

HWK Problem.

1. Let X_1, \dots, X_n be random samples from an exponential distribution with rate λ . Derive the posterior distribution of the Bayesian estimator $\hat{\lambda}$, if the prior distribution of λ is Gamma (α, β) with density

$$\frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\beta\lambda} \lambda^{\alpha-1}.$$

$$f(x) = \lambda e^{-\lambda x} \quad x \geq 0$$

$$f(\lambda) = \frac{\beta^\alpha}{\Gamma(\alpha)} e^{-\beta\lambda} \lambda^{\alpha-1}$$

$$f(x|\lambda) = \prod_{i=1}^n \lambda e^{-\lambda x_i}$$

$$f(\lambda|x) \propto f(x|\lambda) f(\lambda)$$

$$= \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i \right)}$$

$$\propto \lambda^n e^{-\lambda \gamma_n} e^{-\beta\lambda} \lambda^{\alpha-1}$$

$$\text{let } \gamma_n = \sum_{i=1}^n x_i$$

$$\propto \lambda^{n+\alpha-1} e^{-\lambda(\gamma_n + \beta)}$$

$$\text{and let } \alpha^* = n + \alpha \quad \beta^* = \gamma_n + \beta$$

\Rightarrow and we know the mean of Gamma distribution

$$E(X) = \frac{\alpha}{\beta}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hat{\lambda} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\gamma_n + \beta} = \frac{n+\alpha}{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i + \beta}$$

HWK:

Using the data in this lecture notes, compute the optimal asset allocation in the Black-Litterman model for US, Euro, and Japanese stocks for $\tau = 0.1, 1,$ and 10.

calculate in MATLAB. $T = 0.1, 1, 10$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} 7.344\% & 2.015\% & 3.309\% \\ 2.015\% & 4.410\% & 1.202\% \\ 3.309\% & 1.202\% & 3.497\% \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\xi = 0.42667$$

$$w = \left(\frac{35}{50}, \frac{10}{50}, \frac{5}{50} \right)^T$$

$$\text{so } \pi = \frac{1}{3} Cw = (0.1377, 0.0565, 0.0681)^T$$

$$\Sigma = T C w w^T$$

$$P = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad q = \begin{pmatrix} 2.5\% \\ 2\% \end{pmatrix} \quad \Lambda = \begin{pmatrix} (1\%)^2 & \\ & (1.5\%)^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

so we put all the things into formula

$$\bar{R} = \pi + \Sigma P^T (P \Sigma P^T + \Lambda)^{-1} (q - P \pi)$$

$$\bar{C} = C + \Sigma - \Sigma P^T (P \Sigma P^T + \Lambda)^{-1} (P \Sigma)$$

$$\Rightarrow w^* = \xi \bar{C}^{-1} \bar{R}$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{when } T = 0.1 \quad w^* = (-0.0018, 0.4089, 0.0909)^T$$

$$T = 1 \quad w^* = (0.0091, 0.4145, 0.0500)^T$$

$$T = 10 \quad w^* = (0.0259, 0.4129, 0.0091)^T$$