

# Financial Anomalies

Krishna Neupane

2024-08-24

# Table of contents

Preface	3
1 Introduction	4
2 Summary	6
References	7

# Preface

The article is designed to study financial anomalies

# 1 Introduction

Fama and MacBeth (1973) show two-parameter regression model estimates average risk-return relationships based on efficient market portfolio ( $m$ ), that is, the market prices fully reflect the available information. The asset are constructed based on Equation 1 for an asset ( $i$ ) proposed by @Black (1972).

$$x_{im} \equiv \frac{\text{total market value of all units of assets } i}{\text{total market value of all assets}} \quad (1.1)$$

where asset( $i$ )in the portfolio( $m$ )

Excepted return of a security ( $i$ ) is  $E(\tilde{R}_0)$ , the expected return on a security that is riskless in the portfolio  $m$ , plus a risk premium that is  $\beta_i$  times the difference between expected return of the portfolio ( $E(\tilde{R}_m)$ ) and riskless portfolio ( $E(\tilde{R}_0)$ ). is calculated by Equation 1,  $\beta_i$  is the risk of the asset  $i$  of the portfolio  $m$ , measured relative to  $\sigma^2(\tilde{R}_m)$

$$E(\tilde{R}_i) = [E(\tilde{R}_m) - S_m \sum \tilde{R}_m] + S_m \sigma(\tilde{R}_m) \beta_i,$$

where,

$$\beta_i \equiv \frac{\text{cov}(\tilde{R}_i, \tilde{R}_m)}{\sigma^2(\tilde{R}_m)} = \frac{\sigma_{j=1}^N x_{jm} \sigma_{ij}}{\sigma^2(\tilde{R}_m)} = \frac{\text{cov}(\tilde{R}_i, \tilde{R}_m) / \sigma(\tilde{R}_m)}{\sigma(\tilde{R}_m)}$$

$$S_m = \frac{E(\tilde{R}_m) - E(\tilde{R}_0)}{\sigma(\tilde{R}_m)}$$

hence

$$E(\tilde{R}_i) = E(\tilde{R}_0) + [E(\tilde{R}_m) - E(\tilde{R}_0)] \beta_i \quad (1.2)$$

For each period of  $t$ , the cross sectional regression is given by

$$R_{pt} = \tilde{\gamma}_{0t} + \tilde{\gamma}_{1t} \tilde{\beta}_{p,t-1} + \tilde{\gamma}_{2t} \tilde{\beta}_{p,t-1}^2 + \tilde{\gamma}_{3t} \bar{s}_{p,t-1} \tilde{\epsilon}_i + \tilde{\eta}_{pt}, \quad (1.3)$$

$p = 1, 2, \dots, t$

Equation 1 the independent variable  $\tilde{\beta}_{p,t-1}$  is the average of the  $\tilde{\beta}_i$  for securities in portfolio  $p$ ,  $\tilde{\beta}_{p,t-1}^2$  is the average of the squared values of these  $\tilde{\beta}_i$ ,  $\bar{s}_{p,t-1}\tilde{\epsilon}_i$  is the average of  $s\tilde{\epsilon}_i$  for portfolio  $p_i$

Gupta and Ofer (1975) examines investors growth expectations reflected in the stock prices. A change in the expectation is reflected in the price movement.

$$\delta P_i^t = \frac{P_{it} - P_{it-1}}{P_{it-1}} \times 100 \quad (1.4)$$

where  $\delta P_i^t$  is the percent change of the security  $i$  during the period  $t - 1$  to  $t$

The average yearly percentage of the prices change for portfolio  $j$  ( $\delta P_j$ ) is given by  $\delta P_j = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^{14} \frac{a}{b}}{14}$  (1.5)

## 2 Summary

In summary, this book has no content whatsoever.

## References

- Black, Fischer. 1972. "Capital Market Equilibrium with Restricted Borrowing." *The Journal of Business* 45 (3): 444–55.
- Fama, Eugene F, and James D MacBeth. 1973. "Risk, Return, and Equilibrium: Empirical Tests." *Journal of Political Economy* 81 (3): 607–36.
- Gupta, Manak C, and Aharon R Ofer. 1975. "INVESTORS' EXPECTATIONS OF EARNINGS GROWTH, THEIR ACCURACY AND EFFECTS ON THE STRUCTURE OF REALIZED RATES OF RETURN." *The Journal of Finance* 30 (2): 509–23.