

HandwrittenExplanation

Objective function:-

$$f(x) = x^T \Sigma x - 2\mu^T x$$

$x^T \Sigma x$ → Portfolio variance "RiskTerm"

$2\mu^T x$ → Expected return "ReturnTerm"

λ → Trade off

Constraints:-

$$\sum_{i=1}^n x_i = 1 \quad \text{"sum weights add to 1"}$$

$$x_i \geq 0 \quad \forall i \quad \text{"weights are non-negative"}$$

$$x_i \leq \mu_i \quad \text{"do not exceed Maximum percentage for asset i"}$$

First derivative:-

$$\frac{d}{dx} (x^T A x) = (A + A^T)x \rightarrow \nabla (x^T \Sigma x) = (\Sigma + \Sigma^T)x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} (b^T x) = b \rightarrow \nabla (-2\mu^T x) = -2\mu$$

equivalent to 2Σ
as " Σ " is symmetric

$$\therefore \nabla f(x) = 2\Sigma x - 2\mu$$

$$\therefore \Sigma + \Sigma^T = 2\Sigma$$

~~Fix~~

Second Derivative:-

Σ is constant, -2μ is constant vector that doesn't depend on x

$$\therefore \nabla^2 f(x) = 2\Sigma$$

Convexity check:

- A quadratic function $X^T \Sigma X$ is convex iff Σ is PSD
- if Σ is PSD \rightarrow then 2Σ is PSD \rightarrow $\therefore f(X)$ is convex

in our Project:

$$\text{Minimum eigenvalue} = 5.29 \times 10^{-6} \geq 0$$

$\therefore \Sigma$ is PSD $\therefore f(X)$ is convex

as all eigenvalues of Σ must be ≥ 0 to be PSD

*Note:-

$\lambda \mu^T X$ is an affine term

\Rightarrow any affine function is convex

\therefore adding convex to convex preserves the convexity

$$f(X) = X^T \Sigma X + (-\lambda \mu^T X)$$

convex

convex

convex