Hw1

Q1

(a)

Alice: 建仓所需的最少本金为 18 × 500 × 50
 Bill: 建仓所需的最少本金为 18 × 500 × 50

(b)

	Balance	e Sheet	
	Ali	ice	
Assets	13500		9000
		Net Worth	4500

Balanc	e Sheet
Al	ice
Assets	Liabilities
9000	4500
	Net Worth
	4500

(c) - Alice 收到margin call的条件为:

$$\frac{13500 - 500P}{500P} = 40\% \Rightarrow P = 19.29$$

- Bill 收到margin call的条件为:

$$\frac{500P - 4500}{500P} = 40\% \Rightarrow P = 15$$

Q2

(a)

$$P = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{100c}{(1+y)^t} + \frac{100}{(1+y)^T}$$
 (1)

到期收益率y可利用以上方程解得

(b)

平价发行时P = 100,代入式(1)得到

$$1 = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{c}{(1+y)^t} + \frac{1}{(1+y)^T}$$
 (1)

解得,

$$y = c$$

(c)

平价发行时P > 100,代入式(1)得到

$$c > (1 - \frac{1}{(1+t)^{T}}) \left(\frac{1 - \frac{1}{1+y}}{\frac{1}{1+y} - \frac{1}{(1+y)^{T+1}}} \right) = y$$

Q3

(a)

逐个接收OrderSize,我们发现:

$$98 + 3000 < 4000 < 98 + 3000 + 4000$$

因此yield to maturity的值为 1.10%

(b)

$$P = \sum_{t=1}^{T} \frac{100 \times \text{coupon rate}}{(1+y)^{T}} + \frac{100}{(1+y)^{T}}$$
$$= \sum_{t=1}^{5} \frac{100 \times 2\%}{(1+1.10\%)^{5}} + \frac{100}{(1+1.10\%)^{5}}$$
$$= 104.36$$

国债发行的价格为\$104.36

(c)

该投资人每份国债的总收益为

$$100 + 5 \times 100 \times 2\% = 110$$

因此,年化回报率为:

$$AR = \left(\frac{110}{100}\right)^{1/5} - 1 = 1.92\%$$

Q4

(a)

Bid-ask spread为50.25-49.75=0.5,不可能小于0,因为一旦出现价格高于限价卖出订单的买入订单,交 易就会瞬间完成:较小的价差意味着市场竞争剧烈

(b)

恰好有100份\$50.25的Limited Sell Orders,因此该订单总价为: $100 \times 50.25 = 5025$

(c)

注意到100 < 150 < 100 + 300,因此新订单总价为:

$$100 \times 51.50 + (150 - 100) \times 54.75 = 7887.5$$

Q5

(a)

经excel计算,三类资产实际收益率的均值和标准差(样本标准差)如下表

Real Return	Mean	SSD
US Stock Market	8.77%	0.161
Long Term Treasury	4.67%	0.148
Gold	3.61%	0.214

(b)

- 美国年化通胀率的均值为3.57%,标准差为0.0280上述三类资产的实际收益率与通胀率的相关系数分别为:-0.0877,-0.452,0.262

(c)

如下表:

\$1	Nominal Value	Real Value
US Stock Market	122.66	25.66
Long Term Treasury	23.79	4.98
Gold	10.23	2.14

实际价值可以视为实际收益的累乘,实际上也是名义收益与通胀累乘的比,两种计算方法的结果是相同的

Q6

(a)

```
In [ ]:import pandas as pd
                       def calculate_monthly_returns(file_path):
                                  monthly_data_by_sheet = {}
                                  # 0000sheet0000
                                 with pd.ExcelFile(file_path) as xls:
                                            for sheet_name in xls.sheet_names:
                                                       # print(f" [ [ [ [ sheet_name ] sheet...")
                                                        # \( \Bigcup \
                                                       df = pd.read_excel(xls, sheet_name)
                                                        # print(df.head())
                                                       # 000000000000
                                                       df['\Box\Box'] = pd.to\_datetime(df['\Box\Box']) 
# print("\Gamma\Gamma\Gamma\Gamma\Gamma'\Gamma')
                                                        # print(df.head())
                                                       # 00000000000
                                                      start date = pd.Timestamp('2018-12-01')
                                                       end date = pd.Timestamp('2024-02-29') #
                       df = df[(df['\Box\Box'] >= start\_date) & (df['\Box
                       \square'] <= end_date)]
                                                        # print("🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 🗆 :")
                                                        # print(df.head())
                                                        # 0000000000000000
                                                       monthly_data = df_groupby(df[' \Box
                       \square'].dt.to_period('M')).apply(lambda x: x[x['\square\square']
                       == x[' \square \square'].max()])
                                                        # print("□□□□□□□:")
                                                        # print(monthly_data.head())
                                                        # 000000000
                                                       monthly_data = monthly_data[['\Box\Box', '\Box\Box]
                       monthly_data.set_index(monthly_data['
                       □'].dt.to period('M'), inplace=True) # □□□□□
                        \sqcap\sqcap\sqcap
                                                       monthly_data.drop(columns=['\Box\Box'],
                       inplace=True) # \Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box
                                                        # print("\( \Bigcup \B
                                                        # print(monthly data.head())
                                                        # 000000
                                                       monthly_data[' \square \square \square \square'] =
                       monthly_data['\square\square\square\square(\square)'].shift(1) # \square\square\square\square
                        monthly data['\square\square\square\square'] =
```

(monthly_data['□□□□(□)'] - monthly_data['□□□□']) / monthly_data['□□□□□'] # print("□□□□□□□□□□□:") # print(monthly_data.head())
\(\bigcup \
$\Box\Box$ Sheet $\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box$ monthly_data_by_sheet[sheet_name] = monthly_data[' $\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box\Box'$]
return monthly_data_by_sheet
\(\begin{align*} \pi \ \ \pi \end{align*} \text{def} \) calculate_covariance_matrix(file_path): # \(\begin{align*} \pi \ \pi \end{align*} \pi \ \pi \end{align*} \pi \text{monthly_returns_by_sheet} = \text{calculate_monthly_returns}(file_path) \end{align*}
□□□DataFrame df = pd.DataFrame(monthly_returns_by_sheet) print(df)
$\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square\square$ covariance_matrix = df.corr()
return covariance_matrix
\[\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
\(\begin{align*} \

□□□□: 000008.OF

□□□□: 005960.OF □□□□□□: 0.005558680328667218 □□□□□□□: 0.04483560117613314

□□□□□□: 0.006594566740407141 □□□□□□□: 0.05657293402371166

2018-12	NaN	NaN
2019-01	0.036307	0.000883
2019-02	0.116005	0.186574
2019-03	0.081224	0.100513
2019-04	-0.026454	-0.040803
2022 40		0 00 - 0 4 4
2023-10	-0.041242	-0.027211
2023-10 2023-11	-0.041242 -0.007169	-0.02/211 0.002753
2023-11	-0.007169	0.002753

[63 rows x 2 columns]

005960.OF 000008.OF 005960.OF 1.000000 0.848266 000008.OF 0.848266 1.000000

从计算结果中发现,嘉实 500 中证 ETF 联接 A的收益和风险均显著高于博时量化价值A,两只基金收益相关性较强

(b)

中航首钢绿能 REIT【SZ180801】是封闭式基金,原因有:

- 网站明确说明了是封闭式基金
- 申购状态为不可申购
- 固定投资组合
- 折溢价率为正

注意到:

- 市场交易价格为 13.6690 元
- 单位净值为 10.1308 元 将这些数据代入计算公式,即可得到折溢价率:

折溢价率 =
$$\frac{P - NAV}{NAV} \times 100\% = 34.92\%$$

根据以上计算过程,封闭式基金折价是指基金的市场交易价格低于其单位净值的情况。

(c)

当基金份额价格为19元时,

$$NAV = 2000/100 = 20$$

由于市场价格低于NAV,这意味着份额被低估了。对冲策略管理人可以采取以下步骤:

- 以市场价格买入份额
- 等待市场价格上涨到接近NAV时卖出份额

当基金份额价格为²²元时,管理人可以选择卖出份额 当基金份额价格为²⁰元时,份额的价格正确反映了基金的净资产值,因此没有套利机会