

HW #1 - Portfolio Construction

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Data Notes

The data used in the analysis is the Fama French portfolio and factors database from WRDS. The data are monthly value weighted return observations on the 6 portfolio constructed by Fama and French formed on size and book to market. The time period of the data is from the end of March 2000 to the end of July 2014. The portfolio variable names are as follows:

- SMLO (small size and low book-to-market ratio equities),
- SMME (small size and medium book-to-market ratio equities),
- SMHI (small size and high book-to-market ratio equities),
- BILO (big size and low book-to-market ratio equities),
- BIME (big size and medium book-to-market ratio equities),
- BIHI (big size and high book-to-market ratio equities)

Here is a small sample of the data that was used:

```
## Variables:
## $ date      (int) 20000331, 20000428, 20000531, 20000630, 20000731, 2...
## $ smlo_vwret (dbl) -0.1338, -0.1416, -0.0808, 0.1746, -0.0718, 0.0852,...
## $ smme_vwret (dbl) -0.0383, -0.0555, -0.0553, 0.0926, 0.0147, 0.0558, ...
## $ smhi_vwret (dbl) -0.0102, -0.0456, -0.0370, 0.0796, 0.0222, 0.0633, ...
## $ bilo_vwret (dbl) 0.0870, -0.0429, -0.0343, 0.0502, -0.0305, 0.0752, ...
## $ bime_vwret (dbl) 0.1064, -0.0117, 0.0105, -0.0587, 0.0340, 0.0844, 0...
## $ bihi_vwret (dbl) 0.1165, 0.0428, -0.0037, -0.0553, 0.0453, 0.0724, 0...
## $ rf        (dbl) 0.0047, 0.0046, 0.0050, 0.0040, 0.0048, 0.0050, 0.0...
```

Questions

Before proceeding with answering the homework questions, we need to initialize a few things first, namely the unity vector. The unity vector ι is the 6 x 1 vector of ones.

```
i <- 1 + numeric(n) #creating unity vector
```

1a. The 6x1 vector of mean returns, μ .

The vector μ is the 6 x 1 vector of the mean returns.

```
mu <- sapply(data.portfolio, mean)
mu
```

```
## smlo_vwret smme_vwret smhi_vwret bilo_vwret bime_vwret bihi_vwret
## 0.003916763 0.010322543 0.011683815 0.004250867 0.007269942 0.008074566
```

1b. The 6x6 covariance matrix, Ω .

The matrix Ω is the 6 x 6 matrix whose elements are the covariances between the portfolios

```
V <- cov(data.portfolio)
V
```

```
##          smlo_vwret smme_vwret smhi_vwret bilo_vwret bime_vwret
## smlo_vwret 0.004733077 0.003493010 0.003537778 0.002534592 0.002270122
## smme_vwret 0.003493010 0.003093615 0.003249930 0.001947729 0.002171409
## smhi_vwret 0.003537778 0.003249930 0.003638577 0.002012426 0.002360359
## bilo_vwret 0.002534592 0.001947729 0.002012426 0.001958068 0.001714946
## bime_vwret 0.002270122 0.002171409 0.002360359 0.001714946 0.002118171
## bihi_vwret 0.002443901 0.002438674 0.002747556 0.001830297 0.002292625
##          bihi_vwret
## smlo_vwret 0.002443901
## smme_vwret 0.002438674
## smhi_vwret 0.002747556
## bilo_vwret 0.001830297
## bime_vwret 0.002292625
## bihi_vwret 0.002870609
```

1c. Find the intermediate values of A, B, C, and D.

The intermediate values, which will make the later computation easier, are found through solving the original optimization problem and some matrix algebraic manipulation.

Intermediate Value A

The value of A is found to be $A = \iota' \Omega^{-1} \mu$.

```
A <- t(i) %*% solve(V) %*% mu
A
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 6.23838
```

Intermediate Value B

The value of B is found to be $B = \mu' \Omega^{-1} \mu$.

```
B <- t(mu) %*% solve(V) %*% mu
B
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 0.1474141
```

Intermediate Value C

The value of C is found to be $C = \iota' \Omega^{-1} \iota$.

```
C <- t(i) %*% solve(V) %*% i
C
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 711.3774
```

Intermediate Value D

The value of D is found to be $D = BC - A^2$.

```
D <- B * C - A^2
D
```

```
##           [,1]
## [1,] 65.94965
```

1d. Find the 6x1 vector g

The vector \mathbf{g} is the 6 x 1 vector which is equal to $\frac{1}{D} [B(\Omega^{-1} \iota) - A(\Omega^{-1} \mu)]$.

```
g <- 1/drop(D) * (drop(B) * (solve(V) %*% i) - drop(A) * (solve(V) %*% mu))
g
```

```
##           [,1]
## smlo_vwret 0.175329095
## smme_vwret -0.003768179
## smhi_vwret -0.851982888
## bilo_vwret 0.955704251
## bime_vwret 0.755343818
## bihi_vwret -0.030626097
```

1e. Find the 6x1 vector \mathbf{h}

The vector \mathbf{h} is the 6 x 1 vector which is equal to $\frac{1}{D} [C(\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\mu}) - A(\boldsymbol{\Omega}^{-1}\boldsymbol{\iota})]$.

```
h <- 1/drop(D) * (drop(C) * (solve(V) %*% mu) - drop(A) * (solve(V) %*% i))
h
```

```
##           [,1]
## smlo_vwret -124.60056
## smme_vwret  157.68372
## smhi_vwret   48.00429
## bilo_vwret   27.10309
## bime_vwret  -71.88532
## bihi_vwret  -36.30523
```

1f. Find the global minimum variance portfolio, w_g

The formula for the weights of the global minimum portfolio is $w_g = \frac{1}{C} \boldsymbol{\Omega}^{-1} \boldsymbol{\iota}$.

```
w.gl <- 1/drop(C) * solve(V) %*% i
w.gl
```

```
##           [,1]
## smlo_vwret -0.9173478
## smme_vwret  1.3790296
## smhi_vwret -0.4310122
## bilo_vwret  1.1933831
## bime_vwret  0.1249500
## bihi_vwret -0.3490026
```

1g. Find the global minimum variance portfolio, μ_g

The formula for the return of the global minimum portfolio is $\mu_g = \frac{A}{C}$.

```
mu.gl <- drop(A) / drop(C)
mu.gl
```

```
## [1] 0.008769439
```

1h. Find the global minimum variance portfolio, σ_g

The formula for the standard deviation of the global minimum portfolio is $\sigma_g = \frac{1}{C}$.

```
sigma.gl <- 1 / drop(C)
sigma.gl
```

```
## [1] 0.001405724
```

1i. Find weight for an efficient portfolio with a mean equal to 3.5%, and call this portfolio p

The formula for the optimal weight for a portfolio p is $w_p = \mathbf{g} + \mathbf{h}\mu_p$.

```
mu.p <- .035
w.p <- g + h * mu.p
w.p
```

```
##                [,1]
## smlo_vwret -4.1856903
## smme_vwret  5.5151622
## smhi_vwret  0.8281672
## bilo_vwret  1.9043124
## bime_vwret -1.7606423
## bihi_vwret -1.3013092
```