# Mandatory Assignment 1

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In the following we complete the exercises for mandatory assignment 1.

**Exercise 1**
Based on the monthly return series calculated earlier, we create a vector of the average monthly returns $\mu$ for each series and a variance-covariance matrix $\Sigma$. To calculate the Sharpe-ratio, we use the formula: $Sharpe = \frac{return - r_f}{standarddeviation}$. The stock with the highest Sharpe ratio is AAPL with a ration of 1.37.

**Exercise 2**

**Exercise 3**
First of we create a function compute_efficient_frontier which return an object with the inputs that consists of a vector of the estimated expected return, the estimated variance-covariance matrix and a factor that is used to annualised the return, minimum variance portfolio, efficient portfolio that delivers two times the expected return of the minimum variance portfolio and lastly the efficient frontier. *How are the different things calculated*

The minimum variance portfolio has a expected return of 6.42 and a volatility of 12.39. While the volatility of the efficient portfolio that delivers two times the expected return of the minimum variance is 135.19. We notice that the Sharpe ratio increases from 0.52 to 1.14.

**Exercise 4**
VI MANGLER STADIG FØRSTE DEL AF DENNE OPGAVE Transaction costs and estimation dificulties are the potential issues when implementing the market portfolio in reality. To implement the market portfolio in reality, one would have to constantly update the portfolio weights. The stock prices are constantly changing and so is the optimal weight of the market portfolio. Transaction costs include expenses to the stock exchange and costs associated with frequent trading of low volume stocks that often have high bid-ask spreads. Furthermore, estimating the optimal portfolio weight of all stocks and updating that estimation frequently requires expensive data-acces. As such, it is often cheaper for an investor to buy an MSCI World ETF, which mimics the market portfolio.

The maximum attainable Sharpe ratio is the Sharpe ratio of the capital market line. On the capital market line, stocks have the highest possible expected return for a given volatility. As such, the Sharpe ratio of the market portfolio will be higher than individual assets.

**Exercise 5**
Provided with the function simulate_returns, we're able to simulate monthly returns of stocks for a given number of stocks. The function takes three parameters: periods, mu and sigma. Firstly, periods define the number of monthly return for each stock the function should return. Secondly, mu define the mean of each draw which comes from a normal distribution. Thirdly, sigma is the variance-covariance which is used to define the standard deviation for the disitribution. But also the covariance comes into play as the function np.random.multivariate_normal takes the covariance into account. In our implentation of the simulation draw, we set the seed to 100.

**Exercise 6 and 7**
This section explores the deviations between the theoretical efficient frontier and its estimates obtained through sample data. We achieve this by simulating multiple sample return series and constructing the corresponding efficient frontiers.

*Simulation Process*:

1. We employ a multivariate normal distribution to generate 100 hypothetical samples of asset returns, each with a size of 200 periods. The parameters for the distribution are set to the expected returns and covariance matrix of the actual assets.
2. For each simulated sample, we estimate the sample mean and sample covariance matrix.
3. Utilizing these estimated parameters, we compute the corresponding efficient frontier.
4. Additionally, the tangency portfolio weights and Sharpe Ratio are calculated for each simulated efficient frontier.

*Analysis of the Results*:

1. We visually compare the first simulated efficient frontier with the theoretically optimal frontier obtained from the population parameters. This initial comparison highlights the departure of the estimated frontier due to sampling error.
2. Subsequently, we plot all 100 simulated efficient frontiers alongside the true frontier. This visualization reveals the distribution and variability of the estimated frontiers around the theoretical optimum.

*Observations and Inferences*:

The simulated frontiers demonstrate a deviation from the true efficient frontier. This discrepancy arises due to the inherent uncertainty associated with using sample estimates of the population mean and covariance.

As the number of simulations increases (i.e., larger sample size), the simulated frontiers tend to cluster closer to the true efficient frontier. This observation aligns with the reduction in sampling error with increasing sample size.

In conclusion, this simulation exercise underscores the importance of considering the limitations of sample-based estimates when constructing the efficient frontier. While the true frontier represents the optimal allocation for maximizing expected return for a given level of risk, practical implementation relies on estimates derived from available data. The presented results emphasize the uncertainty associated with these estimates and the potential deviations from the true efficient frontier.

**Exercise 8**

**Exercise 9**

**Exercise 10**

# References