

投资组合优化简述

从马科维兹的均值-方差模型到深度强化学习

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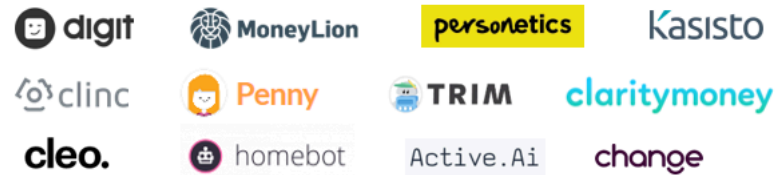


THE AI IN FINTECH MARKET MAP

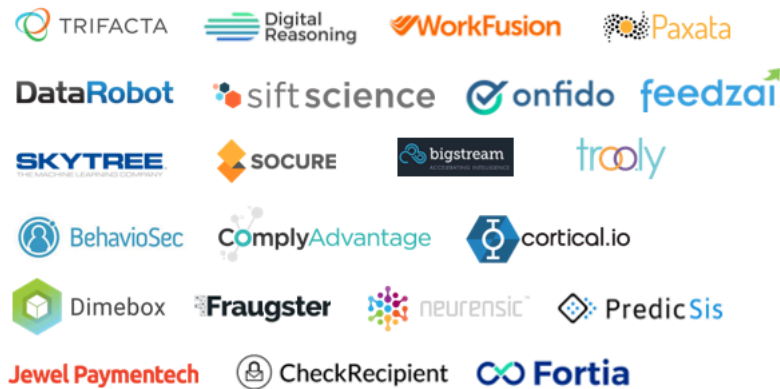
CREDIT SCORING / DIRECT LENDING



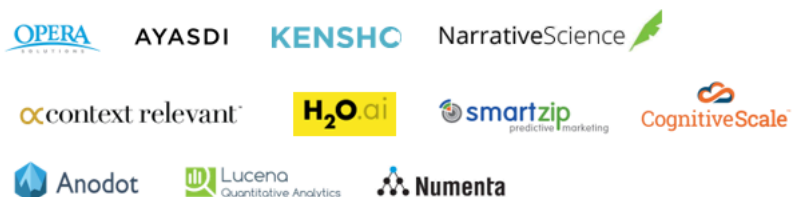
ASSISTANTS / PERSONAL FINANCE



REGULATORY, COMPLIANCE, & FRAUD DETECTION



GENERAL PURPOSE / PREDICTIVE ANALYTICS



BUSINESS FINANCE & EXPENSE REPORTING



QUANTITATIVE & ASSET MANAGEMENT



Alpha & Beta?

INSURANCE



MARKET RESEARCH / SENTIMENT ANALYSIS

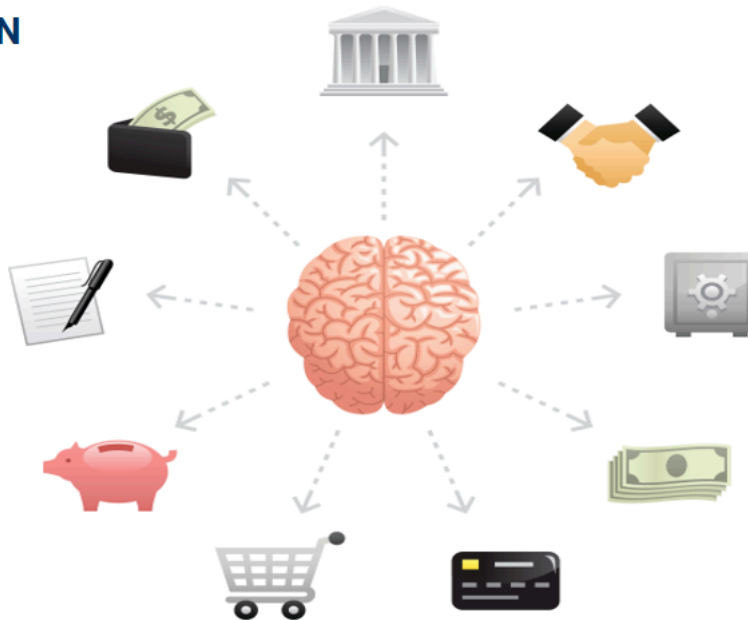


DEBT COLLECTION



CBINSIGHTS

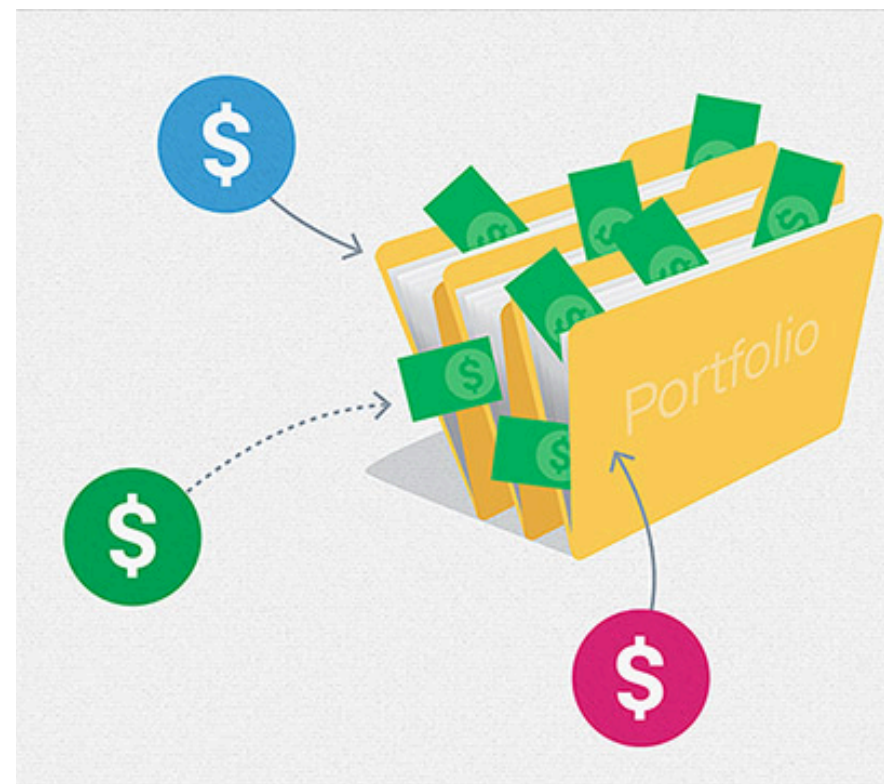
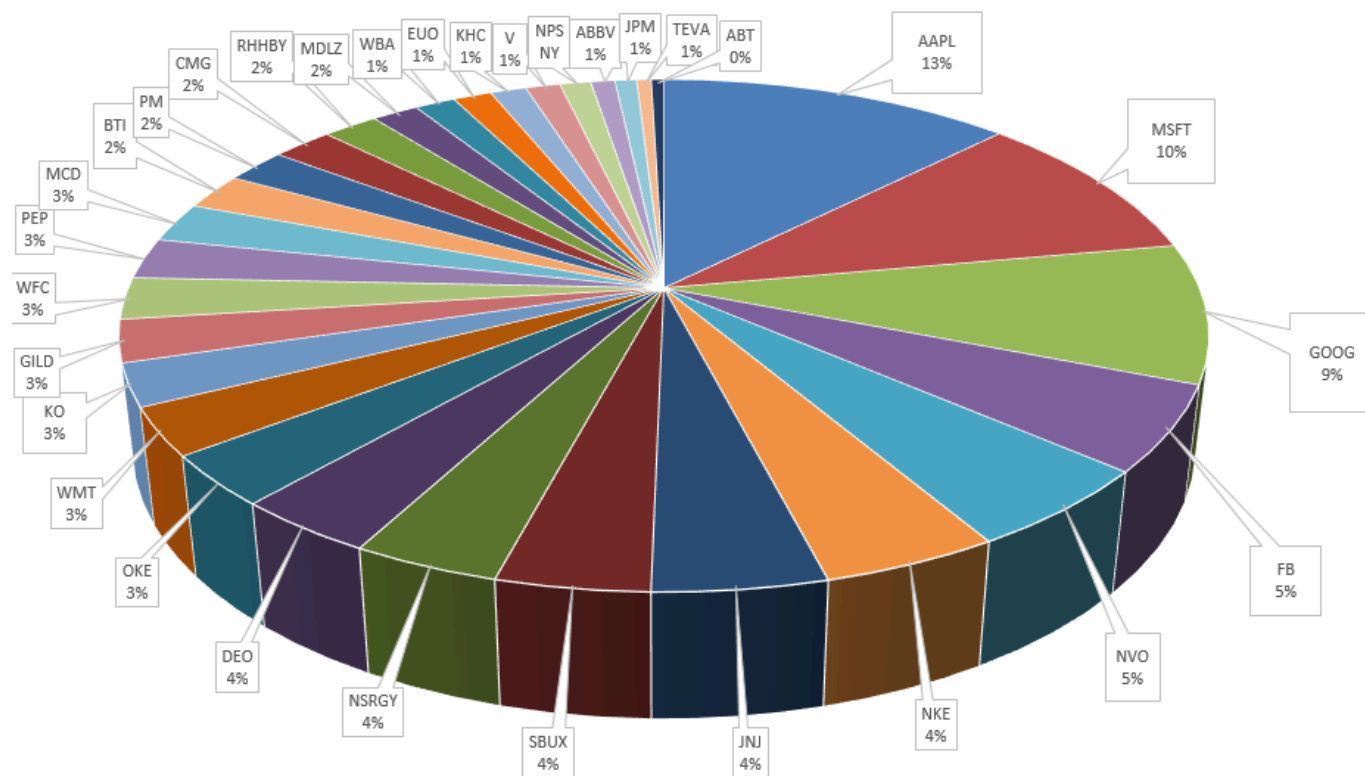
CBINSIGHTS



主要内容

1. 背景
2. 投资组合优化简介
3. 经典方法：马科维兹均值-方差模型
4. 无监督学习
5. 有监督学习
6. 强化学习

投资组合优化

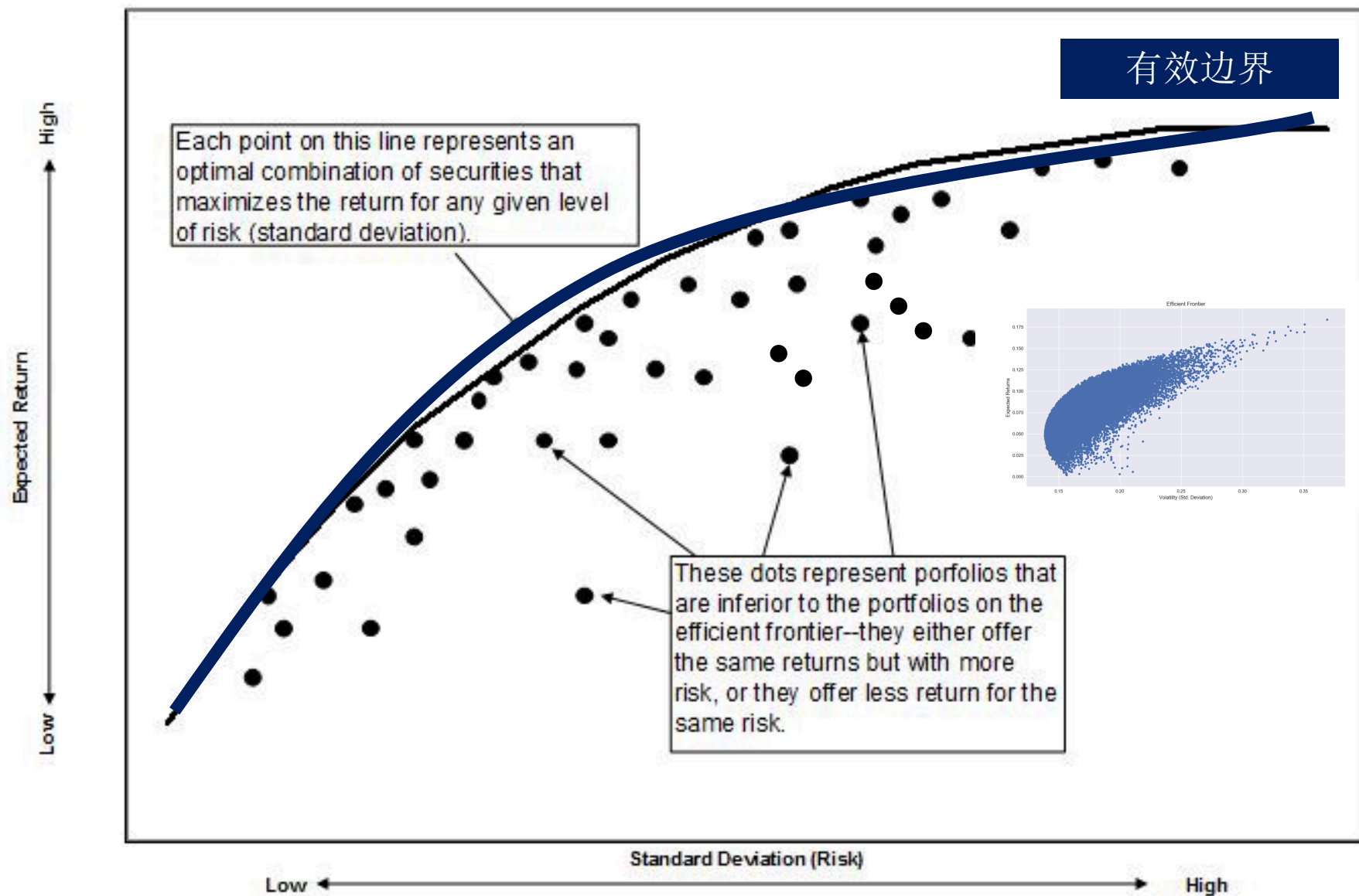


如何合理分配投资，让钱“生”更多的钱？

马科维兹均值-方差模型 (Modern Portfolio Theory)

1. 投资者必须将每一种投资选择视为投资期限内预期收益的概率分布
2. 预期收益遵循的是正态概率分布
3. 投资者的效用曲线只是风险和收益的函数
4. 投资人是理性的

Black-Litterman, 高阶矩等度量



Portfolio Selection

优化目标

最小风险

$$w^{MV} = \arg \min w^T \cdot \Sigma \cdot w$$

分散投资组合

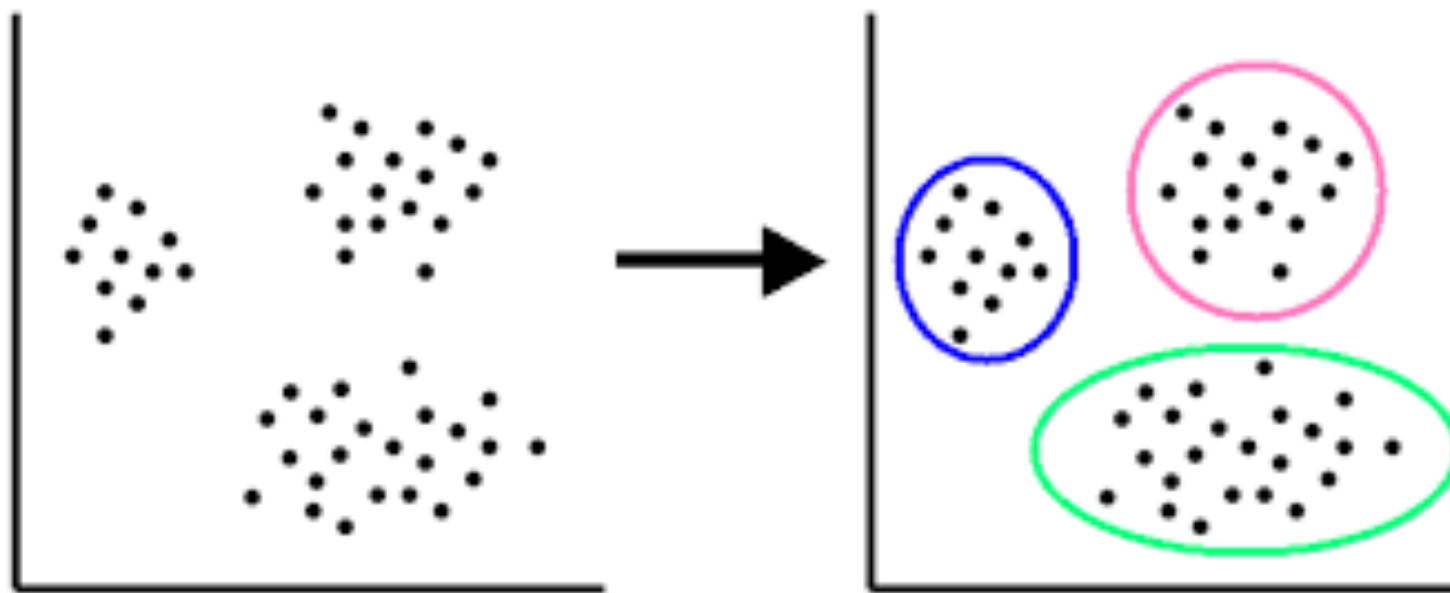
$$w^{MD} = \arg \max \frac{w \times \sigma}{\sqrt{w^T \cdot \Sigma \cdot w}}$$

每个风险资产风险均等

$$w^{ERC} = \arg \min \frac{1}{2} w^T \cdot \Sigma \cdot w - \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n \ln(w_i)$$

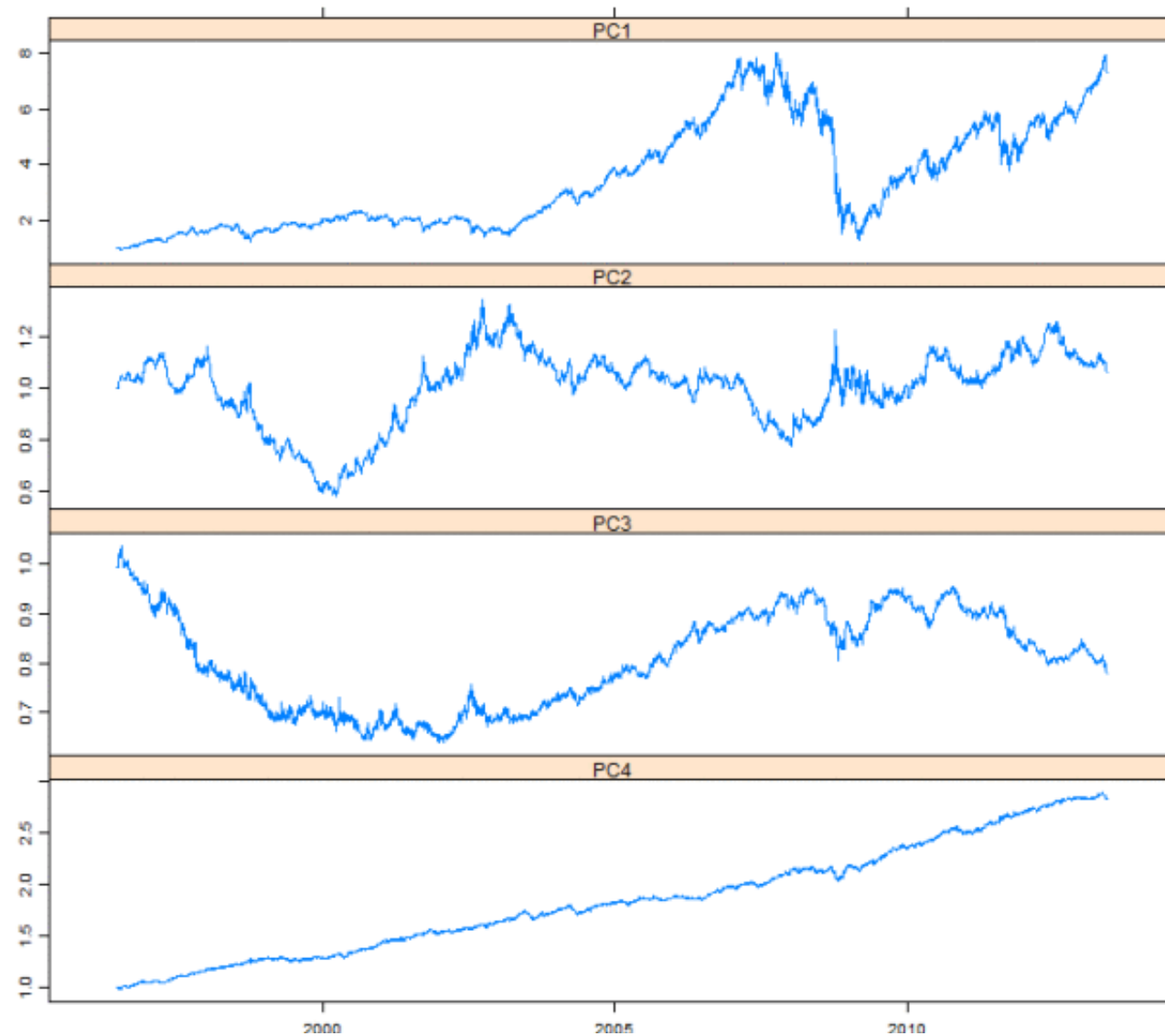
根据实际风险和收益目标

无监督学习方法



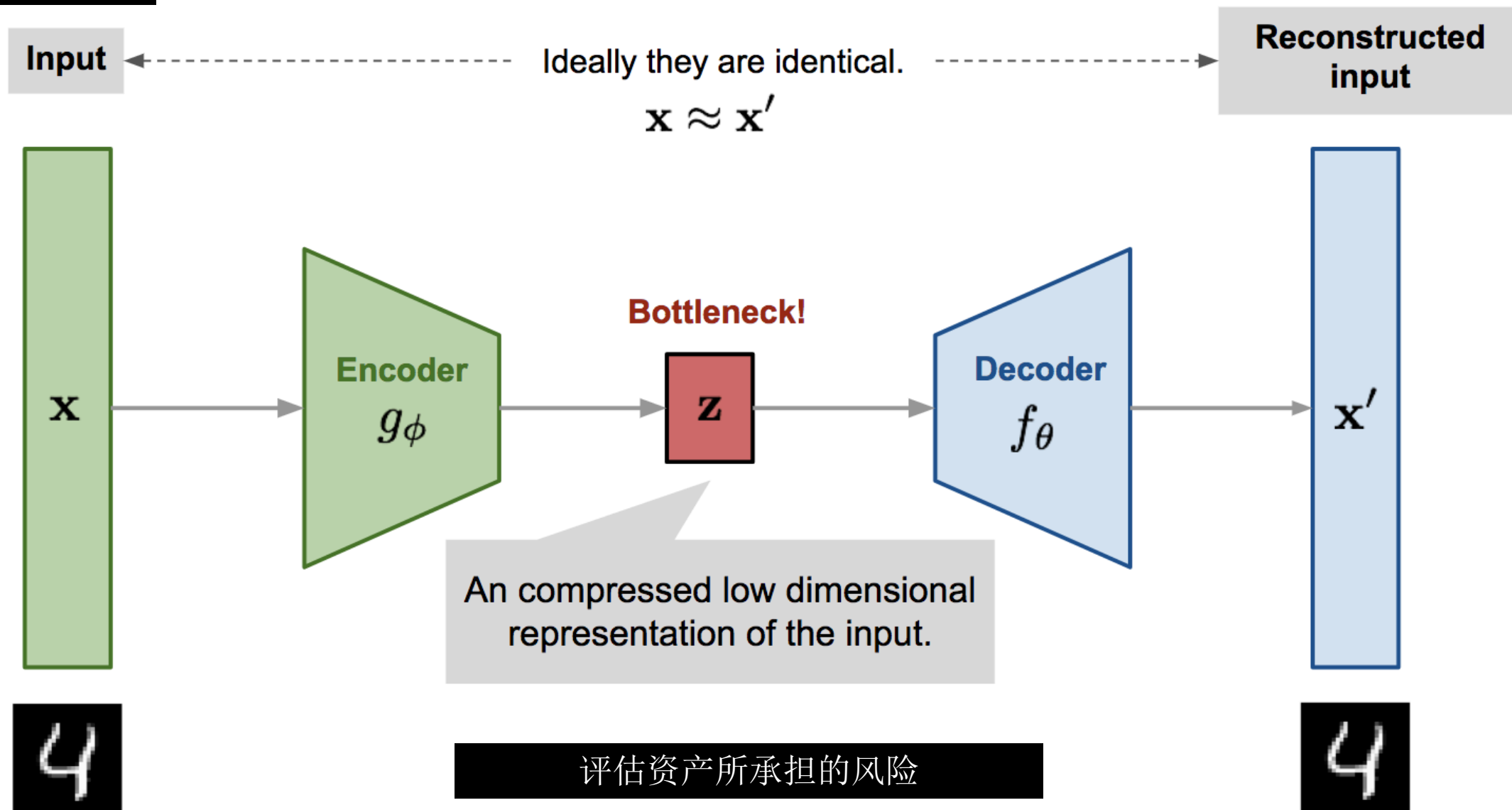
将资产尽可能地分配给表现较好的资产

主成分分析 (PCA)

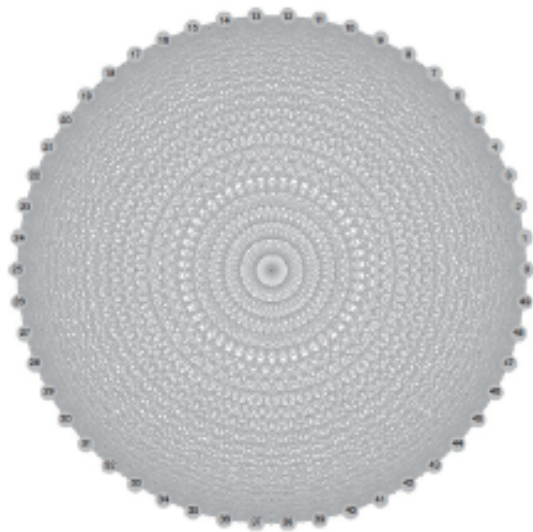


主成分：市场近似值；第二、三成分：与市场策略不相关的策略

自动编码器



分层风险平价 (Hierarchical Risk Parity)

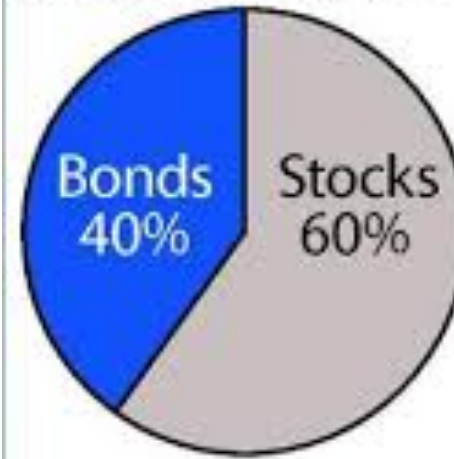


Complete graph

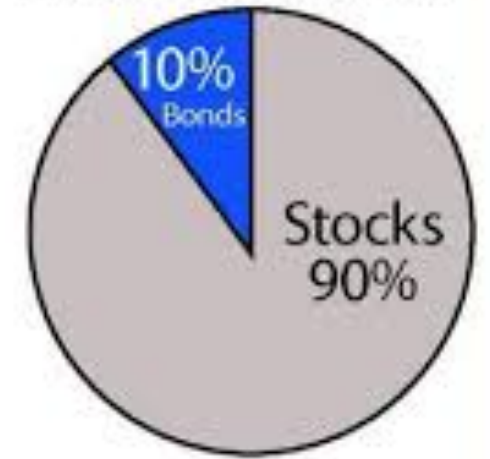


Hierarchical tree

Asset Allocation



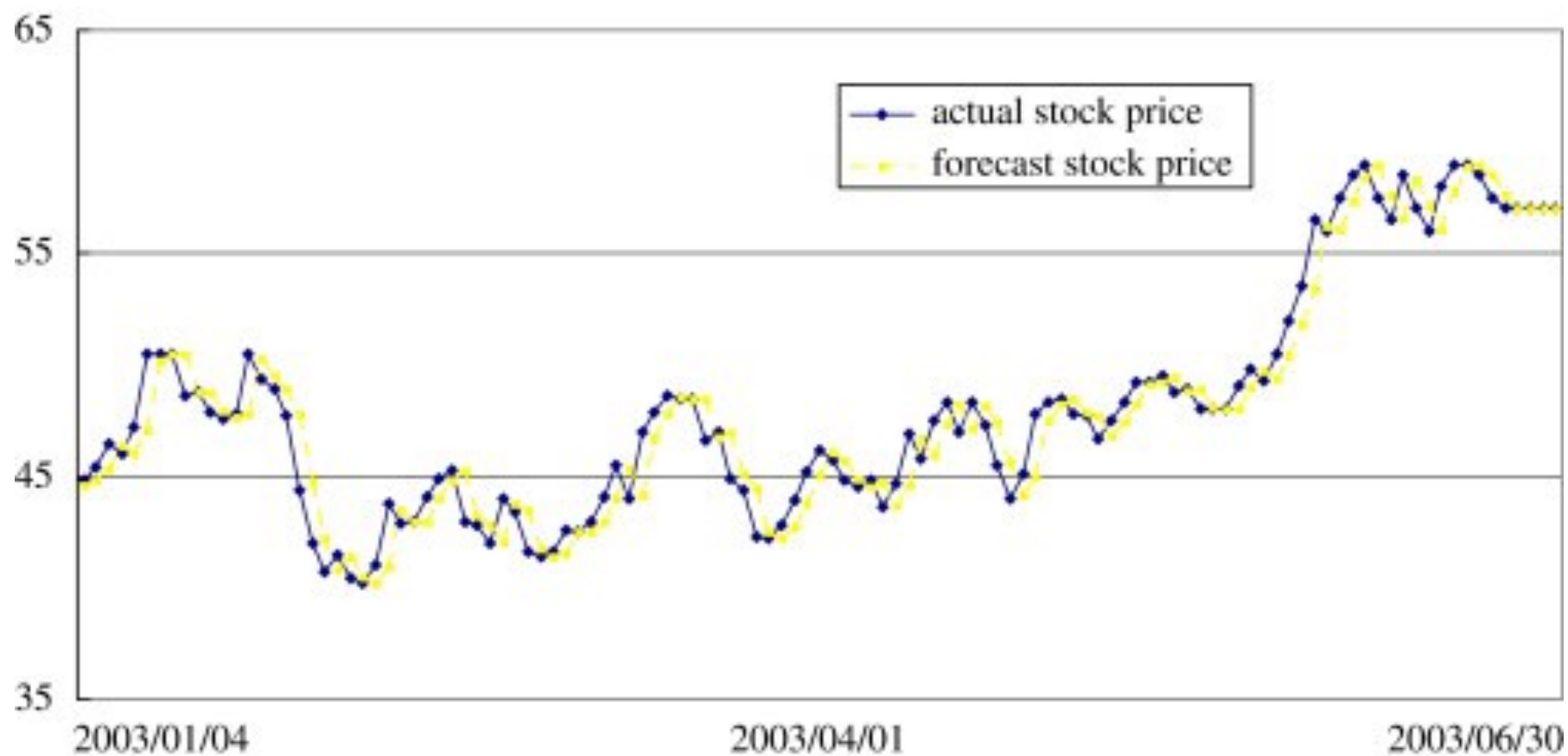
Risk Allocation



找到最优风险权重分配树

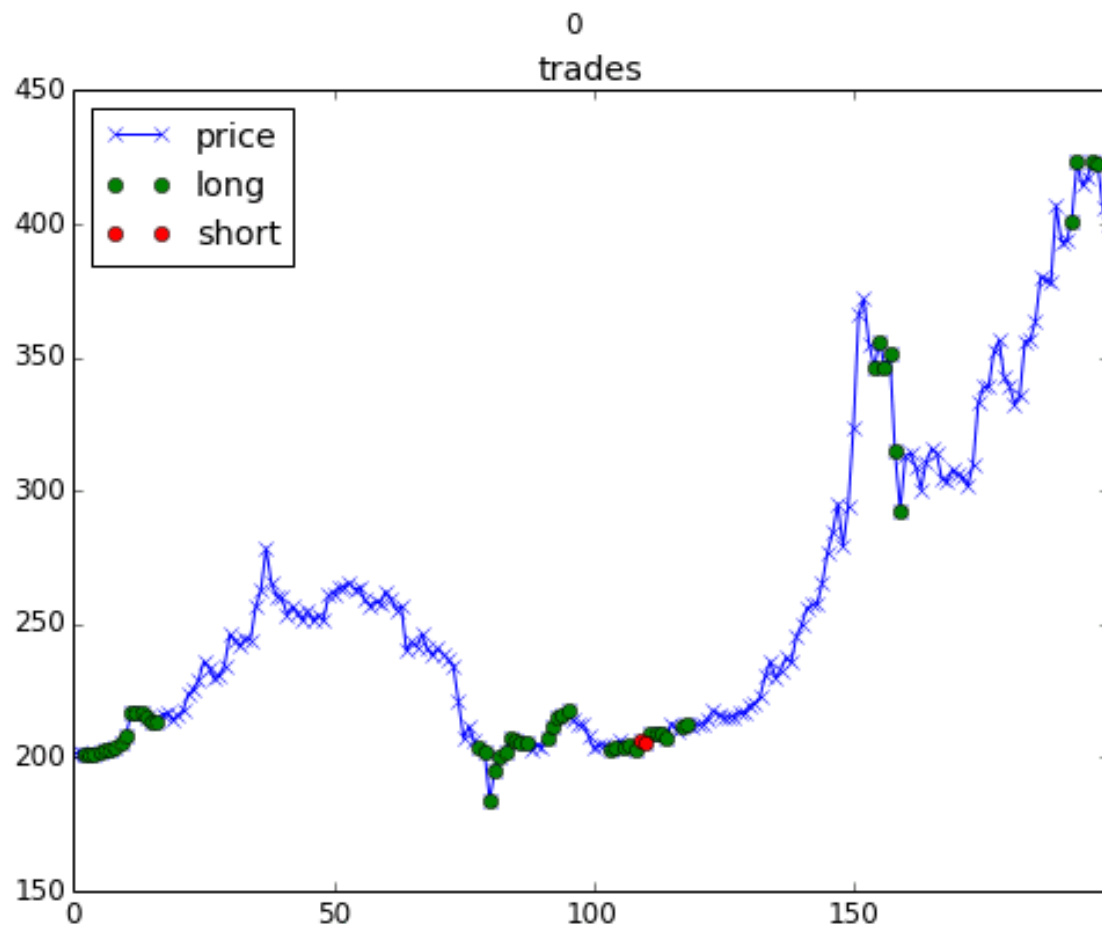
Building Diversified Portfolios that Outperform Out-of-Sample

有监督学习方法：基于预测分配权重



使用资产价格的预测作为资产权重分配的依据

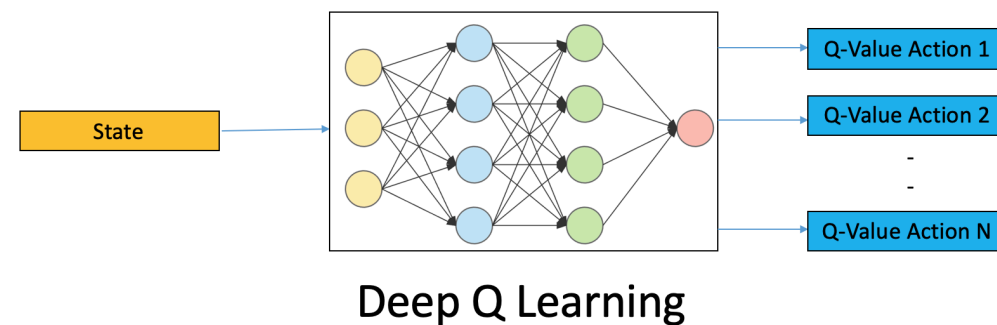
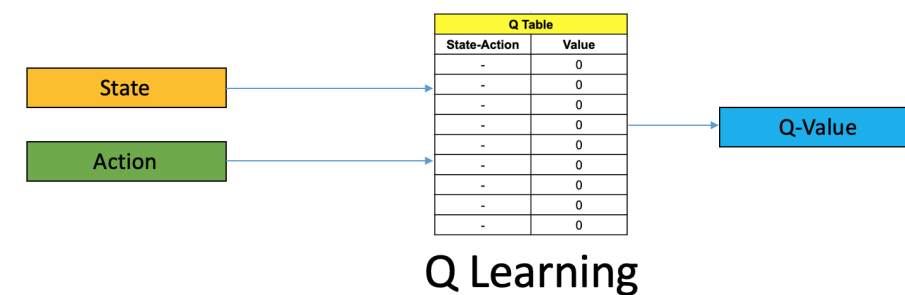
强化学习：直接学习动态改变权重的策略



持续控制而非一次优化

$$\text{Sharp ratio: } \frac{E(Rp) - Rf}{\sigma p}$$

$$Q(s, a) \quad s_t \quad s_{\{t+1\}}$$



Reinforcement Learning for Portfolio Management

感谢聆听！