Portfolio Performance Measures

Given Data:

- Risk-free rate (r f): 4%
- Market's average return (r_m): 12%
- Excess return regression results for Stocks A and B:
 - Stock A: α A = 1%, β A = 1.2
 - Stock B: $\alpha_B = 2\%$, $\beta_B = 0.8$
- R-squared and standard deviations:
 - Stock A: $R^2 = 0.689$, $\sigma(e_A) = 12.2\%$, $\sigma(A) = 23.5\%$
 - Stock B: $R^2 = 0.493$, $\sigma(e B) = 21\%$, $\sigma(B) = 28.7\%$

Calculations:

i. Alpha:

Given a values:

- Stock A: α A = 1%
- Stock B: α B = 2%

Supporting Statement and Explanation:

Alpha is given directly for each stock.

ii. Information Ratio:

Information Ratio = $\alpha / \sigma(e)$

For Stock A:

Information Ratio_A = $1\% / 12.2\% = 0.0819672 \approx 0.0820$

For Stock B:

Information Ratio_B = $2\% / 21\% = 0.0952381 \approx 0.0952$

 $Supporting \ Statement \ and \ Explanation:$

The Information Ratio measures the risk-adjusted return of the portfolio by dividing alpha by the residual standard deviation.

iii. Sharpe Ratio:

Sharpe Ratio = $(r_i - r_f) / \sigma_i$

For Stock A:

Sharpe Ratio_A = $(12\% - 4\%) / 23.5\% = 0.3404255 \approx 0.3404$

For Stock B:

Sharpe Ratio_B = $(12\% - 4\%) / 28.7\% = 0.278042 \approx 0.2780$

Supporting Statement and Explanation:

The Sharpe Ratio provides a measure of risk-adjusted return, comparing the return in excess of the risk-free rate to the standard deviation of the portfolio returns.

iv. Treynor Measure:

Treynor Measure = $(r_i - r_f) / \beta_i$

For Stock A:

Treynor Measure $A = (12\% - 4\%) / 1.2 = 6.6666667 \approx 6.6667$

For Stock B:

Treynor Measure B = (12% - 4%) / 0.8 = 10

Supporting Statement and Explanation:

The Treynor Measure evaluates how much excess return is generated per unit of market risk, with market risk measured by beta.

Summary Table:

	Stock A	Stock B
i. Alpha	1.0000	2.0000
ii. Information Ratio	0.0820	0.0952
iii. Sharpe Ratio	0.3404	0.2780
iv. Treynor Measure	6.6667	10.0000

Best Choice Under Circumstances:

$\boldsymbol{I}\!.$ This is the only risky asset to be held by the investor:

Use Sharpe Ratio since the Total Risk matters.

Stock A has a higher Sharpe Ratio (0.3404).

$\textbf{II. This stock will be mixed with the rest of the investor's portfolio, currently composed solely of holdings in the market-index fund: \\$

Use Treynor Measure since Market Risk matters.

Stock B has a higher Treynor Measure (10.0000).

$\hbox{III. This is one of many stocks that the investor is analyzing to form an actively managed stock portfolio:} \\$

Use Information Ratio since Specific Risk is analyzed.

Stock B has a higher Information Ratio (0.0952).

Supporting Statement and Explanation:

Different scenarios require different performance measures to find the optimal choice considering the risk and return tradeoff.