

FE621 FinalFall2018

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Problem A.

Pricing basket options

a&b.

```
#Given the information
A <- matrix(c(1,0.5,0.2,0.5,1,-0.4,0.2,-0.4,1),3,3)
A #correlation matrix

##      [,1] [,2] [,3]
## [1,]  1.0  0.5  0.2
## [2,]  0.5  1.0 -0.4
## [3,]  0.2 -0.4  1.0

S0 <- c(100,101,98)
mu <- c(0.03,0.06,0.02)
sigma <- c(0.05,0.2,0.15)
n <- 1000 #trials(number of simulated paths)
m <- 100 #number of days
dt <- 1/365 #one day sampling frequency

#path simulation
path <- function(S0,mu,sigma,corr,dt,m,n){
  nassets <- length(S0)
  nu <- mu - sigma * sigma/2
  R <- chol(corr)
  S <- array(1, dim=c(m+1, n, nassets))
  for(i in 1:n)
  {
    x <- matrix(rnorm(m * nassets), ncol = nassets, nrow = m)
    ep <- x %*% R
    S[,i,] <- rbind(rep(1,nassets), apply(exp(matrix(nu*dt,nrow=m,ncol=nassets,byrow=TRUE) +
                                                    (ep %*% diag(sigma)*sqrt(dt))), 2, function(x) cumprod(x)
    )
  }
  return(S)
}

S <- path(S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
S[,1:5,1] #an example of 5 trials of Price Paths for Asset 1

##      [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]
## [1,] 100.00000 100.00000 100.00000 100.00000 100.00000
## [2,]  99.78640 100.31123 100.12196  99.91517  99.78970
## [3,] 100.08522 100.13083 100.24673  99.86615  99.54673
## [4,] 100.34076 100.24196 100.27647  99.97985  99.67402
## [5,] 100.49085 100.49372 100.03719 100.23801 100.26200
## [6,] 100.60125 100.60018  99.77406 100.38408 100.27656
```

##	[7,]	101.14211	100.90528	99.60552	100.50563	100.34663
##	[8,]	100.71032	101.00478	99.60166	100.20816	100.39368
##	[9,]	100.19543	101.00081	100.23588	100.35444	100.04851
##	[10,]	99.80770	100.47278	99.93497	100.30610	100.20730
##	[11,]	99.84130	99.84005	99.68864	99.80093	100.25169
##	[12,]	99.88299	99.87564	99.79339	99.90401	100.30805
##	[13,]	99.85553	99.92166	99.60583	99.95263	100.22396
##	[14,]	99.83755	100.16571	99.35147	99.94865	99.94623
##	[15,]	100.00477	100.31331	99.68854	99.91879	99.95346
##	[16,]	99.77106	100.51633	100.25927	99.87423	99.59909
##	[17,]	99.44548	100.83062	99.93566	99.94477	99.64818
##	[18,]	99.66102	100.65239	100.23272	100.06693	99.17500
##	[19,]	99.34112	100.47449	100.01195	100.35456	99.14399
##	[20,]	99.46213	100.79372	100.15277	100.53837	99.07813
##	[21,]	99.51620	100.79855	100.37191	100.54909	99.38506
##	[22,]	99.70417	100.85167	100.14134	100.80454	99.51207
##	[23,]	99.81381	100.45482	100.43938	100.85471	99.57464
##	[24,]	99.68038	100.76219	100.22096	100.81754	100.04690
##	[25,]	99.45552	101.35286	100.58083	100.75750	100.11949
##	[26,]	99.88113	101.20948	100.54706	100.56623	99.91841
##	[27,]	99.83784	100.63458	100.63026	100.59380	100.10497
##	[28,]	99.61056	100.69657	100.79365	100.40274	100.24347
##	[29,]	99.33862	100.32394	101.07865	100.12212	100.83871
##	[30,]	99.29392	100.35774	101.32171	99.95780	100.90159
##	[31,]	98.66815	100.55242	101.84013	100.24510	100.89393
##	[32,]	98.48940	100.37525	101.34958	99.86919	100.50100
##	[33,]	98.45451	100.28129	101.24047	100.04239	100.97793
##	[34,]	98.39465	100.28023	101.41604	100.04125	100.91504
##	[35,]	98.41127	99.97777	101.26587	99.97211	100.61572
##	[36,]	97.85065	99.81083	101.52652	99.96334	100.26953
##	[37,]	97.88600	99.61732	102.09524	99.82522	100.20201
##	[38,]	97.89696	99.69954	101.63099	100.09409	100.19610
##	[39,]	98.04671	99.57536	101.96668	100.34512	99.94382
##	[40,]	97.71910	99.57909	101.32970	99.93429	99.70994
##	[41,]	97.13915	99.51575	101.47585	99.91991	99.70121
##	[42,]	97.59265	99.50616	102.01767	100.00294	99.43414
##	[43,]	97.01420	99.84043	102.25210	100.30368	99.71000
##	[44,]	96.71988	99.98924	102.24662	100.75608	99.52296
##	[45,]	96.63359	100.13602	102.35715	100.45278	99.91662
##	[46,]	96.76612	100.51517	102.39572	100.34617	99.77377
##	[47,]	96.87043	100.82158	102.34329	100.64082	99.97061
##	[48,]	97.31560	100.74905	102.46105	100.59135	100.29855
##	[49,]	97.54367	100.94635	102.31643	100.79448	100.42701
##	[50,]	97.58945	101.12853	101.97286	100.61821	100.16588
##	[51,]	97.55642	100.78442	101.90153	100.71773	99.98945
##	[52,]	97.31083	100.90943	102.12785	101.12534	99.89216
##	[53,]	97.65439	101.06730	102.12625	101.10880	100.03292
##	[54,]	97.61958	101.41223	102.41338	101.43097	99.80666
##	[55,]	97.76423	101.52435	101.97211	102.10967	99.60645
##	[56,]	97.60356	101.72776	102.57603	102.01478	99.44297
##	[57,]	97.49501	101.83764	102.21341	102.05477	99.54997
##	[58,]	97.14947	101.77544	101.86224	101.99615	99.22907
##	[59,]	96.99781	101.80649	101.90902	102.09144	99.11850
##	[60,]	97.09857	101.94846	101.84884	102.22219	99.21774

```

## [61,] 96.83957 102.38254 102.32120 102.22000 99.70820
## [62,] 96.99842 102.34587 102.32066 101.96268 99.41006
## [63,] 96.89855 102.36256 102.56413 101.75611 99.30359
## [64,] 96.80697 101.84588 102.35494 101.69088 98.71118
## [65,] 96.56702 101.92097 102.67081 101.94878 98.72630
## [66,] 96.64801 101.71770 102.95147 102.19204 99.01750
## [67,] 96.43997 101.44730 103.04507 102.22991 99.13945
## [68,] 95.97990 101.47232 103.27202 102.82868 99.22875
## [69,] 96.10236 101.55472 103.03665 102.84778 99.45833
## [70,] 96.39032 101.01344 103.38051 102.62072 99.08715
## [71,] 96.01893 101.02672 103.43244 102.47002 99.23721
## [72,] 95.86337 101.52313 103.41132 102.27498 99.22703
## [73,] 96.26573 101.20582 103.54492 102.60750 99.33215
## [74,] 96.37862 101.72711 103.79643 102.42731 98.98620
## [75,] 96.09519 102.08869 104.10532 102.56891 98.97305
## [76,] 96.20731 101.97500 103.77245 102.60528 98.64858
## [77,] 96.57260 101.62529 103.68250 103.03455 98.59972
## [78,] 96.63710 101.47472 103.43752 102.84638 99.07672
## [79,] 96.75872 101.43908 103.55944 102.77615 98.82030
## [80,] 97.00645 101.58997 103.27737 102.72528 98.74184
## [81,] 97.17060 100.92437 102.91857 102.59791 98.90605
## [82,] 97.86097 100.91740 102.55010 102.86190 99.11979
## [83,] 97.58286 100.70843 102.24001 102.78434 99.12922
## [84,] 97.15325 101.58822 102.37469 102.46691 99.00953
## [85,] 97.14721 101.71567 102.36602 102.31115 98.94460
## [86,] 97.49027 101.87495 102.48881 102.17769 99.11603
## [87,] 97.64403 102.13158 102.39076 102.14093 99.32963
## [88,] 97.31061 102.53768 102.12823 102.06259 98.85455
## [89,] 96.62526 102.72796 101.51877 102.24273 98.91070
## [90,] 96.67387 102.93588 101.75672 102.23913 98.70017
## [91,] 96.47217 102.69864 101.86034 102.59552 98.39564
## [92,] 96.56326 102.58989 101.53589 102.28096 97.97354
## [93,] 96.53262 102.92177 101.86414 102.67307 98.45069
## [94,] 96.69757 103.10437 101.66355 102.68471 98.54206
## [95,] 97.36823 102.65857 101.88484 102.37761 98.37695
## [96,] 97.49174 103.23352 101.96081 102.41809 98.01065
## [97,] 97.25493 103.66547 102.13592 102.71595 98.34325
## [98,] 97.36392 103.53906 102.19874 102.46746 98.50885
## [99,] 97.07706 103.79778 102.35690 102.41854 98.70570
## [100,] 97.57324 103.77395 102.39866 102.12934 98.58356
## [101,] 97.51991 104.21840 102.66020 102.06870 98.52031

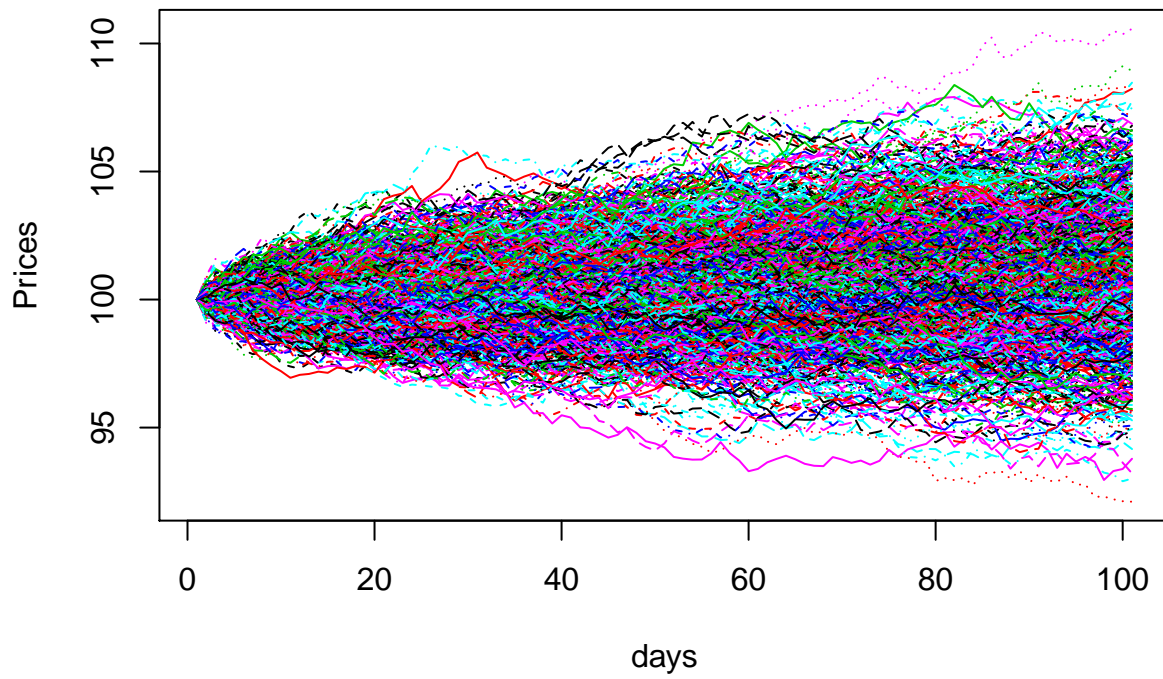
```

```

#Plot these 1000 sample paths
matplot(S[,1:1000,1],type='l', xlab='days', ylab='Prices',
        main='Selected Price Paths for Asset 1')

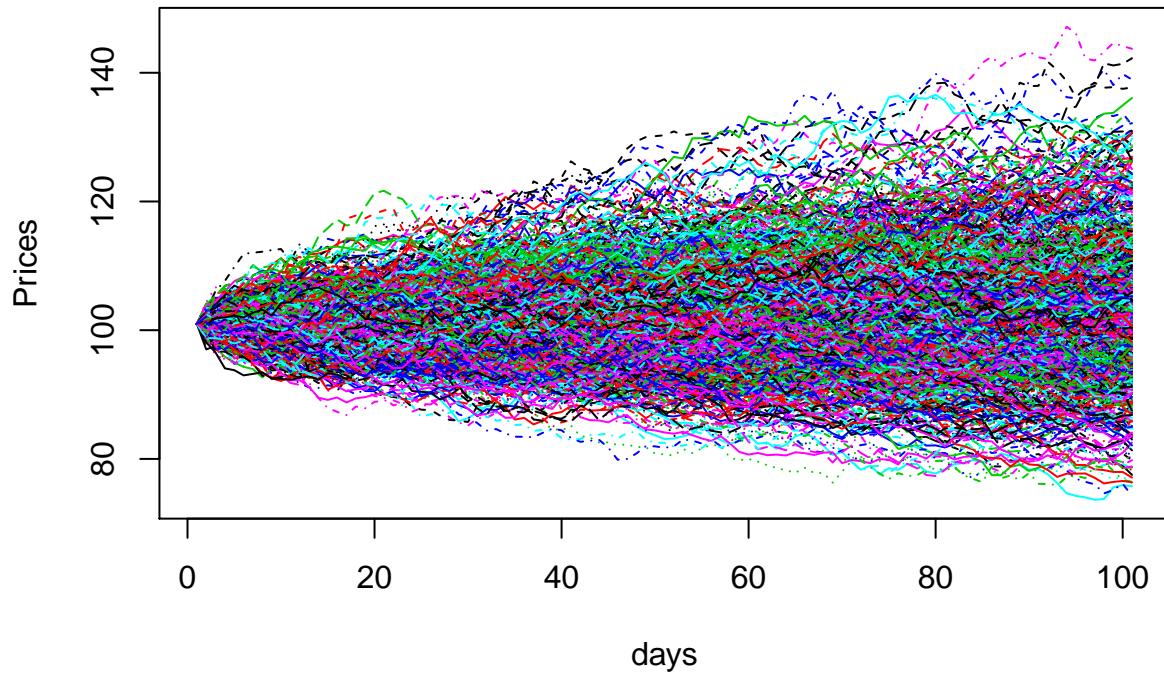
```

Selected Price Paths for Asset 1



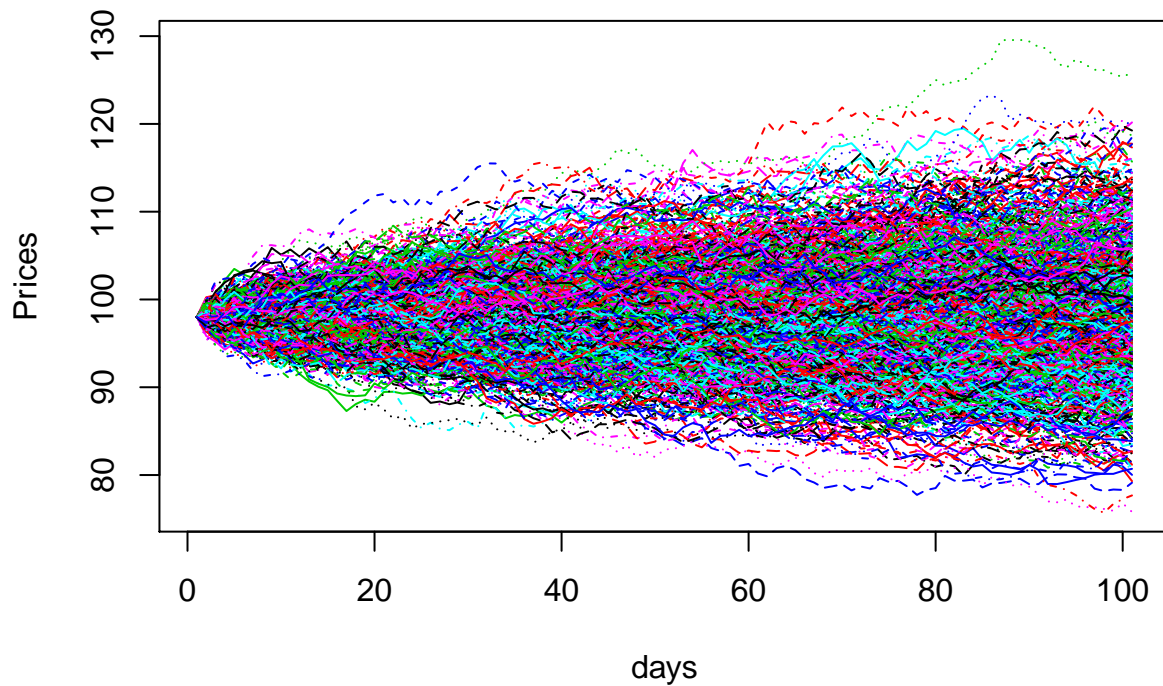
```
matplot(S[,1:1000,2],type='l', xlab='days', ylab='Prices',  
        main='Selected Price Paths for Asset 2')
```

Selected Price Paths for Asset 2



```
matplot(S[,1:1000,3],type='l', xlab='days', ylab='Prices',  
        main='Selected Price Paths for Asset 3')
```

Selected Price Paths for Asset 3



c.Basket options

#Given the information

```
A <- matrix(c(1,0.5,0.2,0.5,1,-0.4,0.2,-0.4,1),3,3)
```

```
S0 <- c(100,101,98)
```

```
mu <- c(0.03,0.06,0.02)
```

```
sigma <- c(0.05,0.2,0.15)
```

```
n <- 10^6 #trials
```

```
m <- 100
```

```
dt <- 1/365
```

```
K <- 100
```

#Apply Monte Carlo simulation

```
Basket <- function(iscall,S0,mu,sigma,corr,dt,m,n){
```

```
  begintime<-Sys.time()
```

```
  if(iscall=="call"){cp <- 1} ##distinguish call and put option
```

```
  if(iscall=="put"){cp <- (-1)}
```

```
  nassets <- length(S0)
```

```
  nu <- mu - sigma * sigma/2
```

```
  R <- chol(corr)
```

```
  S <- array(1, dim=c(m+1, n, nassets))
```

```
  for(i in 1:n)
```

```
  {
```

```
    x <- matrix(rnorm(m * nassets), ncol = nassets, nrow = m)
```

```
    ep <- x %*% R
```

```
    S[,i,] <- rbind(rep(1,nassets), apply(exp(matrix(nu*dt,nrow=m,ncol=nassets,byrow=TRUE) +
      (ep %*% diag(sigma)*sqrt(dt))), 2, function(x) cumprod(x))
```

```

}
#A vanilla basket option is simply a vanilla option on U(T)
U <- c()
for (i in 1:n) {
  U[i] <- max(0, cp*(S[(m+1),i,1]*(1/3)+S[(m+1),i,2]*(1/3)
              +S[(m+1),i,3]*(1/3)-K))
}
U.avg <- mean(U)
#Confidence interval
upside.95 <- mean(U)+1.96*sd(U)/sqrt(n)
downside.95 <- mean(U)-1.96*sd(U)/sqrt(n)

endtime<-Sys.time()
timecost<-endtime-begintime
return(c(U.avg,upside.95,downside.95))
}

Basket.call <- Basket("call",S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
Basket.put <- Basket("put",S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
Basket.table <- cbind(Basket.call,Basket.put)
row.names(Basket.table) <- c("vanilla basket option value",
                             "95% Confidence interval upside",
                             "95% Confidence interval downside")
Basket.table #This result is obtained using 10^6 MC simulation

```

```

##                                Basket.call Basket.put
## vanilla basket option value      1.998353   1.321600
## 95% Confidence interval upside    2.003682   1.325709
## 95% Confidence interval downside  1.993023   1.317491

```

d.Exotic options (i)

```

B <- 104 #barrier
#Condition is if the asset 2 hits the barrier
Basket.barrier1 <- function(iscall,B,S0,mu,sigma,corr,dt,m,n){
  begintime<-Sys.time()
  if(iscall=="call"){cp <- 1} ##distinguish call and put option
  if(iscall=="put"){cp <- (-1)}

  nassets <- length(S0)
  nu <- mu - sigma * sigma/2
  R <- chol(corr)
  S <- array(1, dim=c(m+1, n, nassets))
  for(i in 1:n)
  {
    x <- matrix(rnorm(m * nassets), ncol = nassets, nrow = m)
    ep <- x %*% R
    S[,i,] <- rbind(rep(1,nassets), apply(exp(matrix(nu*dt,nrow=m,ncol=nassets,byrow=TRUE) +
                                                    (ep %*% diag(sigma)*sqrt(dt))), 2, function(x) cumprod(

```

```

max.asset2 <- apply(S[,2],2,function(x)max(x))
payoff <- c()
for (i in 1:n) {
  #hits the barrier

```

```

    if(max.asset2[i]>B){
      payoff[i] <- max(0,cp*(S[(m+1),i,1]*(1/3)+S[(m+1),i,2]*(1/3)
        +S[(m+1),i,3]*(1/3)-K))
    }
    #not hits the barrier
    if(max.asset2[i]<=B){
      payoff[i] <- 0
    }
  }
}

payoff.avg <- mean(payoff)
#Confidence interval
upside.95 <- mean(payoff)+1.96*sd(payoff)/sqrt(n)
downside.95 <- mean(payoff)-1.96*sd(payoff)/sqrt(n)

endtime<-Sys.time()
timecost<-endtime-begintime
return(c(payoff.avg,upside.95,downside.95))
}

Basket.barrier.call1 <- Basket.barrier1("call",B,S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
Basket.barrier.put1 <- Basket.barrier1("put",B,S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
table41 <- cbind(Basket.barrier.call1,Basket.barrier.put1)
row.names(table41) <- c("basket barrier option value",
  "95% Confidence interval upside",
  "95% Confidence interval downside")
table41 #This result is obtained using 10^6 MC simulation

##                                Basket.barrier.call1 Basket.barrier.put1
## basket barrier option value          1.876918          0.6667509
## 95% Confidence interval upside        1.882260          0.6696985
## 95% Confidence interval downside        1.871576          0.6638032

```

(ii)

Professor, for this problem I assume that the payoff of the option is $(S^2-K)^+$, instead of $(S^2-2-K)^+$, because S^2-2 makes no sense, no option is paid square of the stock price.

```

Basket.barrier2 <- function(iscall,B,S0,mu,sigma,corr,dt,m,n){
  begintime<-Sys.time()
  if(iscall=="call"){cp <- 1} ##distinguish call and put option
  if(iscall=="put"){cp <- (-1)}

  nassets <- length(S0)
  nu <- mu - sigma * sigma/2
  R <- chol(corr)
  S <- array(1, dim=c(m+1, n, nassets))
  for(i in 1:n)
  {
    x <- matrix(rnorm(m * nassets), ncol = nassets, nrow = m)
    ep <- x %*% R
    S[,i,] <- rbind(rep(1,nassets), apply(exp(matrix(nu*dt,nrow=m,ncol=nassets,byrow=TRUE)) +

```



```

(ep %*% diag(sigma)*sqrt(dt))), 2, function(x) cumprod(
}

max.asset2 <- apply(S[,2],2,function(x)max(x))
max.asset3 <- apply(S[,3],2,function(x)max(x))
payoff <- c()
for (i in 1:n) {
  #Condition 1
  if(max.asset2[i]<=max.asset3[i]){
    payoff[i] <- max(0,cp*(S[(m+1),i,1]*(1/3)+S[(m+1),i,2]*(1/3)
      +S[(m+1),i,3]*(1/3)-K))
  }
  #Condition 2
  if(max.asset2[i]>max.asset3[i]){
    payoff[i] <- max(0,cp*(S[(m+1),i,2]-K))
  }
}

payoff.avg <- mean(payoff)
#Confidence interval
upside.95 <- mean(payoff)+1.96*sd(payoff)/sqrt(n)
downside.95 <- mean(payoff)-1.96*sd(payoff)/sqrt(n)

endtime<-Sys.time()
timecost<-endtime-begintime
return(c(payoff.avg,upside.95,downside.95))
}

Basket.barrier.call2 <- Basket.barrier2("call",B,S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
Basket.barrier.put2 <- Basket.barrier2("put",B,S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
table42 <- cbind(Basket.barrier.call2,Basket.barrier.put2)
row.names(table42) <- c("basket barrier option value",
  "95% Confidence interval upside",
  "95% Confidence interval downside")
table42 #This result is obtained using 10^6 MC simulation

```

```

##                                Basket.barrier.call2 Basket.barrier.put2
## basket barrier option value          5.912841          1.513430
## 95% Confidence interval upside        5.927414          1.519506
## 95% Confidence interval downside      5.898269          1.507354

```

(iii)

```

Basket.barrier3 <- function(iscall,B,S0,mu,sigma,corr,dt,m,n){
  begintime<-Sys.time()
  if(iscall=="call"){cp <- 1} ##distinguish call and put option
  if(iscall=="put"){cp <- (-1)}

  nassets <- length(S0)
  nu <- mu - sigma * sigma/2
  R <- chol(corr)
  S <- array(1, dim=c(m+1, n, nassets))
  for(i in 1:n)
  {
    x <- matrix(rnorm(m * nassets), ncol = nassets, nrow = m)
    ep <- x %*% R
  }
}

```

```

S[,i,] <- rbind(rep(1,nassets), apply(exp(matrix(nu*dt,nrow=m,ncol=nassets,byrow=TRUE) +
                                         (ep %*% diag(sigma)*sqrt(dt))), 2, function(x) cumprod(
}

avg.asset2 <- apply(S[,2],2,function(x)mean(x))
avg.asset3 <- apply(S[,3],2,function(x)mean(x))
payoff <- c()
for (i in 1:n) {
  #Condition 1
  if(avg.asset2[i]<=avg.asset3[i]){
    payoff[i] <- 0
  }
  #Condition 2
  if(avg.asset2[i]>avg.asset3[i]){
    payoff[i] <- max(0,cp*(avg.asset2[i]-K))
  }
}

payoff.avg <- mean(payoff)
#Confidence interval
upside.95 <- mean(payoff)+1.96*sd(payoff)/sqrt(n)
downside.95 <- mean(payoff)-1.96*sd(payoff)/sqrt(n)

endtime<-Sys.time()
timecost<-endtime-begintime
return(c(payoff.avg,upside.95,downside.95))
}

Basket.barrier.call3 <- Basket.barrier3("call",B,S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
Basket.barrier.put3 <- Basket.barrier3("put",B,S0,mu,sigma,A,dt,m,n)
table43 <- cbind(Basket.barrier.call3,Basket.barrier.put3)
row.names(table43) <- c("basket barrier option value",
                      "95% Confidence interval upside",
                      "95% Confidence interval downside")
table43 #This result is obtained using 10^6 MC simulation

##                                Basket.barrier.call3 Basket.barrier.put3
## basket barrier option value          3.366639          0.1839852
## 95% Confidence interval upside        3.375244          0.1854131
## 95% Confidence interval downside      3.358034          0.1825573

```

Problem B.

Principal Component Analysis

1.Download daily prices,Construct the corresponding matrix of standardized returns.

```
library(quantmod)
```

```
## Loading required package: xts
## Loading required package: zoo
##
```

```

## Attaching package: 'zoo'

## The following objects are masked from 'package:base':
##
##   as.Date, as.Date.numeric

## Loading required package: TTR

## Version 0.4-0 included new data defaults. See ?getSymbols.
library(lubridate)

##
## Attaching package: 'lubridate'

## The following object is masked from 'package:base':
##
##   date
DJI <- get(getSymbols("~DJI", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))

## 'getSymbols' currently uses auto.assign=TRUE by default, but will
## use auto.assign=FALSE in 0.5-0. You will still be able to use
## 'loadSymbols' to automatically load data. getOption("getSymbols.env")
## and getOption("getSymbols.auto.assign") will still be checked for
## alternate defaults.
##
## This message is shown once per session and may be disabled by setting
## options("getSymbols.warning4.0"=FALSE). See ?getSymbols for details.
##
## WARNING: There have been significant changes to Yahoo Finance data.
## Please see the Warning section of '?getSymbols.yahoo' for details.
##
## This message is shown once per session and may be disabled by setting
## options("getSymbols.yahoo.warning"=FALSE).
Date <- time(DJI) #Date vector
plot(DJI$DJI.Adjusted) # Dow Jones Industrial Average for the last 5 years

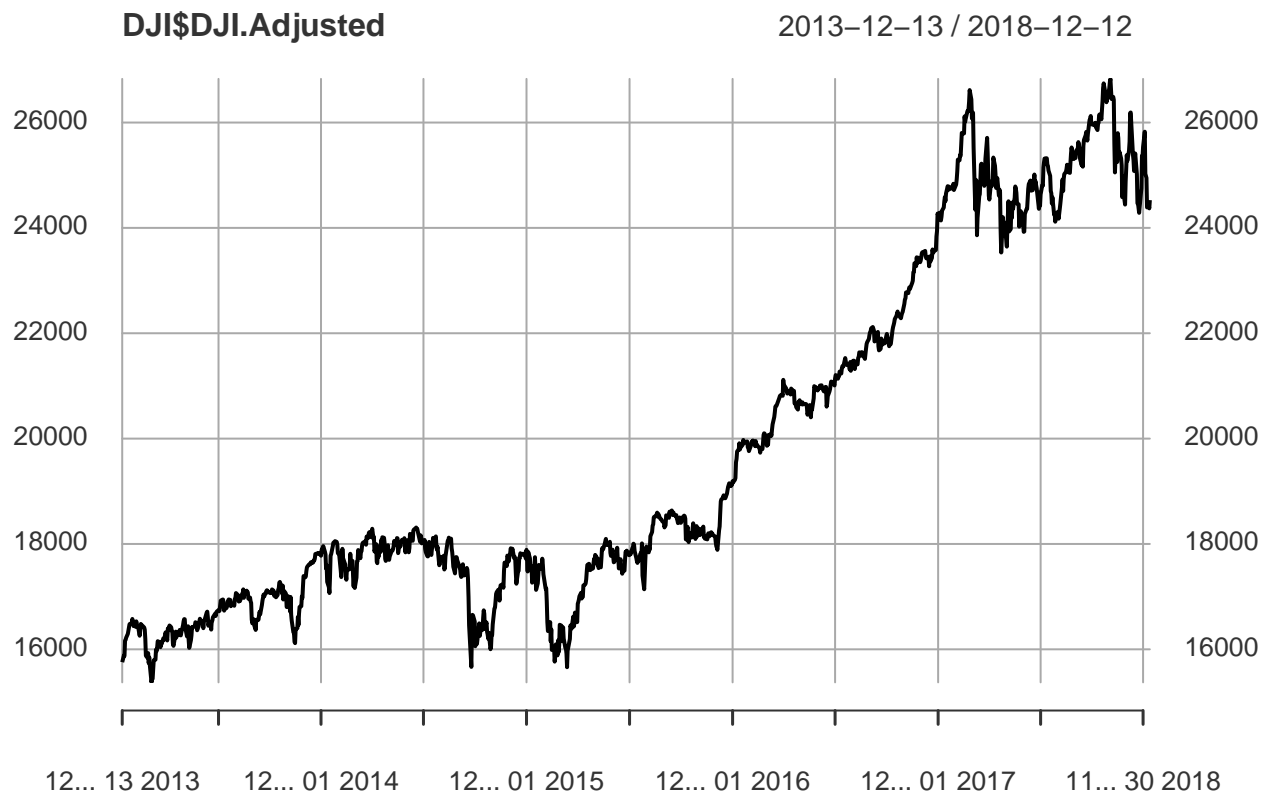
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <e6> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <9c> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <88> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <e6> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <9c> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <88> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbsToSbcs' '6<U+FFFD> 02 2014' <e6> dot
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme

```

```
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 02 2014' <9c> dot  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 02 2014' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2014' <e6> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2014' <9c> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2014' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2014' <9c> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2014' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <e6> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <9c> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <e6> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <9c> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <9c> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2015' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 01 2016' <e6> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 01 2016' <9c> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '6 <U+FFFD> 01 2016' <88> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2016' <e6> dot  
  
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme  
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbc' '12 <U+FFFD> 01 2016' <9c> dot
```

[illegible]

```
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <88> dot
```



```
#Download components of DJIA stock price
ticker <- c("WMT","DIS","CAT","XOM","IBM",
            "UNH","HD","INTC","AXP","MRK",
            "UTX","MMM","CVX","CSCO","AAPL",
            "MCD","KO","V","WBA","JNJ",
            "PFE","MSFT","PG","JPM","VZ",
            "DWDP","GS","BA","NKE","TRV")

#1~5
WMT.P <- get(getSymbols("WMT", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
WMT <- WMT.P$WMT.Close
DIS.P <- get(getSymbols("DIS", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
DIS <- DIS.P$DIS.Close
CAT.P <- get(getSymbols("CAT", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
CAT <- CAT.P$CAT.Close
XOM.P <- get(getSymbols("XOM", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
XOM <- XOM.P$XOM.Close
IBM.P <- get(getSymbols("IBM", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
IBM <- IBM.P$IBM.Close

#6~10
UNH.P <- get(getSymbols("UNH", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
UNH <- UNH.P$UNH.Close
HD.P <- get(getSymbols("HD", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
HD <- HD.P$HD.Close
INTC.P <- get(getSymbols("INTC", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
```

```

INTC <- INTC.P$INTC.Close
AXP.P <- get(getSymbols("AXP", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
AXP <- AXP.P$AXP.Close
MRK.P <- get(getSymbols("MRK", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
MRK <- MRK.P$MRK.Close
#11~15
UTX.P <- get(getSymbols("UTX", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
UTX <- UTX.P$UTX.Close
MMM.P <- get(getSymbols("MMM", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
MMM <- MMM.P$MMM.Close
CVX.P <- get(getSymbols("CVX", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
CVX <- CVX.P$CVX.Close
CSCO.P <- get(getSymbols("CSCO", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
CSCO <- CSCO.P$CSCO.Close
AAPL.P <- get(getSymbols("AAPL", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
AAPL <- AAPL.P$AAPL.Close
#16~20
MCD.P <- get(getSymbols("MCD", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
MCD <- MCD.P$MCD.Close
KO.P <- get(getSymbols("KO", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
KO <- KO.P$KO.Close
V.P <- get(getSymbols("V", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
V <- V.P$V.Close
WBA.P <- get(getSymbols("WBA", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
WBA <- WBA.P$WBA.Close
JNJ.P <- get(getSymbols("JNJ", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
JNJ <- JNJ.P$JNJ.Close
#21~25
PFE.P <- get(getSymbols("PFE", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
PFE <- PFE.P$PFE.Close
MSFT.P <- get(getSymbols("MSFT", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
MSFT <- MSFT.P$MSFT.Close
PG.P <- get(getSymbols("PG", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
PG <- PG.P$PG.Close
JPM.P <- get(getSymbols("JPM", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
JPM <- JPM.P$JPM.Close
VZ.P <- get(getSymbols("VZ", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
VZ <- VZ.P$VZ.Close
#26~30
DWD.P <- get(getSymbols("DWD", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
DWD <- DWD.P$DWD.Close
GS.P <- get(getSymbols("GS", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
GS <- GS.P$GS.Close
BA.P <- get(getSymbols("BA", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
BA <- BA.P$BA.Close
NKE.P <- get(getSymbols("NKE", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
NKE <- NKE.P$NKE.Close
TRV.P <- get(getSymbols("TRV", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
TRV <- TRV.P$TRV.Close

#Now combine the data
#components of DJIA
DJIA <- cbind(WMT,DIS,CAT,XOM,IBM,

```

```

        UNH,HD,INTC,AXP,MRK,
        UTX,MMM,CVX,CSCO,AAPL,
        MCD,KO,V,WBA,JNJ,
        PFE,MSFT,PG,JPM,VZ,
        DWDP,GS,BA,NKE,TRV)
T <- nrow(DJIA)
T #1258 days

## [1] 1258

N <- ncol(DJIA)
N #30 components stock

## [1] 30

DJIA <- as.data.frame(DJIA)
#Construct matrix of standardized returns
#daily log return R
R <- matrix(NA,nrow = nrow(DJIA),ncol = ncol(DJIA))
R[1,] <- 0
for (j in 1:ncol(DJIA)) {
  for (i in 2:nrow(DJIA)) {
    R[i,j] <- log(DJIA[i,j]/DJIA[i-1,j])
  }
}
#daily mean return&std
options(scipen = 200,digits=6) #do not use Scientific notation
Rmean <- apply(R,2,mean)
Std <- c()
for (i in 1:30) {
  Std[i] <- sqrt(sum((R[,i]-Rmean[i])^2)/T)
}
#matrix of standardized returns
Y <- matrix(NA,nrow = nrow(DJIA),ncol = ncol(DJIA))
for (j in 1:N) {
  for (i in 1:T) {
    Y[i,j] <- (R[i,j]-Rmean[j])/Std[j]
  }
}
colnames(Y) <- ticker
head(Y)

```

```

##           WMT           DIS           CAT           XOM           IBM           UNH
## [1,] -0.0115821 -0.0322404 -0.0187016  0.0153761  0.0224782 -0.0842667
## [2,] -0.3727679  1.0471182  0.9401283  1.7125756  2.3168464  0.5614515
## [3,] -0.5348947  0.1483340 -0.3486668 -0.3991463 -0.9190740 -0.4510065
## [4,]  0.7243853  1.7997638  0.8739123  2.4471233  1.3437911  1.7326171
## [5,] -0.7582661  0.8691683 -0.4669837 -0.0792023  0.6971071 -0.0733798
## [6,]  0.1917572 -0.6985915  0.9661259 -0.6322732 -0.0659615  0.9537249
##           HD           INTC           AXP           MRK           UTX           MMM
## [1,] -0.0546049 -0.0350379 -0.0154909 -0.0309225 -0.00784228 -0.0333603
## [2,]  0.0442963  0.3920510  0.7621414 -0.5204683  0.98563487  0.8544135
## [3,] -0.5834016  0.5212917 -0.3940769 -0.3532582 -0.77303423  2.6074343
## [4,]  1.5113903  1.2448613  1.7055431  1.6514603  1.82287773  2.9938192
## [5,] -0.1632083 -0.0609107  0.3638573 -0.2142939 -0.26475425  0.3776069

```



```
## [6,] 0.0431428 -0.2423711 1.0227126 0.8488102 0.94981181 0.1747858
##          CVX          CSCO          AAPL          MCD          KO          V
## [1,] 0.00211001 -0.0516341 -0.0405496 -0.0513194 -0.0208732 -0.0599482
## [2,] 0.19674578 1.5891681 0.3308400 0.9827590 0.0970870 0.0849987
## [3,] -0.90246598 0.8286952 -0.3440403 -1.1471813 -0.5230423 1.9556910
## [4,] 1.74016135 0.2395661 -0.5539061 1.5321614 2.6710778 0.6959786
## [5,] 0.96855554 0.2022575 -0.8155334 -0.8551599 -0.4845601 0.2010969
## [6,] -0.25911943 0.1653132 0.5203954 1.3384807 0.5006475 -0.0992278
##          WBA          JNJ          PFE          MSFT          PG          JPM
## [1,] -0.0187765 -0.0398339 -0.0274648 -0.0605699 -0.0114665 -0.0357284
## [2,] -0.1649711 -0.0168019 -0.0274648 0.3196024 -0.9146730 0.3043465
## [3,] -0.7320422 -0.8603651 -0.3601674 -0.7655195 -1.0567980 -0.9917659
## [4,] 1.2103119 2.2326285 1.8617976 0.0542343 1.9502903 2.0252766
## [5,] -0.4670841 -0.7918767 -0.2057228 -0.6943203 -0.6481609 -0.0491106
## [6,] 2.3005798 0.0858734 -1.4057666 0.9925044 -0.0913244 0.5905991
##          VZ          DWDP          GS          BA          NKE          TRV
## [1,] -0.0133847 -0.0141349 -0.00271046 -0.0489264 -0.03687007 -0.0268845
## [2,] 0.8062539 0.1129779 1.06532078 0.4082037 -0.00039212 0.6075022
## [3,] -1.3834571 0.9315190 -0.19343531 0.5423740 0.25426817 -0.5703919
## [4,] 1.7638437 2.0046405 1.78068708 -0.2471598 1.56962990 1.7397777
## [5,] -0.0908028 0.5751512 -0.03105280 -0.2120096 -0.29464170 0.6953453
## [6,] -0.6935131 -0.1948969 0.15507055 0.7121988 -0.86099593 0.4039174
```

2. Calculate the sample correlation matrix

```
C <- cor(Y)
head(C) #sample correlation matrix
```

```
##          WMT          DIS          CAT          XOM          IBM          UNH          HD
## WMT 1.000000 0.276043 0.210356 0.240805 0.260441 0.296711 0.369994
## DIS 0.276043 1.000000 0.353744 0.393883 0.378936 0.367291 0.415887
## CAT 0.210356 0.353744 1.000000 0.523152 0.410525 0.331588 0.392595
## XOM 0.240805 0.393883 0.523152 1.000000 0.404126 0.341890 0.347283
## IBM 0.260441 0.378936 0.410525 0.404126 1.000000 0.333069 0.394939
## UNH 0.296711 0.367291 0.331588 0.341890 0.333069 1.000000 0.418590
##          INTC          AXP          MRK          UTX          MMM          CVX          CSCO
## WMT 0.231140 0.231781 0.296854 0.309936 0.307600 0.199166 0.327361
## DIS 0.389956 0.388719 0.311364 0.409325 0.430770 0.342229 0.454706
## CAT 0.433406 0.428662 0.294590 0.517524 0.551033 0.526538 0.454130
## XOM 0.379430 0.322200 0.358005 0.406980 0.477153 0.765940 0.422999
## IBM 0.415212 0.384509 0.353900 0.459966 0.442721 0.372864 0.467124
## UNH 0.347283 0.420223 0.365778 0.401458 0.425783 0.316936 0.360623
##          AAPL          MCD          KO          V          WBA          JNJ          PFE
## WMT 0.227530 0.290538 0.332478 0.256987 0.297406 0.339324 0.307750
## DIS 0.349704 0.288166 0.307278 0.439258 0.339909 0.348644 0.372375
## CAT 0.378053 0.270786 0.242233 0.424561 0.250549 0.327613 0.310204
## XOM 0.306575 0.305218 0.329610 0.377263 0.245560 0.420843 0.363421
## IBM 0.335048 0.286537 0.322378 0.430511 0.248611 0.371252 0.351929
## UNH 0.358756 0.307788 0.277625 0.431528 0.350980 0.418826 0.463414
##          MSFT          PG          JPM          VZ          DWDP          GS          BA
## WMT 0.259207 0.356673 0.266162 0.306212 0.205927 0.231280 0.278808
## DIS 0.384435 0.313843 0.473112 0.320135 0.404939 0.476270 0.409485
## CAT 0.437947 0.234095 0.532139 0.217684 0.547903 0.546784 0.511329
## XOM 0.363595 0.351896 0.499810 0.324885 0.500591 0.472164 0.404264
## IBM 0.450592 0.316082 0.450553 0.325395 0.396924 0.425273 0.401108
```

```
## UNH 0.410058 0.276203 0.450474 0.245511 0.369901 0.433083 0.397444
##           NKE           TRV
## WMT 0.270871 0.304204
## DIS 0.401932 0.408978
## CAT 0.308205 0.391753
## XOM 0.264981 0.412876
## IBM 0.297322 0.394103
## UNH 0.343479 0.418160
```

3. Calculate the eigenvalues and eigenvectors

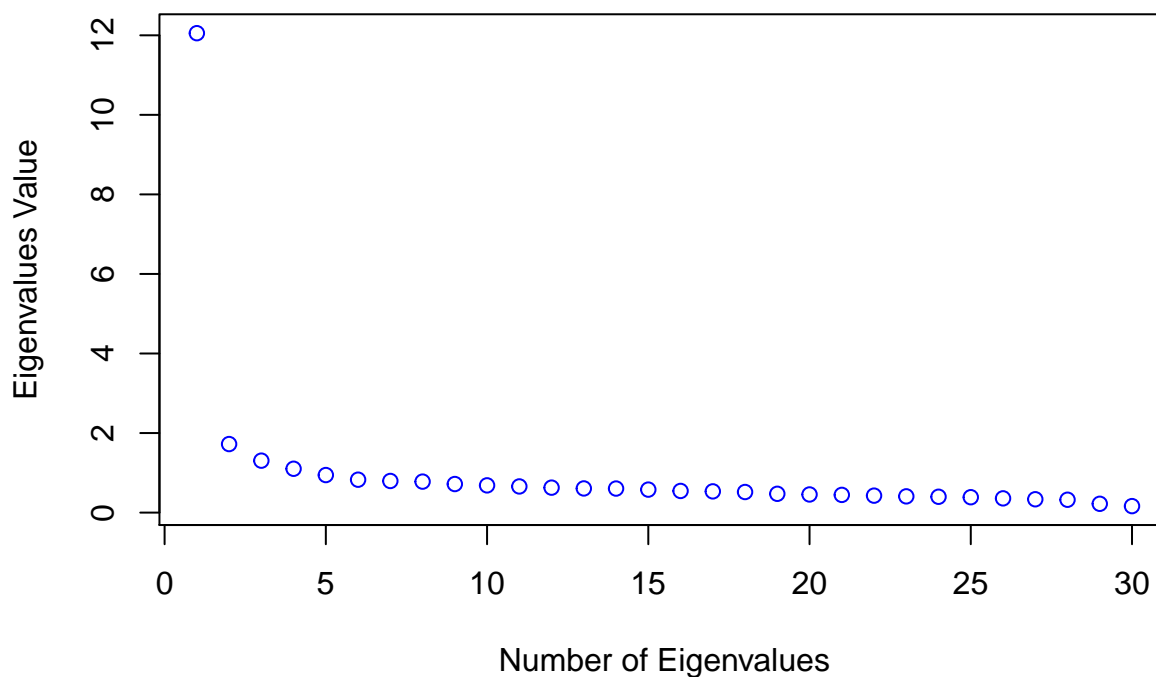
```
decomposition <- eigen(C)
eigenvalues <- decomposition$values
eigenvectors <- decomposition$vectors
head(eigenvalues)
```

```
## [1] 12.053132 1.723258 1.306118 1.102268 0.943730 0.827491
```

```
head(eigenvectors)
```

```
##           [,1]      [,2]      [,3]      [,4]      [,5]      [,6]
## [1,] -0.133471 0.2899172 -0.1326181 -0.05568349 0.1195969 -0.3685770
## [2,] -0.182174 -0.0272448 -0.0925347 -0.00330296 0.1221694 -0.1388923
## [3,] -0.191317 -0.2773719 0.2063094 -0.07090240 0.0462543 -0.0433383
## [4,] -0.188848 -0.0789100 0.4736885 -0.04380460 -0.0873024 -0.2963351
## [5,] -0.181580 -0.0364159 0.0299855 -0.12786094 -0.1206848 0.2118760
## [6,] -0.177738 0.0184814 -0.1748226 0.23178112 -0.0504860 -0.1126588
##           [,7]      [,8]      [,9]      [,10]     [,11]     [,12]
## [1,] 0.3890111 0.1598883 -0.1002918 0.6219102 0.1021210 0.03032923
## [2,] 0.0926829 -0.3726023 0.1779038 -0.1562578 0.1826204 -0.49027238
## [3,] 0.1138805 0.2108290 -0.0609916 -0.0231962 -0.1200111 0.07193870
## [4,] -0.1219644 -0.0509940 0.0567045 0.0589156 0.1299651 0.00993364
## [5,] 0.2479352 -0.0840993 0.2381435 0.1461336 -0.0367065 0.33042510
## [6,] -0.1621060 0.1919361 -0.1355709 0.0170935 0.2065465 -0.12463400
##           [,13]     [,14]     [,15]     [,16]     [,17]     [,18]
## [1,] -0.0847148 0.1382252 -0.0138987 -0.1528514 0.0209803 0.0416020
## [2,] 0.1845200 -0.0123366 0.3871181 -0.3610620 0.0119027 -0.0529162
## [3,] -0.0420189 0.1496865 -0.1278875 0.0126501 0.0904563 0.0980263
## [4,] -0.0794790 -0.0559894 0.1104281 0.0676283 -0.1387379 -0.0396631
## [5,] 0.2638128 -0.3635459 0.4180955 0.2659929 0.3018598 0.1081589
## [6,] -0.2058555 -0.6794112 -0.0776827 -0.0827660 -0.0292693 0.2688573
##           [,19]     [,20]     [,21]     [,22]     [,23]     [,24]
## [1,] -0.1531749 0.0695375 -0.13457576 -0.02139329 0.0342564 0.1979744
## [2,] -0.0267506 -0.0113316 0.15432400 -0.05357714 0.2403134 0.0763904
## [3,] -0.0999438 -0.0496665 0.26489164 -0.02143318 0.4868472 -0.1558998
## [4,] 0.0139736 -0.0255525 0.01280610 -0.07043383 -0.0408655 0.0945558
## [5,] -0.0149256 -0.2005256 -0.11086794 -0.00315215 0.0200718 0.0901632
## [6,] -0.0800901 -0.0826943 0.00508223 0.23052345 0.0565247 -0.1558841
##           [,25]     [,26]     [,27]     [,28]     [,29]     [,30]
## [1,] -0.03567981 -0.00659016 -0.0147010 -0.00629251 0.0323355 -0.01891499
## [2,] 0.00893027 -0.12503997 0.0116052 -0.13328460 0.0572155 0.02649698
## [3,] -0.33453922 -0.22754951 0.4103852 0.11811589 -0.0266427 0.06278880
## [4,] 0.08334435 0.05603625 -0.1170248 0.08335655 -0.7074326 0.02017337
## [5,] -0.11473258 -0.01223761 -0.0318248 0.06600422 0.0378833 -0.01836023
## [6,] 0.11211857 -0.14742722 0.0456379 0.08960702 0.0148229 0.00177042
```

```
#graph the eigenvalues
plot(1:length(eigenvalues),eigenvalues, col="blue",
     xlab="Number of Eigenvalues", ylab="Eigenvalues Value")
```



```
#What percent of the trace is explained by summing the first
#5 eigenvalues
percentoftrace <- sum(eigenvalues[1:5])/sum(eigenvalues)
percentoftrace
```

```
## [1] 0.57095
```

```
#This means 57.095% of the trace is explained the first 5 eigenvalues.
```

4. Calculate the sample mean and sample standard deviation of the factor F

```
#use the first eigenvalue as lambda1 and the first 30*1 eigenvector
Ft <- as.matrix(R)%*%(eigenvalues[,1]/Std)/sqrt(eigenvalues[1])
mean(Ft)
```

```
## [1] -0.04467
```

```
sd(Ft)
```

```
## [1] 1.0004
```

5. Why F and the particular market index might be related

```
#Download DIA
DIA.P <- get(getSymbols("DIA", from="2013-12-13", to="2018-12-13"))
plot(DIA.P$DIA.Close) #Dow Jones Industrial Average ETF
```

[illegible]

[illegible]

```
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '6<U+FFFD> 01 2018' <e6> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '6<U+FFFD> 01 2018' <9c> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '6<U+FFFD> 01 2018' <88> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <e6> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <9c> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <88> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <e6> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <9c> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <88> dot
```



```
plot(DJI$DJI.Adjusted) # Dow Jones Industrial Average for the last 5 years
```

```
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '12<U+FFFD> 13 2013' <e6> dot
```

[illegible]

[illegible]


```
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '6<U+FFFD> 01 2018' <9c> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '6<U+FFFD> 01 2018' <88> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <e6> dot

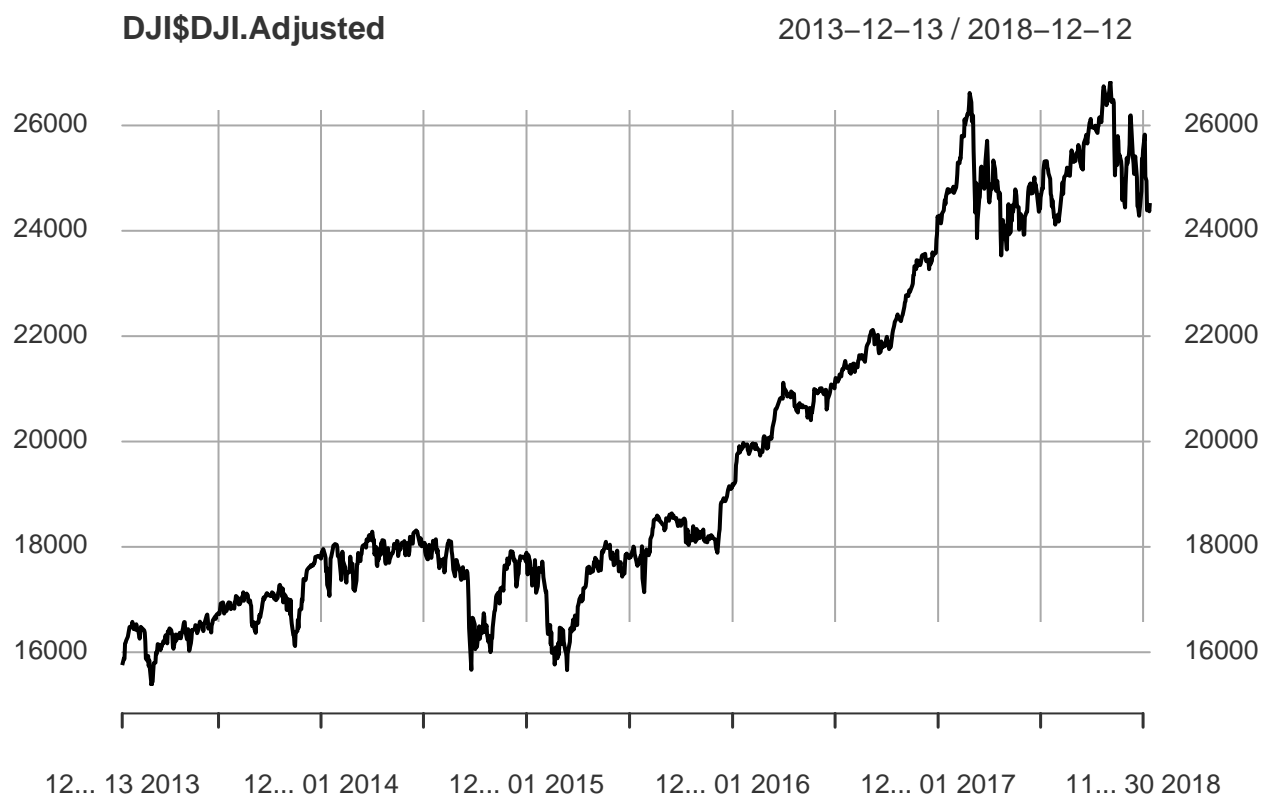
## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <9c> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <88> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <e6> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <9c> dot

## Warning in axis(1, at = xycoords$x[axt], labels = names(axt), las = theme
## $las, : 'mbcsToSbcs' '11<U+FFFD> 30 2018' <88> dot
```



```
DIA <- DIA.P$DIA.Close
DIA <- as.matrix(DIA)
#Calculate standardized return for DIA
#daily log return R.DIA
R.DIA <- matrix(NA,nrow = nrow(DIA),ncol=1)
R.DIA[1,1] <- 0
```

```

for (j in 1:ncol(DIA)) {
  for (i in 2:nrow(DIA)) {
    R.DIA[i,j] <- log(DIA[i,j]/DIA[i-1,j])
  }
}
#daily mean return&std of DIA
R.DIAmean <- apply(R.DIA,2,mean)
Std.DIA <- sqrt(sum((R.DIA-R.DIAmean)^2)/T)
#standardized returns of DIA
sdreturn.DIA <- (R.DIA-R.DIAmean)/Std.DIA
#Linear Regression
lm <- lm(sdreturn.DIA~Ft)
summary(lm)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = sdreturn.DIA ~ Ft)
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.7408 -0.0857  0.0091  0.0914  0.6151
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value      Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept) -0.04412    0.00442   -9.98 <0.0000000000000002 ***
## Ft          -0.98767    0.00442 -223.60 <0.0000000000000002 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.157 on 1256 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.975, Adjusted R-squared:  0.975
## F-statistic: 5e+04 on 1 and 1256 DF, p-value: <0.0000000000000002

```

Comments:

Multiple R-squared and Adjusted R-squared are all both 0.975, which is very close to 1. This means that nearly 97.5% part of the relationship between standardized returns of DIA and Ft(the returns of the portfolio) can be explained by this model. Thus means the sd returns of DIA and portfolio are highly correlated. Also, from the figure we know that DJIA and ETF for DJIA are almost identical. Thats why F and the particular market index might be related.

6.Consider the 5 eigenportfolios

```

#the 5 eigenportfolios(factors)
Ft1 <- as.matrix(R)%*(eigenvectors[,1]/Std)/sqrt(eigenvalues[1])
Ft2 <- as.matrix(R)%*(eigenvectors[,2]/Std)/sqrt(eigenvalues[2])
Ft3 <- as.matrix(R)%*(eigenvectors[,3]/Std)/sqrt(eigenvalues[3])
Ft4 <- as.matrix(R)%*(eigenvectors[,4]/Std)/sqrt(eigenvalues[4])
Ft5 <- as.matrix(R)%*(eigenvectors[,5]/Std)/sqrt(eigenvalues[5])
#The standaradized return r should be Y as we calculated in problem 1.
#Y
#Rmean
#Std

```

```

#Run a regression with the 5 factors and obtain the parameters beta[sk]
beta <- NULL
for (i in 1:30) {
  lm2 <- lm(Y[,i]~ 0+Ft1+Ft2+Ft3+Ft4+Ft5) #the regression intercept should be zero
  beta <- cbind(beta,lm2$coefficients[1:5])
  colnames(beta)[i] <- ticker[i]
}
row.names(beta) <- c("betaFt1","betaFt2","betaFt3","betaFt4","betaFt5")
beta #parameters

```

```

##           WMT           DIS           CAT           XOM           IBM           UNH
## betaFt1 -0.4618736 -0.63094040 -0.6637470 -0.6559986 -0.6291924 -0.6152760
## betaFt2  0.3802979 -0.03605364 -0.3642013 -0.1035184 -0.0480333  0.0239227
## betaFt3 -0.1492199 -0.10338056  0.2364979  0.5407901  0.0361529 -0.1970141
## betaFt4 -0.0582188 -0.00322193 -0.0743655 -0.0460487 -0.1340447  0.2436328
## betaFt5  0.1164549  0.11895748  0.0450171 -0.0848763 -0.1170219 -0.0487225
##           HD           INTC           AXP           MRK           UTX           MMM
## betaFt1 -0.6671890 -0.628964 -0.633171 -0.5802982 -0.698634866 -0.75120349
## betaFt2  0.0441347 -0.147124 -0.173859  0.2679745 -0.110890211 -0.02341396
## betaFt3 -0.2170395 -0.101303 -0.122624  0.0350672  0.000398858  0.06816428
## betaFt4 -0.0245547 -0.281990  0.293887  0.3456418  0.009660322 -0.03770578
## betaFt5  0.2241929 -0.318229  0.185419 -0.3695749  0.104864533  0.00296111
##           CVX           CSCD           AAPL           MCD           KO           V
## betaFt1 -0.6243715 -0.6965580 -0.558790 -0.5288095 -0.539360 -0.7004037
## betaFt2 -0.1466490 -0.0993503 -0.194085  0.2894640  0.501311 -0.1534246
## betaFt3  0.5580581 -0.1169840 -0.266788 -0.0092882  0.143635 -0.2513417
## betaFt4 -0.0375521 -0.2324379 -0.298775 -0.1606392 -0.229860 -0.0496783
## betaFt5 -0.0508065 -0.2182813 -0.182614  0.1776358  0.169731 -0.0302548
##           WBA           JNJ           PFE           MSFT           PG           JPM
## betaFt1 -0.5060678 -0.6629337 -0.6247861 -0.683732 -0.5396965 -0.7657900
## betaFt2  0.1592517  0.3453508  0.1898118 -0.105794  0.4891567 -0.2431175
## betaFt3 -0.2244960  0.0638118 -0.0806711 -0.221358  0.1244178  0.0600511
## betaFt4  0.1979364  0.1722294  0.3853830 -0.299600 -0.2302360  0.2483929
## betaFt5 -0.0349914 -0.1778019 -0.3397118 -0.236310  0.0704056  0.1462132
##           VZ           DWDP           GS           BA           NKE
## betaFt1 -0.5003722 -0.6623671 -0.7427119 -0.65976159 -0.54919615
## betaFt2  0.4121287 -0.2436367 -0.2992223 -0.18386466 -0.00419342
## betaFt3  0.1864048  0.1919494  0.0202436  0.00119013 -0.32273090
## betaFt4 -0.0349959 -0.0247386  0.2468770 -0.04388103 -0.06110612
## betaFt5  0.0129552  0.0459421  0.1332894  0.17992529  0.29015026
##           TRV
## betaFt1 -0.6787698
## betaFt2  0.1479617
## betaFt3  0.0926251
## betaFt4  0.1010919
## betaFt5  0.2126418

```

```

#Calculate the return of a sample portfolio equally weighted in its components.
#First step,generating the path
sampleportfolio <- vector("numeric",length = 30)
sampleportfolio7days <- vector("numeric",length = 30)
sampleportfoliopath <- NULL
sampleportfoliopath7days <- NULL
for (i in 1:10000) {

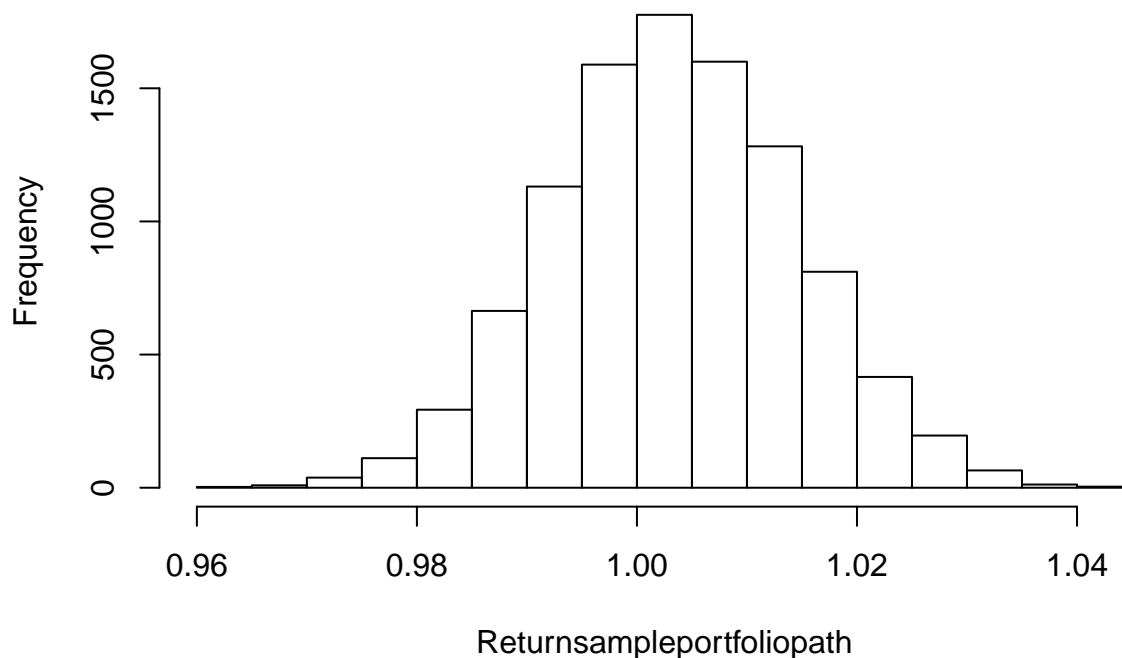
```

```

for (j in 1:30) {
  sampleR <- matrix(Rmean[j],10,1)+
    Std[j]*(matrix(rt(10*5,df=3.5),10,5))%*(beta[,j])+
    Std[j]*sqrt(1-sum(beta[,j]^2))*matrix(rt(10,df=3.5),10,1)
  sampleportfolio[j] <- prod(1+sampleR[1:10,])
  sampleportfolio7days[j] <- prod(1+sampleR[1:7,])
}
sampleportfoliopath <- rbind(sampleportfoliopath,sampleportfolio)
sampleportfoliopath7days <- rbind(sampleportfoliopath7days,sampleportfolio7days)
}
#Second step, calculate the return of portfolio equally weighted in its components
#Assuming principal is $1 and all equally weighted
Returnsampleportfoliopath <- sampleportfoliopath%*%matrix(1/30,30,1)
#histgram of Final 10 days return
hist>Returnsampleportfoliopath,main="Return of a sample portfolio equally weighted (Principal=$1)")

```

Return of a sample portfolio equally weighted (Principal=\$1)



```
summary>Returnsampleportfoliopath)
```

```

##          V1
##  Min.   :0.961
## 1st Qu.:0.996
##  Median :1.003
##   Mean  :1.003
## 3rd Qu.:1.011
##   Max.  :1.045

```

```

#Calculate one week 99% VAR(7days)
Returnsampleportfoliopath7days <- sampleportfoliopath7days%*%matrix(1/30,30,1)
var.99 <- mean>Returnsampleportfoliopath7days) - quantile>Returnsampleportfoliopath7days,0.01)
var.99

##          1%
## 0.0213428

#one week CVAR(7days)
cvar.99 <- mean>Returnsampleportfoliopath7days)-sum(sort>Returnsampleportfoliopath7days)[1:100])/100
cvar.99

## [1] 0.0251155

```

Bonus Problem

According to research Paper, apply Re-scaled Range(R/S) method and Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA) method. For this problem, I download “EUR/USD exchange rate” for intraday at 2018.12.03. And the TimeFrame is M1 (1 Minute Bar) Data. #Apply Re-scaled Range(R/S) method

```

setwd("C:\\Users\\fukaeri\\Desktop\\Stevens\\18FALL\\FE621\\HW")
rate <- read.csv("DAT_MT_EURUSD_M1_201812.csv",head=TRUE,sep=",") #EUR/USD exchange rate
rate <- rate[419:1857,1:6]
nrow(rate)

```

```
## [1] 1439
```

```
head(rate)
```

```

##      X2018.12.02 X17.00 X1.135000 X1.135000.1 X1.134960 X1.134960.1
## 419  2018.12.03  00:00   1.13501      1.13506   1.13498   1.13503
## 420  2018.12.03  00:01   1.13504      1.13504   1.13496   1.13498
## 421  2018.12.03  00:02   1.13499      1.13512   1.13497   1.13511
## 422  2018.12.03  00:03   1.13511      1.13511   1.13501   1.13501
## 423  2018.12.03  00:04   1.13500      1.13500   1.13489   1.13497
## 424  2018.12.03  00:05   1.13496      1.13502   1.13496   1.13502

```

```
tail(rate)
```

```

##      X2018.12.02 X17.00 X1.135000 X1.135000.1 X1.134960 X1.134960.1
## 1852 2018.12.03  23:54   1.13786      1.13786   1.13777   1.13780
## 1853 2018.12.03  23:55   1.13778      1.13778   1.13775   1.13777
## 1854 2018.12.03  23:56   1.13776      1.13776   1.13768   1.13770
## 1855 2018.12.03  23:57   1.13776      1.13777   1.13766   1.13767
## 1856 2018.12.03  23:58   1.13768      1.13778   1.13762   1.13776
## 1857 2018.12.03  23:59   1.13776      1.13787   1.13776   1.13777

```

```
#Apply Re-scaled Range(R/S) method
```

```

#Rearrange the data
rate1 <- rate[,3:6]
ratedata <- as.vector(t(as.matrix(rate1)))
head(ratedata) #This is the EUR/USD exchange rate for intraday at 2018.12.03.

```

```
## [1] 1.13501 1.13506 1.13498 1.13503 1.13504 1.13504
```

```

#Step 1.
M <- c()
for (i in 1:(length(ratedata)-1)) {
  M[i] <- log(ratedata[i+1]/ratedata[i])
}
NumberM <- length(M)
NumberM

## [1] 5755

#Step 2.
#Since the total number of data observation is 5755
#The only possible value for n is 5 or 1151

#-----
#Scenario 1
#divided into 1151(m) sub-series of length 5(n)
n <- 5
m <- ceiling(NumberM/n)
fill <- c(M,rep(mean(M),(n*m-NumberM)))
L <- matrix(fill,nrow = n,ncol = m)
#Step 3.
Z <- apply(L,2,function(x)mean(x))
#Step 4.
C <- matrix(NA,nrow = n,ncol = m)
for (j in 1:m) {
  C[,j] <- L[,j]-Z[j]
}
CD <- apply(C,2,function(x)cumsum(x))
#Step 5
R <- c()
for (i in 1:m) {
  R[i] <- max(C[,i])-min(C[,i])
}
#Step 6
Std <- c()
for (i in 1:m) {
  Std[i] <- sqrt((1/n)*sum(C^2))
}
#Step 7.
R.S1 <- sum(R/Std)/m #R/S Ratio
R.S1

```

```
## [1] 0.0655285
```

```

#-----
#Scenario 2
#divided into 5(m) sub-series of length 1151(n)
n <- 1151
m <- ceiling(NumberM/n)
fill <- c(M,rep(mean(M),(n*m-NumberM)))
L <- matrix(fill,nrow = n,ncol = m)
#Step 3.
Z <- apply(L,2,function(x)mean(x))
#Step 4.

```

```

C <- matrix(NA,nrow = n,ncol = m)
for (j in 1:m) {
  C[,j] <- L[,j]-Z[j]
}
CD <- apply(C,2,function(x)cumsum(x))
#Step 5
R <- c()
for (i in 1:m) {
  R[i] <- max(C[,i])-min(C[,i])
}
#Step 6
Std <- c()
for (i in 1:m) {
  Std[i] <- sqrt((1/n)*sum(C^2))
}
#Step 7.
R.S2 <- sum(R/Std)/m #R/S Ratio
R.S2

```

```
## [1] 5.65259
```

```

#-----
#Now fit linear regression
#Step 8&9
R.S <- c(R.S1,R.S2)
R.Sn <- c(5,1151)
lm <- lm(log(R.S)~log(R.Sn))
summary(lm)

```

```

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = log(R.S) ~ log(R.Sn))
##
## Residuals:
## ALL 2 residuals are 0: no residual degrees of freedom!
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    -4.04           NA      NA      NA
## log(R.Sn)       0.82           NA      NA      NA
##
## Residual standard error: NaN on 0 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared: 1, Adjusted R-squared: NaN
## F-statistic: NaN on 1 and 0 DF, p-value: NA

```

```
lm$coefficients
```

```

## (Intercept)  log(R.Sn)
## -4.044253    0.819531

```

We can see that $H(\beta)$ is 0.8195305. According to the paper, for data series with long memory effects, H would lie between 0.5 and 1, or elements of the observation are dependent. This means that our “EUR/USD exchange rate” data series for intraday at 2018.12.03 has long memory effects.

Apply Detrended Fluctuation Analysis (DFA) method

```
yt <- cumsum(abs(M))
yt.rev <- rev(yt)
lengthyt <- length(yt)
#Since the total number of data observation is 5755
#The only possible value for n is 5 or 1151

#-----
#Scenario 1
#divided into 1151(m) sub-series of length 5(n)
n <- 5
m <- ceiling(NumberM/n)
L <- matrix(yt,nrow = n,ncol = m)
Z <- apply(L,2,function(x)mean(x))
#Fit a linear regression yn(t)
t <- c(1:m)
lmyn1 <- lm(Z~t)
coef1<- lmyn1$coefficients
ynt.1 <- coef1[2]*t+coef1[1]

#Fit a reverse linear regression yn(t)
L.rev <- matrix(yt.rev,nrow = n,ncol = m)
Z.rev <- apply(L.rev,2,function(x)mean(x))
lmyn1.rev <- lm(Z.rev~t)
coef1.rev<- lmyn1.rev$coefficients
ynt.1.rev <- coef1.rev[2]*t+coef1.rev[1]
#Finally the root mean square fluctuation is calculated
Fn1 <- sqrt((1/2*lengthyt)*sum((Z-ynt.1)^2+(Z.rev-ynt.1.rev)^2))
Fn1
```

```
## [1] 52.6692
```

```
#-----
#Scenario 2
#divided into 5(m) sub-series of length 1151(n)
n <- 1151
m <- ceiling(NumberM/n)
L <- matrix(yt,nrow = n,ncol = m)
Z <- apply(L,2,function(x)mean(x))
#Fit a linear regression yn(t)
t <- c(1:m)
lmyn1 <- lm(Z~t)
coef1<- lmyn1$coefficients
ynt.1 <- coef1[2]*t+coef1[1]

#Fit a reverse linear regression yn(t)
L.rev <- matrix(yt.rev,nrow = n,ncol = m)
Z.rev <- apply(L.rev,2,function(x)mean(x))
lmyn1.rev <- lm(Z.rev~t)
coef1.rev<- lmyn1.rev$coefficients
ynt.1.rev <- coef1.rev[2]*t+coef1.rev[1]
#Finally the root mean square fluctuation is calculated
Fn2 <- sqrt((1/2*lengthyt)*sum((Z-ynt.1)^2+(Z.rev-ynt.1.rev)^2))
```



```
Fn2
```

```
## [1] 3.21285
```

```
#-----
```

```
#Now fit linear regression between F(n) and n
```

```
Fn <- c(Fn1,Fn2)
```

```
Fn.n <- c(1151,5)
```

```
lm.Fn <- lm(log(Fn)~log(Fn.n))
```

```
summary(lm.Fn)
```

```
##
```

```
## Call:
```

```
## lm(formula = log(Fn) ~ log(Fn.n))
```

```
##
```

```
## Residuals:
```

```
## ALL 2 residuals are 0: no residual degrees of freedom!
```

```
##
```

```
## Coefficients:
```

```
##           Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
## (Intercept)    0.340          NA      NA      NA
```

```
## log(Fn.n)      0.514          NA      NA      NA
```

```
##
```

```
## Residual standard error: NaN on 0 degrees of freedom
```

```
## Multiple R-squared:    1,    Adjusted R-squared:    NaN
```

```
## F-statistic: NaN on 1 and 0 DF,  p-value: NA
```

```
lm.Fn$coefficients
```

```
## (Intercept)    log(Fn.n)
```

```
##    0.339537    0.514230
```

We can see that the slope is 0.5142304, which indicates that data series is with long-range power law correlations.