

Multifactor Models

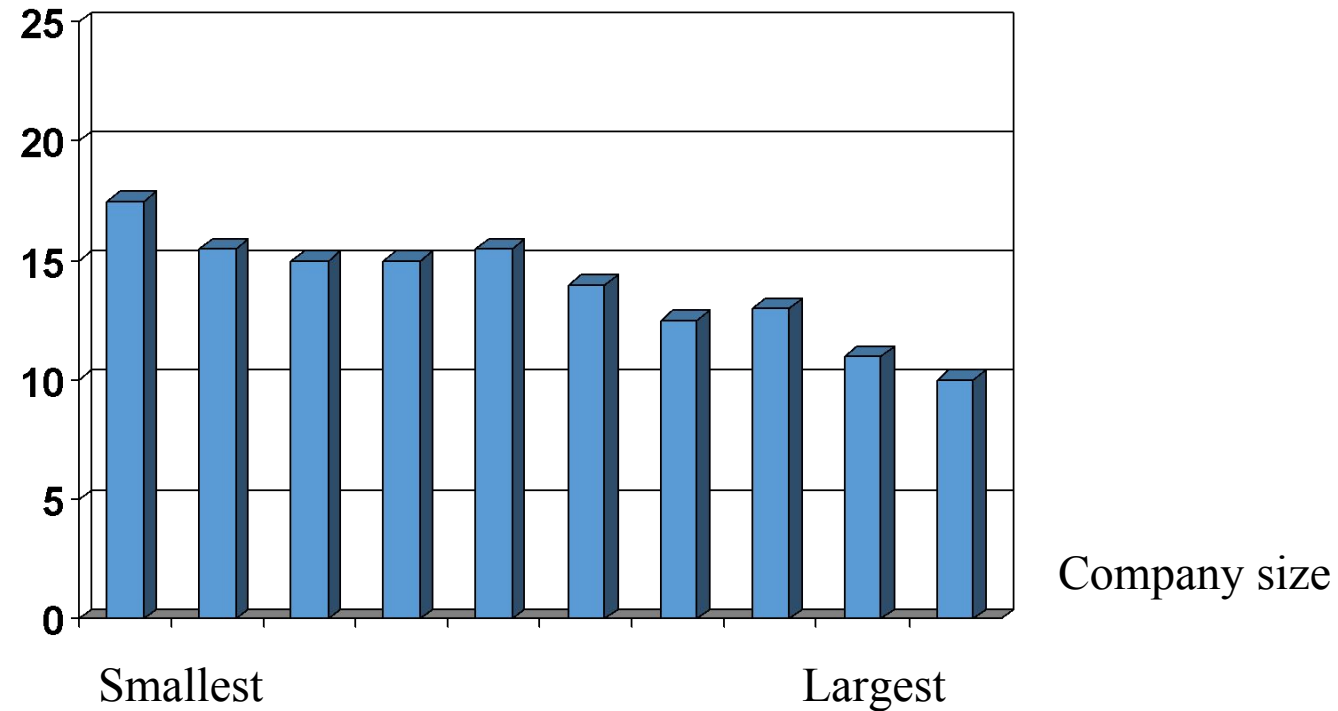
- Other factors can be added
 - Inflation, Industrial Production, etc
 - Firm specific: Book/Market, dividend/price, etc.
- Fama & French (*J. Finance* 1993,427-466)
 - book-to-market and size

$$r_i - r_f = \beta_{im}(r_m - r_f) + \beta_{is}(r_s - r_b) + \beta_{il}(r_h - r_l)$$

Multifactor Models

Company Size vs. Average Return

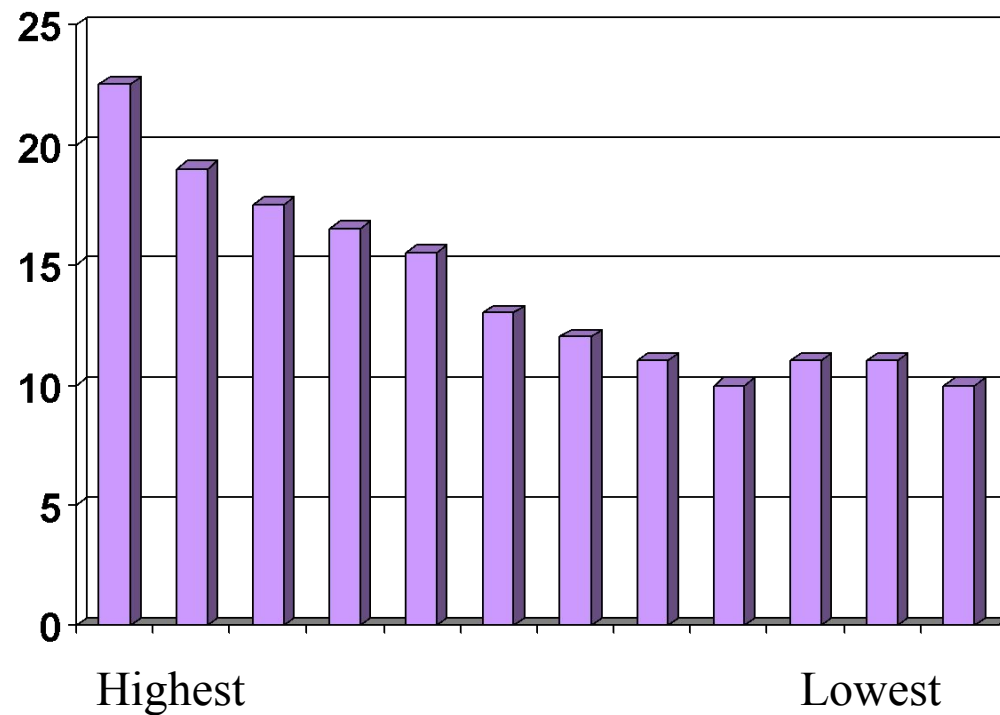
Average Return (%)



Modelo Multifatores

Book-Market vs. Average Return

Average Return (%)



Book-Market Ratio

Modelo Multifatores

Elton, Gruber e Mei (1994)
(1978-1990)

Factor	Estimated Risk Premium ($r_{\text{factor}} - r_f$)
Yield spread	5.10%
Interest rate	-.61
Exchange rate	-.59
Real GNP	.49
Inflation	-.83
Mrket	6.36

CAPM extensions

- Black (1972):
- There is no risk-free asset
- Given two efficient portfolios P and Q the expected return of any asset can be expressed as:

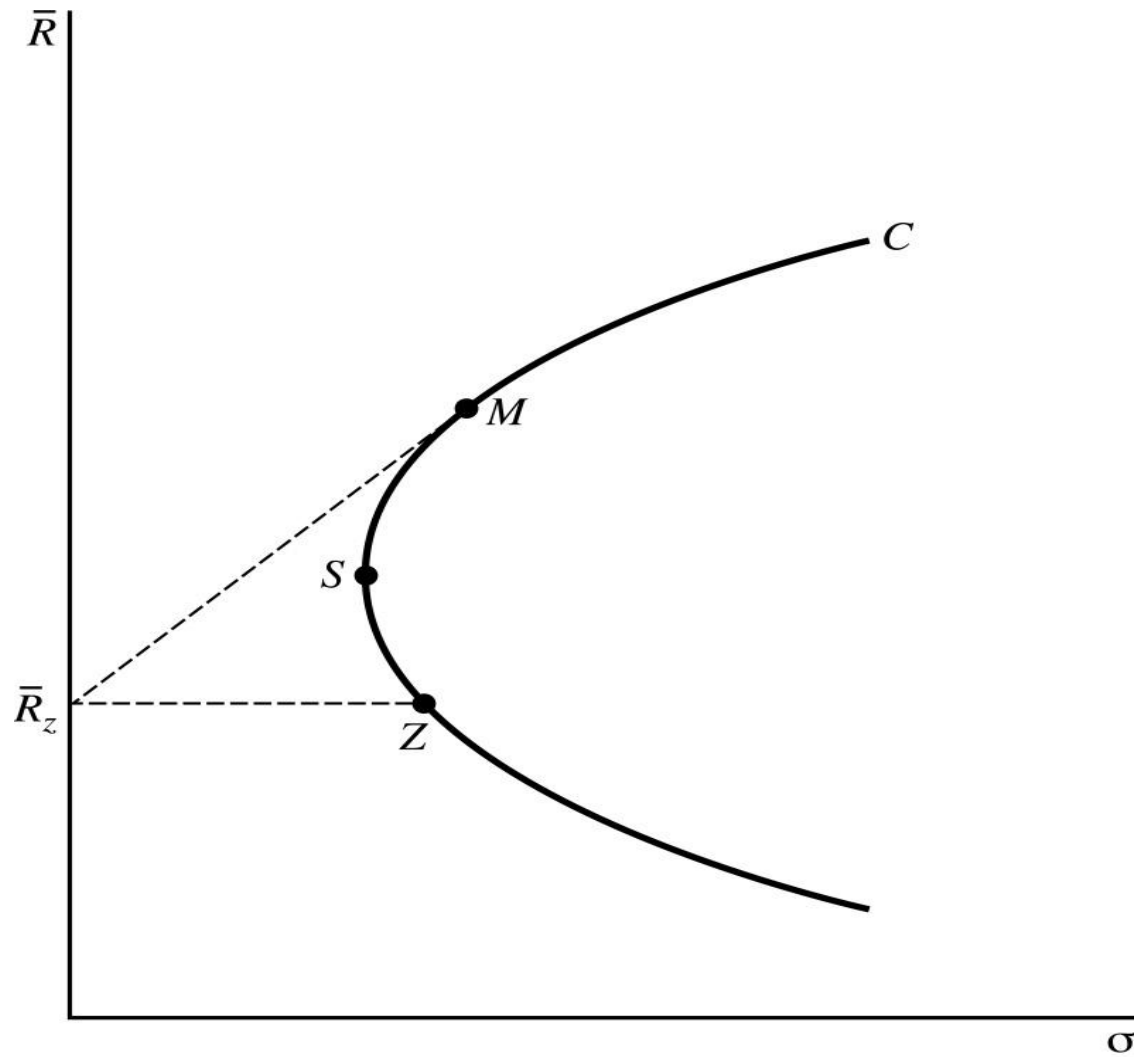
$$E(r_i) = E(r_Q) + \left[E(r_P) - E(r_Q) \right] \frac{\text{Cov}(r_i, r_P) - \text{Cov}(r_P, r_Q)}{\sigma_P^2 - \text{Cov}(r_P, r_Q)}$$

CAPM extensions

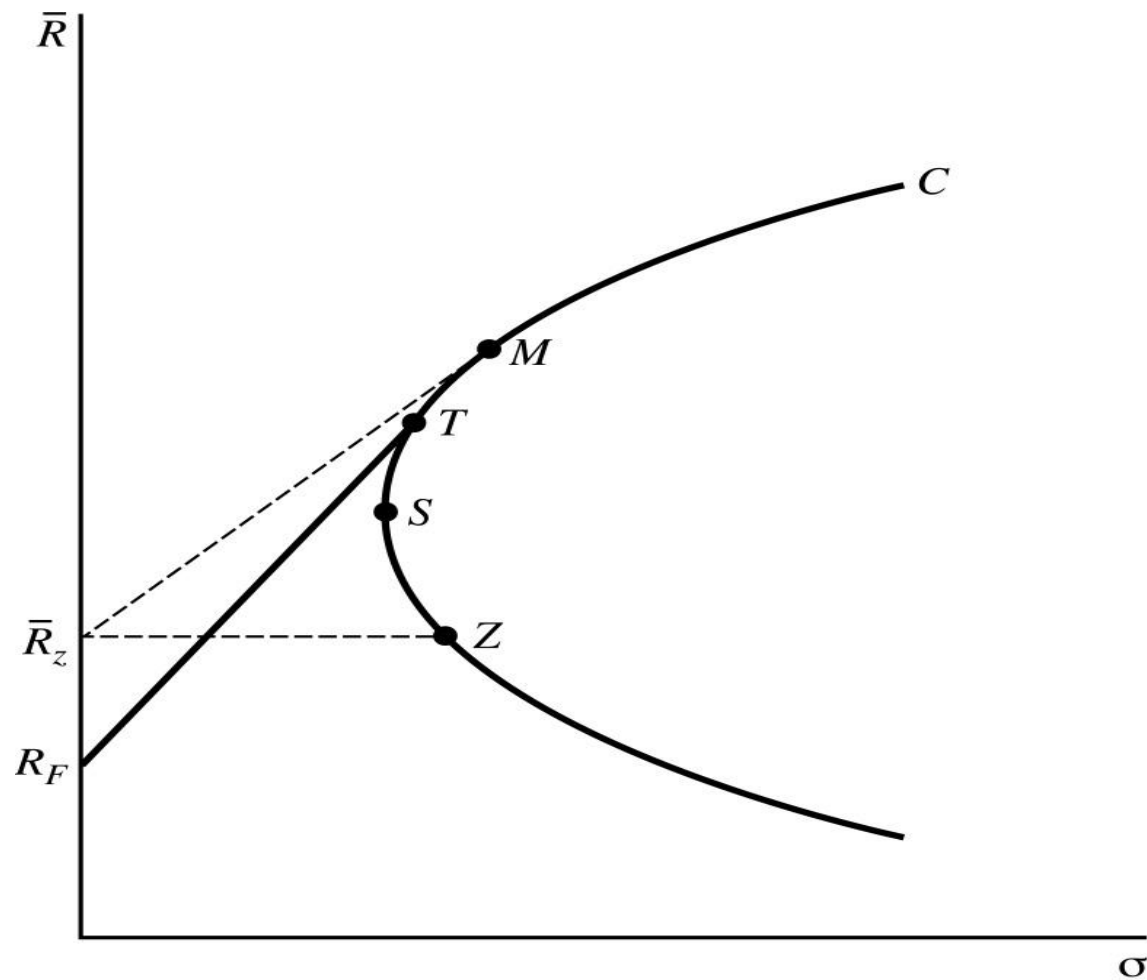
- It is possible to find a portfolio in the inferior part of the frontier $Z(P)$ (not efficient) for all portfolio P in the efficient part, such that: $Cov(r_P, r_{Z(P)}) = 0$.
- It is called *Zero Beta*, then the expected return of any asset will be given by:

$$E(r_i) = E(r_{Z(M)}) + \left[E(r_M) - E(r_{Z(M)}) \right] \frac{Cov(r_i, r_M)}{\sigma_M^2}$$

CAPM extensions



CAPM extensions



CAPM extensions

