

# Chapter 7.

CAPM(SML):

$$\forall i \quad E(r_i) - r_f = \underbrace{\beta_i}_{\gamma} (\underbrace{E(r_M) - r_f}_{\gamma}) \cdot \beta_i = \frac{\sigma_i^M}{\sigma_M^2}.$$

Risk Premium measure price of risk.  
of risk

为什么在定价时是方差，但最后 CAPM 里的  $\beta$  却是协方差？

[原因]: 因为单个资产的风险是  $\sigma$ . 多个资产的风险是  $\beta$ .

所以人会分散风险，最后通过组合面临的风险小于单个资产.

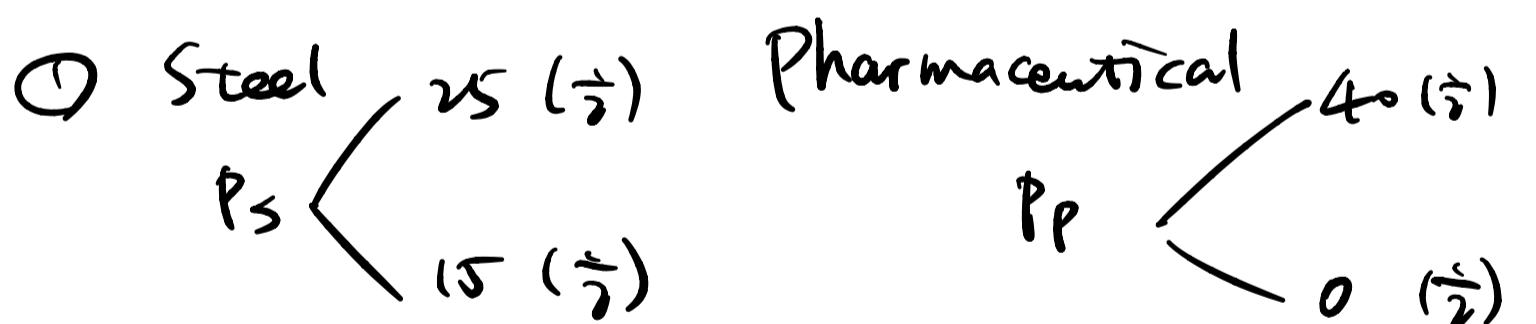
$\beta$  才是真正需要面对的风险.

分散化投资的极致: 所有资产都买  $\Rightarrow$  市场组合(真正的风险).

$\sigma_i$       correlated to  $\sigma_M \Rightarrow \sigma_i^M \beta_i$ .  
                undiversifiable risk systematic risk

uncorrelated to  $\sigma_M \Rightarrow$  idiosyncratic risk.  
diversifiable risk.

Box 1-3:



问: 哪的股价更高?  $E(r_S)$ ?  $E(r_P)$ ?

正解来说: P 的  $\beta$  高  $\Rightarrow$  S 的  $\beta$  低.

$$E(r_P) < E(r_S)$$

↑  
low risk      high risk

$$\beta_P < \beta_S \Rightarrow \sigma_S > \sigma_P.$$

钢铁与市场相关性更强(周期性表现).

制药企业的药品与市场相关性小.  $\sigma_S < \sigma_P$ .

比如：技术型企业，分散化投资可以减少风险。

但钢铁企业真正的风险是市场无法分散。

②  $\beta < 0$  的资产？  $\Rightarrow E(r_i) - r_f < 0$ .

期望回报率比无风险还低

$\beta < 0 \Rightarrow \sigma_{im} < 0$  波动与经济波动相反  $\Rightarrow$  Insurance, e.g. ~~失业~~ 保险

③  $E(r_i) = E(r_j)$ .  $\sigma_i < \sigma_j$ .

是否永远投资选择 i?

$\Rightarrow \beta_i = \beta_j$ . 否。则应该无差异选择。

但在效用函数里： $U(r_i) > U(r_j)$ .

解释：还是 CML 和 SML 的区别：对效用函数的不仅是  
整个资产，只能是部分如  $r_f$  风险的组合资产

## Estimation of CAPM

$\tilde{r}_i \triangleq r_i - r_f$ . 超额  $>$  历史数据观察。

$\tilde{r}_m \triangleq r_m - r_f$ .

SML:  $\Rightarrow \tilde{r}_i = \beta_i \tilde{r}_m \Rightarrow \tilde{r}_i = \alpha_i + \beta_i \cdot \tilde{r}_m + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i$

可以用计量学方法或来估计  $\Rightarrow \hat{\beta}_i = \frac{\sigma_{im}}{\sigma_m^2}$  (回归系数).

对随意资产：

$$\text{Var}(\tilde{r}_i) = \hat{\beta}_i^2 \text{Var}(\tilde{r}_m) + \text{Var}(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i) - 2\hat{\beta}_i \text{Cov}(\tilde{r}_m, \tilde{r}_i)$$

$$= \underbrace{\hat{\beta}_i^2}_{\text{Systematic risk}} \underbrace{\sigma_m^2}_{\text{idiosyncratic risk}} + \underbrace{\text{Var}(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i)}_{\neq 0}.$$

systematic idiosyncratic risk.

Fisher DDM 还是 Gordon, 资本的都是确定的.

Example:  $D_i = 10$ ,  $g = 0.1$ ,  $r_f = 0.05$ ,  $r_m - r_f = 0.1$ ,  $\beta = 1.5$ .

$$\bar{r} = r_f + \beta(r_m - r_f) = 0.05 + 1.5 \times 0.1 = 0.2$$

$$S_0 = \frac{D_0}{r - g} = \frac{10}{0.2 - 0.1} = 100. \text{ 复利模型就走通了.}$$

William Sharpe 和别人一起发现, 他在指导 n 个资产.

$$\bar{r} = \begin{bmatrix} \bar{r}_1 \\ \vdots \\ \bar{r}_N \end{bmatrix} \Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma^2 & \sigma_{12} & \dots & \sigma_{1N} \\ \vdots & \diagdown & \dots & \vdots \\ \sigma_{N1} & \dots & \sigma_N^2 \end{bmatrix}_{\frac{N(N+1)}{2}} \quad \text{问题: 参数太多了.}$$
$$\sigma_{ij} = \text{Cor}(\bar{r}_i, \bar{r}_j) = \text{Cov}(\alpha_i + \beta_i \bar{r}_m + \varepsilon_i, \alpha_j + \beta_j \bar{r}_m + \varepsilon_j) = \beta_i \beta_j \sigma_m^2.$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_1 \beta_1 & \beta_1 \beta_2 & \dots & \beta_1 \beta_N \\ \vdots & \diagdown & \dots & \vdots \\ \beta_N \beta_1 & \dots & \beta_N \beta_N \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \text{变成了 } N+N+1 \Rightarrow N+1 \text{ 个参数.}$$
$$\downarrow \downarrow \downarrow$$
$$\bar{r}_i \quad \beta_i \quad \sigma_m$$

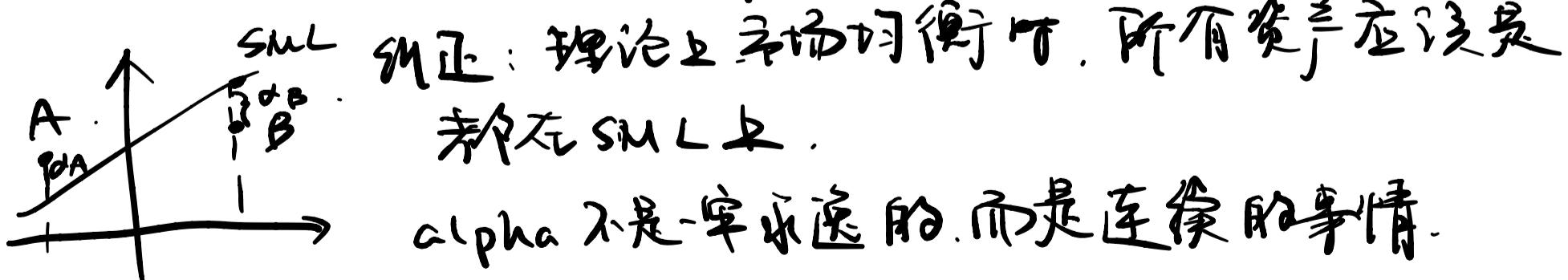
• Investment Performance Evaluation:

$$SR_i = (\bar{r}_i - r_f) / \sigma_i. \text{ 只适用于充分多元化基金.}$$

只适合短期, 打赢市场的. 不适用于 Sharpe ratio.

• Jensen's Alpha.

如果有-一个 alpha > 0, 则可以打败市场组合.



Alpha - Beta - Separation:

$$r_\alpha = r_f + \underbrace{0.03 + 1.5(r_m - r_f)}_{\text{alpha}} + \sum (100\%)$$

$$\text{构造: } r_H = -0.5r_f + 1.5r_M \\ = r_f + 1.5(r_M - r_f) \quad (100M)$$

$\Rightarrow$  无风险借5kw. 卖1.5kw.

$$\Rightarrow \text{假设 } r_A, \text{ 做 } r_H: r_A - r_H = 0.03 + \Sigma$$

分离了0.03的alpha收益.

$$r_B - r_P = 0.1$$

$$\bar{r}_P + \alpha = 0.13 \Rightarrow \text{意义: 分离 alpha 之后, alpha 的计算很难.}$$

大体重好卖  $\Rightarrow$  Bridge Water, Portable Alpha, 大仓位.

Limitations of CAMP:

① Partial Equilibrium: 回报的本身是如何来的.

需从 Partial  $\rightarrow$  General. (Consumption CAPM).

② 静态的  $\Rightarrow$  Dynamic CAPM.  $\Rightarrow$  I-CAPM.

③ Single Index (只和市场组合相关)

Bid rates:

(99) 45% Microsoft.

Now. (7).

$$900\text{B} \Rightarrow 400\text{B.}$$

事前和事后的是不一样的.  
资产定价都是基于预期来做出  
决策. 所以不可能完全一样. 预期  
和结果

Homework:

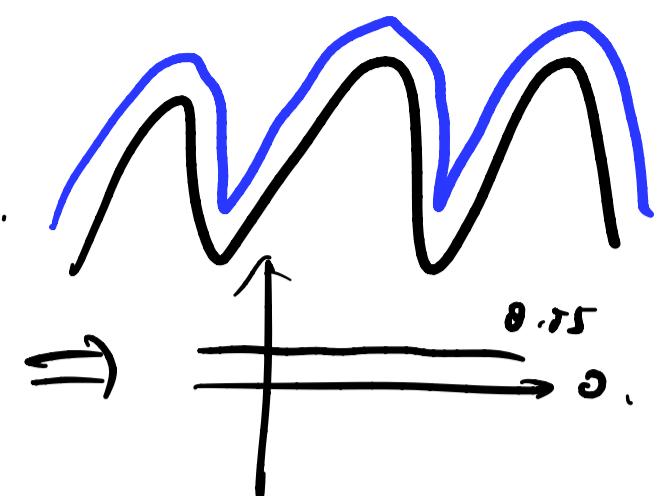
$$7.1). E(r_M) = 0.8\%, \sigma(r_M) = 2.5\%.$$

$$r_f = 0.1\%.$$

$$E(r_A) = 0.5\%, \sigma(r_A) = 2.0\%, \beta = 0.5.$$

$$SR_M = \frac{E(r_M) - r_f}{\sigma_M} = \frac{0.8\% - 0.1\%}{2.5\%} = 0.28$$

$$SR_A = \frac{E(r_A) - r_f}{\sigma_M} = \frac{0.5\% - 0.1\%}{2.0\%} = 0.20.$$



$$b). E(r_A) - r_f = \beta \cdot (E(r_M) - r_f).$$

$$\Rightarrow E(r_A) = 0.5 \times 0.7\% + 0.1\% = 0.45\%.$$

$$\alpha_A = r_A - E[r_A] = 0.05\%.$$

$$\alpha_A = \tilde{r}_A - r_f - \rho(\tilde{r}_M - r_f) = 0.05\%.$$

$$\tilde{r}_i = r_f + \alpha_i + \beta_i (\tilde{r}_M - r_f).$$

c). 市场组合和基金 A一起:

还是怎样办:  $\sqrt{2} : (r_A, r_M) \rightarrow r_P$ .  $w \leftarrow w.$   $Cov = \sigma_A^2 \cdot \beta.$

$$E_P = w(E_A - E_M) + E_M.$$

$$\sigma_P^2 = w^2 \sigma_A^2 + (1-w)^2 \sigma_M^2 + 2w(1-w) \cdot Cov.$$

$$= w^2 (\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) + w(-2\sigma_M^2 + 2Cov) + \sigma_M^2.$$

$$SR_P = \frac{E_P - r_f}{\sigma_P} \Rightarrow SR_P^2 = \frac{(E_P - r_f)^2}{\sigma_P^2}.$$

$$\frac{dSR_P^2}{dw} = 0 \Rightarrow \frac{1}{\sigma_P^4} \left( 2(E_P - r_f) \cdot \frac{dr_P}{dw} \cdot \sigma_P^2 - (E_P - r_f) \cdot \frac{d\sigma_P^2}{dw} \right) = 0.$$

$$\Rightarrow 2 \cdot (E_A - E_M) \cdot \sigma_P^2 = (E_P - r_f) \cdot (2w(\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) + 2Cov - 2\sigma_M^2)$$

$$\Rightarrow (E_A - E_M) \cdot (w^2 (\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) + w(-2\sigma_M^2 + 2Cov) + \sigma_M^2).$$

$$= (w(E_A - E_M) + E_M - r_f) \cdot (w(\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) + 2Cov - 2\sigma_M^2).$$

$\Rightarrow w^2$  的系数:

$$(E_A - E_M)(\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) - (E_A - E_M) \cdot (\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) = 0.$$

$w$  的系数.

$$(E_A - E_M) \cdot (-2\sigma_M^2 + 2Cov) - (E_A - E_M) \cdot (2Cov - 2\sigma_M^2)$$

$$- (E_M - r_f)(\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov) = -(E_M - r_f)(\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_M^2 - 2Cov).$$

$$\text{常数: } (E_A - E_M) \cdot \sigma_M^2 - (E_M - r_f) \cdot (2Cov - 2\sigma_M^2)$$

=

$$w = \frac{(E_A - r_f) \cdot \sigma_M^2 - (E_M - r_f) \cdot \text{Cov}}{(E_M - r_f) \cdot \sigma_A^2 + (E_A - r_f) \cdot \sigma_M^2 - (E_A + E_M - 2r_f) \cdot \text{Cov}}$$

$$\Rightarrow w = 0.1678$$

$$SR_P = \frac{0.1678 \times 0.5 + (1 - 0.1678) \times 0.8 - 0.1}{\sqrt{0.1678^2 \times 2^2 + (1 - 0.1678)^2 \times 2.5^2 + 2 \times 0.1678 \times (1 - 0.1678) \times 0.5 \times 2.5^2}} \\ = 0.2818$$

$$7.2) \quad r_f = 2\% \quad E_M = 8\% \quad \sigma_M = 15\%$$

$$\sigma_{x_{r2}} = 20\% \quad \beta_{x_{r2}} = 0.9$$

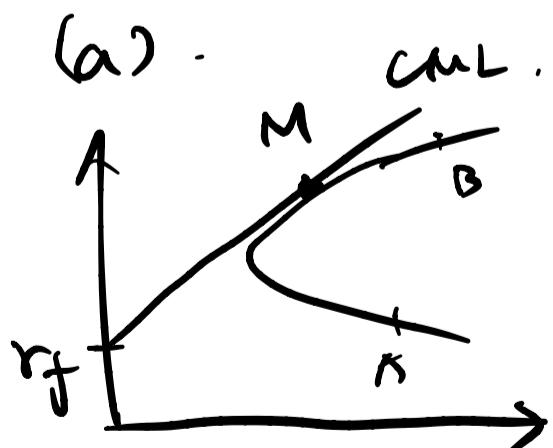
$$(a) \quad S = \frac{1}{r-g} = \frac{1}{r_{x_{r2}} - 5\%} \quad r_{x_{r2}} - r_f = \beta \cdot (r_M - r_f) \\ \Rightarrow r_{x_{r2}} = 2\% + \frac{0.9 \times 20\%}{15\%} \times 67 = 9.2\%$$

$$S = \frac{1}{9.2\% - 5\%} = \frac{1}{4.2\%} = 23.8\%$$

$$(b) \quad S_D = \frac{D_1}{1+r} + \frac{D_2}{(1+r)^2} + \frac{S_2}{(1+r)^2} \\ = \frac{D_1}{1+r} + \frac{D_1(1-g)}{(1+r)^2} + \frac{\frac{D_1(1-g_1)(1-g_2)}{(1+r)^2(r-g_2)}}{(1+r)^2(r-g_2)} = 24.9(\bar{x})$$

7.3)

$$\text{投资组合: } \begin{matrix} r_A & r_B \\ w & 1-w \end{matrix}$$



$$w^* = \frac{(E_A - r_f) \cdot \sigma_B^2 - (E_B - r_f) \cdot \text{Cov}}{(E_A - r_f) \cdot \sigma_B^2 + (E_B - r_f) \cdot \sigma_A^2 - (\sigma_A^2 + \sigma_B^2 - 2\text{Cov})}$$

$$= 0.25$$

$$\Rightarrow SR_P = \frac{0.25 \times 8\% + 0.75 \times 12\% - 4\%}{\sqrt{0.25^2 \times 15\%^2 + 0.75^2 \times 20\%^2 + 2 \times 0.75 \times 0.25 \times 0.5}} \\ = 0.4075$$

$$(b) \quad a = b = 0.33$$

$$(c) \text{ CML: } r - r_f = \frac{\bar{r}_M - r_f}{\sigma_M} \cdot \sigma$$

$$\Rightarrow r = 0.4075 \sigma + 4\%$$

$$SML: r - r_f = \beta(\bar{r}_M - r_f)$$

$$r = 7\% \beta + 4\%$$

$$(d) \text{ YB: } \mu r_c + (\alpha - \mu) \cdot \sigma_M$$

$$\alpha = \bar{r}_C - r_f - \beta(\bar{r}_M - r_f)$$

$$3\% = \bar{r}_C - 4\% - 0.5 \times 7\%$$

$$\bar{r}_C = 10.5\% \quad \beta = \frac{\sigma_M}{\sigma_C} \quad \beta \sigma_M^2 = \rho_{CC} \sigma_M$$

$$\sigma_C = 17.18\%$$

$$SR_p = \frac{\bar{r}_P - r_f}{\sigma_P} = \frac{\partial SR_p}{\partial \mu} > 0 \quad \mu^* = 0.44\%$$

$$SR_p \approx 0.4547$$