(\delta v_2(z) + \varepsilon_1^{(x,z)})] \\
& = \delta^2 (\alpha^* v_2(y) + (1 - \alpha^*) v_2(z)) + \delta \mathbb{E}[\sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v) \varepsilon^y_v + (1 - \sigma(\varepsilon^y_v, \varepsilon^z_v)) \varepsilon^z_v]
\end{align*}
\]

where the inequality follows since the value in the second line is the expected payoff if the agent follows the decision rule \(\sigma\) at \(A_1^{\text{early}}\). The equality holds by the i.i.d. assumption on \(\varepsilon_1\) and \(\varepsilon_2\). Since \(\delta \in (0, 1)\), it follows that \(U_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}}) - \varepsilon_0^{(x, A_1^{\text{early}})} > U_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}}) - \varepsilon_0^{(x, A_1^{\text{late}})}\). Thus, the desired claim follows from the i.i.d. assumption on \(\varepsilon_0\).

**Moreover** part: We consider the equivalent problem in which we scale \(v\) terms by a scaling factor \(\alpha := \frac{1}{\lambda} > 0\) while fixing \(\varepsilon\) terms. Assume \(v_2(y) > v_2(z)\) without loss of generality. Then:

\[
\begin{align*}
U_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}}) &= \varepsilon_0^{(x, A_1^{\text{early}})} + \delta \mathbb{E} \left[ \max \{ \delta \alpha v_2(y) + \varepsilon_1^{x,(y)}, \delta \alpha v_2(z) + \varepsilon_1^{x,(z)} \} \right] \\
U_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}}) &= \varepsilon_0^{(x, A_1^{\text{late}})} + \delta^2 \mathbb{E} \left[ \max \{ \alpha v_2(y) + \varepsilon_2^y, \alpha v_2(z) + \varepsilon_2^z \} \right]
\end{align*}
\]

By the i.i.d full-support assumption on \(\varepsilon_0\), the desired claim follows if we show that \(U_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}}) - U_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}})\) is strictly decreasing in \(\alpha\). As in the proof of Proposition 1, the derivatives of utilities with respect to \(\alpha\) satisfy

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{dU_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}})}{d\alpha} &= \delta^2 \left( \rho_1((x, \{ y \}); A_1^{\text{early}}) v_2(y) + \rho_1((x, \{ z \}); A_1^{\text{early}}) v_2(z) \right), \\
\frac{dU_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}})}{d\alpha} &= \delta^2 \left( \rho_2(y; \{ y, z \}) v_2(y) + \rho_2(z; \{ y, z \}) v_2(z) \right),
\end{align*}
\]

where we can again suppress the dependence of choice probabilities on histories due to the i.i.d. \(\varepsilon\) assumption. But note that

\[
\rho_1((x, \{ y \}); A_1^{\text{early}}) = \Pr[\delta(v_2(y) - v_2(z)) \geq \varepsilon_1^{x,(z)} - \varepsilon_1^{x,(y)}] < \Pr[v_2(y) - v_2(z) \geq \varepsilon_2^z - \varepsilon_2^y] = \rho_2(y; \{ y, z \}),
\]

where the inequality holds since \(\delta < 1, v_2(y) > v_2(z)\) and by the i.i.d. full support assumption on \(\varepsilon\). Thus, \(\frac{dU_0(x, A_1^{\text{early}})}{d\alpha} < \frac{dU_0(x, A_1^{\text{late}})}{d\alpha}\), as required.

---

\(^{80}\)The existence of such a function follows by the measurable selection theorem.
G.3 Proof of Proposition 3

Let $G$ denote the cdf of the difference $\varepsilon - \varepsilon'$ of two shocks $\varepsilon, \varepsilon'$ that are independently drawn from $F$.

Proof of Proposition 3. Because the density of $\varepsilon$ is symmetric and unimodal around 0, $G$ dominates $F$ in terms of the peakedness order by Theorem 3.D.4 in Shaked and Shanthikumar (2007). Thus, $F(\gamma) \geq G(\gamma)$ for any $\gamma > 0$ and $F(\gamma) \leq G(\gamma)$ for any $\gamma < 0$ by Theorem 3.D.1 in Shaked and Shanthikumar (2007); moreover, the inequalities are strict because the distribution $F$ has full support.

We express choice probabilities of $a$ in each period as functions of parameters $(w, \delta)$, where we can suppress the dependence on histories by the i.i.d. assumption on shocks. That is, for each model $M = \text{DDC, BEU}$, let $\rho^M_0(w, \delta) := \rho^M_0(a; A_0)$ and $\rho^M_1(w, \delta) := \rho^M_1(a; A_1)$ for each $(w, \delta)$. Let $V(w) := \mathbb{E}[\max\{w + \varepsilon^a_1, \varepsilon^b_1\}]$. Note that $V(w) \geq 0$ since shocks have mean zero, and the inequality is strict because of the full support assumption. We have $\rho^\text{DDC}_0(w, \delta) = \rho^\text{BEU}_0(w, \delta) = \Pr(w + \varepsilon_1 \geq \varepsilon^b_1) = G(w)$. Moreover, $\rho^\text{DDC}_0(w, \delta) = \Pr(w + \varepsilon_0 \geq \delta V(w) + \varepsilon_0^1) = 1 - G(\delta V(w) - w)$. Finally, $\rho^\text{BEU}_0(w, \delta) = \Pr(w + \varepsilon_0^a \geq \delta V(w)) = 1 - F(\delta V(w) - w)$.

For each model $M$, we consider the maximization problem

$$\max_{(\omega, \delta) \in \Theta} \rho_0(a; A_0) \log[\rho^M_0(\hat{\omega}, \hat{\delta})] + (1 - \rho_0(a; A_0)) \log[1 - \rho^M_0(\hat{\omega}, \hat{\delta})]$$

$$+ (1 - \rho_0(a; A_0)) \left( \rho_1(a; A_1) \log[\rho^M_1(\hat{\omega}, \hat{\delta})] + (1 - \rho_1(a; A_1)) \log[1 - \rho^M_1(\hat{\omega}, \hat{\delta})] \right).$$

By the assumption that $\rho$ is compatible, for each model $M = \text{DDC, BEU}$, there exists $(\hat{w}^M, \hat{\delta}^M) \in \Theta$ such that

$$\rho_0(a; A_0) = \rho^M_0(\hat{w}^M, \hat{\delta}^M) \text{ and } \rho_1(a; A_1) = \rho^M_1(\hat{w}^M, \hat{\delta}^M)$$

(26) hold. By Gibbs’ inequality, $(\hat{w}^M, \hat{\delta}^M)$ achieves the maximum of the above maximization problem. The latter condition in (26) implies $\hat{w}^\text{DDC} = \hat{w}^\text{BEU} = G^{-1}(\rho_1(a, A_1)) =: \hat{w}^*$ (the value is unique as $G$ is strictly increasing). Then the first condition in (26) implies $1 - \rho_0(a; A_0) = G(\hat{\delta}^\text{DDC} V(\hat{w}^*) - \hat{\omega}^*) = F(\hat{\delta}^\text{BEU} V(\hat{w}^*) - \hat{\omega}^* \text{ and the corresponding values of } \hat{\delta}^\text{DDC}, \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU} \text{ are uniquely determined (as } F, G \text{ are strictly increasing and } V(\cdot) > 0).$ If $\rho_0(a; A_0) > 0.5$, then $\hat{\delta}^\text{DDC} V(\hat{w}^*) - \hat{\omega}^*, \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU} V(\hat{w}^*) - \hat{\omega}^* < 0.$ By the observation in the first paragraph, this implies $\hat{\delta}^\text{DDC} V(\hat{w}^*) < \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU} V(\hat{w}^*).$ Thus $\hat{\delta}^\text{DDC} < \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU}$ since $V(\hat{w}^*) > 0.$ If $\rho_0(a; A_0) < 0.5$, a symmetric argument yields $\hat{\delta}^\text{DDC} > \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU}.$

By standard results (e.g., Theorem 2 in White (1982)) the maximum likelihood estimates $(\hat{w}^M, \hat{\delta}^M)$ for each model $M$ converge almost surely to $(\hat{w}^M, \hat{\delta}^M)$. This completes the proof. ■

In Proposition 3, we assumed that distribution $F$ has a symmetric and unimodal density around 0. While this assumption is satisfied by several commonly used distributions including the probit model, it rules out other instances such as the logit model. The following proposition accommodates such distributions under the assumption that $F$ and $G$ have finite crossings, i.e., $|\{\gamma : F(\gamma) = G(\gamma)\}| < \infty$.

Proposition G.1. Suppose that the data generating process $\rho$ is compatible with both models. If $F$ and $G$ have finite crossings, then there exist $\overline{\alpha}, \underline{\alpha} \in (0, 1)$ such that almost surely

(i). $\lim_n \hat{\omega}^\text{DDC}_n = \lim_n \hat{\omega}^\text{BEU}_n$

(ii). $\lim_n \hat{\delta}^\text{DDC}_n < \lim_n \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU}_n$ if $\rho_0(a; A_0) > \overline{\alpha}$ and $\lim_n \hat{\delta}^\text{DDC}_n > \lim_n \hat{\delta}^\text{BEU}_n$ if $\rho_0(a; A_0) < \underline{\alpha}$.

The proposition shows that the same conclusion as in Proposition 3 holds as long as period 0 choice probabilities are relatively extreme. The proof is identical to Proposition 3 except for modifying the first paragraph in the following manner. Note that $F$ and $G$ cross at least once since they have the same mean. By the finite crossing assumption, we can take $\gamma$ and $\overline{\gamma}$ to be the largest and smallest
crossing points of $F$ and $G$. Since $\varepsilon$ has mean zero, $G$ is a mean-preserving spread of $F$ by construction. Thus, since their means are finite, $\int_0^p F^{-1}(q)\,dq \geq \int_0^p G^{-1}(q)\,dq$ and $\int_0^1 F^{-1}(q)\,dq \leq \int_0^1 G^{-1}(q)\,dq$ hold for any $p \in (0, 1)$ (Theorem 3.A.5 in Shaked and Shanthikumar (2007)). This implies $F(\gamma) < G(\gamma)$ for all $\gamma < \gamma$ for all $\gamma > \gamma$. Based on this modification, the remaining proof goes through by defining $\pi := F(\gamma)$ and $\alpha := F(\gamma)$.

Finally, while we have assumed that shocks to each option are identically distributed according to $F$, this assumption is also not crucial. In particular, suppose that the shock distribution can depend both on the option and the period; i.e., for each $x \in \{a, b, A_1\}$ and $t \in \{0, 1\}$, $\varepsilon^t_i$ follows some mean-zero distribution $F_i^x$ with full-support density and all shocks are independent. In this more general case, the same argument as above yields the same predictions as Proposition G.1 as long as $F_0^a$ and $F_0^{A_1}$ have finite crossings.

## H Proofs for Section 6

We use the following preliminary lemma in the proofs.

**Lemma H.1.** Take any finite set of non-constant utilities $\{u^1, \ldots, u^m\} \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z$ and a convex set $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z$ such that $\{u^1, \ldots, u^m\} \cap [D] \neq \emptyset$. Suppose there exist $\bar{t}, \bar{\ell} \in \Delta(Z)$ such that $u^i(\bar{t}) > u^i(\bar{\ell})$ for each $i = 1, \ldots, m$. Then there exists a finite set $L \subseteq \Delta(Z)$ and $\ell^* \in \Delta(Z)$ such that (i) $|M(L, u^i)| = 1$ for all $u^i$, (ii) $M(L, u^i) = \{\ell^*\}$ if and only if $u^i \in [D]$.

**Proof.** We suppose $\{u^1, \ldots, u^m\} \not\subseteq [D]$, because otherwise we can take any lottery $\ell^* \in \Delta(Z)$ and set $L = \{\ell^*\}$. For convenience, we relabel the utilities such that $u^i \in [D]$ for $i = 1, \ldots, k$ and $u^i \not\in [D]$ for $i = k + 1, \ldots, m$. By the affine aggregation theorem (e.g., Theorem 2 in Fishburn (1984)), for any $u \in \mathbb{R}^Z$, the following statements are equivalent:

(i). for any $w \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ such that $\sum_{z \in Z} w(z) = 0$,

$$\forall i = 1, \ldots, k, u^i \cdot w \leq 0 \Rightarrow u \cdot w \leq 0$$

(ii). $u \in [co\{u^1, \ldots, u^k\}]$.

Note that by definition for any $i = k+1, \ldots, m$, $u^i$ does not belong to $[co\{u^1, \ldots, u^k\}] \subseteq [D]$. Thus, by the above equivalence result, for each $i = k+1, \ldots, m$, we can find a vector $w^i \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ with $\sum_{z \in Z} w^i(z) = 0$ such that $u^i \cdot w^i > 0 \geq u^j \cdot w^i$ for any $j = 1, \ldots, k$. Fix any $\ell \in \Delta(Z)$. For each $i = k + 1, \ldots, m$, we construct $\ell(i) \in \Delta(Z)$ such that the vector $\ell(i) - \ell$ (in $\mathbb{R}^Z$) is proportional to $w^i$. Note that such a construction is possible because $\ell$ is in the interior of $\Delta(Z)$. Thus $u^j(\ell) \geq \max_{i=k+1,\ldots,m} u^j(\ell(i))$ for each $j = 1, \ldots, k$ and $u^i(\ell) < u^i(\ell(i))$ for each $i = k + 1, \ldots, m$.

Let $\ell^* := \ell + \varepsilon(\bar{t} - \bar{\ell})$, where $\varepsilon > 0$ is small enough so that the lottery is well-defined (this is possible because $\ell$ is in the interior). By choosing $\varepsilon$ small, we can guarantee that $u^j(\ell^*) > \max_{i=k+1,\ldots,m} u^j(\ell(i))$ for each $j = 1, \ldots, k$ and $u^i(\ell^*) < u^i(\ell(i))$ for each $i = k+1, \ldots, m$. Let $L := \ell^* \cup \{\ell(i) : i = k+1, \ldots, m\}$. Since each utility is non-constant, up to perturbing lotteries in $L$, we can assume without loss that $|M(L, u^i)| = 1$ for each $i = 1, \ldots, m$ while preserving the above strict inequalities. This completes the proof as $M(L, u^i) = \{\ell^*\}$ for each $j = 1, \ldots, k$ and $M(L, u^i) \neq \{\ell^*\}$ for each $i = k+1, \ldots, m$. ■

### H.1 Proof of Proposition 4

“If” direction: Consider any $L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0^*$, $L_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1^*$ with $L_1 \subseteq L_0$ such that $\rho_0^Z(\ell; L_0), \rho_0^Z(\ell; L_0) > 0$. }

13
Let $U_0(\ell) := \{ u_0(\omega) : \omega \in C(L_0, \ell) \}$ and $U_0(\ell') := \{ u_0(\omega) : \omega \in C(L_0, \ell') \}$. Note that since $L_1$ features no ties, Lemma E.3 implies $C(L_1, \ell) = \{ \omega : \ell \in M(L_1, u_1(\omega)) \}$ by the representation in the atemporal domain. Hence

$$\rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) = \mu(\{ \ell \in M(L_1, u_1) \} | C(L_0, \ell)) \geq \min_{u \in U_0(\ell)} \mu(\{ p \in M(L_1, u_1) \} | \{ u_0 \approx u \}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (27)

Likewise,

$$\rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) = \mu(\{ \ell \in M(L_1, u_1) \} | C(L_0, \ell')) \leq \max_{u' \in U_0(\ell')} \mu(\{ \ell \in M(L_1, u_1) \} | \{ u_0 \approx u' \}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (28)

Pick $u \in U_0(\ell)$ (respectively, $u' \in U_0(\ell')$) which achieve the min (respectively max) in (27) (respectively, in (28)). Let $\{ u^1_1, ..., u^m_n \} := \{ u_1(\omega) : \omega \in C(L_0, \ell) \cup C(L_0, \ell') \text{ and } \ell \in M(L_1, u_1(\omega)) \}$ and let $D := \text{co}\{ u_1^1, ..., u_1^n \}$. Note that since $L_0 \supseteq L_1$, we have $\ell \in M(L_1, u)$. Hence, $\{ \omega : u_0(\omega) \approx u, \ell \in M(L_1, u_1(\omega)) \} = \{ \omega : u_0(\omega) \approx u, u_1(\omega) \in [D] \}$, and likewise $\{ \omega : u_0(\omega) \approx u', \ell \in M(L_1, u_1(\omega)) \} = \{ \omega : u_0(\omega) \approx u', u_1(\omega) \in [D] \}$. Thus,

$$\mu(\{ \ell \in M(L_1, u_1) \} | \{ u_0 \approx u \}) = \mu([D] | \{ u_0 \approx u \}) \geq \mu([D] | \{ u_0 \approx u' \}) = \mu(\{ \ell \in M(L_1, u_1) \} | \{ u_0 \approx u' \}),$$  \hspace{1cm} (29)

where the inequality holds by assumption. Combining (27), (28), and (29) yields $\rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) \geq \rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell')$, as required.

**“Only if” direction:** Suppose that for some $u, u' \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ and convex $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z$ with $u \in D$ such that $\mu(\{ u_0 \approx u \}), \mu(\{ u_0 \approx u' \}) > 0$, we have

$$\mu(\{ u_1 \in [D] \} | \{ u_0 \approx u \}) < \mu(\{ u_1 \in [D] \} | \{ u_0 \approx u' \}).$$  \hspace{1cm} (30)

Let $U_1$ be the set of possible realizations of $u_1$ conditional on the event $\{ \omega : u_0 \approx u \text{ or } u_0 \approx u' \}$. Let $U_0$ be the set of possible realizations of $u_0$. Enumerate $\{ u^1_1, ..., u^m_n \} := U_1 \cap [D]$, which is nonempty by (30).

By Condition 1, $u^t(\ell) > u^t(\ell')$ for each $t = 1, 2$ and any possible realization $u_t$. Thus we can apply Lemma H.1 so that there exist some menu $L_1$ and $\ell^*$ such that (i) $M(L_1, u) = M(L_1, u^1_t) = \{ \ell^* \}$ for all $i = 1, ..., m$, (ii) $|M(L_1, u_1)| = 1$ and $M(L_1, u_1) \not\subseteq \ell^*$ for each $u_1 \in U_1 \setminus [D]$. Subject to perturbations of the lotteries in $L_1$, we can assume without loss that $|M(L_1, u_1)| = 1$ for each $t = 1, 2$ and any possible realization of $u_t$ (since every such realization is non-constant). Thus $L_1 \in A^*_1$ by Lemma E.3.

By construction of $L_1$, we have

$$\{ \ell^* \in M(u_1, L_1) \} \cap \{ u_0 \approx u \} = \{ u_1 \in [D] \} \cap \{ u_0 \approx u \}$$

Let $\{ [u^0_1], ..., [u^0_n] \}$ denote the collection of equivalence classes of utilities in $U_0$, and assume without loss that $u \in [u^0_1]$. By Lemma E.2, we construct a collection of consumption lotteries $\{ \ell(h) : h = 1, ..., k \}$ such that $u_0(\ell(h)) > u_0(\ell(h'))$ for any distinct $h, h' = 1, ..., k$ with $u_0 \in [u^0_1]$.

Pick $\varepsilon' > 0$ sufficiently small such that $\ell^* + \varepsilon'(\ell(h) - \ell(1)) \in \Delta(Z)$ for all $h = 2, ..., k$; the construction is possible since $\ell^*$ is in the interior of $\Delta(Z)$. Define a menu $L_0$ by

$$L_0 := L_1 \cup \{ \ell^* + \varepsilon'(\ell(h) - \ell(1)) : h = 2, ..., k \}.$$

For each $h = 2, ..., k$ and $u_0 \in [u^0_1]$, $u_0(\ell^* + \varepsilon'(\ell(h) - \ell(1)))$ is non-constant in $\varepsilon'$; therefore, for small enough $\varepsilon' > 0$, $M(L_0, u_0)$ is either $\{ \ell^* + \varepsilon'(\ell(h) - \ell(1)) \}$ or a singleton included in $L_1$. Furthermore,
Joint uniformly ranked pair condition, $\mu$ realize with positive probabilities under $N$ and belong to $u$ possible consumption preferences in period 0 that can realize with positive probabilities under $L$.

To complete the remaining part, we suppose to the contrary that there exist $\rho^L_q$ where the inequality follows from the condition that $\mu(\{0_u \approx 0_u\}) = \mu(\{0_u \approx 0_u\})$ for each $u \in \mathbb{R}^Z$.

**H.2 Proof of Proposition 5**

For each menu $L$ of consumption lotteries and $\ell \in L$, recall the notation $N(L, \ell) = \{u \in \mathbb{R}^Z : u \cdot \ell \geq u \cdot \ell', \forall \ell' \in L\}$. Note that $N(L, \ell)$ is convex with $N(L, \ell) = [N(L, \ell)]$.

**“If” direction:** $\rho^L_q = \hat{\rho}^L_q$ follows directly from the condition that $\mu(\{0_u \approx 0_u\}) = \mu(\{0_u \approx 0_u\})$ for each $u \in \mathbb{R}^Z$.

Take any $L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0^*$, $L_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1^*$ and $\ell \in L_0$ such that $L_0 \supseteq L_1$. Let $\{[u_0], [u_1], ..., [u_k]\}$ denote the set of possible consumption preferences in period 0 that can realize with positive probabilities under $\mu$ or $\hat{\mu}$ and belong to $[N(L_0, \ell)]$. Since there is no tie in $L_0$ and $L_1$, we can write

$$\rho^L_q(\ell, L_1|L_0, \ell) = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \mu(\{0_u \approx u_i\}) \mu(\{u_i \in N(L_1, \ell)\}|\{0_u \approx u_i\})}{\sum_{i=1}^k \mu(\{0_u \approx u_i\})} \geq \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k \hat{\mu}(\{\hat{u}_i \approx u_i\}) \mu(\{\hat{u}_i \in N(L_1, \ell)\}|\{\hat{u}_i \approx u_i\})}{\sum_{i=1}^k \hat{\mu}(\{\hat{u}_i \approx u_i\})} = \hat{\rho}^L_q(\ell, L_1|L_0, \ell),$$

where the inequality follows from the condition that $\mu(\{0_u \approx u_i\}) = \hat{\mu}(\{0_u \approx u_i\})$ and $\mu(\{u_i \in N(L_1, \ell)\}|\{0_u \approx u_i\}) \geq \mu(\{\hat{u}_i \in N(L_1, \ell)\}|\{\hat{u}_i \approx u_i\})$ for each $i = 1, ..., k$.

**“Only if” direction:** For each $u \in \mathbb{R}^Z$, $\mu(\{0_u \approx u_i\}) = \hat{\mu}(\{0_u \approx u_i\})$ follows directly from $\rho^L_q = \hat{\rho}^L_q$.

To complete the remaining part, we suppose to the contrary that there exist $u \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ and a convex set $D \supseteq u$ such that $\mu(\{u_i \in [D]\}|\{0_u \approx u_i\}) < \hat{\mu}(\{\hat{u}_i \in [D]\}|\{\hat{u}_i \approx u\})$.

Let $\{[u_0], [u_1], ..., [u_k]\}$ and $\{[\hat{u}_0], [\hat{u}_1], ..., [\hat{u}_k]\}$ denote the set of possible consumption preferences that can realize with positive probabilities under $\mu$ or $\hat{\mu}$ in periods 0 and 1, respectively. Note that by the joint uniformly ranked pair condition, $u_i^0(\ell) > u_i^1(\ell)$ for each $i = 1, ..., m$. Thus, by Lemma H.1, there exist a lottery $\ell^*$ and a menu $L_1$ such that (i) $M(L_1, u) = M(L_1, u_i^1) = \{\ell^*\}$ for each $i = 1, ..., m$ with $u_i^1 \in [D]$, and (ii) $M(L_1, u_i^2) \neq \ell^*$ and $|M(L_1, u_i^2)| = 1$ for each $i = 1, ..., m$ with $u_i^2 \notin [D]$. Thus $L_1 \in \mathcal{A}_1^*$.

Moreover, following the same construction as in the proof of Proposition 4, we construct a menu $L_0 \supseteq L_1$ such that (i) $M(L_0, u) = \{\ell^*\}$ and (ii) $M(L_0, u_0^1) \neq \ell^*$ and $|M(L_0, u_0^1)| = 1$ for each $i = 1, ..., k$ with $u_i^1 \notin [u]$. Thus, $L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0^*$.

Based on this, we can write the choice probabilities as

$$\rho^L_q(\ell^*, L_1|L_0, \ell^*) = \mu(\{u_i \in \{[u_1], [u_2], ..., [u_k]\} \cap [D]\}|\{0_u \approx u_i\}) < \hat{\mu}(\{\hat{u}_i \in \{[u_1], [u_2], ..., [u_k]\} \cap [D]\}|\{\hat{u}_i \approx u\}) = \hat{\rho}^L_q(\ell^*, L_1|L_0, \ell^*),$$

which contradicts the fact that $\rho^L_q$ features more consumption persistence than $\hat{\rho}^L_q$. ■
### H.3 Proof of Corollary 1

(i) $\implies$ (ii):

We consider the case $m \geq 2$ as otherwise the desired statement trivially holds with any $\alpha$. Observe first that for any distinct indices $i, j \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$, consumption persistence and its characterization (Proposition 4) imply

$$M_{ii} = \mu(\{u_1 \in [u^i]\}|u_0 = u^i) \geq \mu(\{u_1 \in [u^i]\}|u_0 = u^j) = M_{ji}$$

by taking $D = \{u^i\}$. (Note that by definition both $u^i$ and $u^j$ arise with positive probability in period 0). Moreover, if $D = \{u^i, u^j\}$, then by the non-collinearity assumption there is no $k \not\in \{i, j\}$ such that $u^k \in [D]$. Thus, by consumption persistence and its characterization (Proposition 4),

$$M_{ii} + M_{ij} = \mu(\{u_1 \in [D]\}|u_0 = u^i) = \mu(\{u_1 \in [D]\}|u_0 = u^j) = M_{jj} + M_{ji}. \quad (32)$$

Suppose first that $m = 2$. Since $1 = M_{11} + M_{12} = M_{22} + M_{21}$, we have $M_{11} - M_{21} = M_{22} - M_{12} =: \alpha$, which is nonnegative by (31). Since the Markov chain is irreducible, $M_{21}, M_{12} > 0$, which also ensures $\alpha < 1$. One can verify the desired form by setting $\nu(u^1) = \frac{M_{21}}{1 - \alpha}$ and $\nu(u^2) = \frac{M_{12}}{1 - \alpha}$.

Suppose next that $m \geq 3$. Take any distinct $i, j, k \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ and let $D' = \{u^i, u^j, u^k\}$. By non-collinearity assumption there is no $l \not\in \{i, j, k\}$ such that $u^l \in [D']$. Thus, by consumption persistence and its characterization (Proposition 4),

$$M_{ii} + M_{ij} + M_{ik} = \mu(\{u_1 \in [D']\}|u_0 = u^i) = \mu(\{u_1 \in [D']\}|u_0 = u^j) = M_{jj} + M_{ji} + M_{jk}.$$ 

Combined with (32), this implies that $M_{ik} = M_{jk}$ for any distinct $i, j, k$. Thus, for any $k$, we can define $\beta_k := M_{ik}$ for some arbitrary $i \not\neq k$. Here $\beta_k > 0$, because otherwise $\sum_{i \text{ s.t. } i \neq k} M_{ik} = 0$, contradicting irreducibility of the Markov chain. By (32), $M_{ii} - M_{ji} = M_{jj} - M_{ij}$ for any $i, j$, and thus $M_{ii} - \beta_i = M_{jj} - \beta_j =: \alpha$ for any $i, j$. By (31) $\alpha \geq 0$, and $\alpha < 1$ as $\beta_k > 0$ for all $k$. Thus, setting $\nu(u^i) = \frac{\beta_i}{1 - \alpha}$ for each $j$ yields to the desired form.

(ii) $\implies$ (i):

Take any pair $u, u' \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ of possible realizations of period 0 felicities. Then for any convex set $D \subseteq \mathbb{R}^Z$ with $u \in D$, by (ii) we have

$$\mu(\{u_1 \in [D]\}|u_0 \approx u) = \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{u' \in [D]} \nu(u') \geq \alpha \nu(u') + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{u' \in [D]} \nu(u') = \mu(\{u_1 \in [D]\}|u_0 \approx u').$$

Thus, $\rho$ features consumption persistence by Proposition 4.

(ii) $\implies$ (iii):

Note that for any $L = \{\ell^1, \ldots, \ell^m\} \in \mathcal{L}_0^0$ and distinct indices $i, j$, we have $\rho_z^2(\ell^i; L, \ell^j) = \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{u^k \in N(L, \ell^i)} \nu(u^k) = \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{u^k \in N(L, \ell^j)} \nu(u^k) = (1 - \alpha) \rho_z^2(\ell^i; L)$.

(iii) $\implies$ (ii):

Since $\{u^1, \ldots, u^m\}$ are ordinally distinct, Lemma E.2 yields $L = \{\ell^1, \ldots, \ell^m\}$ such that $M(L, u^i) = \{\ell^i\}$ for each $i$. Then by the Markov representation we have $\rho_z^2(\ell^i; L|L, \ell^j) = M_{ij}$ and $\rho_z^2(\ell^j; L) = \nu(u^i)$ for all indices $i, j$. Thus, by (iii), there exists $\beta \in [0, 1)$ such that $M_{ii} = \beta + (1 - \beta) \nu(u^i)$ and $M_{ij} = (1 - \beta) \nu(u^j)$ for all $i \neq j$, which verifies (ii).
H.4 Proof of Corollary 2

Since $\rho$ and $\hat{\rho}$ admit stationary renewal process representations, for each $\ell \in L_1 \subseteq L_0$ with $L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0$ and $L_1 \in \mathcal{A}^*_1$, choice probabilities satisfy:

$$\rho^Z_0(\ell; L_0) = \sum_{u^i \in \mathcal{N}(L_0, \ell)} \nu(u^i), \quad \hat{\rho}^Z_0(\ell; L_0) = \sum_{u^i \in \mathcal{N}(L_0, \ell)} \hat{\nu}(u^i),$$  

$$\rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) = \alpha + (1 - \alpha) \sum_{u^i \in \mathcal{N}(L_1, \ell)} \nu(u^i), \quad \hat{\rho}^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) = \hat{\alpha} + (1 - \hat{\alpha}) \sum_{u^i \in \mathcal{N}(L_1, \ell)} \hat{\nu}(u^i).$$

The “if” direction is immediate from these expressions. For the “only if” direction, the existence of the bijection $\phi$ follows from the fact that $\rho^Z$ and $\hat{\rho}^Z$ coincide on period 0 consumption choices and the assumption that in each representation all felicities are ordinally distinct. To show that $\alpha \geq \hat{\alpha}$, consider any $\ell \in L_1 \subseteq L_0$ (with $L_0 \in \mathcal{L}_0$ and $L_1 \in \mathcal{A}^*_1$) such that $\sum_{u^i \in \mathcal{N}(L_1, \ell)} \nu(u^i) = \sum_{u^i \in \mathcal{N}(L_1, \ell)} \nu(u^i) < 1$. Then $\rho^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell) \geq \hat{\rho}^Z_1(\ell; L_1|L_0, \ell)$ implies $\alpha \geq \hat{\alpha}$.  

H.5 Proof of Proposition 6

Necessity:

Take any $L \in \mathcal{L}_0$ and $\ell, \ell' \in L$ with $\{\ell, \ell'\} \in \mathcal{A}^*_0$. If $\rho^Z_0(\ell; L) > 0$, then there exists $u \in N(L, \ell)$ such that $\mu(\{u_0 = u\}) > 0$. This implies $u(\ell) > u(\ell')$. Then by (2), there exists some $u' \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ with $\mu(\{u_1 = u'\} | \{u_0 = u\}) > 0$ such that $u'(\ell) > u'(\ell')$. This ensures $\rho^Z_1(\ell; \{\ell, \ell'\}|L, \ell) > 0$ because $\mu(\{u_1 \approx u'\} | \{u_0 \in N(L, \ell)\}) > 0$.

Sufficiency:

Take a BEU representation $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (\mathcal{F}_t, U_t, u_t, \delta_t, W_t))$ of $\rho^Z$. Let $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_0$ be the sigma algebra generated by the random equivalence class $[u_0]$, i.e., $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_0$ is induced by the finest partition over $\Omega$ such that $u_0(\cdot)$ corresponds to the same preference within each cell. Likewise, let $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_1$ be the sigma algebra generated by the random sequence of equivalence classes $([u_0], [u_1])$. Note that $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_0 \subseteq \mathcal{F}_0$ and $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_1 \subseteq \mathcal{F}_1$. For each $t = 0, 1$, construct an $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t$-measurable function $\hat{u}_t$ such that $\hat{u}_t(\omega) \approx u_t(\omega)$ and $\sum z \hat{u}_t(\omega)(z) = 0$ for each $\omega$.

We consider a tuple $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t, \hat{W}_t))$, where $(\hat{U}_t)$ is induced from $(\mu, (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t, \hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t))$ by equation (1), and $(\hat{W}_t)$ is any $\mathcal{F}^*$-measurable tiebreaker that satisfies the properness condition with respect to $(\mu, (\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t))$. This tuple is clearly a BEU representation of $\rho^Z$, since $(u_t)$ and $(\hat{u}_t)$ are ordinally equivalent at every state.\(^{81}\)

Next we fix any $\hat{u} \in \mathbb{R}^Z$ such that $\mu(\{\hat{u}_0 = \hat{u}\}) > 0$, and let $\mathcal{U}_d := \{\hat{u}' \in \mathbb{R}^Z : \mu(\{\hat{u}_1 = \hat{u}'\} | \{\hat{u}_0 = \hat{u}\}) > 0\}$. We now use Axiom 10 (consumption inertia) to show that $\hat{u} \in \text{co}(\mathcal{U}_d)$. By the affine aggregation theorem (e.g., Theorem 2 in Fishburn (1984)), it suffices to establish that for all $\ell, \ell' \in \Delta(Z)$, we have

$$[\hat{u}'(\ell') \geq \hat{u}'(\ell), \forall \hat{u}' \in \mathcal{U}_d] \Rightarrow \hat{u}(\ell') \geq \hat{u}(\ell).$$

Suppose to the contrary that $[\hat{u}'(\ell') \geq \hat{u}'(\ell), \forall \hat{u}' \in \mathcal{U}_d]$ and $\hat{u}(\ell') < \hat{u}(\ell)$ for some $\ell, \ell'$. By the Uniformly Ranked Pair condition, we have $\hat{u}'(\ell) > \hat{u}'(\ell)$ for all $\hat{u}' \in \mathcal{U}_d$. Thus, by mixing $\ell$ with $\ell'$ (resp. $\ell$) with $\ell$ with a small weight on $\ell$ (resp. $\ell'$), we can assume without loss that $[\hat{u}'(\ell') > \hat{u}'(\ell), \forall \hat{u}' \in \mathcal{U}_d]$ and $\hat{u}(\ell) > \hat{u}(\ell')$. In addition, since the relevant inequalities are all strict, we can assume that $\ell, \ell' \in \text{int}\Delta(Z)$ and $\{\ell, \ell'\} \in \mathcal{A}^*_1$. Take a menu of consumption lotteries $L \in \mathcal{L}_0$ such that $\ell, \ell' \in L$, $M(L, \hat{u}) = \{\ell\}$, and $M(L, \hat{u}'') \neq \ell$ for all other period 0 felicities $\hat{u}'' \neq \hat{u}$ that can realize with

---

\(^{81}\)Note that the exact specification of $(\hat{W}_t)$ is irrelevant in this argument because we restrict attention to menus without ties.
positive probability under $\mu$. For this menu $L$, it follows that $\rho_0(L; L) = \mu(\{\hat{u}_0 = \hat{u}\}) > 0$ and
\[
\mu_t^\hat{u}(\ell; L) = \mu(\{\hat{u}_1(\ell) > \hat{u}_1(\ell')\}) = 0,
\]
contradicting consumption inertia.

The observation in the previous paragraph implies that for each $\hat{u} \in R^Z$ such that $\mu(\{\hat{u}_0 = \hat{u}\}) > 0$, there exist constants $(\alpha_{\hat{u}, \hat{u}'}\nu' \in U_0) \geq 0$ and $\beta_{\hat{u}} \in \mathbb{R}$ such that
\[
\hat{u} = \sum_{\nu' \in U_0} \alpha_{\hat{u}, \hat{u}'} \hat{u}' + \beta_{\hat{u}}.
\]  

(33)

Since by construction $\sum_{z} \hat{u}_t(\omega)(z) = 0$ at every state $\omega$ and period $t$, we must have $\beta_{\hat{u}} = 0$.

Define $\hat{u}_0(\omega) := \hat{u}_0(\omega)$ and $\hat{u}'_1(\omega) := \frac{\alpha_{\hat{u}_0(\omega), \hat{u}_1(\omega)}}{\mu(\hat{E}_t(\omega))} \hat{u}_1(\omega)$ for each $\omega$, where $E_t(\cdot)$ denotes each cell of the partition that generates $\hat{F}_t$ for $t = 1, 2$. Note that each $\hat{u}'_1$ is $\hat{F}_t$-measurable. We consider the tuple $(\Omega, F^*, \mu, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t', \hat{u}'_t, \delta_t, \hat{W}_t))$, where $(\hat{U}_t')$ is induced from $(\mu, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{u}_t', \delta_t))$ by equation (1). This tuple is still a BEU representation of $\rho^\hat{u}$, since $(\hat{u}_t')$ and $(\hat{u}_t)$ are ordinally equivalent at every state.

To conclude that the representation is BEB, we verify that (2) holds with $\hat{u} := \hat{u}_1'$. That is, for each $\omega$
\[
\mathbb{E}[\hat{u}'_1|\hat{F}_0(\omega)] = \sum_{E_t \subseteq \hat{E}_0(\omega)} \mu(\hat{E}_t|\hat{E}_0(\omega))\hat{u}'_1(E_t) = \sum_{E_t \subseteq \hat{E}_0(\omega)} \alpha_{\hat{u}_0(\omega), \hat{u}_1(\omega)}\hat{u}_1(E_t) = \hat{u}_0(\omega) = \hat{u}'_0(\omega)
\]
where the second and fourth equalities hold by definition of $\hat{u}_t'$ and the third equality uses (33) with $\beta_{\hat{u}_0(\omega)} = 0$ for each $\omega$. \[\blacksquare\]

I Additional Results

I.1 Identification

The following proposition provides identification results for our representations (see Remark 1 for the discussion).

**Proposition I.1.** Suppose $\rho$ and $\hat{\rho}$ admit DREU representations $\mathcal{D} = (\Omega, F^*, \mu, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{W}_t))$ and $\mathcal{D} = (\hat{\Omega}, \hat{F}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{W}_t))$, with partitions $\Pi_t$ and $\hat{\Pi}_t$ generating $\mathcal{F}_t$ and $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t$, respectively. Then $\rho = \hat{\rho}$ if and only if for each $t$ there exists a bijection $\phi_t : \Pi_t \rightarrow \hat{\Pi}_t$ and $\mathcal{F}_t$-measurable functions $\alpha_t : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{++}$ and $\beta_t : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ such that for all $\omega \in \Omega$:

(i). $\mu(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)) = \hat{\mu}(\phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)))$ and $\mu(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)|\mathcal{F}_{t-1}(\omega)) = \hat{\mu}(\phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega))|\phi_{t-1}(\mathcal{F}_{t-1}(\omega)))$ if $t \geq 1$;

(ii). $U_t(\omega) = \alpha_t(\omega)\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}) + \beta_t(\omega)$ whenever $\hat{\omega} \in \phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega))$;

(iii). $\mu([\hat{W}_t \in B_t(\omega)]|\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)) = \hat{\mu}([\hat{W}_t \in B_t(\omega)]|\phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)))$ for any $B_t(\omega)$ such that $B_t(\omega) = \{w \in \mathbb{R}^X : p_t \in M(M(A_t, \phi_t(\mathcal{U}_t(\omega))), w)\}$ for some $p_t \in A_t \in \mathcal{A}_t$.

\[\blacksquare\]

To see why such a construction is possible, first note that all the possible realizations of period 0 felicities $\hat{u}_0(\cdot)$ are ordinally distinct by construction. Take a set of consumption lotteries $L$ that separates all the period 0 felicities $\hat{u}_0(\cdot)$ by Lemma E.2. Here we can assume that the sup-norm distance among these lotteries is bounded by $\varepsilon$ by mixing them to a common lottery if necessary, where $\varepsilon := \min_{\ell \in L}(|\ell(z)|, 1 - \ell(z)) > 0$. Let $\ell \in L$ be the lottery that strictly maximizes $\hat{u}$ in $\hat{L}$. Then we define $\hat{L}^\ast := \{\ell + \ell' : \ell, \ell' \in \hat{L}\}$. This is a well-defined set of lotteries by the construction of $\varepsilon$. Note that this set also separates all period 0 felicities. Then the desired set $L$ can be constructed by adding $\ell'$ to $\hat{L}^\ast$ such that there is no tie (that is guaranteed by slightly perturbing lotteries if necessary).
If (D, (u_t, δ_t)) is a BEU representation of ρ, then (D̂, (û_t, ḷ_t)) is a BEU representation of ρ if and only if (i)-(iii) hold and additionally, for all t = 0, . . . , T:

(iv). \( α_t(ω) = α_0(ω) \prod_{T=0}^{t-1} Π \delta_t(ω) \) whenever \( ω ∈ φ_t(F_t(ω)) \)

(v). \( u_t(ω) = α_t(ω)u_t(\hat{ω}) + γ_t(ω) \) whenever \( ω ∈ φ_t(F_t(ω)) \), where \( γ_t(ω) := β_t(ω) - δ_t(ω)E_μ[β_{t+1}|F_t(ω)] \) if \( t ≤ T - 1 \).

If (D, (u_t, δ_t)) is a BEB representation of ρ that satisfies Condition D.1, then (D̂, (û_t, ḷ_t)) is a BEB representation of ρ if and only if (i)-(v) hold and additionally, for all t = 0, . . . , T - 1:

(vi). \( δ_t(ω) = \tilde{δ}_t(\hat{ω}) \) for all \( ω ∈ φ_t(F_t(ω)) \)

(vii). \( γ_t(ω) = E_μ[β_T|F_t(ω)] \) for all \( ω \).

Proof. See Appendix J.3.

I.2 Markov Evolving Utility

Definition 13. A (stationary) Markov evolving utility representation is a BEU representation \( (Ω, F^*, µ, (F_t, U_t, W_t, u_t, δ_t)) \) for which there exists a finite set of felicities \( U = \{u^1, u^2, . . . , u^m\} ⊆ R^Z \), with \( u^i ≠ u^j \) for all \( i ≠ j \), along with a stationary distribution \( ξ ∈ Δ^U(∪) \) and a right stochastic transition matrix \( Π = (Π_{u,i,j})_{i,j=1,...,m} \) such that

(i). \( µ(u_t(ω) ≈ u^i) = ξ(u^i) \) for all \( t = 0, . . . , T \) and \( i = 1, . . . , m \);

(ii). \( µ(u_{t+1}(ω) ≈ u_{t+1}|u_0(ω) ≈ u_0, . . . , u_{t-1}(ω) ≈ u_{t-1}, u_t(ω) ≈ u_t) = µ(u_{t+1}(ω) ≈ u_{t+1}|u_t(ω) ≈ u_t) \)
for all \( t = 0, . . . , T - 1 \) and \( u_0, . . . , u_{t+1} ∈ U ; \)

(iii). \( µ(u_{t+1}(ω) ≈ u^i|u_t(ω) ≈ u^i) = Π_{i,j} \) for all \( t = 0, 1, . . . , T - 1 \) and \( i, j = 1, . . . , m \).

We assume that \( ρ \) admits a BEU representation. As in Section 6, we consider the restriction \( ρ^Z \) of \( ρ \) to atemporal consumption problems without ties; this is well-defined given the assumption that \( ρ \) admits a BEU representation. For each \( ℓ_{t-1} ∈ Δ(Z) \) and \( L_{T-1}, LT ∈ K(Δ(Z)) \), we define the lottery \( (ℓ_{T-1}, L) := (δ_{ℓ_{T-1}}, δ_{L}) \) and menu \( (L_{T-1}, L) := \{(ℓ′_{T-1}, L) : ℓ′_{T-1} ∈ L_{T-1}\} \). Recursively, for each \( t ≤ T - 2 \), \( ℓ_t ∈ Δ(Z) \), and \( L_t, . . . , L_{T-1} ∈ K(Δ(Z)) \), we define the lottery \( (ℓ_t, L_{T-1}, . . . , L_t) := (δ_t, δ_{ℓ_t+1}, . . . , δ_{L_t}) \) and menu \( (L_t, . . . , L_t) := \{(ℓ′_t, L_{T-1}, . . . , L_t) : ℓ′_t ∈ L_t\} \).

Let \( Ā_{L_t}^t, (h^Z_{t-1}) \) denote the set of period 0 consumption menus without ties, which consists of all \( L_0 \) such that \( (L_0, L_1) ∈ Ā_{L_t}^t \) for all \( L_1 ∈ K(Δ(Z)) \). For any \( L_0 ∈ Ā_{L_t}^t \) and \( ℓ_0 ∈ L_0 \), define \( ρ^Z_{0}(ℓ_0; L_0) := ρ_0((ℓ_0, L_1); (L_0, L_1)) \) for an arbitrary choice of \( L_1 \). This induces the set of all period 0 consumption histories without ties, i.e., sequences \( h^Z_0 = (L_0, ℓ_0) \) such that \( ρ^Z_{0}(ℓ_0, L_0) > 0 \) and \( L_0 ∈ Ā_{L_t}^t \). Recursively, for each period t - 1 consumption history without ties \( h^Z_{t-1} = (L_0, ℓ_0, . . . , L_{t-1}, ℓ_{t-1}) \), we denote by \( Ā^t_0(h^Z_{t-1}) \) the set of period t consumption menus without ties conditional on \( h^Z_{t-1} \), which consists of all \( L_t \) such that \( (L_t, L_{t+1}, . . . , L_T) ∈ Ā^t_0(h^Z_{t-1}) \) for all \( L_{t+1}, . . . , L_T \), where \( h^Z_{t-1} = (A_0, p_0, . . . , A_{t-1}, p_{t-1}) \) is given by \( A_{τ} = (L_T, L_{T+1}, . . . , L_T) \) and \( p_{τ} = (ℓ_T, L_{T+1}, . . . , L_T) \) for each \( τ = 0, . . . , t - 1 \). Given any such \( h^Z_{t-1} \) and \( h^Z_{t-1} \), we define \( ρ^Z_{t}(ℓ_t, L_t|h^Z_{t-1}) := ρ_t((ℓ_t, L_{t+1}, . . . , L_T), (L_{t+1}, . . . , L_T)|h^Z_{t-1}) \) for each \( L_t ∈ Ā^t_0(h^Z_{t-1}) \) and \( ℓ_t ∈ L_T \); if \( ρ^Z_{t}(ℓ_t, L_t|h^Z_{t-1}) > 0 \) then we say that the sequence \( (L_0, ℓ_0, . . . , L_t, ℓ_t) \) is a consumption history without ties in period t. Finally, we say that a consumption history without ties is degenerate if the corresponding \( L_τ \)'s are all singleton.

Axiom I.1 (Unconditional Stationarity). For all degenerate consumption histories \( d^Z_{t-1}, L ∈ Ā^t_0(d^Z_{t-1}) \), and \( ℓ ∈ L \), we have \( ρ^Z_{0}(ℓ, L) = ρ^Z_{t}(ℓ, L|d^Z_{t-1}) \).
A consumption atom is a pair \((L, \ell)\) with \(L \in \mathcal{L}_0^s\) and \(\ell \in \Delta^s(Z)\) such that

(i). \(\rho_0^Z(\ell, L) > 0\);
(ii). \(\rho_0^Z(\ell, L') \in \{\rho_0^Z(\ell, L), 0\}\) for all \(L' \in \mathcal{L}_0^s\) with \(L' \supseteq L\).

**Axiom I.2** (Markov). For any consumption atom \((L, \ell)\) and consumption history \(h_{Z}^{t-1}\) without ties, we have \(\rho_1^Z(\cdot|L, \ell) = \rho_{t+1}^Z(\cdot|h_{Z}^{t-1}, L, \ell)\).

**Proposition I.2.** Suppose that \(\rho\) admits a BEU representation that satisfies Condition D.1 (Uniformly Ranked Pair). Then \(\rho^Z\) satisfies Axioms I.1 and I.2 if and only if it admits a Markov evolving utility representation.

**Proof.** See Appendix J.4.

---

**J Proofs for Sections A, E, and I**

**J.1 Proof of Proposition A.1**

The following three subsections prove Proposition A.1, that is, the equivalence between DREU, BEU, BEB and their respective \(S\)-based analogs.

**J.1.1 DREU**

"If" direction: Suppose \(\rho\) admits an \(S\)-based DREU representation \((S_t, \{\mu_t^{s_t-1}\}_{s_t \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0,\ldots,T}\). We will construct a DREU representation \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{F}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, W_t))\).

Consider the space \(G := \prod_{t=0}^{T}(S_t \times \mathbb{R}^{X_t})\) of all sequences of states and tie-breaking utilities. Let \(\hat{\Omega} := \{(s_0, W_0, \ldots, s_T, W_T) \in G : \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k) > 0\}\). Let \(\hat{F}^*\) be the restriction to \(\hat{\Omega}\) of the product sigma-algebra of the discrete sigma-algebra on \(\prod_{t=0}^{T} S_t\) and the product Borel sigma-algebra on \(\prod_{t=0}^{T} \mathbb{R}^{X_t}\). For each \(K = \{(s_0), K_0, \ldots, s_T, K_T\} \in \hat{F}^*\), let \(\hat{\mu}(K) = \prod_{t=0}^{T} \mu_t^{s_t-1}(s_t) \tau_{s_t}(K_t)\); by finiteness of \(\prod_{t=0}^{T} \mu_t^{s_t-1}(s_t) \tau_{s_t}(K_t)\), so \((\hat{F}_t)_{0 \leq t \leq T} \subseteq \hat{F}^*\) is a filtration.

Define \(\hat{U}_t : \hat{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}^{X_t}\) by \(\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}) = U_{s_t}\) where \(\text{proj}_{S_t}(\hat{\omega}) = s_t\). Note that \((\hat{U}_t)\) is adapted to \((\hat{F}_t)\) and that \(\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})\) is nonconstant for each \(\hat{\omega}\) since each \(U_{s_t}\) is nonconstant. Finally, if \(\hat{F}_{t-1}(\hat{\omega}) = \hat{F}_{t-1}(\hat{\omega}')\) and \(\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega}) \neq \hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega}')\), then \(\text{proj}_{S_t-1}(\hat{\omega}) = \text{proj}_{S_t-1}(\hat{\omega}') = s_t-1\) and \(\text{proj}_{S_t}(\hat{\omega}) = s_t \neq s_t' = \text{proj}_{S_t}(\hat{\omega}')\) for some \(s_t-1 \in S_{t-1}\) and \(s_t, s_t' \in \text{supp} \mu_t^{s_t-1}\). By DREU1 (a), this implies \(\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}) := U_{s_t} \neq U_{s_t'} =: \hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}')\). Thus, \((\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t)\) are simple.

Define \(\hat{W}_t : \hat{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}^{X_t}\) by \(\hat{W}_t(\hat{\omega}) = W_t\) where \(\text{proj}_{X_t}(\hat{\omega}) = W_t\). Note that for all \(A_t\), \(\hat{\mu}(\{\hat{\omega} \in \hat{\Omega} : |M(A_t, \hat{W}_t)| = 1\}) = \sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_T)} \left(\prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k)\right) \tau_{s_t}(\{W_t \in \mathbb{R}^{X_t} : |M(A_t, W_t)| = 1\}) = 1\), since each \(\tau_{s_t}\) is proper. Thus, \((\hat{W}_t)\) satisfies part (i) of the properness requirement for DREU. Moreover, for any \(\hat{F}_T(\hat{\omega}) = C(s_0, \ldots, s_T)\) and any sequence \((B_t)\) of Borel sets \(B_t \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{X_t}\), the definition of \(\hat{\mu}\) implies

\[
\hat{\mu}\left(\bigcap_{t=0}^{T} \left\{\hat{W}_t \in B_t\right\} C(s_0, \ldots, s_T)\right) = \sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_T)} \left(\prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{s_k-1}(s_k)\right) \tau_{s_t}(\{W_t \in \mathbb{R}^{X_t} : |M(A_t, W_t)| = 1\}) = 1.
\]
Since $\hat{F}_T(\hat{\omega}) = C(s_0, \ldots, s_T)$ implies $\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega}) = C(s_0, \ldots, s_t)$ for all $t \leq T$, this shows that $(\hat{W}_t)$ also satisfies parts (ii) and (iii) of the properness requirement.

Finally, to see that $(\hat{\Omega}, \hat{F}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{W}_t))$ represents $\rho$, fix any $h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \in \mathcal{H}_t$. Then

$$\hat{\mu}(C(h^t)) = \hat{\mu} \left( \bigcap_{k=0}^{t} \{ \hat{\omega} \in \hat{\Omega} : p_k \in M(A_k, \hat{U}_k(\hat{\omega})), \hat{W}_k(\hat{\omega}) \} \right) = \sum_{C(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in \mathcal{H}_t} \hat{\mu}(C(s_0, \ldots, s_t)) \mu \left( \bigcap_{k=0}^{t} \{ \hat{\omega} \in \hat{\Omega} : p_k \in M(A_k, \hat{U}_k(\hat{\omega})), \hat{W}_k(\hat{\omega}) \} \right) | C(s_0, \ldots, s_t) = \sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{S_k-1}(s_k) \hat{\mu} \left( \bigcap_{k=0}^{t} \{ \hat{\omega} \in \hat{\Omega} : p_k \in M(A_k, U_{s_k}, \hat{W}_k(\hat{\omega})) \} \right) | C(s_0, \ldots, s_t) = \sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{S_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)$$

where the third equality follows from the definition of $\hat{\mu}$ and $\hat{U}$, and the final equality follows from (34). Thus, as required, we have

$$\hat{\mu}(C(h^t)) | C(h^{t-1}) = \frac{\hat{\mu}(C(h^t))}{\hat{\mu}(C(h^{t-1}))} = \frac{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_t) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_t} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{S_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)}{\sum_{(s_0, \ldots, s_{t-1}) \in S_0 \times \ldots \times S_{t-1}} \prod_{k=0}^{t-1} \mu_k^{S_k-1}(s_k) \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)} = \rho(\hat{p}_t; A_t|h^{t-1}),$$

where the final equality holds by DREU2.

**“Only if” direction:** Take any DREU representation $(\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (F_t, U_t, W_t))$ of $\rho$. We will construct an $S$-based DREU representation $(S_t, \{\mu^{s_t\hat{s}_t}_{s_{t-1}}\}_{s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0, \ldots, T}$.

For each $t$, let $S_t := \{F_t(\omega) : \omega \in \Omega\}$ denote the partition generating $F_t$, which is finite since $(F_t)$ is simple. Each $\hat{\mu}^{s_t\hat{s}_t}_{s_{t-1}}$ is defined to be the one-step-ahead conditional of $\mu$, i.e., $\hat{\mu}(s_0) = \mu(s_0)$ for all $s_0 \in S_0$ and $\hat{\mu}^{s_t\hat{s}_t}_{s_{t-1}}(s_{t+1}) := \mu(s_{t+1}|s_t)$ for all $s_t \in S_t$, $s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}$. This is well-defined since $\mu(F_t(\omega)) > 0$ for all $\omega$. For each $s_t \in S_t$, define $\hat{U}_{s_t} := U_t(\omega)$ if $\omega \in s_t$; this is well-defined as $(U_t)$ is $F_t$-adapted and each $U_{s_t}$ is nonconstant since each $U_t(\omega)$ is nonconstant. Finally, for any Borel set $B_t \subseteq \mathbb{R}^{X_t}$, define $\tau_{s_t}(B_t) := \mu(\{W_t \in B_t\})$. This is well-defined since $W_t$ is $F^*$-measurable. Moreover, because $\mu(\{\omega \in \Omega : |M(A_t, W_t(\omega))| = 1\}) = 1$ for all $A_t$ and $|S_t|$ is finite, it follows that $\tau_{s_t}(N(A_t, p_t)) = \tau_{s_t}(N^+(A_t, p_t))$ for all $p_t$, i.e., $\tau_{s_t}$ is proper. Thus, each $(S_t, \hat{\mu}^{s_t\hat{s}_t}_{s_{t-1}}, \{U_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0, \ldots, T}$ is an REU form on $X_t$.

Moreover, (a) for any distinct $s_t, s'_t \in \text{supp}(\hat{\mu}^{s_t\hat{s}_t}_{s_{t-1}})$, we have $\omega, \omega'$ such that $F_{t-1}(\omega) = s_{t-1} = F_{t-1}(\omega')$ and $F_t(\omega) = s_t \neq F_t(\omega') = s'_t$. Thus, $\hat{U}_{s_t} = U_t(\omega) \neq U_t(\omega') = \hat{U}_{s'_t}$, since $(U_t, F_t)$ is simple. Also, since $(F_t)$ is adapted, the partition $S_t$ refines the partition $S_{t-1}$, so that (b) for any distinct $s_{t-1}, s'_{t-1}$, we have $\text{supp}(\hat{\mu}^{s_{t-1}\hat{s}_{t-1}}_{s_{t-2}}) \cap \text{supp}(\hat{\mu}^{s'_{t-1}\hat{s}_{t-1}}_{s'_{t-2}}) = \emptyset$. Since additionally $\mu(s_t) > 0$ for all $s_t \in S_t$, we have (c) $\bigcup_{s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}} \text{supp}(\hat{\mu}^{s_{t-1}\hat{s}_{t-1}}_{s_{t-2}}) = S_t$. Thus, DREU1 is satisfied.

To see that DREU2 holds, observe that for each $h^t = (A_0, p_0, \ldots, A_t, p_t) \in \mathcal{H}_t$, we have

$$\mu(C(h^t)) = \sum_{s_T \in S_T} \mu(s_T) \mu \left( C(h^t) | s_T \right) = \sum_{s_T \in S_T} \mu(s_T) \mu \left( \bigcap_{k=0}^{t} \{ \omega \in \Omega : p_k \in M(A_k, U_k, W_k) \} | s_T \right) = \sum_{\exists \omega \in \Omega : t \leq \tau_{s_t}(p_t)} \mu(s_T) \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu_k^{S_k-1}(s_k) \prod_{k=0}^{t} \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k) \prod_{k=0}^{t} \tau_{s_k}(p_k, A_k)$$

where the third equality follows from the fact that $(U_t)$ is $F_t$-adapted, the fourth equality follows from
parts (ii) and (iii) of the properness assumption on \((W_t)\), the final equality follows from the fact that \(\prod_{k=0}^{t-1} \mu_k(s_k) = 0\) whenever \((s_0, \ldots, s_t) \neq (F_0(\omega), \ldots, F_t(\omega))\) for all \(\omega\), and the remaining equalities hold by definition. Since \(\rho_t(p_t; A_t|t-1) = \frac{\mu_t(C|t)}{\mu_t(C|t-1)}\) by (3), this shows that DREU2 holds.

### J.1.2 BEU

**“If” direction:** Suppose \(\rho\) admits an \(S\)-based BEU representation \((S_t, \{\mu_t\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{U_t, u_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, t = 0, \ldots, T)\). Let \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{W}_t))\) denote the corresponding DREU representation obtained in the “if” direction for DREU. In addition, define \(\hat{u}_t : \hat{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}^Z\) for each \(t\) by \(\hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega}) := u_{s_t}\) whenever \(\text{proj}_{S_t}(\hat{\omega}) = s_t\). Note that \(\hat{u}_t\) is \(\hat{F}_t\)-adapted. Moreover, for each \(\hat{\omega} = (s_0, W_0, \ldots, s_T, W_T)\), we have \(\hat{U}_T(\hat{\omega}) = U_{s_T} = u_{s_T} = \hat{u}_T(\hat{\omega})\) and for each \(t \leq T - 1\) and \((s_t, A_{t+1})\)

\[
\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})(s_t, A_{t+1}) = U_{s_t}(s_t, A_{t+1}) = u_{s_t}(s_t) + \max_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}} \mu_{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) \max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}) = \hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega})(s_t) + \max_{s_{t+1} \in S_{t+1}} \hat{\mu}(s_{t+1}|s_t) \max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} U_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1}) = \hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega})(s_t) + \mathbb{E}[\max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})],
\]

where we let \(\hat{\mu}(s_{t+1}|s_t) := \hat{\mu}(C(s_0, \ldots, s_t) | C(s_0, \ldots, s_t))\). Thus we constructed a BEU representation with \(\delta_t(\cdot) = 1\) for every \(t\).

**“Only if” direction:** Suppose \(\rho\) admits a BEU representation \((\Omega, \mathcal{F}^*, \mu, (F_t, U_t, u_t, \delta_t, W_t))\). We construct another tuple \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, u'_t, \delta'_t, W_t))\) by setting \(U'_t(\omega) := \prod_{t=0}^{T-1} \delta_t(\omega)U_t(\omega)\) and \(\delta'_t(\omega) = 1\) for each \(t\) and \(\omega\), which are all \(\hat{F}_t\)-measurable. By Proposition I.1, \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{W}_t))\) is still a DREU representation of \(\rho\). Furthermore, for each \(\omega\) (omitting its notational dependence),

\[
U'_t(z_t, A_{t+1}) = \prod_{t=0}^{T-1} \delta_t U_t(z_t, A_{t+1}) = \prod_{t=0}^{T-1} \delta_t \left( u_t(z) + \delta_t \mathbb{E}[\max_{A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}|F_t] \right) = u'_t(z) + \delta_t \mathbb{E}[\max_{A_{t+1}} U'_{t+1}|F_t]
\]

for every \((z_t, A_{t+1})\). Thus \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, u'_t, \delta'_t, W_t))\) is still a BEU representation of \(\rho\). Based on this tuple, let \((S_t, \{\mu_t\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{U_t, \tau_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, t = 0, \ldots, T)\) denote the corresponding S-based DREU representation obtained in the “only if” direction for DREU. In addition, for each \(s_t\), define \(\hat{u}_{s_t} \in \mathbb{R}^Z\) by \(\hat{u}_{s_t} = u'_t(\omega)\) for any \(\omega \in s_t\); this is well-defined as \((u'_t)\) is \(\hat{F}_t\)-adapted. Reversing the argument in the previous part, we can verify that \(\hat{u}_{s_T} = U_{s_T}\) for each \(s_T\) and \(\hat{u}_{s_t}(z_t, A_{t+1}) = \hat{u}_{s_t}(z_t) + \sum_{s_{t+1}} \hat{\mu}(s_{t+1}|s_t) \max_{p_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{s_{t+1}}(p_{t+1})\) for each \(s_t\) with \(t \leq T - 1\).

### J.1.3 BEB

**“If” direction:** Suppose \(\rho\) admits an \(S\)-based BEB representation \((S_t, \{\mu_t\}_{s_t \in S_t}, \{U_t, u_{s_t}, \tau_{s_t}, \delta_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t}, t = 0, \ldots, T)\). Let \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{\mathcal{F}}^*, \hat{\mu}, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t, \hat{u}_t, 1, \hat{W}_t))\) denote the corresponding BEU representation obtained in the “if” direction for BEU. In addition, define \(\delta_t : \hat{\Omega} \to \mathbb{R}\) for each \(t\) by \(\delta_t(\hat{\omega}) := \delta_{s_t}\) whenever \(\text{proj}_{S_t}(\hat{\omega}) = s_t\). Note that for each \(\hat{\omega} = (s_0, W_0, \ldots, s_T, W_T)\) and \(t \leq T - 1\), we have \(\hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega}) = u_{s_t} = \frac{1}{\delta_{s_t}} \sum_{s_{t+1}} \mu_{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) u_{s_{t+1}} = \frac{1}{\delta_t(\hat{\omega})} \mathbb{E}[\hat{u}_{t+1}|\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega})]\). Iterating expectations, this yields \(\hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega}) = \mathbb{E}[\prod_{\tau=t}^{T-1} \delta^{-1}_{\tau} \hat{u}_T(\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega})) = \mathbb{E}[\prod_{\tau=t}^{T-1} \delta^{-1}_{\tau} \hat{U}_T(\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega}))].\) Replace \(\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})\) with...
the corresponding BEU representation and S-based BEU representation of \( \rho \) is separable, as required.

**J.2.2 Proof of Lemma E.2**

By standard arguments, for any separable metric space \((Y, d)\), we have

\[
\hat{U}_l^t(\omega) := \mathbb{E}[\prod_{\tau=t}^{T-1} \delta_\tau |\hat{F}_\tau(\omega)| \hat{U}_l(\omega) \mid \hat{U}_l(\omega)]
\]

for each \( t \) and \( \hat{\omega} \). By Proposition I.1, \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{F}^*\mu, \hat{F}_l, \hat{U}_l, \hat{W}_l)\) is still a DREU representation of \( \rho \). Moreover, for each \( t \leq T-1 \), we have

\[
\hat{U}_l^t(\omega)(z_t, A_{t+1}) = \mathbb{E} \left[ \prod_{\tau=t}^{T-1} \delta_\tau |\hat{F}_\tau(\omega)| \hat{u}_t(\omega)(z_t) + \mathbb{E} \left[ \prod_{\tau=t}^{T-1} \delta_\tau \max_{\mu_{t+1} \in A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\mu_{t+1}) |\hat{F}_\tau(\omega)| \right] \right]
\]

Thus, \((\hat{\Omega}, \hat{F}^*\mu, \hat{F}_l, \hat{U}_l, \hat{W}_l)\) is a BEB representation of \( \rho \).

**“Only if” direction:** Suppose that \( \rho \) admits a BEB representation \((\Omega, \mu, (F_t, U_t, \delta_t, W_t))\). Let \((\Omega, \hat{F}^*\mu, (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_l, \hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t, \hat{W}_t))\) and \((S_t, \{\hat{\mu}_{t+1}^{s_{t-1}}\})_{s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}}, \{\hat{U}_{s_t}, \hat{u}_{s_t}, \hat{T}_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0,...,T}\) respectively denote the corresponding BEU representation and S-based BEU representation of \( \rho \) obtained in the “only if” direction for BEU. In addition, define \( \hat{\delta}_{s_t} := \delta_t(\omega) \) for \( F_t(\omega) = s_t \). Then for each \( t \leq T-1 \) and \( \omega \) with \( F_t(\omega) = s_t \), we have

\[
\hat{u}_{s_t} = u_t^t(\omega) = \prod_{\tau=0}^{t-1} \delta_\tau(\omega) u_t(\omega) = \prod_{\tau=0}^{t-1} \delta_\tau(\omega) \mathbb{E}[u_{t+1}(\omega) | F_t(\omega)] = \frac{1}{\delta_t(\omega)} \mathbb{E}[u_{t+1} | F_t(\omega)] = \frac{1}{\delta_{s_t} s_{t+1}} \hat{\mu}_{t+1}^{s_{t+1}}(s_{t+1}) \hat{u}_{s_t}
\]

where the first and last equality used the construction of S-based BEU, and the second and fourth equality used the construction of BEU. Thus \((S_t, \{\hat{\mu}_{t+1}^{s_{t-1}}\})_{s_{t-1} \in S_{t-1}}, \{\hat{U}_{s_t}, \hat{u}_{s_t}, \hat{T}_{s_t}\}_{s_t \in S_t})_{t=0,...,T}\) is an S-based BEB representation of \( \rho \).

**J.2 Proofs for Appendix E**

This appendix presents proofs of all lemmas from Appendix E.

**J.2.1 Proof of Lemma E.1**

By standard arguments, for any separable metric space \((Y, d)\): (a) the set \( \mathcal{P}(Y) \) of Borel probability measures on \( Y \) endowed with the topology of weak convergence is a separable metric space metrized by the Prokhorov metric \( \pi_d \) induced by \( d \) (e.g., Theorem 15.12 in Aliprantis and Border (2006)); (b) the set \( \mathcal{K}_C(Y) \) of nonempty compact subsets of \( Y \) endowed with the Hausdorff distance induced by \( d \) is a separable metric space (e.g., Khamsi and Kirk (2011) p. 40); (c) every dense subspace of \( Y \) is separable.

We now prove the claim inductively, working backwards from period \( T \). Since \( X_T := Z \) is finite, the claim is immediate. Consider \( t < T \) and suppose that \( X_{\tau} \) is a separable metric space for all \( \tau \geq t+1 \). By (a) above, \( \mathcal{P}(X_{t+1}) \) endowed with the induced Prokhorov metric is separable, so since \( \Delta(X_{t+1}) \) is dense in \( \mathcal{P}(X_{t+1}) \) (e.g., Theorem 15.10 in Aliprantis and Border (2006)) \( \Delta(X_{t+1}) \) is also separable (by (c)). Then by (b) above, \( \mathcal{K}_C(\Delta(X_{t+1})) \) endowed with the induced Hausdorff metric is separable, so since \( A_{t+1} := \mathcal{K}(\Delta(X_{t+1})) \) is dense in \( \mathcal{K}_C(\Delta(X_{t+1})) \) (e.g., Lemma 0 in Gul and Pesendorfer (2001)), \( A_{t+1} \) is also separable. Finally, \( X_t := Z \times A_{t+1} \) endowed with the product of the discrete metric and the Hausdorff metric is separable, as required.

**J.2.2 Proof of Lemma E.2**

By the finiteness of \( S \), there is a finite set \( Y' \subseteq Y \) such that for each \( s \) the restriction \( U_s |_{Y'} \) to \( Y' \) is nonconstant and for any distinct \( s, s', U_s |_{Y'} \neq U_{s'} |_{Y'} \) (that is, there exists \( p, q \in \Delta(Y') \) such that \( U_s(p) \geq U_s(q) \) and \( U_{s'}(p) < U_{s'}(q) \)). By Lemma 1 in Ahn and Sarver (2013), there is a collection of
lotteries \( \{ p^s : s \in S \} \subseteq \Delta(Y') \) such that \( U_s(p^s) = U_s \upharpoonright Y' (p^s) > U_s \upharpoonright Y' (p'') = U_s(p'') \) for any distinct \( s, s' \). 

\[ \tag*{\blacksquare} \]

J.2.3 Proof of Lemma E.3

(i) \( \implies \) (ii): We prove the contrapositive. Suppose that there is \( s_{t-1} \in S(h^{-1}) \) and \( s_t \in \text{supp} \mu_{t-1}^h \) such that \( |M(A_t, U_{s_t})| > 1 \). Pick any \( p_t \in M(A_t, U_{s_t}) \) such that \( \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t) > 0 \). Since \( U_{s_t} \) is non-constant, we can find lotteries \( \lambda, \tau \in \Delta(X_t) \) such that \( U_{s_t}(\lambda) < U_{s_t}(\tau) \). Fix any sequence \( \alpha_n \in (0, 1) \) with \( \alpha_n \to 0 \). Let \( p^n_t := \alpha_n \lambda + (1 - \alpha_n) p_t \). For every \( q_t \in A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \), let \( q^n_t := \alpha_n \lambda + (1 - \alpha_n) q_t \). Let \( B^n_t := \{ q^n_t : q_t \in A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \} \), let \( \tilde{B}^n_t := \{ \tilde{q}^n_t : q_t \in A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \} \), and let \( B^m_t := B^n_t \cup \tilde{B}^n_t \). Then \( B^m_t \to^m A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \) and \( p^m_t \to^m p_t \).

Moreover, since \( |M(A_t, U_{s_t})| > 1 \), there exists \( q_t \in A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \) such that \( U_{s_t}(\alpha_n \lambda + (1 - \alpha_n) q_t) > U_{s_t}(p^n_t) \) for all \( n \), so that \( \tau_{s_t}(p^n_t, B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}) = 0 \). Furthermore, note that for all \( s'_t \in S_t \setminus \{ s_t \} \), we have \( N(M(A_t, U_{s'_t}), p_t) = N(M(B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}, U_{s'_t}), p^n_t) \geq N(M(B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}, U_{s'_t}), p^n_t) \), so that \( \tau_{s'_t}(p_t, A_t) \geq \tau_{s'_t}(p^n_t, B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}) \) for all \( n \). Letting \( \text{pred}(s_{t-1}) = (s_0, \ldots, s_{t-2}) \), Lemma E.5 then implies that for all \( n \),

\[
\rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{-1}) - \rho_t(p^n_t; B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}|h^{-1}) = \frac{\sum_{s'_{t-1}} \prod_{k=0}^{l-1} \mu_{k}^{s_{k-1}}(s'_{k}) \tau_{s'_{k}}(p_k, A_k) \mu_{k}^{s_{k-1}}(s'_{k}) \left( \tau_{s'_{k}}(p_t, A_t) - \tau_{s'_{k}}(p^n_t, B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}) \right)}{\sum_{s'_{t-1}} \prod_{k=0}^{l-1} \mu_{k}^{s_{k-1}}(s'_{k}) \tau_{s'_{k}}(p_k, A_k) > 0.}
\]

Since the last line does not depend on \( n \), this implies \( \lim_{n \to \infty} \rho_t(p^n_t; B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}|h^{-1}) < \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{-1}) \). By definition of \( A^*_t \), this means \( A_t \not\in A^*_t(h^{-1}) \).

(ii) \( \implies \) (i): Suppose \( A_t \) satisfies (ii). Consider any \( p_t \in A_t, p^n_t \to^m p_t, B^n_t \to^m A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \). Consider any \( s_{t-1} \in S(h^{-1}) \) and \( s_t \in \text{supp} \mu_{t-1}^h \). By (ii), we either have \( M(A_t, U_{s_t}) = \{ p_t \} \) or \( p_t \notin M(A_t, U_{s_t}) \). In the former case, \( U_{s_t}(p_t) > U_{s_t}(q_t) \) for all \( q_t \in A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \). But then, for all \( n \) large enough, linearity of \( U_{s_t} \) implies \( U_{s_t}(p^n_t) > U_{s_t}(q^n_t) \) for all \( q^n_t \in B^n_t \), i.e., \( \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t) = \lim_{n} \tau_{s_t}(p^n_t, B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}) = 1 \). In the latter case, \( U_{s_t}(p_t) < U_{s_t}(q_t) \) for some \( q_t \in A_t \setminus \{ p_t \} \). But then, for all \( n \) large enough, linearity of \( U_{s_t} \) implies \( U_{s_t}(p^n_t) < U_{s_t}(q^n_t) \) for all \( q^n_t \in B^n_t \) such that \( q^n_t \to^m q_t \), i.e., \( \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t) = \lim_{n} \tau_{s_t}(p^n_t, B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}) = 0 \).

Thus, for all \( s_{t-1} \in S(h^{-1}) \) and \( s_t \in \text{supp} \mu_{t-1}^h \), we have \( \tau_{s_t}(p_t, A_t) = \lim_{n} \tau_{s_t}(p^n_t, B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}) \). Hence, the representation in Lemma E.5 implies that for all \( n \) sufficiently large,

\[
\rho_t(p^n_t; B^n_t \cup \{ p^n_t \}|h^{-1}) = \rho_t(p_t; A_t|h^{-1}),
\]

as required.

\[ \tag*{\blacksquare} \]

J.2.4 Proof of Lemma E.4

Let \( k := \max\{n = 0, \ldots, t - 1 : q_n \neq q_0 \} \) be the last entry at which \( d^{-1} \) and \( \hat{d}^{-1} \) differ, where we set \( k = -1 \) if \( q_n \neq q_0 \) for all \( n = 0, \ldots, t - 1 \). We prove the claim by induction on \( k \).

Suppose first that \( k = -1 \), i.e., that \( d^{-1} = \hat{d}^{-1} \). If \( \lambda_0 > \hat{\lambda}_0 \), then the \( 0 \)-th entry of \( \lambda h^{-1} + (1 - \lambda) d^{-1} \) can be written as an appropriate mixture of the \( 0 \)-th entry of \( \lambda h^{-1} + (1 - \lambda) d^{-1} \) with \( (A_0, p_0) \); if \( \lambda_0 \leq \hat{\lambda}_0 \), then the \( 0 \)-th entry of \( \lambda h^{-1} + (1 - \lambda) d^{-1} \) can be written as an appropriate mixture of the \( 0 \)-th entry of \( \lambda h^{-1} + (1 - \lambda) d^{-1} \) with \( (q_0, q_0) \). In either case, Axiom B.2 implies that
\( \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{d}^{t-1}) \) is unaffected after replacing the 0-th entry of \( \hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})\hat{d}^{t-1} \) with the 0-th entry of \( \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1} \). Continuing this way, we can successively apply Axiom B.2 to replace each entry of \( \hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})\hat{d}^{t-1} \) with the corresponding entry of \( \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1} \) without affecting \( \rho_t \). This yields the desired conclusion.

Suppose the claim holds whenever \( k \leq m - 1 \) for some \( 0 \leq m \leq t - 1 \). We show that the claim continues to hold for \( k = m \). Note first that we can assume that

\[
\begin{align*}
\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1}, \frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{d}^{t-1} &\in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t); \\
\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{\hat{q}_m\}, \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\hat{q}}_m &\in \text{supp} \, \mu^A_m; \\
\frac{2}{3} \tilde{B}_m + \frac{1}{3} \{q_m\}, \frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \tilde{\hat{q}}_m &\in \text{supp} \, \mu^A_m,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( B_m := \frac{1}{2} A_m + \frac{1}{2} \{q_m\}, \tilde{B}_m := \frac{1}{2} A_m + \frac{1}{2} \{\hat{q}_m\}, r_m := \frac{1}{2} p_m + \frac{1}{2} q_m \), and \( \hat{r}_m := \frac{1}{2} p_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m \).

Indeed, we can find a sequence of lotteries \( (\ell_n)_{n=0}^{t-1} \) such that for all \( n = 1, \ldots, t - 1 \)

\[
\lambda_n A_n + (1 - \lambda_n)\{o_n\}, \frac{1}{2} A_n + \frac{1}{2} \{o_n\}, \hat{\lambda}_n A_n + (1 - \hat{\lambda}_n)\{\hat{o}_n\}, \frac{1}{2} A_n + \frac{1}{2} \{\hat{o}_n\}, \{o_n\} \in \text{supp} \, \ell_{n-1}; \\
\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{\hat{\hat{o}}_m\}, \frac{2}{3} \tilde{B}_m + \frac{1}{3} \{\hat{\hat{q}}_m\}, \frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{\hat{q}}_m \in \text{supp} \, \ell_{n-1},
\]

where \( o_n := \frac{1}{2} q_n + \frac{1}{2} \ell_n \) and \( \hat{o}_n := \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_n + \frac{1}{2} \ell_n \). Letting \( e^{t-1} := (\{o_n\}, o_n)_{n=0}^{t-1} \) and \( \hat{e}^{t-1} := (\{\hat{o}_n\}, \hat{o}_n)_{n=0}^{t-1} \), we have that \( e^{t-1}, \hat{e}^{t-1} \in \mathcal{D}_{t-1}, \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)e^{t-1}, \hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})\hat{e}^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t) \), and the last entry at which \( e^{t-1} \) and \( \hat{e}^{t-1} \) differ is \( m \). Moreover, repeated application of Axiom B.2 implies

\[
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)e^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{e}^{t-1}); \\
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})\hat{e}^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})\hat{e}^{t-1}).
\]

Thus, we can replace \( d^{t-1} \) and \( \hat{d}^{t-1} \) with \( e^{t-1} \) and \( \hat{e}^{t-1} \) if needed and guarantee that \( (35) \) is satisfied.

Given \( (35) \), \( \frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1}, \frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{d}^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t) \), so the base case of the proof implies

\[
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{d}^{t-1}); \\
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})\hat{d}^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{\lambda}h^{t-1} + (1 - \hat{\lambda})d^{t-1}).
\]

Also, \( (35) \) guarantees that \( (\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1})_{-m}, (\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{q_m\}, \frac{2}{3} r_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m) \) and \( (\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1})_{-m}, (\frac{2}{3} \tilde{B}_m + \frac{1}{3} \{q_m\}, \frac{2}{3} \hat{\hat{r}}_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{\hat{q}}_m) \) are well-defined histories in \( \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_t) \). Thus, by Axiom B.2

\[
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{d}^{t-1})_{-m}, (\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{q_m\}, \frac{2}{3} r_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m); \\
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{d}^{t-1})_{-m}, (\frac{2}{3} \tilde{B}_m + \frac{1}{3} \{q_m\}, \frac{2}{3} \hat{\hat{r}}_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{\hat{q}}_m).
\]
But note that
\[
\left( \frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m, \frac{2}{3} r_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m \right) = \left( \frac{1}{3} A_m + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m \right), \frac{1}{3} p_m + \frac{2}{3} \left( \frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m \right) \right) = \left( \frac{2}{3} \hat{B}_m + \frac{1}{3} \{ q_m \}, \frac{2}{3} \hat{r}_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m \right).
\]
Thus, \( (\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1})_m, (\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{ q_m \}, \frac{2}{3} r_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m) \) is an entry-wise mixture of \( h^{t-1} \) with the degenerate history \( e^{t-1} := ((d^{t-1})_m, (\frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m), \frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m) \) and similarly \( ((\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1})_m, (\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{ q_m \}, \frac{2}{3} \hat{r}_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m) \) is an entry-wise mixture of \( h^{t-1} \) with the degenerate history \( \hat{e}^{t-1} := ((d^{t-1})_m, (\frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m), \frac{1}{2} q_m + \frac{1}{2} \hat{q}_m) \). But the last entry at which \( e^{t-1} \) and \( \hat{e}^{t-1} \) differ is strictly smaller than \( m \). Hence, applying the inductive hypothesis, we obtain
\[
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|(\frac{1}{2} h^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} d^{t-1})_m, (\frac{2}{3} B_m + \frac{1}{3} \{ q_m \}, \frac{2}{3} r_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m)) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|(\frac{1}{2} \hat{h}^{t-1} + \frac{1}{2} \hat{d}^{t-1})_m, (\frac{2}{3} \hat{B}_m + \frac{1}{3} \{ q_m \}, \frac{2}{3} \hat{r}_m + \frac{1}{3} \hat{q}_m)).
\]
Combining (36), (37), and (38) yields the required equality
\[
\rho_t(\cdot; A_t|h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1}) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{h}^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1}).
\]
Finally, let \( \hat{d}^{t-1} \) and \( \hat{\lambda} \in (0, 1) \) be the choices from Definition 9 such that \( \rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_t) := \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|\hat{h}^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1}) \). Then the above implies that \( \rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_t) = \rho_t(\cdot; A_t|h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)d^{t-1}) \), as claimed.

### J.2.5 Proof of Lemma E.5

If \( h^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_{t'}) \), the claim is immediate from DREU2. So suppose \( h^{t-1} \notin \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_{t'}) \). Let \( \lambda \in (0, 1) \) and \( \hat{d}^{t-1} = (\{ \hat{q}_k \}, \hat{q}_0^{t-1} \in D_{t-1} \) be the choices from Definition 10 such that \( \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{d}^{t-1} \notin \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_{t'}) \) and \( \rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_{t'})|h^{t-1} := \rho_t^{h^{t-1}}(\cdot; A_{t'})|\hat{h}^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{d}^{t-1} \).

Note that for all \( k \leq t' \), \( s_k \in S_k \), and \( w \in \mathbb{R}^{X_k} \), we have \( p_k \in M(M(A_k, U_{s_k}), w) \) if and only if \( \lambda p_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k \in M(M(A_k, (1 - \lambda)q_k, \lambda A_k + (1 - \lambda)q_k) \). Thus, the claim follows from DREU2 applied to the history \( \lambda h^{t-1} + (1 - \lambda)\hat{d}^{t-1} \in \mathcal{H}_{t-1}(A_{t'}) \).

### J.2.6 Proof of Lemma E.6

Let \( S_t(s_{t-1}) := \text{supp}_{t} q_{s_t}^{s_{t-1}} \). By DREU1, we can find a finite \( Y_t \subseteq X_t \) such that (i) for any \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \), \( U_{s_t} = \text{non-constant over } Y_t \); (ii) for any distinct \( s_t, s'_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \), \( U_{s_t} \neq U_{s'_t} \) over \( Y_t \); and (iii) \( \bigcup_{p_t \in A_t} \text{supp } p_t \subseteq Y_t \). By (i) and (ii) and Lemma E.2, we can find a menu \( D_t := \{ q_t^{s_t} : s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \} \subseteq \Delta(Y_t) \) such that \( M(D_t, U_{s_t}) = \{ q_t^{s_t} \} \) for all \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \). Define \( b_t := \sum_{y \in Y_t} \frac{1}{|Y_t|} \delta_y \in \Delta(Y_t) \). For each \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \), pick \( z^{s_t} \in \text{argmax}_{y \in Y_t} U_{s_t} \) and let \( q_t^{s_t} := \delta_{z^{s_t}} \). By (i), we have \( U_{s_t}(q_t^{s_t}) > U_{s_t}(b_t) \) for all \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \). Hence, there exists \( \alpha \in (0, 1) \) small enough such that for all \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \), we have \( U_{s_t}(\alpha q_t^{s_t}) > U_{s_t}(b_t) \), where \( \alpha q_t^{s_t} := \alpha q_t^{s_t} + (1 - \alpha)q_t^{s_t} \). Note that setting \( \bar{D}_t := \{ \hat{q}_t^{s_t} : s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \} \), we still have \( M(D_t, U_{s_t}) = \{ \hat{q}_t^{s_t} \} \).

For each \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \), pick some \( p_t(s_t) \in M(A_t, U_{s_t}) \). For the “moreover” part, we can ensure that \( p_t(s_t) = p_t^{s_t} \). Fix any sequence \( (\varepsilon_n) \) from (0, 1) such that \( \varepsilon_n \to 0 \). For each \( n \) and \( s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \), let \( p_t^n(s_t) := (1 - \varepsilon)p_t(s_t) + \varepsilon q_t^{s_t} \). And for each \( r_t \in A_t \), let \( r_t^n := (1 - \varepsilon)r_t + \varepsilon b_t \). Finally,
$A^n_t := \{p^n_t(s_t) : s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1}) \} \cup \{r^n_t : r_t \in A_t \}$. Note that $A^n_t \rightarrow^m A_t$. Moreover, by construction, for all $s_t \in S_t(s_{t-1})$ and $n$, we have $M(A^n_t, U_s) = \{p^n_t(s_t)\}$: Indeed, $U_s(p^n_t(s_t)) > U_s(r^n_t)$ for all $r_t \in A_t$ since $U_s(p_t(s_t)) \geq U_s(r_t)$ and $U_s(q^n_t) > U_s(b_t)$; and $U_s(p^n_t(s_t)) > U_s(p^n_t(s'_t))$ for all $s'_t \neq s_t$, since $U_s(p_t(s_t)) \geq U_s(p_t(s'_t))$ and $U_s(q^n_t) > U_s(q^n_t)$.

Since $s_{t-1}$ is the only state consistent with $h^{t-1}$, Lemma E.3 implies that $A^n_t \in A^*(h^{t-1})$, as required. Finally, for the “moreover” part, note that we ensured that $p_t(s^*_t) = p_t^*$. Hence $p^n_t(s^*_t)$ constructed above has the desired property that $p^n_t(s^*_t) \rightarrow^m p_t^*$ and $U_s(A^n_t, p^n_t(s^*_t)) = \{U_s^t\}$ for all $n$.

### J.3 Proof of Proposition I.1

#### J.3.1 “If” directions:

**DREU:** Consider any $h^t = (p_0, A_0, ..., p_t, A_t) \in \mathcal{H}_t$. Then

\[
\mu(C(h^t)) = \sum_{(\mathcal{F}_T(\omega)) \in \Pi_T} \mu(\mathcal{F}_T(\omega)) \mu \left( \bigcap_{k=0}^{t} \{ p_k \in M(A_k, U_k), W_k \} \big| \mathcal{F}_T(\omega) \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{(\mathcal{F}_T(\omega)) \in \Pi_T} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \mu(\mathcal{F}_k(\omega) \mid \mathcal{F}_{k-1}(\omega)) \mu \left( \{ W_k \in N(M(A_k, U_k), p_k) \} \mid \mathcal{F}_k(\omega) \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{(\mathcal{F}_T(\omega)) \in \Pi_T} \prod_{k=0}^{t} \hat{\mu}(\hat{\mathcal{F}}_k(\omega) \mid \hat{\mathcal{F}}_{k-1}(\omega)) \hat{\mu} \left( \{ \hat{W}_k \in N(M(A_k, \hat{U}_k), p_k) \} \mid \hat{\mathcal{F}}_k(\omega) \right)
\]

\[
= \sum_{(\mathcal{F}_T(\omega)) \in \Pi_T} \hat{\mu}(\hat{\mathcal{F}}_T(\omega)) \left( \bigcap_{k=0}^{t} \{ p_k \in M(A_k, \hat{U}_k), \hat{W}_k \} \right) \hat{\mathcal{F}}_T(\omega) = \hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(h^t))
\]

where the second equality follows from properness of $(W_t)$ and $\mathcal{F}_t$-adaptedness of $(U_t)$, the third equality follows from assumptions (i) and (iii), the fourth equality from the fact that $\phi_t$ is a bijection and assumption (ii), the fifth equality from the properness of $(\hat{W}_t)$ and $\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t$-adaptedness of $(\hat{U}_t)$, and the first and last equalities hold by definition. Since $D$ represents $\rho$ and $\hat{D}$ represents $\hat{\rho}$, this implies $\rho_t(p_t, A_t|h^{t-1}) = \frac{\mu(\hat{C}(h^t))}{\mu(\hat{C}(h^{t-1}))} = \frac{\hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(h^t))}{\hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(h^{t-1}))} = \hat{\rho}_t(p_t, A_t|h^{t-1})$. Thus, $\hat{\rho}_t = \rho$, as required.

**BEU:** By the “if” direction for DREU, $\hat{D}$ is a DREU representation of $\rho$. It remains to show that $(\hat{D}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t))$ satisfies (1). From assumptions (ii), (iv), and (v) it is immediate that $\hat{U}_T = \hat{u}_T$. Moreover, for all $t \leq T - 1$, and $\omega \in \Omega$, $\hat{\omega} \in \phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega))$, we have

\[
\alpha_t(\omega)\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})(z, A_{t+1}) = U_t(\omega)(z, A_{t+1}) - \beta_t(\omega) = u_t(\omega)(z) - \beta_t(\omega) + \delta_t(\omega)E_{\mu[\max_{pt+1 \in A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(p_{t+1}) \mid \mathcal{F}_t(\omega)]}
\]

\[
= \alpha_t(\omega)\hat{u}_t(\omega)(z) - \beta_t(\omega) + \delta_t(\omega)E_{\hat{\mu}[\max_{pt+1 \in A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(p_{t+1}) \mid \hat{\mathcal{F}}_t(\hat{\omega})]}
\]

where the first equality follows from (ii), the second from (1) for $(D, (u_t, \delta_t))$, the third from (i), (ii), and (v) (and the fact $\phi_t$ is a bijection), and the fourth by (iv). Thus, $(\hat{D}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t))$ satisfies (1).
**BEB:** By the “if” direction for BEU, \( \hat{D}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t) \) is an BEU representation of \( \rho \). It remains to show that \( \hat{D}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t) \) satisfies (2). For all \( t \leq T-1 \) and \( \omega \in \Omega \), \( \hat{\omega} \in \phi_t(F_t(\omega)) \), we have

\[
\alpha_0(\omega)\hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega}) + \gamma_t(\omega) = u_t(\omega) = E_{\rho}[U_T|F_t(\omega)] = \alpha_0(\omega)E_{\hat{\rho}}[\hat{U}_T|\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega})] + E_{\rho}[\beta_T|F_t(\omega)],
\]

where the first equality follows from (iv), (v), and (vi), the second from (2) for \( (\hat{D}, (u_t, \delta_t)) \), and the third from (i), (iii), (iv), (vi) (and the fact that \( \phi_t \) is a bijection). But since \( \gamma_t(\omega) = E_{\hat{\rho}}[\beta_T|F_t(\omega)] \) by (vii), the above implies that \( \hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega}) = E_{\hat{\rho}}[\hat{U}_T|\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega})] \), whence \( (\hat{D}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t)) \) satisfies (2) with \( \hat{\nu} := \hat{U}_T \).

**J.3.2 “Only if” directions:**

**DREU:** Throughout the proof, for any \( t \) and \( E_t = F_t(\omega) \in \Pi_t \), we let \( \hat{U}_t(E_t) \) denote \( U_t(\omega) \) and likewise for \( \hat{U} \); this is well-defined by adaptedness. We construct the sequence \( (\phi_t, \alpha_t, \beta_t) \) inductively, dealing with the base case \( t = 0 \) and the inductive step simultaneously.

Suppose \( t \geq 0 \) and that we have constructed \( (\phi_{t'}, \alpha_{t'}, \beta_{t'}) \) satisfying (i)–(iii) for all \( t' < t \) (disregard the latter assumption if \( t = 0 \)). If \( t > 0 \), fix any \( E_{t-1} = F_{t-1}(\omega^*) \in \Pi_{t-1} \), let \( \hat{E}_{t-1} := \phi_{t-1}(E_{t-1}) \), and let \( \Pi_t(E_{t-1}) := \{ E_t = F_t(\omega) \in \Pi_t : F_{t-1}(\omega) = E_{t-1} \} \) and \( \hat{\Pi}_t(\hat{E}_{t-1}) := \{ \hat{E}_t = \hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega}) \in \hat{\Pi}_t : \hat{F}_{t-1}(\hat{\omega}) = \hat{E}_{t-1} \} \). As in the proof of Lemma B.2, we can repeatedly apply Lemma E.2 to find a separating history for \( E_{t-1} = F_{t-1}(\omega^*) \), i.e., a history \( h^{t-1} = (B_0, 0, \ldots, B_{t-1}, 0) \in H^{t-1} \) such that \( \{ \omega \in \Omega : q_k \in M(B_k, U_k(\omega)) \} = \{ \omega \in \Omega : q_k \in M(B_k, U_k(\omega^*)) \} \) for all \( k = 0, \ldots, t-1 \). By inductive hypothesis \( h^{t-1} \) is then also a separating history for \( \hat{E}_{t-1} \). Thus, by Lemma E.3 (and the translation to S-based DREU in Proposition A.1), \( C(h^{t-1}) = E_{t-1} \) and \( \hat{C}(h^{t-1}) = \hat{E}_{t-1} \). If \( t = 0 \), then in the following we let \( E_{t-1} := \Omega, \hat{E}_{t-1} := \hat{\Omega}, \Pi_t(E_{t-1}) := \Pi_0, \hat{\Pi}_t(E_{t-1}) := \hat{\Pi}_0 \), and we disregard all references to the separating history.

Enumerate \( \Pi_t(E_{t-1}) = \{ E_i^t : i = 1, \ldots, m \} \) with corresponding utilities \( U^t_i := U_t(\omega) \) and \( \hat{\Pi}_t(\hat{E}_{t-1}) = \{ \hat{E}_j^t : j = 1, \ldots, \hat{m} \} \) with corresponding utilities \( \hat{U}^t_j := \hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}) \). Since \( \Pi_t(F_t, U_t) \) and \( (\hat{F}_t, \hat{U}_t) \) are both simple, we have \( \mu(E_i^t) > 0 \) for all \( i \) and \( U^t_i \neq U^t_i' \) for \( i \neq i' \), and likewise \( \mu(\hat{E}_j^t) > 0 \) for all \( j \) and \( \hat{U}^t_j \neq \hat{U}^t_j' \) for \( j \neq j' \). Note that for every \( i \) there exists a unique \( i(i) \) such \( U_{i(i)} \approx \hat{U}_{i(i)} \). Indeed, if such an \( i(i) \) exists it is unique because all \( U^t_i \) represent different preferences. And the desired \( i(j) \) exists, since otherwise by Lemma E.2, we can find a menu \( B_t = \{ q^t_i : i = 1, \ldots, m \} \cup \{ q^t_j \} \) such that \( M(B_t, U^t_i) = \{ q^t_i \} \) for each \( i \) and \( M(B_t, \hat{U}^t_j) = \{ q^t_j \} \). We can additionally assume (by replacing \( h^{t-1} \) with an appropriate mixture if need be) that \( h^{t-1} \in H^{t-1}_1 \). Since \( D \) and \( \hat{D} \) both represent \( \rho \), we obtain

\[
0 = \mu(C(q^t_i, B_t)|E_{t-1}) = \rho_t(q^t_i, B_t|h^{t-1}) - \mu(\hat{C}(q^t_i, B_t)|\hat{E}_{t-1}) - \mu(\hat{E}^t_i|\hat{E}_{t-1}) > 0,
\]

a contradiction. Similarly, for every \( i \), there exists a unique \( j(i) \) such that \( \hat{U}^t_{j(i)} \approx U^t_i \). Thus, defining \( \phi_t : \Pi_t(E_{t-1}) \rightarrow \hat{\Pi}_t(\hat{E}_{t-1}) \) by \( \phi_t(E^t_i) = \hat{E}^t_{j(i)} \) yields a bijection. By construction, \( U_t(\omega) \approx \hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}) \) for all \( \omega \), so we can find \( \alpha_t(E^t_i) \in \mathbb{R}^{++} \) and \( \beta_t(E^t_i) \in \mathbb{R} \) such that \( U_t(E^t_i) = \alpha_t(E^t_i)\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega}) + \beta_t(E^t_i) \). Defining \( \alpha(\omega) = \alpha(\hat{F}_t(\omega)) \) and \( \beta(\omega) = \beta(\hat{F}_t(\omega)) \) this yields \( \alpha_t, \beta_t : E_{t-1} \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) such that (ii) holds for all \( \omega \). Moreover, applying Lemma E.2 again, we can find a menu \( D_t = \{ r^t_i : i = 1, \ldots, n \} \) such that \( M(D_t, U^t_i) = \{ r^t_i \} \) for each \( i \). Again, slightly perturbing the separating history \( h^{t-1} \) for \( E_{t-1} \) if need be, we can assume that \( h^{t-1} \in H^{t-1}_1(D_t) \). Then by the representation, \( \mu(E^t_i|E_{t-1}) = \rho_t(r^t_i, D^t_i|h^{t-1}) - \mu(\phi_t(E^t_i)|\hat{E}_{t-1}) \) for all \( i \), yielding (i).

To show (iii), consider any \( p_t \in A_t \), where we can again assume \( h^{t-1} \in H^{t-1}_t(\frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}D_t) \). Let \( B^t_i := \{ w \in \mathbb{R}^{N^t} : p_t \in M(M(A_t, U^t_i)), w \} \). Note that by (ii), \( B^t_i = \{ w \in \mathbb{R}^{N^t} : p_t \in M(M(A_t, \hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})), w) \} \). Thus, \( \mu(\{ W_t \in B_t \}|E^t_i) = \mu(C(p_t, A_t)|E^t_i) \) and \( \mu(\{ W_t \in B_t \}|\phi_t(E^t_i)) = \mu(\{ W_t \in B_t \}|\phi_t(E^t_i)) \).
\[ \hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(p_t, A_t)|\phi_t(E^t_i)). \]

But since \( \mathcal{D} \) and \( \hat{\mathcal{D}} \) both represent \( \rho \) and by choice of \( D_t \),

\[
\mu(E^t_i | E_{t-1}) \mu[C(p_t, A_t)|E^t_i] = \mu[C(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}r^t, \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}D_t)|E_{t-1}] = \\
\rho(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}r^t; \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}D_t|h^{t-1}) = \\
\hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(\frac{1}{2}p_t + \frac{1}{2}r^t, \frac{1}{2}A_t + \frac{1}{2}D_t)|\hat{E}_{t-1}) = \hat{\mu}(\phi_t(E^t_i)|\hat{E}_{t-1}) \hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(p_t, A_t)|\phi_t(E^t_i)),
\]

which implies \( \mu[C(p_t, A_t)|E^t_i] = \hat{\mu}(\hat{C}(p_t, A_t)|\phi_t(E^t_i)), \) since (i) we have \( \mu(E^t_i | E_{t-1}) = \hat{\mu}(\phi_t(E^t_i)|\hat{E}_{t-1}). \)

Thus, \( \mu(\{W_t \in B_t\}|E^t_i) = \hat{\mu}(\{W_t \in B_t\}|\phi_t(E^t_i)), \) as required.

Finally, note that the collection \( \{\Pi_t(E^t_{t-1}) : E_{t-1} \in \Pi_{t-1}\} \) partitions \( \Pi_t \), and similarly \( \{\hat{\Pi}_t(E^t_{t-1}) : 
\hat{E}_{t-1} \in \hat{\Pi}_{t-1}\} \) partitions \( \hat{\Pi}_t \). Thus, applying the above construction for every \( E_{t-1} \in \Pi_{t-1} \) yields a bijection \( \phi_t : \Pi_t \rightarrow \hat{\Pi}_t \) and \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-measurable maps \( \alpha_t : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R}_{++} \) and \( \beta_t : \Omega \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) such that (i)–(iii) are satisfied.

**BEU:** The “only if” part for DREU yields sequences \((\phi_t, \alpha_t, \beta_t)\) such that (i)–(iii) are satisfied. It remains to show that (iv) and (v) hold. Throughout the proof, for any \( E_t = F_t(\omega) \in \Pi_t \), we sometimes use \( U_t(E_t), \delta_t(E_t), \alpha_t(E_t), \beta_t(E_t) \) to denote \( U_t(\omega), \delta_t(\omega) \alpha_t(\omega), \beta_t(\omega) \); this is well-defined since they are \( \mathcal{F}_t \)-measurable. We also let \( \mathcal{F}_{t-1}(E_t) := F_{t-1}(\omega) \); this is well-defined since \( \mathcal{F}_t(\omega) = F_t(\omega') \) implies \( \mathcal{F}_t(\omega) = F_t(\omega') \), as \( \mathcal{F}_t \) is a filtration.

For (iv), fix any \( \omega \) and \( t \leq T-1 \). Let \( E_t := F_t(\omega) \) and pick any \( A_{t+1}, B_{t+1} \) and \( z_t \). Then

\[
U_t(E_t)(z_t, A_{t+1}) - U_t(E_t)(z_t, B_{t+1}) = \alpha_t(E_t)(\hat{U}_t(\phi_t(E^t))(z_t, A_{t+1}) - \hat{U}_t(\phi_t(E^t))(z_t, B_{t+1}))
\]

\[
= \alpha_t(E_t) \delta_t(\phi_t(E^t)) \sum_{E_{t+1} \in \Pi_{t+1}} \hat{\mu}(\hat{E}_{t+1}|\phi_t(E^t)) \left[ \max_{A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\hat{E}_{t+1}) - \max_{B_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\hat{E}_{t+1}) \right]
\]

\[
= \alpha_t(E_t) \delta_t(\phi_t(E^t)) \sum_{E_{t+1} \in \Pi_{t+1}} \hat{\mu}(\phi_t(1_{t+1}|\phi_t(E^t)) \left[ \max_{A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_t(1_{t+1})) - \max_{B_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_t(1_{t+1})) \right]
\]

\[
= \alpha_t(E_t) \delta_t(\phi_t(E^t)) \sum_{E_{t+1} \in \Pi_{t+1}} \mu(E_{t+1}|E_t) \left[ \max_{A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_t(1_{t+1})) - \max_{B_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_t(1_{t+1})) \right],
\]

where the first equality holds by (ii), the second equality follows from \((\hat{\mathcal{D}}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}))\) being a BEU representation, the third equality from the fact that \( \phi_t \) is a bijection, the fourth equality from (i), and the fifth equality from the fact that \( \mu(\mathcal{F}_{t+1}(\omega')|E_t) > 0 \) if \( \mathcal{F}_t(\omega') = E_t \).

At the same time, we have

\[
U_t(E_t)(z_t, A_{t+1}) - U_t(E_t)(z_t, B_{t+1})
\]

\[
= \delta_t(E_t) \sum_{E_{t+1} \in \Pi_{t+1}} \mu(E_{t+1}|E_t) \left[ \max_{A_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(E_{t+1}) - \max_{B_{t+1}} U_{t+1}(E_{t+1}) \right]
\]

\[
= \delta_t(E_t) \sum_{E_{t+1} \in \Pi_{t+1}} \mu(E_{t+1}|E_t) \alpha_{t+1}(E_{t+1}) \left[ \max_{A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})) - \max_{B_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})) \right]
\]

\[
= \delta_t(E_t) \sum_{E_{t+1} \in \Pi_{t+1}} \mu(E_{t+1}|E_t) \alpha_{t+1}(E_{t+1}) \left[ \max_{A_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})) - \max_{B_{t+1}} \hat{U}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})) \right],
\]

(40)
where the first equality follows from \((\mathcal{D}, (u_t, \delta_t))\) being a BEU representation, the second equality from (ii), and the third equality from the fact that \(\mu(\mathcal{F}_{t+1}(\omega)|E_t) > 0\) iff \(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega') = E_t\).

Combining (39) and (40), we have that for all \(A_{t+1}\) and \(B_{t+1}\),

\[
\hat{\delta}_t(\phi_t(E_t)) \sum_{E_{t+1} \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{F}_t(E_{t+1}) = E_t} \mu(E_{t+1}|E_t)\alpha_t(E_t)[\max A_{t+1}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1}))) - \max B_{t+1}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})))]
\]

\[
= \delta_t(E_t) \sum_{E_{t+1} \text{ s.t. } \mathcal{F}_t(E_{t+1}) = E_t} \mu(E_{t+1}|E_t)\alpha_{t+1}(E_{t+1})[\max A_{t+1}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1}))) - \max B_{t+1}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})))].
\]

(41)

Since \((\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t, \hat{\mathcal{U}}_t)\) is simple and \(\phi_t\) is a bijection, \(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1})) \neq \hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1}'))\) for all distinct \(E_{t+1}, E_{t+1}'\) with \(\mathcal{F}_t(E_{t+1}) = E_t = \mathcal{F}_t(E_{t+1}').\) So by Lemma E.2, we can find a menu \(A_{t+1} = \{q^*_{E_{t+1}} : \mathcal{F}_t(E_{t+1}) = E_t\}\) such that for all \(E_{t+1}\) with \(\mathcal{F}_t(E_{t+1}) = E_t\) we have \(M(A_{t+1}, \hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1}))) = \{q^*_{E_{t+1}}\}.\) Let \(E^*_{t+1} := \mathcal{F}_t(\omega)\) and let \(B_{t+1} = A_{t+1} \setminus \{q^*_{E_{t+1}}\}.\) Then in (41), \(\max A_{t+1}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1}))) - \max B_{t+1}(\hat{\mathcal{U}}_{t+1}(\phi_{t+1}(E_{t+1}))) \neq 0\) iff \(E_{t+1} = E^*_{t+1}.\) Hence, (41) implies \(\frac{\hat{\delta}_t(\phi(E_{t+1}))}{\delta_t(E_t)} \alpha_t(\omega) = \frac{\hat{\delta}_t(\phi(E_{t+1}))}{\delta_t(E_t)} \alpha_t(\omega) = \alpha_{t+1}(E^*_{t+1}) = \alpha_{t+1}(\omega).\) Since this is true for all \(t \leq T - 1,\) (iv) follows.

For (v), note that the claim for \(T\) is immediate from (ii) and the fact that \(U_T = u_T, \hat{U}_T = \hat{u}_T.\) Next, fix any \(\omega \in \Omega, \hat{\omega} \in \phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)), t \leq T - 1,\) and \((z, \{p_{t+1}\})\). Then

\[
U_t(\omega)(z, \{p_{t+1}\}) = u_t(\omega)(z) + \delta_t(\omega)E_\mu[U_{t+1}(p_{t+1})|\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)]
\]

\[
= u_t(\omega)(z) + \alpha_t(\omega)\hat{\delta}_t(\omega)E_\mu[\hat{U}_{t+1}(p_{t+1})|\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t(\hat{\omega})] + \delta_t(\omega)E_\mu[\beta_t|\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)],
\]

where the first equality follows from \((\mathcal{D}, (u_t, \delta_t))\) being an evolving utility representation and the second equality from (i), (ii), (iv) (and the fact that \(\phi_t\) is a bijection). At the same time, we have

\[
U_t(\omega)(z, \{p_{t+1}\}) = \alpha_t(\omega)\hat{u}_t(\omega)(z, \{p_{t+1}\}) + \beta_t(\omega)
\]

\[
= \alpha_t(\omega)\hat{u}_t(\omega)(z) + \alpha_t(\omega)\hat{\delta}_t(\omega)E_\mu[\hat{U}_{t+1}(p_{t+1})|\hat{\mathcal{F}}_t(\hat{\omega})] + \beta_t(\omega),
\]

(43)

where the first equality follows from (ii) and the second equality from \((\hat{\mathcal{D}}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t))\) being an evolving utility representation. Combining (42) and (43) yields the desired claim.

**BEB:** The “only if” part for BEU yields sequences \((\phi_t, \alpha_t, \beta_t)\) such that (i)–(v) are satisfied. It remains to show that (vi) and (vii) hold.

For (vi), Fix any \(\omega \in \Omega\) and \(t\). Take \(\ell, \ell'\) from Condition D.1 (Uniform Ranked Pair). Then based on the representation one can verify that \(u_t(\omega)(\ell) > u_t(\omega)(\ell')\) holds by following the similar line as in Lemma D.1.

Note that by (2) and iterated expectations, we have

\[
U_t(\omega)(\ell_t, \ell_{t+1}, A_{t+2}) = u_t(\omega)(\ell_t) + \delta_t(\omega)\left(u_t(\omega)(\ell_{t+1}) + E[\delta_{t+1}\max A_{t+2}|\mathcal{F}_t(\omega)]\right)
\]

for any \((\ell_t, \ell_{t+1}, A_{t+2})\). Hence \(U_t(\omega)(\ell, \ell, A_{t+2}) = U_t(\omega)(\eta \ell) + (1 - \eta)\ell, \eta \ell + (1 - \eta)\ell, A_{t+2} = 0\) if and only if \(\eta = 1/1 + \delta_t(\omega)\).

Now pick any \(\hat{\omega} \in \phi_t(\mathcal{F}_t(\omega))\). Then since \((\hat{\mathcal{D}}, (\hat{u}_t, \hat{\delta}_t))\) is also a BEU representation, by the same reasoning as above we have that \(\hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})(\ell, \ell, A_{t+2}) = \hat{U}_t(\hat{\omega})(\eta \ell) + (1 - \eta)\ell, \eta \ell + (1 - \eta)\ell, A_{t+2} = 0\) if and only if \(\eta = 1/1 + \delta_t(\omega)\). By (ii), this implies that \(\delta_t(\omega) = \hat{\delta}_t(\omega)\), proving (vi).
Finally (vii) is verified by observing that for any \( t, \omega \), and \( \hat{\omega} \in \phi_t(F_t(\omega)) \),
\[
\gamma_t(\omega) = u_t(\omega) - \alpha_t(\omega) \hat{u}_t(\hat{\omega}) = \mathbb{E}_\mu[u_T|F_t(\omega)] - \alpha_t(\omega)\mathbb{E}_{\hat{\mu}}[\hat{u}_T|\hat{F}_t(\hat{\omega})] = \mathbb{E}_\mu[\beta_T|F_t(\omega)],
\]
where the first equality uses (v), the second uses (2), and the third uses (i), (v) and \( \alpha_t(\omega) = \alpha_T(\omega) \) (which follows from (iv) and (vi)).

### J.4 Proof of Proposition I.2

(i) \( \implies \) (ii): Suppose that \( \rho^Z \) admits a BEU representation \((\Omega, F^*, \mu, (F_t, U_t, W_t, u_t, \delta_t))\) and satisfies Axioms I.1 and I.2. For each \( t \), we can pick a finite collection \( U_t = \{u^1_t, \ldots, u^m_t\} \) of ordinally distinct felicities such that \( [U_t] = \{u_t(\omega) : \omega \in \Omega\} \). Condition D.1 (Uniformly ranked pairs) ensures that these felicities are non-constant. Let \( U := \{u^1, \ldots, u^m\} \), where \( m = m_0 \) and \( u^i = u_0^i \) for all \( i = 1, \ldots, m \). Define \( \xi \in \Delta^0(\mathcal{U}) \) by \( \xi(u^i) := \mu(u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) \) for all \( i \).

By Axiom I.1, for each degenerate consumption history \( d_{Z}^{t-1} \), \( \rho_0^Z \) and \( \rho_0^Z(-d_{Z}^{t-1}) \) represent the same static stochastic choice rule over finite menus of consumption lotteries without ties. Hence, the same argument in the proof of Proposition I.1 implies that after suitable relabeling we can assume that \( m_t = m \) and \( u_t^i \approx u^i \) for all \( i \) and \( \mu(u_t(\omega) \approx u^i) = \xi(u^i) \). Thus, property (i) of the Markov evolving utility representation is satisfied.

Next, we construct a menu \( L = \{\ell^1, \ldots, \ell^m\} \in \mathcal{L}_* \) such that \( u^i(\ell^i) > u^j(\ell^i) \) for all \( i \neq j \) and such that each \((L, \ell)\) is a consumption atom. Indeed, since the \( u_t^i \) are nonconstant and ordinally distinct, Lemma E.2 yields a menu \( L = \{\ell^1, \ldots, \ell^m\} \in \mathcal{L}_* \) such that \( u^i(\ell^i) > u^j(\ell^i) \) for all \( i \neq j \); moreover, up to mixing all \( \ell^i \) with some full-support lottery \( \ell \in \Delta^0(Z) \), we can assume that \( L \subseteq \Delta^0(Z) \). By the representation, \( \rho_0(\ell^i, L) = \mu(u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) > 0 \) for all \( i \). Finally, suppose that \( L' \in \mathcal{L}_* \) and \( L' \supseteq L \). Then either \( \ell^i \in M(L', u^i) \), in which case \( \rho_0(\ell^i, L') = \mu(u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) = \rho_0(\ell^i, L) \); or \( \ell^i \notin M(L', u^i) \), in which case \( \rho_0(\ell^i, L') = 0 \) since \( u^j(\ell^i) < u^i(\ell^i) \) for all \( j \neq i \). Thus, each \((L, \ell)\) is a consumption atom.

Now, consider any \( t \leq T - 1 \) and any \( u_0, \ldots, u_{t+1} \in \mathcal{U} \). For each \( s = 0, \ldots, t+1 \), let \( \ell_s \) denote the maximizer of \( u_s \) in menu \( L \) that we constructed in the previous paragraph. Then for any degenerate consumption history \( d_{Z}^{t-1} \), we have
\[
\mu(u_{t+1}(\omega) \approx u_{t+1}|u_0(\omega) \approx u_0, \ldots, u_{t-1}(\omega) \approx u_{t-1}, u_t(\omega) \approx u_t) =
\rho_Z^{t+1}(\ell_{t+1}, L | L, \ell_0, \ldots, \ell_{t-1}, L, \ell_t) =
\rho_1^{t+1}(\ell_{t+1}, L | L, \ell_t) = \rho_1^{t+1}(\ell_{t+1}, L | d_{Z}^{t-1}, L, \ell_t) =
\mu(u_{t+1}(\omega) \approx u_{t+1}|u_t(\omega) \approx u_t),
\]
where the first and fourth equality hold by the BEU representation of \( \rho \) together with the fact that \( M(L, u^i) = \{\ell^i\} \) for all \( i \), and the second and third equality follow from Axiom I.2 and the fact that \((L, \ell)\) is a consumption atom. This establishes property (ii) of the Markov evolving utility representation.

Finally, set \( \Pi_{i,j} := \mu(u_1(\omega) \approx u^j|u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) \) for all \( i, j = 1, \ldots, m \). Note that this yields a right stochastic matrix \( \Pi \), because \( \sum_j \Pi_{i,j} = 1 \) by part (i) of Definition 13 that we established above. Consider any \( i, j = 1, \ldots, m \). Then letting \( L, \ell^i \) and \( \ell^j \) be as constructed in the third paragraph, we have for any degenerate consumption history \( d_{Z}^{t-1} \)
\[
\mu(u_{t+1}(\omega) \approx u^j|u_t(\omega) \approx u^i) = \rho_1^{t+1}(\ell^j, L | d_{Z}^{t-1}, L, \ell^j) =
\rho_1^{t+1}(\ell^i, L | L, \ell^i) = \mu(u_1(\omega) \approx u^j|u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) = \Pi_{i,j}
\]
where the first and third equalities again follow from the representation and the construction of $L$ and the second equality holds by Axiom I.2 and the fact that $(L, \ell')$ is a consumption atom. This proves property (iii) of the Markov evolving utility representation.

(ii) $\implies$ (i): Suppose that $\rho$ admits a Markov evolving utility representation. To show that Axiom I.1 holds, consider any degenerate consumption history $d_{Z}^{t-1}$, $L \in \mathcal{L}_{0} \cap \mathcal{L}_{t}^{c}(d_{Z}^{t-1})$, $\ell \in L$. Then

$$
\rho_{0}^{Z}(\ell, L) = \mu\{\omega : \ell \in M(L, u_0(\omega))\} = \\
\xi\{u^i \in \mathcal{U} : \ell \in M(L, u^i)\} = \mu\{\omega : \ell \in M(L, u_\ell(\omega))\} = \rho_{t}^{Z}(\ell, L|d_{Z}^{t-1}),
$$

where the first and final equalities hold by the BEU representation and the fact that $L$ is without ties and $d_{Z}^{t-1}$ is degenerate, and the second and third equalities hold by property (i) of the Markov evolving utility representation.

To establish Axiom I.2, consider any consumption atom $(L, \ell)$. We first show that there exists $u^i \in \mathcal{U}$ such that $\mu(\ell \in M(L, u_1(\omega))) = u_0(\omega) \approx u^i$ for all $t$. Since $L$ is without ties, it suffices to show that there is a unique $i \in \{1, \ldots, m\}$ such that $\ell \in M(L, u^i)$. To see this, note that since $\mu(\ell \in M(L, u_0(\omega))) = \rho_0(\ell, L) > 0$, there exists $u^i$ such that $\ell \in M(L, u^i)$. Suppose for a contradiction that $\ell \in M(L, u^j)$ for some $j \neq i$. Since $u^i \neq u^j$, we can find $m \in \Delta(Z)$ such that $u^j(\ell) > u^j(m)$ and $u^j(\ell) < u^j(m)$.\(^{83}\) Then, letting $M = L \cup \{m\}$, we have that $\xi(u^i) \leq \rho_0(\ell, M) \leq \rho_0(\ell, L) - \xi(u^j)$. Thus, $\rho_0(\ell, M) \notin \{\rho_0(\ell, L), 0\}$, contradicting the fact that $(L, \ell)$ is a consumption atom.

Now, consider any consumption history $h_{t}^{t-1}$ without ties. For any $L' \in \mathcal{L}_{t}^{c}(h_{Z}^{t-1})$ and $\ell' \in L'$, we have

$$
\rho_{t}^{Z}(\ell', L'|L, \ell) = \mu(\ell' \in M(L', u_1(\omega)) | u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) = \\
\sum_{\{j : \ell' \in M(L', u^j)\}} \mu(u_1(\omega) \approx u^j | u_0(\omega) \approx u^i) = \sum_{\{j : \ell' \in M(L', u^j)\}} \Pi_{i,j}
$$

where the second and final equality follow from property (i) of the Markov evolving utility representation and the fact that $L'$ is without ties, and the third and fourth equality follow from property (iii) of the Markov evolving utility representation.

Moreover, letting $\mathcal{U}(h_{Z}^{t-1})$ denote the set of all sequences of felicity realizations from $\mathcal{U}$ that are consistent with history $h_{Z}^{t-1}$,\(^{84}\) we have

$$
\rho_{t}^{Z}(\ell', L'|h_{Z}^{t-1}, L, \ell) = \mu(\ell' \in M(L', u_{t+1}(\omega)) | u_t(\omega) \approx u^i, \omega \in C(h_{Z}^{t-1})) = \\
\sum_{(u_0, \ldots, u_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{U}(h_{Z}^{t-1})} \mu(\ell' \in M(L', u_{t+1}(\omega)) | u_t(\omega) \approx u^i, \cap_{s=0}^{t-1}\{u_s(\omega) \approx u_s\})\mu(u_t(\omega) \approx u^i, \cap_{s=0}^{t-1}\{u_s(\omega) \approx u_s\})
$$

where the third equality follows from property (ii) of the Markov evolving utility representation. Com-

\(^{83}\)Indeed, since $u^i \neq u^j$, we can find $\ell', \ell''$ such that $u^i(\ell') > u^i(\ell'')$ and $u^j(\ell') > u^j(\ell'')$. Then for small enough $\varepsilon > 0$, $m := \ell + \varepsilon(\ell' - \ell'')$ is a well-defined consumption lottery in $\Delta(Z)$, as $\ell \in \Delta^c(Z)$. Moreover, $u^i(\ell') > u^i(m)$ and $u^j(\ell') < u^j(m)$, as required.

\(^{84}\)More formally, since $h_{Z}^{t-1}$ is a consumption history without ties and by property (i) of the Markov representation, we can find $\mathcal{U}(h_{Z}^{t-1}) \subseteq \mathcal{U}$ such that $C(h_{Z}^{t-1}) = \{\omega : \exists (u_0, \ldots, u_{t-1}) \in \mathcal{U}(h_{Z}^{t-1})\}$ with $u_s(\omega) \approx u_s$ for all $s = 0, \ldots, t - 1$. 

32
Combining the previous two paragraphs, we have $\rho^Z_1(\ell', L'|L, \ell) = \rho^Z_{l+1}(\ell', L'|h^{l-1}_Z, L, \ell)$. This establishes Axiom I.2.