Problem 3 Code & Results (Parts b - d)

```
[1]: import numpy as np
  import scipy.io as sio
  import cvxpy as cvx
  import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
  import pandas as pd
  %matplotlib inline

[2]: mat_contents = sio.loadmat('meanvariance.mat')
  mu = mat_contents['mu']
  S = np.matrix(mat_contents['S'])
  d = np.size(mu)
```

Part b:

```
[3]: J = np.ones((len(S),1)) # d x 1 ones vector
    S_inv = np.linalg.inv(S) # inverse of covariance matrix
[4]: x_numerator = np.matmul(S_inv, J) # numerator of the optimal solution
    JS_{inv} = J.T*S_{inv}
    x_denominator = np.matmul(JS_inv, J) # denominator of the optimal solution
                                             # optimal solution (min variance portfolio)
    x_min = x_numerator/x_denominator
    r_min = np.dot(mu.T, x_min).item(0) # minimum expected return
[5]: opt_val = x_min.T*S*x_min
                                           # minimum variance (i.e. optimal objective_
    \rightarrow value)
    sigma2_min = opt_val.item(0) # extracts the scalar value from the 1x1_{\sqcup}
     \rightarrow matrix
[6]: print('Minimum Variance (opt value): ', sigma2_min)
    print('\nMinimum Return (r_min): ', r_min)
    \#print(' \setminus nMinimum\ Variance\ Portfolio\ x\ (optimal\ solution): \setminus n \setminus n',\ x\_min)
```

Minimum Variance (opt value): 5.850607343853076e-11

Minimum Return (r_min): 0.05152761072308839

Part c:

Want to solve the following system of equations for x and u (critical values)

$$\underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu^{\top} \\ \mathbf{1}^{\top} \end{bmatrix} & \mathbf{0} \\ 2S & -\begin{bmatrix} \mu & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}}_{M} \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} x \\ u \end{bmatrix}}_{z} = \underbrace{\begin{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} 1.1r_{min} \\ 1 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \end{bmatrix}}_{q}$$

```
[7]: M11 = np.concatenate((mu.T, J.T),axis=0)
M12 = np.zeros((len(M11),len(M11)))
M21 = 2*S
M22 = np.concatenate((mu, J),axis=1)
```

```
M1 = np.concatenate((M11, M12), axis=1)
M2 = np.concatenate((M21, M22),axis=1)
M = np.concatenate((M1,M2),axis=0)

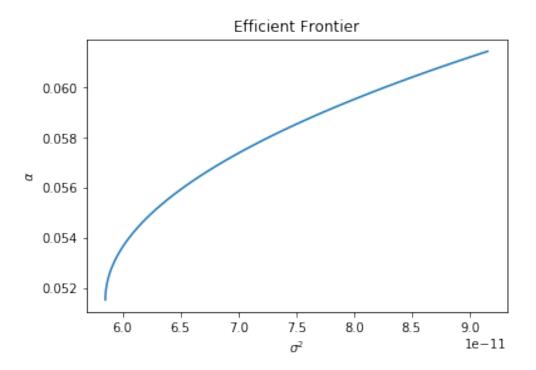
b = np.array([[1.1*r_min], [1]])
q = np.concatenate((b, np.zeros((len(S),1))), axis=0)

[8]: z = np.linalg.solve(M,q)
x_opt = z[0:d]
```

Alternative approach to solving for x^* (Determined using the lecture notes on the optimal solution to equality constrained QPs):

$$x^* = S^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mu & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \mu^\top \\ \mathbf{1}^\top \end{bmatrix} S^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} \mu & \mathbf{1} \end{bmatrix} \end{pmatrix}^{-1} \begin{bmatrix} 1.1 r_{min} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

```
[9]: # Computes the expression above for optimal x (primal critical values using
      \rightarrow gradient condition)
     x_left = S_inv*M22
     x_mid = np.linalg.inv(M11*S_inv*M22)
     x_right = b
     x_optimal = x_left*x_mid*x_right
[10]: alpha1 = r_min
     alpha2 = np.dot(mu.T, x_opt).item(0)
     sigma2 = np.zeros(len(S))
     r = np.zeros(len(S))
     alpha = r_min
     for i in range(len(S)):
         weight = (alpha2-alpha)/(alpha2-alpha1)
         phi = weight*x_min + (1-weight)*x_opt
         #eff = np.concatenate((eff, phi), axis=1)
         sigma2[i] = phi.T*S*phi
         r[i] = alpha
         alpha += 0.0001
[11]: plt.title('Efficient Frontier')
     plt.xlabel(r'$\sigma^2$')
     plt.ylabel(r'$\alpha$')
     plt.plot(sigma2, r)
     plt.show()
```



Part d - Sharpe optimal portfolio:

```
[12]: r_f = 0.04
                             #risk-free rate
    J = np.ones((len(mu), 1)) # d x 1 ones vector
    mu_ex = mu - r_f*J
                           # vector of expected excess returns
    x_num = S_inv*mu_ex
    x_den = mu_ex.T*S_inv*mu_ex
                            # Optimal solution
    x_star = x_num/x_den
    x_sh = x_star/np.dot(J.T, x_star).item(0)
                                                 # Sharpe optimal portfolio
[13]: opt_variance = x_sh.T*S*x_sh
                                      # variance on optimal Sharpe portfolio
    ex_return = mu_ex.T*x_sh
                                      # excess return on optimal Sharpe portfolio
    sharpe_ratio = ex_return/np.sqrt(opt_variance)
    print('Optimal Sharpe portfolio statistics:')
    print('\nVariance:
                         ', opt_variance.item(0))
    print('\nExcess Return: ', ex_return.item(0))
                            ', sharpe_ratio.item(0))
    print('\nSharpe Ratio:
```

Optimal Sharpe portfolio statistics:

Variance: 1.3485956836610517e-10 Excess Return: 0.026571747427911182 Sharpe Ratio: 2288.1222961738217