

## Problem Set 1

MFE 431: Quantitative Asset Management

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## Question 1

### Summary:

The resulting dataset:

##	Year	Month	Stock_Vw_Ret	Stock_Ew_Ret	Stock_lag_MV
##	1: 1926	1	0.0002478675	0.0234050475	26829.38
##	2: 1926	2	-0.0339951421	-0.0544178487	27017.14
##	3: 1926	3	-0.0649615280	-0.0967514747	26093.78
##	4: 1926	4	0.0369713089	0.0323434148	24323.52
##	5: 1926	5	0.0119837079	0.0007612809	25152.03
##	---				
##	1112: 2018	8	0.0360297665	0.0342473575	28766451.29
##	1113: 2018	9	0.0020913824	-0.0160036557	29697876.16
##	1114: 2018	10	-0.0748784718	-0.1021241763	29595694.90
##	1115: 2018	11	0.0186908801	-0.0030372859	27240633.09
##	1116: 2018	12	-0.0936117434	-0.1292800866	27587151.57

### 1. Universe of stocks:

Following the the Ken French Procedure, I restrict the sample to common shares( share code 10 and 11) and to securities traded in the New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange, or the Nasdaq Stock Exchange (exchange codes 1, 2, and 3)

### 2. Missing returns:

- Handle Missing Data denoted by the CRSP: CRSP denotes missing return and delisting return data by certain number. Exclude these data from the dataset.

```
# Filter out missing ret and dlret data
crsp_monthly <- crsp_monthly[!RET %in% c(-99,-88,-77,-66,-55,-44)]
crsp_monthly <- crsp_monthly[!DLRET %in% c(-99,-88,-77,-66,-55,-44)]
```

- Handle missing data after return and market cap calculation: knock out all the NAs from price , return, cum-dividend returns and lagged total market capitalisation:

```
# remove NAs
crsp_monthly <- crsp_monthly[PRC != "NA"]
crsp_monthly <- crsp_monthly[RET != "NA"]
crsp_monthly <- crsp_monthly[cumDivRet != "NA"]
crsp_monthly <- crsp_monthly[mktCapLagged != "NA"]
```

### 3. Delisting return calculation:

To calculate the cum-dividend return, let return be cum-dividend return if delisting return is missing.

If delisting return is not missing and return is missing, let delisting return be just cum-dividend return.

If both are not missing, use the formula from lecture notes:  $(1 + DLRET)(1 + RET) - 1$  to get the return.

Delisting return that are not numeric are converted to NAs and removed later on.

code:

```
# calculates the cum-Dividend returns
crsp_monthly[, `:=`(cumDivRet, ifelse(is.na(DLRET),RET,ifelse(is.na(RET), DLRET, (1+DLRET)*(1+RET)-1)))]
```

4. **Market Capitalisation calculation:** There are some price that are negative, I take the absolute value for both price and shares outstanding and multiply them together to get the market capitalisation. Also I shift the market cap by 1 period for each firm.

```
# calculate the marketcap
crsp_monthly[, `:=`(ME, abs(PRC) * abs(SHROUT))]
```

```
#lag the market cap of each firm
crsp_monthly[, mktCapLagged := shift(ME), by=c("PERMNO")]
```

#### 5. Portfolio Weights:

Value-weight the cum-dividend return by lagged market cap:  $Weight_i = \frac{MarketCap_{i-1}}{TotalMarketCap_{i-1}}$

For equal weight, just take the mean of returns for each period.

```
# value weight portfolio, this might be wrong, let's see
valueweight <- crsp_monthly[,list(Stock_Vw_Ret = weighted.mean(cumDivRet, mktCapLagged, na.rm = TRUE),
                                by=list(Year, Month))]
```

```
# equal weight portfolio
equalweight <- crsp_monthly[,list(Stock_Ew_Ret = mean(cumDivRet)),by=list(Year, Month)]
```

6. **Sample Period:** As I need to lag the market capitalisation while acquiring data from Jan 1926 to Dec 2018, I have obtained data starting from Dec 1925 so that I have data for Jan 1926.

#### 7. Definition of portfolio Weights:

As explained in part 5, portfolio return is the sum of all weighted return for that period.

$$portfolioReturn_i = \sum_{i=1}^n w_i * r_i$$

Where n is the number of stocks at that time.

## Question 2

### Sample Data:

- Download Fama French 3 factor from the website
- Divide both Excess Return and Risk Free by 100 as the numbers are in percentage
- Truncated result from Qn1 to start from July 1929

### Annualized Mean:

I use the monthly mean return and multiply by 12 to get annual data

### Annualized Standard Deviation:

I use the monthly standard deviation return and multiply by  $\sqrt{12}$  to get annualized data

### Sharpe Ratio:

$$SharpeRatio = \frac{AnnualizedMean}{AnnualizedStandardDeviation}$$

### Skewness and Kurtosis:

Using library called `moments` to obtain the statistics.

### Summary:

##	Stats	EstimatedExMktRet	ActualExMktRet
## 1:	Annualized Mean	0.07811358	0.07808973
## 2:	Annualized SD	0.18476993	0.18477282
## 3:	Sharpe Ratio	0.42276130	0.42262563
## 4:	Skewness	0.18430365	0.18425557
## 5:	Excess Kurtosis	7.85094617	7.85049201

### Question 3

#### Sample Data:

Truncated result from Qn1 to start from July 1929

Find: \* Correlation between estimated excess return and actual excess return \* Maximum absolute difference between the two returns

#### Summary:

The correlation is almost 1 and, but the difference between the replicated portfolio and the one from French website is not zero.

This could be due to the high precision used in the replicated portfolio (10 decimal places) where the data from Fama French has precision up to only 3 digits for excess return.

Another reason could be due to the change in historical data from CRSP:[http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/Data\\_Library/changes\\_crsp.html](http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/Data_Library/changes_crsp.html)

Quote from the website: Please note: CRSP has recently completed the Pre62 Daily Data Series Project. The addition of these new daily data results in changes to month-end prices and to dividend ex-dates. These changes have resulted in many small changes to historical returns on my website.

##	Correlation	Max difference
##	0.999998323	0.002060508