

## CAPM TESTING

LET  $\underline{z}_t$  BE  $n \times 1$  VECTOR OF EXCESS RETURNS  
 FOR  $n$  STOCKS AT TIME  $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$   
 FOR EXAMPLE  $z_{1t} = R_{1t} - R_F$  EXCESS RETURN FOR STOCK 1 AT TIME  $t$   
 $z_{2t} = R_{2t} - R_F$  EXCESS RETURN FOR STOCK 2 AT TIME  $t$   
 $\vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots$   
 $z_{nt} = R_{nt} - R_F$  EXCESS RETURN FOR STOCK  $n$  AT TIME  $t$

FOR THE SAME TIME  $t$  THE CORRESPONDING MARKET  
 EXCESS RETURN IS  $z_{mt} = R_{mt} - R_F$

WRITE THE ABOVE AS A REGRESSION MODEL FIRST ASSET BY ASSET  
 AND THEN USING VECTOR FORM:

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{STOCK 1 } z_{1t} = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 z_{mt} + \varepsilon_{1t} \\ \text{STOCK 2 } z_{2t} = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 z_{mt} + \varepsilon_{2t} \\ \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \quad \vdots \\ \text{STOCK } n \quad z_{nt} = \alpha_n + \beta_n z_{mt} + \varepsilon_{nt} \end{array} \right\} \quad \begin{array}{l} z_t = \alpha + \beta z_{mt} + \varepsilon_t \\ \sim \end{array}$$

↑  
common

ASSUMPTIONS:

$$E(\varepsilon_t) = 0$$

$$\text{VAR}(\varepsilon_t) = \Sigma$$

$$E(z_{mt}) = \mu_m, \text{ VAR}(z_{mt}) = \sigma_m^2$$

$$\text{Cov}(z_{mt}, \varepsilon_t) = 0$$

ASSUME MULTIVARIATE NORMAL DISTRIBUTION.

WRITE THE PDF OF  $\underline{z}_t$  GIVEN  $\underline{z}_{mt}$

$$f(\underline{z}_t) = \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \left| \sum \right|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{z}_t - \underline{\alpha} - \underline{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})' \sum (\underline{z}_t - \underline{\alpha} - \underline{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})}$$

THEREFORE THE JOINT PROBABILITY DENSITY  
FUNCTION FOR  $t = 1, 2, \dots, T$  IS

$$f(\underline{z}_1, \underline{z}_2, \dots, \underline{z}_T) = \prod_{t=1}^T f(\underline{z}_t)$$

$$= \prod_{t=1}^T \frac{1}{(2\pi)^{n/2}} \left| \sum \right|^{\frac{1}{2}} e^{-\frac{1}{2} (\underline{z}_t - \underline{\alpha} - \underline{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})' \sum (\underline{z}_t - \underline{\alpha} - \underline{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})}$$

WRITE THE LOG LIKELIHOOD FUNCTION.

$$\ln L = -\frac{nT}{2} \ln 2\pi - \frac{T}{2} \ln |\sum| - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{t=1}^T (\underline{z}_t - \underline{\alpha} - \underline{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})' \sum (\underline{z}_t - \underline{\alpha} - \underline{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})$$

THE MAXIMUM LIKELIHOOD ESTIMATORS ARE

$$\hat{\alpha} = \hat{\mu} - \hat{\beta} \hat{\mu}_m \quad \text{WHERE} \quad \hat{\mu} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \underline{z}_t$$

$$\hat{\mu}_m = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T \underline{z}_{mt}$$

$$\hat{\beta} = \frac{\sum_{t=1}^T (\underline{z}_t - \hat{\mu})(\underline{z}_{mt} - \hat{\mu}_m)}{\sum_{t=1}^T (\underline{z}_{mt} - \hat{\mu}_m)^2}$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T (\underline{z}_t - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})(\underline{z}_t - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})'$$

$$\hat{\Sigma} = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{t=1}^T (\underline{z}_t - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})(\underline{z}_t - \hat{\alpha} - \hat{\beta} \underline{z}_{mt})' \quad (\text{SAMPLE VARIANCE COVARIANCE MATRIX})$$

DISTRIBUTIONS:

$$\hat{\alpha} \sim N_n \left( \bar{\alpha}, \frac{1}{T} \left( 1 + \frac{\hat{\sigma}_m^2}{\hat{\sigma}_m^2} \right) \Sigma \right)$$

$$\hat{\beta} \sim N_n \left( \bar{\beta}, \frac{1}{T} \left[ \frac{1}{\hat{\sigma}_m^2} \right] \Sigma \right)$$

$$T \hat{\Sigma} \sim WISHART \text{ DISTRIBUTION } (T-2, \Sigma)$$

NOTE:

$$\hat{\sigma}_m^2 = \frac{1}{T} \sum (z_{mt} - \hat{\mu}_m)^2$$

THE WISHART DISTRIBUTION IS A GENERALIZATION  
OF THE CHI-SQUARE DISTRIBUTION.

ALSO,  $\text{Cov} \left( \hat{\alpha}, \hat{\beta} \right) = -\frac{1}{T} \left[ \frac{\hat{\sigma}_m^2}{\hat{\sigma}_m^2} \right] \Sigma$

AND  $\hat{\Sigma}$  IS INDEPENDENT OF  $\hat{\alpha}$  AND  $\hat{\beta}$ .

RECALL THAT CAPM STATES THAT

$$\bar{R}_k - R_F = \hat{\beta}_k (\bar{R}_m - R_F)$$

THEREFORE, HERE WE WANT TO TEST

$$H_0: \alpha = 0$$

IF  $H_0$  IS NOT REJECTED  
THEN CAPM HOLDS.

$$H_a: \alpha \neq 0$$

IF  $\Sigma$  IS KNOWN THEN

$$\hat{\alpha}' \left[ \text{var}(\hat{\alpha}) \right]^{-1} \hat{\alpha} \sim \chi_n^2$$

OR AFTER SUBSTITUTING  $\text{var}(\hat{\alpha})$  WE GET:

$$T \left[ 1 + \frac{\hat{\mu}_m^2}{\hat{\sigma}_m^2} \right] \hat{\alpha}' \hat{\Sigma}^{-1} \hat{\alpha} \sim \chi_n^2$$

BUT  $\Sigma$  IS UNKNOWN. WE CAN REPLACE

$\Sigma$  WITH  $\hat{\Sigma}$  AND THEN ASYMPTOTICALLY  
WE STILL GET A  $\chi_n^2$  DISTRIBUTION.

HOWEVER, WE DO NOT NEED TO USE AN ASYMPTOTIC  
RESULT. INSTEAD WE USE THE FOLLOWING  
THEOREM THAT INVOLVES THE WISHART DISTRIBUTION:

THEOREM: LET  $\underline{X}$  BE AN  $m \times 1$  RANDOM VECTOR  
THAT FOLLOWS  $N_m(\underline{0}, \Sigma)$ , AND LET

THE  $m \times m$  RANDOM MATRIX BE DISTRIBUTED  
AS WISHART <sub>$m$</sub> ( $n, \Sigma$ ). IF  $\underline{X}, \underline{A}$  ARE INDEPENDENT

IT FOLLOWS THAT  $\frac{n-m+1}{m} \underline{X}' \underline{A} \underline{X} \sim F_{m, n-m+1}$

TO APPLY THE THEOREM ABOVE

$$\text{SET } \hat{\chi} = \left[ 1 + \frac{\hat{\mu}_m^2}{\sigma_m^2} \right]^{-1/2} \hat{\alpha} \quad \text{AND } \hat{A} = T \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\alpha}_j^2,$$

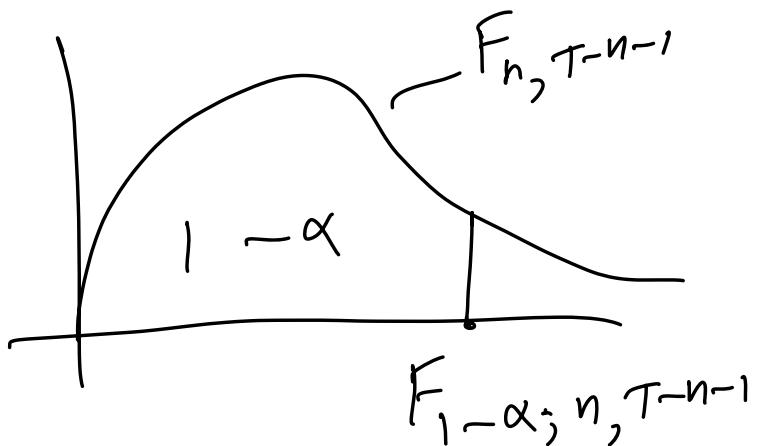
$$m = n, \quad n = T - 2$$

TO GET

$$\frac{T-n-1}{n} \left[ 1 + \frac{\hat{\mu}_m^2}{\sigma_m^2} \right]^{-1} \hat{\alpha}^T \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{\alpha}_j^2 \sim F_{n, T-n-1}$$

REJECT  $H_0$  IF

$$F > F_{1-\alpha; n, T-n-1}$$



## NON-STANDARD FORM OF CAPM

ASSUME NO RISK FREE ASSET.  
WE NEED TO FIND THE SO CALLED ZERO-BETA PORTFOLIO.

RESULT 1 : A COMBINATION OF TWO FRONTIER PORTFOLIOS  
IS ALSO ON THE FRONTIER

RESULT 2: THE EXPECTED RETURN OF ANY ASSET  
CAN BE EXPRESSED AS A LINEAR COMBINATION  
OF THE EXPECTED RETURN ON ANY TWO  
EFFICIENT PORTFOLIOS P AND Q AS FOLLOWS:

$$\bar{R}_K - \bar{R}_Q = (\bar{R}_P - \bar{R}_Q) \frac{\text{Cov}(R_i, R_P) - \text{Cov}(R_P, R_Q)}{\sigma_P^2 - \text{Cov}(R_P, R_Q)}$$

RESULT 3 : EVERY EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO (NOT THE GLOBAL  
MINIMUM RISK PORTFOLIO) HAS A COMPANION  
PORTFOLIO ON THE INEFFICIENT HALF OF  
THE FRONTIER WITH WHICH IT IS UNCORRELATED.  
THIS PORTFOLIO IS THE ZERO-BETA PORTFOLIO.

SUPPOSE WE CHOOSE P TO BE THE MARKET PORTFOLIO  
AND Q TO BE THE ZERO-BETA PORTFOLIO WITH EXPECTED  
RETURN  $\bar{R}_2$ .

THEN THE EQUATION ABOVE IS

$$\bar{R}_K - \bar{R}_2 = (\bar{R}_M - \bar{R}_2) \frac{\text{Cov}(R_K, R_M)}{\sigma_M^2} \quad \text{NOTE : } \text{Cov}(R_M, R_2) = 0$$

$$\text{OR } \bar{R}_K - \bar{R}_2 = \hat{b}_K (\bar{R}_M - \bar{R}_2)$$

HOW DO WE FIND THE ZERO-BETA PORTFOLIO?

WE HAVE SEEN THAT THE COVARIANCE  
BETWEEN TWO MINIMUM VARIANCE PORTFOLIOS

IS GIVEN BY

$$\frac{c}{d} \left[ E_a - \frac{A}{C} \right] \left[ E_b - \frac{A}{C} \right] + \frac{1}{C}.$$

SUPPOSE PORTFOLIO  $a$  IS AN EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO.

FIND  $E_b$  THAT MAKES THE COVARIANCE ZERO.

$$\frac{c}{d} \left[ E_a - \frac{A}{C} \right] \left[ E_b - \frac{A}{C} \right] + \frac{1}{C} = 0$$

IT FOLLOWS THAT

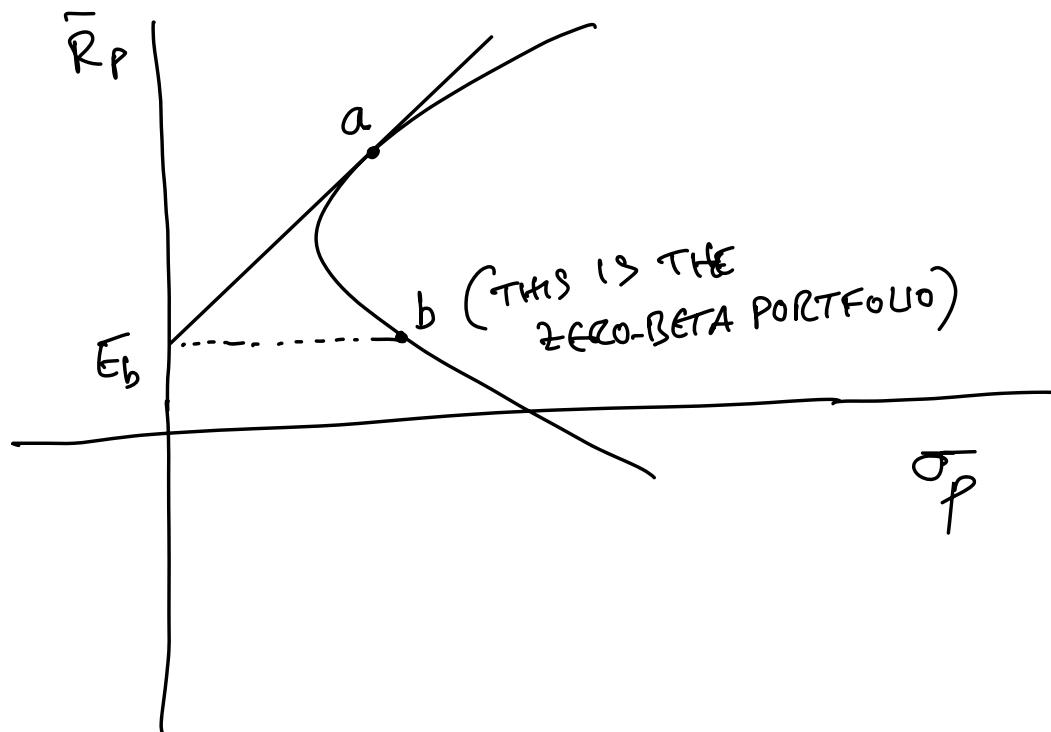
$$d > 0 \\ c > 0$$

$$E_b = \frac{A}{C} - \frac{d}{c^2 \left[ E_a - \frac{A}{C} \right]} \quad E_a - \frac{A}{C} > 0$$

THEREFORE  $E_b < \frac{A}{C}$  WHICH MEANS

THAT PORTFOLIO  $b$  IS LOCATED ON  
THE INEFFICIENT HALF OF THE FRONTIER,

AS SHOWN ON THE NEXT PAGE.



EVERY EFFICIENT PORTFOLIO  
 HAS A COMPANION ZERO-BETA  
 PORTFOLIO.  
 THESE TWO PORTFOLIOS ARE UNCORRELATED.