

## Day 3

### Applications of LFM's

- Multivariate estimation [Chapter 12](#)
- Asset pricing theory [Chapter 13](#)
- Risk modeling [Section 15.1](#)
- Portfolio optimization [Section 15.2](#)

### LFM's case studies

- Swap market: PCA and Fourier basis [Section 12.3](#) (Subsection 12.3.2)

### Factor modeling pitfalls [Chapter 16](#)

- Returns vs. invariants vs. P&L [Section 16.2](#)
- The idiosyncratic myth [Section 16.5](#)
- CAPM vs. APT vs. LFM's [Section 16.8](#)
- Time-horizon beta [Section 16.6](#)

### Estimators

- General definitions [Section 2b.3](#) (Subsection 2b.3.1, Subsection 2b.3.2)
- Evaluation: bias, inefficiency, error [Section 2b.3](#) (Subsection 2b.3.2.1)
- Stress-testing [Section 2b.3](#)
- Generalized p-values, generalized t-statistics [Section 2b.3](#) (Subsection 2b.3.7)

### Multivariate non-parametric estimators

- Sample quantile and order statistics [Section 2a.2](#) (Subsection 2a.2.3)
- Sample mean/covariance and best-fitting ellipsoid [Section 2a.2](#) (Subsection 2a.2.2)
- Sample factor loadings, betas, and OLS [Section 12.1.1](#)

### Multivariate maximum-likelihood estimators

- Normal hypothesis: sample estimators [Section 2a.3](#) (Subsection 2a.3.2)
- Non-normal hypothesis: fat tails and outlier rejection [Section 2a.3](#) (Subsection 2a.3.2)

### Shrinkage estimators [Section 2b.1](#)

- Stein mean [Section 2b.1](#) (Subsection 2b.1.1)
- Ledoit-Wolf covariance [Section 2b.1](#) (Subsection 2b.1.2)

### Robust estimators [Section 2a.5](#)

- Assessing robustness: the influence function [Section 2a.5](#) (Subsection 2a.5.1.2)
- Huber's "M" robust estimators: location, scatter and betas [Section 2a.5](#) (Subsection 2a.5.1.3)
- Outlier detection and high-breakdown estimators [Section 2a.5](#) (Subsection 2a.5.2.2)
- Minimum-volume ellipsoid and minimum covariance determinant [Section 2a.5](#) (Subsection 2a.5.2)

### Missing data [Section 2a.6](#)

- EM algorithm [Section 2a.6](#) (Subsection 2a.6.1)
- ML marginalization [Section 2a.6](#) (Subsection 2a.6.2)

