

Finanças Quantitativas

Lista de exercícios 5

Lucas Emanuel Resck Domingues

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Problema 4.1 [1]

1. Aparentemente, os resíduos crus não possuem média zero. Sendo assim, é pouco provável que o *plot* seja dos resíduos crus de uma regressão linear de mínimos quadrados.
2. Cada termo $h_{i,i}$ da diagonal da matriz "chapéu" \mathbf{H} pode ser visto como a influência que a i -ésima observação tem no cálculo de $\hat{\beta}$. Observe que, no *plot*, à medida que o valor do índice aumenta, parece que a importância da observação também aumenta, pois os resíduos crus são menores em módulo. Então esperamos que os valores da diagonal da matriz chapéu sejam crescentes em i .
3. Observe que a regressão linear parece dar pouca importância para as observações que estão muito distantes da reta da regressão linear. Em matéria de regressões lineares simples, mínimos quadrados vs. desvios absolutos mínimos, a regressão de desvios absolutos mínimos dá menos importância para valores mais extremos. Logo, espera-se que a linha seja uma regressão linear de desvios absolutos mínimos.

Problema 4.11 [1]

```
1. attach(Puromycin)
Puromycin

##      conc rate      state
## 1  0.02   76  treated
## 2  0.02   47  treated
## 3  0.06   97  treated
## 4  0.06  107  treated
## 5  0.11  123  treated
## 6  0.11  139  treated
```

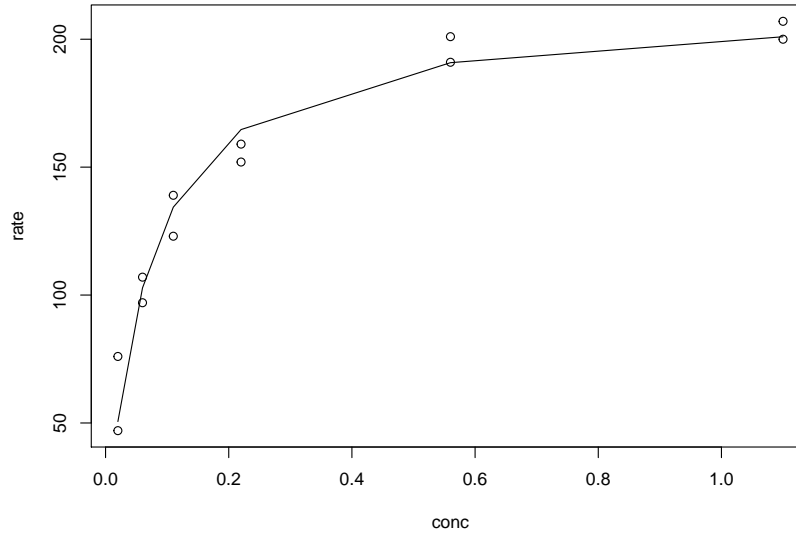
```
## 7 0.22 159 treated
## 8 0.22 152 treated
## 9 0.56 191 treated
## 10 0.56 201 treated
## 11 1.10 207 treated
## 12 1.10 200 treated
## 13 0.02 67 untreated
## 14 0.02 51 untreated
## 15 0.06 84 untreated
## 16 0.06 86 untreated
## 17 0.11 98 untreated
## 18 0.11 115 untreated
## 19 0.22 131 untreated
## 20 0.22 124 untreated
## 21 0.56 144 untreated
## 22 0.56 158 untreated
## 23 1.10 160 untreated

conc = conc[1:12]
rate = rate[1:12]
fit = nls(rate ~ Va*conc/(conc + K),
  start = c(Va = 200, K = 0.1))
```

2. fit

```
## Nonlinear regression model
## model: rate ~ Va * conc/(conc + K)
## data: parent.frame()
## Va K
## 212.68363 0.06412
## residual sum-of-squares: 1195
##
## Number of iterations to convergence: 6
## Achieved convergence tolerance: 6.093e-06

plot(conc, rate)
lines(conc, fitted(fit))
```



Problema 4.12 [1]

1. Sabemos que podemos encontrar a taxa *forward* em função da *yield*:

$$f(t, T) = Y(t, T) + (T - t)Y'(T, t)$$

Observe que $Y_{GV}(x, \theta) = Y_{GV}(\tau, \theta)$, quando dados os parâmetros, é apenas uma função de τ . Logo, concluímos que f_{GV} também o será.

$$f_{GV}(\tau) = Y_{GV}(\tau) + \tau Y'_{GV}(\tau)$$

A derivada pode ser calculada com bastante Regra da Cadeia, e o resultado pode ser verificado na seguinte função:

```

ygv = function(tau, THETA) {
  theta_1 = THETA[1]
  theta_2 = THETA[2]
  theta_3 = THETA[3]
  theta_4 = THETA[4]
  Y_GV = theta_1 -
    theta_2*theta_4*(1-exp(-tau/theta_4))/tau +
    theta_3*theta_4*(1-exp(-tau/theta_4))^2/(4*tau)
  Y_GV
}

```

```

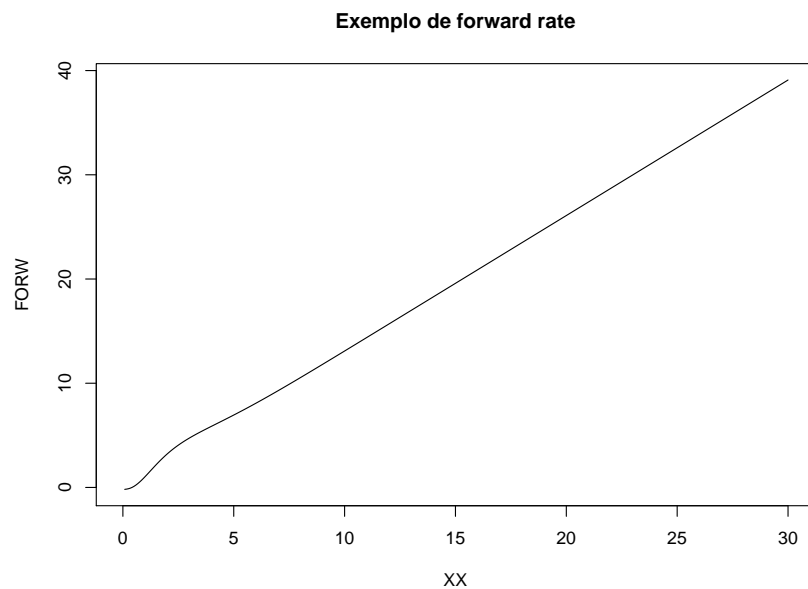
}

fgv = function(tau, THETA) {
  theta_1 = THETA[1]
  theta_2 = THETA[2]
  theta_3 = THETA[3]
  theta_4 = THETA[4]
  Y_GV = ygv(tau, THETA)
  DY_GV = -theta_2*theta_4*((1-exp(-tau/theta_4)) +
    tau*(-exp(-tau/theta_4)*
      (-1/theta_4))) +
    theta_3*theta_4*((1-exp(-tau/theta_4))^2*4 +
      4*tau*(2*(1-exp(-tau/theta_4))*
        (-exp(-tau/theta_4)*
          (-1/theta_4))))

  DY_GV
  f_GV = Y_GV + tau*DY_GV
  f_GV
}

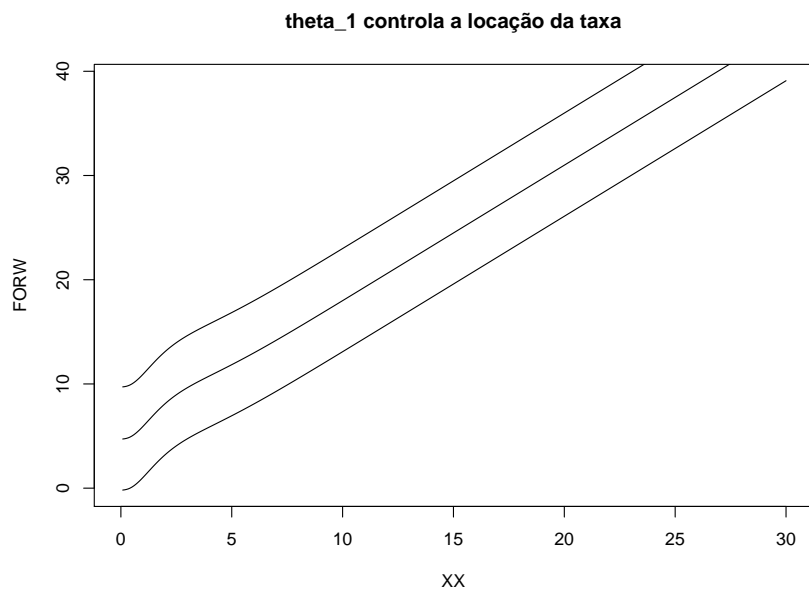
XX = seq(from = 0,to = 30,by = 1/12)
THETA = c(0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 1)
FORW = fgv(XX, THETA)
plot(XX, FORW, type = "l",
  main = "Exemplo de forward rate")

```



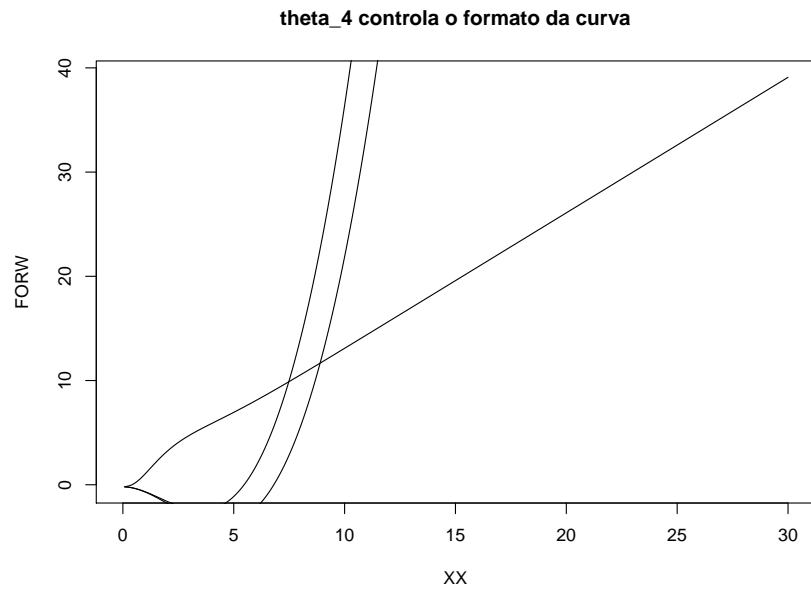
Observe que o parâmetro θ_1 controla a locação da curva no eixo y, eixo da taxa:

```
THETA_1 = c(5, 0.3, 0.4, 1)
FORW_1 = fgv(XX, THETA_1)
THETA_2 = c(10, 0.3, 0.4, 1)
FORW_2 = fgv(XX, THETA_2)
plot(XX, FORW, type = "l",
      main = "theta_1 controla a locação da taxa")
lines(XX, FORW_1)
lines(XX, FORW_2)
```



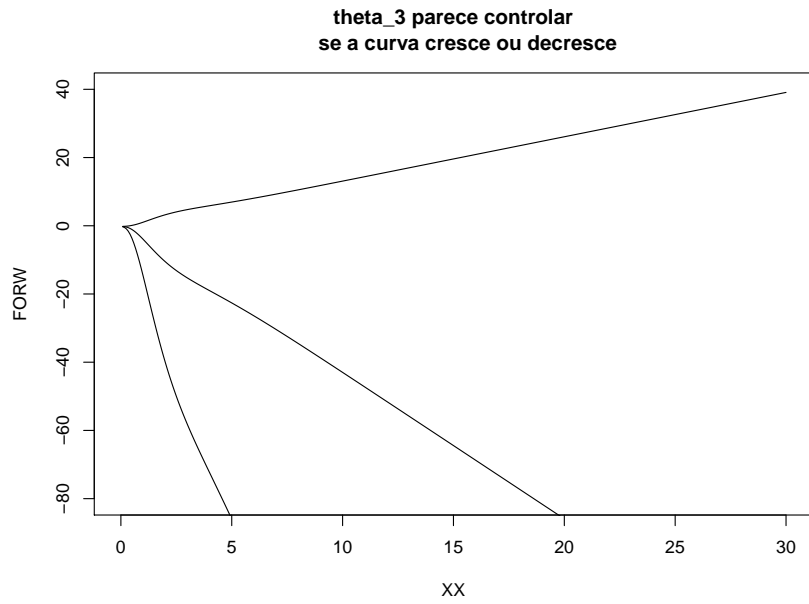
O parâmetro θ_4 de alguma forma controla o formato da curva:

```
THETA_3 = c(0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 40)
FORW_3 = fgv(XX, THETA_3)
THETA_4 = c(0.1, 0.3, 0.4, 50)
FORW_4 = fgv(XX, THETA_4)
plot(XX, FORW, type="l",
      main = "theta_4 controla o formato da curva")
lines(XX, FORW_3)
lines(XX, FORW_4)
```



O parâmetro θ_3 parece controlar se a curva é crescente ou decrescente:

```
THETA_5 = c(0.1, 0.3, -1, 1)
FORW_5 = fgv(XX, THETA_5)
THETA_6 = c(0.1, 0.3, -4, 1)
FORW_6 = fgv(XX, THETA_6)
plot(XX, FORW, type="l",
     main = "theta_3 parece controlar
           se a curva cresce ou decresce",
     ylim = c(-80, 40))
lines(XX, FORW_5)
lines(XX, FORW_6)
```



2. Sabemos que podemos escrever a *yield* como

$$Y(t, T) = -\frac{1}{T-t} \log P(t, T)$$

Se isolamos $P(t, T) = P(\tau)$, temos:

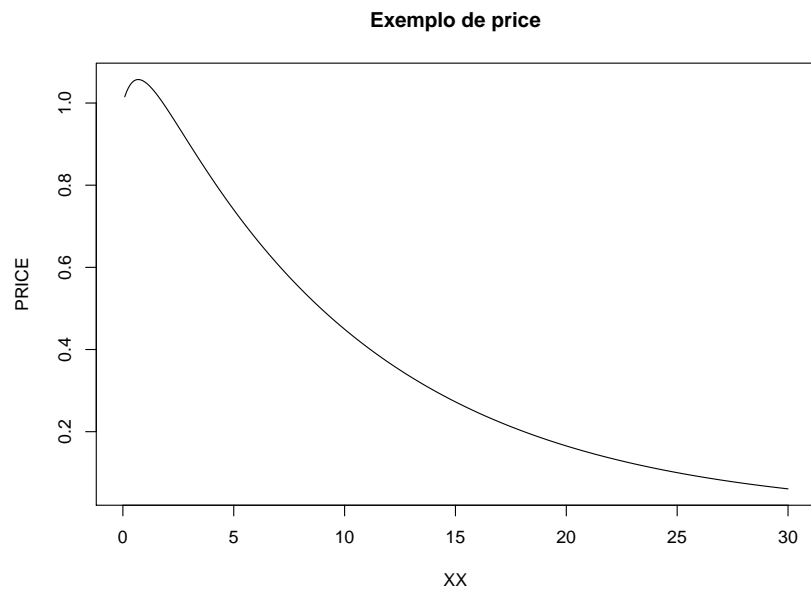
$$P_{GV}(\tau) = \exp[-\tau Y_{GV}(\tau)]$$

Então montamos a função:

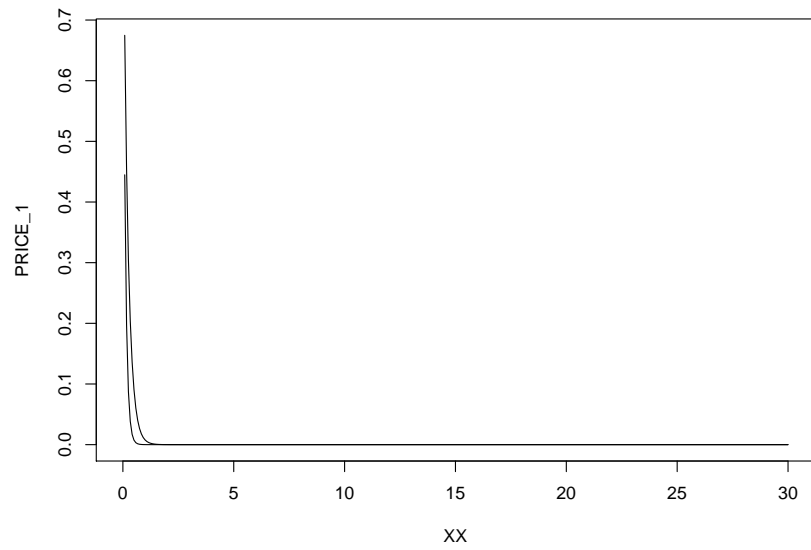
```
bgv = function(tau, THETA) {
  theta_1 = THETA[1]
  theta_2 = THETA[2]
  theta_3 = THETA[3]
  theta_4 = THETA[4]
  Y_GV = ygv(tau, THETA)
  P_GV = exp(-tau*Y_GV)
  P_GV
}
```

Então verificamos os plots para os mesmos parâmetros de antes:

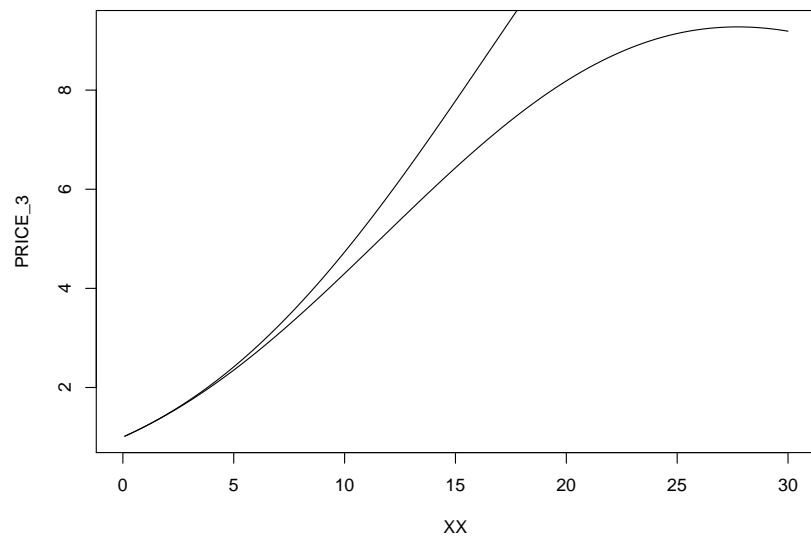
```
PRICE = bgv(XX, THETA)
plot(XX, PRICE, type = "l",
     main = "Exemplo de price")
```



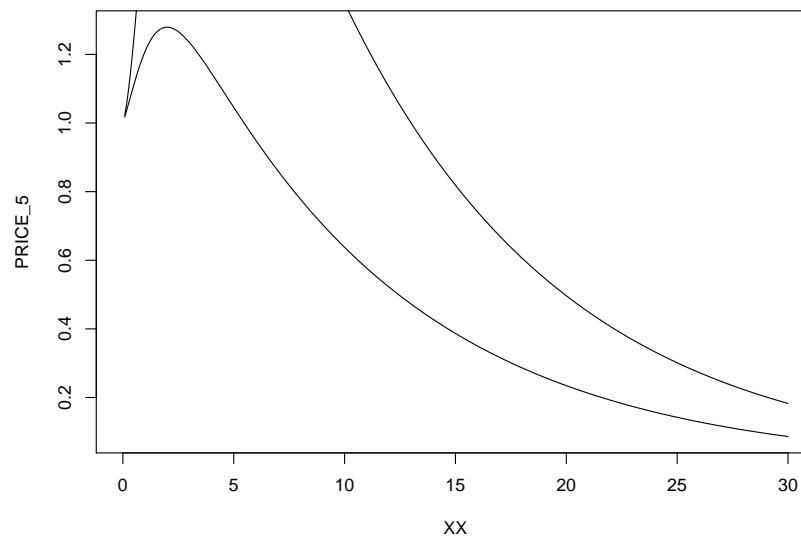
```
PRICE_1 = bgv(XX, THETA_1)
PRICE_2 = bgv(XX, THETA_2)
plot(XX, PRICE_1, type = "l")
lines(XX, PRICE_2)
```

```
PRICE_3 = bgv(XX, THETA_3)
PRICE_4 = bgv(XX, THETA_4)
plot(XX, PRICE_3, type = "l")
lines(XX, PRICE_4)
```



```
PRICE_5 = bgv(XX, THETA_5)
PRICE_6 = bgv(XX, THETA_6)
plot(XX, PRICE_5, type = "l")
lines(XX, PRICE_6)
```



```
3. data(GermanB041700, "GermanB041700", package="Rsafd")
head(GermanB041700)
```

##	Issue	Coupon	Maturity	Price	Intrst.Yield	Redemp.Yield	Accrud.Intrst	Life
## 1	1992	8.00	2002	105.28	7.60	5.202	7.67	2.04
## 3	1993	6.75	2003	104.37	6.47	5.158	6.47	3.04
## 5	1999	3.75	2009	90.43	4.15	5.135	1.07	8.72
## 7	G3	3.00	2010	77.00	3.90	6.080	0.12	10.46
## 9	G4	3.00	2010	77.00	3.90	6.080	0.12	10.46
## 11	G5	3.00	2010	77.00	3.90	6.080	0.12	10.46

```
# Definimos a função de perda
SSE = function(THETA) {
  TAU = GermanB041700$Life
  sum((GermanB041700$Price - bgv(TAU, THETA))^2)
}

# Otimizamos
```

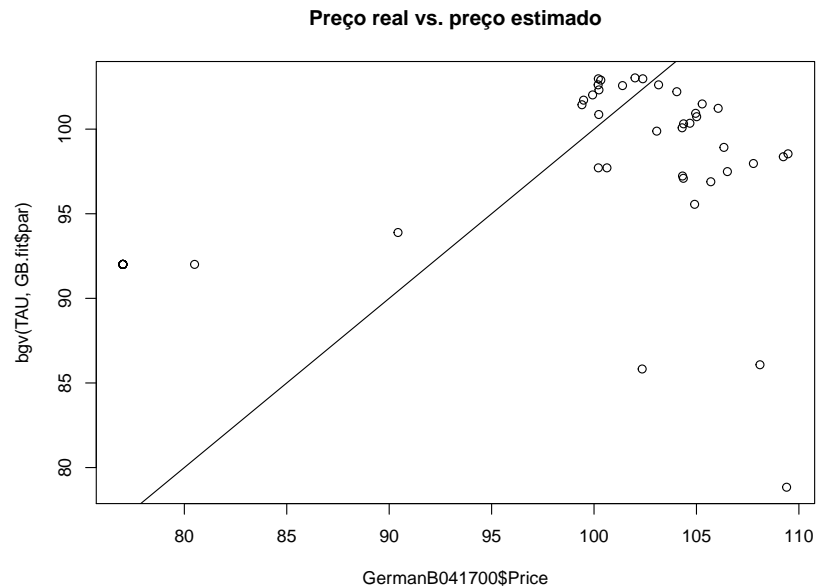
```

GB.fit = optim(par = THETA, fn = SSE)
GB.fit

## $par
## [1] 0.01164867 49.46919062 -43.85097223 0.07684203
##
## $value
## [1] 5021.73
##
## $counts
## function gradient
##      501      NA
##
## $convergence
## [1] 1
##
## $message
## NULL

# Plotamos o resultado
TAU = GermanB041700$Life
plot(GermanB041700$Price, bgv(TAU, GB.fit$par),
     main = "Preço real vs. preço estimado")
abline(0, 1)

```



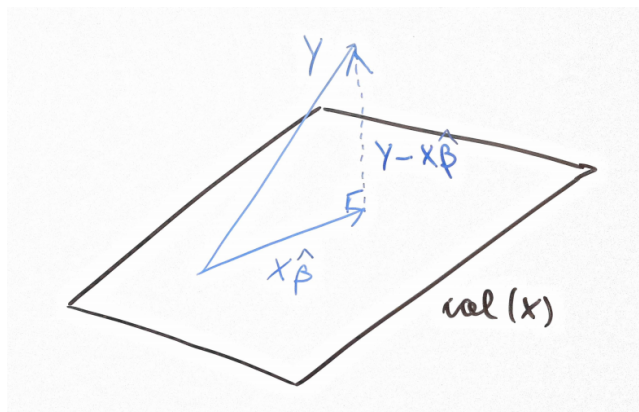
Observe que não obtivemos um *fit* perfeito, porém nada grotesco.

Problema 2

Queremos encontrar β que minimiza $\|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\beta\|$, assumindo que \mathbf{X} tem posto completo.

Observe que $\mathbf{X}\beta$ pertence ao espaço coluna de \mathbf{X} , com os valores de β sendo as coordenadas do espaço com base sendo as colunas de \mathbf{X} . Além disso, $\text{col}(\mathbf{X})$ é um subespaço do \mathbb{R}^n .

Podemos perceber que, se $\hat{\beta}$ é o valor de β que minimiza $\|\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\beta\|$, então $\mathbf{Y} - \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta}$ é ortogonal a $\text{col}(\mathbf{X})$, facilmente demonstrado com a desigualdade triangular.



Então, segue que

$$\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Y} \perp \text{col}(\mathbf{X}) \Rightarrow \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Y} \in \text{col}(\mathbf{X})^\perp \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Y} \in \text{lin}(\mathbf{X}^T)^\perp \quad (2)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Y} \in \text{anul}(\mathbf{X}^T) \quad (3)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}^T(\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Y}) = \mathbf{0} \quad (4)$$

$$\Rightarrow \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} = \mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y} \quad (5)$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\beta} = (\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{X})^{-1}\mathbf{X}^T\mathbf{Y} \quad (6)$$

em que (3) vale pois $\mathbf{X}\hat{\beta} - \mathbf{Y}$ é ortogonal a todas as linhas de \mathbf{X}^T e (6) vale pois \mathbf{X} tem posto completo (por hipótese).

Problema 3

A composição atual do índice pode ser encontrada [aqui](#). Escolhemos alguns ativos, aqueles com maiores participações no índice. Tomamos os dados com

periodicidade semanal, de uma janela de 5 anos.

```
ativos = c("ITUB4.SA", "B3SA3.SA", "PETR4.SA",
           "BBDC4.SA", "PETR3.SA")
suppressMessages(library(quantmod))
suppressMessages(
  suppressWarnings(getSymbols(Symbols = c("^BVSP", ativos),
                             from = "2015-05-24",
                             to = "2020-05-24",
                             periodicity = "weekly")))

## [1] "^BVSP"      "ITUB4.SA"    "B3SA3.SA"    "PETR4.SA"    "BBDC4.SA"    "PETR3.SA"

head(BVSP)

##           BVSP.Open BVSP.High BVSP.Low BVSP.Close BVSP.Volume BVSP.Adjusted
## 2015-05-25      54378      54868      52760      52760      16872200          52760
## 2015-06-01      52753      54254      52666      52973      12198000          52973
## 2015-06-08      52975      54271      52688      53348      15321000          53348
## 2015-06-15      53338      54352      52548      53749      14494400          53749
## 2015-06-22      53750      54361      52879      54017      13651100          54017
## 2015-06-29      54013      54013      52370      52519      12782400          52519
```

Consideramos a taxa livre de risco como a Selic. Neste caso, a deixamos fixa, como $3\%/ano = (3/52)\%/semana$. Então calculamos os log-retornos e os retornos em excesso. Então ajustamos a regressão linear de mínimos quadrados. Vejamos para $ITUB4 \sim BVSP$. Dividimos todo o período em dois, para podermos avaliar o beta em cada caso.

```
LRetBVSP = diff(log(BVSP$BVSP.Adjusted))
LRetITUB4.SA = diff(log(ITUB4.SA$ITUB4.SA.Adjusted))
SELIC = 0.03/52
LRetBVSP = LRetBVSP - SELIC
LRetITUB4.SA = LRetITUB4.SA - SELIC
fit = lm(LRetITUB4.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131])
summary(fit)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetITUB4.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131])
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.05589 -0.01101 -0.00143  0.01341  0.05522
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
```

```
## (Intercept)      0.001164    0.001728    0.673    0.502
## LRetBVSP[1:131] 1.188930    0.055842   21.291   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.01966 on 128 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7798, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7781
## F-statistic: 453.3 on 1 and 128 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

fit = lm(LRetITUB4.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262])
summary(fit)

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetITUB4.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262])
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.063486 -0.013497  0.000854  0.012984  0.079650
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -0.001765   0.002081  -0.849   0.398
## LRetBVSP[132:262]  0.968667   0.054279  17.846   <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.02381 on 129 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7117, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7095
## F-statistic: 318.5 on 1 and 129 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Podemos observar que o R^2 das duas regressões foi razoável, indicando que há, sim, uma tendência linear entre BVSP e ITUB4. Além disso, o intercepto é próximo de zero. Observe que o beta varia um pouco entre as duas regressões, indicando não estabilidade. Porém, sabemos que é muito difícil de conseguir isso na prática.

Realizamos a mesma coisa para os outros ativos:

```
LRetB3SA3.SA = diff(log(B3SA3.SA$B3SA3.SA.Adjusted))
LRetB3SA3.SA = LRetB3SA3.SA - SELIC
summary(lm(LRetB3SA3.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetB3SA3.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131])
```

```
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.074159 -0.019888 -0.000308  0.015119  0.098411
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.003865   0.002538   1.523    0.13
## LRetBVSP[1:131] 1.065530   0.081989  12.996 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.02887 on 128 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.5689, Adjusted R-squared:  0.5655
## F-statistic: 168.9 on 1 and 128 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

summary(lm(LRetB3SA3.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetB3SA3.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262])
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.122220 -0.019748  0.001157  0.021878  0.078324
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.004344   0.002830   1.535    0.127
## LRetBVSP[132:262] 1.066222   0.073815  14.445 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.03238 on 129 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6179, Adjusted R-squared:  0.615
## F-statistic: 208.6 on 1 and 129 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

LRetPETR4.SA = diff(log(PETR4.SA$PETR4.SA.Adjusted))
LRetPETR4.SA = LRetPETR4.SA - SELIC
summary(lm(LRetPETR4.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetPETR4.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131])
##
```

```

## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.12934 -0.02169  0.00421  0.02367  0.09535
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -0.002409   0.003457  -0.697    0.487
## LRetBVSP[1:131]  1.902389   0.111679  17.034 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.03933 on 128 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6939, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6915
## F-statistic: 290.2 on 1 and 128 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

summary(lm(LRetPETR4.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetPETR4.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262])
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.182973 -0.019025 -0.000407  0.024888  0.222690
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.0008207   0.0038964   0.211    0.834
## LRetBVSP[132:262]  1.4791776   0.1016485  14.552 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.0446 on 129 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6214, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6185
## F-statistic: 211.8 on 1 and 129 DF,  p-value: < 2.2e-16

LRetBBDC4.SA = diff(log(BBDC4.SA$BBDC4.SA.Adjusted))
LRetBBDC4.SA = LRetBBDC4.SA - SELIC
summary(lm(LRetBBDC4.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetBBDC4.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131])
##
## Residuals:

```



```

##           Min           1Q          Median           3Q           Max
## -0.051328 -0.011927 -0.001208  0.012048  0.066637
##
## Coefficients:
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.0006991  0.0017950   0.389    0.698
## LRetBVSP[1:131] 1.3354483  0.0579909  23.029 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.02042 on 128 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.8056, Adjusted R-squared:  0.804
## F-statistic: 530.3 on 1 and 128 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

summary(lm(LRetBBDC4.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetBBDC4.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262])
##
## Residuals:
##           Min           1Q          Median           3Q           Max
## -0.073387 -0.012354  0.001495  0.015211  0.084653
##
## Coefficients:
##               Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    -0.001115  0.002103  -0.53    0.597
## LRetBVSP[132:262] 1.212406  0.054862  22.10 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.02407 on 129 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.7911, Adjusted R-squared:  0.7894
## F-statistic: 488.4 on 1 and 129 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

LRetPETR3.SA = diff(log(PETR3.SA$PETR3.SA.Adjusted))
LRetPETR3.SA = LRetPETR3.SA - SELIC
summary(lm(LRetPETR3.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetPETR3.SA[1:131] ~ LRetBVSP[1:131])
##
## Residuals:
##           Min           1Q          Median           3Q           Max

```

```
## -0.110177 -0.021115 -0.003079 0.024687 0.097377
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)   -0.002415  0.003395  -0.711    0.478
## LRetBVSP[1:131] 1.737974  0.109672  15.847 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.03862 on 128 degrees of freedom
## (1 observation deleted due to missingness)
## Multiple R-squared:  0.6624, Adjusted R-squared:  0.6597
## F-statistic: 251.1 on 1 and 128 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16

summary(lm(LRetPETR3.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262]))

##
## Call:
## lm(formula = LRetPETR3.SA[132:262] ~ LRetBVSP[132:262])
##
## Residuals:
##      Min       1Q   Median       3Q      Max
## -0.193226 -0.021146  0.001874  0.022935  0.242181
##
## Coefficients:
##              Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
## (Intercept)    0.0007903  0.0041663    0.19    0.85
## LRetBVSP[132:262] 1.4838273  0.1086894   13.65 <2e-16 ***
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
##
## Residual standard error: 0.04769 on 129 degrees of freedom
## Multiple R-squared:  0.591, Adjusted R-squared:  0.5878
## F-statistic: 186.4 on 1 and 129 DF, p-value: < 2.2e-16
```

Podemos concluir, dos ativos escolhidos:

- R^2 razoavelmente altos indicam uma relação linear entre o IBOVESPA e os ativos;
- Interceptos próximos de zero;
- Os resíduos têm mediana próxima de zero;
- Os betas variam no tempo.

Ou seja, várias das hipóteses do CAPM são satisfeitas, mas não todas. Os resultados obtidos estão dentro do esperado, na verdade, inclusive as variações

dos betas. Já existe um debate sobre a validade do modelo e inclusive uma generalização dele que considera a variação do beta.

Referências

- [1] Carmona René. *Statistical analysis of financial data in R*. Springer, 2014.