

訂量系: 消費者理論

消費者理論

資産 A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n

利益率 r

1期 $R_{1,1} \quad R_{2,1}$

2期 $R_{1,2} \quad R_{2,2}$

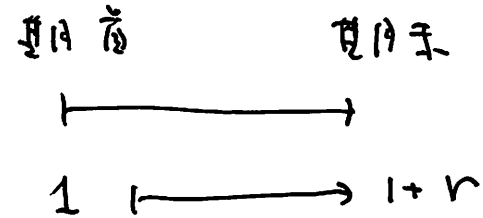
\vdots

N期 $R_{1,N} \quad R_{2,N}$

利益率 $R_1 \quad R_2 \quad \dots \quad R_n$

(市場)

投資金額 x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n



(N.B $x_i \geq 0$. "空売りを許さず")

$x_i < 0$ 2" あり.



$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = 1$$

あり.

portfolio.

portfolio

$$R = \alpha_1 R_1 + \dots + \alpha_n R_n \quad \text{すなわち } \alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_n \text{ の 42 成分.}$$

$$E[R] = \alpha_1 E[R_1] + \dots + \alpha_n E[R_n]$$

$$A_1 \quad \alpha_1 \mapsto \alpha_1 (1 + R_1)$$

$$A_2 \quad \alpha_2 \mapsto \alpha_2 (1 + R_2)$$

⋮

$$\longrightarrow \begin{matrix} \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \dots \\ \hline A_n \quad \alpha_n \mapsto \alpha_n (1 + R_n) \end{matrix}$$

$$V[R] \quad (1, 2) \longrightarrow \alpha_1 \alpha_2 \dots \alpha_n \dots$$

$$1 \mapsto 1 +$$

$$\swarrow \alpha_1 R_1 + \dots + \alpha_n R_n$$

$$(6.3) \quad \mu_i = E[R_i]$$

$$(6.4) \quad \sigma_{ij} = \text{Cov}(R_i, R_j), \quad R_i \text{ と } R_j \text{ の 共分散.}$$

$$\left. \begin{aligned} \mu &= \alpha_1 \mu_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \mu_n \\ 1 &= \alpha_1 + \dots + \alpha_n \end{aligned} \right\} \text{ の } \mathbb{R}^n \text{ 上 } V[R] \text{ を } \frac{n}{4} \text{ 次元化する.}$$

1次元と2次元の相関係数

分散・相関係数と1次元の分散、
相関係数。

x	y
x_1	y_1
x_2	y_2
\vdots	\vdots
x_n	y_n

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{pmatrix} x_1 - \bar{x} \\ x_2 - \bar{x} \\ \vdots \\ x_n - \bar{x} \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \begin{pmatrix} y_1 - \bar{y} \\ y_2 - \bar{y} \\ \vdots \\ y_n - \bar{y} \end{pmatrix}$$

と置く。

$$\|\vec{x}\|^2 = \sum_{i=1}^n \left\{ \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (x_i - \bar{x}) \right\}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2 = V(x)$$

x の分散。

$$\begin{aligned} (\vec{x}, \vec{y}) &= \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (x_i - \bar{x}) \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (y_i - \bar{y}) \\ &= \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})(y_i - \bar{y}) \quad \text{x と y の共分散} \\ &= \text{cov}(x, y) \end{aligned}$$

$$z = a x + b y$$

新 T = 2 新 新

||r|| = ||x||

a, b : 常数 $z_i = a x_i + b y_i$

$$\bar{z} = a \bar{x} + b \bar{y}$$

$$z_i - \bar{z} = a x_i + b y_i - (a \bar{x} + b \bar{y})$$

$$= a (x_i - \bar{x}) + b (y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$\rightarrow \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (z_i - \bar{z}) = a \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (x_i - \bar{x}) + b \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (y_i - \bar{y})$$

$$\rightarrow \vec{z} = a \vec{x} + b \vec{y}$$

$$V(z) = \|\vec{z}\|^2 = \|a \vec{x} + b \vec{y}\|^2$$

$$\begin{aligned} & (\vec{x} + \vec{y}, \vec{x} + \vec{y}) \\ & = \dots \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \|\vec{x} \pm \vec{y}\|^2 \\ & = \|\vec{x}\|^2 \pm 2(\vec{x}, \vec{y}) + \|\vec{y}\|^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$V(z) = \|a\vec{x} + b\vec{y}\|^2$$

$$= \|a\vec{x}\|^2 + 2(a\vec{x}, b\vec{y}) + \|b\vec{y}\|^2$$

$$= a^2 \|\vec{x}\|^2 + 2ab \langle \vec{x}, \vec{y} \rangle + b^2 \|\vec{y}\|^2$$

$$= a^2 V(x) + 2ab \text{Cov}(x, y)$$

$$+ b^2 V(y)$$

$$\|\lambda \vec{x}\| = |\lambda| \cdot \|\vec{x}\|$$

$\exists \epsilon \in \mathbb{R}$.

$$z = ax + by \quad a, b \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$V(z) = a^2 V(x) + 2ab \text{Cov}(x, y) + b^2 V(y)$$

相関係数.

x	y
x_1	y_1
x_2	y_2
\vdots	\vdots
x_N	y_N

相関係数

$$\rho_{xy} = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{\sqrt{V(x)}\sqrt{V(y)}} = \frac{(\vec{x}, \vec{y})}{\|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|}.$$

コーシー・シュワルツ不等式

$$|(\vec{x}, \vec{y})| \leq \|\vec{x}\| \cdot \|\vec{y}\|$$

$$\rightarrow -1 \leq \rho_{xy} \leq 1$$

回歸直線

$$y = ax + b$$

x : 說明變數

y : 目的變數

ε 的取值

理論值

$$x_i \mapsto ax_i + b$$

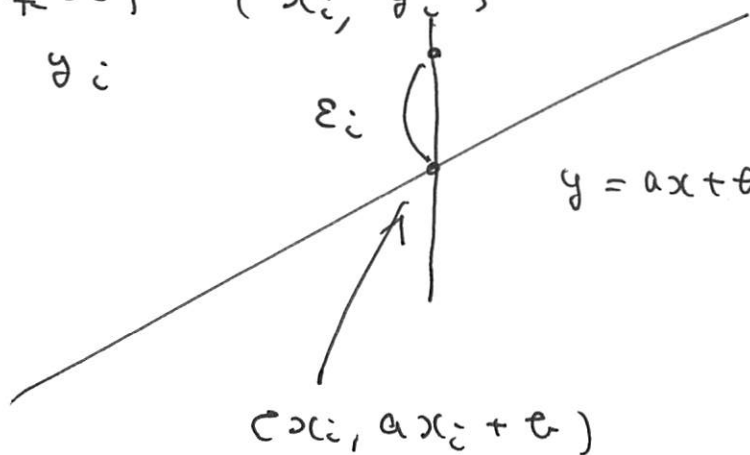
實測值

(x_i, y_i)

y_i

ε_i

$$y = ax + b$$



$$\varepsilon_i = y_i - (ax_i + b)$$

① $\bar{\varepsilon} = 0$

② $V(\varepsilon) = \frac{1}{n} \sum \varepsilon_i^2$

$$\varepsilon = y - (ax + b) \quad \bar{\varepsilon} = \bar{y} - a\bar{x} - b = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} \varepsilon_i &= y - ax - (\bar{y} - a\bar{x}) \\ &= y - \bar{y} - a(x - \bar{x}) \end{aligned}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} \varepsilon_i = \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (y_i - \bar{y}) - a \frac{1}{\sqrt{n}} (x_i - \bar{x})$$

↑
 $\bar{\varepsilon} = 0$

$$V(\varepsilon) = V(y - \bar{y}) - 2a \text{Cov}(y - \bar{y}, x - \bar{x}) + a^2 V(x - \bar{x})$$

$$= V(y) - 2a \text{Cov}(y, x) + a^2 V(x)$$

$$\bar{\varepsilon} = \bar{y} - a\bar{x}$$

$$V(\epsilon) = \|\bar{\epsilon}\|^2 = \|\bar{y} - a\bar{x}\|^2$$

$$= \|\bar{y}\|^2 - 2(\bar{y}, a\bar{x}) + \|a\bar{x}\|^2$$

$$= \|\bar{y}\|^2 - 2a(\bar{y}, \bar{x}) + a^2\|\bar{x}\|^2$$

$$= V(y) - 2a \text{Cov}(x, y) + a^2 V(x).$$

$$= V(x) \left(a - \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{V(x)} \right)^2 + V(y) - \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)^2}{V(x)}$$

回 1 帶直線

$$a = \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)}{V(x)} = 0, \quad e = \bar{y} - a\bar{x}$$

→ $y = ax + e$ 的分布

回 1 帶直線の $V(\epsilon)$ 的平方平均

$$\bar{\epsilon} = 0, \quad \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N \epsilon_i^2$$

$$V(\epsilon) = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^N (\epsilon_i - \bar{\epsilon})^2$$

$V(\epsilon)$

$$\begin{aligned} &= V(y) - \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)^2}{V(x)} = V(y) \left(1 - \frac{\text{Cov}(x, y)^2}{V(x)V(y)} \right) \\ &= V(y) (1 - R_{xy}^2) \end{aligned}$$

$$V(y) = \int_{x_1}^{x_2} p_{xy} \rightarrow \neq 1 \quad a \in \mathbb{R} \quad V(x) \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^2 \epsilon_i^2$$

$$\text{I} \quad \vec{a} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ -2 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}, \quad \vec{b} = \begin{pmatrix} 2 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{pmatrix} \quad \text{is orthogonal}$$

$$\|\vec{a} - t\vec{b}\|^2 \quad \text{is minimized when } t = \frac{\vec{a} \cdot \vec{b}}{\|\vec{b}\|^2}$$

$$\text{II. } A = (\vec{a} \quad \vec{b} \quad \vec{c} \quad \vec{d}) \quad m \times 4 \text{ matrix}$$

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & -1 \end{pmatrix} = ?$$