

Section 2

 Date	
 Property	
 Weeks	1주차

Normality

- "Kth central moment"
- 물리학 물리학

1st moment: mean (평균)

2nd moment: variance, std, volatility (분산, 표준편차, 변동성)

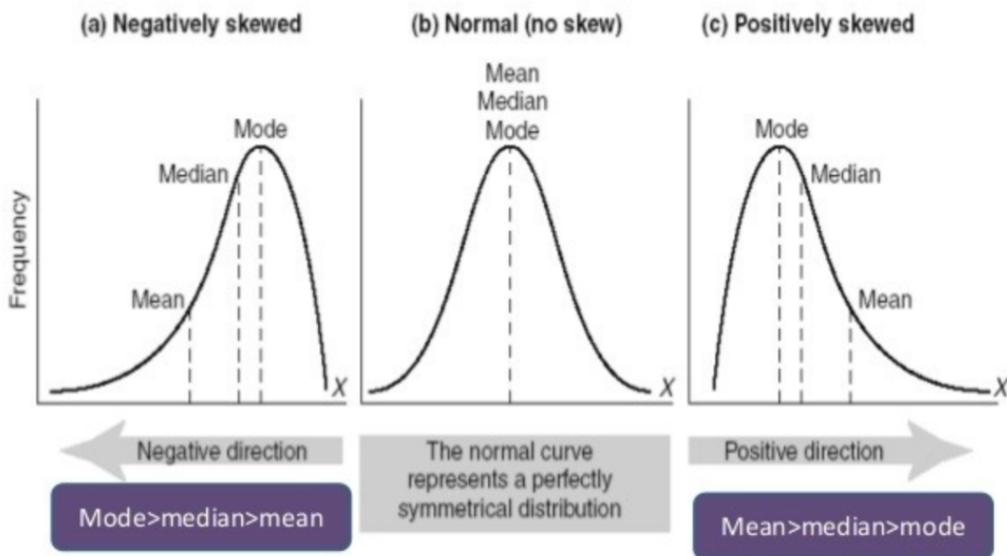
Intermezzo

- 여기까지가 정규(normal)분포
- 평균과 분산만이 다른 애들이
- 표준정규분포든 이 중에서 평균은 0, 표준편차는 1인 분포
- 3차 이상의 moment에 대해서는 0, 3을 가정하고 하는데, 모든 분포는 그렇지 않음
- 일단 그래서 3차, 4차 모먼트가 무언가 하냐면...
- CAPM은 평균/분산만을 가지고 계산

3rd moment: skewness (왜도)

- "분포의 굽은 꼬리가 늘어지는 방향"
- skewness 평균 - 중간값보다 큰 정도
- 중간값이 평균보다 작다 → skewness 양수
- 가장 중간에 일어날 경우의 수는 평균보다 작은 값

- e.g.
 - 대한민국의 1인당 GDP가 30000불이라고 합시다
 - 지나가는 사람 중 아무나 물어봤을 때 그 사람이 30000불보다 많이/작게 벌 확률은?
 - 소득분포는 + 방향으로 꼬리가 늘어져 있음
- ... 변동성은 하락할 때 먹여살리니까요



4rd moment: kurtosis (첨도)

- "꼬리가 뚱뚱한 정도"
- 꼬리가 뚱뚱하면 작으면 kurtosis가 큼
- 꼬리가 가늘면 kurtosis가 작음
- e.g.
 - 그래서 그 찍은 사람의 소득이, 예를 들어, 30000불보다 작다고 치면
 - 그 사람의 소득이 30000불보다 많이 작을까, 조금 작을까?
 - kurtosis가 크면 작은 사람들 사이에도 편차가 큼 - 잃어도 재수없으면 훗 갈 수 있음/딸 때는 대박의 가능성성이 큼
 - 작은 사람들 사이에는 그게 그거 - 잃든 벌든 비슷비슷하다)

- 단기간의 예측이 통하기 위해서는 kurtosis가 작을 수록 좋음
- 평균, 분산과 마찬가지로 scipy로 쉽게 구해집니다.
- Return의 skewness가 클수록, kurtosis가 작을수록 그 종목의 평균가에서 매입했을 때 상승할 확률이 크다?

정규성 테스트

- 자크-베라 테스트: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TyjYI7yjFZI>

2. Lab Session-Building your own modules

3. Downside risk measures

Asset returns are **NOT** normally distributed.

투자자는 돈을 얻는것보다 잃는걸 싫어한다.

그러니 내가 포트폴리오를 만들었을 때,

현재 금액에서 최대 얼마까지 잃을 수 있는지에 대한 예측 수단을 찾고 싶어한다.

<Volatility>

VOLATILITY VERSUS SEMI-DEVIATION

SEMI-DEVIATION IS THE VOLATILITY
OF THE SUB-SAMPLE OF BELOW-AVERAGE
OR BELOW-ZERO RETURNS

$$\sigma_{semi} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{N} \sum_{R_t \leq \bar{R}} (R_t - \bar{R})^2}$$

WHERE **N** IS THE NUMBER OF RETURNS
THAT FALL BELOW THE MEAN



<VaR>

VALUE AT RISK – DEFINITION

VALUE AT RISK (VaR) DEFINITION
MAXIMUM POTENTIAL LOSS THRESHOLD

AT A SPECIFIED CONFIDENCE LEVEL - 99%
OVER A SPECIFIED HOLDING PERIOD - 1 MONTH



<Wrap up>

WRAP-UP

UNCERTAINTY ON THE DOWNSIDE IS WHAT INVESTORS ARE MOST CONCERNED ABOUT

LARGE LOSSES ARE PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO KNOW ABOUT

VaR PROVIDES AN ESTIMATE OF POTENTIAL LOSS AT A GIVEN CONFIDENCE LEVEL

NEXT TIME
COMPETING METHODS TO ESTIMATE VaR



4. Lab Session-Deviations from Normality

5. Estimating VaR

- VaR이란? (Value at Risk)

리스크척도 (최대예상손실액)

위험요소(주가,금리,환율 등)의 변동성을 통계적으로 분석하여 산출한 자산가치의 최대손실 신뢰수준의 확률로 지정한 기간 내 발생 가능한 최대 손실액

ex) 목표기간 1년 신뢰수준 95%에서 산출된 VaR이 10억이라면

1년 동안 발생할 수 있는 최대손실금액이 10억보다 적을 확률이 95%

=10억의 자금을 조달할 수 있다면 위험 통제

- 계산방식

-역사적변동성(no parameter)

-var/covariance (parameter gaussian)

-parametric non gaussian

-cornish-fisher(semi parametric)

좋다 나쁘다 비교 x 각각 장단점이 있다.

1) 역사적 변동성

과거데이터를 정렬 \rightarrow 1% 자름

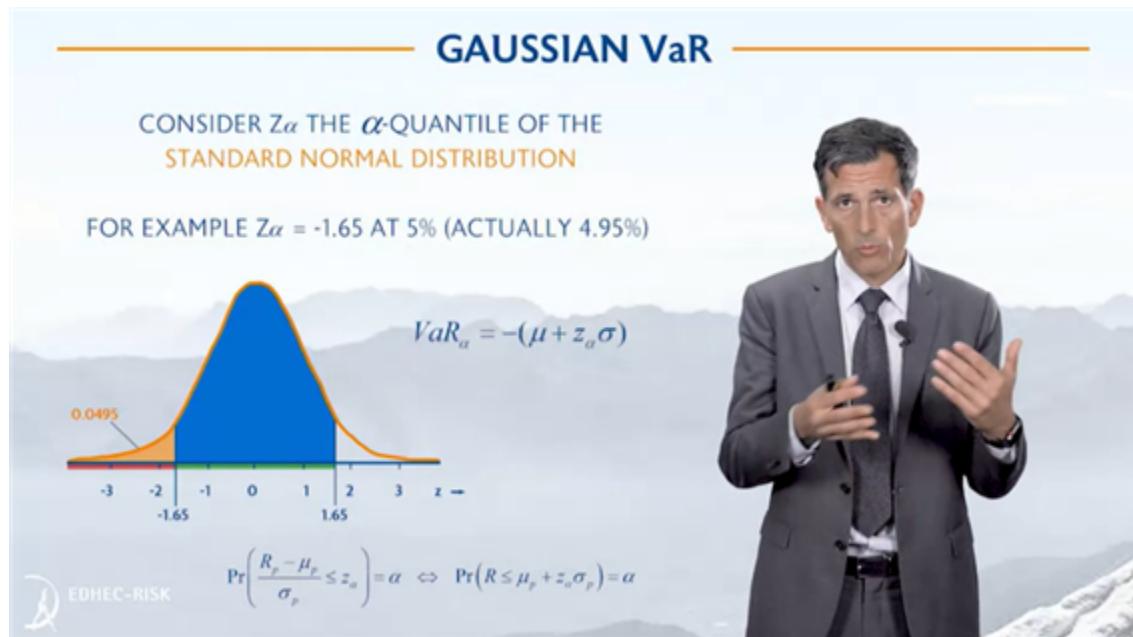
장점 : 정규분포 가정이 없다.

단점 : 표본기간에 민감하다

모델리스크는 없지만 샘플리스크가 존재

2) parametric gaussian(=normal dist) – 수익에 대해서

수익이 정규분포를 따른다면 가치측면에서 -1.65이하로 내려갈 확률은 5%에 불과하다



정규분포 가정은 극단적인위험을 과소평가할 수 있다



5%수준에서 최소한 41%의 가치를 과소평가하고 있다.

why? 정규분포는 꼬리가 얇지만 현실은 통통

3) parametric non gaussian

정규분포가 아닌 다른 분포를 이용한다.

4) Cornish-Fisher value at risk(kind of semi-parametric approach)

결국 표본위험과 모형위험 사이의 risk를 비교한다.

왜도(s)와 첨도(k)를 이용하여 보완된 var을 얻는다 / 좀 더 보수적인 결과를 얻게 된다

CORNISH-FISHER VaR

AN ALTERNATIVE TO PARAMETRIC EXISTS
SEMI-PARAMETRIC APPROACH

CORNISH-FISHER (1937) EXPANSION

$$\tilde{z}_\alpha = z_\alpha + \frac{1}{6}(z_\alpha^2 - 1)S + \frac{1}{24}(z_\alpha^3 - 3z_\alpha)(K - 3) - \frac{1}{36}(2z_\alpha^3 - 5z_\alpha)S^2$$

$$VaR_{\text{mod}}(1 - \alpha) = -(\mu + \tilde{z}_\alpha \sigma)$$



- Conditional VaR (CVaR)

VaR 를 초과하는 5% 미만 값들의 평균

6. Lab Session-Semi Deviation, VaR and CVaR

1) HISTORIC

```
def var_historic(r, level=5):
    """
    Returns the historic Value at Risk at a specified level
    i.e. returns the number such that "level" percent of the returns
    fall below that number, and the (100-level) percent are above
    """
    if isinstance(r, pd.DataFrame):
        return r.aggregate(var_historic, level=level)
    elif isinstance(r, pd.Series):
        return -np.percentile(r, level)
    else:
        raise TypeError("Expected r to be a Series or DataFrame")

In [19]: 1 import numpy as np
2 np.percentile(hfi, a=)

In [18]: 1 erk.var_historic(hfi, level=1)

Convertible Arbitrage      0.031776
CTA Global                 0.049542
Distressed Securities       0.046654
Emerging Markets             0.088466
Equity Market Neutral       0.018000
Event Driven                 0.048612
Fixed Income Arbitrage      0.041672
Global Macro                  0.024316
Long/Short Equity             0.049558
Merger Arbitrage              0.025336
Relative Value                  0.026660
Short Selling                   0.113576
Funds Of Funds                  0.039664
dtype: float64
```

2. NORMAL

```
from scipy.stats import norm
def var_gaussian(r, level=5):
    """
    Returns the Parametric Gaussian VaR of a Series or DataFrame
    """
    # compute the Z score assuming it was Gaussian
    z = norm.ppf(level/100)
    return -(r.mean() + z*r.std(ddof=0))
```

```
[14]: erk.var_gaussian(hfi)
```

```
Convertible Arbitrage      0.021691
CTA Global                 0.034235
Distressed Securities       0.021032
Emerging Markets            0.047164
Equity Market Neutral       0.008850
Event Driven                0.021144
Fixed Income Arbitrage      0.014579
Global Macro                 0.018766
Long/Short Equity            0.026397
Merger Arbitrage             0.010435
Relative Value               0.013061
Short Selling                  0.080086
Funds Of Funds                 0.021292
dtype: float64
```

3.Cornish-Fisher Modification

```

from scipy.stats import norm

def var_gaussian(r, level=5, modified=False):
    """
    Returns the Parametric Gaussian VaR of a Series or DataFrame
    If "modified" is True, then the modified VaR is returned,
    using the Cornish-Fisher modification
    """

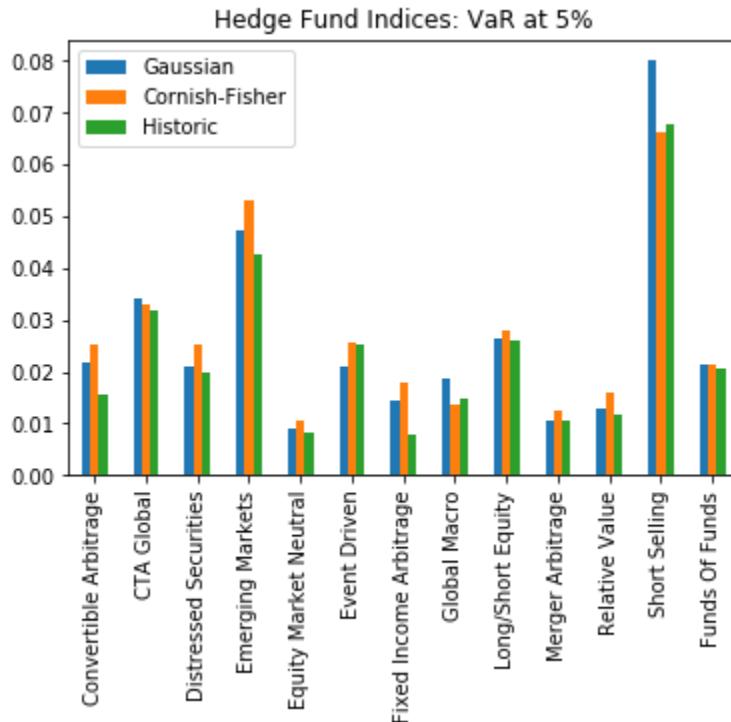
    # compute the Z score assuming it was Gaussian
    z = norm.ppf(level/100)

    if modified:
        # modify the Z score based on observed skewness and kurtosis
        s = skewness(r)
        k = kurtosis(r)
        z = (z +
             (z**2 - 1)*s/6 +
             (z**3 - 3*z)*(k-3)/24 -
             (2*z**3 - 5*z)*(s**2)/36
            )

    return -(r.mean() + z*r.std(ddof=0))

```

So,



*부가 설명

토론 거리 : Evidence of non-normality in asset returns

What is your opinion about the evidence of non-normality in asset returns? You may share your views on how you believe this evidence varies across time frequencies, time periods and asset classes. You may also discuss how this evidence should impact the methodologies we use to measure and manage portfolio risk.

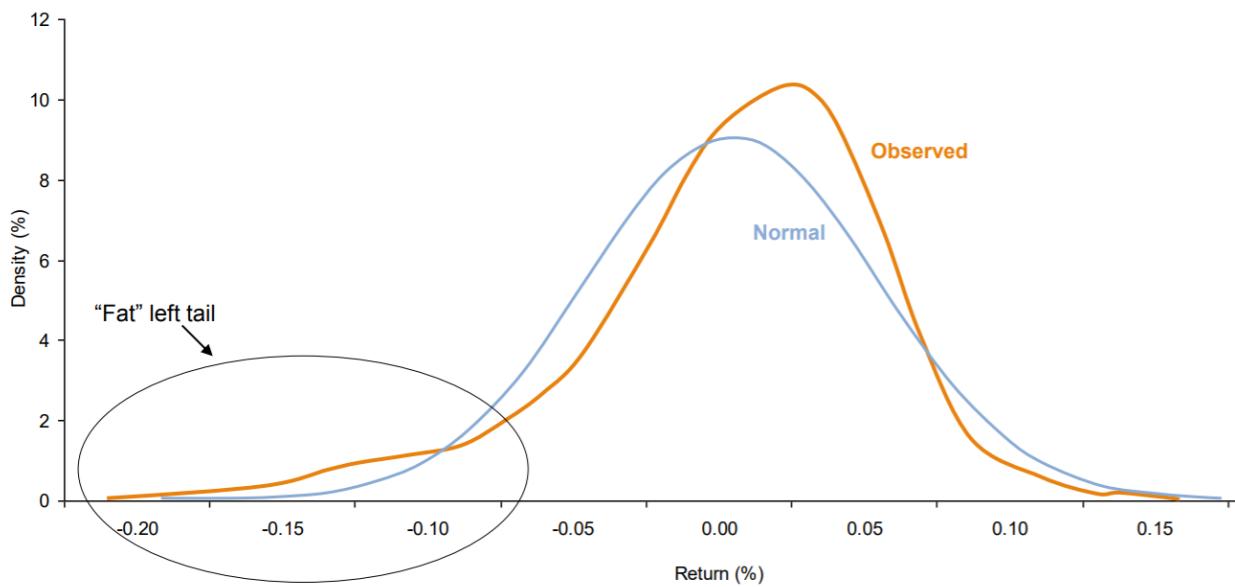
- Evidence suggests that asset returns are not normally distributed. In fact, it suggests that returns are actually negatively skewed and leptokurtic (i.e., fatter tails). Using risk metrics that assume a gaussian distribution, such as the Parametric VaR, underestimate actual downside and upside risk, because returns on upper and lower tail occur more frequently than suggested by the normal curve. Therefore, metrics such as the Cornish-Fisher (which adjusts

the z score to kurtosis and skewness) provide a more realistic view of portfolio risk exposure (if in fact returns are not normally distributed).

Non-Normality of Market Returns: A Framework for Asset Allocation Decision Making (JP Morgan 2010)

https://s3-us-west-2.amazonaws.com/secure.notion-static.com/849142a3-3d02-458c-95aa-5c42bceeb6e/Non-Normality_of_Market_Return.pdf

Fatter left tail in International Equity leads to greater likelihood of losses



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only. Based on 16 years of monthly data to September 2010.

현재의 리스크 매니징은 위험 이상치를 탐지할 수 있는가? (2010)

당시의 보수적 포트폴리오 위험 2가지

-Normality를 가정함

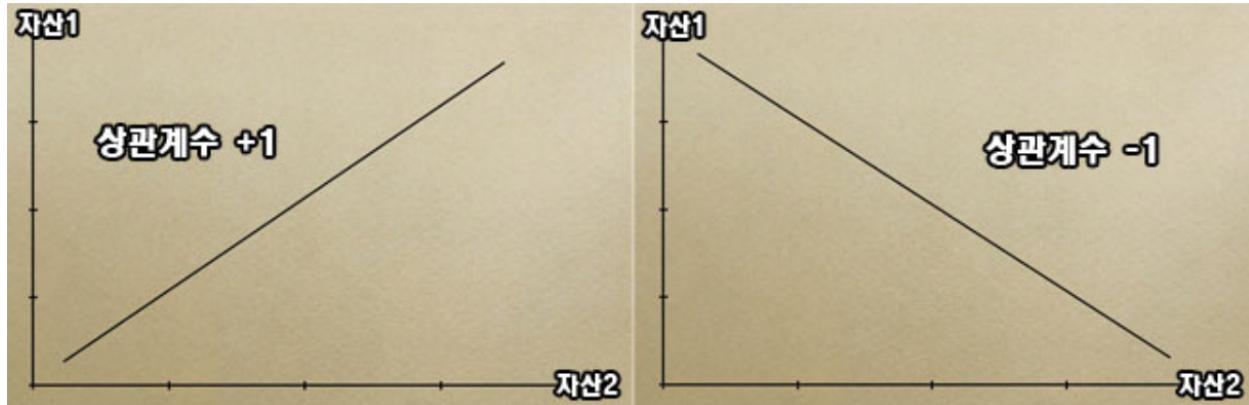
-맞지 않는 risk measures : non-normality를 반영한 모델을 사용하면 표준편차는 portfolio risk의 주 측정방법으로 무용(無用)

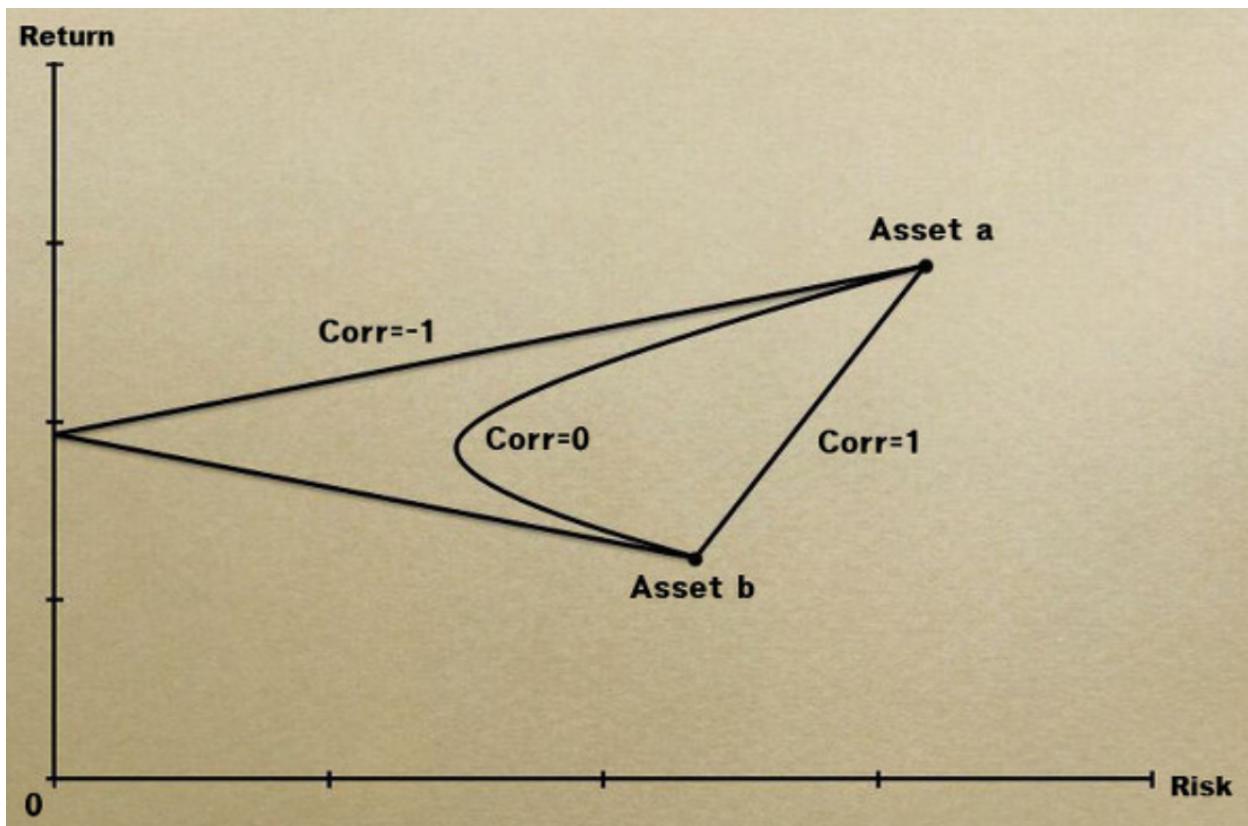
어떤 통계구조라도 단독으로 포폴 매니징 불가능(2008 금융위기) → subjective(qualitative-질적) factors in decision making remains
어떤 금융위기라도 전조증상이 있음(precedence) → Outlier를 없앨 것이냐 갖고 갈 것이냐

Normality의 보편화 : 포트폴리오 이론(해리 마코위츠)

'계란을 한 바구니에 담지 말 것' 분산투자

*삼전, 엘지 주식 가격 상승/하락 영향 요소(거시적으로 공통점 有)





개별 자산 위험도: 분산, 표준편차

$$Std_{pf} = \sqrt{Std_a^2 + Std_b^2 + 2\rho Std_a Std_b}$$

Std_{pf} : 포트폴리오의 표준편차

Std_a or b : 개별자산 a, b의 표준편차

ρ : 상관계수

Corr = 1

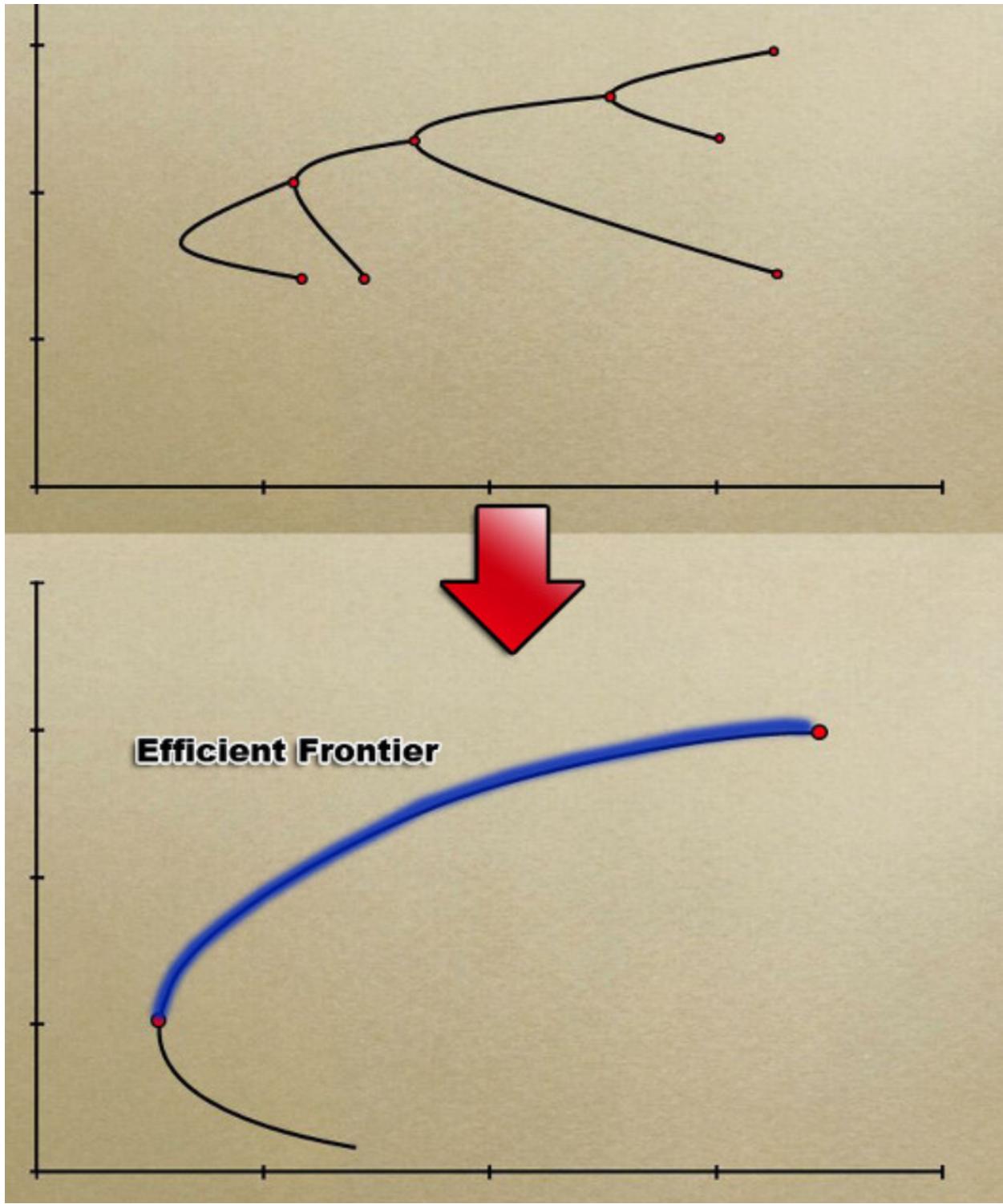
$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + 2ab}$$

Corr = 0

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$$

Corr = -1

$$\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 - 2ab}$$



But skewness, kurtosis excess(첨도) → Non normality

Robust downside risk management

Non-normality

-Serial Correlation of Returns: dependence over time

We hypothesize that serial correlation is common in alternative investment strategies—such as Hedge Fund of Funds and Private Equity—because they often hold illiquid and hard-to-price assets. The difficulty in valuing the underlying assets at regular intervals requires managers or administrators to estimate prices (for example, with reference to the closest marketable security or based on certain economic indicators).

-Fat left tails: negative skewness, leptokurtosis

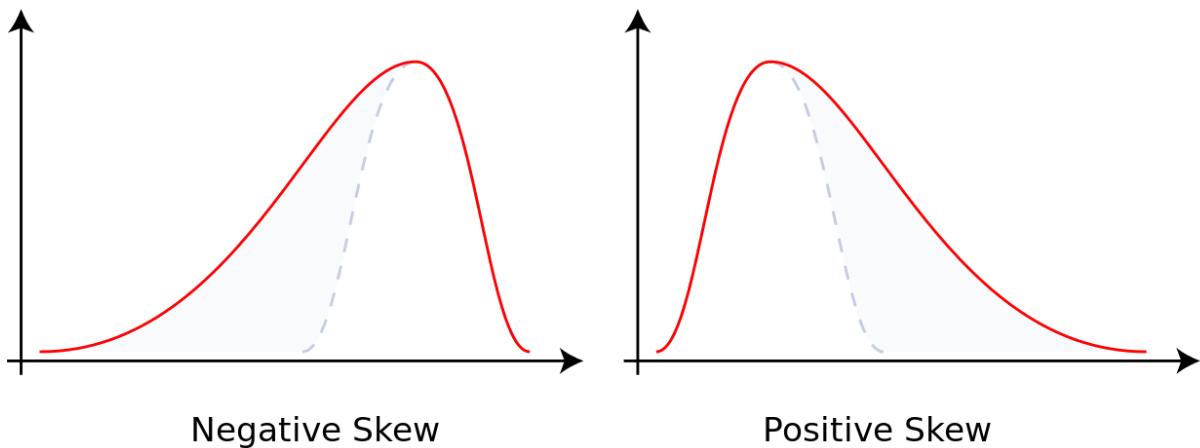
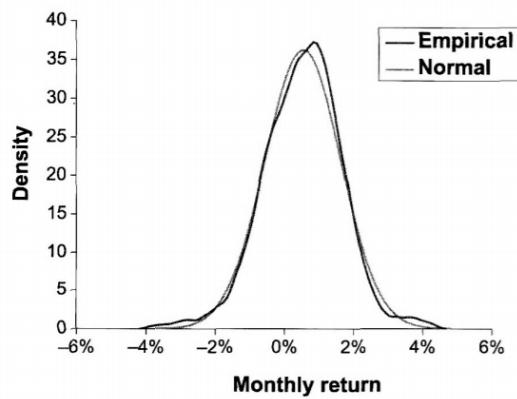


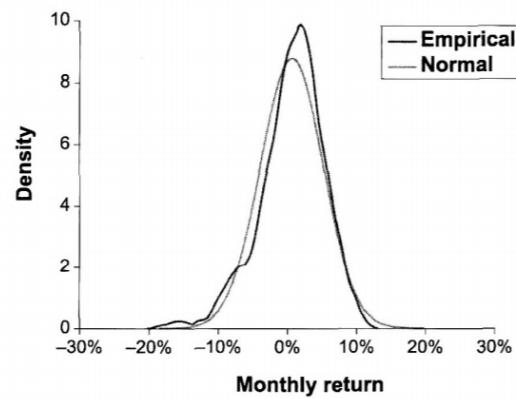
EXHIBIT 3

Density Function Results for All Eight Asset Classes—"Fat" Left Tails in Historical Returns

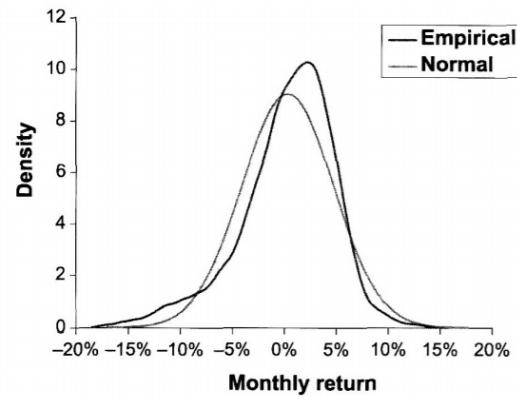
A. U.S. Bonds



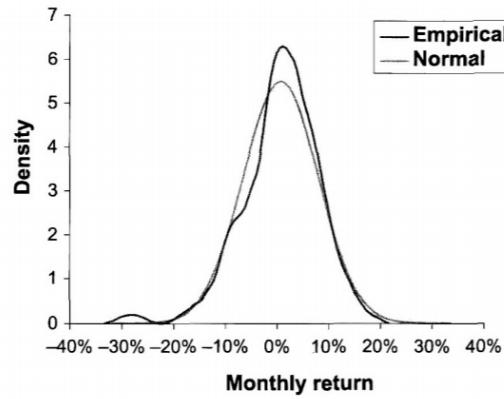
B. U.S. Equities



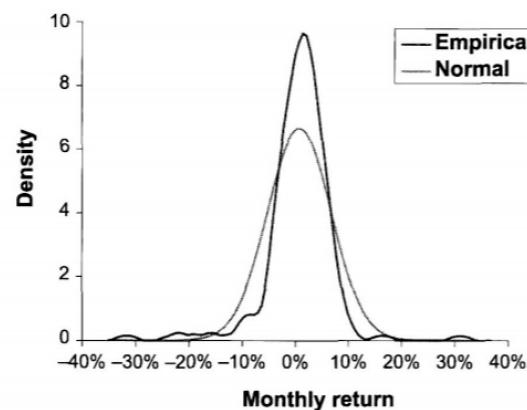
C. International Equities



D. Emerging Markets Equities



E. U.S. REITs



F. Hedge Fund of Funds

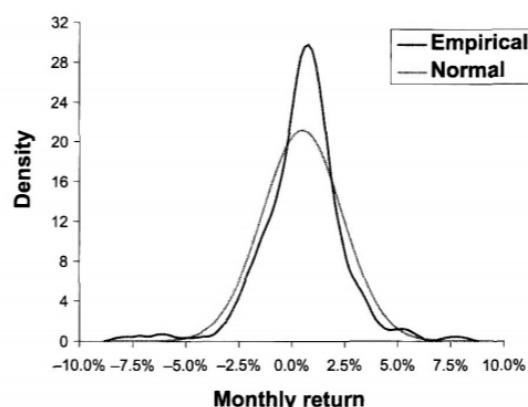
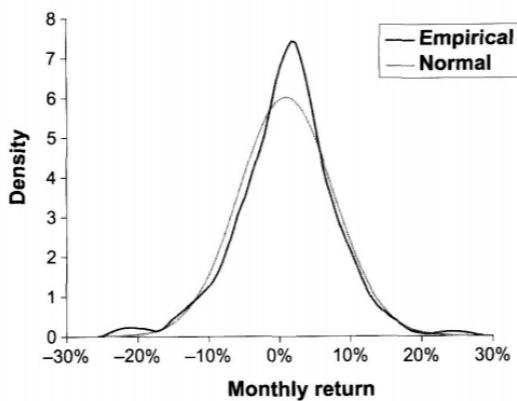
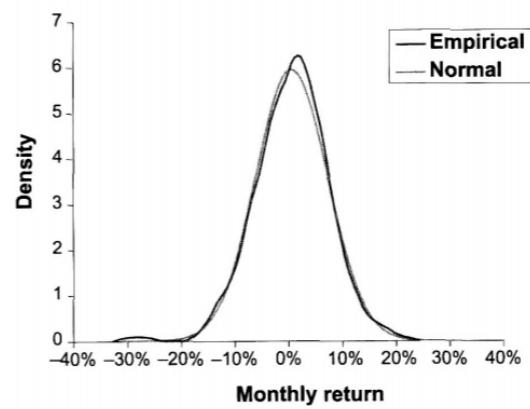


EXHIBIT 3 (continued)

G. Private Equity



H. Commodities

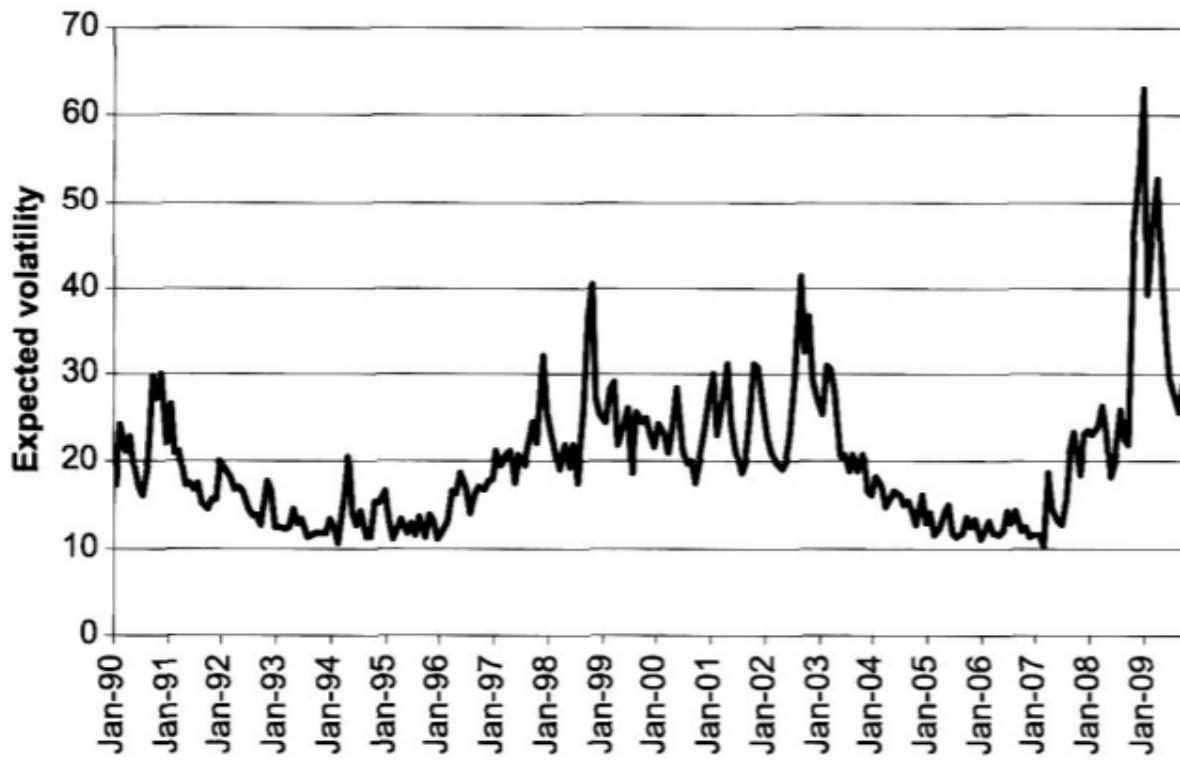


Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only.

-Correlation breakdown in joint asset class returns: 하이볼, 선형회귀 X

E X H I B I T 5

CBOE VIX since Inception



Source: J.P. Morgan Asset Management. For illustrative purposes only.