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ZheJiang University

数学建模

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Nobel经济学奖中的数学模型



Nobel经济学奖



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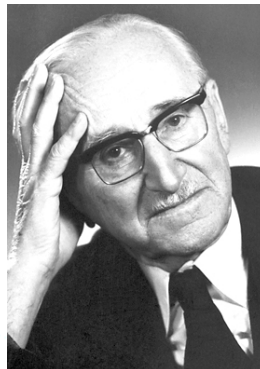
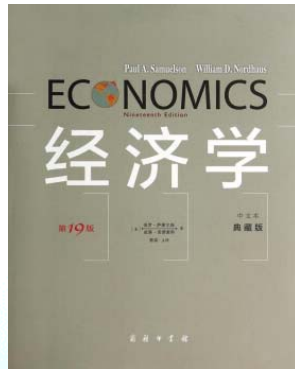
- **The Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel**

(瑞典国家银行纪念阿尔弗雷德·诺贝尔经济学奖)

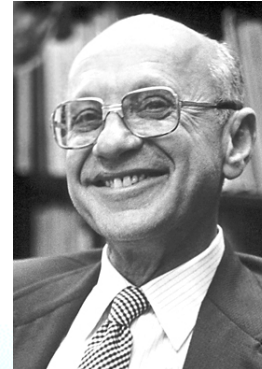
- 自1969至2017年共颁发49次，79人获奖



Paul A. Samuelson
(1915-2009)
美国经济学家
(1970年)



Friedrich August von Hayek
(1899-1992)
奥地利经济学家
(1974年)



Milton Friedman
(1912-2006)
美国经济学家
(1976年)



Herbert A. Simon
(1916-2001)
美国经济学家、心理学
家、计算机科学家

1978年Nobel经济学奖
1986年美国科学奖章
1975年ACM图灵奖
1993年APA终身成就奖
1988年INFORMS von
Neumann 理论奖

Nobel Prize 2012

- Prize motivation: for the theory of stable allocations and the practice of market design



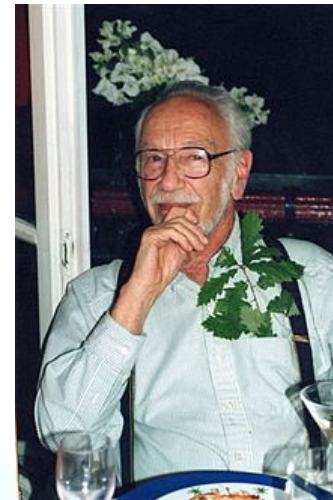
Lloyd Stowell Shapley
(1923 -2016)

美国数学家、经济学家

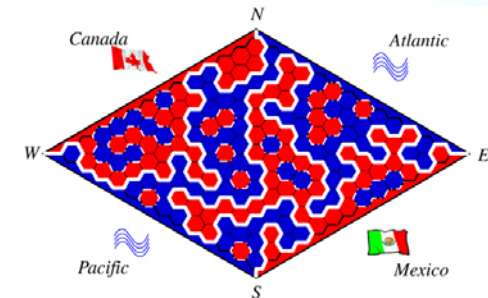


Alvin Elliot Roth
(1951 -)

美国经济学家



David Gale
(1921 - 2008)
美国数学家、经济学家



Gale D. Topological games at Princeton, a mathematical memoir. *Games and Economic Behavior*, 66(2): 647-656, 2009.



稳定婚姻问题

- 现有 n 名男士 m_1, m_2, \dots, m_n 和 n 名女士 w_1, w_2, \dots, w_n 。每位男士有一偏好顺序可对**所有**女士按其满意度进行排序，每位女士有一偏好顺序可对**所有**男士按其满意度进行排序
 - $w \succ_m w'$ 表示在男士 m 的偏好顺序中， w 优于 w'
- n 个配对 $(m_{i_1}, w_{j_1}), (m_{i_2}, w_{j_2}), \dots, (m_{i_n}, w_{j_n})$ 组成的集合称为一组**婚姻 (marriage)**，其中 i_1, i_2, \dots, i_n 和 j_1, j_2, \dots, j_n 是 $1, 2, \dots, n$ 的两个排列
- 婚姻 \mathcal{M} 称为**不稳定 (unstable)** 的，若存在不稳定组合 $\langle m_i, w_l \rangle, (m_i, w_j), (m_k, w_l) \in \mathcal{M}$ ，但 $w_l \succ_{m_i} w_j$ ， $m_i \succ_{w_l} m_k$
- 若一组婚姻不存在不稳定组合，则称为**稳定 (stable)** 的

稳定婚姻问题



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$$m_1 : w_2 \ w_1 \ w_3 \mid w_1 : m_1 \ m_3 \ m_2$$

$$m_2 : w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3 \mid w_2 : m_3 \ m_1 \ m_2$$

$$m_3 : w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3 \mid w_3 : m_1 \ m_2 \ m_3$$

稳定婚姻 不稳定婚姻

$$(m_1, w_1) \quad (m_1, w_1) \quad m_1 \succ_{w_2} m_2$$

$$(m_2, w_3) \quad (m_2, w_2) \quad w_2 \succ_{m_1} w_1$$

$$(m_3, w_2) \quad (m_3, w_3)$$

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JANUARY 1962

COLLEGE ADMISSIONS AND THE STABILITY OF MARRIAGE

D. GALE* and L. S. SHAPLEY, Brown University and the RAND Corporation

1. Introduction. The problem with which we shall be concerned relates to the following typical situation: A college is considering a set of n applicants of which it can admit a quota of only g . Having evaluated their qualifications, the admissions office must decide which ones to admit. The procedure of offering admission only to the g best-qualified applicants will not generally be satisfactory, for it cannot be assumed that all who are offered admission will accept. Accordingly, in order for a college to receive g acceptances, it will generally have to offer to admit more than g applicants. The problem of determining how many and which ones to admit requires some rather involved guesswork. It may not be known (a) whether a given applicant has also applied elsewhere; if this is known it may not be known (b) how he ranks the colleges to which he has applied; even if this is known it will not be known (c) which of the other colleges will offer to admit him. A result of all this uncertainty is that colleges can expect only that the entering class will come reasonably close in numbers to the desired quota, and be reasonably close to the attainable optimum in quality.

The usual admissions procedure presents problems for the applicants as well as the colleges. An applicant who is asked to list in his application all other colleges applied for in order of preference may feel, perhaps not without reason, that by telling a college it is, say, his third choice he will be hurting his chances of being admitted.

Gale, D., Shapley, L. S., College Admissions and the Stability of Marriage, *The American Mathematical Monthly*, 69, 9-15, 1962



MAA

MATHEMATICAL ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

算法

- “男士选择，女士决定”（**deferred acceptance algorithm**）
 - 每位男士都选择他最钟爱的女士
 - 如果有女士被两位或者以上的男士选择，则这几位男士中除了她最喜欢的之外，对其他男士都表示拒绝
 - 被拒绝的那些男士转而考虑他（们）的除被拒绝之外的最满意女士。如果存在冲突（包括和之前选择某女士的男士发生冲突），则再由相应的女士决定拒绝哪些男士
 - 以上过程持续进行，直至不再出现冲突为止

$$m_1 : w_2 \ w_1 \ w_3 \mid w_1 : m_1 \ m_3 \ m_2$$

$$m_2 : \cancel{w_1} \ \cancel{w_2} \ w_3 \mid w_2 : m_3 \ m_1 \ m_2$$

$$m_3 : w_1 \ w_2 \ w_3 \mid w_3 : m_1 \ m_2 \ m_3$$

$$m_1 : w_2$$

$$m_2 : \cancel{w_1} \ \cancel{w_2} \ w_3$$

$$m_3 : w_1$$



算法



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- 算法终止时给出一组婚姻。既不会出现冲突，也不会出现有女士未被男士选择情形
 - m 和 m' 同时选择 w ， m' 被拒绝； w' 未被任意男士选择
 - 由于算法终止， m' 已被所有女士，包括 w' 拒绝
 - w' 曾被优于 m' 的男士选择，算法终止时不会未被任意男士选择
- 算法给出的婚姻 \mathcal{M} 是稳定的
 - $\langle m, w' \rangle$ 是不稳定配对， $(m, w), (m', w') \in \mathcal{M}, w' \succ_m w, m \succ_{w'} m'$
 - m 曾选择 w' ，但被 w' 拒绝
 - 存在男士 m'' ， $m'' \succ_{w'} m$ ，由于 $(m', w') \in \mathcal{M}$ ，故 $m' \succ_{w'} m''$
- 算法时间复杂性为 $O(n^2)$
 - 任一男士不会多次选择同一女士

由于男士女士
人数相等，两
者必同时发生

矛盾

$\Rightarrow m' \succ_{w'} m$ 矛盾

稳定婚姻数量

$m_1 : w_1 \ w_2 \cdots$	$w_1 : \cdots m_1$	(m_1, w_1)	(m_1, w_2)
$m_2 : w_2 \ w_1 \cdots$	$w_2 : \cdots m_2$	(m_2, w_2)	(m_2, w_1)
$m_3 : w_3 \ w_4 \cdots$	$w_3 : \cdots m_3$	(m_3, w_3)	(m_3, w_3)
$m_4 : w_4 \ w_3 \cdots$	$w_4 : \cdots m_4$	(m_4, w_4)	(m_4, w_4)
\vdots	\vdots	\vdots	\vdots
$m_{2k-1} : w_{2k-1} w_{2k} \cdots$	$w_{2k-1} : \cdots m_{2k-1}$	(m_{2k-1}, w_{2k-1})	(m_{2k-1}, w_{2k-1})
$m_{2k} : w_{2k} w_{2k-1} \cdots$	$w_{2k} : \cdots m_{2k}$	(m_{2k}, w_{2k})	(m_{2k}, w_{2k})

所有稳定婚姻数量至少为 2^k

最优性

- 称一组稳定婚姻是**男方最优**（**man-optimal**）的，如果在该组婚姻中，**每位**男士都认为其配偶不比任何一组**稳定婚姻**中他的配偶来的差
 - 男方最优的稳定婚姻若存在，必是唯一的
- “男士选择，女士决定”算法给出的婚姻是男方最优的
 - 由于每位男士按照偏好从优到劣的顺序选择，只需证明任一被拒绝的配对不会出现在任何一组稳定婚姻中

归纳法



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最优性

- 男士 m 被女士 w 拒绝是算法运行过程中首次出现的男士被女士拒绝的情况
 - 存在男士 m' , $m' \succ_w m$, 且 w 位于 m 和 m' 偏好顺序的首位
 - 若 $(m, w), (m', w') \in \mathcal{M}$, 则 $\langle m', w \rangle$ 为不稳定组合, \mathcal{M} 不稳定
- 男士 m 被女士 w 拒绝。在此之前所有被拒绝的配对不会出现在任一组稳定婚姻中
 - 存在男士 m' 选择 w , $m' \succ_w m$
 - 若 $(m, w), (m', w') \in \mathcal{M}$
 - $w' \succ_{m'} w$, 则 m' 在之前必被 w' 拒绝。由归纳假设, (m', w') 不会出现在稳定婚姻中, \mathcal{M} 不稳定
 - $w \succ_{m'} w'$, 则 $\langle m', w \rangle$ 为不稳定组合, \mathcal{M} 不稳定





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最劣性

- 男方最优的稳定婚姻必是**女方最劣**的，即在该组婚姻中，**每位**女士都认为其配偶不比任何一组**稳定婚姻**中她的配偶来的好
 - \mathcal{M} 为男方最优稳定婚姻， $(m, w) \in \mathcal{M}$ ，若 $m \succ_w m'$ ， (m', w) 不会出现在任一组稳定婚姻中
 - 设 \mathcal{M}' 为另一组稳定婚姻， $(m', w) \in \mathcal{M}'$ ， $(m, w'') \in \mathcal{M}'$
 - 若 $w'' \succ_m w$ ， \mathcal{M} 不为男方最优稳定婚姻
 - 若 $w \succ_m w''$ ，则 $\langle m, w \rangle$ 为不稳定组合， \mathcal{M}' 不稳定
- “女士选择，男士决定”算法给出的婚姻是女方最优、男方最劣的

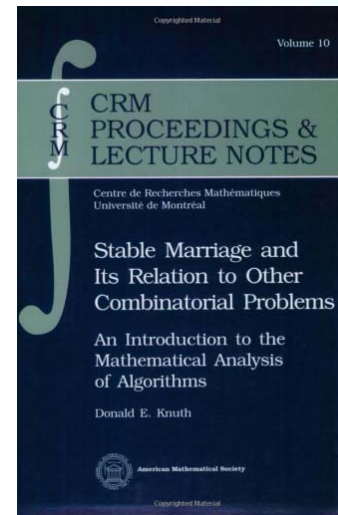
稳定室友问题

- **稳定室友问题 (Stable roommate problem)**
 - 某培训班有 $2n$ 名男性学员，两人合住一间标准间。每名学员有一偏好顺序可对其它 $2n-1$ 名学员进行排序。是否存在一组稳定的房间安排方案

稳定室友问题

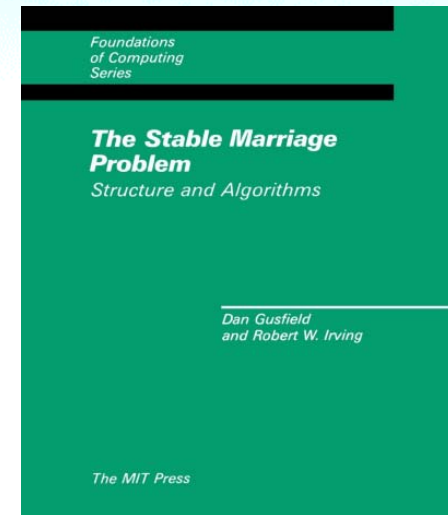
- 存在一时间复杂性为 $O(n^2)$ 的算法判断稳定的安排方案是否存在，并在存在时给出一组稳定的安排方案

男士和女士数目不同，存在不可接受组合，或出现对多人的满意度相同（tie）的情形



Gusfield, D. M., Irving, R. W., *The Stable Marriage Problem: Structure and Algorithms*, The MIT Press, 2003

Knuth, D. R., *Stable Marriage and Its Relation to Other Combinatorial Problems: An Introduction to the Mathematical Analysis of Algorithms*, The American Mathematical Society, 1996.



三维稳定婚姻问题

- 现有分别由 n 名男士、 n 名女士、 n 件礼物组成的集合 M, W, D 。任一集合中的每个元素对由另两个集合中元素两两组合而成的 n^2 个配对有给定的偏好顺序
- 一组三维婚姻为三元组的集合
$$\mathcal{M} = \{(m_i, w_i, d_i) \mid i = 1, \dots, n, \bigcup_{i=1}^n m_i = M, \bigcup_{i=1}^n w_i = W, \bigcup_{i=1}^n d_i = D\}$$
- 三维婚姻**稳定**，若对任一三元组 $(m, w, d) \notin \mathcal{M}$ ，若 $(m, w_1, d_1), (m_2, w, d_2), (m_3, w_3, d) \in \mathcal{M}$ ，则必有
$$(w_1, d_1) \succ_m (w, d), (m_2, d_2) \succ_w (m, d), (m_3, w_3) \succ_d (m, w)$$

三维稳定婚姻问题

- 三维稳定婚姻未必存在。判断是否存在一组三维稳定婚姻是 \mathcal{NP} -完全的

$m_1 : (w_1 d_2) (w_1 d_1) (w_2 d_2) (w_2 d_1)$
 $m_2 : (w_2 d_2) (w_1 d_1) (w_2 d_1) (w_1 d_2)$
 $w_1 : (m_2 d_1) (m_1 d_2) (m_1 d_1) (m_2 d_2)$
 $w_2 : (m_2 d_1) (m_1 d_1) (m_2 d_2) (m_1 d_2)$
 $d_1 : (m_1 w_2) (m_1 w_1) (m_2 w_1) (m_2 w_2)$
 $d_2 : (m_1 w_1) (m_2 w_2) (m_1 w_2) (m_2 w_1)$

所有可能的婚姻	不稳定组合
$(m_1, w_1, d_1) (m_2, w_2, d_2)$	$\langle m_1, w_1, d_2 \rangle$
$(m_1, w_1, d_2) (m_2, w_2, d_1)$	$\langle m_2, w_1, d_1 \rangle$
$(m_1, w_2, d_1) (m_2, w_1, d_2)$	$\langle m_1, w_1, d_2 \rangle$
$(m_1, w_2, d_2) (m_2, w_1, d_1)$	$\langle m_2, w_2, d_2 \rangle$

NRMP



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- 根据美国医生培养制度，医学院毕业生取得学位后需作为医院的住院医师（**Resident**, 旧称**Intern**）经过为期三年的实习期
- 二十世纪初，医院和毕业生之间的双向选择呈无序状态
 - 医院为争夺毕业生，竞相提前开展招聘计划
 - 医院在给予毕业生职位时仅留极短时间供其考虑，以避免被毕业生拒绝后无法找到其它人选
- 通过**NRMP**计划实现双向选择的医院和毕业生曾达到**95%**。**Roth**研究后发现该计划使用的算法本质上与**Gale-Shapley**算法等价，能给出稳定分配方案是其成功的主要原因

NRMP

National Resident Matching Program

The National Resident Matching Program (NRMP) is a private, not-for-profit corporation established in 1952 to provide a uniform date of appointment to positions in graduate medical education (GME) in the United States.

稳定分配问题

- “医院—毕业生”分配是多对一分配，每所医院存在招收毕业生数量的上界 稳定的定义？
- 毕业生中的配偶对医院存在联合的偏好顺序，稳定分配未必存在

H_1	H_2	H_3	H_4	$\{s_1, s_2\}$	$\{s_3, s_4\}$
s_4	s_4	s_2	s_2	H_1H_2	H_4H_2
s_2	s_3	s_3	s_4	H_4H_1	H_4H_3
s_1	s_2	s_1	s_1	H_4H_3	H_4H_1
s_3	s_1	s_4	s_3	H_4H_2	H_3H_1
				H_1H_4	H_3H_2
				H_1H_3	H_3H_4
				H_3H_4	H_2H_4
				H_3H_1	H_2H_1
				H_3H_2	H_2H_3
				H_2H_3	H_1H_2
				H_2H_4	H_1H_4
				H_2H_1	H_1H_3

$\langle H_2, s_4 \rangle$

欺骗

- 对稳定婚姻问题，若使用男方最优算法，女方可以通过提供虚假偏好获得更好的一组稳定婚姻。

$m_1 : \cancel{w_2} \ w_1 \ w_3 \mid w_1 : m_1 \ m_2 \ m_3$

$m_2 : \cancel{w_1} \ \cancel{w_2} \ w_3 \mid w_2 : m_3 \ m_1 \ m_2$

$m_3 : \cancel{w_1} \ w_2 \ w_3 \mid w_3 : m_1 \ m_2 \ m_3$

$m_1 : \cancel{w_2} \ w_1$

$m_2 : \cancel{w_1} \ \cancel{w_2} \ w_3$

$m_3 : \cancel{w_1} \ w_2$

稳定婚姻

(m_1, w_2)

(m_2, w_3)

(m_3, w_1)

(m_1, w_1)

(m_2, w_3)

(m_3, w_2)

w_1 的配

偶在其偏好顺序中
居第二位

w_1 的配

偶在其偏好顺序中
居第一位

欺骗

- 是否存在一种算法，能使参与者真实表达意愿，即参与者不会因为虚假表达意愿而获益
- 对任一稳定婚姻问题的算法，都存在部分参与者可通过提供虚假偏好顺序而获得更好的一组稳定婚姻
- 对给出男（女）方最优稳定婚姻的算法，男（女）方不可能通过提供虚假偏好顺序获得更好的一组稳定婚姻



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KIDNEY EXCHANGE*

ALVIN E. ROTH
TAYFUN SÖNMEZ
M. UTKU UNVER

Most transplanted kidneys are from cadavers, but there are also many transplants from live donors. Recently, there have started to be kidney exchanges involving two donor-patient pairs such that each donor cannot give a kidney to the intended recipient because of immunological incompatibility, but each patient can receive a kidney from the other donor. Exchanges are also made in which a donor-patient pair makes a donation to someone waiting for a cadaver kidney, in return for the patient in the pair receiving high priority for a compatible cadaver kidney when one becomes available. There are stringent legal/ethical constraints on how exchanges can be conducted. We explore how larger scale exchanges of these kinds can be arranged efficiently and incentive compatibly, within existing constraints. The problem resembles some of the "housing" problems studied in the mechanism design literature for indivisible goods, with the novel feature that while live donor kidneys can be assigned simultaneously, cadaver kidneys cannot. In addition to studying the theoretical properties of the proposed kidney exchanges, we present simulation results suggesting that the welfare gains from larger scale exchange would be substantial, both in increased number of feasible live donation transplants, and in improved match quality of transplanted kidneys.

I. INTRODUCTION

Transplantation is the preferred treatment for the most serious forms of kidney disease. There are over 55,000 patients on the waiting list for cadaver kidneys in the United States, of whom almost 15,000 have been waiting more than three years. By way of comparison, in 2002 there were over 8,000 transplants of cadaver kidneys performed in the United States. In the same year,

Roth, A. E., The Economics of Matching: Stability and Incentives. *Mathematics of Operations Research*, 7, 617-628, 1982.

Roth, A.E., Sonmez, T., Unver, M.U., Kidney exchange, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 119, 457-488, 2004.

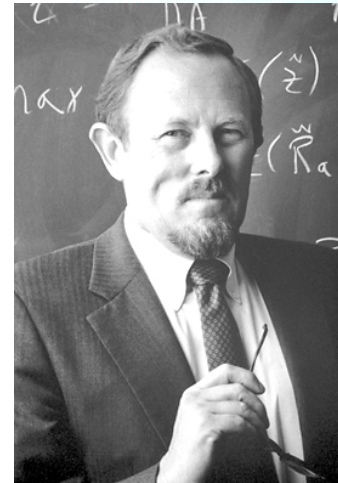
Nobel Prize 1990



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- **Prize motivation: for their pioneering work in the theory of financial economics**
- **Contribution**
 - **Constructed a micro theory of portfolio management for individual wealth holders**
 - **Developed a general theory for the pricing of financial assets**



William F. Sharpe
(1934-)
美国经济学家



Harry Markowitz
(1927-)
美国经济学家

收益与风险

- 现有 n 种股票，股票 j 的**收益率**为 r_j
 - 某一时段内股票的收益率由该时段初和该时段末股票价格变化决定
 - 由于市场的不确定性， r_j 为一随机变量，其期望 $Er_j = \mu_j, j = 1, \dots, n$
- **风险 (risk)**：可能发生的危险
 - 股票 j 的风险为其收益率的标准差，反映了收益率围绕其均值波动的幅度
- 随机变量 r_i 和 r_j 的协方差

$$\sigma_{ij} = \text{Cov}(r_i, r_j) = E(r_i - Er_i)(r_j - Er_j), i, j = 1, \dots, n$$

金融市场中，人们为获得更多的利益愿意承担更大的风险，风险本身体现一定的价值



协方差矩阵

- 随机变量向量 $\mathbf{r} = (r_1, r_2, \dots, r_n)^T$ 的协方差矩阵 $\mathbf{V} = (\sigma_{ij})_{n \times n}$
 - 协方差矩阵为半正定矩阵, 对任意 \mathbf{x} ,
$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \sigma_{ij} x_i x_j = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n x_i x_j E(r_i - Er_i)(r_j - Er_j) = E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (r_i - Er_i) \right)^2 \geq 0$$
 - 若 $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} = E \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (r_i - Er_i) \right)^2 = 0$, 则 $P \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i (r_i - Er_i) = 0 \right) = 1$, 随机变量 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i r_i$ 退化于 $\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \mu_i$
- 以下假设 \mathbf{V} 正定, $\mu_j, j=1, \dots, n$ 不全相同, 记 $\boldsymbol{\mu} = (\mu_1, \mu_2, \dots, \mu_n)^T$

投资组合



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数学建模

- 将总投资额单位化为1，投资于股票 j 的份额为 $x_j, j = 1, \dots, n$ ，该组合（portfolio）可用 $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$ 表示
- 在该组合下收益为 $E(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}$ ，风险的平方为 $\text{Var}(\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{r}) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}$
- 如何选择股票进行投资，使得收益最大而风险最小

如何变多目标为单目标？

The Journal of
FINANCE
The Journal of THE AMERICAN FINANCE ASSOCIATION

PORTFOLIO SELECTION*

HARRY MARKOWITZ
The Rand Corporation

THE PROCESS OF SELECTING a portfolio may be divided into two stages. The first stage starts with observation and experience and ends with beliefs about the future performances of available securities. The second stage starts with the relevant beliefs about future performances and ends with the choice of portfolio. This paper is concerned with the second stage. We first consider the rule that the investor does (or should) maximize discounted expected, or anticipated, returns. This rule is rejected both as a hypothesis to explain, and as a maximum to guide investment behavior. We next consider the rule that the investor does (or should) consider expected return a desirable thing and variance of return an undesirable thing. This rule has many sound points, both as a maxim for, and hypothesis about, investment behavior. We illustrate geometrically relations between beliefs and choice of portfolio according to the "expected returns—variance of returns" rule.

Markowitz, H., Portfolio Selection, *The Journal of Finance*, 7, 77-91, 1952



Markowitz模型

- 选择投资组合 $\mathbf{x}^*(\mu)$ ，在收益达到给定值 μ 的前提下，组合的风险最小

$$\min \quad \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}$$

仅含等式约束的二次凸规划

$$\text{s.t.} \quad \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu} = \mu$$

局部极小点也是全局极小点

$$\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{e} = 1$$

Largrange 函数驻点为最小值点

- Largrange函数**

$$L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} - \lambda_1 (\mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu} - \mu) - \lambda_2 (\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{e} - 1)$$



Largrange乘子法

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 2\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} - \lambda_1\boldsymbol{\mu} - \lambda_2\mathbf{e} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{V}^{-1}(\boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \mathbf{e}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \\ \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial \lambda_1} = -(\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\mu} - \mu) = 0 \\ \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2)}{\partial \lambda_2} = -(\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{e} - 1) = 0 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$
$$\Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \mathbf{e}) \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda_1, \lambda_2) = \mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{V}\mathbf{x} - \lambda_1(\mathbf{x}^T\boldsymbol{\mu} - \mu) - \lambda_2(\mathbf{x}^T\mathbf{e} - 1)$$



Largrange乘子法

- 记 $\mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$
- \mathbf{A} 为二阶正定矩阵, $\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ac - b^2} \begin{pmatrix} c & -b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = 2\mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{x}^*(\mu) = \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{x} = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} \quad \frac{1}{2} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$



极小风险组合

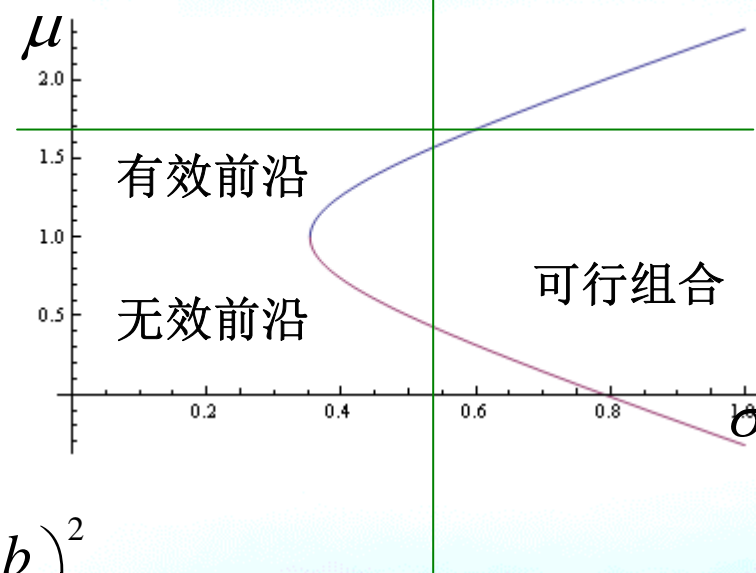
$$\begin{aligned}\sigma^*(\mu)^2 &= \mathbf{x}^*(\mu)^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}^*(\mu) = (\mu \quad 1) \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \mathbf{e}) \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= (\mu \quad 1) \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ac-b^2} (\mu \quad 1) \begin{pmatrix} c & -b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{a-2b\mu+c\mu^2}{ac-b^2}\end{aligned}$$

- $\mathbf{x}^*(\mu)$ 称为对应于 μ 的极小风险组合
- 在 (σ, μ) 平面上，极小风险组合的收益 μ 与风险 $\sigma^*(\mu)$ 的轨迹为一条双曲线的右支

$$\mathbf{x}^*(\mu) = \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \mathbf{e}) \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} = \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \\ \mathbf{e}^T \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} \quad \mathbf{e}) \quad \mathbf{A}^{-1} = \frac{1}{ac-b^2} \begin{pmatrix} c & -b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix}$$

有效前沿

- 双曲线上半部称为**有效前沿** (efficient frontier)。其上每一点对应的组合为有效组合，即收益固定时风险最小的组合或风险固定时收益最大的组合
- 双曲线下半部为**无效前沿** (inefficient frontier)



$$\sigma^*(\mu)^2 = \frac{a - 2b\mu + c\mu^2}{ac - b^2} \quad \frac{\sigma^*(\mu)^2}{\frac{1}{c}} - \frac{\left(\mu - \frac{b}{c}\right)^2}{\frac{ac - b^2}{c^2}} = 1 \quad \text{高收益对应高风险}$$

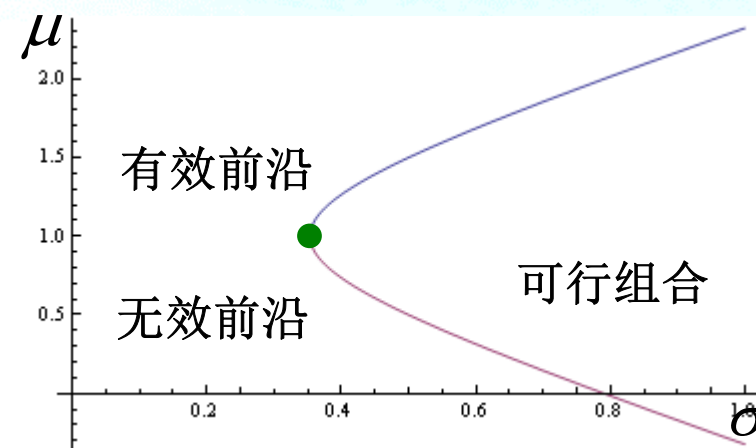


总体最小风险组合

- 双曲线顶点 (σ_G, μ_G) 为**总体最小风险组合** (global minimum variance portfolio), 其中

$$\mu_G = \frac{b}{c} \quad \sigma_G = \sqrt{\frac{1}{c}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbf{x}^*(\mu_G) &= \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu_G \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ &= \frac{1}{ac - b^2} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} c & -b \\ -b & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \frac{b}{c} \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{\mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{e}}{c} \end{aligned}$$



$$\frac{\sigma^*(\mu)^2}{\frac{1}{c}} - \frac{\left(\mu - \frac{b}{c}\right)^2}{\frac{ac - b^2}{c^2}} = 1$$
$$\mathbf{x}^*(\mu) = \mathbf{V}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} \mathbf{A}^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

投资组合理论



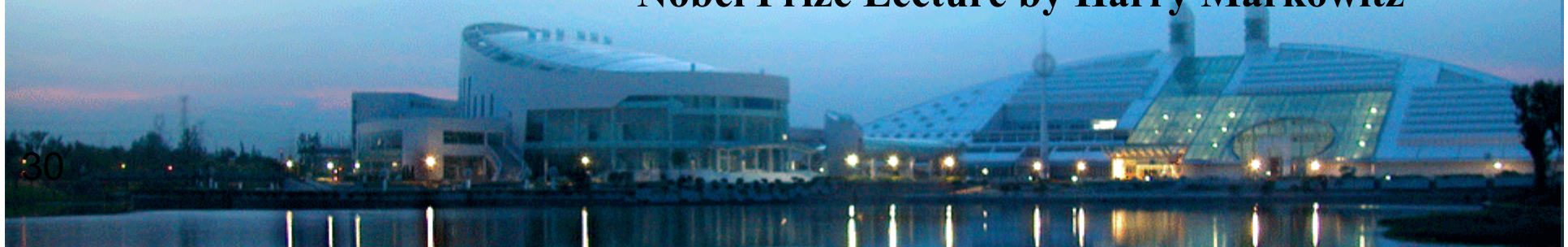
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数学建模

Finally, I would like to add a comment concerning portfolio theory as a part of the microeconomics of action under uncertainty. It has not always been considered so. For example, when I defended my dissertation as a student in the Economics Department of the University of Chicago, Professor Milton Friedman argued that portfolio theory was not Economics, and that they could not award me a Ph.D. degree in Economics for a dissertation which was not in Economics. I assume that he was only half serious, since they did award me the degree without long debate. As to the merits of his arguments, at this point I am quite willing to concede: at the time I defended my dissertation, portfolio theory was not part of Economics. But now it is.

Foundations of Portfolio Theory

——Nobel Prize Lecture by Harry Markowitz





无风险资产

- 设市场上另有**无风险资产**，固定收益率为常数 r_f ，投资份额为 x_0 ， $\sum_{j=0}^n x_j = 1$

- 投资组合的收益为

$$x_0 r_f + \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \mu_j = \left(1 - \sum_{j=1}^n x_j\right) r_f + \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \mu_j = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j (\mu_j - r_f) + r_f$$

风险仍为 $\mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}$

$$\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$$

- 记 $\mu_j' = \mu_j - r_f$ ， $\boldsymbol{\mu}' = \{\mu_1', \dots, \mu_n'\}^T$ ，则收益为 $r_f + \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}'$



无风险资产

$$L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda) = \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} - \lambda (\mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}' - \mu')$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \min & \mathbf{x}^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} \\ \text{s.t.} & \mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}' = \mu' \end{array} \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda)}{\partial \mathbf{x}} = 2\mathbf{V} \mathbf{x} - \lambda \boldsymbol{\mu}' = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{x}^* = \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}' \\ \frac{\partial L(\mathbf{x}, \lambda)}{\partial \lambda} = -(\mathbf{x}^T \boldsymbol{\mu}' - \mu') = 0 \Rightarrow \boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{x}^* = \mu' \end{array} \right.$$

$$\frac{\lambda}{2} \boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}' = \mu' \quad \mathbf{x}^*(\mu') = \frac{\mu'}{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'$$

$$\sigma^*(\mu')^2 = \mathbf{x}^*(\mu')^T \mathbf{V} \mathbf{x}^*(\mu') = \left(\frac{\mu'}{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'} \right)^2 \boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{V} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}' = \frac{\mu'^2}{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}$$



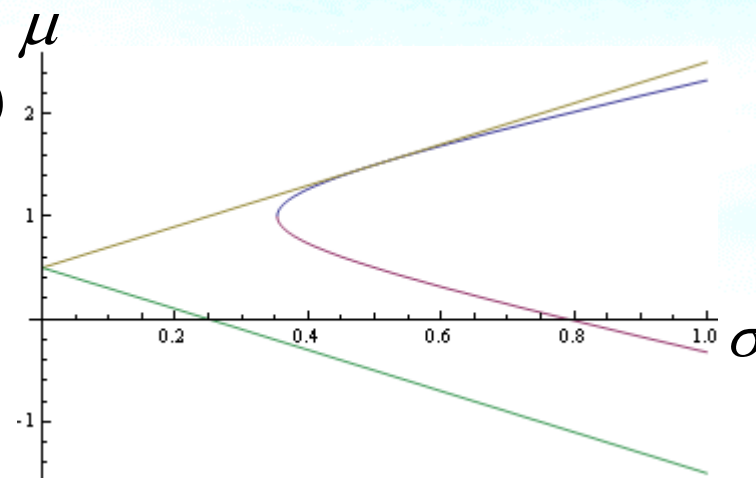
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数学建模

有效前沿

- 存在无风险资产时，在 (σ, μ) 平面上，极小风险组合的收益 $\mu = \mu' + r_f$ 与风险 $\sigma^*(\mu')$ 的轨迹为两条射线
- 两条射线相交于点 $(0, r_f)$ ，为总体最小风险组合。斜率为正的射线为有效前沿，斜率为负的射线为无效前沿



$$\sigma^*(\mu')^2 = \frac{\mu'^2}{\mathbf{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{\mu}'}$$
$$\mu' = \mu - r_f \quad \mathbf{\mu}' = \mathbf{\mu}' - r_f \mathbf{e}$$



有效前沿

- 取 $\mu' = \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}$, $\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{x}^*(\mu') = \frac{\mu'}{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'} \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}' = 1$, 极小风险组合中无风险资产份额为 0, 射线与双曲线交于点

$$M \left(\frac{\sqrt{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}, r_f + \frac{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}{\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'} \right) = \left(\frac{\sqrt{a - 2r_f b + r_f^2 c}}{b - r_f c}, r_f + \frac{a - 2r_f b + r_f^2 c}{b - r_f c} \right)$$

$$\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}' = (\boldsymbol{\mu} - r_f \mathbf{e})^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} - r_f \mathbf{e}) = a - 2r_f b + r_f^2 c$$

$$\mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}' = \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} (\boldsymbol{\mu} - r_f \mathbf{e})^T = b - r_f c \quad \sigma^*(\mu') = \pm \frac{\mu'}{\sqrt{a - 2r_f b + r_f^2 c}}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \boldsymbol{\mu}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{e} \\ \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu} & \mathbf{e}^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \mathbf{e} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ b & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\sigma^*(\mu')^2 = \frac{\mu'^2}{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'}, \quad \mathbf{x}^*(\mu') = \frac{\mu'}{\boldsymbol{\mu}'^T \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'} \mathbf{V}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\mu}'$$



有效前沿

$$\frac{d\mu}{d\sigma} = \frac{\sigma \frac{ac-b^2}{c}}{\mu - \frac{b}{c}} \quad \mu_M - \frac{b}{c} = r_f + \frac{a-2r_fb+r_f^2c}{b-r_fc} - \frac{b}{c} = \frac{ac-b^2}{c(b-r_fc)}$$

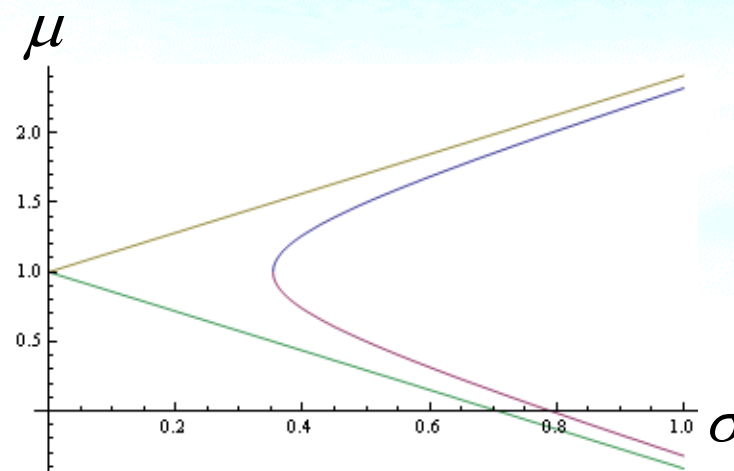
$$\frac{\sigma_M \frac{ac-b^2}{c}}{\mu_M - \frac{b}{c}} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{a-2r_fb+r_f^2c}}{b-r_fc} \frac{ac-b^2}{c}}{\frac{ac-b^2}{c(b-r_fc)}} = \sqrt{a-2r_fb+r_f^2c}$$

$$M \left(\frac{\sqrt{a-2r_fb+r_f^2c}}{b-r_fc}, r_f + \frac{a-2r_fb+r_f^2c}{b-r_fc} \right)$$

$$\sigma^*(\mu') = \pm \frac{\mu'}{\sqrt{a-2r_fb+r_f^2c}}$$
$$\sigma^*(\mu)^2 = \frac{a-2b\mu+c\mu^2}{ac-b^2}$$

有效前沿

- 射线与双曲线在 M 点相切，
当 $r_f < \frac{b}{c}$ 时，切点位于斜率为正的射线上，
当 $r_f > \frac{b}{c}$ 时，切线位于斜率为负的射线上，
当 $r_f = \frac{b}{c}$ 时，不含无风险资产的极小风险组合不存在，射线为双曲线渐近线



$$\sigma^*(\mu') = \pm \frac{\mu'}{\sqrt{a - 2r_f b + r_f^2 c}}$$

$$\sigma^*(\mu)^2 = \frac{a - 2b\mu + c\mu^2}{ac - b^2}$$

资本市场线

- 含无风险资产的有效前沿称为**资本市场线**（**Capital Market Line, CML**）
 - 投资者在投资时，应在这条射线上选择一个适合他的组合
- 定义投资组合的**Sharpe比**（**Sharpe ratio**）为 $\frac{\mu - r_f}{\sigma^*(\mu)}$ ，表示承担单位风险所获得的超额收益
- 有效前沿上每一组合**Sharpe比**均为 $\sqrt{a - 2r_fb + r_f^2c}$

$$\sigma^*(\mu') = \frac{\mu'}{\sqrt{a - 2r_fb + r_f^2c}}$$

$$\frac{\mu - r_f}{\sigma^*(\mu)} = \sqrt{a - 2r_fb + r_f^2c}$$



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数学建模

卖空

- 卖空 (short selling)：允许投资者在交易时卖出他并不持有的证券
- 若不允许卖空，则在模型中需增加约束 $x \geq 0$
 - 规划为带不等式约束的二次凸规划，无法求出解析解
 - 无无风险资产时有效前沿不再是双曲线的一支
 - 两基金分离定理不再成立

Nobel Prize 1973

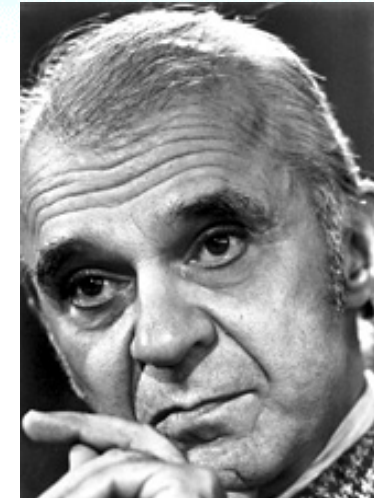


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数学建模

- **Prize motivation: for the development of the input-output method and for its application to important economic problems**
 - **Input-output model gives economic science an important tool of analysis for studying the complicated interdependence within the production system in a modern economy.**
 - **Not only constructed the theoretical foundations of the input-output method, also developed the empirical data that are necessary to utilize the method on important economic problems as well as to test empirically various economic theories.**

——selected from Nobel Prize Award
Ceremony Speech by Assar Lindbeck



Wassily Leontief
(1905—1999)

美籍俄裔经济学家
1973年诺贝尔经济学奖得主

投入产出表

	农业	工业	服务业	最终需求	总产出
农业	15	20	30	35	100
工业	30	10	45	115	200
服务业	20	60	0	70	150

为实现100亿农业产值
需投入农业产值15亿，
工业产值30亿，
服务业产值20亿

100亿农业产值中，15亿用
于农业，20亿用于工业，30
亿元用于服务业，35亿用于
满足最终需求

投入产出模型

- x_i : 部门 i 的总产出
- d_i : 部门 i 的最终需求
- a_{ij} : 部门 i 的产出中用于部门 j 的产值

$$\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij} + d_i = x_i \quad \Longleftrightarrow \quad \sum_{j=1}^n t_{ij} x_j + d_i = x_i$$

- $t_{ij} = \frac{a_{ij}}{x_j}$: 部门 j 生产单位产值的产品需投入部门 i 的 t_{ij} 个单位的产值（直接消耗系数）

投入产出模型

- 令 $\mathbf{T} = (t_{ij})_{n \times n}$, $\mathbf{d} = (d_1, \dots, d_n)^T$, $\mathbf{x} = (x_1, \dots, x_n)^T$,
投入产出模型可表示为

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{T})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$$

$$\sum_{j=1}^n t_{ij} x_j + d_i = x_i$$

- 若 $\mathbf{d} \neq \mathbf{0}$, 模型称为开放 (open) 的;
若 $\mathbf{d} = \mathbf{0}$, 模型称为封闭 (closed) 的
- 封闭投入产出模型和PageRank模型形式相同

投入产出模型



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数学建模

- 直接消耗系数短期内变化不大，其值可通过统计获得
- 若对任何最终需求，方程总有非负解，则经济系统可行（feasible）
- 给定直接消耗系数，如何判断经济系统是否可行，如何求出一定最终需求下各部门的产值

国家统计局 国家发展和改革委员会 财政部关于认真做好2012年全国投入产出调查工作的通知

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国统字〔2012〕16号

各省、自治区、直辖市统计局、发展改革委、财政厅（局）及国务院有关部门：

按照《国务院办公厅关于进行全国投入产出调查的通知》（国办发〔1987〕18号）的要求，2012年将开展全国投入产出调查和编制投入产出表。为认真做好2012年全国投入产出调查和编制投入产出表工作，现将有关事项通知如下：

一、调查目的和意义

投入产出调查是编制国家和地区投入产出表的重要基础。投入产出表是国民经济核算体系的重要组成部分，是开展政策模拟和定量分析的有力工具，对宏观经济管理和决策具有重要意义。

二、调查对象和范围

这次投入产出调查的对象是我国的重点法人单位，涉及除农林牧渔业外的所有国民经济行业。具体范围包括：采矿业，制造业，电力、热力、燃气及水的生产和供应业，建筑业，批发和零售业，交通运输、仓储和邮

投入产出表

	农业	工业	服务业	最终需求	总产出
农业	15	20	30	35	100
工业	30	10	45	115	200
服务业	20	60	0	70	150

$$\mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.15 & 0.10 & 0.20 \\ 0.30 & 0.05 & 0.30 \\ 0.20 & 0.30 & 0.00 \end{pmatrix} \quad \mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{T} = \begin{pmatrix} 0.85 & -0.10 & -0.20 \\ -0.30 & 0.95 & -0.30 \\ -0.20 & -0.30 & 1.00 \end{pmatrix}$$

投入产出表

- $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{I} - \mathbf{T}$ 的非主对角元素非正 (**Z-矩阵**)

$$\mathbf{A}^{-1} = \begin{pmatrix} 1.3459 & 0.2504 & 0.3443 \\ 0.5634 & 1.2676 & 0.4930 \\ 0.4382 & 0.4304 & 1.2167 \end{pmatrix} \geq \mathbf{0}$$

$$(\mathbf{I} - \mathbf{T})\mathbf{x} = \mathbf{d}$$

$$\mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 100 \\ 200 \\ 300 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \mathbf{A}^{-1}\mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 287.96 \\ 457.76 \\ 494.91 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbf{d} = \begin{pmatrix} 300 \\ 200 \\ 300 \end{pmatrix}, \mathbf{x} = \begin{pmatrix} 557.14 \\ 570.44 \\ 582.55 \end{pmatrix}$$

M-矩阵

- 开放投入产出模型可行，当且仅当 $A^{-1} \geq 0$ ，满足上述条件的矩阵也称为 **M-矩阵**
 - 若 A 为 **Z-矩阵**，则 A 为 **M-矩阵** 当且仅当 A 的所有主子式为正
 - 1949年，**David Hawkins**和**Herbert Alexander Simon**证明了上述开放投入产出模型可行的条件。事实上，条件的等价性早在1937年已由**Alexander Ostrowski**证明
- Hawkins D, Simon HA, Note: Some conditions of macroeconomic stability, *Econometrica* 17, 245-248, 1949.
- Ostrowski AM. Über die Determinanten mit iiberwiegender Hauptdiagonale, *Commentarii Mathematici Helvetici*. 10, 69-96, 1937.



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