0 Amendment

$$\text{Response to } \mathbf{25\%;} \tag{-1}$$

$$\text{This is my corrective action.} \tag{0}$$

1 Overview

1.1 Goal

$$\text{Objective: Build / Compare Two Factor-Based L/S Allocation Models} \tag{1}$$

$$\text{Beta } (\beta) \text{ Constraints} \tag{2}$$

$$\text{First Strategy } (S_{\{1\}}) : \text{Target Beta } \beta_T \in [-0.5, 0.5] \tag{3}$$

$$\text{Second Strategy } (S_{\{2\}}) : \text{Target Beta } \beta_T \in [-2, 2] \tag{4}$$

$$S_{\{1\}} \approxeq \text{Value-at-Risk Utility (Robust Optimization)} \tag{5}$$

$$S_{\{1\}} \Leftarrow \text{Information Ratio} \tag{6}$$

$$\text{Post optimization, I compare model outcomes while evaluating estimator length se}$$

$$[\text{covariance matrix } \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \wedge \text{expected returns } \boldsymbol{\mu}] \text{ across market regimes} \tag{8}$$

1.2 Reallocation

$$\text{Portfolio Allocation } \{P_t\} \Leftarrow \text{`03-01-2007`} \sim \text{`03-31-2024`} \tag{9}$$

$$P_t \quad \forall\, t \in \{t_0, t_1, t_2, \ldots, t_n\} \quad \text{where} \quad t_0 = \texttt{03-01-2007}, \quad t_n = \texttt{03-31-2024} \tag{10}$$

$$t_i = t_{i-1} + 7 \text{ days} \quad \text{for} \quad i = 1, 2, \ldots, n \tag{11}$$

$$\text{Investment Universe} \equiv \text{ETFs ('Global World Economy')} \tag{12}$$

$$\text{Fama–French Three-Factor Model (Momentum, Value, Size)} \tag{13}$$

$$\text{Public Data} \tag{14}$$

1.3 Performance Evaluation

$$\text{The performance / risk profiles are sensitive to the target Beta and the market en}$$

$$\text{Low Beta} \Rightarrow \text{Decorrelation;} \tag{16}$$

$$\text{High Beta} \equiv \text{Antithesis.} \tag{17}$$

$$\text{Portfolio Characteristics :}$$

- $$\text{Return : } \mu \tag{18}$$
- $$\text{Volatility (Vol) : } \sigma \tag{19}$$
- $$\text{Skewness (Skew) : } \mathbb{E}\left[\left(\frac{x-\mu}{\sigma}\right)^3\right] = \frac{\mu_3}{\sigma^3} = \frac{\kappa_3}{\kappa_2^{3/2}} \tag{20}$$
- $$\text{Value at Risk (VaR) / Expected Shortfall (ES)} \tag{21}$$
- $$\text{Sharpe Ratio : } \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_a - R_b]}{\sigma_a} = \frac{\mathbb{E}[R_a - R_b]}{\sqrt{\mathbb{V}(R_a - R_b)}} \tag{22}$$

1.4 Simplification

$$\text{Look-Back } \boldsymbol{\mu} \text{ Estimators :}$$

- $$\text{Long-Term Estimator (LTE) : LT} \Rightarrow \text{LB} \in \{\text{180 Days}\} \tag{23}$$
- $$\text{Mid-Term Estimator (MTE) : MT} \Rightarrow \text{LB} \in \{\text{90 Days}\} \tag{24}$$
- $$\text{Short-Term Estimator (STE) : ST} \Rightarrow \text{LB} \in \{\text{40 Days}, \text{60 Days}\} \tag{25}$$

$$\text{Term-Structure for Covariance } \boldsymbol{\Sigma} \ \wedge \ \text{Expected Return } \boldsymbol{\mu}. \tag{26}$$

1.5 Synthesis

$$\text{Optimal portfolio behavior constructed from} \tag{27}$$

$$\text{covariance and expected return estimators} \tag{28}$$

$$\text{will vary due to strategic and market differences.} \tag{29}$$

$$S_{40}^{90} \equiv \hat{\boldsymbol{\Sigma}} \Rightarrow \text{40 Days} \ \wedge \ \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}} \Rightarrow \text{90 Days} \tag{30}$$

$$\text{Objective :}$$

- $$\text{Evaluate Hypothesis} \tag{31}$$
- $$\text{Demonstrate Robustness (Or Lack Thereof)} \tag{32}$$
- $$\text{Market Regime Stratification} \tag{33}$$

2 Strategy

Theory \& Math

2.1 Strategic Formulation

Consider two strategies :

$$\text{(Strategy I)} \quad \begin{cases} \max\limits_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n} \ \rho^T \omega - \lambda \sqrt{\omega^T \Sigma \omega} \\ -0.5 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^m \omega_i \leq 0.5 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i = 1, \quad -2 \leq \omega_i \leq 2, \end{cases} \tag{34}$$

and

$$\text{(Strategy II)} \quad \begin{cases} \max\limits_{\omega \in \mathbb{R}^n} \ \frac{\rho^T \omega}{\mathrm{TEV}(\omega)} - \lambda \sqrt{\omega^T \Sigma \omega} \\ -2 \leq \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^m \omega_i \leq 2 \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \omega_i = 1, \quad -2 \leq \omega_i \leq 2, \end{cases} \tag{35}$$

- $\Sigma \equiv$ covariance matrix between security returns (FF3FM);
- $\beta_i^m = \frac{\mathrm{Cov}(r_i, r_M)}{\sigma^2(r_M)} \equiv$ Beta of security S_i (CAPM) s.t.
  $\beta_P^m = \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i^m \omega_i \equiv$ Porfolio Beta;
- $\mathrm{TEV}(\omega) = \sigma(r_P(\omega) - r_{\mathrm{SPY}}) \equiv$ Tracking Error Volatility;
  trivial derivation (reader exercise) :

$$\sigma(r_P(\omega) - r_{\mathrm{SPY}}) = \sqrt{\omega^\intercal \Sigma \omega - 2\omega^\intercal \mathrm{Cov}(r, r_{\mathrm{SPY}}) + \sigma^2_{\mathrm{SPY}}}. \tag{36}$$

2.2 Fama–French Three-Factor Model (FF3FM)

$$\text{Definition:} \tag{37}$$

$$r_i = r_f + \beta_i^3 (r_M - r_f) + b_i^s r_{\mathrm{SMB}} + b_i^v r_{\mathrm{HML}} + \alpha_i + \epsilon_i \tag{38}$$

$\mathbb{E}[\epsilon_i] = 0; \therefore$

$$\rho_i = r_f + \beta_i^3 (\rho_M - r_f) + b_i^s \rho_{\mathrm{SMB}} + b_i^v \rho_{\mathrm{HML}} + \alpha_i \tag{39}$$

$$\text{Estimated Coefficient Vector:} \tag{40}$$

$$(\hat{\beta}_i^3, \hat{b}_i^s, \hat{b}_i^v)^\intercal \Leftarrow y_i = \rho_i - r_f \tag{41}$$

$$\text{Linear Regression:} \tag{42}$$

$$= \hat{\beta}_i^3(\rho_M - r_f) + \hat{\beta}_i^s r_{\text{SMB}} + \hat{b}_i^v \rho_{\text{HML}} + \epsilon_i \tag{43}$$

$$\beta_i^m \neq \beta_i^3 \mid \text{estimated via separate regression / computed directly.} \tag{44}$$

2.3 Executive Summary Formulation

$$\text{Innumerate:} \tag{45}$$

$$\text{Strategy I} \tag{46}$$

$$\text{1. Objective} \equiv \text{Maximize Returns w/Risk.} \tag{47}$$

$$\text{2. Constraints :}$$

- $$\text{The portfolio's beta must be between } -0.5 \text{ and } 0.5. \tag{48}$$
- $$\text{The sum of the weights assigned to each asset in the portfolio must equal 1.}$$
- $$\text{Each individual weight can range from } -2 \text{ to } 2. \tag{50}$$

2.3.2 Strategy II Breakdown

1. **Objective**: Maximize returns relative to the portfolio's **tracking error volatility** (**TEV**), which measures how much the portfolio's returns deviate from a benchmark.

2. **Constraints**:

   - The portfolio's beta must be between -2 and 2.
   - The sum of the weights assigned to each asset in the portfolio must equal 1.
   - Each individual weight can range from -2 to 2.

The next section establishes the necessary assumptions considered for strategic formulation and implementation.

3 Assumptions and (Analysis) Setup

3.1 Setup

To simplify, we will make the following assumptions for this experiment:

1. The portfolios will be reallocated weekly from the beginning of **March 2007** to the end of **March 2024**.

2. I define three cases:

   - $\text{Long-Term Look-Back Period} : 120\,\text{Data Points}$ for estimation of a $\text{Sample Covariance \& Sample Mean}$; i.e., $\text{Scenario LT} \equiv S_{120}$.
   - $\text{Medium-Term Look-Back Period} : 90\,\text{Data Points}$ for estimation of a $\text{Sample Covariance \& Sample Mean}$; i.e., $\text{Scenario MT} \equiv S_{90}$.
   - $\text{Short-Term Look-Back Period} : 40\,\text{Data Points}$ for estimation of a $\text{Sample Covariance \& Sample Mean}$; i.e., $\text{Scenario ST} \equiv S_{40}$.

3. Consider two possible values for the **Target Beta** (again, ***not*** the colloquial slang term) $: 0 \ \& \ 1$.

4. Consider two possible values for the $\boldsymbol{\lambda}$ (the ***risk aversion parameter***; i.e., how much are you putting on black?) $: 0.10 \ \& \ 0.50$.