

# BETA COEFFICIENT

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# Part1



# Description



# Description



- Our team named “**iloveby**”
- Aimed to calculate the **Beta coefficient** of a stock to indicate whether the stock is more or less volatile than the market as a whole and offer the users suggestions on investment.

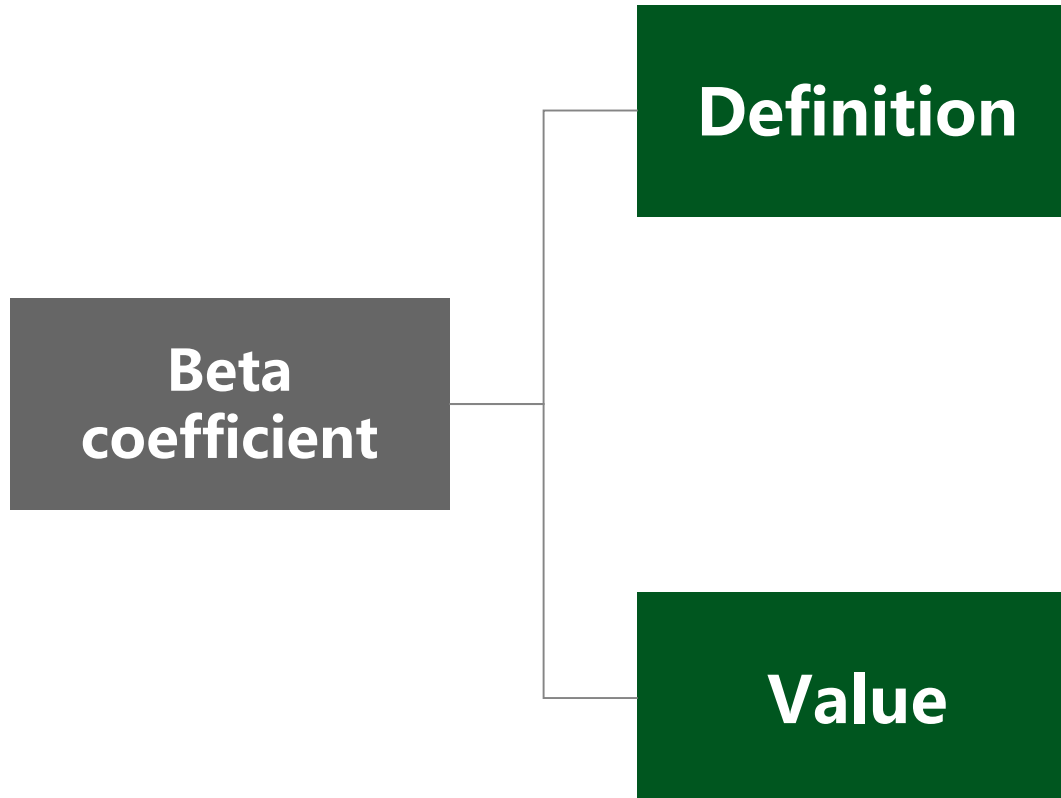
## Part2



# Background



# Background

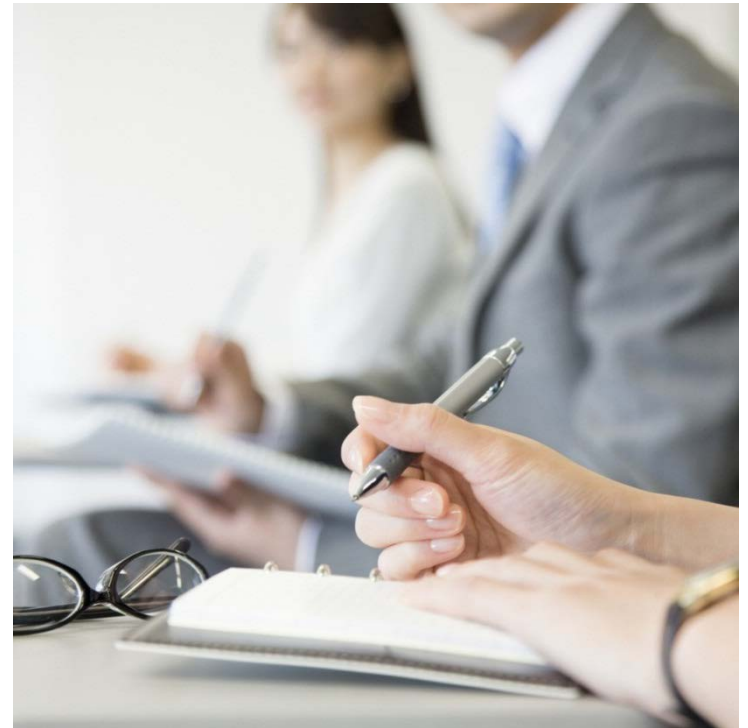




## Definition

A measure of the risk arising from exposure to general market movements as opposed to idiosyncratic factors.

It indicates whether the stock is more or less volatile than the market as a whole.



# Value

The **market portfolio** of all investable assets has a beta of exactly **1**.

**A beta below 1** can indicate either an investment with lower volatility than the market or in the opposite direction of the benchmark.

**A beta greater than 1** generally means that the asset both is volatile and tends to move up and down with the market.

Value of Beta	Interpretation	Example
$\beta < 0$	Asset movement is in the opposite direction of the benchmark	An <a href="#">inverse exchange-traded fund</a> or a short position
$\beta = 0$	Asset movement is uncorrelated to the benchmark	Fixed-yield asset, whose growth is unrelated to the movement of the stock market
$0 < \beta < 1$	Asset moves in the same direction, but in a lesser amount than the benchmark	Stable, "staple" stock such as a company that makes soap. Moves in the same direction as the market at large, but less susceptible to day-to-day fluctuation.
$\beta = 1$	Asset moves in the same direction and in the same amount as the benchmark	A representative stock, or a stock that is a strong contributor to the index itself.
$\beta > 1$	Asset moves in the same direction, but in a greater amount than the benchmark	Stocks which are very strongly influenced by day-to-day market news, or by the general health of the economy.



# Part3



# Python Program



# Python program



## Data collection and processing



Download the daily closing price of all individual shares and market index in the past two years from CSMAR database.

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To narrow the error, we use systematic sampling to filter every fifth data after a random start (e.g.: day1, day6, day11, day16.....), and then calculate the weekly return on equity.

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# Python program



## Imports



we import following packages for subsequent uses.

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```
import pandas as pd  
import numpy as np  
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt  
%matplotlib inline
```



# Python program



## Import data



We use CSV to import the processed data - the return on equity of the market and the stock to be analyzed over a relatively long period of time. Then we store the data in lists for subsequent calculation.

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# Python program



## Function



We program the function of calculation procedure by using gradient descent for linear regression to obtain the beta coefficient of the stock which reflect the risk of the stock.

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# Python program



Result

Input  
the  
stock  
code

Get the  $\beta$   
on the  
scatter  
diagram

Get  
suggestions

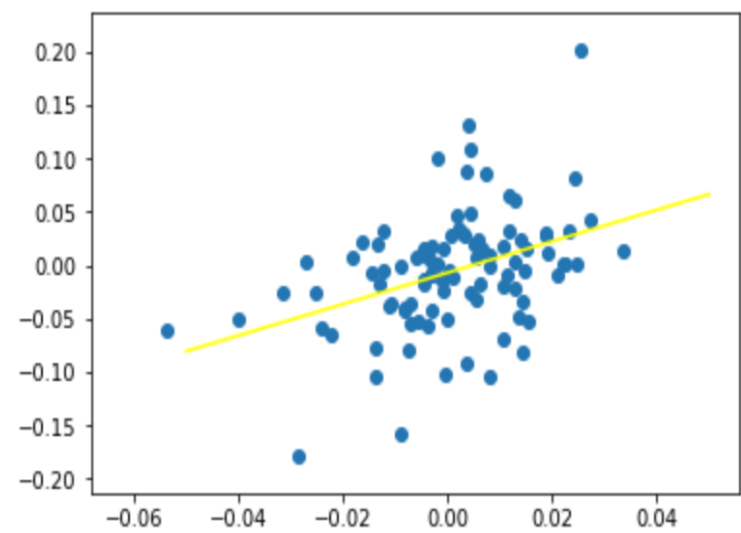


# Python program



## Result

Please input the stock code: 10  
beta = 1.4696414284519999  
The stock moves in the same direction, but in a greater amount than the benchmark, involving more systematic risk than the overall market.  
Suggestion: Pay close attention to day-to-day market news or the general health of the economy.



[美丽生态\(000010\)股票实时行情\\_同花顺财经](#)







# Python program



## Code – part1

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
%matplotlib inline

data = pd.read_csv('./data/CAPMR_Adalyr.csv')

ID=list(data['Stkcd'])

RE=list(data['Dretnd'])

id = int(input('Please input the stock code: '))

i = ID.index(id)

x_data = RE[0:97]
y_data = RE[i:i+97]
x_data = np.asarray(x_data)
```

# imports

# read csv

# store the data in lists

# ask the user to input stock code

# locate the data in list

# generate the data



# Python program



## Code – part2

```
b = 0
w = 0
lr = 1.0
iteration = 100000
b_lr = 0.0
w_lr = 0.0
```

```
b_history = [b]
w_history = [w]
```

```
for i in range(iteration):
```

```
    b_grad = 0.0
```

```
    w_grad = 0.0
```

```
    for n in range(len(x_data)):
```

```
        b_grad = b_grad - 2.0*(y_data[n] - b - w*x_data[n])*1.0
```

```
        w_grad = w_grad - 2.0*(y_data[n] - b - w*x_data[n])*x_data[n]
```

```
    b_lr = b_lr + b_grad**2
```

```
    w_lr = w_lr + w_grad**2
```

```
    b = b - lr/np.sqrt(b_lr) * b_grad
```

```
    w = w - lr/np.sqrt(w_lr) * w_grad
```

```
    b_history.append(b)
```

```
    w_history.append(w)
```

# gradient descent for linear regression:  
 $y(\text{data}) = b + w * x(\text{data})$



# Python program



## Code – part3

```
print('beta =', w) # print the beta coefficient

p1=plt.scatter(x_data, y_data)

x=np.linspace(-0.05, 0.05) # plot the figure
y = w*x+b
p2=plt.plot(x, y, color="yellow")

t=round(w, 3) # round beta to the thousandth
               # provide user with suggestions

if t>1:
    print("The stock moves in the same direction, but in a greater amount than")
    print("Suggestion: Pay close attention to day-to-day market news or the gen")

if t==1:
    print("The stock moves in the same direction and in the same amount as the")

if t<1:
    print("The stock moves in the same direction, but in a lesser amount than")
```

## Part4



# **Problems in programming**

# Problems in programming



**unable to use crawler**

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**the process of data**

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## Part5



# **Advantages of the program**

# Advantages of the program

## the accuracy and sufficiency of data

Since we use the daily closing price of all individual shares and market index in the past two years which can be found from the CSMAR database. Owing to the accuracy and sufficiency of data, the correctness of beta coefficient of a stock can be substantially guaranteed.

## the use of scatter diagram

On the scatter diagram, each point represents a date, plotted by the market's rate of return in that week on the horizontal axis and the rate of return of the individual stock we analyze on the vertical. The slope of the linear fitting equation is the beta. Because our group focus on data of a successive duration, the scatter diagram is able to reflect the approximate trend of beta coefficient, predicting whether the stock will be more or less volatile than the market.



## Part6



# **Disadvantages of the program**

# Disadvantages of the program



unable to  
update data

the limited  
number of  
stock

long  
operation  
time

unable to  
compare  
different stocks

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A misty forest scene with tall trees and dense foliage, serving as a background for the text.

Thank you for watching