

We consider a rule of "hedonic editing" suggested by R. H. Thaler and others to describe how people evaluate the joint receipt of two separate quantities of a real variable  $x$ . Let  $U$  be a continuous and increasing utility function on  $x$ . We refer to  $x \geq 0$  as a gain,  $x \leq 0$  as a loss, fix  $U(0) = 0$ , and denote by  $x \& y$  the joint receipt of  $x$  and  $y$ . The hedonic editing rule says that  $U(x \& y) = \max\{U(x+y), U(x) + U(y)\}$  so that  $U(x \& y)$  is the larger of the utility of the integrated sum of  $x$  and  $y$ , and the sum of the utilities of  $x$  and  $y$  considered separately. The paper explains structures of  $U$  constrained by hedonic editing. Two main cases are analyzed. Case (I) assumes that  $U$  is concave in gains and convex in losses. Case (II) assumes that  $U$  is concave separately in gains and in losses. Each main case divides into six subcases according to the limiting relations among the slopes of  $U$  at  $q_0$  and  $q_1$ . These partition the behavior of  $U$  in the mixed ( $x > 0, y < 0$ ) joint-receipt region into two subregions of integration and segregation. The paper also axiomatizes the cases with assumptions about  $(R, \&, r)$  from which a suitable  $U$  can be constructed. Each main case uses a few axioms satisfied by all its subcases. Special axioms are then invoked for the different subcases.