Q1.

股票代码	股票名称
600004	白云机场
600015	华夏银行
600023	浙能电力
600033	福建高速
600183	生益科技

(1) 按照投资组合策略,用 2016 年的股票收盘价,使用蒙特卡洛模拟,绘制投资收益与波 动率关系图,并且在最大夏普比和最小方差的情况下,分别计算各项资产权重。 代码:

# 第八章代码

import numpy as np import numpy.random as npr import matplotlib.pyplot as plt import scipy as sp import pandas as pd

# 支持中文显示

import seaborn as sns plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei'] plt.rcParams['axes.unicode\_minus'] = False pd.set\_option('display.max\_column', 8)

###### 投资组合实际案例运用 # 通过真实股票数据案例

import tushare as ts

# 股票池

symbol = ['600004','600015','600023','600033','600183'] #002697 红旗连锁,600783 鲁信创投,000413 东旭光电,601588 北辰实业 data = ts.get\_k\_data('hs300',start='2016-01-01',end='2016-12-31') data = data[['date','close']] data.rename(columns={'close': 'hs300'},inplace=True)

```
# 分别为沪深 300,北京银行, 航天动力和上海能源
# data = pd.DataFrame()
for i in symbol:
    get_data = ts.get_k_data(i,start='2016-01-01',end='2016-12-31')
    get data = get data[['date','close']]
    get_data.rename(columns={'close': i + '_close'},inplace=True)
    data = pd.merge(data,get_data,left_on='date',right_on='date',how='left')
data.index = data['date']
del data['date']
del data['hs300']
data = data.dropna() #删除缺失值
data.index = pd.to_datetime(data.index)
(data/data.iloc[0]*100).plot(figsize=(8,4)) #量纲级处理
# 计算收益率
returns = np.log(data/data.shift(1))
returns = returns.dropna()
# 给不同资产分配权重
# 用蒙特卡洛法产生大量的模拟
port_returns = [] #投资组合收益率
port volatility = [] #波动
stock_weights = []#权重
num assets =5 #资产数量
num_portfolios = 10000 #产生 10000 次随机模拟
for single_portfolio in range(num_portfolios):
    weights = np.random.random(num_assets)
    weights /= np.sum(weights)
    port_returns.append(np.dot(weights, returns.mean()*252))#期望收益
    volatility = np.sqrt(np.dot(np.dot(weights,returns.cov()*252),weights.reshape(-1,1))[0])# 波
动
    port volatility.append(volatility)
    stock_weights.append(weights)
portfolio = {'Returns': port_returns, 'Volatility': port_volatility} #创建一个字典
# and weight in the portfolio 投资组合权重
for counter, stock in enumerate (symbol):
    portfolio[stock +'_weight'] = [weight[counter] for weight in stock_weights]
df = pd.DataFrame(portfolio)
#按顺序取数
column_order = ['Returns', 'Volatility'] + [stock+'_weight' for stock in symbol]
df = df[column order]
df.head()
# 绘制图形
```

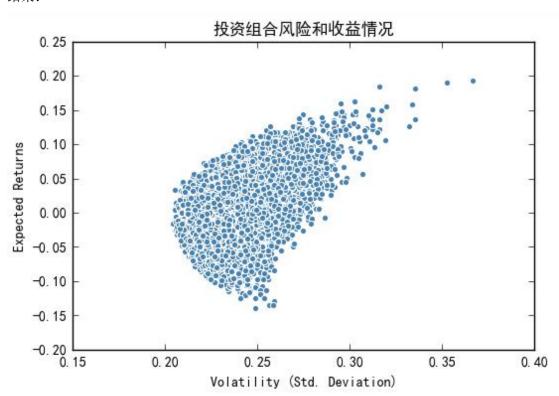
sns.scatterplot(x = 'Volatility',y = 'Returns',data = df,color="steelblue", marker='o', s=20)
plt.xlabel('Volatility (Std. Deviation)')
plt.ylabel('Expected Returns')
plt.title('投资组合风险和收益情况')
plt.show()

- # 计算夏普比最大的投资组合
- # 计算夏普比
- # 假设无风险收益率每天为 0.04

df['sharp\_ratio'] = (df['Returns'] - 0.04)/df['Volatility']

sharp\_ratio = df.loc[df['sharp\_ratio']==df['sharp\_ratio'].max(),:]#计算夏普比例最大对应的值min\_vari = df.loc[df['Volatility']==df['Volatility'].min(),:]#计算方差最小对应的值

## 结果:



## 计算夏普比例最大对应的值:

Returns Volatility 600004\_weight 600015\_weight 600023\_weight \  $1046 \ 0.184358 \ 0.315911 \ 0.366203 \ 0.013222 \ 0.006803$ 

600033\_weight 600183\_weight sharp\_ratio 1046 0.002474 0.611297 0.456959 计算方差最小对应的值:

Returns Volatility 600004\_weight 600015\_weight 600023\_weight \
5749 -0.01566 0.204213 0.212345 0.501919 0.013677

(2) 绘制有效前沿图

代码:

# 使用函数求解

num = 5 #投资组合资产个数

# 定义函数,返回投资组合预期收益,标准差和夏普比例

def statistics(weights):

weights = np.array(weights)

port returns = np.dot(weights.reshape(1,-1),returns.mean()\*252)

port\_variance = np.sqrt(np.dot(np.dot(weights, returns.cov()\*252), weights.reshape(-1, 1)))

return np.array([port\_returns, port\_variance, (port\_returns - 0.04)/port\_variance])

#最优化投资组合的推导是一个约束最优化问题

import scipy.optimize as sco

#最小化夏普指数的负值

def min\_sharpe(weights):

return -statistics(weights)[2]

# 约束是所有参数(权重)的总和为 1。这可以用 minimize 函数的约定表达如下

cons=({'type':'eq', 'fun':lambda x: np.sum(x)-1})

#我们还将参数值(权重)限制在 0 和 1 之间。这些值以多个元组组成的一个元组形式提供给最小化函数

bnds = tuple((0,1) for x in range(num))

#优化函数调用中忽略的唯一输入是起始参数列表(对权重的初始猜测)。我们简单的使用平均分布。

opts = sco.minimize(min\_sharpe, num\*[1./num,], method = 'SLSQP', bounds = bnds, constraints = cons)

opts #结算结果

opts['x'].round(3) #权重

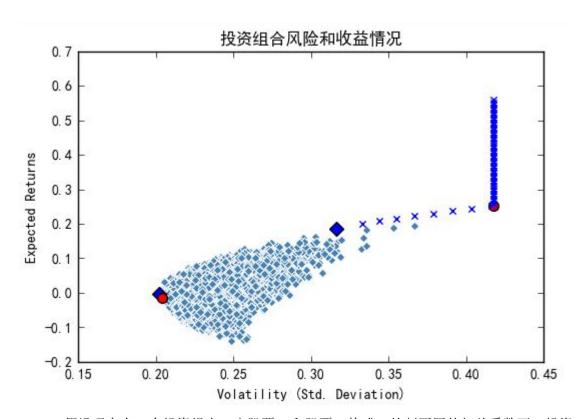
statistics(opts['x']) # 得到投资组合,分别为收益率,方差和夏普比例

##### 方差最小

def min\_variance(weights):

## return statistics(weights)[1]

```
optv = sco.minimize(min_variance, num*[1.0/num,], method='SLSQP',bounds=bnds,
                     constraints=cons)
optv['x'] #权重
# 得到方差最小的投资组合
statistics(optv['x']) # 得到投资组合,分别为收益率,方差和夏普比例
### 投资组合有效边界
def min variance(weights):
    return statistics(weights)[1]
#在不同目标收益率水平(target_returns)循环时,最小化的一个约束条件会变化。
target returns = np.linspace(0.2,0.56,50)
target_variance = []
for tar in target returns:
    cons = ({'type':'eq','fun':lambda x:statistics(x)[0]-tar},{'type':'eq','fun':lambda x:np.sum(x)-1})
    res = sco.minimize(min_variance, num*[1./num,],method = 'SLSQP', bounds = bnds,
constraints = cons)
    target_variance.append(res['fun'])
target variance = np.array(target variance)
# 绘制波动最小和夏普比例最高在图形上
sharpe_portfolio = statistics(opts['x']) #计算夏普比例最大对应的值
min_variance_port = statistics(optv['x']) ##计算方差最大对应的值
sns.scatterplot(x = 'Volatility',y = 'Returns',color='steelblue',data = df,
           marker='D', s= 20)
plt.scatter(x= sharpe_portfolio[1], y=sharpe_portfolio[0], c='red', marker='o', s=50)
plt.scatter(x= min_variance_port[1], y=min_variance_port[0], c='blue', marker='D', s=50)
plt.scatter(x=min vari.Volatility, y=min vari.Returns, c='red', marker='o', s=50)
plt.scatter(x=sharp_ratio.Volatility, y=sharp_ratio.Returns, c='blue', marker='D', s=50)
# 有效边界
#叉号:有效前沿
plt.scatter(target_variance,target_returns, marker = 'x')
plt.xlabel('Volatility (Std. Deviation)')
plt.ylabel('Expected Returns')
plt.title('投资组合风险和收益情况')
plt.show()
结果:
叉号: 有效前沿
```



**Q2** 假设现在有一个投资组合,由股票 A 和股票 B 构成,绘制不同的相关系数下,投资组合方差的变化情况 假设股票 A 收益率为 15%,股票 B 收益率为 12%,投资股票 A 的权重为 80%,股票 B 的权重为 20%。

## 代码:

```
import numpy as np
import numpy.random as npr
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import scipy as sp
import pandas as pd
# 支持中文显示
import seaborn as sns
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode_minus'] = False
pd.set_option('display.max_column', 8)
###### 基于股票的历史收益来进行投资组合优化
# 产生三个数据,基于模拟法,模拟三只股票的收益率数据
stock1 = npr.normal(0.15,0.03,100)# 第一只股票收益率
stock2 = npr.normal(0.12,0.05,100)# 第二只股票收益率
stock_data = pd.DataFrame({'A': stock1,'B':stock2})
selected = ['A','B']
# 用蒙特卡洛法产生大量的模拟
port_returns = [] #投资组合收益率
```

```
port_volatility = [] #波动
stock weights = [] #权重
num_assets = 2 #资产数量
     #相关系数
R=[]
num portfolios = 100 #产生 10000 次随机模拟
for r in range(100):
    r=r/100
    for single_portfolio in range(num_portfolios):
         weights=np.array([0.8,0.2])
         returns = np.dot(weights, stock_data.mean()) #期望收益
         #cov=np.array([[][]])
         volatility = np.sqrt(np.dot(np.dot(weights,
np.asarray([[stock_data['A'].std(),r*stock_data['A'].std()*stock_data['B'].std()],
[r*stock data['A'].std()*stock data['B'].std(),stock data['B'].std()]])),
                                          weights.reshape(-1,1))[0])#波动
         port returns.append(returns)
         port_volatility.append(volatility)
         stock_weights.append(weights)
         R.append(r)
#创建一个字典,存储相关数据
portfolio = {'volatility': port volatility, 'R': R}
# and weight in the portfolio 投资组合权重
for counter, symbol in enumerate (selected):
    portfolio[symbol+'_weight'] = [weight[counter] for weight in stock_weights]
df = pd.DataFrame(portfolio) #转换为 dataframe
column_order = ['volatility', 'R'] + [stock+'_weight' for stock in selected]
df = df[column_order]
df.head()
# 绘制图形
plt.style.use('seaborn-white')
plt.rcParams['font.sans-serif'] = ['SimHei']
plt.rcParams['axes.unicode minus'] = False
sns.scatterplot(x = 'R',y = 'volatility',data = df,color="steelblue", marker='o', s=20)
plt.xlabel('R (Std. Deviation)')
plt.ylabel('volatility')
plt.title('投资组合风险和收益情况')
plt.show()
```

结果:

