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Market efficiency

Definition of market efficiency

A market is efficient if prices include all relevant information

Weak form efficiency Prices reflect information from past prices

Semi-strong form efficiency Prices reflect all publicly available information

Strong form efficiency Prices reflect all available information, including private information

Asset returns

- ▶ Asset values are derived from the future income they generate, discounted to the present value
- ▶ The future income is determined using the information available at the time
- ▶
$$P_t = \sum_{\tau=0}^{+\infty} \frac{E[D_{t+\tau} | \Omega_t]}{\rho^\tau} = D_t + \frac{E[P_{t+1} | \Omega_t]}{\rho}$$
- ▶ For short-term returns, we can neglect the future income and set $E[d_{t+\tau} | \Omega_t] = 0$

⇒ $\rho = \frac{E[P_{t+1} | \Omega_t]}{P_t} = \frac{E[P_{t+2} | \Omega_{t+1}]}{P_{t+1}}$

⇒ $\rho = E \left[\frac{E[P_{t+2} | \Omega_{t+1}]}{P_{t+1}} | \Omega_t \right] \approx \frac{E[P_{t+2} | \Omega_t]}{E[P_{t+1} | \Omega_t]} = \frac{E[P_{t+2} | \Omega_t]}{\rho P_t}$

⇒ $\rho^2 = \frac{E[P_{t+2} | \Omega_t]}{P_t}$

Serial correlation of returns

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{\nabla} \operatorname{Cov}\left[\frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]}{P_t}, \frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+2}|\Omega_t]}{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]}\right] &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]}{P_t} \frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+2}|\Omega_t]}{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]}\right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]}{P_t} \frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+2}|\Omega_t]}{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]} \\ &= \mathbb{E}\left[\frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+2}|\Omega_t]}{P_t}\right] - \frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]}{P_t} \frac{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+2}|\Omega_t]}{\mathbb{E}[P_{t+1}|\Omega_t]} \\ &= \rho^2 - \rho\rho = 0\end{aligned}$$

⇒ Returns are serially uncorrelated

Random returns

- ▶ If returns are uncorrelated, they will fluctuate randomly around the expected return
- ▶ $\frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t} = \rho + \varepsilon_t$
- ▶ The error term will have a mean of 0 and a variance of σ_ε^2

⇒ $E\left[\frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t}\right] = \rho$

$Var\left[\frac{P_{t+1}}{P_t}\right] = \sigma_\varepsilon^2$

Profitability of trading strategies

- ▶ If returns are unpredictable, then investors cannot make profits from any trading strategy
- ▶ In strong form efficient markets, even insiders could not make any profits
- ▶ In semi-strong form efficient markets, fundamental analysis of assets cannot lead to profits
- ▶ In weak form efficient markets, technical trading could not be profitable



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