

Oct 8

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- Talk about KKT conditions, convex prog.

- Section 6.3 of Markowitz model; basis for

Homework tomorrow

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$$R = w_1 R_1 + w_2 R_2 + \dots + w_n R_n \quad n \text{ financial instruments}$$

$$n=2; R = w_1 X + w_2 Y, \quad \text{condition } w_1 + w_2 \text{ is given}$$

$$\text{In §6.3: (1) } R = w_1 A + w_2 M \quad (\text{Money, } M, \bar{M}=0, \text{Var}(M)=0)$$

$$(2) R = w_1 A + w_2 B \quad (B = \text{Bond, } \bar{B}=9, \text{Var}(0))$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} w_1 + w_2 = 10, \quad w_2 = 10 - w_1 \quad \text{substitute} \\ 0 \leq w_1 \leq 10 \end{array} \right.$$

$$\text{In general: } U_{\text{Mark}}(\mu, R) = \bar{R} - \mu \text{Var}(R); \quad R = w_1 X + w_2 Y$$

$$U(\mu; w_1, w_2) = \overline{w_1 X + w_2 Y} - \mu \text{Var}(w_1 X + w_2 Y)$$

$$= w_1 \bar{X} + w_2 \bar{Y} - \mu \left(w_1^2 \text{Var}(X) + w_2^2 \text{Var}(Y) + 2w_1 w_2 \text{Cov}(X, Y) \right)$$

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$$(1) R = w_1 A + w_2 M$$

$$U = w_1 \bar{A} + w_2 \bar{M} - \mu \left(w_1^2 \text{Var}(A) + w_2^2 \text{Var}(M) + 2w_1 w_2 \text{Cov}(A, M) \right)$$

$$\text{Recall Model: } \bar{A} = \bar{N} = \bar{C} = \bar{P} = 10, \bar{B} = 9, \bar{M} = 0$$

$$\text{Var}(M) = \text{Var}(B) = 0, \quad \text{Var}(A) = \text{Var}(N) = \text{Var}(C) = \text{Var}(P) = 4$$

If Y has $\text{Var}(Y) = 0$, then

$$\text{Var}(w_1 X + w_2 Y) = \text{Var}(w_1 X) = w_1^2 \text{Var}(X)$$

If $\text{Var}(X) \neq 0, \text{Var}(Y) \neq 0$

$$\text{Cov}(X, Y) (= \overline{XY} - \bar{X}\bar{Y}) = \underbrace{\text{Corr}(X, Y)}_{\substack{\text{between} \\ -1 \text{ and } 1}} \underbrace{\text{Var}(X) \text{Var}(Y)}_{(= 16 \text{ if } X, Y = A, N, C, P)}$$

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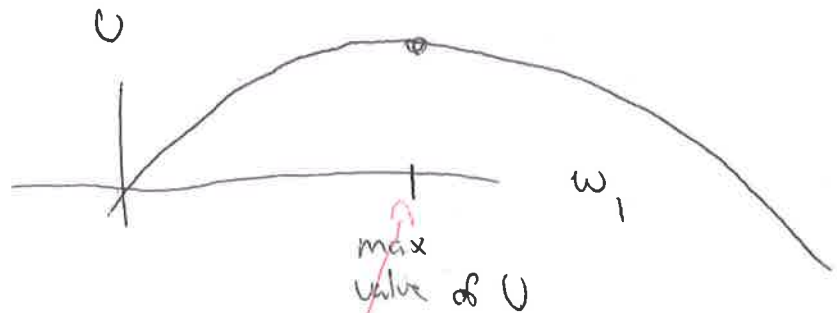
(1) $R = w_1 A + w_2 M$:

$$\begin{aligned} U_{\text{mark}}(\mu; w_1 A + w_2 M) &= w_1 \bar{A} + w_2 \bar{M} - \mu \text{Var}(w_1 A + w_2 M) \\ &= w_1 10 + w_2 0 - \mu w_1^2 4 \end{aligned} \quad (4 = \text{Var}(A))$$

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$$U = 10w_1 - \mu w_1^2 4$$

($0 \leq w_1 \leq 10$)

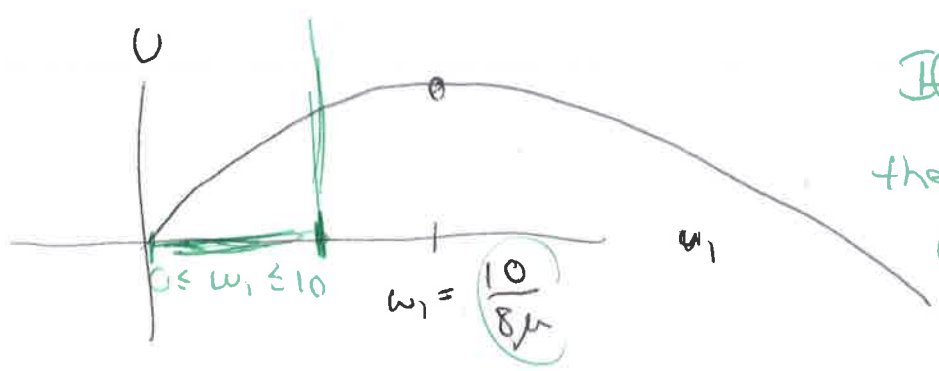


$$\frac{dU}{dw_1} = 10 - 8\mu w_1$$

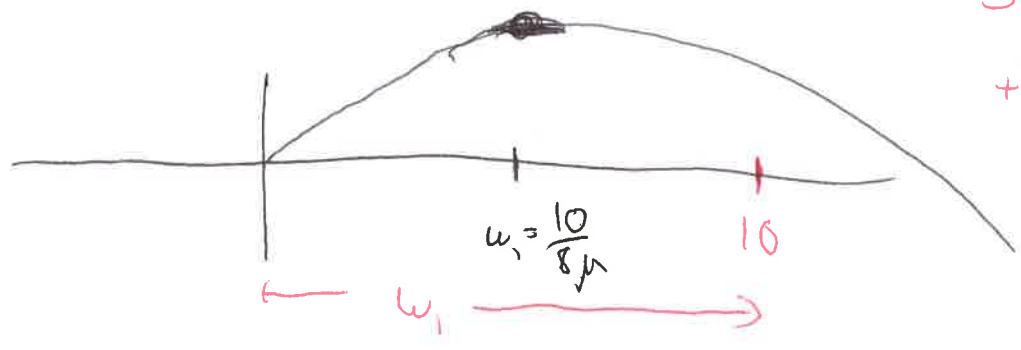
is zero when $8\mu w_1 = 10$

$$w_1 = 10/8\mu$$

(3)



If $10 \leq \frac{10}{8\mu}$
 then $w_1^* = 10$



If $\frac{10}{8\mu} \leq 10$
 then $w_1^* = \frac{10}{8\mu}$

So, more succinctly, $w_1^* = \text{Min}(10, \frac{10}{8\mu})$

(2) in Section 6.3:

$R = w_1 A + w_2 B$

$U = w_1 \bar{A} + w_2 \bar{B} - \mu (\text{Var}(w_1 A + w_2 B))$

$= w_1 10 + w_2 9 - \mu w_1^2 \text{Var}(A)$

$= w_1 10 + w_2 9 - \mu w_1^2 4$ $(w_2 = 10 - w_1)$

$= 10w_1 + 9(10 - w_1) - \mu w_1^2 4$

$= 90 + w_1 - \mu w_1^2 4$ for $w_1 A + w_2 B$

VS $10w_1 - \mu w_1^2 4$ for $w_1 A + w_2 M$