

Portfolio Theory

Lecture 7

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Structure

- 1 CAPM - empirical testing
- 2 Systematic and unsystematic risk
- 3 Delta of security

Testing of the model

- Model was many times testing, but with ambiguous results
- Sharpe, Lintner, Miller, Jensen, Fama, French
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Background for testing

- The model is based on expectations
- The variables are expressed in future value
- ...but the calculation is on observed values
- Prices of assets will be varying around equilibrium
- The equilibrium return of an individual asset:
- $r_i^e = r_f + (r_M - r_f) * \beta_i$
- ...but the real return:
- $r_i - r_f = (r_M - r_f) * \beta + \varepsilon_i$

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Random component of the model

- Properties of random error:
 - $E(\varepsilon_i) = 0$; for $\forall_i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 - $Cov(\varepsilon_i, r_i) = 0$; for $\forall_i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$
 - $Cov(\varepsilon_i, \varepsilon_j) = 0$; for $\forall_i = 1, 2, 3, \dots \wedge i \neq j$
 - $E[\varepsilon_i (r_M - \bar{r}_M)] = 0$; for $\forall_i = 1, 2, 3, \dots$

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Parametr estimates

- Parameters could be estimated:
- The set of this points is described by empirical regression function:
- $\hat{y}_i = f(a, b, x) = a + b * x$
- Residue... $\varepsilon_i = y_i - \hat{y}_i$
- The methodology of OLS minimalize the errors
- Thus the objective function:
- $S_r = \sum_{i=1}^N e_i^2 \Rightarrow \min$

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- Partial derivatives with respect to a, b
- \Rightarrow system of equations:
 - $na + b\sum X_i = \sum Y_i$
 - $a\sum X_i + b\sum X_i^2 = \sum X_i Y_i$
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- Variance of excess return:

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Market and unique risk

- ϵ_i^2 ...concerns only an individual company or industry, could be diversified!
- $\beta_i^2 * \sigma_M^2$...undiversified part of risk, concerns all securities on the market
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Unequilibrium in the model

- Investors are looking for investment opportunities ...securities in unequilibrium
- A security is undervalued if the return is higher than the equilibrium return
- A security is overvalued if the return is under expected return (security is expansive)
- The equilibrium return lies on the SML
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Investment decision

- If $\delta_i > 0 \Rightarrow$ the security is over the SML ...undervalued
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- If $\delta_i = 0 \Rightarrow$ the security is on the SML ...in equilibrium

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