

投资组合优化中的协方差矩阵估计

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投资组合问题

问题：投资于 n 种风险资产，资产怎么买？

不要把鸡蛋放到同一个篮子里面

方法一：等权重法

$$w_i = \frac{1}{N} \text{ for } i = 1, \dots, N$$

方法二：价值权重法

$$w_i = \frac{x_i}{\sum_{j=1}^N x_j}$$

其中 x_i 代表第 i 种风险资产的市值

思路一：最小化期望方差(风险)

假设可预测风险资产的如下信息：

- 超额收益的一阶矩：均值 $\hat{\mu}$
($N \times 1$)
- 超额收益的二阶矩：方差-协方差矩阵（风险） $\hat{\Sigma}$
($N \times N$)

思路一：在给定约束条件下最小化期望方差

$$\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}' \hat{\Sigma} \mathbf{w} \text{ subject to } \hat{\mu}' \mathbf{w} = \mu_p, \mathbf{1}'_N \mathbf{w} = 1$$

- 权重向量 ➤ N -vector of portfolio weights $\Rightarrow \mathbf{w} = [w_1 \cdots w_N]'$
- 期望收益 ➤ Expected portfolio excess return $\Rightarrow \hat{\mu}' \mathbf{w}$
- 期望方差 ➤ Expected portfolio variance $\Rightarrow \mathbf{w}' \hat{\Sigma} \mathbf{w}$
- 权重和为1 ➤ Fully invested $\Rightarrow \mathbf{1}'_N \mathbf{w} = 1$

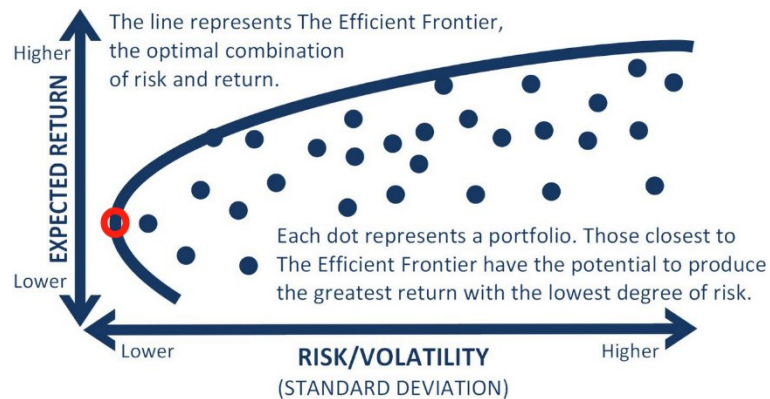
思路一：最小化期望方差(风险)

求解：在给定约束条件下最小化期望风险

- ▶ $\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}' \hat{\Sigma} \mathbf{w}$ subject to $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{b}$
 m 个线性约束条件
 - ▶ Set of m linear constraints $\Rightarrow \underset{(m \times N)}{\mathbf{A}} \ \& \ \underset{(m \times 1)}{\mathbf{b}}$
 最优解
 - ▶ Solution $\Rightarrow \mathbf{w}^* = \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{A}' (\mathbf{A} \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{A}')^{-1} \mathbf{b}$
- ▶ $\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}' \hat{\Sigma} \mathbf{w}$ subject to $\underbrace{\hat{\mu}' \mathbf{w} = \mu_p}_{\text{return target}}, \underbrace{\mathbf{1}_N' \mathbf{w} = 1}_{\text{fully invested}}$
 - ▶ $\mathbf{A} = [\hat{\mu} \quad \mathbf{1}_N]'$
 - ▶ $\mathbf{b} = [\mu_p \quad 1]'$

思路一：最小化期望方差(风险)

最小方差组合



► Minimum variance portfolio

► $\min_{\mathbf{w}} \mathbf{w}' \hat{\Sigma} \mathbf{w}$ subject to $\underbrace{\mathbf{1}' \mathbf{w}}_{\text{fully invested}} = 1$

► General problem with $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{1}'_N$, $b = 1$

► Solution $\Rightarrow \mathbf{w}^* = \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{1}_N (\mathbf{1}'_N \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \mathbf{1}_N)^{-1}$

► Left edge of efficient frontier

思路二：最大化期望效用

期望效用定

$$E(Rx_p) - 0.5 \gamma \text{var}(Rx_p)$$

超额收益率

▶ $Rx_p \Rightarrow$ portfolio excess return

风险偏好系数

▶ $\gamma \Rightarrow$ coefficient of relative risk aversion

最大化期望效用(可无限制借贷无风险资产 R_f)

▶ $\max_{\mathbf{w}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}' \mathbf{w} - 0.5 \gamma \mathbf{w}' \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} \mathbf{w}$

▶ Solution $\Rightarrow \mathbf{w}^* = \frac{1}{\gamma} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}^{-1} \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$

▶ $1 - \mathbf{1}'_N \mathbf{w}^*$ invested in risk-free asset $\Rightarrow R_p = \mathbf{w}^{*'} \mathbf{R}\mathbf{x} + R_f$

无风险资产的权重

总收益率

思路二：最大化期望效用

最大化期望效用(全部投资风险资产)

- ▶ $\max_{\mathbf{w}} \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}' \mathbf{w} - 0.5 \gamma \mathbf{w}' \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} \mathbf{w}$ subject to $\mathbf{1}'_N \mathbf{w} = 1$
 - ▶ $\min_{\mathbf{w}} 0.5 \gamma \mathbf{w}' \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} \mathbf{w} - \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}' \mathbf{w}$ subject to $\mathbf{1}'_N \mathbf{w} = 1$
- ▶ General problem $\Rightarrow \min_{\mathbf{w}} 0.5 \mathbf{w}' \mathbf{Q} \mathbf{w} + \mathbf{c}' \mathbf{w}$ subject to $\mathbf{A} \mathbf{w} = \mathbf{b}$
- ▶ Solution to general problem
 - ▶ $\mathbf{w}^* = \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A}' (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A}')^{-1} \mathbf{b} - \mathbf{Q}^{-1} [\mathbf{I}_N - \mathbf{A}' (\mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q}^{-1} \mathbf{A}')^{-1} \mathbf{A} \mathbf{Q}^{-1}] \mathbf{c}$

$$\mathbf{Q} = \gamma \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}$$

$$\mathbf{c} = -\hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}$$

$$\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{1}'_N$$

$$\mathbf{b} = 1$$

最优权重求解

最优权重求解所需的三个参数

1. 投资者风险偏好系数 γ
2. 组合期望收益 $\hat{\mu}$
($N \times 1$)
(估计方法: 如何预测收益率?)
3. 组合期望方差 $\hat{\Sigma}$
($N \times N$)
(估计方法: 如何估计方差-协方差矩阵?)

最优权重求解

问题一：如何估计收益率？

复习“收益率可预测性的实证检验”

问题二：如何估计方差-协方差矩阵？

- 方法1：样本方差-协方差矩阵
- 方法2：常量估计法
- 方法3：因子模型估计法
- 方法4：压缩估计法
- 方法5：指数加权移动平均估计法

期望方差估计

方法1: 样本方差-协方差矩阵

$$\blacktriangleright \hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^S = \begin{bmatrix} s_1^{2,(t)} & c_{1,2}^{(t)} & \cdots & c_{1,N}^{(t)} \\ c_{1,2}^{(t)} & s_2^{2,(t)} & \cdots & c_{2,N}^{(t)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{1,N}^{(t)} & c_{2,N}^{(t)} & \cdots & s_N^{2,(t)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\blacktriangleright s_i^{2,(t)} = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_{s=1}^t \left(R_{X_{i,s}} - \overline{R_{X_i}}^{(t)} \right)^2$$

$$\blacktriangleright \overline{R_{X_i}}^{(t)} = \frac{1}{t} \sum_{s=1}^t R_{X_{i,s}}$$

$$\blacktriangleright c_{i,j}^{(t)} = \frac{1}{t-1} \sum_{s=1}^t \left(R_{X_{i,s}} - \overline{R_{X_i}}^{(t)} \right) \left(R_{X_{j,s}} - \overline{R_{X_j}}^{(t)} \right)$$

适用条件 $T \gg N$; 小样本表现差 ; $T < N$ 时, 方差-协方差矩阵奇异

期望方差估计

方法2: 常量估计法

- 设 Σ 矩阵对角线的方差相同, 取样本方差的均值
- 设 Σ 矩阵非对角线的协方差相同, 取 $N(N-1)/2$ 个样本协方差的均值

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^S = \begin{bmatrix} s_1^{2,(t)} & c_{1,2}^{(t)} & \cdots & c_{1,N}^{(t)} \\ c_{1,2}^{(t)} & s_2^{2,(t)} & \cdots & c_{2,N}^{(t)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ c_{1,N}^{(t)} & c_{2,N}^{(t)} & \cdots & s_N^{2,(t)} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^C = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{s}^{2,(t)} & \bar{c}^{(t)} & \cdots & \bar{c}^{(t)} \\ \bar{c}^{(t)} & \bar{s}^{2,(t)} & \cdots & \bar{c}^{(t)} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \bar{c}^{(t)} & \bar{c}^{(t)} & \cdots & \bar{s}^{2,(t)} \end{bmatrix}$$

期望方差估计

方法3:因子模型估计法

因子模型 $R_{X_{i,t}} = \alpha_i + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_{i,k} f_{k,t} + \varepsilon_{i,t}$ for $i = 1, \dots, N$

矩阵形式 $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_t = \boldsymbol{\alpha} + \mathbf{B}\mathbf{f}_t + \boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t$

- ▶ $\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_t = [R_{X_{1,t}} \quad \dots \quad R_{X_{N,t}}]'$
- ▶ $\boldsymbol{\alpha} = [\alpha_1 \quad \dots \quad \alpha_N]'$
- ▶ $\mathbf{B} = [\beta_1 \quad \dots \quad \beta_N]'$
 - ▶ $\beta_i = [\beta_{i,1} \quad \dots \quad \beta_{i,K}]'$
- ▶ $\mathbf{f}_t = [f_{1,t} \quad \dots \quad f_{K,t}]'$
- ▶ $\boldsymbol{\varepsilon}_t = [\varepsilon_{1,t} \quad \dots \quad \varepsilon_{N,t}]'$

因子模型估计法 $\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_{t+1}^{\text{FM}} = \hat{\mathbf{B}}^{(t)} \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_f^{(t)} \hat{\mathbf{B}}^{(t)'} + \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_\varepsilon^{(t)}$

$\hat{\mathbf{B}}^{(t)}$ 因子模型在 t 时刻OLS的参数估计(迭代或滚动窗口)

$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_f^{(t)}$ 因子 f 的样本方差-协方差矩阵(因子数 K 较小适用)

$\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_\varepsilon^{(t)}$ 对角线元素满足 $\left[\hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}}_\varepsilon^{(t)} \right]_{ii} = \hat{\sigma}_{\varepsilon_i}^{2,(t)}$

期望方差估计

方法4:压缩估计法

- 因子模型估计法: **估计相对精确但有偏**
- 样本方差-协方差矩阵估计: **无偏估计但不够精确**

取两者之精华: shrink $\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^S$ toward $\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{FM}$

压缩估计法:

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{\text{Shrink}} = c\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{FM} + (1 - c)\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^S \text{ for } 0 \leq c \leq 1$$

- ▶ $c = 0 \Rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{\text{Shrink}} = \hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^S$ (no shrinkage)
- ▶ $c = 1 \Rightarrow \hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{\text{Shrink}} = \hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{FM}$ ('total' shrinkage)

期望方差估计

方法5: 指数加权移动平均估计法 EWMA

$$\hat{\Sigma}_{t+1}^{\text{EWMA}} = (1 - \lambda) \left(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_t - \overline{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}}^{(t)} \right) \left(\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}_t - \overline{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}}^{(t)} \right)' + \lambda \hat{\Sigma}_t^{\text{EWMA}}$$

► Pre-specify EWMA parameter $\Rightarrow 0 \leq \lambda \leq 1$

► Monthly data $\Rightarrow \lambda \approx 0.95$

► $\overline{\mathbf{R}\mathbf{x}}^{(t)} = \left[\overline{R_{X_1}}^{(t)} \quad \dots \quad \overline{R_{X_N}}^{(t)} \right]'$

初值: 初始样本的样本方差-协方差矩阵