

Let $k_1 = \frac{L_1}{E}$ $S_1 = \frac{P_1}{E}$

r_i : return on sale of insurance
 r_A : return on Assets

$$r_E = r_A \cdot \left(1 + \frac{L_1}{E}\right) + r_i \cdot \frac{P_1}{E}$$

$$r_A = \beta_A (r_m - r_f) + r_f$$

$$r_E = (\beta_A (r_m - r_f) + r_f) \left(1 + \frac{L_1}{E}\right) + r_i \cdot \frac{P_1}{E}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \textcircled{1} \quad r_E &= (\beta_A (r_m - r_f) + r_f) \left(1 + k_1\right) + r_i \cdot S_1 \\ &= \beta_A (r_m - r_f) (1 + k_1) + r_f (1 + k_1) + r_i \cdot S_1 \end{aligned}$$

$$r_E = \beta_E (r_m - r_f) + r_f$$

$$\beta_E = \beta_A (1 + k_1) + \beta_i \cdot S_1 \quad \leftarrow \text{From } r_E = r_A (1 + k_1) + r_i \cdot S_1$$

$$r_E = [\beta_A (1 + k_1) + \beta_i \cdot S_1] (r_m - r_f) + r_f$$

$$\textcircled{2} \quad r_E = \beta_A (r_m - r_f) (1 + k_1) + \beta_i \cdot S_1 (r_m - r_f) + r_f$$

$$\textcircled{1} - \textcircled{2} \quad 0 = r_f (1 + k_1) + r_i S_1 - \beta_i \cdot S_1 (r_m - r_f) - r_f$$

$$0 = \cancel{r_f} + k_1 \cdot r_f + S_1 \cdot r_i - \beta_i \cdot S_1 (r_m - r_f) - \cancel{r_f}$$

$$-r_i \cdot S_1 = k_1 \cdot r_f - \beta_i \cdot S_1 \cdot (r_m - r_f)$$

$$r_i = \boxed{-\frac{k_1}{S_1}} \cdot r_f + \beta_i (r_m - r_f)$$

But Cumming's paper says:

$$r_i = \boxed{-k_1} \cdot r_f + \beta_i (r_m - r_f)$$