

<p>Financial Economics Efficient Market</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Efficient Market</p> <p>An asset market is <i>efficient</i> if the asset is priced correctly—correctly according to economic theory.</p> <p>There must be no opportunity for economic profit—profit in excess of opportunity cost.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">1</p>	<p>Financial Economics Efficient Market</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Alternate View</p> <p>An alternative view is that asset markets are not efficient. Assets are mispriced, sometimes overpriced and sometimes underpriced. Opportunities for economic profit exist.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">2</p>
<p>Financial Economics Efficient Market</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asset-Market Equilibrium</p> <p>Economic theory puts forward two equivalent conditions for asset-market equilibrium:</p> <p>Rate of Return The expected rate of return equals the market interest rate;</p> <p>Present Value The asset price equals the present value of current and expected future payments.</p> <p>An asset market is efficient if the asset is priced correctly according to these principles.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3</p>	<p>Financial Economics Efficient Market</p> <p>In an efficient market, these equilibrium conditions hold at <i>every moment</i>, not merely on average.</p> <p>For example, if the expected rate of return were sometimes above the market interest rate and sometimes below it, then there would exist opportunities for economic profit.</p> <p>If the asset price were sometimes greater and sometimes less than the present value of current and expected future payments, then there would exist opportunities for economic profit.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4</p>
<p>Financial Economics Efficient Market</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Rational Expectations</p> <p>In an efficient market, the expectations must be <i>rational</i>. The expectations are formulated in accord with economic theory.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">5</p>	<p>Financial Economics Efficient Market</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Readily Available Information</p> <p>The expectations must properly take into account <i>all</i> readily available information, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • newspaper, magazine, radio, television news; • business financial data and press releases; • government statistics; • internet information. <p>At every moment, the asset price must reflect all readily available information.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">6</p>

Competition among Investors

Competition among investors makes the market efficient—makes the asset correctly priced.

If an asset were underpriced, investors would buy it, pushing up the price. If an asset were overpriced, investors would sell it, pushing down the price.

Competition among investors keeps the price correct at every moment.

7

Analogy

In a grocery store or at a highway toll booth, there is competition among shoppers or drivers, searching for the shortest line. This competition somewhat equalizes the line length. Full efficiency would imply that all lines would be equally long.

8

Since these lines do not equalize *exactly* in length, perhaps the same situation prevails in a financial market: the market is somewhat efficient.

The price tends to move toward the value implied by economic theory, but may be higher or lower at any particular moment.

9

Differences

However an asset market is different.

A key difference is that more is at stake. Rather than just saving or losing seconds or minutes in a line, an investor can gain or lose thousand of dollars by incorrect pricing. Hence there is more incentive to seek out and to take advantage of mispricing.

For an actively traded asset, many investors follow the market closely, perhaps thousands of people, not just a handful. The large number of competing investors can make the market very efficient.

10