

双语教学丛书

# 投资科学

# Investment Science

戴维·G·卢恩伯格 (David G. Luenberger) /著

F830.59  
Y20

双语教学丛书

# 投资科学

# Investment Science

戴维·G·卢恩伯格 (David G. Luenberger) /著

**图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据**

投资科学/卢恩伯格著。  
北京：中国人民大学出版社，2004  
(英文影印版经营系列教材)

ISBN 7-300-05880-9/F · 1876

I. 投…  
II. 卢…  
III. 金融投资-教材-英文  
IV. F830.59

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2004) 第 087407 号

**双语教学丛书**

**投资科学**

**Investment Science**

戴维·G·卢恩伯格(David G. Luenberger)著

---

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社  
社 址 北京中关村大街 31 号 邮政编码 100080  
电 话 010 - 62511242(总编室) 010 - 62511239(出版部)  
010 - 82501766(邮购部) 010 - 62514148(门市部)  
010 - 62515195(发行公司) 010 - 62515275(盗版举报)  
网 址 <http://www.crup.com.cn>  
<http://www.ttrnet.com>(人大教研网)  
印 刷 涿州市星河印刷有限公司  
开 本 787×1092 毫米 1/16 版 次 2004 年 9 月第 1 版  
印 张 32.25 插页 1 印 次 2004 年 9 月第 1 次印刷  
字 数 739 000 定 价 46.00 元

---

## 前　言

投资方面的理论目前受到那些极具聪明才智的人们的关注——一方面是由于在金融理论方面有非常大的发展，一方面是因为信息和电脑技术爆炸式的增长，还有一方面是因为投资活动的全球性扩张。投资学理论最近的这些新发展正在进入大学课堂，进入金融服务机构，进入商业企业，并且正在被很多私人投资者所意识到。本书旨在成为传播过程中的一种工具。

本书致力于强调基本原则，并且说明如何掌握这些基本原则并转化为现实投资问题的完备和实际的解决方案。本书的组织结构反映了这种方法：从前到后的章节所覆盖到的内容是从简单的概念逐步深入到更加高深的内容。本书用最多的篇幅研究一些特殊的金融产品和投资问题，是为了让它们沿着本书的概念进度的线索进展下去，对它们的分析不仅用来说明概念，同时也用来描述投资环境的某些特征。

本书是为那些有与工程、数学或理科的本科教育大致相同的专业知识背景的个人，或者对基础数学很了解的个人而设计的。投资学的语言大部分是数学的，这个学科的某些方面只能以数学术语的方式来表述。然而，本书里用到的数学并不复杂——例如，只需要微积分里最基本的部分——但是读者必须要适应把数学作为推导和解决问题的方法。这样的读者才能够利用他们的专业知识背景来加快和深入学习。

实际上，本书能够从几个层次上去阅读，不同的层次要求不同的数学知识，包括不同的学习范围。对于这些不同的层次的最简单的说明就在于本书的编码排版方式。有的部分或者小标题，其后面标有星号（\*）的，比如，“2.6 应用和扩展 \*”，星号就表明这部分是特殊的，其内容可能有点偏，或者比本书其他部分对数学要求更高，在第一次阅读的时候这些部分可以略过去。这种编排方法仅仅是一个大概，教材解释了每个部分开头的内容并且指导读者如何继续读下去。

每章后面的练习是教材的重点，读者应该尝试一下把每章的练习都做几个。这些练习也是编了号码的：做了◇记号的是比一般的练习在数学上难度更大的；作了⊕记号的要求用数值计算方法（通常要用一个表格软件程序）。

本书很大程度上受电脑表格软件包的影响，几乎投资学的所有基本思想——比如现值、资产组合免疫、现金匹配、项目最优化、因素模型、二项式网格风险中性定价和模拟——都能很容易地用表格软件包来说明。因此，就可以在那些从概念上的内容看属于尖端科技的章节中给出各种例子。更进一步说，学生能够用现成的软件系统地说明和解决现

实的和富有挑战性的投资问题。通过使学生全力了解问题的所有方面，这个过程加深了他们的理解。很多学了这门课的学生都说，完成课程的各个项目（特别是练习题里面标了⊕记号的难度很大的那部分）使他们学得更好。

在写作本书的过程中有很大的乐趣，在某种程度上是因为我从我的同事和学生那里得到了如此多的鼓励和帮助。特别要由衷地感谢 Graydon Barz, Kian Esteghamat, Charles Feinstein, Marius Holtan, Blake Johnson, Robert Maxfield, Paul McEntire, James Smith, Lucie Tepla, Lauren Wang，他们都阅读了不断改进的文稿的相当大的部分并提出了修改建议。几位同仁的真知灼见使本书的最后这一版本改进不少，他们是波士顿大学的 Joseph Cherian；田纳西大学的 Phillip Daves；斯特拉克莱德大学的 Jaime Cuevas Dermody；多伦多大学的 Myron Gordon；英属哥伦比亚大学的 Robert Heinkel；威斯康星大学的 James Hodder；多伦多大学的 Raymond Kan；亚利桑那大学的 Chris Lamoureux；卡内基·梅隆大学的 Duane Seppi；多伦多大学的 Suresh Sethi；西北大学的 Costas Skiadas；特瑞纳基金管理公司的 Jack Treynor。

我也衷心感谢我的妻子南茜，感谢她的鼓励和对我长时间的文字处理的理解。最后，我要衷心地感谢很多热情的学生，通过他们课堂上的问题以及练习和课外活动的辛勤劳动，为初稿的成形提供了宝贵的信息反馈。

# PREFACE

**I**nvestment theory currently commands a high level of intellectual attention—fueled in part by some extraordinary theoretical developments in finance, by an explosive growth of information and computing technology, and by the global expansion of investment activity. Recent developments in investment theory are being infused into university classrooms, into financial service organizations, into business ventures, and into the awareness of many individual investors. This book is intended to be one instrument in that dissemination process.

The book endeavors to emphasize fundamental principles and to illustrate how these principles can be mastered and transformed into sound and practical solutions of actual investment problems. The book's organizational structure reflects this approach: the material covered in the chapters progresses from the simplest in concept to the more advanced. Particular financial products and investment problems are treated, for the most part, in the order that they fall along this line of conceptual progression, their analyses serving to illustrate concepts as well as to describe particular features of the investment environment.

The book is designed for individuals who have a technical background roughly equivalent to a bachelor's degree in engineering, mathematics, or science; or who have some familiarity with basic mathematics. The language of investment science is largely mathematical, and some aspects of the subject can be expressed only in mathematical terms. The mathematics used in this book, however, is not complex—for example, only elementary portions of calculus are required—but the reader must be comfortable with the use of mathematics as a method of deduction and problem solving. Such readers will be able to leverage their technical backgrounds to accelerate and deepen their study.

Actually, the book can be read at several levels, requiring different degrees of mathematical sophistication and having different scopes of study. A simple road map to these different levels is coded into the typography of the text. Some section and subsection titles are set with an ending star as, for example, "2.6 Applications and Extensions.\*" The star indicates that the section or subsection is special: the material

may be somewhat tangential or of higher mathematical level than elsewhere and can be skipped at first reading. This coding scheme is only approximate; the text itself often explains what is ahead in each section and gives guidelines on how the reader may wish to proceed.

The end-of-chapter exercises are an important part of the text, and readers should attempt several exercises in each chapter. The exercises are also coded: an exercise marked  $\diamond$  is mathematically more difficult than the average exercise; an exercise marked  $\oplus$  requires numerical computation (usually with a spreadsheet program).

This text was influenced significantly by the existence of computer spreadsheet packages. Almost all the essential ideas of investment science—such as present value, portfolio immunization, cash matching, project optimization, factor models, risk-neutral valuation with binomial lattices, and simulation—can be illustrated easily with a spreadsheet package. This makes it possible to provide a variety of examples in the text that are state-of-the-art in terms of conceptual content. Furthermore, students can formulate and solve realistic and challenging investment problems using readily available software. This process deepens understanding by fully engaging the student in all aspects of the problem. Many students who have taken this course have said that they learned the most when completing the course projects (which are the more ambitious of the exercises marked  $\oplus$ ).

It has been fun to write this book, partly because I received so much encouragement and help from colleagues and students. I especially wish to thank Graydon Barz, Kian Esteghamat, Charles Feinstein, Marius Holtan, Blake Johnson, Robert Maxfield, Paul McEntire, James Smith, Lucie Tepla, and Lauren Wang who all read substantial portions of the evolving manuscript and suggested improvements. The final version was improved by the insightful reviews of several individuals, including Joseph Cherian, Boston University; Phillip Daves, University of Tennessee; Jaime Cuevas Dermody, University of Strathclyde; Myron Gordon, University of Toronto; Robert Heinkel, University of British Columbia; James Hodder, University of Wisconsin; Raymond Kan, University of Toronto; Chris Lamoureux, University of Arizona; Duane Seppi, Carnegie Mellon University; Suresh Sethi, University of Toronto; Costas Skiadas, Northwestern University, and Jack Treynor, Treynor Capital Management, Inc.

I also wish to thank my wife Nancy for her encouragement and understanding of hours lost to my word processor. Finally, I wish to thank the many enthusiastic students who, by their classroom questions and diligent work on the exercises and projects, provided important feedback as the manuscript took shape.

*DAVID G. LUENBERGER*

April 1997

# 目 录

<b>第 1 章</b>	<b>引言</b>	1
	1.1 现金流	2
	1.2 投资和市场	3
	1.3 典型的投资问题	6
	1.4 本书的组织结构	8

## 第一部分 确定性的现金流

<b>第 2 章</b>	<b>利息基础理论</b>	13
	2.1 本金和利息	13
	2.2 现值	18
	2.3 现金流的现值和终值	19
	2.4 内部收益率	22
	2.5 评估准则	24
	2.6 应用和扩展*	28
	2.7 小结	34
	练习	35
	参考文献	38
<b>第 3 章</b>	<b>固定收益证券</b>	40
	3.1 未来现金流的市场	41
	3.2 价值公式	44
	3.3 债券的详细介绍	49
	3.4 收益率	52
	3.5 久期	57

	3.6 免疫 .....	62
	3.7 凸度* .....	65
	3.8 小结 .....	66
	练习 .....	68
	参考文献 .....	71
<b>第 4 章</b>	<b>利率的期限结构 .....</b>	<b>72</b>
	4.1 收益率曲线 .....	72
	4.2 期限结构 .....	73
	4.3 远期利率 .....	77
	4.4 对期限结构的几种解释 .....	80
	4.5 期望动态 .....	83
	4.6 连续现值 .....	88
	4.7 浮动利率债券 .....	90
	4.8 久期 .....	91
	4.9 免疫 .....	94
	4.10 小结 .....	96
	练习 .....	97
	参考文献 .....	101
<b>第 5 章</b>	<b>应用利率分析 .....</b>	<b>102</b>
	5.1 资本预算 .....	103
	5.2 最优资产组合 .....	108
	5.3 动态现金流过程 .....	111
	5.4 最优化管理 .....	114
	5.5 一致性定理* .....	121
	5.6 公司的估值* .....	124
	5.7 小结 .....	128
	练习 .....	130
	参考文献 .....	134

## 第二部分 单期随机现金流

<b>第 6 章</b>	<b>均值一方差资产组合理论 .....</b>	<b>137</b>
	6.1 资产收益 .....	137

	6.2 随机变量 .....	141
	6.3 随机收益 .....	146
	6.4 资产组合均值和方差 .....	150
	6.5 可行集合 .....	155
	6.6 马格维茨模型 .....	157
	6.7 两基金定理* .....	162
	6.8 包含无风险资产的投资组合 .....	165
	6.9 单基金定理 .....	166
	6.10 小结 .....	169
	练习 .....	170
	参考文献 .....	172
<b>第 7 章</b>	<b>资本资产定价模型 .....</b>	<b>173</b>
	7.1 市场均衡 .....	173
	7.2 资本市场线 .....	175
	7.3 定价模型 .....	177
	7.4 证券市场线 .....	181
	7.5 投资含义 .....	183
	7.6 绩效评估 .....	184
	7.7 作为定价公式的资本资产定价模型 .....	187
	7.8 项目选择* .....	190
	7.9 小结 .....	192
	练习 .....	193
	参考文献 .....	195
<b>第 8 章</b>	<b>模型和数据 .....</b>	<b>197</b>
	8.1 引言 .....	197
	8.2 因素模型 .....	198
	8.3 作为因素模型的资本资产定价模型 .....	205
	8.4 套利定价模型* .....	207
	8.5 数据和统计 .....	212
	8.6 其他参数的估计 .....	217
	8.7 偏离均衡* .....	218
	8.8 多期谬论 .....	221
	8.9 小结 .....	222
	练习 .....	224

	参考文献 .....	227
<b>第 9 章</b>	<b>一般原理 .....</b>	<b>228</b>
	9.1 引言 .....	228
	9.2 效用函数 .....	228
	9.3 风险厌恶 .....	231
	9.4 效用函数评述 .....	234
	9.5 效用函数与均值方差标准* .....	237
	9.6 线性定价 .....	240
	9.7 资产组合选择 .....	242
	9.8 对数最优定价* .....	245
	9.9 有限状态模型 .....	247
	9.10 风险中性定价 .....	251
	9.11 定价方法选择* .....	252
	9.12 小结 .....	254
	练习 .....	255
	参考文献 .....	258

### 第三部分 衍生证券

<b>第 10 章</b>	<b>远期、期货和互换 .....</b>	<b>263</b>
	10.1 引言 .....	263
	10.2 远期合约 .....	264
	10.3 远期价格 .....	266
	10.4 远期合约的价值 .....	273
	10.5 互换* .....	273
	10.6 期货合约基础知识 .....	275
	10.7 期货价格 .....	278
	10.8 与期望现货价格的关系* .....	281
	10.9 完美套期 .....	282
	10.10 最小方差套期 .....	283
	10.11 最优套期* .....	285
	10.12 非线性风险套期 .....	287
	10.13 小结 .....	291
	练习 .....	291
	参考文献 .....	295

<b>第 11 章</b>	<b>资产动态模型</b>	296
	11.1 二项式网格模型	297
	11.2 可加模型	299
	11.3 倍数模型	300
	11.4 典型参数值*	303
	11.5 对数正态随机变量	304
	11.6 随机游走和维纳过程	305
	11.7 股票价格过程	308
	11.8 伊藤引理*	312
	11.9 再论二项式网格模型	313
	11.10 小结	315
	练习	316
	参考文献	318
<b>第 12 章</b>	<b>期权基础理论</b>	319
	12.1 期权概念	320
	12.2 期权价值的实质	322
	12.3 期权组合和看涨—看跌平价	325
	12.4 提前执行	327
	12.5 单期二项式期权理论	327
	12.6 多期期权	330
	12.7 更一般的二项式问题	333
	12.8 评估实际投资机会	337
	12.9 一般的风险中性定价*	344
	12.10 小结	345
	练习	346
	参考文献	350
<b>第 13 章</b>	<b>其他期权问题</b>	351
	13.1 引言	351
	13.2 Black – Scholes 方程式	351
	13.3 看涨期权公式	355
	13.4 风险中性定价*	357
	13.5 得尔塔	358
	13.6 复制, 综合期权和组合保险*	360

	13.7 计算方法 .....	362
	13.8 特导性期权 .....	368
	13.9 储存成本和股息* .....	371
	13.10 鞍定价* .....	373
	13.11 小结 .....	375
	附录：Black-Scholes 方程的另一种推导 .....	376
	练习 .....	378
	参考文献 .....	381
<b>第 14 章</b>	<b>利率衍生证券 .....</b>	<b>382</b>
	14.1 利率衍生证券的例子 .....	382
	14.2 理论需要 .....	384
	14.3 二项式方法 .....	385
	14.4 定价的应用 .....	389
	14.5 校准和可调整利率贷款* .....	391
	14.6 前推方程 .....	395
	14.7 匹配期限结构 .....	397
	14.8 免疫 .....	400
	14.9 担保抵押债券* .....	402
	14.10 利率动态模型* .....	406
	14.11 连续时间解* .....	408
	14.12 小结 .....	410
	练习 .....	411
	参考文献 .....	413

## 第四部分 一般现金流

<b>第 15 章</b>	<b>最优组合增长 .....</b>	<b>417</b>
	15.1 投资轮盘 .....	417
	15.2 增长的对数效用方法 .....	419
	15.3 对数—最优策略的性质* .....	425
	15.4 替代方法* .....	425
	15.5 持续时间增长 .....	427
	15.6 可行区域 .....	430
	15.7 对数最优定价公式* .....	435
	15.8 对数最优定价和 Black-Scholes 方程* .....	438

	15.9 小结 .....	440
	练习 .....	441
	参考文献 .....	443
<b>第 16 章</b>	<b>一般投资评估 .....</b>	<b>444</b>
	16.1 多期证券 .....	444
	16.2 风险中性定价 .....	447
	16.3 最优定价 .....	448
	16.4 双网格 .....	452
	16.5 双网格定价 .....	454
	16.6 具有个体不确定性的投资 .....	458
	16.7 买入价格分析 .....	463
	16.8 连续时间定价* .....	469
	16.9 小结 .....	471
	练习 .....	472
	参考文献 .....	474
<b>附录 A</b>	<b>概率基础理论 .....</b>	<b>475</b>
	A1 一般概念 .....	475
	A2 正态随机变量 .....	476
	A3 对数正态随机变量 .....	477
<b>附录 B</b>	<b>微积分和最优化 .....</b>	<b>479</b>
	B1 函数 .....	479
	B2 差额微积分 .....	480
	B3 最优化 .....	481
	<b>练习答案 .....</b>	<b>484</b>
	<b>索引 .....</b>	<b>489</b>

# CONTENTS

<b>1</b>	<b>INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1	Cash Flows	2
1.2	Investments and Markets	3
1.3	Typical Investment Problems	6
1.4	Organization of the Book	8
<b>Part I</b>	<b>DETERMINISTIC CASH FLOW STREAMS</b>	
<b>2</b>	<b>THE BASIC THEORY OF INTEREST</b>	<b>13</b>
2.1	Principal and Interest	13
2.2	Present Value	18
2.3	Present and Future Values of Streams	19
2.4	Internal Rate of Return	22
2.5	Evaluation Criteria	24
2.6	Applications and Extensions*	28
2.7	Summary	34
	Exercises	35
	References	38
<b>3</b>	<b>FIXED-INCOME SECURITIES</b>	<b>40</b>
3.1	The Market for Future Cash	41
3.2	Value Formulas	44
3.3	Bond Details	49
3.4	Yield	52
3.5	Duration	57
3.6	Immunization	62
3.7	Convexity*	65
3.8	Summary	66

Exercises	68
References	71
<b>4 THE TERM STRUCTURE OF INTEREST RATES</b>	<b>72</b>
4.1 The Yield Curve	72
4.2 The Term Structure	73
4.3 Forward Rates	77
4.4 Term Structure Explanations	80
4.5 Expectations Dynamics	83
4.6 Running Present Value	88
4.7 Floating Rate Bonds	90
4.8 Duration	91
4.9 Immunization	94
4.10 Summary	96
Exercises	97
References	101
<b>5 APPLIED INTEREST RATE ANALYSIS</b>	<b>102</b>
5.1 Capital Budgeting	103
5.2 Optimal Portfolios	108
5.3 Dynamic Cash Flow Processes	111
5.4 Optimal Management	114
5.5 The Harmony Theorem*	121
5.6 Valuation of a Firm*	124
5.7 Summary	128
Exercises	130
References	134

## Part II SINGLE-PERIOD RANDOM CASH FLOWS

<b>6 MEAN-VARIANCE PORTFOLIO THEORY</b>	<b>137</b>
6.1 Asset Return	137
6.2 Random Variables	141
6.3 Random Returns	146
6.4 Portfolio Mean and Variance	150
6.5 The Feasible Set	155
6.6 The Markowitz Model	157
6.7 The Two-Fund Theorem*	162
6.8 Inclusion of a Risk-Free Asset	165
6.9 The One-Fund Theorem	166
6.10 Summary	169
Exercises	170
References	172
<b>7 THE CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL</b>	<b>173</b>
7.1 Market Equilibrium	173
7.2 The Capital Market Line	175
7.3 The Pricing Model	177
7.4 The Security Market Line	181
7.5 Investment Implications	183

7.6	Performance Evaluation	184
7.7	CAPM as a Pricing Formula	187
7.8	Project Choice*	190
7.9	Summary	192
	Exercises	193
	References	195
<b>8</b>	<b>MODELS AND DATA</b>	<b>197</b>
8.1	Introduction	197
8.2	Factor Models	198
8.3	The CAPM as a Factor Model	205
8.4	Arbitrage Pricing Theory*	207
8.5	Data and Statistics	212
8.6	Estimation of Other Parameters	217
8.7	Tilting Away from Equilibrium*	218
8.8	A Multiperiod Fallacy	221
8.9	Summary	222
	Exercises	224
	References	227
<b>9</b>	<b>GENERAL PRINCIPLES</b>	<b>228</b>
9.1	Introduction	228
9.2	Utility Functions	228
9.3	Risk Aversion	231
9.4	Specification of Utility Functions*	234
9.5	Utility Functions and the Mean-Variance Criterion*	237
9.6	Linear Pricing	240
9.7	Portfolio Choice	242
9.8	Log-Optimal Pricing*	245
9.9	Finite State Models	247
9.10	Risk-Neutral Pricing	251
9.11	Pricing Alternatives*	252
9.12	Summary	254
	Exercises	255
	References	258

## Part III DERIVATIVE SECURITIES

<b>10</b>	<b>FORWARDS, FUTURES, AND SWAPS</b>	<b>263</b>
10.1	Introduction	263
10.2	Forward Contracts	264
10.3	Forward Prices	266
10.4	The Value of a Forward Contract	273
10.5	Swaps*	273
10.6	Basics of Futures Contracts	275
10.7	Futures Prices	278
10.8	Relation to Expected Spot Price*	281
10.9	The Perfect Hedge	282
10.10	The Minimum-Variance Hedge	283