第五讲 最优风险组合

学习目标

- 基本要求:
- ✓ 掌握:如何构建由风险资产组成的最优风险投资组合;怎样构建由风险资产与无风险资产组成的最优完整投资组合。
- ✓ 熟悉: 衡量投资组合的收益与风险
- ✓ 了解: 组合投资分散化的意义
- 重点难点: 风险投资组合的构建、马克维茨投资组合选择模型

投资决策

- 投资决策的三步骤:
- 1. 资本配置(Capital Allocation): 风险资产和无风险资产之间的配置。
- 2. 大类风险资产的配置(Asset Allocation Across Broad Asset Classes): 在本国股票、债券、外国股票等大类资产上投资的比例。
- 3. 证券选择(Security Selection): 在某类资产中选择具体证券的组合。



系统风险与非系统风险

- 证券投资价值的风险,其来源可以分为两类:
- 1. 企业特定的因素,比如研发是否成功,人事变动等。
- 2. 影响到所有企业的共同因素,比如经济周期,国际贸易壁垒等。
- 分散化投资策略可以消除第一类风险,但是无法消除第二类风险。
- 前者被称为非系统风险,可分散风险;
- 后者被称为系统性风险,市场风险。



- 下列两种情况,能否分散风险?
- · 将十几万资金分成八等份,选择投资八家财富公司的高收益产品
- 隔壁老王摆个摊子卖雨伞,下雨时节生意自然好,但要碰上几个月的大晴天,哪能卖得出去,没办法,老王进了一批防晒霜,既卖雨伞,又卖防晒霜。
- 组合, "不要将鸡蛋放进一个篮子", "篮子"指的并非不同的公司、 不同的产品,其实是相关性的概念。

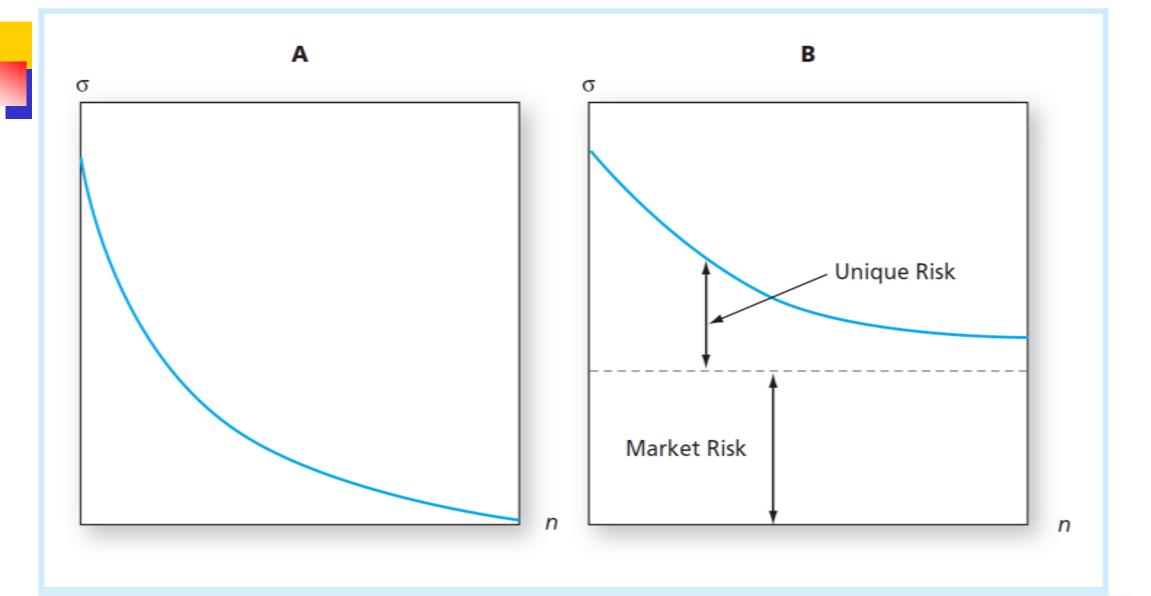


Figure 7.1 Portfolio risk as a function of the number of stocks in the portfolio *Panel A:* All risk is firm specific. *Panel B:* Some risk is systematic, or marketwide.

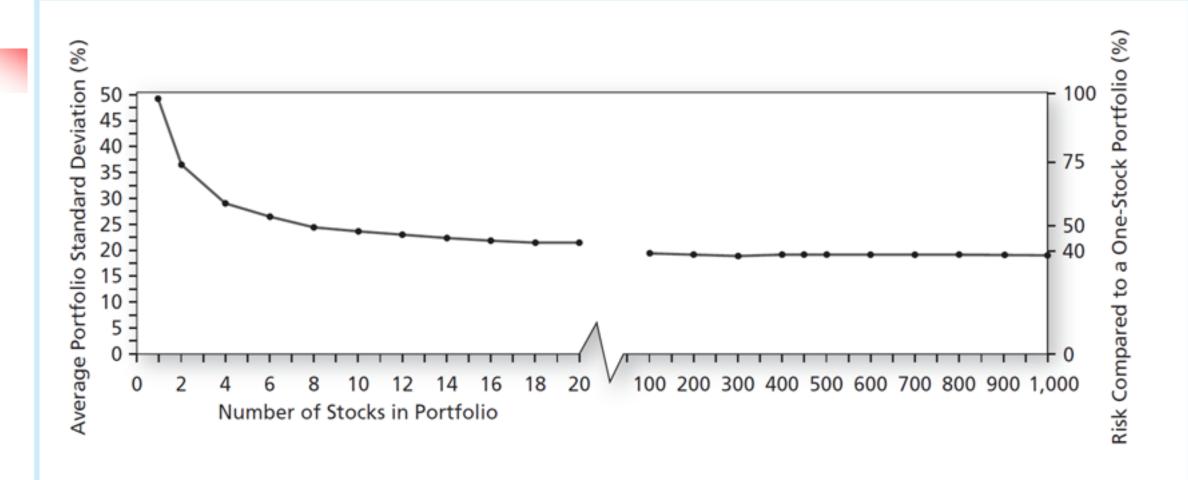
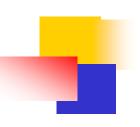


Figure 7.2 Portfolio diversification. The average standard deviation of returns of portfolios composed of only one stock was 49.2%. The average portfolio risk fell rapidly as the number of stocks included in the portfolio increased. In the limit, portfolio risk could be reduced to only 19.2%.

Source: From Meir Statman, "How Many Stocks Make a Diversified Portfolio?" Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis 22 (September 1987). Reprinted by permission.



两个风险资产的组合

- 两个风险资产构成一个投资组合,组合的预期收益率是两资产预期收益率的加权平均,但是其方差可能小于两资产方差的加权平均。
- 组合方差大小取决于两资产收益率的相关系数。
- 相关系数小于+1时,资产组合的方差可能小于两个单一资产的方差。
- 相关系数等于 -1时,可以构造方差为零的资产组合。
- 由两资产构造最小方差投资组合。

The expected return on the portfolio is a weighted average of expected returns on the component securities with portfolio proportions as weights:

$$E(r_p) = w_D E(r_D) + w_E E(r_E)$$
 (7.2)

The variance of the two-asset portfolio is

$$\sigma_p^2 = w_D^2 \sigma_D^2 + w_E^2 \sigma_E^2 + 2w_D w_E \operatorname{Cov}(r_D, r_E)$$
 (7.3)

最小方差组合

$$E(r_p) = w_D E(r_D) + w_E E(r_E)$$

$$\sigma_P^2 = w_D^2 \sigma_D^2 + w_E^2 \sigma_E^2 + 2w_D w_E Cov(r_D, r_E)$$

$$w_D = 1 - w_E$$

求解方差最小时,投资于债券和股票的比例,得到:

$$w_{D'} = \frac{\sigma_E^2 - Cov(r_D, r_E)}{\sigma_E^2 + \sigma_B^2 - 2Cov(r_D, r_E)}$$

$$w_{E'} = 1 - w_{D'}$$

一位养老基金管理人正在考虑3种共同基金:股票基金(S), E(r_s)=20%, σ_s =30%; 长期政府债券基金(B), E(r_B)=12%, σ_B =15%; 短期国库券基金, 收益率为8%。另有, $\rho_{S,B}$ =0.1。试求:上述两种风险基金的最小方差组合的投资比例是多少?该组合的期望收益和标准差又是多少?



Table 7.1

Descriptive statistics for two mutual funds

	Debt			Equity
Expected return, <i>E</i> (<i>r</i>)	8%			13%
Standard deviation, σ	12%			20%
Covariance, Cov (r_D, r_E)		72		
Correlation coefficient, ρ_{DE}			.30	

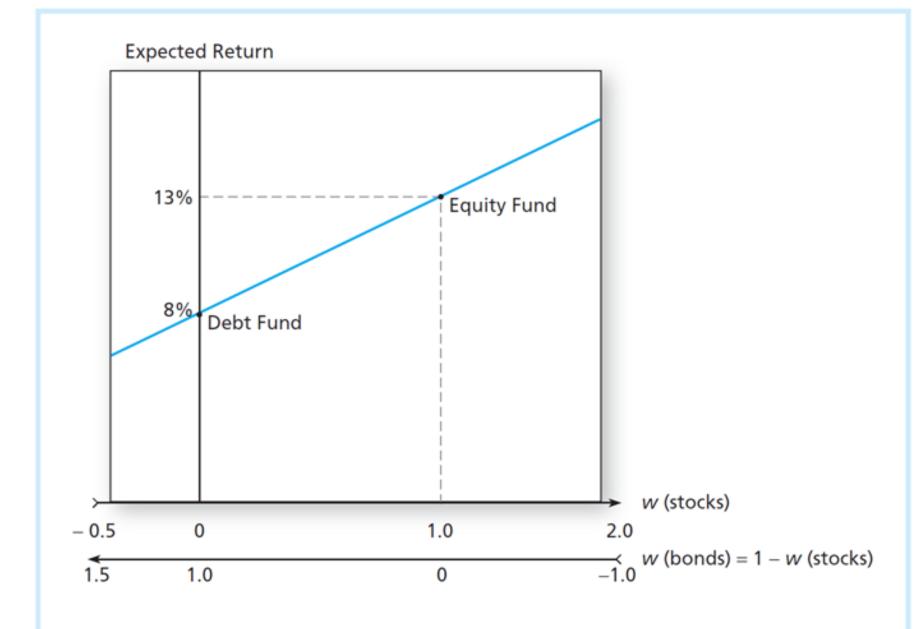
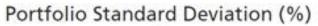


Figure 7.3 Portfolio expected return as a function of investment proportions



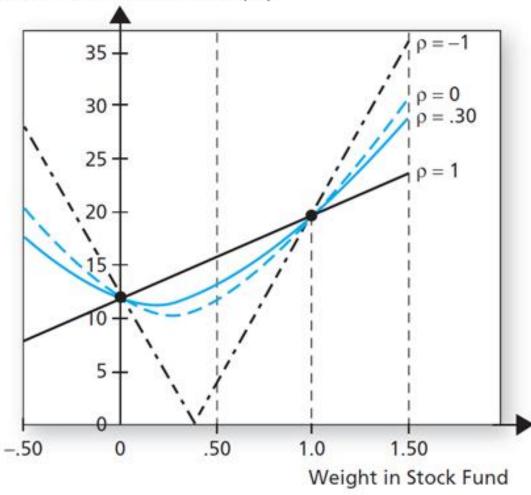


Figure 7.4 Portfolio standard deviation as a function of investment proportions

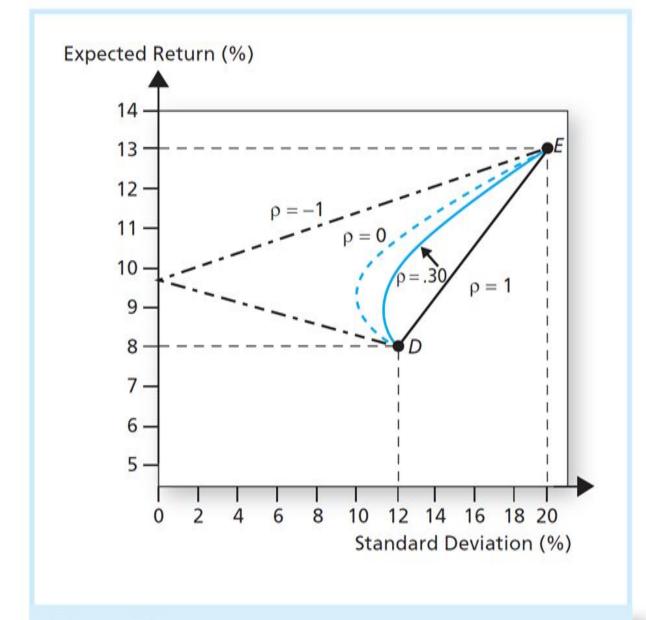


Figure 7.5 Portfolio expected return as a function of standard deviation



- 假设有两种收益完全负相关的证券组成的资产组合,那么最小方差资产组合的标准差为一个__B_的常数。
- a. 大于零
- b. 等于零
- c. 等于两种证券标准差的和
- d. 等于1
- ▶ 当其他条件相同,分散化投资在那种情况下最有效?(D)
- a. 组成证券的收益不相关
- b. 组成证券的收益正相关
- c. 组成证券的收益很高
- d. 组成证券的收益负相关



在股票、债券和无风险资产之间配置投资

- 投资于两种风险资产和一种无风险资产,如何寻找最优的投资组合:
- 求解风险组合投资于两种风险资产的比例,使得资产配置线的斜率 (夏普比率)最大化。

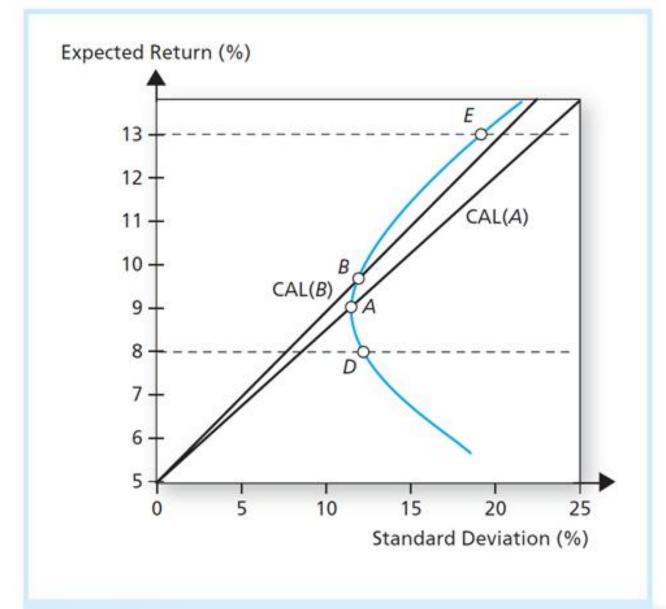


Figure 7.6 The opportunity set of the debt and equity funds and two feasible CALs

The objective is to find the weights w_D and w_E that result in the highest slope of the CAL. Thus our *objective function* is the Sharpe ratio:

$$S_p = \frac{E(r_p) - r_f}{\sigma_p}$$

For the portfolio with two risky assets, the expected return and standard deviation of portfolio *p* are

$$E(r_p) = w_D E(r_D) + w_E E(r_E)$$

$$= 8w_D + 13w_E$$

$$\sigma_p = [w_D^2 \sigma_D^2 + w_E^2 \sigma_E^2 + 2w_D w_E \operatorname{Cov}(r_D, r_E)]^{1/2}$$

$$= [144w_D^2 + 400w_E^2 + (2 \times 72w_D w_E)]^{1/2}$$

$$\operatorname{Max}_{w_i} S_p = \frac{E(r_p) - r_f}{\sigma_p}$$

subject to $\sum w_i = 1$. This is a maximization problem that can be solved using standard tools of calculus.

In the case of two risky assets, the solution for the weights of the **optimal risky portfolio**, P, is given by Equation 7.13. Notice that the solution employs excess returns (denoted R) rather than total returns (denoted r).

$$w_{D} = \frac{E(R_{D})\sigma_{E}^{2} - E(R_{E})\operatorname{Cov}(R_{D}, R_{E})}{E(R_{D})\sigma_{E}^{2} + E(R_{E})\sigma_{D}^{2} - [E(R_{D}) + E(R_{E})]\operatorname{Cov}(R_{D}, R_{E})}$$

$$w_{E} = 1 - w_{D}$$
(7.13)

注意:式7.13中的 R_D 、 R_E 是指超额收益(风险溢价)

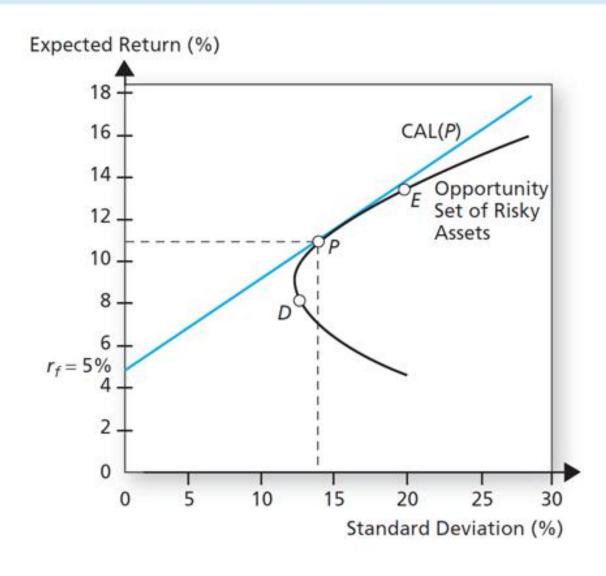


Figure 7.7 The opportunity set of the debt and equity funds with the optimal CAL and the optimal risky portfolio



构造最优组合的步骤

- 两风险资产,一个无风险资产,构造最优组合:
- 1. 设定各种证券收益率的特征(预期收益率,标准差,相关系数);
- 2. 求解优化问题, 计算最优风险资产组合的配置比例, 并据此计算风险组合的预期收益率和标准差;
- 3. 在风险组合和无风险资产之间配置投资组合。



	债券	股票	
期望收益(%)	8	13	
标准差 (%)	12	20	
协方差	72		
相关系数	0.30		

无风险收 益率为5%

Using our data, the solution for the optimal risky portfolio is

$$w_D = \frac{(8-5)400 - (13-5)72}{(8-5)400 + (13-5)144 - (8-5+13-5)72} = .40$$

$$w_E = 1 - .40 = .60$$

The expected return and standard deviation of this optimal risky portfolio are

$$E(r_p) = (.4 \times 8) + (.6 \times 13) = 11\%$$

 $\sigma_p = [(.4^2 \times 144) + (.6^2 \times 400) + (2 \times .4 \times .6 \times 72)]^{1/2} = 14.2\%$

$$S_P = \frac{11-5}{14.2} = .42$$



	风险资产组合(最优)	无风险资产
期望收益(%)	11	5
标准差 (%)	14.2	0
投资者风险厌恶系数	2	ļ

$$y = \frac{E(r_P) - r_f}{A\sigma_P^2} = \frac{.11 - .05}{4 \times .142^2} = .7439$$

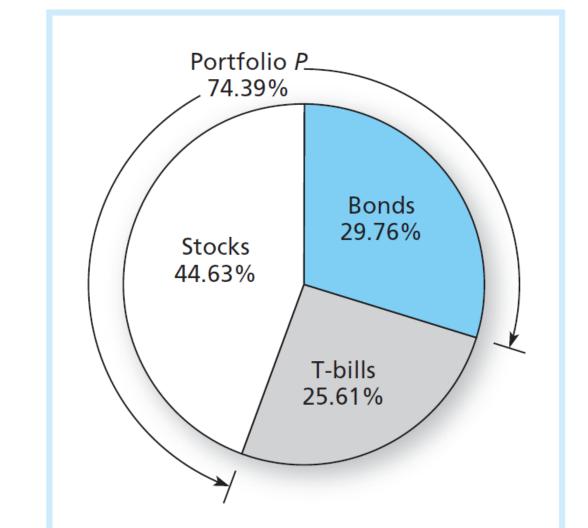


Figure 7.9 The proportions of the optimal complete portfolio

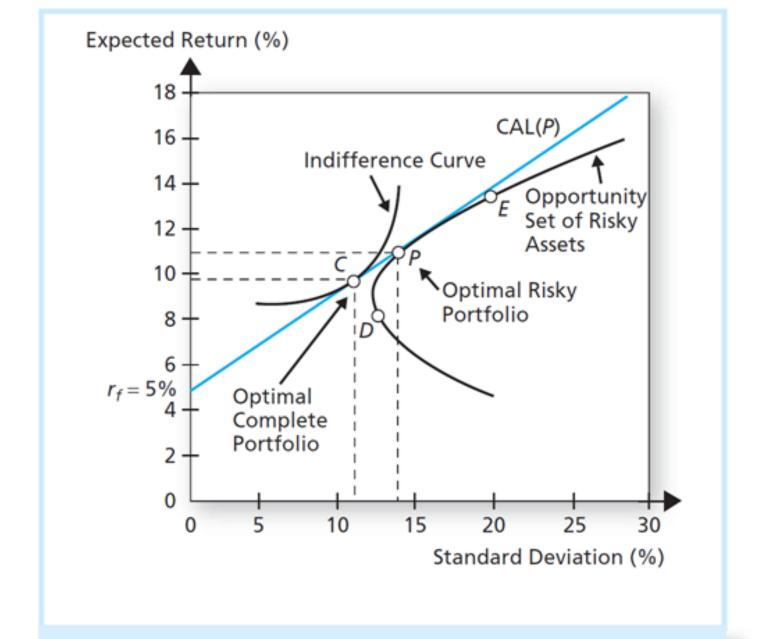


Figure 7.8 Determination of the optimal complete portfolio

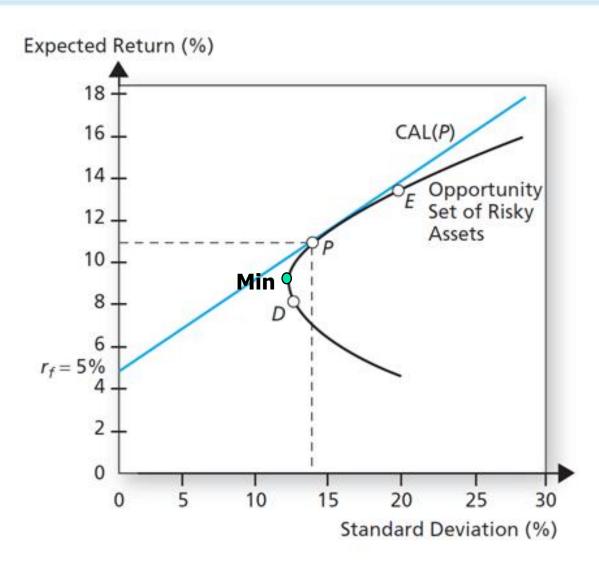


Figure 7.7 The opportunity set of the debt and equity funds with the optimal CAL and the optimal risky portfolio

最小方差组合

$$E(r_p) = w_D E(r_D) + w_E E(r_E)$$

$$\sigma_P^2 = w_D^2 \sigma_D^2 + w_E^2 \sigma_E^2 + 2w_D w_E Cov(r_D, r_E)$$

$$w_D = 1 - w_E$$

求解方差最小时,投资于债券和股票的比例,得到:

$$w_{D'} = \frac{\sigma_E^2 - Cov(r_D, r_E)}{\sigma_E^2 + \sigma_B^2 - 2Cov(r_D, r_E)}$$

$$w_{E'} = 1 - w_{D'}$$



	期望收益(%)	标准差(%)		
股票基金S	20	30		
债券基金B	12	15		
短期国库券	8	0		

S和B的相关系数为0.1

- (**1**)两种风险基金的最小方差资产组合的投资比例是多少?这种资产组合回报率的期望值和标准差各是多少?
 - (2) 请构建最优风险组合P,并计算P的期望收益和标准差。
 - (3) 请计算最优风险报酬比。
 - (4) 若投资者的风险厌恶系数A=4, 他将会如何投资?
 - (5) 若投资者对他的资产组合的期望收益率要求为14%,并且在最佳可行方案上是有效率的。
- a. 投资者资产组合的标准差是多少?
- b. 投资在短期国库券上的比率以及在其他两种风险基金上的投资比率是多少?



Markowitz资产组合选择模型

- 前述步骤可以推广至"多风险资产加上一个无风险资产"的情形:
- 1. 找出资产组合的有效边界;
- 2. 求解优化问题,找出风险资产组合,使得资本配置线的斜率最大。
- 3. 求解效用最大化问题,找出在风险组合和无风险资产之间的最优配置。



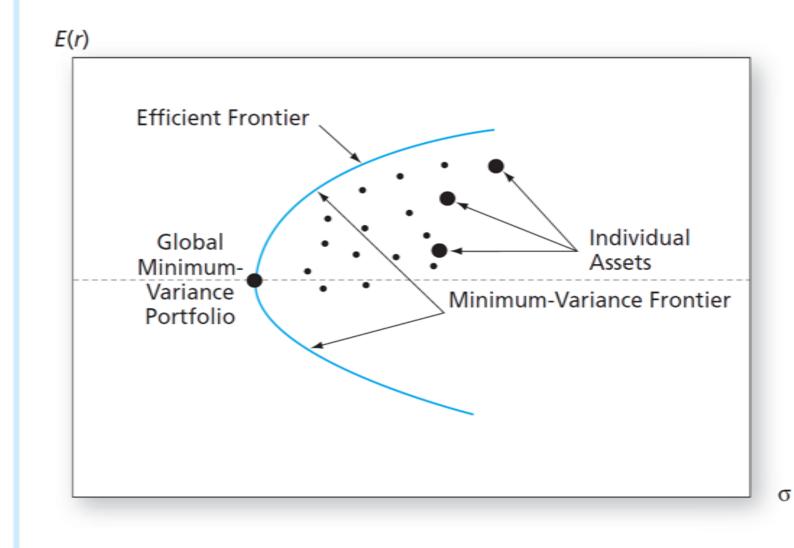


Figure 7.10 The minimum-variance frontier of risky assets



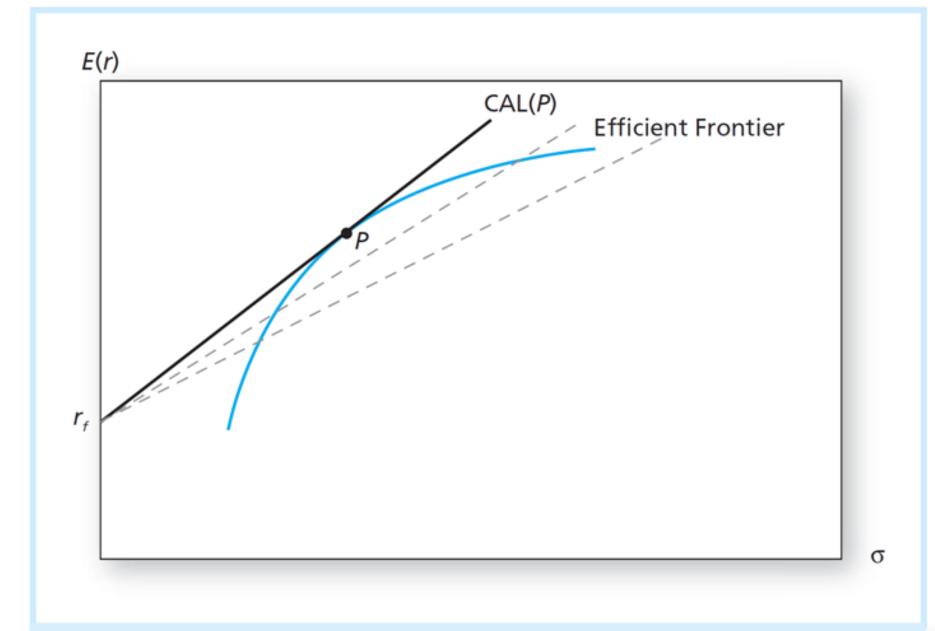


Figure 7.11 The efficient frontier of risky assets with the optimal CAL



计算投资组合的有效边界

- 假设有 n 种证券,首先需要估计每种证券的预期收益率,方差,以 及任意两种证券收益率之间的协方差。
- 当 n 很大时,需要估计的参数特别多。如果估计不准确,模型可靠 性将大打折扣(GIGO)。后续的指数模型有助于减少模型的参数。
- 两种寻找有效边界的方法是等效的:
- 1. 给定组合的预期收益率,寻找最小方差的投资组合;
- 2. 给定组合的方差,寻找预期收益率最大的投资组合;

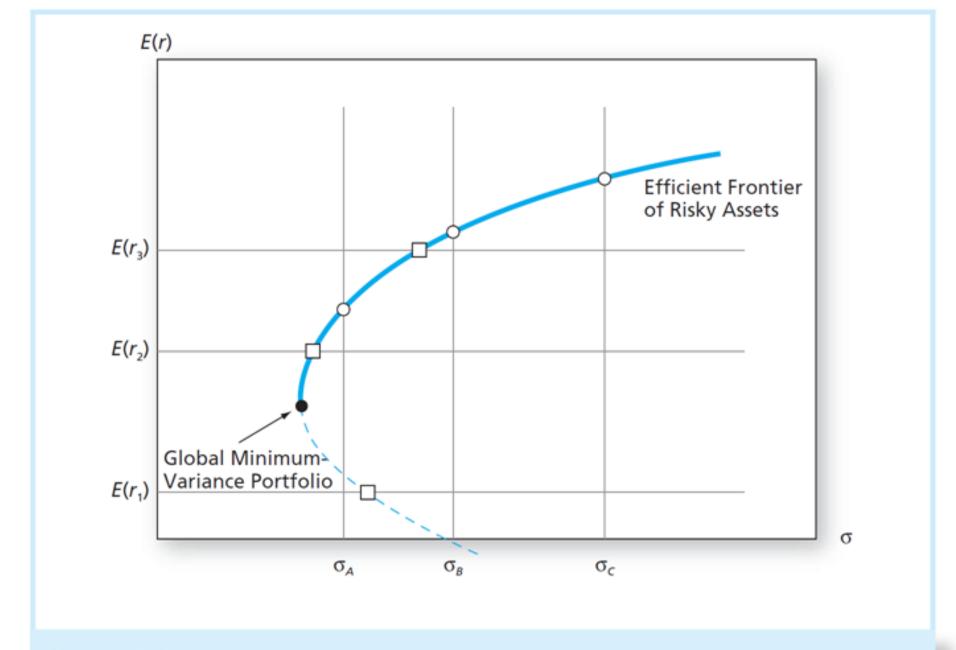


Figure 7.12 The efficient portfolio set

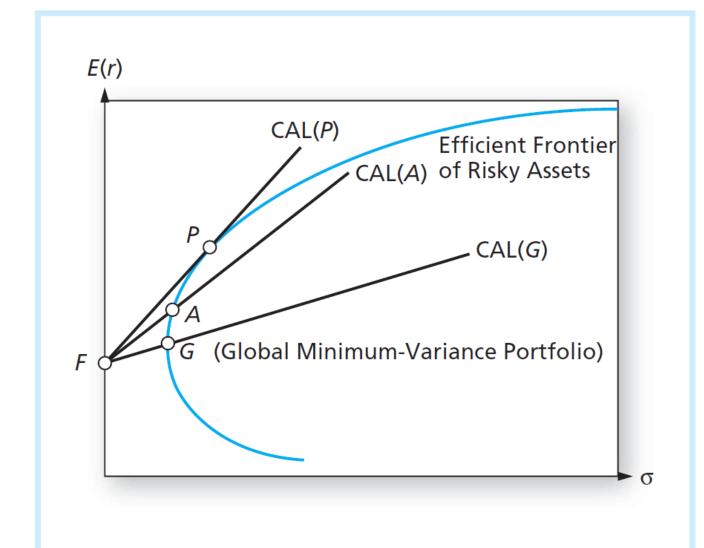


Figure 7.13 Capital allocation lines with various portfolios from the efficient set



Seperation Theorem

- 投资组合的决策可以分为两步,其中,构造的最优风险组合与投资人风险态度无关,这只是一个技术问题,所有投资人都会选择同样的风险组合。
- 不同风险偏好的投资人,在无风险资产和最优风险组合上的配置不同。
- 这个分离特性,是基金行业运营模式的基础:基金经理可以向所有 投资人提供同样的基金产品。



分散投资的效力

- 一个高度分散的投资组合,组合方差取决于各个证券之间的协方差, 而不是每个证券自身的方差。
- 当任意两种证券收益率的相关系数都等于零时,分散投资可以将组合的风险降至零。
- 现实世界中,各个证券之间的相关系数一般是一个正数,因此分散 投资无法完全消除风险。
- 剩下的无法消除的风险,被称为系统风险。它取决于各个证券收益 率相关的程度。

$$\sigma_p^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n w_i w_j \operatorname{Cov}(r_i, r_j)$$
 (7.16)

Consider now the naive diversification strategy in which an *equally weighted* portfolio is constructed, meaning that $w_i = 1/n$ for each security. In this case Equation 7.16 may be rewritten as follows, where we break out the terms for which i = j into a separate sum, noting that $Cov(r_i, r_i) = \sigma_i^2$:

$$\sigma_p^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \sigma_i^2 + \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j \neq i}}^n \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{n^2} \operatorname{Cov}(r_i, r_j)$$
 (7.17)

Note that there are *n* variance terms and n(n-1) covariance terms in Equation 7.17.

If we define the average variance and average covariance of the securities as

$$\overline{\sigma}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \sigma_i^2 \tag{7.18}$$

$$\overline{\text{Cov}} = \frac{1}{n(n-1)} \sum_{\substack{j=1\\j\neq i}}^{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} \text{Cov}(r_i, r_j)$$
 (7.19)

we can express portfolio variance as

$$\sigma_p^2 = \frac{1}{n}\overline{\sigma}^2 + \frac{n-1}{n}\overline{\text{Cov}}$$
 (7.20)



To see further the fundamental relationship between systematic risk and security correlations, suppose for simplicity that all securities have a common standard deviation, σ , and all security pairs have a common correlation coefficient, ρ . Then the covariance between all pairs of securities is $\rho\sigma^2$, and Equation 7.20 becomes

$$\sigma_p^2 = \frac{1}{n}\sigma^2 + \frac{n-1}{n}\rho\sigma^2 \tag{7.21}$$



Table 7.4

Risk reduction of equally weighted portfolios in correlated and uncorrelated universes

		$\rho = 0$		$\rho = .40$	
Universe Size <i>n</i>	Portfolio Weights w = 1/n (%)	Standard Deviation (%)	Reduction in σ	Standard Deviation (%)	Reduction in σ
1	100	50.00	14.64	50.00	8.17
2	50	35.36		41.83	
5	20	22.36	1.95	36.06	0.70
6	16.67	20.41		35.36	
10	10	15.81	0.73	33.91	0.20
11	9.09	15.08		33.71	
20	5	11.18	0.27	32.79	0.06
21	4.76	10.91		32.73	
100	1	5.00	0.02	31.86	0.00
101	0.99	4.98		31.86	

本章小结

- 风险资产的有效前沿
- 最优风险投资组合
- 最小方差投资组合
- ■最优完整投资组合



课堂练习

- 1. 风险股票基金A: E(r_A)=10%, σ_A=20%; 风险股票基金B: E(r_B)=30%, σ_B=60%; 短期国库券期望收益率为5%, 股票基金A、B的相关系数ρ_{AB}=-0.2。试计算最优风险资产组合P的资产构成及其期望收益与标准差。若一个投资者风险厌恶系数为3,请计算对该投资者而言,最优的投资组合。
- 2. 假设投资者有100万美元,在建立资产组合时有以下两个投资机会: (a) 无风险资产的收益率为12%; (b) 风险资产收益率为30%,标准差为40%。如果投资者最终资产组合的标准差为30%,求该资产组合期望收益率。
- 3. 假设证券市场有多种股票,股票A与股票B的特征如下:股票A期望收益率10%,标准差5%;股票B期望收益率15%,标准差10%。股票A,B相关系数ρB=-1。假定投资者能够以无风险利率rf借款,那么rf=?