

Even if the market portfolio is not efficient, that does not imply that an efficient portfolio does not exist (remember the tangent portfolio).

If an efficient portfolio exists, then

$$\mathbb{E}[R_s] = r_s = r_f + \beta_s^{\text{eff}} (\mathbb{E}[R_{\text{eff}}] - r_f)$$

Note: An efficient portfolio should be well diversified. We "construct" an efficient portfolio from a collection of well diversified portfolios.

1<sup>st</sup> Assume that we have  $N$  portfolios from which we can build an efficient portfolio. We call them factor portfolios and we denote them by  $F_1, F_2, \dots, F_N$ .

2<sup>nd</sup> How do we express  $\mathbb{E}[R_s]$  in terms of  $R_{F_1}, R_{F_2}, \dots, R_{F_N}$  (this includes the interactions between  $S$  and  $F_i$ ).

Say that there are two factors  $F_1$  and  $F_2$ . The return of the efficient portfolio we can construct using them is:

$$R_{\text{eff}} = w_1 \cdot R_{F_1} + w_2 \cdot R_{F_2}$$

Run a multiple linear regression :

$$R_s - r_f = \alpha_s + \beta_s^{F_1} (R_{F_1} - r_f) + \beta_s^{F_2} (R_{F_2} - r_f) + \epsilon_s$$

$\sim N(0, \text{var})$   
uncorrelated  
w/  $R_{F_1}$  and  $R_{F_2}$

Through an economical argument:

$$\alpha_s = 0$$

$$\mathbb{E}[R_s] = r_f + \beta_s^{F_1} (\mathbb{E}[R_{F_1}] - r_f) + \beta_s^{F_2} (\mathbb{E}[R_{F_2}] - r_f)$$

- 18) You are given the following information about the return of a security, using a two-factor model.

Factors	Beta	Expected Return
T	0.10	25%
U	0.15	20%

The annual effective risk-free rate of return is 5%.

Calculate the expected return of this security using the given two-factor model.

$$\begin{aligned}
 E[R_S] &= 0.05 + 0.10(0.25 - 0.05) + \\
 (A) \quad 6.52\% &\qquad\qquad\qquad + 0.15(0.20 - 0.05) \\
 (B) \quad 8.33\% &= 0.05 + (0.10)(0.2) + 0.15(0.15) \\
 (C) \quad 9.25\% &= 0.05 + 0.02 + 0.0225 \\
 (D) \quad 11.33\% &= 0.0925 \\
 (E) \quad 13.32\%
 \end{aligned}$$

We can generalize this model to  $N$  factors:

$$\mathbb{E}[R_s] = r_f + \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_s^{F_i} (\mathbb{E}[R_{F_i}] - r_s)$$

## Factor selection in a Multifactor Model

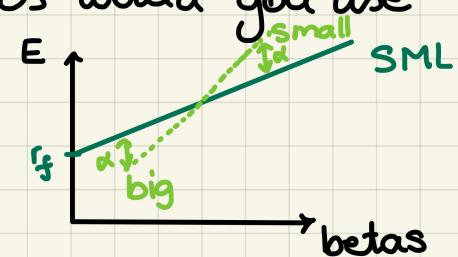
(aka Arbitrage Pricing Theory)

- Include: The Market Portfolio (financed by risk-free borrowing).

Q: What other portfolios would you include?

More precisely, which investment strategies would you use to construct the other portfolios?

- Book-to-Market Ratio
- Market Capitalization
- Momentum Strategy



## Market Capitalization.

- Order the stocks by their MV.
- Find the median.
- Create  $S$  as the equally weighted portfolio w/ stocks below the median.
- Create  $B$  as the equally weighted portfolio w/ stocks above the median.
- Long  $S$  and short  $B$  to obtain Small-minus-Big (SMB).

## Book-to-Market Ratio.

- Order the stocks by their  $\frac{BV}{MV}$ .
- Construct  $L$  as the equally weighted portfolio w/ the lowest 30% of stocks.
- Construct  $H$  as the equally weighted portfolio w/ the highest 70% of stocks.
- Long  $H$  and short  $L$  to obtain the High-minus-Low (HML).

## Momentum Strategy.

- Order the stocks according to their returns over the last year.
- Create a portfolio so that you: long the top 30% and short the bottom 30%
- The portfolio you obtain:  $R_{PR1YR}$

## Fama-French-Carhart Factor Specification.

$$E[R_S] - r_f = \beta_S^{MKT} (E[R_{MKT}] - r_f) + \beta_S^{SMB} E[R_{SMB}] + \beta_S^{HML} E[R_{HML}] + \beta_S^{PR1YR} E[R_{PR1YR}]$$