

Oct 30 (1)

- Finish Var/Cov

- Start KKT points / Quadratic Optimization

Start article in § 5-8

(Rem: Examples 5.2, 5.3 in § 5 are Markowitz model)

Example 5.2:  $w \in \mathbb{R}^n$ , minimize ~~Var~~  $\text{Var}(R(\vec{w}))$  s.t. conditions... and  $\overline{R(\vec{w})} = r_0$  given

$$U_m = \overline{R(\vec{w})} - \mu \text{Var}(R(\vec{w})) \quad (\text{maximize})$$

Literature: minimize  $f(\vec{x})$  s.t.  $\vec{g}(\vec{x}) \leq 0$ .

Last time: C, P, A, W : all had same cost, same expected value 10, same variance 4

$$B : \bar{B} = 9, \text{Var}(B) = 0.$$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) = \overline{XY} - \bar{X}\bar{Y}$$

$$\text{Var}(X) = \overline{X^2} - (\bar{X})^2 = \overline{(X - \bar{X})^2} = \text{Cov}(X, X)$$

Intuition:

$$\text{Correlation}(X, Y) = \text{Corr}(X, Y) = \frac{\text{Cov}(X, Y)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}}$$

assume non-zero

Fact:

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$$-1 \leq \text{Corr}(X, Y) \leq 1$$

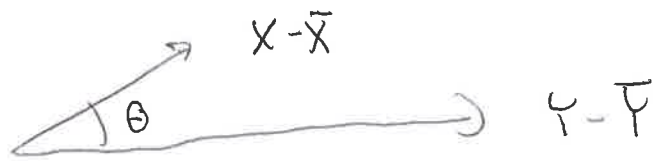
$$\textcircled{1} \text{Corr}(X, X) = 1 : \frac{\text{Cov}(X, X)}{\sqrt{\text{Var}(X)\text{Var}(X)}} = \frac{\text{Var}(X)}{\text{Var}(X)} = 1$$

$$\textcircled{2} \text{Corr}(X, -X) = -1$$

$$\textcircled{3} \text{Corr}(X, 2X) = \text{Corr}(5X, 7X) = \text{Corr}(-3X, -12X) = 1$$
$$\text{Corr}(X, -2X) = \text{Corr}(-5X, 7X) = \text{Corr}(-3X, 12X) = -1$$

$$\textcircled{4} \text{Corr}(X, Y) :$$

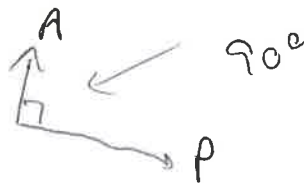
$$\text{Corr}(X, Y) = \cos(\theta)$$



$$C=P : \text{Corr}(C, C) = \text{Corr}(C, P) = \text{Corr}(P, P) = 1$$

Amazon: Independent of P

$$\text{Corr}(A, P) = 0$$



$$\text{Var}(A+P) = \text{Var}(A) + \text{Var}(P) + 2 \text{Cov}(A, P) = 2 \text{Var}(A)$$

$$\text{Var}(A+A) = \text{Var}(A) + \text{Var}(A) + 2 \text{Cov}(A, A) = 4 \text{Var}(A)$$

$$\text{Var}(A+N) = \text{Var}(A) + \text{Var}(N) + 2 \text{Cov}(A, N)$$
$$= 4 + 4 + 2(-4) = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(A+(-A)) = 4 + 4 + 2(-4) = 0$$

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$$\text{maximize } U_m(R(\vec{w}))$$

$$= \overline{R(\vec{w})} - \mu \text{Var}(R(\vec{w}))$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^n w_i \bar{R}_i - \mu \sum_{i,j=1}^n \text{Cov}(R_i, R_j) w_i w_j$$

= so what?

{ Constraints: Linear: budget:  $\sum w_i \text{Cost}_i = \text{Budget}$  }  
 ---

Now we look at

$$\text{minimize } f(\vec{x}) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$$

$$\text{s.t. } \vec{g}(\vec{x}) \leq \vec{0} : \begin{matrix} g_1(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq 0 \\ \vdots \\ g_m(x_1, \dots, x_n) \leq 0 \end{matrix}$$

We want to extend theory / algorithms for LP to ---  
 quadratic programming --- we'll need conditions on  
 $f, g_i, \dots$

$$\text{LP: } \max \vec{c}^T \vec{x}, \text{ minimize } f(\vec{x}) = -\vec{c}^T \vec{x}$$

$$\text{s.t. } A\vec{x} \leq b, \vec{x} \geq 0 \Leftrightarrow \begin{matrix} A\vec{x} - b \leq 0 \\ -\vec{x} \leq 0 \end{matrix}$$

There's a way to solve LP without LP---

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Complementary slackness...

max  $4x_1 + 5x_2$  s.t. Dictionaries  
deliberate

$$x_1 + 2x_2 \leq 8$$

$$\leftarrow .1$$

$$x_1 + x_2 \leq 5$$

$$\leftarrow .3$$

$$2x_1 + x_2 \leq 8$$

$$\leftarrow .0$$

$$x_1, x_2 \geq 0$$

$$4x_1 + 5x_2 \leq 23$$

optimal ?

Complementary slackness: In LP sufficient & necessary for optimality