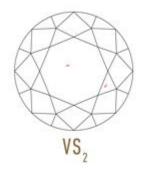


Color

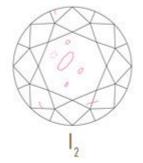


Clarity



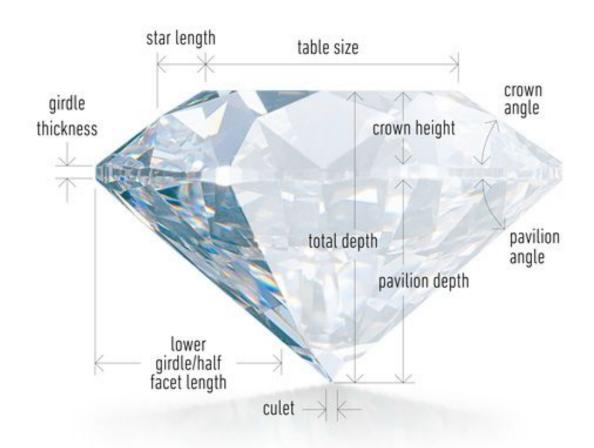






FL > IF > VVS1 > VVS2 > VS1 > VS2 > SI1 > SI2 > I1 > I2

Cut



Carat



0.50 ct.



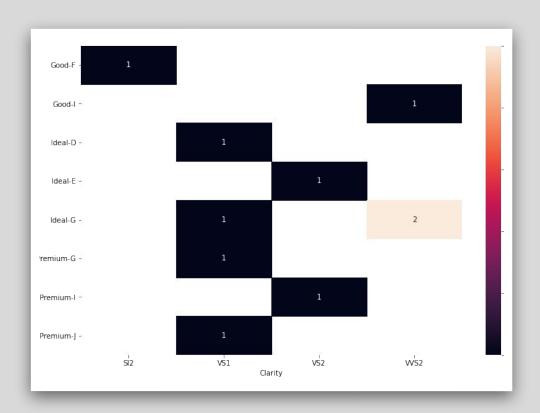
0.75 ct.



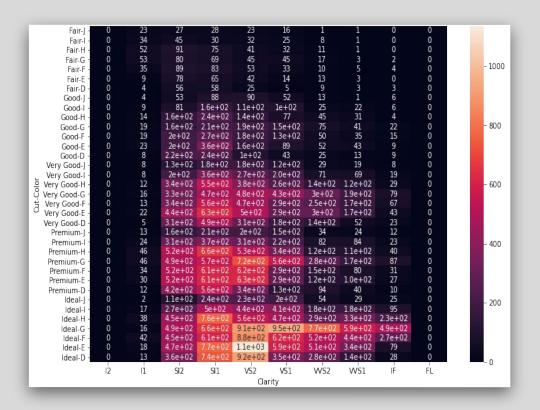


1.00 ct. 2.00 ct.





The Stolen diamonds



Manual Solution

For each stolen diamond

- Take similar known diamonds across Color, Cut and Clarity
- Select the closest known diamond
- Being the most similar, the value of the diamonds must be similar

Manual valuation

Diamond 1

2283

I-VVS2-Good-0.71 ct.

Diamond 2

3380

G-VS1-Ideal-0.83 ct.

Diamond 3

E - VS2 - Ideal -0.5 ct.

Diamond 4

J-VS1-Premium - 0.39 ct.

Diamond 5

G-VS1-Premium - 0.32 ct.

Diamond 6

3267

F-SI2-Good-0.9 ct.

Diamond 7

1873

D-VS1-Ideal 0.51 ct.

Diamond 8

G - VVS2 - Ideal -1.12 ct.

Diamond 9

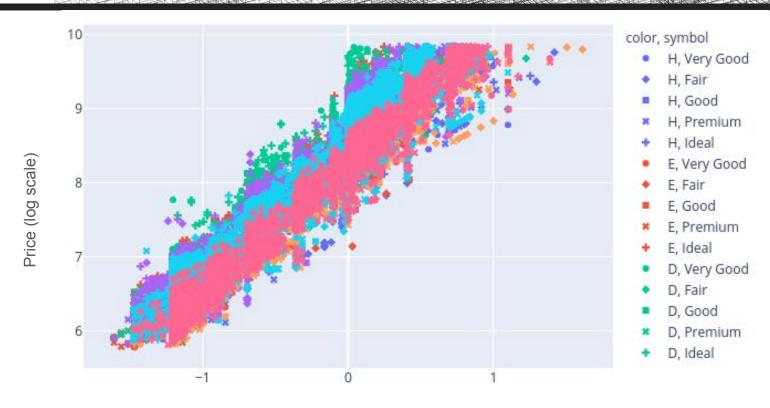
G - VVS2 - Ideal -0.4 ct.

Diamond 10

- VS2 -Premium - 0.36 ct.

First Estimation of Total Cost 25,566

Quick data so the state of the



Carat (log scale)

Big picture

1. The main objective is **validation**.

Diamond 1

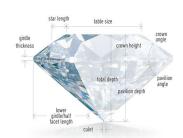
I - VVS2 - Good -0.71 ct.

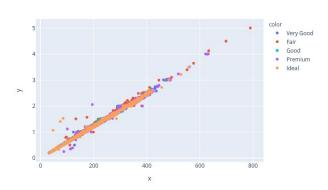
Diamond 1

2283 VS 2585 - 2622

I - VVS2 - Good - 0.71 ct.

2. Redundant information





Big picture

3. Observed prices are not mean prices

Diamond 1

Diamond 1

2002 - 3385 VS 2585 - 2622

I - VVS2 - Good - 0.71 ct.

I - VVS2 - Good - 0.71 ct.

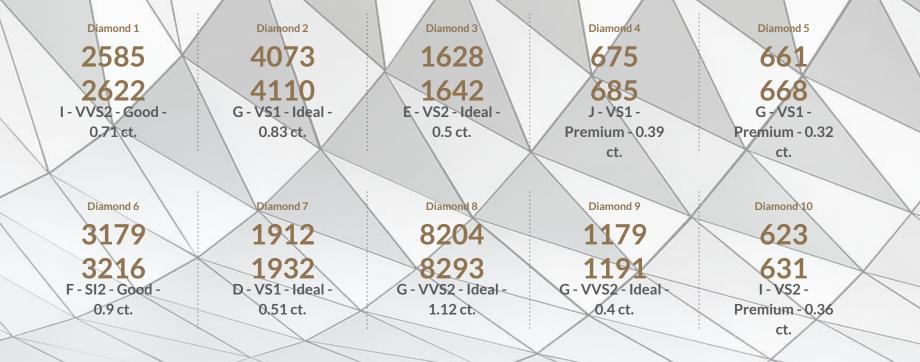
4. We will take *mean* prices to be *fair* prices. If *median* prices are fair prices we are overestimating the value of the diamonds!



Model characteristics

- 1. The better Cut, the higher price.
- 2. The better Color, the higher price.
- 3. The better Clarity, the higher price.
- 4. The higher Carat, the higher price

Valuation by (mean) estimation



First Estimation of Total Cost 24,719 - 24,990