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基于预测理论的投资组合选择模型的研究

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摘要: 为提高股票未来价格和流动性的度量精度, 构造了一种区间模糊数的整体 GM(1,1) 预测模型. 首先, 利用整体 GM(1,1) 预测模型构造了模糊区间数; 然后, 基于区间模糊数建立了模糊 M-V 模型, 并基于区间数的中点、半径以及可接受度对模型进行了优化, 以此得到了含有参数的单目标规划模型. 最后, 通过实例分析证明了模型的有效性.

关键词: 整体 GM(1,1) 预测模型; 区间数; 可接受度; 单目标规划模型

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Study of portfolio selection model based on prediction theory

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Abstract: In order to improve the measurement accuracy of stock future price and liquidity, an overall GM(1,1) prediction model based on interval fuzzy numbers is constructed. Firstly, the fuzzy interval number is constructed by using the overall GM(1,1) prediction model. Secondly, a fuzzy M-V model is established based on interval fuzzy numbers, and the model is optimized based on the midpoint, radius and acceptability of interval numbers to obtain a single objective programming model with parameters. Finally, the validity of the model is proved by an example analysis.

Keywords: overall GM(1,1) prediction model; interval number; acceptability degree; single objective programming model

1952 年, Markowitz^[1]首次提出了 M-V 投资组合模型, 该模型为研究现代投资组合选择理论奠定了基础. 但是, 市场中存在诸多不确定性问题, 如股票价格、换手率等. 为此, Zadeh^[2]提出了模糊决策理论. 随后, 一些学者基于模糊决策理论对模糊收益下的投资选择模型进行了研究^[3-7]. 这些研究结果在一定程度上弥补了传统 M-V 模型的不足, 但利用数学期望值对预期收益率进行测度时仍存在个人主观性较强的问题. 对此, 本文利用区间模糊数的整体 GM(1,1) 预测模型, 对股票的收益率和流动性等进行预测, 得到相应的预测区间模糊数; 并在此基础上, 基于区间模糊数构造一种投资组合选择模型, 并以实例分析验证该模型的有效性.

1 区间模糊数的相关知识

定义 1^[8] 在论域 U 上给定一个映射 $A: U \rightarrow [0, 1]$, 即 $\mu \mapsto A(\mu)$, 则称 A 为 U 上的模糊集, 称

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$A(\mu)$ 为 A 的隶属函数(或者称 μ 为 A 的隶属度). Γ 为所有的模糊数的集合.

定义 2 设 $A \in \Gamma(U)$, 任取 $\gamma \in [0, 1]$, 记 $[A]^\gamma = \{t \in R: A(\mu) \geq \gamma\} = [a_1(\gamma), a_2(\gamma)]$. 当 $\gamma > 0$ 时, 称 $[A]^\gamma$ 为 A 的 γ -截集, 其中 γ 为阈值或置信水平, $a_i(\gamma)$ ($i=1, 2$) 为 $[A]^\gamma$ 的左右端点.

定义 3^[9] 若 $a \leq b$ 且 $a, b \in R$, 则 $A = [a, b]$ 为区间数, 其中 a 为区间数的下界, b 为区间数的上界. 当 $a = b$ 时, 区间数为清晰模糊数.

定义 4 将区间数 A 表示为 $A = \langle m(A), \omega(A) \rangle$, 其中 $m(A) = \frac{a+b}{2}$, $\omega(A) = \frac{b-a}{2}$ 为区间数 A 的中点和半径.

定义 5 设 $A = [a_1, b_1]$, $B = [a_2, b_2]$, 则:

$$1) A + B = [a_1 + a_2, b_1 + b_2];$$

$$2) A - B = [a_1 - b_2, b_1 - a_2];$$

$$3) A \times B = [\min(a_1 a_2, a_1 b_1, a_2 b_1, b_1 b_2), \max(a_1 a_2, a_2 b_1, a_1 b_2, b_1 b_2)];$$

$$4) kA = \begin{cases} [ka_1, kb_1], & k \geq 0; \\ [kb_1, ka_1], & k < 0. \end{cases}$$

2 区间模糊数的整体预测

定义 6^[6] 设模糊数序列 $x^{(0)}(t) = [x^{(0)}(1), x^{(0)}(2), \dots, x^{(0)}(n)]$, 则 $x^{(0)}(t)$ 的一次累加序列为

$$x^{(1)}(t) = [x^{(1)}(1), x^{(1)}(2), \dots, x^{(1)}(n)], \quad x^{(1)}(i) = \sum_{k=1}^i x^{(0)}(k), \quad i=1, 2, \dots, n.$$

上述一次累加序列的白化背景值序列为

$$z^{(1)}(i) = \frac{1}{2}(x^{(1)}(i-1) + x^{(1)}(i)), \quad i=2, 3, \dots, n.$$

设区间模糊数序列 $x^{(0)}(i) = [x_L^{(0)}(i), x_R^{(0)}(i)]$, $i=1, 2, \dots, n$, 则 $x^{(0)}(i)$ 的一次累加序列和白化背景值序列为:

$$x^{(1)}(i) = [x_L^{(1)}(i), x_R^{(1)}(i)] = [\sum_{k=1}^i x_L^{(0)}(k), \sum_{k=1}^i x_R^{(0)}(k)];$$

$$z^{(1)}(i) = [z_L^{(1)}(i), z_R^{(1)}(i)] = [\frac{1}{2}(\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} x_L^{(0)}(k) + \sum_{k=1}^i x_L^{(0)}(k)), \frac{1}{2}(\sum_{k=1}^{i-1} x_R^{(0)}(k) + \sum_{k=1}^i x_R^{(0)}(k))].$$

定义 7 定义区间模糊数 GM(1,1) 模型的方程为 $[x_L^{(0)}(i), x_R^{(0)}(i)] + a[x_L^{(1)}(i), x_R^{(1)}(i)] = [b_L, b_R]$, 其中 a 为整体发展系数.

根据定义 7 可得区间模糊数 GM(1,1) 模型的预测公式, 为:

$$\begin{aligned} x_L^{(0)}(i) &= \frac{2(2-a)^{i-2}(b_L - ax_L^{(0)}(1))}{(2+a)^{i-1}}; \\ x_R^{(0)}(i) &= \frac{2(2-a)^{i-2}(b_R - ax_R^{(0)}(1))}{(2+a)^{i-1}}, \quad i=2, 3, \dots, n. \end{aligned} \quad (1)$$

3 建立含交易成本的模糊组合选择模型

在股票投资中, 股票的流动性是不可忽略的. 流动性主要包括宽度、深度、及时性以及弹性等方面. 本文利用换手率度量流动性, 并建立如下含有流动性约束的 M-V 模型:

$$\min f(x) = x^T V x = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n v_{ij} x_i x_j;$$

$$\text{s. t. } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n R_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \geq R_0; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n l_i x_i \geq l_0; \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

其中: c_i 为第 i 个股票的交易成本的比率; R_i 为第 i 个股票的预测收益率; x_i 为第 i 个股票的投资比例, 记 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$; l_i 为第 i 个股票的换手率; $V = (v_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为协方差阵.

利用区间模糊数的预测公式(1) 可得到股票预期收益率和流动性的相应区间模糊数, 进而根据区间模糊数可将模型(2) 转换为含有区间模糊数的 M-V 模型(3), 利用模型(3) 即可实现对股票的收益率和流动性进行测度.

$$\min f(x) = x^T V x = \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n \hat{v}_{ij} x_i x_j; \\ \text{s. t. } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{R}_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \geq \hat{R}_0; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{l}_i x_i \geq \hat{l}_0; \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (3)$$

其中: c_i 为第 i 个股票的交易成本的比率; $\hat{R}_i = [R_{1,i}, R_{2,i}]$ 为第 i 个股票的预测收益率; x_i 为第 i 个股票的投资比例, 记 $x = (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)^T$; $\hat{l}_i = [l_{1,i}, l_{2,i}]$ 为第 i 个股票的换手率; $V = (\hat{v}_{ij})_{n \times n}$ 为协方差阵, $v_{ij} = [v_{1,ij}, v_{2,ij}]$; $\hat{R}_0 = [R_{1,0}, R_{2,0}]$.

利用区间数的中点和半径可将模型(3) 转化为如下双目标规划模型:

$$\min f(x) = \langle m(f(x)), \omega(f(x)) \rangle; \\ \text{s. t. } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{R}_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \geq \hat{R}_0; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{l}_i x_i \geq \hat{l}_0; \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (4)$$

其中: $m(f(x)) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (v_{1,ij} + v_{2,ij}) x_i x_j$, $\omega(f(x)) = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n (v_{2,ij} - v_{1,ij}) x_i x_j$.

假设参数 λ 表示投资者的风险偏好, 则利用系数 λ 可将模型(4) 转化为如下单目标规划模型:

$$\min f(x) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [(1 - 2\lambda) v_{1,ij} + v_{2,ij}] x_i x_j \right\}; \\ \text{s. t. } \begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{R}_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \geq \hat{R}_0; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \hat{l}_i x_i \geq \hat{l}_0; \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

定义 8^[10] 区间数 $A = [a_1, b_1]$, $B = [a_2, b_2]$, 则 $A \leq B$ 的可接受度为 $\gamma(A \leq B) = \frac{m(B) - m(A)}{\omega(B) + \omega(A)}$.

根据定义 8 对模型(5) 中的区间数约束条件进行优化可得如下结论:

结论 1 $\gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{R}_i x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n c_i x_i \geq \hat{R}_0) \geq \alpha$ 等价于:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n (R_{1,i} + R_{2,i} - 2c_i) x_i \geq R_{1,0} + R_{2,0}; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (R_{2,i} - R_{1,i}) x_i \leq R_{2,0} - R_{1,0}; \\ (1 - \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n R_{2,i} x_i + (1 + \alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n R_{1,i} x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n 2c_i x_i \geq (1 + \alpha) R_{2,0} + (1 - \alpha) R_{1,0}. \end{cases}$$

结论 2 $\gamma(\sum_{i=1}^n \hat{l}_i x_i \geq \hat{l}_0) \geq \alpha$ 等价于:

$$\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n (l_{1,i} + l_{2,i}) x_i \geq l_{1,0} + l_{2,0}; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (l_{2,i} - l_{1,i}) x_i \leq l_{2,0} - l_{1,0}; \\ (1-\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n l_{2,i} x_i + (1+\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n l_{1,i} x_i \geq (1+\alpha) l_{2,0} + (1-\alpha) l_{1,0}. \end{cases}$$

利用结论 1 和结论 2, 可将模型(5) 转化为如下含有单目标规划的模型:

$$\begin{aligned} \min f(x) &= \frac{1}{2} \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^n \sum_{j=1}^n [(1-2\lambda) v_{1,ij} + v_{2,ij}] x_i x_j \right\}; \\ \text{s. t. } &\begin{cases} \sum_{i=1}^n (R_{1,i} + R_{2,i} - 2c_i) x_i \geq R_{1,0} + R_{2,0}; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (R_{2,i} - R_{1,i}) x_i \leq R_{2,0} - R_{1,0}; \\ (1-\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n R_{2,i} x_i + (1+\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n R_{1,i} x_i - \sum_{i=1}^n 2c_i x_i \geq (1+\alpha) R_{2,0} + (1-\alpha) R_{1,0}; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (l_{1,i} + l_{2,i}) x_i \geq l_{1,0} + l_{2,0}; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n (l_{2,i} - l_{1,i}) x_i \leq l_{2,0} - l_{1,0}; \\ (1-\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n l_{2,i} x_i + (1+\alpha) \sum_{i=1}^n l_{1,i} x_i \geq (1+\alpha) l_{2,0} + (1-\alpha) l_{1,0}; \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1, x_i \geq 0, i=1, 2, \dots, n. \end{cases} \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

其中: $0 \leq \lambda, \alpha \leq 1$.

4 实例分析

本文以 2018 年 9 月至 2019 年 9 月上交所中的 5 种股票为例进行实例分析. 对 5 种股票的每月收盘价格和换手率进行预测后得到如下 5 种股票的预测收益率的区间数、元素为区间数的协方差阵和换手率的区间数:

1) 预测收益率的区间数为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{R}_1 &= [-0.12, 0.51], \hat{R}_2 = [-0.02, 0.001], \hat{R}_3 = [0.02, 0.051], \\ \hat{R}_4 &= [0.12, 0.31], \hat{R}_5 = [-0.02, 0.11]. \end{aligned}$$

2) 元素为区间数的协方差阵为:

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{v}_{11} &= [0.012, 0.034], \hat{v}_{12} = \hat{v}_{21} = [0.002, 0.023], \hat{v}_{13} = \hat{v}_{31} = [0.001, 0.004], \\ \hat{v}_{14} &= \hat{v}_{41} = [0.013, 0.032], \hat{v}_{15} = \hat{v}_{51} = [0.032, 0.043], \hat{v}_{22} = [0.001, 0.004], \\ \hat{v}_{23} &= \hat{v}_{32} = [0.011, 0.014], \hat{v}_{24} = \hat{v}_{42} = [0.014, 0.022], \hat{v}_{25} = \hat{v}_{52} = [0.013, 0.031], \\ \hat{v}_{33} &= [0.011, 0.024], \hat{v}_{34} = \hat{v}_{43} = [0.007, 0.022], \hat{v}_{35} = \hat{v}_{53} = [0.005, 0.014], \\ \hat{v}_{44} &= [0.013, 0.025], \hat{v}_{45} = \hat{v}_{54} = [0.017, 0.026], \hat{v}_{55} = [0.015, 0.024]. \end{aligned}$$

3) 换手率的区间数为:

$$\hat{l}_1 = [0.42, 0.51], \hat{l}_2 = [0.72, 0.81], \hat{l}_3 = [0.62, 0.85], \hat{l}_4 = [0.32, 0.39], \hat{l}_5 = [0.72, 0.91].$$

设 $c_1=c_2=c_3=c_4=c_5=0.000\ 25$, $\hat{l}_0=[0.45,0.65]$, $\hat{R}_0=[0.001\ 8,0.003]$. 设定不同参数 (λ, α) 时, 由模型(6)得到的投资策略如表 1 所示. 由表 1 可知, 设定的参数不同, 投资策略的结果不同. 由此表明模型(6)具有良好的柔性, 可以适应不同投资者的需求.

表 1 不同参数下的投资策略

λ	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
α	0	0	0	0	0	0
投资比例	(0.224,0.121,0.241,0.301,0.113)	(0.104,0.324,0.231,0.211,0.130)	(0.240,0.231,0.081,0.351,0.097)	(0.207,0.118,0.304,0.249,0.122)	(0.186,0.205,0.231,0.281,0.097)	(0.235,0.184,0.221,0.311,0.049)
λ	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
α	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
投资比例	(0.104,0.221,0.231,0.201,0.243)	(0.147,0.201,0.191,0.283,0.178)	(0.128,0.203,0.202,0.265,0.202)	(0.134,0.221,0.213,0.251,0.181)	(0.121,0.212,0.201,0.261,0.205)	(0.124,0.231,0.211,0.252,0.182)
λ	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
α	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
投资比例	(0.154,0.201,0.181,0.232,0.232)	(0.144,0.191,0.186,0.259,0.220)	(0.151,0.178,0.183,0.246,0.242)	(0.161,0.181,0.148,0.273,0.237)	(0.157,0.191,0.154,0.256,0.242)	(0.160,0.176,0.147,0.238,0.279)
λ	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
α	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
投资比例	(0.163,0.179,0.204,0.231,0.223)	(0.154,0.181,0.243,0.247,0.175)	(0.158,0.179,0.248,0.206,0.209)	(0.167,0.182,0.206,0.201,0.244)	(0.164,0.191,0.186,0.203,0.256)	(0.159,0.201,0.208,0.193,0.239)
λ	0	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.8	1
α	1	1	1	1	1	1
投资比例	(0.178,0.125,0.164,0.183,0.350)	(0.181,0.134,0.187,0.173,0.325)	(0.186,0.121,0.172,0.174,0.347)	(0.178,0.111,0.179,0.173,0.359)	(0.183,0.151,0.192,0.163,0.311)	(0.201,0.119,0.212,0.173,0.295)

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