VaR

- Not sub-additive
 - \circ VaR p > VaR 1 + VaR 2
 - 。 可能存在,对于非正态分布
- VaR p = $sqrt(VaR 1^2+VaR 2^2+2*r*VaR 1*VaR 2) \le VaR 1+VaR 2$
 - o 前提:正态分布或者椭圆分布
 - o VaR 的本质是 quantile。因为这里是简化了。VaR= P*Z*sigma 用的是标准差。

构造一个非正态分布(p是 significance level):

- 资产一,有n个可能的值, VaR 1=p*n
- 资产二,有 m 个可能的值, VaR 2=p*m
- 组合资产: 就是一个交叉组合,有 n*m 个可能的值(假定都是唯一的,很容易构造), Var p = p*(n*m)

因为对于大部分情况: n*m > n+m,因此 $VaR_p > VaR_1 + VaR_2$

比如: 2*3 > 2+3, 4*5>4+5

```
>>>
[>>> asset1=[-i for i in range(5)]
 >>> asset2=[-i-131 for i in range(5)]
[>>> assetp=list(sorted([-i*j for i in asset1 for j in asset2]))
 >>>
>>> asset1
[[0, -1, -2, -3, -4]]
>>> asset2
[[-131, -132, -133, -134, -135]
 >>> assetp
  [-540, -536, -532, -528, -524, -405, -402, -399, -396, -393, -270, -268, -266, -398, -266, -398, -266, -398, -266, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -398, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -388, -38
  264, -262, -135, -134, -133, -132, -131, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0]
  >>>
 >>> alpha=0.02
 >>>
  >>> var1=asset1[int(alpha*len(asset1))]
  >>> var2=asset2[int(alpha*len(asset2))]
  >>> varp=assetp[int(alpha*len(assetp))]
  >>>
  >>> var1
 >>> var2
  -131
  >>> varp
  -540
   >>> II
```

Normalized [edit]

$$\rho(0) = 0$$

That is, the risk of holding no assets is zero.

Monotonicity [edit]

$$\text{If } Z_1,Z_2\in\mathcal{L} \text{ and } Z_1\leq Z_2 \text{ a.s., then } \varrho(Z_1)\geq\varrho(Z_2)$$

That is, if portfolio Z_2 always has better values than portfolio Z_1 under almost all scenarios then the risk of Z_2 should be less than the risk of Z_1 . [2] E.g. If Z_1 is an in the money call option (or otherwise) on a stock, and Z_2 is also an in the money call option with a lower strike price. In financial risk management, monotonicity implies a portfolio with greater future returns has less risk.

Sub-additivity [edit]

If
$$Z_1, Z_2 \in \mathcal{L}$$
, then $\varrho(Z_1 + Z_2) \leq \varrho(Z_1) + \varrho(Z_2)$

Indeed, the risk of two portfolios together cannot get any worse than adding the two risks separately: this is the diversification principle. In financial risk management, sub-additivity implies diversification is beneficial.

Positive homogeneity [edit]

If
$$\alpha \geq 0$$
 and $Z \in \mathcal{L}$, then $\varrho(\alpha Z) = \alpha \varrho(Z)$

Loosely speaking, if you double your portfolio then you double your risk. In financial risk management, positive homogeneity implies the risk of a position is proportional to its size.

Translation invariance [edit]

If A is a deterministic portfolio with guaranteed return a and $Z \in \mathcal{L}$ then

$$\varrho(Z+A)=\varrho(Z)-a$$

先看 Monotonicity 的定义:希望寻找一个指标使得 return 越高(越低),风险指标就越小(越大)。给定一个 return 分布,Monotonicity 定义里隐含说指标对越极端(loss 越大)的权值就要 *越大*或者保持稳定。ES 只考虑左边分布,而且权值都是 1/n,因此对的。std 一样,考虑的是 *中间*分布,是 return 靠近均值的情况,而忽略了极端分布,因此不符合

或者说 Monotonicity 是希望考虑 最坏情况的, std 考虑的是*平均* 偏差

从参考值角度理解更容易。ES 和 VaR 参考的是最坏的值,最极端的值,因此是单调的。而 std 参考的是平均值,包含了平均值的两边,因此不是单调的.

单调就是要**不对称**,而 std 就是<mark>对称的</mark>。假如收入是 1, 2, 3。1 的收入就是比 3 的小。但是用 std 时,1 和 3 离平均值一样大。

函数 f(r), 其中 r 是 return

单调性要求: 回报越小, 风险越大

for
$$r_1 < r_2 \to f(r_1) > f(r_2)$$

VaR 是基于分位数: 最小的回报使得对应的分位数大于给定的α

$$VaR(\alpha) = \min_{r} Q(r) > \alpha$$

for $D_1 < D_2 \rightarrow VaR(\alpha) > Quantile(r_2)$