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The efficient-market hypothesis (EMH) is a hypothesis in financial economics that states that asset prices reflect all available information. A direct implication is that it is impossible to "beat the market" consistently on a risk-adjusted basis since market prices should only react to new information.

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Introduction To Efficient Markets Theory

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Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) Definition

Introduction to Efficient Markets Theory and Anomalies 1.1 Introduction to Market Efficiency Financial markets, particularly the stock markets attract investors as well as academicians. Investors want to predict the market to earn more returns on their investments.

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Efficient Market Hypothesis V/S Behavioural Finance

The Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) assumes that investors and traders act rationally at all times and that information is equally and instantly distributed among them and is immediately reflected in the price of the stock.

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