

# Several Securities.

$$S_i(t) \quad t=1, 2, \dots; i=1, \dots, n.$$

$$x = \begin{pmatrix} x_1 \\ \vdots \\ x_n \end{pmatrix} \quad x_i \equiv \text{amt of stock } i \text{ which is purchased.}$$

$$x^T S(0) = V(0).$$

$$w_i = \frac{x_i S_i(0)}{V(0)}$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} w_1 \\ \vdots \\ w_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\mathbb{1} = \left( \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \right) \}^n$$

$$w^T \mathbb{1} = w_1 + \dots + w_n = 1.$$

Portfolio set:

$$W = \left\{ w \in \mathbb{R}^n : w^T \mathbb{1} = 1 \right\}$$

$$K_i = \frac{S_i(1) - S_i(0)}{S_i(0)}$$

$$\mu_i = E(K_i)$$

$$m = \begin{pmatrix} \mu_1 \\ \mu_2 \\ \vdots \\ \mu_n \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C_{ij} = \text{Cov}(K_i, K_j)$$

$$\Sigma = \begin{bmatrix} c_{11} & c_{12} & \dots & c_{1n} \\ c_{21} & & & \\ \vdots & & & \\ c_{n1} & \dots & \dots & c_{nn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Assume  $\det \Sigma \neq 0$

$\Leftrightarrow$  all eigenvals positive.

$$K_v = w^T K = w_1 K_1 + \dots + w_n K_n.$$

$$\mu_v = w^T m = w_1 \mu_1 + \dots + w_n \mu_n.$$

$$\sigma_v^2 = \text{var}(K_v) = w^T \Sigma w = \sum_{ij} w_i c_{ij} w_j$$

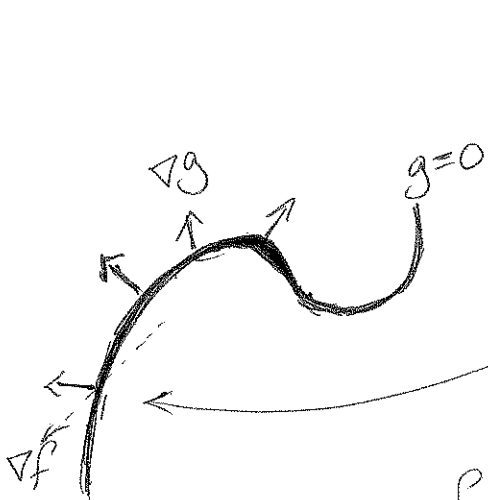
Again we find mvp of  $\sigma_v^2$

minimum of   $f(w) = w^T \Sigma w$

w/ restriction that  $g(w) = w^T \mathbb{1} - 1 = 0.$

PICTURE OF LAGRANGE MULTIPLIER.

Maximize  $f(x)$  w/ constraint  $g(x) = 0 \quad x \in \mathbb{R}^n.$



$\nabla g$  always  $\perp$  to tangent of curve  $g$ .

if  $\nabla f \perp$  to  $g'$  move along  $g=0$ . to vary (increase)  $f$ .

$f$  has max iff  $\nabla f$  in direction of  $\nabla g$ . ie  $\lambda \nabla f = \nabla g$  for some  $\lambda \in \mathbb{R}$ .

Lagrange multiplier to maximize  $\sigma_v^2$ .

$$F = [\sigma_v^2 - \lambda(w^T \mathbb{1} - 1)] = [f \lambda g]$$

$$0 = \nabla F = \nabla(\sigma_v^2) - \lambda \nabla(w^T \mathbb{1} - 1).$$

$$\nabla(\sigma_v^2) = \nabla(w^T \Sigma w) = 2 \Sigma w.$$

$$\nabla(w^T \mathbb{1} - 1) = \mathbb{1}.$$

$$\therefore 2 \Sigma w = \lambda \mathbb{1} \quad *$$

$$w = \frac{\lambda}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}$$

$$1 = \mathbb{1}^T w = \frac{\lambda}{2} \mathbb{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}.$$

$$\lambda = 2 \frac{1}{\mathbb{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}}$$

$$\hookrightarrow * \quad 2 \Sigma w = \lambda \mathbb{1} = \frac{2 \mathbb{1}}{\mathbb{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}}$$

MVP

$$w_0 = \frac{\Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}}{\mathbb{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}}.$$

MVP:

$$w_0 = \frac{\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{aligned} \sigma_v^2(w_0) &= w_0^T \Sigma w_0 = \left( \frac{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1}}{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \right) \Sigma \left( \frac{\Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}}{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \right) \\ &= \frac{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}}{(\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1})^2} = \frac{1}{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \\ \sigma_v^2(w_0) &= \frac{1}{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}} \end{aligned} \right.$$

---

$$\mu_v(w_0) = w_0^T m = \frac{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} m}{\mathbf{1}^T \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}}$$

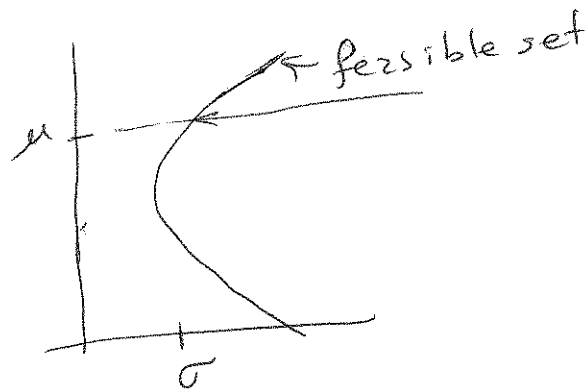
Definition: given portfolios  $w^{(1)}$  +  $w^{(2)}$ .

$$\text{if } \begin{cases} \mu_1(w^{(1)}) \geq \mu_2(w^{(2)}) \\ \sigma_1(w^{(1)}) \leq \sigma_2(w^{(2)}) \end{cases}$$

ie  $w^{(1)}$  has higher expected returns and lower risk than  $w^{(2)}$

so  $w^{(1)}$  dominates  $w^{(2)}$   
is preferable to ---

Recall 2 security pictures:



we want to find smallest ~~the~~  $\sigma$   
for each fixed  $\mu_0$ .

$\therefore$  2<sup>nd</sup> Lagrange multiplier

$$\text{minimize } \sigma_v^2 \text{ w/ restriction } \begin{cases} \mu_v = \mu \\ w^T \mathbf{1} = 1 \end{cases}$$

Lagrange multipliers:

$$F = \sigma_v^2 - \lambda_1 \mu_v - \lambda_2 (w^T \mathbf{1} - 1)$$

$$0 = \nabla_w F = 2\Sigma w - \lambda_1 m - \lambda_2 \mathbf{1}.$$

$$v v^T m = \mu$$

$$w^T \mathbf{1} = 1$$

$$w = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} m & \frac{1}{2} \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \frac{1}{2} m \Sigma^{-1} m & \frac{1}{2} m \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1} \\ \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1} \Sigma^{-1} m & \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1} \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1} \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$= A \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$A^{-1} = \frac{1}{ad - cb} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a = \frac{1}{2} m \Sigma^{-1} m, \quad b = c = \frac{1}{2} m \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}$$

$$d = \frac{1}{2} \mathbf{1} \Sigma^{-1} \mathbf{1}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

Finally:  $w$  minimizing  $\sigma_v^2$

$$2 \Sigma w = \lambda_1 m + \lambda_2 \mathbb{1}.$$

$$w_\mu = \frac{1}{2} (\Sigma^{-1} m) \lambda_1 + \frac{1}{2} (\Sigma^{-1} \mathbb{1}) \lambda_2 \quad \square$$

more over,  $A$  is independent of  $\mu$ .

$\therefore A^{-1}$  independent of  $\mu$ .

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = A^{-1} \begin{pmatrix} \mu \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \lambda_1, \lambda_2 \text{ are linear in } \mu.$$

$\therefore w_\mu$  is linear in  $\mu$ .

$\therefore$  Let us use 2 choices of  $\mu$  say  $\mu = 0, 1$ .

$$\frac{1}{ad-cd} \begin{pmatrix} d & -b \\ -c & a \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} 0 \\ 1 \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \lambda_1 \\ \lambda_2 \end{pmatrix} = \frac{1}{ad-cd} \begin{pmatrix} -b + \mu(d-b) \\ a + \mu(a-c) \end{pmatrix}$$

∴ Line in  $\mathbb{R}^n$  is given by

$$w^{(1)} = w_{\mu=0} = \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma^{-1}m) \lambda_{1(0)} + \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma^{-1}\mathbb{1}) \lambda_{2(0)}$$

$$w^{(2)} = w_{\mu=1} = \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma^{-1}m) \lambda_{1(1)} + \frac{1}{2}(\Sigma^{-1}\mathbb{1}) \lambda_{2(1)}$$

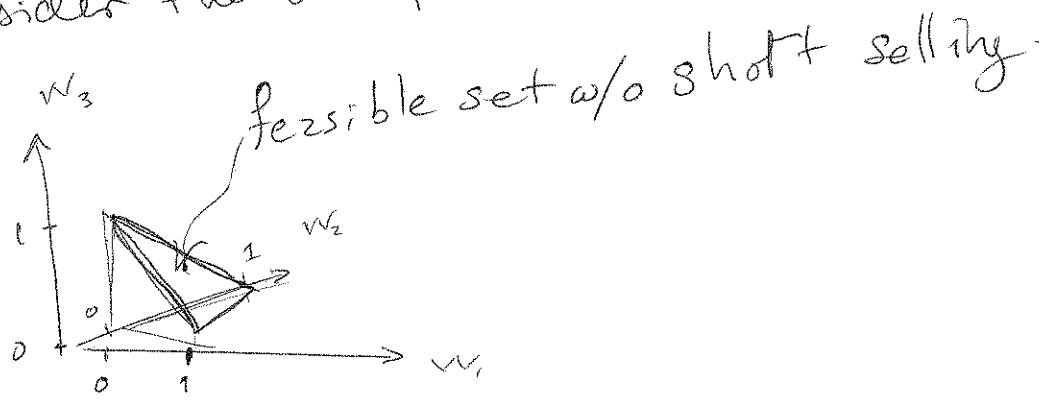
$$w = s w^{(1)} + (1-s) w^{(2)} \quad ; \quad w^{(1)}, w^{(2)} \in \mathbb{R}^n.$$

this line in  $\mathbb{R}^n \supset \{w : w^T \mathbb{1} = 1\}$ .

is called the minimal variance line.



Now consider the example of 3 securities.



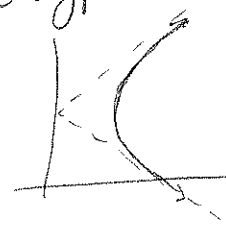
Consider — 2 security combinations.

$$(w_1, w_2)$$

$$(w_1, w_3)$$

$$(w_2, w_3)$$

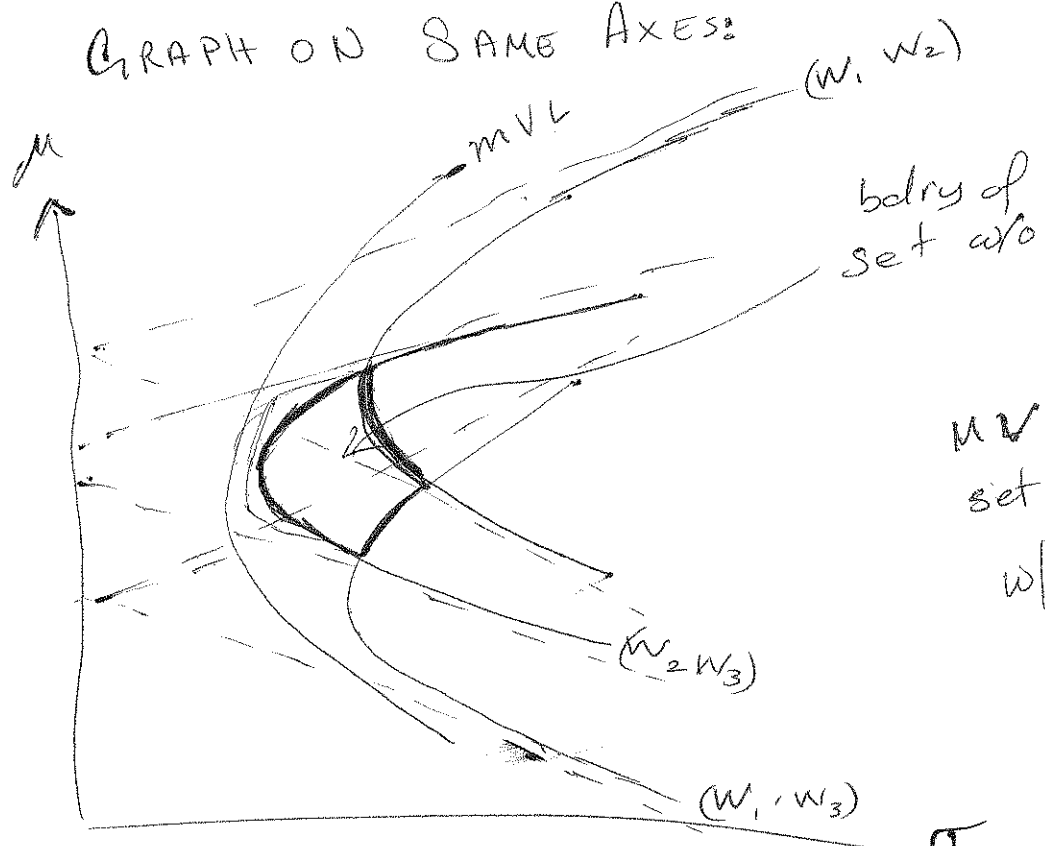
each look like hyperbolas:



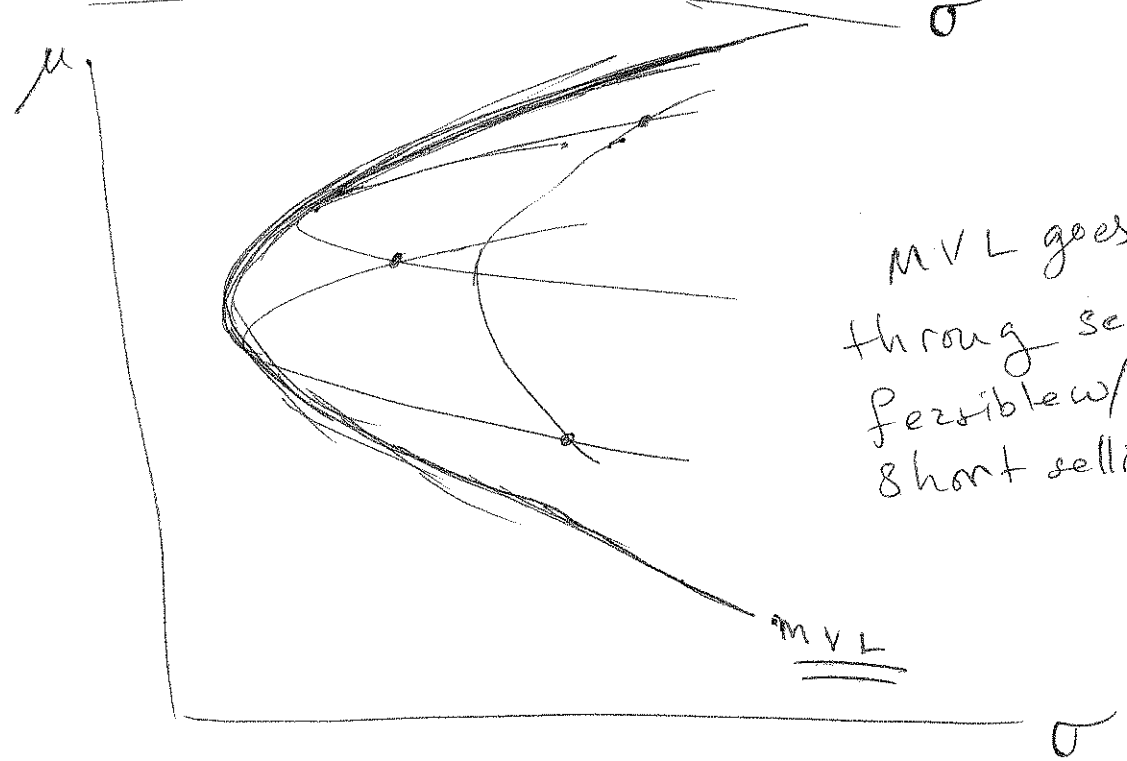
GRAPH ALL three on the same axes:



GRAPH ON SAME AXES:



MVL outside set feasible w/o short selling



MVL goes through set feasible w/ short selling