

Chapter 2. 个体风险态度与度量.

一. 风险态度.

1. 效用函数 \rightarrow 风险态度. Fair Game. E

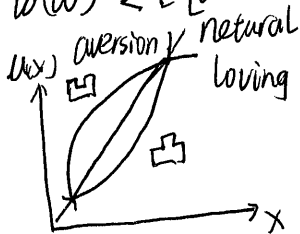
2. $(p: x_1, x_2)$, $px_1 + (1-p)x_2 \geq 0$.

$u \rightarrow$ VNM 效用函数, W 初始禀赋

VNM 效用函数 $U(X) = p_1 u(x_1) + p_2 u(x_2) + \dots + p_n u(x_n)$

$$\begin{cases} u(W) > E[u(W+\bar{E})], & \text{risk aversion} \\ u(W) = E[u(W+\bar{E})], & \text{neutral} \\ u(W) < E[u(W+\bar{E})], & \text{risk loving} \end{cases}$$

$u(W) > pu(W+x_1) + (1-p)u(W+x_2)$
期望的效用 > 效用的期望



3. 凸凹性为局部性质: $W \uparrow$, aversion \rightarrow loving

二. 度量 $\begin{cases} \text{certainty equivalence} \\ \text{risk premium} \end{cases}$

① 回避风险 $E[u(W+\bar{E})] = u(W-p)$

p : 马科维茨 risk premium

$W-p$: certainty equivalence

② 风险厌恶系数求法 \star p

若 $u(x)$ 二次连续可微, 在 W 处 Taylor 展开.

$$E[u(W) + u'(W) \cdot \bar{E} + \frac{1}{2} u''(W) \bar{E}^2 + R_E] = u(W) - u'(W)p + R_E$$

$$u(W) + \frac{1}{2} u''(W) \cdot \text{Var}(\bar{E}) = u(W) - u'(W)p$$

$$p \approx \left[-\frac{u''(W)}{2u'(W)} \right] \cdot \text{Var}(\bar{E}) \rightarrow \text{体现不确定性}$$

$$p_s: E(\bar{E}) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(\bar{E}) = E(\bar{E}^2) - E(\bar{E})^2 = E(\bar{E}^2)$$

$R_E \rightarrow$ 高阶项

$$\text{绝对} \quad R_A(W) = -\frac{u''(W)}{u'(W)} \quad (\text{Arrow-Pratt absolute aversion})$$

$$\frac{P}{W} = - \frac{u''(W) \cdot W}{2u'(W)} \cdot \text{Var}\left(\frac{E}{W}\right) \rightarrow R_A(W) = - \frac{u''(W) \cdot W}{u'(W)} \quad \text{relative absolute aversion}$$

(Arrow-Pratt)

Def. $T(W) = \frac{1}{R_A(W)} = - \frac{u'(W)}{u''(W)}$ 风险容忍系数 (risk tolerance)

③. 风险厌恶度量的性质

- $R_A(W) \rightarrow W$ 相同, 不同主体
- $R_R(W) \rightarrow W$ 变化时, aversion 的度量

- W 相同, 时, i 比 j 更厌恶风险
- $R_A^i \geq R_A^j$; 2° , $P_i(W) > P_j(W)$ 3° 曲率, i 比 j 更加凹

Pratt ~~$P_A^i \geq P_j$~~
普拉特定理: 若 $u(x)$ 二次可微, 单增, $\Rightarrow 1^\circ, 2^\circ, 3^\circ$ 等价.

2°. 财富水平 W 变化.

absolute

$$\begin{cases} \frac{dR_A(W)}{dW} < 0, \text{ 递减} \\ \frac{dR_A(W)}{dW} > 0, \text{ ~增} \\ \frac{dR_A(W)}{dW} = 0, \text{ 常数} \end{cases}$$

Arrow-Pratt 定理

$W \uparrow$, risk assets \uparrow , 正常品

$W \downarrow$, risk assets \downarrow , 劣等品

W 与无关

~~$\eta > 1$~~

~~$\eta < 1$~~

~~$\eta = 0$~~

relative $\eta = \frac{d\alpha/\alpha}{dW/W}$ 风险资产需求弹性

$$\eta = \frac{d\alpha/\alpha}{dW/W} : \begin{cases} \frac{dR_R(W)}{dW} > 0 \Rightarrow \eta < 1 \\ \sim < 0 \Rightarrow \eta > 1 \\ \sim = 0 \Rightarrow \eta = 1 \end{cases}$$

四. 效用函数及性质

$u(W) = \frac{1-r}{r} \left(\frac{\partial W}{1-r} + \beta \right)^r, \beta > 0, r \neq 1$

$u(W) = \alpha \left(\frac{\partial W}{1-r} + \beta \right)^{r-1}$

$u''(W) = -\alpha^2 \left(\frac{\partial W}{1-r} + \beta \right)^{r-2}$

$T(W) = \frac{1}{R_A(W)} = - \frac{u'(W)}{u''(W)} = \left(\frac{1}{1-r} \right) W + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}$

假设个人具有 linear risk tolerance (LRT)

即 $T(W)$ 为 W 呈线性关系

- $r > 1, W \uparrow, T(W) \downarrow$
- $r < 1, W \downarrow, T(W) \downarrow$

Hyperbolic absolute risk aversion (HARA)

可计算, 表达式为幂函数形式, 并无数量上等同关系
1. $r \rightarrow 1, u(W) = a + bW, b > 0$

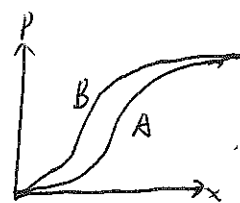
2. $r \rightarrow 2, u(W) = W - \frac{b}{2}W^2, b > 0 \rightarrow R_A(W) > 0$

3. $\beta = 1, r \rightarrow -\infty, u(W) = -e^{-\alpha W} \rightarrow R_A(W) = \alpha$

4. $\beta = 0, r < 1, \Rightarrow$ 幂函数 $\rightarrow R_R(W) = C$
 $u(W) = \frac{W^r}{r}$

5. $\alpha = 1, \beta = 0, r \rightarrow 0 \Rightarrow u(W) = \ln W \rightarrow R_R(W) = 1$

五、随机占优 Stochastic dominance
 定义: $F_A(x)$, $F_B(x)$ 为收益的累积分布函数,
 $\forall x \in [a, b]$, $F_A(x) \leq F_B(x)$,
 则 $A \geq_{FSD} B$, 一阶随机占优。



分布A把更多概率分配给了较高的收益 x 。

定理: 对于 $F_A(x)$, $F_B(x)$, $U(x)$ 递增, 则 $A \geq_{FSD} B \Rightarrow E_A U(x) \geq E_B U(x)$

证明: $E_A U(x) \geq E_B U(x)$, 即 $\int_a^b U(x) dF_A(x) \geq \int_a^b U(x) dF_B(x)$, 分部积分法

$$\left. F_A(x) U(x) \right|_a^b - \int_a^b F_A(x) U'(x) dx - \left(\left. F_B(x) U(x) \right|_a^b - \int_a^b F_B(x) U'(x) dx \right) \geq 0$$

$= U(x)$ $= U(x)$

$$\int_a^b (F_B(x) - F_A(x)) U'(x) dx \geq 0, \Rightarrow F_B(x) \geq F_A(x).$$

结论: ①. $A \geq_{FSD} B$, ②. $F_A(x) \leq F_B(x)$, $\forall x$, ③. $x_A \stackrel{d}{=} x_B + \alpha$, $\alpha \geq 0$,
 ①, ②, ③等价。

一阶 FSD

二阶 SSD

Second degree stochastic dominates

$$S(x) = \int_a^b (F_A(x) - F_B(x)) dx \leq 0, x \in [a, b], \text{ 条件 } E(x) = E(y)$$

$$x_B \stackrel{d}{=} x_A + \varepsilon, E[\varepsilon|x_A] = 0, x_A \text{ 与 } \varepsilon \text{ 相互独立}$$

Chapter 3. 资产组合理论

④

一、两资产 model

基本假设: ① $u(x)$ 递增, 二阶可导, VNM 效用

②. $W_0 \quad \begin{array}{c|c} R_f & \tilde{R} \\ \hline W_0 - \alpha & \alpha \end{array} \quad \tilde{W} \quad \tilde{W} = (W_0 - \alpha)R_f + \alpha\tilde{R} \\ = W_0R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R} - R_f)$

求解 α , $\max E[u(\tilde{W})]$, s.t. $\tilde{W} = W_0R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R} - R_f) > 0$

过程. $\frac{\partial E[u(\tilde{W})]}{\partial \alpha} = 0$, 即 $E[u'(\tilde{W})(\tilde{R} - R_f)] = 0$.

对约束性变形. 设 $\mu = E(\tilde{R})$.

$\star \tilde{W} = W_0R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R} - \mu) + \alpha(\mu - R_f) \rightarrow$ 此步骤与推导殊
fair game risk premium

$\star E[u'(W_0R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R} - R_f))(\tilde{R} - R_f)] = 0$. Taylor 展开到二阶

$E\{[u'(W_0R_f) + u''(W_0R_f) \cdot \alpha(\tilde{R} - R_f)](\tilde{R} - R_f)\} = 0$

$u'(W_0R_f) E(\tilde{R} - R_f) + u''(W_0R_f) \cdot \alpha \cdot E(\tilde{R} - R_f)^2 = 0$

$\alpha = \frac{E(\tilde{R} - R_f) = 0}{E(\tilde{R} - R_f)^2 \cdot R_A(W_0R_f)} \rightarrow$ 个人的风险厌恶程度

二、性质“比较静态分析”风险水平

1. risk premium 对 α 的影响

关系式: $\alpha = \frac{E(\tilde{R} - R_f)}{E(\tilde{R} - R_f)^2 \cdot R_A(W_0R_f)}$

$\begin{cases} E(\tilde{R} - R_f) > 0, \alpha > 0 \\ E(\tilde{R} - R_f) = 0, \alpha = 0 \\ E(\tilde{R} - R_f) < 0, \alpha < 0 \end{cases}$ 此处 α 可为任意值, 可理解为做空

2. W_0 对 α 影响

假设. ①. 个人严格风险厌恶 ②. $L > 0$, 即 $\alpha > 0$

关系式 ②: $\alpha = \frac{L}{E(\tilde{R} - R_f)^2 \cdot R_A(W_0R_f)}$. $\frac{d\alpha}{dW_0} = - \frac{L \cdot R_f}{E(\tilde{R} - R_f)^2 \cdot R_A^2(W_0R_f)} \cdot \frac{dR_A(W_0R_f)}{dW_0} \rightarrow$ 待定

此处两种方法推导结论分别使用不同关系式. $\frac{dR_A(W)}{dW} < 0, \frac{d\alpha}{dW} > 0$
 $\frac{dR_A(W)}{dW} > 0, \frac{d\alpha}{dW} < 0$

①为个人的推导, 由于 α 的求解过程中使用了 Taylor 展开, 故做了近似处理, 故此方法可能存在不严密性, 但便于理解.

②为老师讲解的推导方式, 计算略复杂.

关系式 ②. $E[u'(W_0R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R} - R_f))(\tilde{R} - R_f)] = 0$, 对 W_0 求隐函数导数

$E\{(\tilde{R} - R_f) \cdot u''(\tilde{W}) \cdot [R_f + (\tilde{R} - R_f) \frac{d\alpha}{dW}]\} \Rightarrow \frac{d\alpha}{dW} = - \frac{R_f E[u''(\tilde{W})(\tilde{R} - R_f)]}{E[u''(\tilde{W})(\tilde{R} - R_f)^2]}$

分析 $\frac{d\alpha}{dw}$ 的符号

(5)

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dw} = \frac{-R_f \cdot E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)]}{E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2]} < 0 \quad \text{若 } R'_A(w) < 0$$

1. 主体严格风险厌恶且 $L > 0$

则 $R_A = -\frac{u''(w)}{u'(w)} > 0$, 由于 $u'(w) > 0$, 故 $u''(w) < 0$.

分母中 $u''(\tilde{w}) \cdot (\tilde{R}-R_f)^2 < 0$, $E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] < 0$.

★ 2. 欲求 $u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)$ 变形

$$u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f) = -R_A(\tilde{w}) \cdot u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)$$

当 $\tilde{R}-R_f > 0, \tilde{w} > w_{Rf}$, ① $R'_A(w) < 0, R_A(\tilde{w}) < R_A(w_{Rf})$, 同乘以 $-u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)$.
 $R_A(\tilde{w}) \cdot (-u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)) > R_A(w_{Rf}) \cdot (-u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f))$
 $E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] > -R_A(w_{Rf}) E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] = 0$
 一般条件

② $R'_A(w) > 0$ (略)

3. R_f, \tilde{R} 对 α 的影响

R_f 类式 $E\{u'[w_0 R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R}-R_f)](\tilde{R}-R_f)\} = 0$, 对 R_f 求导

$$E[(\tilde{R}-R_f) u''(\tilde{w})] \left[(\tilde{R}-R_f) \frac{d\alpha}{dR_f} - \alpha + w_0 \right] - u'(\tilde{w}) = 0$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{dR_f} = \frac{E[u'(\tilde{w})] - (w_0 - \alpha) E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)]}{E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2]} = \frac{E[u'(\tilde{w})] > 0}{E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2] < 0} + \frac{w_0 \alpha}{R_f} \left[\frac{d\alpha}{dw} \right]$$

由 $\frac{d\alpha}{dw}$ 分析可知.

① $R'_A(w) > 0, \frac{d\alpha}{dw} < 0$,
 $\Rightarrow \frac{d\alpha}{dR_f} < 0$

② $R'_A(w) < 0, \frac{d\alpha}{dw} > 0$,
 $\frac{d\alpha}{dR_f}$ 不确定

\tilde{R} 类式: $E\{u'[w_0 R_f + \alpha(\tilde{R}-R_f)](\tilde{R}-R_f)\} = 0$, \tilde{R} 求导

$$E[u'(\tilde{w}) + (\tilde{R}-R_f) u''(\tilde{w}) \cdot \alpha + (\tilde{R}-R_f)^2 u''(\tilde{w}) \frac{d\alpha}{d\tilde{R}}] = 0$$

$$\frac{d\alpha}{d\tilde{R}} = -\frac{E[u'(\tilde{w})] + E[u''(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] \cdot \alpha}{E[(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2 u''(\tilde{w})]} < 0$$

① $R'_A(w) < 0$, 由 $\frac{d\alpha}{dw}$ 分析, $E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] \cdot \alpha > 0$,
 故 $\frac{d\alpha}{d\tilde{R}} > 0$

② $R'_A(w) > 0$ 时, 不确定

4. 风险程度 对 α 影响

类式

$$\alpha = \frac{E(\tilde{R}-R_f)}{E(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2 \cdot R_A(w_{Rf})}$$

$E(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2 \uparrow, \alpha \downarrow$

补充. ④ 财富水平与弹性 η

⑤ 补充

$$\eta = \frac{dw/\alpha}{dw/w} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial w} \cdot \frac{w}{\alpha} = 1 - \frac{\partial -\frac{\alpha}{\partial w} \cdot w}{\alpha} \quad \text{代入 } \frac{d\alpha}{dw_0}$$

$$\text{原式} = 1 - \frac{\alpha E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2] + w_0 R_f E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)]}{\alpha E[u(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)^2]}$$

$$= 1 - \frac{E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] [\alpha (\tilde{R}-R_f) + w_0 R_f]}{\alpha E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)]} = 1 - \frac{E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f) \cdot \tilde{w}] > 0}{\alpha \cdot E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)]} \rightarrow \text{由前部分证明 } < 0 < 0$$

$$\text{由 } R_R(\tilde{w}) = -\frac{u'(\tilde{w})}{u(\tilde{w})} \cdot \tilde{w} \Rightarrow u'(\tilde{w}) \cdot \tilde{w} (\tilde{R}-R_f) = -R_R(\tilde{w}) \cdot u(\tilde{w}) (\tilde{R}-R_f)$$

①. $R_R(\tilde{w}) < 0$, $\tilde{R}-R_f > 0$ 时, $\tilde{w} > w_0 R_f$, $R_R(\tilde{w}) < R_R(w_0 R_f)$

$$u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{w}) (\tilde{R}-R_f) = -R_R(\tilde{w}) u(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f) > -R_R(w_0 R_f) \cdot u(\tilde{w}) (\tilde{R}-R_f)$$

$$E[u'(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f) \cdot \tilde{w}] > -R_R(w_0 R_f) E[u(\tilde{w})(\tilde{R}-R_f)] = 0 \Rightarrow \eta \geq 1$$

三. 多资产 model

2 资产 model 不再适用故仅记结论 (须引入偏好)

定理 3.1. 多资产, 严格风险厌恶, 最优组合包含风险资产

$$\Leftrightarrow E(R) > R_f \text{ or } E(W) > E(W_0 R_f)$$

定理 3.2

K 资产

$$R_k = \sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j R_j + \varepsilon_k, \text{ 且 } \sum_{j=1}^K \alpha_j = 1, E(\varepsilon_k | R_1, R_2, \dots, R_K) = E(\varepsilon_k)$$

对 K 最优投资取决于 ε_k (符号)

3.3. $T(W)$ 若为线性, 最优组合中每一风险资产的投资与 W_0 有线性关系。

Chapter 4. 均值-方差偏好下的投资组合选择

Markowitz 均值-方差组合理论

基本内容重在理解, 相比 C, 此理论使最优投资组合的构建具有可实现性。

一. 假设条件:

① 单期投资

② 资产收益分布呈正态分布

③. $U(W) = W - \frac{b}{2} W^2$

④ 经济主体仅仅关心 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{期望回报率} \rightarrow \text{收益} \\ \text{Var} \rightarrow \text{风险} \end{array} \right.$

⑤. 非饱和性、风险厌恶。

局限性:

① 资产回报的均值和方差不能完全包含个人期望效用全部信息。

② 任意效用函数均收益分布。

$U(W)$ Taylor 展开至二阶

$$U(W) = U(EW) + U'(EW)(W - EW) + \frac{1}{2} U''(EW)(W - EW)^2 + R_3$$

$$E[U(W)] = U(EW) + \frac{1}{2} U''(EW) \text{Var}(W) + R_3 E[R_3]$$

(被忽略)

定理一: ①. 未收益任意分布 ② 效用函数为二次函数 $U(W) = W - \frac{b}{2} W^2$

$\Rightarrow E[U(W)]$ 为 $E(W)$ 和 $\text{Var}(W)$ 的函数

证明: $E[U(W)] = E(W) - \frac{b}{2} E(W^2) = E(W) - \frac{b}{2} [E(W)^2 + \text{Var}(W)] = E(W) (1 - \frac{b}{2} E(W)) - \frac{b}{2} \text{Var}(W)$

二: ① 未收益正态分布 ② 偏好任意 \Rightarrow 同上

Taylor 展开同证 纯数学证明

证明: $E[U(W)] = E(U(EW) + U'(EW)(W - EW) + \frac{1}{2} U''(EW)(W - EW)^2 + R_3)$

$$U(W) = U(EW) + U'(EW)(W - EW) + \frac{1}{2} U''(EW)(W - EW)^2 + R_3$$

$E[R_3] = \frac{1}{6} U'''(EW) E[(W - EW)^3] + \dots$
 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} j=2k+1, \text{ 奇数阶矩为 } 0 \\ j=2k, \text{ 偶数阶矩可用方差表示} \end{array} \right.$

\Rightarrow 数学证明如下。

一、推导CAPM

假设: 1. 单期投资
2. 风险厌恶

idealized financial market

- 3. (frictionless market)
- 4. (no manipulation)
- 5. (no institutional restriction)

6. 无风险
证券

代表性投资人

7. 信息完全

8. homogeneity of expectation



无风险资产净投资为0 (借贷净额为0)

原理: 边际收益 = 边际成本 \Rightarrow 均值标准差转换率相等

组合 M 为 i 构造 P, 比例 $(1-x)x$

$$\mu_p = x\mu_i + (1-x)\mu_m, \quad \sigma_p^2 = x^2\sigma_i^2 + (1-x)^2\sigma_m^2 + 2x(1-x)\sigma_{im}$$

P 资产均值-方差边际转换率为 MRT^i

$$MRT = \frac{d\mu_p}{d\sigma_p} = \frac{d\mu_p/dx}{d\sigma_p/dx} = \frac{\mu_i - \mu_m}{\frac{1}{\sigma_p} (x\sigma_i^2 - (1-x)\sigma_m^2 + (1-2x)\sigma_{im})} = \frac{(\mu_i - \mu_m)\sigma_p}{x\sigma_i^2 - (1-x)\sigma_m^2 + (1-2x)\sigma_{im}}$$

点 M 处斜率应等于 CML 的斜率 $k = \frac{\mu_m - r_f}{\sigma_m}$

代入 $x=0$.

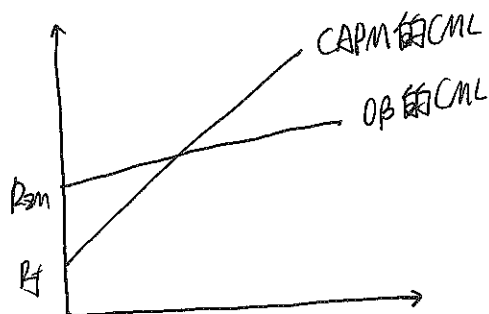
$$\left. \frac{d\mu_p}{d\sigma_p} \right|_{x=0} = k \Rightarrow \frac{(\mu_i - \mu_m)\sigma_m}{\sigma_{im} - \sigma_m^2} = \frac{\mu_m - r_f}{\sigma_m}, \quad \mu_i = r_f + \frac{\sigma_{im}}{\sigma_m} (\mu_m - r_f)$$

二、SML 曲线(图)

三、CAPM 扩展

(一) 零 β CAPM

假定不存在无风险资产, 使用 ZM 与市场资产组合正交资产组合。



Chapter 5. (教理) 补充 (不考)

(10)

一、不考虑无风险资产时，多风险资产的有效边界 (Efficient Frontier)

以2资产为例

$$V = \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 协方差矩阵, } w = \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} \text{ 权重, } e = \begin{bmatrix} E(r_1) \\ E(r_2) \end{bmatrix} \text{ 收益}$$

$$\sigma_p^2 = w^T V w = [w_1, w_2] \begin{bmatrix} \sigma_1^2 & \sigma_{12} \\ \sigma_{21} & \sigma_2^2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \end{bmatrix} \quad E(r_p) = \sum w_i E(r_i) = w^T e$$

即求解下列线性规划问题

$$\min. \frac{1}{2} w^T V w$$

$$s.t. \quad w^T e = E, \quad w^T \cdot \mathbf{1} = 1 \quad \text{拉格朗日乘数法}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} w^T V w + \lambda (E - w^T e) + \nu (1 - w^T \mathbf{1})$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = Vw - \lambda e - \nu \mathbf{1} = 0 \Rightarrow w_p = \lambda V^{-1} e + \nu V^{-1} \mathbf{1} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = E - w^T e = 0 \Rightarrow e^T w_p = \lambda (e^T V^{-1} e) + \nu (e^T V^{-1} \mathbf{1}) = E(r_p) \quad ① \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \nu} = 1 - w^T \mathbf{1} = 0 \Rightarrow \mathbf{1}^T w_p = \lambda (\mathbf{1}^T V^{-1} e) + \nu (\mathbf{1}^T V^{-1} \mathbf{1}) = 1 \quad ② \end{cases}$$

联立①②

$$\text{且设 } A = \mathbf{1}^T V^{-1} e = e^T V^{-1} \mathbf{1}$$

$$B = e^T V^{-1} e > 0$$

$$C = \mathbf{1}^T V^{-1} \mathbf{1}, \quad D = BC - A^2$$

$$w_p = \frac{CE - A}{D} V^{-1} e + \frac{B - AE}{D} V^{-1} \mathbf{1}$$

$$= \frac{1}{D} [B(V^{-1} \mathbf{1}) - A(V^{-1} e)] + \frac{1}{D} [C(V^{-1} e) - A(V^{-1} \mathbf{1})] \cdot E$$

$$= g + h \cdot E \rightarrow \text{标量}$$

$$\text{经计算} \quad \sigma_p^2 = w_p^T V w_p = \frac{C}{D} (E(r_p) - \frac{A}{C})^2 + \frac{1}{C}$$

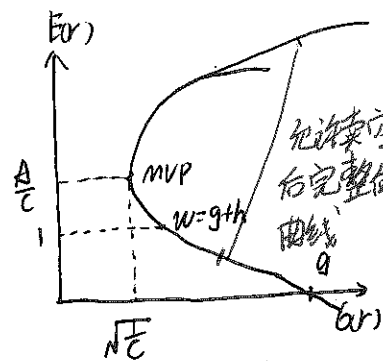
最小方差组合 MVP

$$E(r_p) = \frac{A}{C}, \quad \sigma_{\min}^2 = \frac{1}{C}$$

两基金分离定理的证明: (Two-Fund Separation Theorem)
 P_1, P_2 位于 Efficient Frontier 上. P_1, P_2 的凸组合构成 q

$$E(r_q) = \alpha E(r_{P_1}) + (1-\alpha) E(r_{P_2})$$

$$w_q = \alpha w_{P_1} + (1-\alpha) w_{P_2} = \alpha [g + h E(r_{P_1})] + (1-\alpha) [g + h E(r_{P_2})] = g + h E(r_q) \quad \text{因此 } q \text{ 也为边界组合}$$



二、CAPM模型 (加入无风险资产后)

变量及其他条件同上, 求解线性规划

$$\min. \frac{1}{2} w_p^T V w_p$$

$$s.t. \quad w^T e + (1 - w^T \mathbf{1}) \cdot r_f = E, \quad \text{同样使用拉格朗日乘子}$$

$$L = \frac{1}{2} w_p^T V w_p + \lambda (w^T e + (1 - w^T \mathbf{1}) r_f - E)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial L}{\partial w} = V w_p + \lambda (e - \mathbf{1} \cdot r_f) = 0 \Rightarrow w_p = V^{-1} (e - r_f \mathbf{1}) \frac{E(r_p) - r_f}{H} \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial \lambda} = w^T e + (1 - w^T \mathbf{1}) r_f - E = 0 \end{cases} \quad \lambda = \frac{E - r_f}{H}, \quad H = (e - r_f \mathbf{1})^T V^{-1} (e - r_f \mathbf{1})$$

$$\sigma^2(\tilde{r}_p) = w_p^T \cdot V w_p = \frac{(E\tilde{r}_p - r_f)^2}{H} \cdot \underbrace{e^{-r_f} 1)^T \cdot V^{-1} \cdot V \cdot V^{-1} (e^{-r_f})^T}_{=H} = \frac{(E\tilde{r}_p - r_f)^2}{H} \quad (3)$$

①
P, 为市场组合M
Q, 为任一资产组合

$$\text{COV}(\tilde{r}_Q, \tilde{r}_p) = w_Q^T V w_p = \frac{[E\tilde{r}_p - r_f][E\tilde{r}_Q - r_f]}{H} \quad \text{过程略} \quad (4)$$

由③、④联立, 消去H

$$E\tilde{r}_Q - r_f = \frac{\text{COV}(\tilde{r}_p, \tilde{r}_Q)}{\sigma^2(\tilde{r}_p)} [E\tilde{r}_p - r_f], \text{ 证毕}$$

一. CAPM局限性(略)

(一) 假设条件 { no friction
① homogeneity Expectation
③ risk aversion

(二) 实证 { ①. P_m 的识别
②. 单因素

(三) Roll's Critique { 1.
2.
3.

二. APT

假设条件 (多因素)

$$R_i = \alpha_i + \sum_{k=1}^K b_{ik} f_k + \epsilon_i$$

$f_k \rightarrow$ Factor risk \rightarrow 系统性风险

$b_{ik} \rightarrow$ Factor loading

$\epsilon_i \rightarrow$ 残差项 \rightarrow 非系统性风险

1. { ①. $\text{cov}(\epsilon_i, \epsilon_j) = 0, i \neq j$
- ②. $E(f_k) = E(\epsilon_i) = 0$
- ③. $E[f_i f_k] = E(\epsilon_i f_k) = 0, i \neq k$
- ④. $E(\epsilon_i^2) = \sigma_i^2 < \infty$, 有界
- ⑤. $n \gg k$

2. 齐次预期
3. 完全竞争市场
4. frictionless
5. 非饱和性

6. $\bar{x} = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 投资组合
 $\sum x_i = 0 \rightarrow$ 投入为0
 $\sum x_i b_{ik} = 0 \rightarrow$ 系统性风险为0
 $\sum x_i \epsilon_i = 0 \rightarrow$ 收益为0
 无套利假设
 特质风险为0

精确因子模型 \rightarrow 不考虑 ϵ_i , 仅依赖于因子

① 单因子. $\tilde{R}_i = \alpha_i + b_i \tilde{f}, i=1, \dots, n$, \tilde{R}_i 为 i 的随机收益, \tilde{f} 为因子风险,

$\mu_i = E(\tilde{R}_i) = \alpha_i + b_i \cdot E[\tilde{f}] = \alpha_i$, 为 i 的期望收益, 通过无套利定价求 μ_i .

假设无风险市场利率为 r , $R_f = 1+r$, 贷入 1 单位无风险资产, 投入在 i, j 两风险资产中, $w, (1-w)$

$\tilde{R}_p = [w\alpha_i + (1-w)\alpha_j] + [wb_i + (1-w)b_j]\tilde{f}$. 调整 w 使 \tilde{R}_p 的因子载荷系数为 0. \tilde{R}_p 变为确定收益 R^*

$$wb_i + (1-w)b_j = 0 \Rightarrow w^* = \frac{b_j}{b_j - b_i}$$

$R_p^* = w^* \alpha_i + (1-w^*) \alpha_j$, 由无套利原理知 $R_p^* = R_f$, 推出 $\frac{\alpha_i - R_f}{b_i} = \frac{\alpha_j - R_f}{b_j} = \lambda$ (factor risk premium)
 因素风险溢价
 $w^* = \frac{R_f - \alpha_j}{\alpha_i - \alpha_j}$

整理得 $E(\tilde{R}_i) = R_f + b_i \cdot \lambda, i=1, \dots, n$.

②. 双因子.

$\tilde{R}_i = \alpha_i + b_{i1} \tilde{f}_1 + b_{i2} \tilde{f}_2, i=1, \dots, n$, 假设同上,

贷入 1 单位无风险资产, 投入在 i, j, k 三个风险资产中, w_1, w_2, w_3 且 $\sum w_i = 1$

$\tilde{R}_p = \sum w_i \alpha_i + \tilde{f}_1 \sum w_i b_{i1} + \tilde{f}_2 \sum w_i b_{i2}$, 调整 $\vec{w} = (w_1, w_2, w_3)$ 使 $\tilde{R}_p = R_f$ 为无风险资产

$$\begin{bmatrix} \alpha_1 & \alpha_2 & \alpha_3 \\ b_{11} & b_{21} & b_{31} \\ b_{12} & b_{22} & b_{32} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} w_1 \\ w_2 \\ w_3 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} R_f \\ 0 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow E(\tilde{R}_i) = R_f + b_{i1} \cdot \lambda_1 + b_{i2} \cdot \lambda_2, i=1, \dots, n$$

$$\lambda_k = \frac{\mu_i - R_f}{b_{ik}}, k=1, 2$$

③多因子(略) $\tilde{R}_i = a_i + \sum_{k=1}^K b_{ik} f_k$, $E(R_i) = \mu_i = R_f + \sum_{k=1}^K b_{ik} \lambda_k$, (13)

三、特质风险与极限套利

由于特质风险的存在,无法构造 $\hat{R}_p = R_f$ 确定套利定价,故使用多资产分散特质风险。

极限套利: $n_{资产} \gg n_{因子}$

定义: 投资组合 $A^{(n)}$ 包含所有风险资产 n 种, 资产的投资额为 Z_i ,

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Z_i^{(n)} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} E[R_{A^{(n)}}] = \delta > 0$$

$$\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \text{Var}[R_{A^{(n)}}] = 0, \quad A^{(n)} \text{ 为一个极限套利组合}$$

证明: 当 $n \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, 特质风险 $\rightarrow 0$, 可得到考虑 ε_i 时的定价公式。

即证: $\tilde{R}_i = a_i + b_i \cdot \tilde{r} + \varepsilon_i$ 若特质风险可分散即 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |\varepsilon_i|^2$ 有界, $R = (R_1, R_2, \dots, R_n, \dots)$
 $\varepsilon = (\varepsilon_1, \varepsilon_2, \dots, \varepsilon_n, \dots)$

即证 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sum_{i=1}^n |\varepsilon_i|^2 = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \varepsilon^T \cdot \varepsilon \rightarrow$ 证其有界,

现构造投资组合 $\tilde{Z}_i^{(n)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \varepsilon_i$, 由无套利假设可知

$$\tilde{Z}_i^{(n)} \cdot \tilde{r} = 0, \quad \tilde{Z}_i^{(n)} \cdot \tilde{b} = 0.$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu^{(n)} = E[\tilde{Z}_i^{(n)} \cdot \tilde{R}_i] = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \tilde{r} \cdot R_f + \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \cdot \tilde{b} \cdot \tilde{r} \\ \sigma^{(n)2} = \text{Var}[\tilde{Z}_i^{(n)} \cdot \tilde{R}_i] = \frac{1}{n} \cdot \text{Var}[\varepsilon \cdot \tilde{r}] \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &= \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T) \cdot \text{Var}(\varepsilon) \quad \text{不知道怎么变形的} \\ &\leq \frac{1}{n} \cdot (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T) \cdot D \quad \text{有界, 设上确界为 } D \end{aligned}$$

令 $\chi = (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T)^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ 代入 $\begin{cases} \mu^{(n)} = (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \\ \sigma^{(n)2} \leq (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \cdot D \end{cases}$ 证: 若 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T) \rightarrow \infty$, 则 $\begin{cases} \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \mu^{(n)} \rightarrow 0 \\ \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \sigma^{(n)2} \rightarrow 0 \end{cases}$ 存在套利不成立

故 $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (\tilde{r} \cdot \tilde{r}^T)$ 有界, 证毕

四、APT与CAPM比较

假设条件

同

异

1. 完全市场
2. 效用最大化
3. 同质预期且信息完全
4. 无交易费用

CAPM要求:

1. 单期投资
2. 存在无风险证券
3. CAPM要求投资者以收益率的均值和方差为基础选择 Portfolio.

金融市场的model 框架

经典静态纯交换竞争性经济模型

- 假设
- ① 静态环境
 - ② $I = \{1, \dots, i, \dots, I\}$ 个体; $M = \{1, \dots, m, \dots, M\}$ 商品
 - ③ 禀赋 $w^i = (w_1^i, \dots, w_m^i, \dots, w_M^i)$
 - ④ 消费 $C = (C_1^i, \dots, C_m^i, \dots, C_M^i)$
 - ⑤ 偏好 $U^i(C)$

① market clearing

$$\sum_{i=1}^I C^i = \sum_{i=1}^I w^i$$

② ~~max~~ (equilibrium allocation)

$$\text{Max } U^i(C^i)$$

$$\text{s.t. } q C^i = q w^i \quad \forall i \in I$$

③ 帕累托最优

$$U^i(C^i) > U^i(\tilde{C}^i)$$

单期 model. $q_s, q_0 \rightarrow$ 商品价格

$$C_0^i = (C_{01}^i, C_{02}^i, \dots, C_{0M}^i) \quad C_{sm}^i = (C_{s1}^i, C_{s2}^i, \dots, C_{sm}^i)$$

现货市场 $C_{0m}^i \rightarrow 0$ 时刻, m 商品

Spot market $C_{sm}^i \rightarrow s$ 状态, m 商品

$$\text{Max } U^i(C^i)$$

$$\text{s.t. } q_0 C_0^i \leq q_0 w_0^i$$

$$q_s C_s^i \leq q_s w_s^i$$

S 状态, $s+2$ 个约束条件

$$C^i \geq 0$$

①

或有权益市场 期权性资产

contingent claim security market

交割 limit contingent commodity

P_{sm} : 或有权益证券的现在价格

$\theta_s^i = (\theta_{s1}^i, \theta_{s2}^i, \dots, \theta_{sm}^i)$ 购买的 s 状态的或有证券数量。

Ps: 此部分

$$\text{Max } U^i(C^i)$$

$$\text{s.t. } q_0 C_0^i \leq q_0 w_0^i - \sum_{s=1}^S P_{sm} \cdot \theta_s^i$$

每种状态都要购买

$$C_{sm}^i \leq w_{sm}^i + \theta_{sm}^i \quad \forall s \in S, m \in M$$

$$C^i \geq 0$$

② $\vec{P}_{sm} + ①$ 变换

$$\text{Max } U^i(C^i)$$

$$q_0 C_0^i + \sum_{s=1}^S \vec{P}_{sm} C_s^i \leq q_0 w_0^i + \sum_{s=1}^S \vec{P}_{sm} w_s^i$$

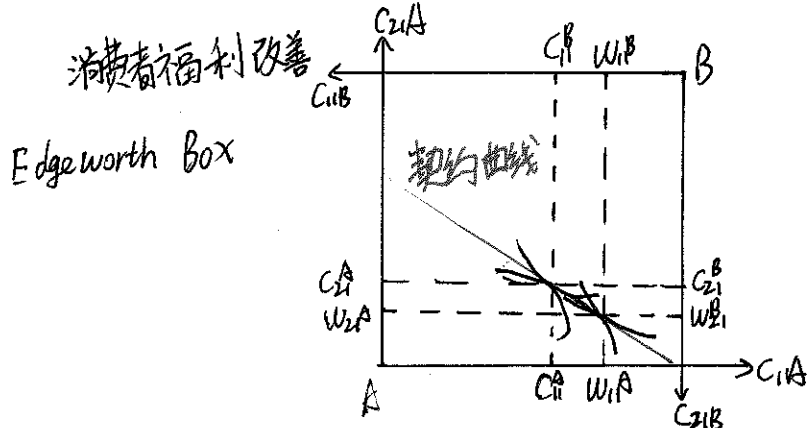
$s+1$ 个约束条件

$$C^i \geq 0$$

交易成本: 0. M 个现货市场

0. $S \times M$ 个或有权益证券市场

$> (s+1)M$ 市场. 交易成本巨大。



② Arrow Security Market 阿罗证券

(15)

★ 交易: 1 unit 购买力

K种证券, S种状态, K=S. 市场完备(Complete)

P_s 为阿罗证券价格

$$\max U^i(C^i) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad q_0 C^i \leq q_0 W^i - \sum_{s=1}^S P_{sm} \theta^i \quad (1)$$

$$q_s C_s^i \leq q_s W_s^i + \theta_s^i \cdot 1, \quad \forall s \in S \quad (2)$$

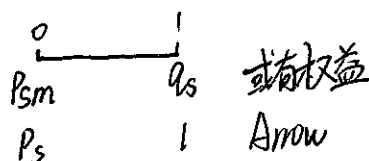
$$C^i \geq 0$$

① + $\vec{P}_{sm} \cdot$ ②, 变换

$$q_0 C^i + \sum_{s=1}^S P_{sm} q_s C_s^i \leq q_0 W^i + \sum_{s=1}^S q_s P_{sm} W_s^i \quad (3)$$

且由两种投资方式等价可知:

$$q_{sm} \cdot P_s = P_{sm} \quad (4)$$



$$\frac{q_s}{P_{sm}} = \frac{1}{P_s} \Rightarrow P_s q_s = P_{sm}$$

把(4)代入(3)

$$q_0 C^i + \sum_{s=1}^S P_{sm} C_s^i \leq q_0 W^i + \sum_{s=1}^S P_{sm} W_s^i \quad \text{与或有权益市场等同。证毕}$$

交易成本: 0. M个现货市场

0. S个 Arrow Security Market

$\geq S+2M$

1. M个现货市场, 购买力 \rightarrow 消费品

③ Ordinary Security Market 普通证券

交易: S状态, 支付不同购买力

$$N \text{ 种证券, } S \text{ 种状态, } D_{S \times N} = \begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & \dots & D_{1n} & \dots & D_{1N} \\ D_{s1} & \dots & D_{sn} & \dots & D_{sN} \\ \vdots & & \vdots & & \vdots \\ D_{S1} & \dots & D_{Sn} & \dots & D_{SN} \end{bmatrix} S$$

0时刻证券价格为 $P \equiv (P_1, \dots, P_n, \dots, P_N)$, 持有数量 $\theta^i = (\theta_1^i, \theta_2^i, \dots, \theta_n^i, \dots, \theta_N^i)$

$$\begin{aligned} \max U^i(C^i) \quad \text{s.t.} \quad & q_0 C^i \leq q_0 W_0 - (P \theta^i) = \sum_{n=1}^N P_n \theta_n^i \\ & q_s C_s^i \leq q_s W_s^i - (D_s \theta^i) = \sum_{n=1}^N D_{sn} \theta_n^i, \quad \forall s \in S \\ & C^i \geq 0 \end{aligned}$$

市场出清:

$$\sum_{i=1}^I \theta_n^i = 0, \quad \forall n \in N$$

Chapter 8. 套利与资产定价

16

一. 套利

① $P = (P_0, P_1, \dots, P_n, \dots, P_N)$, $\theta = (\theta_1, \dots, \theta_n, \dots, \theta_N)$, D 支付矩阵

存在套利: ①. initial Value $\sum_{n=1}^N P_n \theta_n \leq 0$, terminal payoff $\sum_{n=1}^N D_{sn} \theta_n \geq 0$ $\exists s \in S$, 成立
②. $\sum_{n=1}^N P_n \theta_n < 0$, $\sum_{n=1}^N D_{sn} \theta_n \geq 0, \forall s \in S, \sim$

② 资产定价基本定理

经济中不存在套利 \iff

NXS $\begin{bmatrix} D_{11} & D_{12} & \dots & D_{1S} \\ D_{21} & D_{22} & \dots & D_{2S} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ D_{N1} & D_{N2} & \dots & D_{NS} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \\ \vdots \\ \phi_S \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} P_1 \\ P_2 \\ \vdots \\ P_N \end{bmatrix}$ 即 $D_N^T \phi = P$, $N=S$ 时市场完备 $\phi = \alpha$ 状态价格

③ 定价: $\begin{bmatrix} 1+r & 1+r \\ D_1 & D_2 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_1 \\ \phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ P_0 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} (1+r)\phi_1 + (1+r)\phi_2 \\ D_1\phi_1 + D_2\phi_2 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ P_0 \end{bmatrix}$

$\pi_1 = (1+r)\phi_1$, $\pi_2 = (1+r)\phi_2$,
 π_s 为风险中性概率

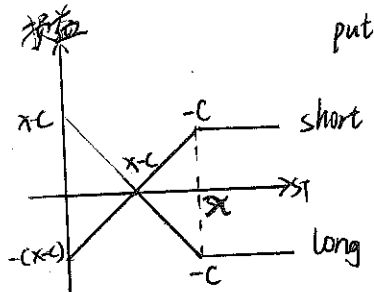
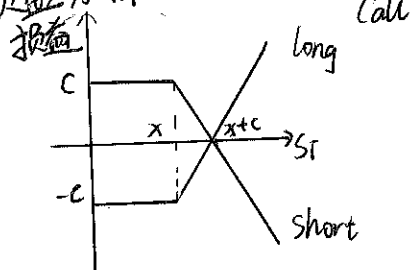
$\pi_1, \pi_2 \in (0,1)$, $\pi_1 + \pi_2 = 1$

$P_0 = \frac{1}{1+r} (C_1 D_1 + \pi_2 D_2)$

同理 $P_n = \frac{\sum_{s=1}^S \pi_s D_{ns}}{1+r}$ $n=1, \dots, N$
 $= E^Q[D_n] \frac{1}{1+r}$

二. 期权

① 损益分析 (European option)



definition
intrinsic value $\begin{cases} \max\{S_T - X, 0\} & \text{call} \\ \max\{X - S_T, 0\} & \text{put} \end{cases}$
time value V 美式
实值
平
虚
时间价值最大

② 期权价格问题

1. 标的价格 S_t, S_T , 行权价 X , 期权费 C , $\begin{cases} C_E(S_t, X, T), & C_A(S_t, X, T) \\ P_E(S_t, X, T), & P_A(S_t, X, T) \end{cases}$

2. 基本性质及证明:

① 期权价值非负

② 到期日, E 与 A 价值相等, 且 $\max\{S_T - X, 0\}$ (call), $\max\{X - S_T, 0\}$ (put)

③ A 期权价值不等于行权时内在价值, 即 $C_A > S_T - X$.

证: 反证法, 若 $C_A < S_T - X$

当到期立即行权, 套利为 $(S_T - X - C_A) > 0$.

④ 到期日附近, A 期权价值提高.

⑤ A 期权价值高于同一标的资产到期日 E 期权价值.

⑥ $X \uparrow$, \Rightarrow 买权价 \uparrow , 卖权价 \downarrow

⑦ 买权价值不高于标的资产当前价格: $C_A \leq S_t, C_E \leq S_t$. (反证法)

⑧. 到期日无限, $X=0$ 时, $C_A = S_t$.

⑨. $S_t=0$ 时, $C_A=0$.

⑩. 标的资产不发放股利, $C_E \geq S_t - X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)}$, $P_E \geq X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t$

证明: $C_E(S_t, X, T) \geq S_t - X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)}$

构建 Strategy: 卖空股票, 买入期权 C_E , 贷出 $X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)}$

t时刻: 成本 $(S_t - X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - C_E) \times (-1)$

T时刻: 收益 $S_T \geq X$ | $S_T < X$
 $S_T - X + X - S_T \geq 0$ | $X - S_T > 0$

故, 收益 $\geq 0 \Rightarrow$ 成本 ≥ 0 , 证毕

$P_E \geq X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t$

证明: 同理, 买入股票, 卖出 P_E , 贷入 $X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)}$

t时刻: 成本 $(-P_E + X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t) \times (-1)$

T时刻: 收益: $X \geq S_T$ | $S_T > X$
 $S_T - X + X - S_T \geq 0$ | $S_T - X > 0$

收益 $\geq 0 \Rightarrow$ 成本 ≥ 0

B: 此时为套利空方。

3. 期权价格性质

①. 标的资产相同, 行权价不同的两 C_E 差价不高于两期权行权价之差的现值

即: $C_E(S_t, X_1, T) - C_E(S_t, X_2, T) \leq (X_2 - X_1) e^{-r(T-t)}$

证明: Strategy: 卖出 $C_E(X_1)$, 买入 $C_E(X_2)$, 贷出 $(X_2 - X_1) e^{-r(T-t)}$

t时刻: 成本 $C_E(S_t, X_2, T) - C_E(S_t, X_1, T) - (X_2 - X_1) e^{-r(T-t)}$

证明: Strategy: 卖出 $C_E(X_1)$, 买入 $C_E(X_2)$, 贷出 $(X_2 - X_1) e^{-r(T-t)}$

t时刻成本: $(X_2 - X_1) e^{-r(T-t)} + C_E(S_t, X_2, T) - C_E(S_t, X_1, T)$

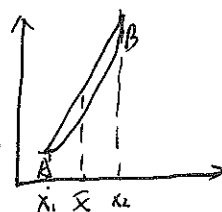
T时刻收益: $S_T \geq X_2$ | $X_1 \leq S_T < X_2$ | $S_T < X_1$
 $(X_2 - S_T) - (X_1 - S_T) + X_2 - X_1$ | $X_2 - X_1 - X_1 + S_T$ | $X_2 - X_1 > 0$
 $= 2(X_2 - X_1) > 0$ | $= (X_2 - X_1) + (S_T - X_1) > 0$

收益 $\geq 0 \Rightarrow$ 成本 ≥ 0 , 证毕

② 欧式看涨期权价格为行权价凸函数

$\bar{X} = X_1 \cdot \alpha + X_2 \cdot (1-\alpha)$

证明: $\alpha \cdot C_E(S_t, X_1, T) + (1-\alpha) \cdot C_E(S_t, X_2, T) \geq C_E(S_t, \bar{X}, T)$



1°. $X_1 = X_2$, 成立

2°. $X_1 < X_2$, 构造买入 α 单位 X_1 , $(1-\alpha)$ 单位 X_2 , 卖出单位 \bar{X}

成本: $\alpha C_E(S_t, X_1, T) + (1-\alpha) C_E(S_t, X_2, T) - C_E(S_t, \bar{X}, T)$

T时刻: $S_t < X_1$ | $X_1 < S_t < \bar{X}$ | $\bar{X} < S_t < X_2$ | $S_t > X_2$
 收益: 0 | $(S_t - X_1) \cdot \alpha > 0$ | $\alpha(S_T - X_1) - (S_T - \bar{X})$ | $(1-\alpha)(S_T - X_2) + \alpha(S_T - X_1) - (S_T - \bar{X})$
 $= (1-\alpha)(X_2 - S_T) + (1-\alpha)(S_T - X_2) \geq 0$

收益 ≥ 0 , 成本 ≥ 0

③ 股票投资组合头寸为正(持仓), 以此资产为标的, 行权作为 x 的欧式看涨期权的价格不会超过分别以其中单只股票为标的资产, 行权价以相同比例构成的期权组合。

$$C_E(\text{组合的期权}) < C_E(\text{期权的组合})$$

证: N 股票投资组合, i 的权重为 d_i , $\sum_{i=1}^N d_i = 1$
记前价格, T 时刻价格 S_i, S_{iT}

组合 $S = \sum_{i=1}^N d_i S_i, S_{iT} = \sum_{i=1}^N d_i S_{iT}$

到期日, 组合价值 $\max[S_T - X, 0] = \max[\sum_{i=1}^N d_i S_{iT} - X, 0] = \max[\sum_{i=1}^N d_i (S_{iT} - X), 0] \leq \sum_{i=1}^N d_i \max[S_{iT} - X, 0]$

凸函数

④ 到期日前标的资产不发放股利, 则 $P_E(S_t, X, T) = C_E(S_t, X, T) + X e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t$
期权平价 (put-call parity) 定理

构造 买入 C_E , 卖 P_E , 贷出 $X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)}$ 买 S_t

T 时刻, $S_T > X$	$S_T < X$
收益 $(S_T - X) + X - S_T = 0$	$-(X - S_T) + X - S_T = 0$

收益 ≥ 0 , 成本 ≥ 0

⑤ 到期日不发放股利, C_A, P_A 不提前执行。

$$C_A = C_E \geq S_t - X e^{-r(T-t)}$$

若 C_A 在 t 时刻行权, 收益为 $S_t - X$

$t < T$ 时, $S_t - X < S_t - X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} < C_A$
收益 < 成本

$$P_A \geq P_E + X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t$$

证明: 1. 不发放股利, 不提前行权

$$C_A = C_E, P_A = P_E = C_E + X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t \text{ 同 } ④$$

2. 发股利, 提前行权

$t \in [0, T]$, 构造 买入 C_A 贷出 $X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)}$, 卖空 S_t

成本 $C_E + X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t$

t 时刻行权, 收益为

$$S_t - X + X e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t = X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - X < 0$$

故 成本 < 0 , $P_A \geq 0 > C_E + X \cdot e^{-r(T-t)} - S_t$, 证毕

课件外补充内容

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期权定价: ① 标的资产波动率, 正相关 stock option
② 到期日
③ μ, λ .

二项式期权定价

(一) 单期 model

假设: 时间离散化, 有且仅有一期, $T=1, t=0$.

一份欧式 call option 的标的资产的现金为 S , 其未来价格有两种可能状态.

$$S \begin{cases} \begin{matrix} uS & (u > d) \\ dS \end{matrix} & \begin{matrix} \text{概率 } P \\ 1-P \end{matrix} \end{cases} \text{ 无风险资产收益率为 } r.$$

且 $d < 1+r < u$, 行权价为 X , 求 C .

$$C \begin{cases} P \max[uS - X, 0] = C_u \\ 1-P \max[dS - X, 0] = C_d \end{cases}$$

令自然状态风险中性概率为: $\pi_u = (1+r)\phi_u$, $\pi_d = (1+r)\phi_d$

$$\pi_u + \pi_d = 1, 0 < \pi_u, \pi_d < 1$$

$$C = (\pi_u \cdot C_u + \pi_d \cdot C_d) \cdot \frac{1}{1+r}$$

① 构造: 买进 S_t , 借入时刻 $T=1$ 偿还 dS 的资金

资金现价 $\frac{dS}{1+r}$, 成本: $S - \frac{dS}{1+r}$. 令 $1+r=R$, 时刻 $T=1$ 组合收益

$$\begin{cases} uS - dS, & S=uS \\ dS - dS, & S=dS \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R & R \\ uS - dS & 0 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \phi_u \\ \phi_d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ \frac{dS}{R} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \phi_u \\ \phi_d \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{R} \frac{u-d}{u-d} \\ \frac{1}{R} \frac{u-d}{u-d} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \pi_u = R \cdot \phi_u, \pi_d = R \cdot \phi_d, C = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{R-d}{u-d} \cdot C_u + \frac{u-R}{u-d} \cdot C_d \right)$$

eg: $R=10\%$, 标的资产价格 50, 未来可能价格 60, 40, 行权价 50, 求期权价格. $\frac{75}{11}$

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证明: $X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$

$$E(X-\mu)^j = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (x-\mu)^j \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}} dx, \quad \text{令 } x-\mu=t, \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^j \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt$$

j 为奇数, $j=2k+1$. 奇函数, 对称性

$$\text{原式} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^{2k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = \int_{-\infty}^0 t^{2k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt + \int_0^{+\infty} t^{2k+1} \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt = 0$$

j 为偶数, $j=2k$. 偶函数

$$\boxed{\text{原式} = \frac{1}{\sigma} \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} t^j e^{-\frac{t^2}{2\sigma^2}} dt} \quad \text{令 } \frac{x-\mu}{\sigma} = t, \quad \text{原式} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sigma^j}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \cdot t^j \cdot e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sigma^j \int_0^{+\infty} t^j e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma^j \cdot (j-1) \int_0^{+\infty} t^{j-2} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \sigma^j (j-1)(j-3) \cdots 1 \cdot \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^2}{2}} dt$$

$$= \sigma^j (j-1)!! = (j-1)!! \cdot (\sigma^2)^{\frac{j}{2}}$$

二次函数局限性(略)

二. 资产组合风险的分散化(略)

三. 两资产model下的 Efficient Frontier (略)

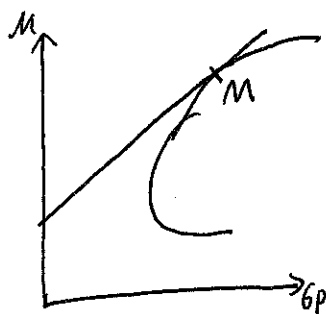
推导: 加入 R_f 的最优组合前沿

1. 假设: ① 资产组合由一个无风险资产和 2 个风险资产构成。

②. R_f , \tilde{r}_1 , \tilde{r}_2 随机收益, \tilde{r}_p 组合随机收益, $\mu = E(\tilde{r}_p)$

③. $E[\tilde{r}_p] = \mu_m, \sigma_p^2$

$$2. \begin{cases} \mu = \alpha \cdot R_f + (1-\alpha) \cdot \mu_m \\ \sigma_p^2 = (1-\alpha)^2 \sigma_m^2 \end{cases} \Rightarrow \mu = R_f + \frac{\mu_m - R_f}{\sigma_m} \cdot \sigma_p$$



② 构造一个风险对冲组合, 使其最终产生无风险收益.

卖出 call option, 买入 m 股股票, $T=1$ 时,

该组合收益为 $m(uS) - \max[us - x, 0]$

$m(ds) - \max[ds - x, 0]$

使组合无风险, $m^*(us) - C_u = m^*(ds) - C_d$

$$\Rightarrow m^* = \frac{C_u - C_d}{uS - dS}$$

这样在 $T=1$ 时, 组合的收益确定等于

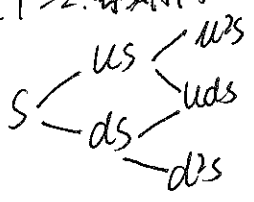
$$m^*(us) - C_u = m^*(ds) - C_d = \frac{dC_u - uC_d}{u - d}$$

根据无套利原理

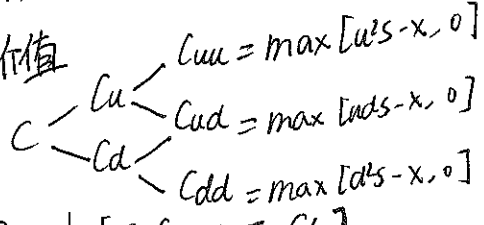
$$\frac{dC_u - uC_d}{u - d} / (m^*S - C) = R, \text{ 求得 } C = \frac{1}{R} \left(\frac{R-d}{u-d} C_u + \frac{u-R}{u-d} C_d \right)$$

(二) 两期 model

假设 $T=2$, 每期两种标的资产价格, 每期涨跌幅度相同



期权价值



$$C_u = \frac{1}{R} [\pi_d C_{ud} + \pi_u C_{uu}], \quad C_d = \frac{1}{R} [\pi_d C_{dd} + \pi_u C_{du}]$$

$$C = \frac{1}{R^2} [\pi_u^2 C_{uu} + 2\pi_u \pi_d C_{ud} + \pi_d^2 C_{dd}]$$