

Handwritten

Explanation

objective function:-

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

$x^T \Sigma x$ → Portfolio variance "Risk Term"

$\lambda \mu^T x$ → Expected return "Return Term"

λ → Trade off

Constraints:-

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

• $x_i \geq 0 \forall i$ "weights are non-negative"

• $x_i \leq \mu_i$ "do not exceed Maximum percentage for asset i"

First derivative:-

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

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

equivalent to 2Σ

as " Σ " is symmetric

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

• $\Sigma + \Sigma^T = 2\Sigma$

~~for Σ/λ~~

Second Derivative:-

• Σ is constant, $-\lambda \mu$ is constant vector that doesn't depend on x

• $\nabla^2 f(x) = 2\Sigma$

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 eigenvalue of Σ must be ≥ 0 to be PSD

* Note:-

$2\mu^T x$ is an affine term

\Rightarrow any affine function is convex

\therefore adding convex to convex preserves the convexity

$$f(x) = \underbrace{x^T \Sigma x}_{\text{convex}} + \underbrace{(-2\mu^T x)}_{\text{convex}}$$

- Convex