

**UNIVERSIDAD DE PUERTO RICO  
RECINTO DE RIO PIEDRAS  
FACULTAD DE ADMINISTRACIÓN DE EMPRESAS  
DEPARTAMENTO DE FINANZAS**

**TÍTULO:**

FINANZAS CONDUCTUALES (BEHAVIORAL FINANCE)

**PPROFESOR:**

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**CODIFICACIÓN DEL CURSO:**

FINA 4270

**NÚMERO DE HORAS/CRÉDITOS:**

3 horas crédito

**PRERREQUISITOS:**

FINA 4137 - PRINCIPIOS DE INVERSIONES

**DESCRIPCIÓN DEL CURSO**

Estudio de las finanzas conductuales como complementación del paradigma tradicional para entender el comportamiento de los precios de los activos financieros, las finanzas corporativas y las prácticas en los mercados de valores.

**OBJETIVOS DEL CURSO**

Al finalizar el curso el estudiante podrá:

- Estudiar algunas áreas complementarias al paradigma tradicional de las finanzas con conocimientos derivados de psicología conductual.
- Entender el comportamiento de los precios de los activos financieros, tomando en cuenta la influencia que tienen las señales enviadas por las corporaciones y el proceso decisional del inversionista
- Analizar la composición de la estructura de capital de las corporaciones, tomando en cuenta los sesgos decisionales de los gerentes financieros
- Analizar el comportamiento al momento de la toma de decisiones referentes a diferentes intermediarios financieros desde una perspectiva conductual.

## BOSQUEJO DE CONTENIDO Y DISTRIBUCIÓN DEL TIEMPO

| Temas                                                    | Horas |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| El Principio: Los Mercados Eficientes.....               | 4.5   |
| Evidencia de Tendencias en los Mercados.....             | 4.5   |
| Demanda de los Arbitrageurs.....                         | 4.5   |
| Demanda de los Inversionistas Promedio.....              | 4.5   |
| Comportamiento de los Inversionistas.....                | 4.5   |
| 1er examen                                               | 1.5   |
| Anomalías de Mercado.....                                | 4.5   |
| Oferta de las Empresas y las Decisiones Gerenciales..... | 4.5   |
| Técnicas de Investigación en Behavioral Finance.....     | 6     |
| Nuevas Tendencias.....                                   | 4.5   |
| 2do examen                                               | 1.5   |
| Total                                                    | 45    |

## ESTRATEGIAS INSTRUCCIONALES

El curso se desarrollará mediante conferencias y discusión activa de los temas del curso y de los sucesos relevantes en el ámbito financiero local e internacional que pueden afectar la toma de decisiones del gerente. Se asignarán y se discutirán en clase los problemas pertinentes a los temas. Se asignarán lecturas adicionales relacionadas con los temas discutidos en clase.

## RECURSOS DE APRENDIZAJE E INSTALACIONES MÍNIMAS REQUERIDAS

Libro de texto, calculadora, computadora, acceso a la Internet y a los recursos bibliotecarios, prensa financiera y fuentes de datos electrónicas.

## ESTRATEGIAS DE EVALUACIÓN

La evaluación final se hará tomando en cuenta la siguiente posible distribución porcentual:

|                                                                                                                                                  |      |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|
| • Exámenes parciales.....                                                                                                                        | 60%  |
| • Participación informada en clase (proyectos o presentaciones asignados y la participación en clase en la discusión de problemas o casos.)..... | 40%  |
| Total                                                                                                                                            | 100% |

De ser necesario, se realizará una evaluación diferenciada a estudiantes con necesidades especiales.

## **ESTRATEGIAS DE AVALÚO**

Se evaluará el aprendizaje a través de la medición de la ejecución del estudiante en los problemas cuantitativos, preguntas de discusión y otros trabajos asignados. Se prepararán rúbricas adecuadas para los exámenes y los trabajos especiales asignados.

## **SISTEMA DE CALIFICACIÓN**

Se utilizará el siguiente sistema de calificación para la otorgación de la calificación final en el curso:

| Calificación | Promedio    |
|--------------|-------------|
| A            | 100 - 90    |
| B            | 80 - 89     |
| C            | 70 - 79     |
| D            | 60 - 69     |
| F            | Menos de 60 |

## **CUMPLIMIENTO CON LEY 51**

Los estudiantes que reciban servicios de Rehabilitación Vocacional deben comunicarse con el (la) profesor(a) al inicio del semestre para planificar el acomodo razonable y equipo necesario conforme a las recomendaciones de la Oficina de Asuntos para las Personas con Impedimento (OAPI) del Decanato de Estudiantes. También aquellos estudiantes con necesidades especiales que requieran algún tipo de asistencia o acomodo deben comunicarse con el (la) profesor(a).

## **TEXTO**

Pompian, M. M. (2007). *Behavioral Finance and Wealth Management: How to Build Optimal Portfolios That Account for Investor Biases*. Wiley.

## **BIBLIOGRAFÍA**

### **I. El Principio: Los Mercados Eficientes**

Fama, Eugene, Lawrence Fisher, Michael C. Jensen, and Richard R. Roll, (1969), The adjustment of stock price to new information. *International Economic Review*, 10: 1-21.  
Jensen, Michael C. (1968). The performance of mutual funds in the period 1945-1964. *Journal of Finance*, 23: 389-416.

Fama, Eugene (1970). Efficient Capital Markets: A Review of Theory and Empirical Work. *Journal of Finance*, 25:383-417.

## **II. Evidencia de Tendencias en los Mercados**

Cutler, David, James Poterba, and Lawrence Summers (1989). What Moves Stock Prices? *Journal of Portfolio Management*, 15(3); 4-12.

Huberman, Gur, and Tomer Regev, (2001), Contagious Speculation and a Cure for Cancer: A non-event that Made Stock Prices Soar, *Journal of Finance*, 56(1), p. 387-396

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Lakonishok, Josef, and Seymour Smidt, (1988), Are seasonal anomalies real? A ninety-year perspective, *Review of Financial Studies* 1 (4): p. 403-425.

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De Bondt, Werner F.M., and Thaler, Richard (1985). Does the Stock Market Overreact? *Journal of Finance*, 40:793-805.

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Lakonishok, J., Shleifer, A., and Vishny, R. (1994). Contrarian investment, extrapolation, and risk. *Journal of Finance*, 49:1541-78.

La Porta, Rafael, Lakonishok, Josef, Shleifer, Andrei, and Vishny, Robert (1997). Good News for Value Stocks: Further Evidence on Market Efficiency. *Journal of Finance*, 52:859-74.

Lo, Andrew, and A. Craig MacKinlay (1990), When are contrarian profits due to stock market overreaction?, *Review of Financial Studies* 3: 175-206.

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Stein, Jeremy, (1989), Overreactions in the options market, *Journal of Finance* 44, 1011-1022.

Froot, Kenneth A., and Richard H. Thaler, (1990), Anomalies: Foreign Exchange, *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 4:3 (Summer 1990), 179-192.

Roll, R. (1984). Orange Juice and Weather. *American Economic Review*, 74:861-80.

Bodoukh, Jacob, Matthew Richardson, YuQing Shen, and Robert Whitelaw, (2002), Do Asset Prices Reflect Fundamentals?: Freshly Squeezed Evidence from the FCOJ Market, NYU working paper

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Liao, Hsien-hsing, and Jianping Mei, (1998), Risk characteristics of real estate related securities: An extension of Liu and Mei (1992), *Journal of Real Estate Research* 16:279-290.

Hausch, Donald, and William Ziemba, (1995), Efficiency of sports and lottery betting markets, In: *Handbooks in Operations Research and Management Science*, vol. 9 (Elsevier).

### **III. Demanda de los “arbitrageurs”**

Shleifer, Andrei, *Inefficient Markets* (first chapter).

Wurgler, Jeffrey, and Zhuravskaya, Ekaterina (2002). Does Arbitrage Flatten Demand Curves For Stocks? *Journal of Business* 75: 583-608.

D’Avolio, Gene, (2002). The market for borrowing stock. *Journal of Financial Economics* 66: 271-306.

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Ofek, Eli, Matthew Richardson, and Robert Whitelaw, (2003), Limited arbitrage and short sales restrictions: Evidence from the options markets, *Journal of Financial Economics* forthcoming.

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#### **IV. Demanda de los Inversionistas Promedio**

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Tversky, Amos and Daniel Kahneman (1974). Judgement Under Uncertainty: Heuristics and Biases. *Science*, 185:1124-31.

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Shleifer, Andrei, *Inefficient Markets* (ch. 5 on a model of investor sentiment; based on Barberis, Nick, Andrei Shleifer, and Robert Vishny, 1998, A model of investor sentiment, *Journal of Financial Economics* 49: 307-343).

Poteshman, Allen, (2001), Underreaction, Overreaction, and Increasing Misreaction to Information in the Options Market, *Journal of Finance* 56 (3), 851-876.

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## **V. Oferta de las empresas y las decisiones gerenciales**

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