

# Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)

June 26, 2021

## 1 Import Packages

```
[78]: !pip install pandas_datareader
```

```
Requirement already satisfied: pandas_datareader in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (0.9.0)
Requirement already satisfied: requests>=2.19.0 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas_datareader) (2.25.1)
Requirement already satisfied: lxml in c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from pandas_datareader) (4.5.3)
Requirement already satisfied: pandas>=0.23 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from pandas_datareader) (1.2.4)
Requirement already satisfied: numpy>=1.16.5 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
pandas>=0.23->pandas_datareader) (1.20.1)
Requirement already satisfied: pytz>=2017.3 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
pandas>=0.23->pandas_datareader) (2021.1)
Requirement already satisfied: python-dateutil>=2.7.3 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
pandas>=0.23->pandas_datareader) (2.8.1)
Requirement already satisfied: six>=1.5 in c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-
packages (from python-dateutil>=2.7.3->pandas>=0.23->pandas_datareader) (1.15.0)
Requirement already satisfied: certifi>=2017.4.17 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
requests>=2.19.0->pandas_datareader) (2020.12.5)
Requirement already satisfied: urllib3<1.27,>=1.21.1 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
requests>=2.19.0->pandas_datareader) (1.26.4)
Requirement already satisfied: chardet<5,>=3.0.2 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
requests>=2.19.0->pandas_datareader) (4.0.0)
Requirement already satisfied: idna<3,>=2.5 in
c:\users\rluck\anaconda3\lib\site-packages (from
requests>=2.19.0->pandas_datareader) (2.10)
```

```
[44]: import pandas as pd
import pandas_datareader as data
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
import statsmodels.api as sm
```

## 2 Reading data from yahoo finance

```
[80]: #S&P500 =sp
sp= data.DataReader("^GSPC",
                    start='2016-1-1',
                    end='2021-5-25',
                    data_source='yahoo')

#Stock (Nike)= st
st= data.DataReader("NKE",
                    start='2016-1-1',
                    end='2021-5-25',
                    data_source='yahoo')

#Wilshire 5000 index
wls=data.DataReader("^W5000",
                    start='2016-1-1',
                    end='2021-5-25',
                    data_source='yahoo')

#Russell 1000 value index
rlv=data.DataReader("^RLV",
                    start='2016-1-1',
                    end='2021-5-25',
                    data_source='yahoo')

#Risk-free rate (Rf)
rf=data.DataReader("^IRX",
                    start='2016-1-1',
                    end='2021-5-25',
                    data_source='yahoo')

rlv
```

```
[80]:
```

	High	Low	Open	Close	Volume	\
Date						
2015-12-31	972.630005	964.460022	969.619995	964.609985	0	
2016-01-04	963.090027	941.010010	963.090027	952.119995	0	
2016-01-05	956.000000	947.729980	952.159973	954.630005	0	
2016-01-06	953.419983	934.460022	953.419983	939.280029	0	
2016-01-07	938.659973	915.200012	938.659973	917.770020	0	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
2021-05-19	1564.410034	1547.459961	1564.410034	1547.459961	0	
2021-05-20	1556.939941	1556.079956	1556.079956	1556.750000	0	

2021-05-21	1571.930054	1565.180054	1565.180054	1571.930054	0
2021-05-24	1577.939941	1574.689941	1574.689941	1577.939941	0
2021-05-25	1582.310059	1579.160034	1579.160034	1582.310059	0

Date	Adj Close
2015-12-31	964.609985
2016-01-04	952.119995
2016-01-05	954.630005
2016-01-06	939.280029
2016-01-07	917.770020
...	...
2021-05-19	1547.459961
2021-05-20	1556.750000
2021-05-21	1571.930054
2021-05-24	1577.939941
2021-05-25	1582.310059

[1359 rows x 6 columns]

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## 3 Computing Annualised Returns

$$R = 365 * \ln(p_t/p_{t-1})$$

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```
[46]: #Stock returns
R =365*np.log(st['Adj Close']/st['Adj Close'].shift(1)).dropna()
#Market Index returns: S&P500
M =365*np.log(sp['Adj Close']/sp['Adj Close'].shift(1)).dropna()
#Size index: Wilshire 5000 index
S =365*np.log(wls['Adj Close']/wls['Adj Close'].shift(1)).dropna()
#Value index: Russell 1000 value index
V =365*np.log(rlv['Adj Close']/rlv['Adj Close'].shift(1)).dropna()
#Risk-free rate returns
Rf =(rf['Adj Close']/100).dropna()
```

```
[47]: #Determining the mean returns of NIKE, S&P500, Wilshire 5000 index, Russell
      ↪1000 value index
name= ['r_n','r_m','r_s','r_v','r_f']
mean=[R.mean(),M.mean(), S.mean(),V.mean(),Rf.mean()]
ret= (name,mean)
ret
```

```
[47]: (['r_n', 'r_m', 'r_s', 'r_v', 'r_f'],
      [0.2213318208464223,
        0.19281434539869813,
        0.19519557381753774,
        0.13302268067813539,
```

```
0.010222813645885903])
```

```
[49]: # Determining the volatilities of NIKE stock, S&P500 index, Wilshire 5000 index,
      ↪ and Russell 1000 value index
name= ['s_n','s_m','s_s','s_v','s_f']
std=[R.var()*0.5,M.var()*0.5, S.var()*0.5,V.var()*0.5,Rf.var()*0.5]
std= (name,std)
std
```

```
[49]: (['s_n', 's_m', 's_s', 's_v', 's_f'],
      [6.442245133103492,
       4.3773149805433516,
       4.44603301379896,
       4.457652010346641,
       0.008358817599314233])
```

#### 4 Merging the columns into in one worksheet

```
[50]: dt_M=pd.merge(M,Rf, on='Date', how='left').dropna()
      dt=pd.merge(dt_M,S, on='Date', how='left').dropna()
      dt_1= pd.merge(dt,S, on='Date', how='left').dropna()
      dta= pd.merge(dt_1,V, on='Date', how='left').dropna()
```

#### 5 Renaming the Row Header

```
[51]: dta_cols=['M','Rf','St','S','V']
      dta.columns =dta_cols
      dta
```

```
[51]:
```

	M	Rf	St	S	V
Date					
2016-01-04	-5.629045	0.00155	-5.768505	-5.673750	-4.756967
2016-01-05	0.733725	0.00205	5.067068	0.674867	0.960959
2016-01-06	-4.818789	0.00205	-5.245099	-5.043475	-5.916716
2016-01-07	-8.754823	0.00190	-9.867127	-9.041746	-8.455889
2016-01-08	-3.977601	0.00190	-6.026039	-4.063790	-4.517930
...	...	...	...	...	...
2021-05-19	-1.075929	0.00005	-7.068576	-1.279263	-4.202521
2021-05-20	3.832292	0.00003	0.850007	4.053303	2.184694
2021-05-21	-0.286229	0.00003	-1.674484	-0.180701	3.541917
2021-05-24	3.599812	0.00003	3.831742	3.592793	1.392827
2021-05-25	-0.776554	0.00010	0.707204	-1.099065	1.009473

```
[1340 rows x 5 columns]
```

## 6 OLS Regression to determine beta under APT (3-factor Model)

```
[69]: #Factor Risk Premium
dta['Rp'] = dta['M'] - dta['Rf']
dta['Rs'] = dta['S'] - dta['M']
dta['Rv'] = dta['V'] - dta['M']
#X & y Variables defined
X = dta[['Rp', 'Rs', 'Rv']]
X = sm.add_constant(X)
y = dta.St - dta.Rf
#OLS model
model = sm.OLS(y, X).fit()
predictions = model.predict(X)
Q = model.summary()
print(Q)
```

### OLS Regression Results

```
=====
Dep. Variable: y R-squared: 0.433
Model: OLS Adj. R-squared: 0.431
Method: Least Squares F-statistic: 339.5
Date: Sat, 26 Jun 2021 Prob (F-statistic): 8.08e-164
Time: 23:08:31 Log-Likelihood: -4016.8
No. Observations: 1345 AIC: 8042.
Df Residuals: 1336 BIC: 8062.
Df Model: 3
Covariance Type: nonrobust
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
const	0.0715	0.133	0.538	0.590	-0.189	0.332
Rp	0.9620	0.031	31.458	0.000	0.902	1.022
Rs	0.5828	0.298	1.953	0.051	-0.003	1.168
Rv	0.1596	0.086	1.858	0.063	-0.009	0.328

```
=====
Omnibus: 456.086 Durbin-Watson: 2.053
Prob(Omnibus): 0.000 Jarque-Bera (JB): 8215.373
Skew: 1.104 Prob(JB): 0.00
Kurtosis: 14.928 Cond. No. 9.90
=====
```

#### Notes:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

```
[74]: #Determining the risk-free rate and factor risk premiums of NIKE, S&P500,
↪Wilshire 5000 index and Russell 1000 value index based on average.
```

```
f_m = M.mean()-Rf.mean()  
f_s = S.mean()-M.mean()  
f_v = V.mean()-M.mean()  
r_f= Rf.mean()
```

```
[76]: #Determining Expected Returns from APT given factor risk premiums  
ER = r_f + model.params['Rp']*f_m+model.params['Rs']*f_s+model.params['Rv']*f_v  
ER
```

```
[76]: 0.1777202609792306
```

```
[77]: #Determining Alpha (or excess returns)  
Alpha = R.mean()-ER  
Alpha
```

```
[77]: 0.0436115598671917
```

```
[ ]:
```

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