

# Design of Portfolio of Stocks to Track an Index

*Konstantinos Benidis and Daniel P. Palomar*

*2018-04-28*

## Contents

<b>1</b>	<b>Example of equation numbering and referencing with labels</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Example of theorems</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Example of figures</b>	<b>2</b>
	<b>References</b>	<b>2</b>

---

This vignette illustrates the design of sparse portfolios that aim to track a financial index with the package `sparseIndexTracking` (with a comparison with other packages) and gives a description of the algorithms used.

## 1 Example of equation numbering and referencing with labels

lalala  
lalala

$$\begin{aligned} & \underset{\mathbf{w}}{\text{minimize}} && \text{TE}(\mathbf{w}) + \lambda \|\mathbf{w}\|_0 \\ & \text{subject to} && \mathbf{w}^\top \mathbf{1} = 1 \\ & && \mathbf{0} \leq \mathbf{w} \leq u\mathbf{1}, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where  $\text{TE}(\mathbf{w})$  is a general tracking error (we will see specific tracking errors shortly),  $\lambda$  is a regularization parameter that controls the sparsity of the portfolio, and  $u$  is an upper bound on the weights of the portfolio. Example of referencing: (1)

## 2 Example of theorems

**Proposition 1** The optimal solution of the optimization problem (3) with  $u = 1$  is

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \left( -\frac{1}{2}(\mu\mathbf{1} + \mathbf{q}) \right)^+,$$

with

$$\mu = -\frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}} q_i + 2}{\text{card}(\mathcal{A})},$$

and

$$\mathcal{A} = \{j \mid \mu + q_j < 0\},$$

where  $\mathcal{A}$  can be determined in  $O(\log(N))$  steps. We refer to the iterative procedure of Proposition 1 as  $\text{AS}_1(\mathbf{q})$  (Active-Set for  $u = 1$ ).

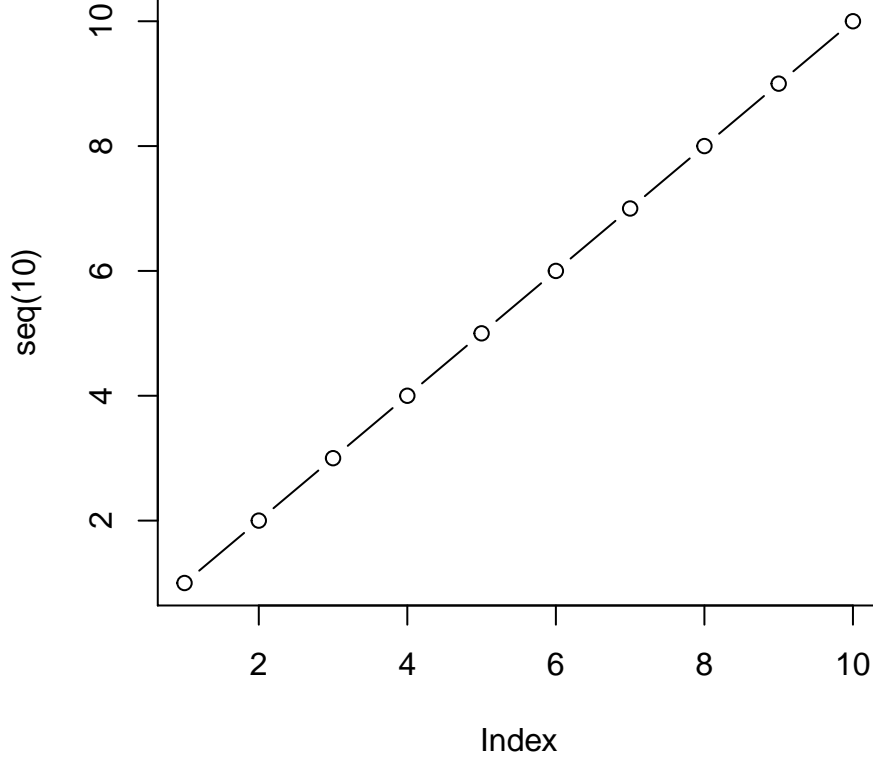


Figure 1: Caption of figure

**Proposition 2.1** (Some name). The optimal solution of the optimization problem (3) with  $u = 1$  is

$$\mathbf{w}^* = \left( -\frac{1}{2}(\mu \mathbf{1} + \mathbf{q}) \right)^+,$$

with

$$\mu = -\frac{\sum_{i \in \mathcal{A}} q_i + 2}{\text{card}(\mathcal{A})},$$

and

$$\mathcal{A} = \{j \mid \mu + q_j < 0\},$$

where  $\mathcal{A}$  can be determined in  $O(\log(N))$  steps. We refer to the iterative procedure of Proposition 1 as  $\text{AS}_1(\mathbf{q})$  (Active-Set for  $u = 1$ ).

Example of referencing: Proposition 2.1

### 3 Example of figures

```
plot(seq(10), type = "b")
```

Example referencing: Figure 1

## References