# Lecture 7: MPT Applications

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## 1 Numerical solver for optimal portfolios

```
[1]: import numpy as np
  import pandas as pd
  import pandas_datareader as pdr
  from numpy.linalg import inv
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  from scipy.optimize import minimize
  import seaborn as sns
  cmap = sns.color_palette()

factor = pdr.get_data_famafrench('F-F_Research_Data_Factors', start='1-1-1926')
  asset = pdr.get_data_famafrench('10_Industry_Portfolios', start='1-1-1926')
  print(asset['DESCR'])
```

10 Industry Portfolios

This file was created by CMPT\_IND\_RETS using the 202107 CRSP database. It contains value- and equal-weighted returns for 10 industry portfolios. The portfolios are constructed at the end of June. The annual returns are from January to December. Missing data are indicated by -99.99 or -999. Copyright 2021 Kenneth R. French

0 : Average Value Weighted Returns -- Monthly (1141 rows x 10 cols)
1 : Average Equal Weighted Returns -- Monthly (1141 rows x 10 cols)
2 : Average Value Weighted Returns -- Annual (94 rows x 10 cols)
3 : Average Equal Weighted Returns -- Annual (94 rows x 10 cols)
4 : Number of Firms in Portfolios (1141 rows x 10 cols)
5 : Average Firm Size (1141 rows x 10 cols)
6 : Sum of BE / Sum of ME (96 rows x 10 cols)

7 : Value-Weighted Average of BE/ME (96 rows x 10 cols)

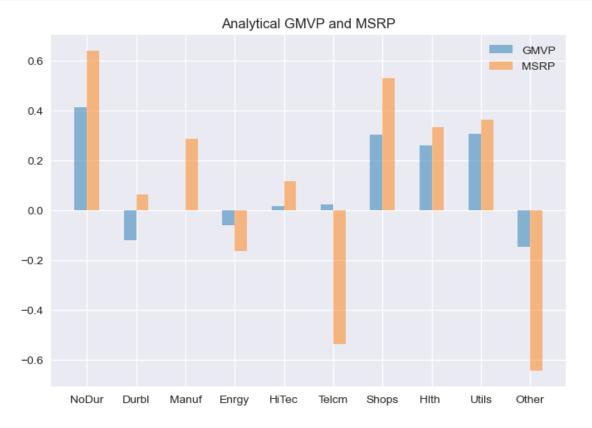
## 1.1 Subsetting the data

```
[2]: df_FF = factor[0].loc['2000':'2020']
df_R = asset[0].loc['2000':'2020']
df_ER = df_R.subtract(df_FF.RF,axis=0)
```

## 1.2 Analytical solutions

```
[3]: S = df_R.cov()
R = df_R.mean(axis=0)
ER = df_ER.mean(axis=0)
N = len(ER)
ONE = np.ones(len(ER))
GMVP = (inv(S) @ ONE) / (ONE.T @ inv(S) @ ONE)
MSRP = (inv(S) @ ER) / (ONE.T @ inv(S) @ ER)
```

```
[4]: plt.style.use('seaborn')
   ind = np.arange(N)
   plt.bar(ind, GMVP, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color=cmap[0])
   plt.bar(ind + 0.25, MSRP, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color=cmap[1])
   plt.xticks(ind + 0.25 / 2, ER.index)
   plt.legend(['GMVP','MSRP'])
   plt.title('Analytical GMVP and MSRP')
   plt.show()
```



### 1.3 Define objective functions

For GMVP, we want to minimize the portfolio variance:

$$\sigma_v^2 = \mathbf{w}^T \Sigma \mathbf{w}$$

subject to:

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{1} = 1$$

For MSRP, we want to maximize the portfolio Sharpe ratio:

$$\mathbf{SR}_p = \frac{\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{R}}{\sqrt{\mathbf{w}^T \Sigma \mathbf{w}}}$$

subject to:

$$\mathbf{w}^T \mathbf{1} = 1$$

Since numerical solvers find parameters that minimize the objective function, we have to define the objective function as the negative of portfolio Sharpe ratio.

```
[5]: def pvar(w, S):
    return (w @ S @ w)

def pret(w, ER):
    return (w @ ER)

def sharpe(w, ER, S):
    return - (w @ ER)/np.sqrt(w @ S @ w)
```

#### 1.3.1 Numerical GMVP

Our initial guess is simply:

$$w_i = \frac{1}{N}$$

```
[6]: x0 = np.ones(N)/N
cons = ({'type': 'eq', 'fun' : lambda x: np.sum(x) - 1}),
NGMVP = minimize(pvar, x0, method='SLSQP', args=S, constraints=cons,

→options={'disp': True, 'ftol': 1e-9})
NGMVP
```

```
Optimization terminated successfully (Exit mode 0)

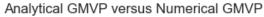
Current function value: 9.390276191622382

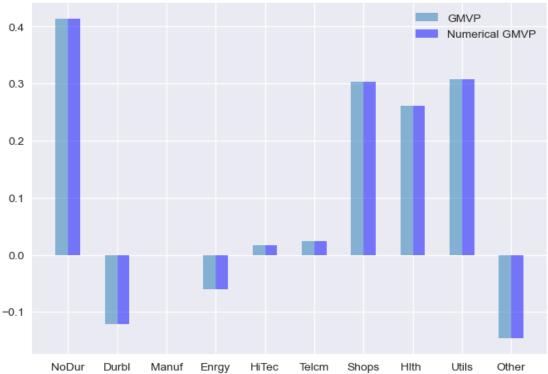
Iterations: 11

Function evaluations: 135
```

Gradient evaluations: 11

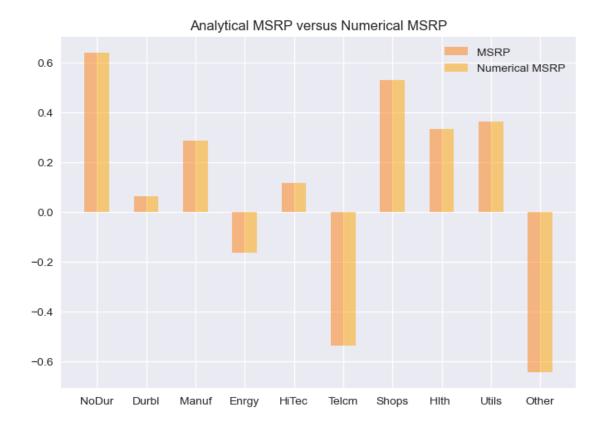
```
[6]:
          fun: 9.390276191622382
          jac: array([18.78055251, 18.78055251, 18.78055251, 18.78055263,
     18.78055251,
            18.78055251, 18.78055263, 18.78055251, 18.78055274, 18.78055251])
     message: 'Optimization terminated successfully'
        nfev: 135
         nit: 11
        njev: 11
       status: 0
      success: True
            x: array([ 4.13753735e-01, -1.20903693e-01, 8.54418565e-05,
     -5.99156115e-02,
             1.70379759e-02, 2.34358013e-02, 3.03497904e-01, 2.61004190e-01,
             3.08068716e-01, -1.46064460e-01])
[7]: ind = np.arange(N)
     plt.bar(ind, GMVP, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color=cmap[0])
     plt.bar(ind + 0.25, NGMVP.x, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color='blue')
     plt.xticks(ind + 0.25 / 2, ER.index)
     plt.legend(['GMVP','Numerical GMVP'])
     plt.title('Analytical GMVP versus Numerical GMVP')
     plt.show()
```





#### 1.3.2 Numerical MSRP

```
[8]: x0 = np.arange(N)/N
     cons = ({'type': 'eq', 'fun' : lambda x: np.sum(x) - 1}),
     NMSRP = minimize(sharpe, x0, method='SLSQP', args=(ER, S), constraints=cons,
      →options={'disp': True, 'ftol': 1e-9})
     NMSRP
    Optimization terminated successfully
                                            (Exit mode 0)
                Current function value: -0.2966267564788634
                Iterations: 30
                Function evaluations: 331
                Gradient evaluations: 30
[8]:
         fun: -0.2966267564788634
          jac: array([ 4.78327274e-06, 2.13831663e-06, 1.87382102e-06,
     1.30087137e-05,
           -6.10947609e-06, -7.71135092e-07, 8.25524330e-06, -1.62422657e-06,
            7.89016485e-06, 1.25765800e-05])
     message: 'Optimization terminated successfully'
        nfev: 331
         nit: 30
        njev: 30
      status: 0
      success: True
           x: array([ 0.64003671, 0.06497472, 0.28757172, -0.16099811,
     0.11635957,
            -0.53696856, 0.53157973, 0.33495086, 0.36472336, -0.64223001])
[9]: ind = np.arange(N)
     plt.bar(ind, MSRP, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color=cmap[1])
     plt.bar(ind + 0.25, NMSRP.x, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color='orange')
     plt.xticks(ind + 0.25 / 2, ER.index)
     plt.legend(['MSRP','Numerical MSRP'])
     plt.title('Analytical MSRP versus Numerical MSRP')
     plt.show()
```



## 1.4 Numerical GMVP with short selling constraint

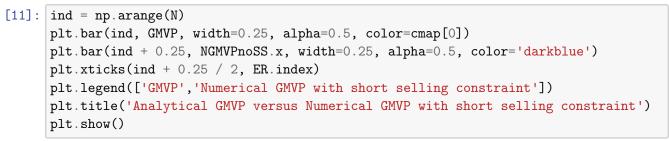
Each asset must have a weight great or equal to 0:

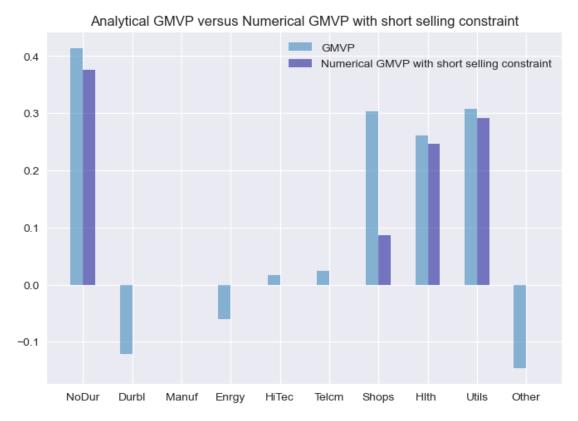
 $w_i \ge 0$ 

We have to define bounds by using the "Bounds()" method.

Optimization terminated successfully (Exit mode 0)
Current function value: 10.677670244592571
Iterations: 8
Function evaluations: 91

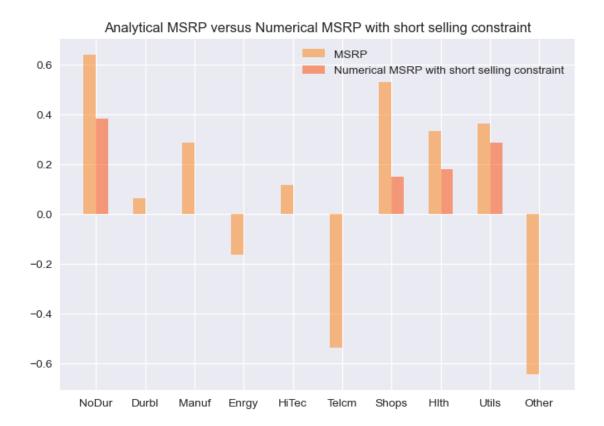
Function evaluations: 91 Gradient evaluations: 8





## 1.5 Numerical MSRP with short selling constraint

```
[12]: from scipy.optimize import Bounds
      bounds = Bounds(0, 1)
      x0 = MSRP
      cons = ({'type': 'eq', 'fun' : lambda x: np.sum(x) - 1})
      NMSRPnoSS = minimize(sharpe, x0, method='SLSQP', constraints=cons, args=(ER, S),
                     options={'disp': True, 'ftol': 1e-9}, bounds=bounds)
      NMSRPnoSS
     Optimization terminated successfully
                                             (Exit mode 0)
                 Current function value: -0.21830140101397755
                 Iterations: 15
                 Function evaluations: 165
                 Gradient evaluations: 15
[12]:
           fun: -0.21830140101397755
           jac: array([-2.44192779e-06, 7.86497425e-02, 4.41473387e-02,
      1.43232191e-01,
              5.68958819e-02, 1.58268843e-01, -1.22934580e-07, -8.00937414e-07,
              3.85567546e-06, 1.17689932e-01])
      message: 'Optimization terminated successfully'
         nfev: 165
           nit: 15
          njev: 15
        status: 0
       success: True
             x: array([3.83523011e-01, 1.57886941e-18, 5.72560391e-17, 0.00000000e+00,
             0.00000000e+00, 0.00000000e+00, 1.51734348e-01, 1.78931849e-01,
             2.85810792e-01, 4.17417836e-18])
[13]: ind = np.arange(N)
      plt.bar(ind, MSRP, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color=cmap[1])
      plt.bar(ind + 0.25, NMSRPnoSS.x, width=0.25, alpha=0.5, color='orangered')
      plt.xticks(ind + 0.25 / 2, ER.index)
      plt.legend(['MSRP','Numerical MSRP with short selling constraint'])
      plt.title('Analytical MSRP versus Numerical MSRP with short selling constraint')
      plt.show()
```



## 1.6 Numerical MVF with short selling constraint

```
NRand = 500
WRand = pd.DataFrame(np.random.uniform(0, 1, size=(NRand, N)))
WRand = WRand.divide(WRand.sum(axis=1), axis=0).to_numpy()
RandR = []
RandSD = []
for i in range(NRand):
   RandR.append(pret(WRand[i], R))
    RandSD.append(np.sqrt(pvar(WRand[i], S)))
MVFnoSSR = []
MVFnoSSSD = []
TR = np.linspace(0, 1.75, 100, endpoint=True)
for r in TR:
   x0 = np.arange(N)/N
    cons = ({'type': 'eq', 'fun' : lambda x: np.sum(x) - 1},
            {'type': 'eq', 'fun' : lambda x: pret(x, R) - r})
    TMP = minimize(pvar, x0, method='SLSQP', constraints=cons, args=S,
                   options={'disp': False, 'ftol': 1e-9}, bounds=bounds)
    MVFnoSSR.append(pret(TMP.x, R))
    MVFnoSSSD.append(np.sqrt(pvar(TMP.x, S)))
plt.plot(MVFSD, MVFR, color='orangered', linewidth=2.5, alpha=0.25)
plt.plot(MVFnoSSSD, MVFnoSSR, color='purple', linewidth=2.5, alpha=0.25)
plt.scatter(x=MSRPSD, y=MSRPR, c='red', marker='D', s=50, alpha=1)
plt.scatter(x=GMVPSD, y=GMVPR, c='orange', marker='D', s=50, alpha=1)
plt.scatter(x=NGMVPnoSSSD, y=NGMVPnoSSR, c='blue', marker='x', s=50, alpha=0.5)
plt.scatter(x=NMSRPnoSSSD, y=NMSRPnoSSR, c='green', marker='o', s=50, alpha=0.5)
plt.scatter(x=RandSD, y=RandR, c='gray', marker=',', s=10, alpha=0.25)
plt.xlim([0, 5])
plt.ylim([0, 2])
plt.legend(['MVF','MVFnoSS','MSRP','GMVP','NGMVPnoSS','NMSRPnoSS','Rand'])
plt.title('Analytical MVF versus Numerical MVF with short selling constraint')
plt.show()
```

