



Lecture 6

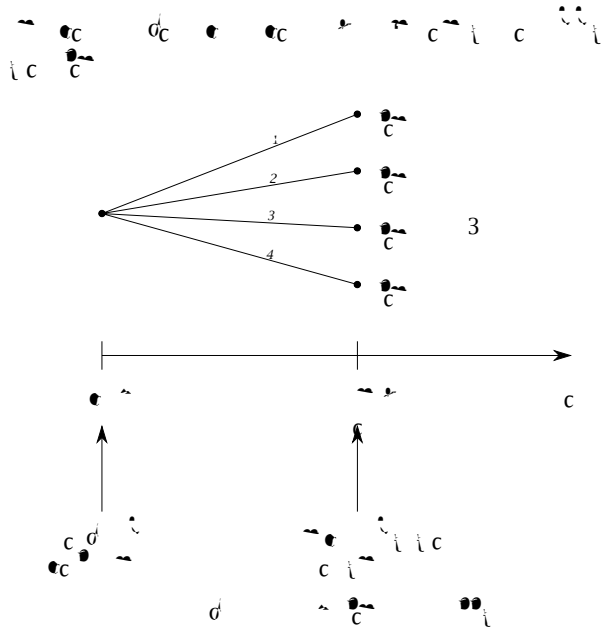
Portfolio Optimization

Problem: $\min_{x_j} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j c_j$
 $\text{s.t. } \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = 1$
 $x_j \geq 0, j=1, \dots, n$

Example. $\min_{x_j} \sum_{j=1}^n x_j c_j$
 $\text{s.t. } \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = 1$
 $x_j \geq 0, j=1, \dots, n$

Definition: $f = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j c_j$
 $\sum_{j=1}^n x_j = 1$
 $x_j \geq 0, j=1, \dots, n$

A Model of the Uncertain Future

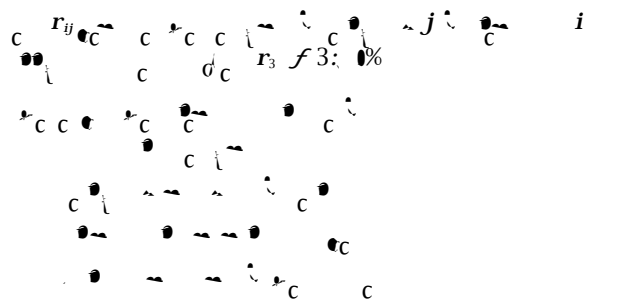


Definition: ... c a ... c n ...

Scenario Returns and Probabilities

Table.

		c	d	c	c
c	3				



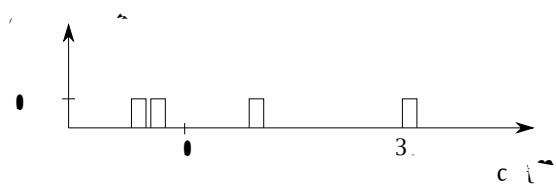
Portfolio Returns

$r_i = \sum_{j=1}^n r_{ij} x_j$

Portfolio Returns (continued)

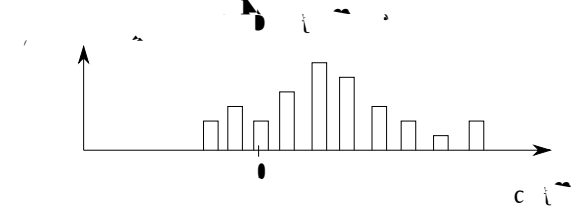
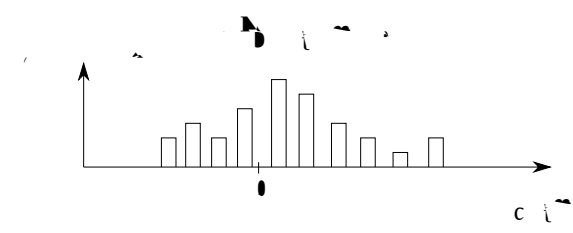
Example.

$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$
 $f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_n$
 $R = f_1 x_1 + f_2 x_2 + f_3 x_3 + \dots + f_n x_n$
 $R_3 = 3 f_1 x_1 + 3 f_2 x_2 + 3 f_3 x_3 + \dots + 3 f_n x_n$
 $R = f_1 x_1 + f_2 x_2 + f_3 x_3 + \dots + f_n x_n$
 $R_3 = 3 f_1 x_1 + 3 f_2 x_2 + 3 f_3 x_3 + \dots + 3 f_n x_n$



$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$
 $f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_n$
 $R = f_1 x_1 + f_2 x_2 + f_3 x_3 + \dots + f_n x_n$
 $R_3 = 3 f_1 x_1 + 3 f_2 x_2 + 3 f_3 x_3 + \dots + 3 f_n x_n$

Preferences for Return Distributions



$x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots, x_n$
 $f_1, f_2, f_3, \dots, f_n$
 $R = f_1 x_1 + f_2 x_2 + f_3 x_3 + \dots + f_n x_n$
 $R_3 = 3 f_1 x_1 + 3 f_2 x_2 + 3 f_3 x_3 + \dots + 3 f_n x_n$

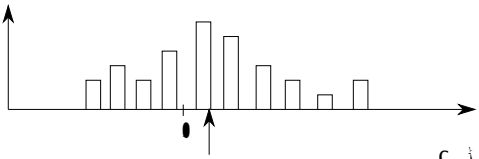
Average Portfolio Return

Definition:

r_p

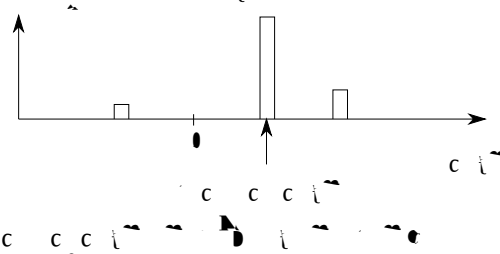
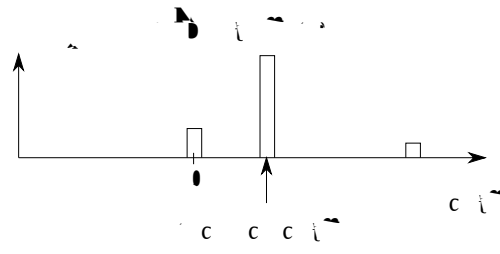
$$r_p = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i r_i$$

where r_i is the return of asset i , p_i is the probability of asset i being selected, and r_p is the portfolio return.



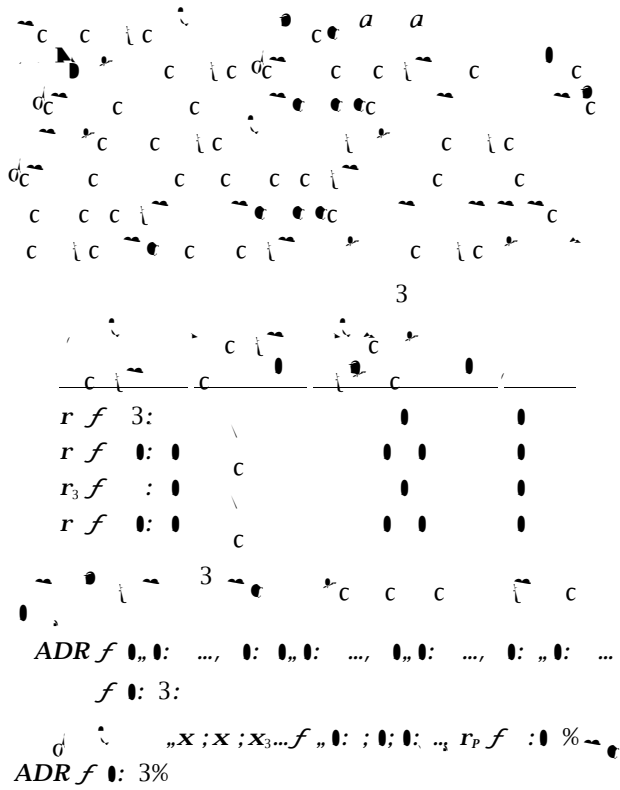
The average portfolio return r_p is the weighted average of the individual asset returns r_i , where the weights are the probabilities p_i .

Preferences for Return Distributions (continued)

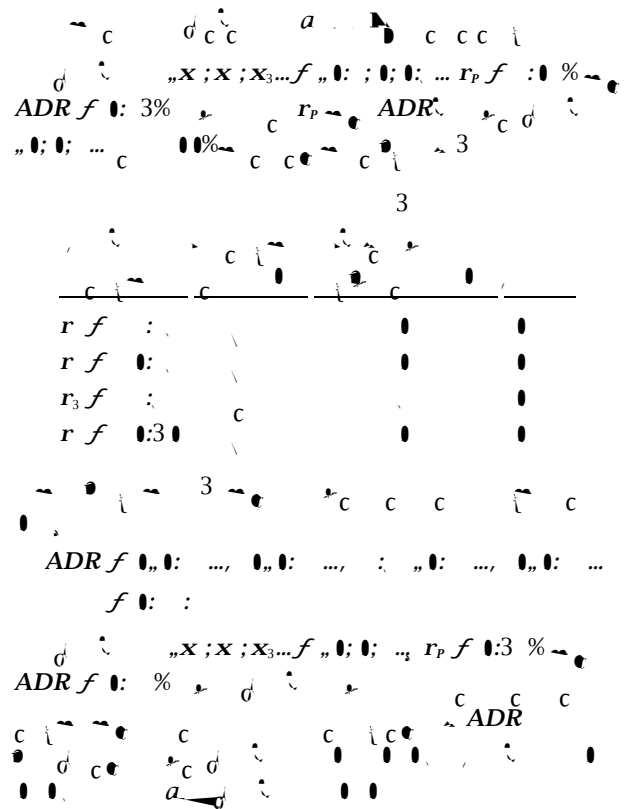


These graphs illustrate preferences for return distributions, showing how different distributions of returns are evaluated based on their central tendency and spread.

Average Downside Risk



Average Downside Risk (continued)



Average Downside Risk (continued)

$$d_i = \begin{cases} 0 & \text{if } r_i \geq r_p \\ r_p - r_i & \text{if } r_i < r_p \end{cases}$$

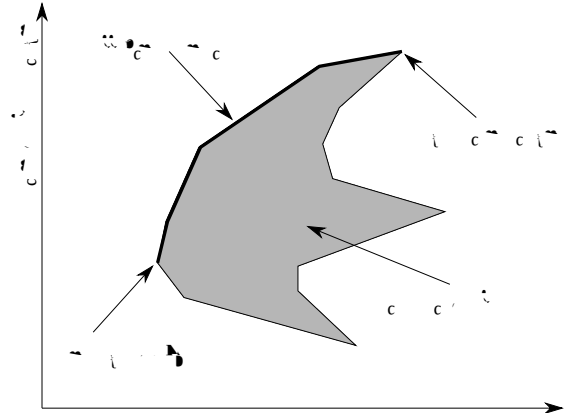
Definition: $ADR = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i d_i$

$$ADR = \sum_{i=1}^m p_i d_i$$

where p_i is the probability of return r_i occurring. r_p is the portfolio return. ADR is the average downside risk.

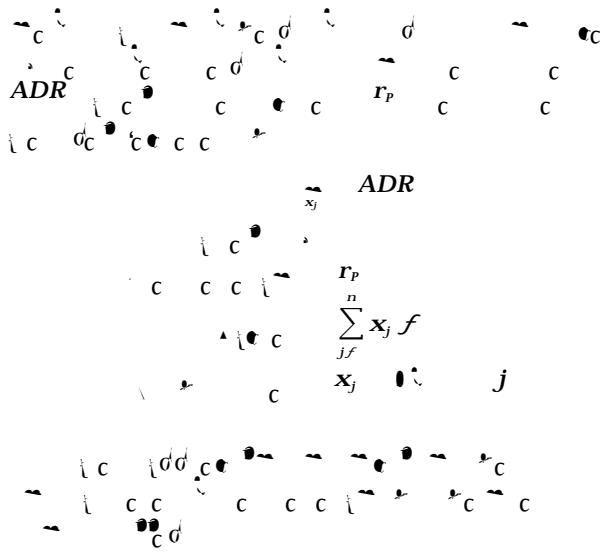
Efficient Frontier

$$x_1, \dots, x_n \text{ s.t. } \sum_{j=1}^n x_j = 1$$

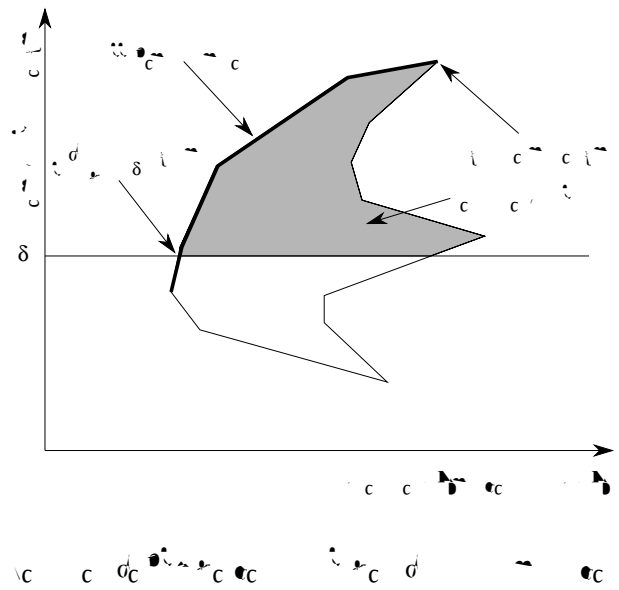


The Efficient Frontier represents the set of portfolios that offer the highest expected return for a given level of risk. It is the upper-left boundary of the shaded region in the graph above.

Portfolio Optimization Model



Portfolio Optimization Model (continued)



Details of the Optimization Model

Table.

				3
3			3	
			3	3

x_1, x_2, x_3, \dots

- $r_1 f : x_1, \dots, x_3$
- $r_2 f : x_1, x_2, x_3$
- $3, r_3 f : x_1, 3, x_2, x_3$
- $r_4 f : x_1, 3, x_2, 3, x_3$

$$r_p f = r_1, r_2, r_3, r_4, \dots$$

$$ADR_c \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_i > 0 \\ r_i \leq 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$ADR f = d_1, d_2, d_3, d_4, \dots$$

Downside Risk Defined

$$d_i f \left\{ \begin{array}{l} r_i > 0 \\ r_i \leq 0 \end{array} \right. \dots$$

$$d_i = \dots, d_i, r_i$$

$$ADR d = \dots$$

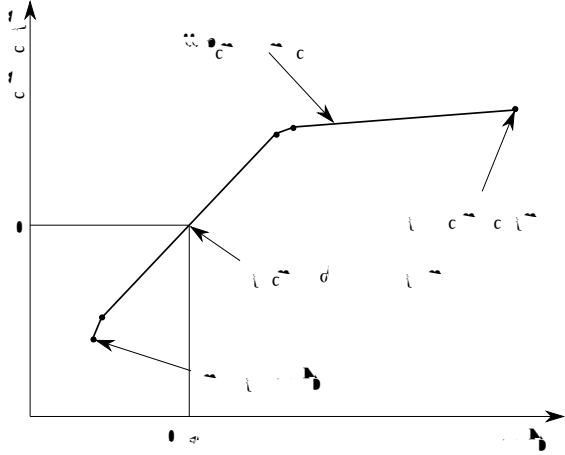
$$r f 3, \dots$$

$$d_i = \dots$$

$$ADR = \dots$$

Optimization Model Results

$f : x_1, x_2, x_3$
 $x_1 f : 0.000 \quad x_2 f : 0.333 \quad x_3 f : 0.333$
 $r_1 f : 0.3 \quad r_2 f : 0.0 \quad r_3 f : 0.3 \quad r_p f : 0.0$
 $d_1 f : 0.000 \quad d_2 f : 0.000 \quad d_3 f : 0.000 \quad d_p f : 0.000$
 $ADR f : 0.0 \quad r_p f : 0.0$
 $c_1, c_2, c_3, d_1, d_2, d_3, r_1, r_2, r_3, r_p$



Incorrect Mean-ADR Formulation

ADR
 $r_1 f : x_1, 0, x_2, x_3$
 $r_2 f : x_1, 0, x_2, x_3$
 $r_3 f : x_1, 3, 0, x_2, x_3$
 $r_p f : 0, x_1, 3, 0, x_2, 0, 3, 0, x_3$
 $r_p f : 0, r_1, 0, r_2, 0, r_3, 0, r_p$
 $d_1 f : r > 0, 0, r, \dots$
 $d_2 f : r > 0, 0, r, \dots$
 $d_3 f : r_3 > 0, 0, r_3, \dots$
 $d_p f : r > 0, 0, r, \dots$
 $ADR f : d_1, 0, d_2, 0, d_3, 0, d_p$
 $x_1, x_2, x_3 f$
 $x_j \geq 0; j = 1, 2, 3$
 $d_i f : r_i > 0, 0, r_i, \dots$
 $r_i f : 0, \dots$

Mean-ADR and Mean-Variance Analysis Compared

$r_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j r_j$
 $r_j = \mu_j + \sigma_j \epsilon_j$
 $r_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j (\mu_j + \sigma_j \epsilon_j)$
 $r_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \mu_j + \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \sigma_j \epsilon_j$
 $r_p = \mu_p + \sigma_p \epsilon_p$
 $\mu_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \mu_j$
 $\sigma_p^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 \sigma_j^2 + 2 \sum_{j < k} x_j x_k \sigma_j \sigma_k \rho_{jk}$
 $\rho_{jk} = \frac{\text{Cov}(\epsilon_j, \epsilon_k)}{\sigma_j \sigma_k}$

Mean-Variance Optimization Model

$r_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j r_j$
 $r_j = \mu_j + \sigma_j \epsilon_j$
 $r_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j (\mu_j + \sigma_j \epsilon_j)$
 $r_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \mu_j + \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \sigma_j \epsilon_j$
 $r_p = \mu_p + \sigma_p \epsilon_p$
 $\mu_p = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j \mu_j$
 $\sigma_p^2 = \sum_{j=1}^n x_j^2 \sigma_j^2 + 2 \sum_{j < k} x_j x_k \sigma_j \sigma_k \rho_{jk}$
 $\rho_{jk} = \frac{\text{Cov}(\epsilon_j, \epsilon_k)}{\sigma_j \sigma_k}$

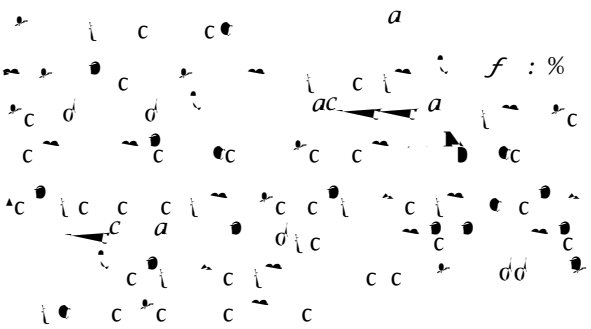
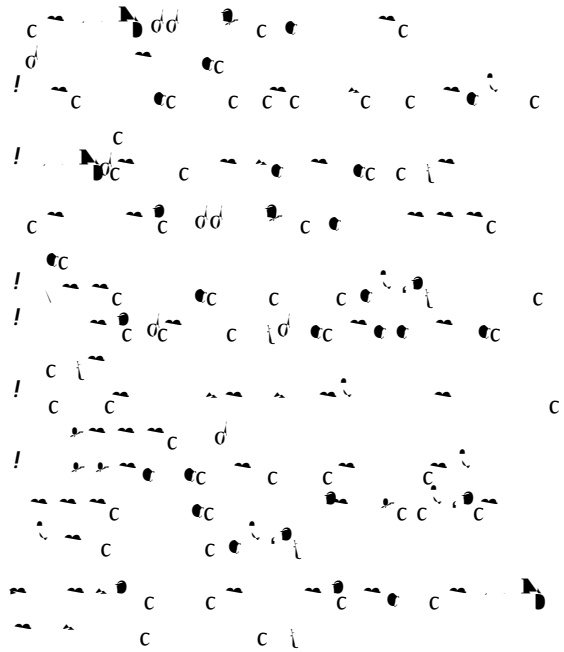
Mean-Variance Spreadsheet Model

$=STDEV(P(D13:D16))$ $=AVERAGE(D13:D16)$

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
1	INV_MV.XLS	Mean-Variance Optimization Model					
2							
3					sum of	budget	
4	Standard		Avg. return		port wts	constraint	
5	Deviation		r(P)		1.000	=	1
6	1.791		1.400		portfolio weights x(i)		
7			>=		0.000	0.667	0.333
8		Min return:	1.4				
9							
10							
11		Return		Scenario returns r(i,j)			
12		by scen		Securities			
13		r(i)	Scenario	1	2	3	
14		4.053	1	5.51	4.80	2.56	
15		0.460	2	-1.24	0.61	0.16	
16		1.853	3	5.46	3.60	-1.64	
17		-0.767	4	-1.70	-1.30	0.30	

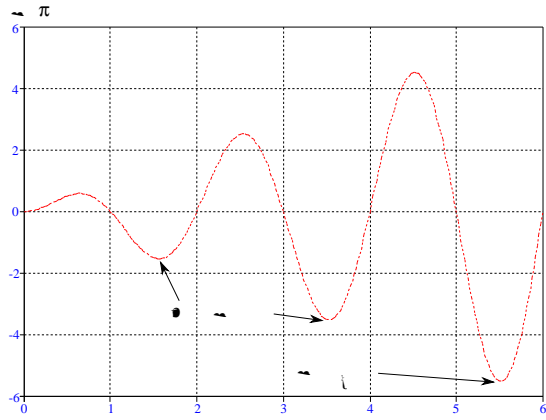
$=SUMPRODUCT(\$F\$8:\$H\$8,F13:H13)$

Comparison of Approaches



Nonlinear Programming

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_x f(x) \\
 & \text{s.t. } g(x) \leq 0 \\
 & h(x) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

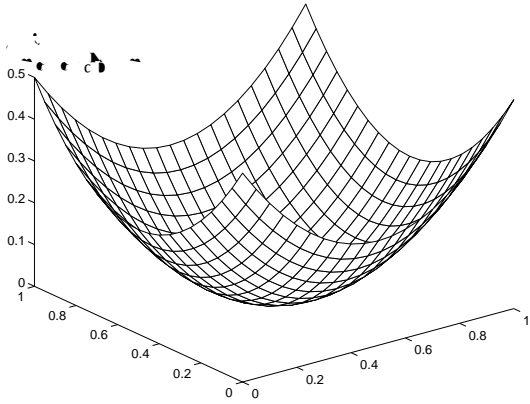
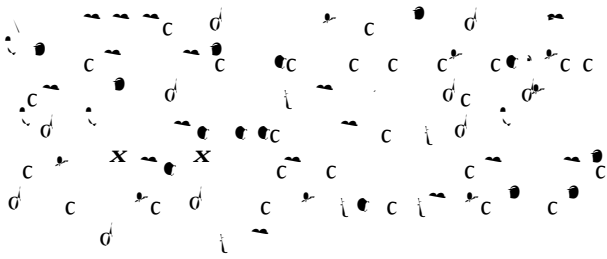


Nonlinear Programming (continued)

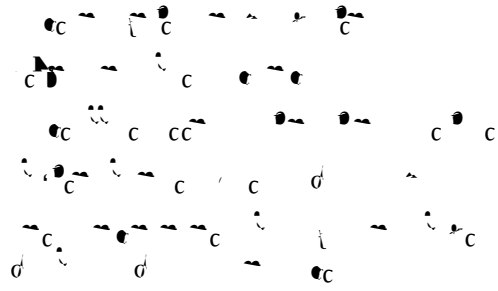
$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_x f(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0 \\
 & \min_x f(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0 \\
 & \min_x f(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \min_x f(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0 \\
 & \min_x f(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0 \\
 & \min_x f(x), \text{ s.t. } g(x) \leq 0, h(x) = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

Nonlinear Programming (continued)



Summary



For next class

