

## Chapter 13

Equilibrium Pricing (Absolute Pricing).

在现实中并不实用，估计定价时需要有更好的工具。

Non-Arbitrage Pricing. (相对定价, Relative Pricing).

Law of one Price (LOOP).

Arbitrage Pricing Theory: 套利定价理论.

计量模型

SML:  $E[\tilde{r}_i] = r_f + \beta_{Mi} [E(\tilde{r}_M) - r_f]$ .

II

Single Index Model:  $\tilde{r}_i - r_f = \alpha_i + \beta_{im} (\tilde{r}_M - r_f) + \tilde{\epsilon}_i$ .

拟合的效果很差

Fama & French (1993) 三因子模型:

+  $\beta_{is}$  SMB +  $\beta_{ih}$  HML

$\tilde{SMB}$  股东上市公司规模.  $\tilde{HML}$  股东上市公司价值.

Multi-factor Model.

解释性: 如何判断FB加入的因素是有意义的?

因子: 影响价值、不确定性的来源.

多因子模型的直觉:

$$\max u(c_0) + \delta E[u(\tilde{c})]$$

$$\text{s.t. } \tilde{c} = (1 + \tilde{r}_w)(w_0 - c_0)$$

$$\Rightarrow 1 = E\left[\frac{\partial u(\tilde{c})}{u(c_0)}(1 + \tilde{r}_w)\right]$$

$$u(c) = -\frac{1}{2}(a - c)^2 \quad u'(c) = a - c \quad \because \text{边际效用递减} \therefore a > 0$$

$$\tilde{m} = A - B \tilde{r}_w$$

$$A = \frac{a}{a - c_0} - \delta \frac{w_0 - c_0}{a - c_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\tilde{r}_j] = r_f + \beta_j \lambda w. \quad B = \delta \frac{w_0 - c_0}{a - c_0}$$

$$\tilde{r}_i = (1 + \tilde{r}_w)(r_0 - c_0 + g_0) + \tilde{r}_f.$$

$$\Rightarrow E[\tilde{r}_j] = r_f + \beta_{j,w} \lambda_w + \beta_{j,y} \lambda_y$$

加入因子的形式，是什么原因呈线性的？

$\Rightarrow$  APT 的论证

所有资产都受到  $\lambda$  同的不确定性的影响。（因子组）

当所有资产的期望回报率都由一组因素决定的时候，基于无套利思想。  
不同资产期望回报率之间具有线性关系 —— APT.

factor risk :  $\lambda_w, \lambda_y$  这样。

factor loading :  $\beta$  即为 factor loading

diversifiable risk : 个体性风险

$\tilde{r}_i = \bar{r}_i + \beta_i \tilde{f}$  考虑单因子模型  $\Rightarrow$   $\tilde{r}_i$  与  $\tilde{r}_j$  的关系。

$\tilde{r}_j = \bar{r}_j + \beta_j \tilde{f}$  没有个体风险。  $\Rightarrow E[\tilde{f}] = 0$ . 同时期望是 0.

考虑两个资产构成两个组合 :  $(\bar{r}_w, \bar{r}_{1-w})$

$$\tilde{r}_p = w \tilde{r}_i + (1-w) \tilde{r}_j.$$

$$= w(\bar{r}_i + \beta_i \tilde{f}) + (1-w)(\bar{r}_j + \beta_j \tilde{f})$$

$$= (w\bar{r}_i + (1-w)\bar{r}_j) + (w\beta_i \tilde{f} + (1-w)\beta_j \tilde{f})$$

$$(w_0 \beta_i + (1-w_0) \beta_j) \tilde{f} = 0 \Rightarrow w_0 = \frac{\beta_i}{\beta_j - \beta_i} \Rightarrow \text{风险因素消除.}$$

无风险。

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{r}_{p_0} = \frac{\beta_j \bar{r}_i - \beta_i \bar{r}_j}{\beta_j - \beta_i}$$

$$\because \tilde{r}_{p_0} \text{ 是无风险. } \therefore \tilde{r}_{p_0} = r_f \Rightarrow \frac{\bar{r}_i - r_f}{\beta_i} = \frac{\bar{r}_j - r_f}{\beta_j} \stackrel{!}{=} 1.$$

如果无套利机会。

所以，对任意资产  $i$  都成立 定义为入。

$$\lambda = \frac{\bar{r}_j - \bar{r}_i}{\beta_j - \beta_i}$$

$$\bar{r}_k = r_f + \beta_k \lambda$$

由  $\bar{r}_k$  的表达式是正确的：

$$w_i \beta_i + (1-w_i) \beta_j = 1 \Rightarrow w_i = \frac{1-\beta_j}{\beta_i - \beta_j}$$

将  $w_i$  代回  $\bar{r}_{p_1}$  的表达式中：

$$\bar{r}_{p_1} = \left[ \frac{1-\beta_j}{\beta_i - \beta_j} \cdot \bar{r}_i + \left(1 - \frac{1-\beta_j}{\beta_i - \beta_j}\right) \cdot \bar{r}_j \right] + \tilde{f}$$

$$= \left[ \left( \frac{1-\beta_j}{\beta_i - \beta_j} \right) \bar{r}_i + \left( \frac{\beta_i - 1}{\beta_i - \beta_j} \right) \bar{r}_j \right] + \tilde{f}$$

$$= \frac{\bar{r}_i - \beta_j \bar{r}_i + \beta_i \bar{r}_j - \bar{r}_j}{\beta_i - \beta_j} + \tilde{f}$$

$$= \frac{\beta_i \bar{r}_j - \beta_j \bar{r}_i}{\beta_i - \beta_j} + \frac{\bar{r}_i - \bar{r}_j}{\beta_i - \beta_j} + \tilde{f}$$

$$= r_f + \lambda + \tilde{f}$$

对冲边期望： $\lambda = \bar{r}_{p_1} - r_f$ .

$$E[\tilde{f}] = 0 \Rightarrow \bar{r}_{p_1} = r_f + \lambda \Rightarrow \lambda = \bar{r}_{p_1} - r_f$$

也就是说： $\lambda$  是因子载荷为 1 的资产的超额回报率。

将因子载荷为 1 的因子组合 factor portfolio.

风险溢价叫作因子溢价 factor premium.

$$\bar{r}_i - r_f = \beta_i (\bar{r}_{p_1} - r_f)$$

因子载荷  
因子组合 P<sub>1</sub> 的  
超额回报

## 多因子模型下的APT.

$$\tilde{r}_i = \bar{r}_i + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_{i,k} \tilde{f}_k + \tilde{\varepsilon}_i$$

类似的：

构造一个组合，s.t. 同时对所有暴露  
均为0。 有N个资产的组合

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} i=1, \dots, N, \quad N \gg K, \text{ 资产数目} \gg \text{因子数} \\ E(\tilde{f}_k) = 0, \quad E(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i^2) = \sigma_{\varepsilon}^2 < +\infty \\ E(\tilde{f}_k^2) = 1 \\ E(\tilde{f}_k \tilde{f}_{k'}) = E(\tilde{\varepsilon}_i \tilde{\varepsilon}_j) = E(\tilde{f}_k \tilde{\varepsilon}_i) = 0 \end{array} \right. \quad \text{独立}$$

$$\tilde{r}_p = \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \tilde{r}_i,$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \bar{r}_i + (\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \beta_{i,1}) \tilde{f}_1 + \dots + (\sum_{i=1}^N w_i \beta_{i,K}) \tilde{f}_K + \sum_{i=1}^N w_i \tilde{\varepsilon}_i$$

通过选择权重，使得P中的因子风险消除。

K个方程 N个未知数  $\Rightarrow$  找出一组解(一定存在).  $w_{0,i}$ .

$$\tilde{r}_{p_0} = \sum_{i=1}^N w_{0,i} \bar{r}_i + \sum_{i=1}^N w_{0,i} \tilde{\varepsilon}_i, \text{ 虽然因子风险被去除.}$$

但个体风险依然有：

$$\text{算方差 } \sigma^2(\tilde{r}_{p_0}) = (w_{0,1}^2 + \dots + w_{0,N}^2) \cdot 6\sigma^2.$$

$\exists N \gg 0$  时.  $\sigma^2(\tilde{r}_{p_0})$  的量级是  $(\frac{1}{N})^2 \times N \cdot 6\sigma^2$  (估算)

$\exists N \rightarrow +\infty$  时:  $\lim_{N \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{1}{N} \times N \cdot 6\sigma^2 = 0$ . 近似于无风险资产:  $\tilde{r}_{p_0} \approx r_f$ .

$$\tilde{r}_{p_0} \approx \sum_{i=1}^N w_{0,i} \bar{r}_i = r_f. \quad (\text{与单因子模型一样, 与 } r_f \text{ 联系起来})$$

同样构造：构造  $K$  factor Portfolio.

s.t.  $\tilde{f}_k$  的暴露为0. 同样可得：

$$\bar{r}_i = r_f + \sum_{k=1}^K \beta_{i,k} \lambda_k. \quad \text{期望回报表达式.}$$

找什么因子. 找什么样的都可以.

latent factors.

多元子模型的对冲.

① Alpha Beta 线：

$$\hat{r}_0 - r_f = \alpha_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_{0,n} \hat{f}_n + \hat{\Sigma}_0.$$

$$\alpha_0 + \hat{\Sigma}_0$$

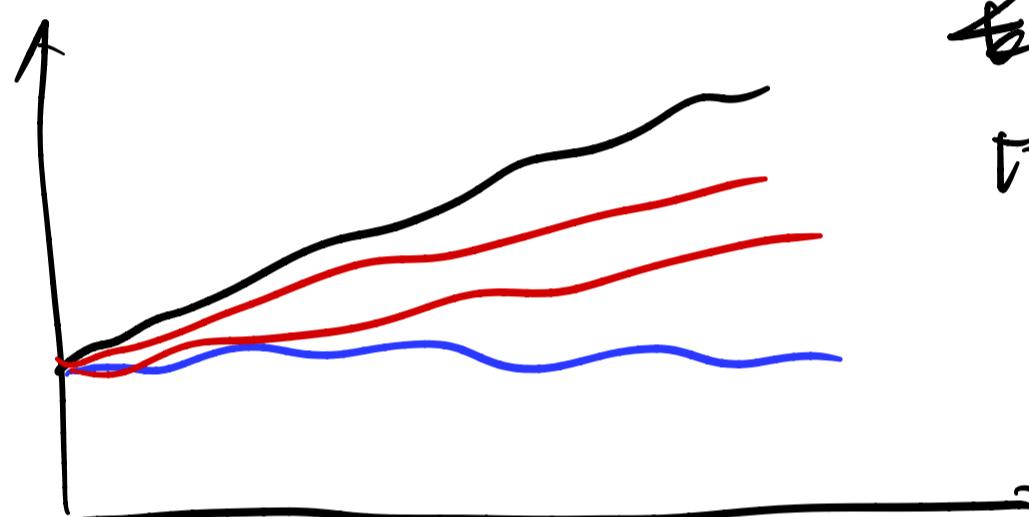
② 因子选股. PMI 采购经理指数. GDP 等.

计算股票与 PMI 风险暴露大的去做多.

方法：按市值因子回测 用历史数据来测试因子有效性是回测.

长期来看，小市值股票涨幅  
比大市值股票要多.

7 年的行情市值因子失效了.  
少了好多机构.



2005

因子模型之王，发的第一篇是 AQR.

统计套利：

$$\hat{r}_0 - r_f = \alpha_0 + \sum_{n=1}^N \beta_n \hat{f}_n + \hat{\Sigma}.$$

价值回归未必会发生.

在俄罗斯债券事件.

做空德国，做多俄罗斯，然后就没了.

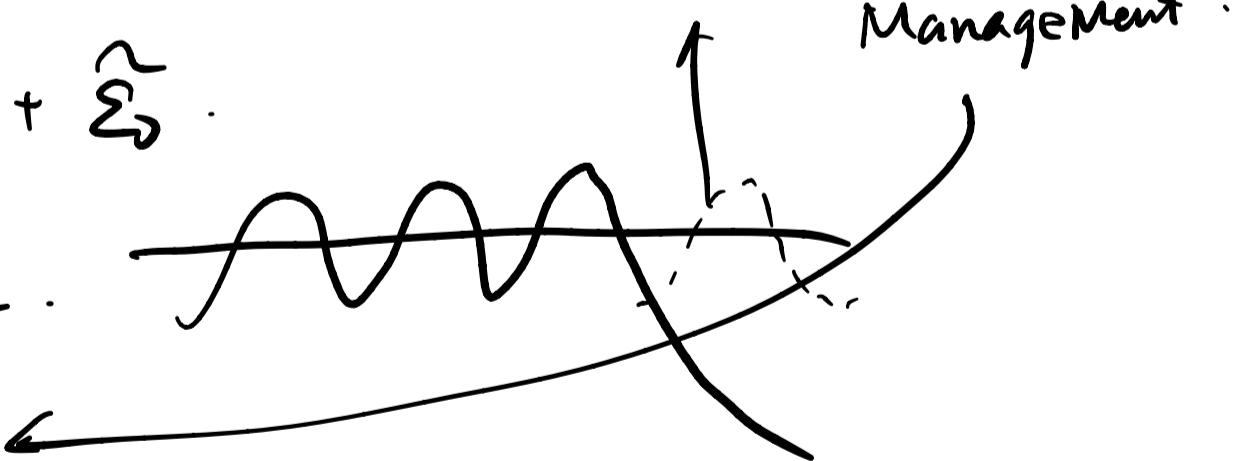
麦肯锡

→ 写了一篇金融学教材.

→ LTCM. 另外一个基金，也是次贷危机

一元

LTCM. Long Term Capital Management



# Homework

(3, D).

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{r}_1 &= \alpha_1 + 0.5\tilde{f}_1 + \tilde{f}_2 & r_f = 0.02. & \quad \text{---} \\ \tilde{r}_2 &= \alpha_2 + 0.4\tilde{f}_1 + 0.8\tilde{f}_2 & E[\tilde{r}_1] = 0.04 & \quad E[\tilde{f}_1] = 0 \\ \tilde{r}_3 &= \alpha_3 + 0.8\tilde{f}_1 + 0.4\tilde{f}_2. & E[\tilde{r}_2] = 0.04 & \quad E[\tilde{f}_2] = 0.02.\end{aligned}$$

$\tilde{r}_3$ :  $\tilde{r}_1, \tilde{r}_2, \tilde{r}_3$

$(w_1, w_2, 1-w_1-w_2)$ .  $w_3 = 1 - w_1 - w_2$ .

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{r}_p = (w_1\alpha_1 + w_2\alpha_2 + w_3\alpha_3) + (0.5w_1 + 0.4w_2 + 0.8w_3)\tilde{f}_1 + (w_1 + 0.8w_2 + 0.4w_3)\tilde{f}_2.$$

为了得到无风险：

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0.5w_1 + 0.4w_2 + 0.8 - 0.8w_1 - 0.8w_2 = 0 \\ w_1 + 0.8w_2 + 0.4 - 0.4w_1 - 0.4w_2 = 0 \\ w_1\alpha_1 + w_2\alpha_2 + (1-w_1-w_2)\alpha_3 = r_f \end{array} \right. \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3w_1 + 4w_2 = 8 \\ -6w_1 - 2w_2 = 4 \\ w_1 = -\frac{4}{7} \\ w_2 = -\frac{10}{3} \end{array} \right.$$

$$r_i = r_f + \beta_1\lambda_1 + \beta_2\lambda_2$$

$r_f, \beta_1, \beta_2 \geq 0$ . 现在求  $\lambda_1, \lambda_2$ :  $\lambda_1 = 0.04 - r_f$ .  $\lambda_2 = 0.04 - r_f = 0.02$ .

$$\Rightarrow \tilde{r}_1 = 0.02 + 0.5 \times 0.02 + 0.02 = 0.05$$

$$\tilde{r}_2 = 0.02 + 0.4 \times 0.02 + 0.8 \times 0.02 = 0.044$$

$$\tilde{r}_3 = 0.02 + 0.8 \times 0.02 + 0.4 \times 0.02 = 0.044.$$

2). 不利的 APT 俗论下，依照 APT 推导过程：

$$\begin{aligned}\tilde{r}_1 &= \alpha_1 + 0.5\tilde{f}_1 + \tilde{f}_2 \\ \tilde{r}_2 &= \alpha_2 + 0.4\tilde{f}_1 + 0.8\tilde{f}_2 \\ \tilde{r}_3 &= \alpha_3 + 0.8\tilde{f}_1 + 0.4\tilde{f}_2.\end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow$  因子 1 贡献  $\frac{1}{3}$ , 因子 2 贡献  $\frac{2}{3} \Rightarrow r_{p1}$

因子 1 ... 0, 因子 2 ... 0  $\Rightarrow r_{p2}$

... 1 ... 0, ... 2 ... 0  $\Rightarrow r_f$ .

如何组合  $r_{p1}, r_{p2}, r_f$ ?

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} 0.5w_1 + 0.4w_2 + 0.8w_3 = 1 \\ w_1 + 0.8w_2 + 0.4w_3 = 0 \\ w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 1 \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} w_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \\ w_2 = 0 \\ w_3 = \frac{5}{3} \end{array}\right. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{r}_{p1} = -\frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{5}{3}\alpha_2 \\ + E(\tilde{f}_1) = 0.04 \end{array}$$

如何  $r_{p2}$ :

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} 0.5w_1 + 0.4w_2 + 0.8w_3 = 0 \\ w_1 + 0.8w_2 + 0.4w_3 = 1 \\ w_1 + w_2 + w_3 = 1 \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} w_1 = -\frac{2}{3} \\ w_2 = \frac{5}{2} \\ w_3 = -\frac{5}{6} \end{array}\right. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{r}_{p2} = 0.04 \\ = -\frac{2}{3}\alpha_1 + \frac{3}{2}\alpha_2 + \frac{5}{6}\alpha_3 + E(\tilde{f}_2) \end{array}$$

如何  $r_f$ :

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} \dots \dots \dots \\ \dots \dots \dots \end{array}\right. \Rightarrow \left\{\begin{array}{l} w_1 = -4 \\ w_2 = 5 \\ w_3 = 0 \end{array}\right. \begin{array}{l} \tilde{r}_f = -4\alpha_1 + 5\alpha_2 = 0.02 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \alpha_1 = 0.03, \alpha_2 = 0.044, \alpha_3 = 0.044.$$

