

Portfolio Theory with Matrix Algebra and No Short Sales

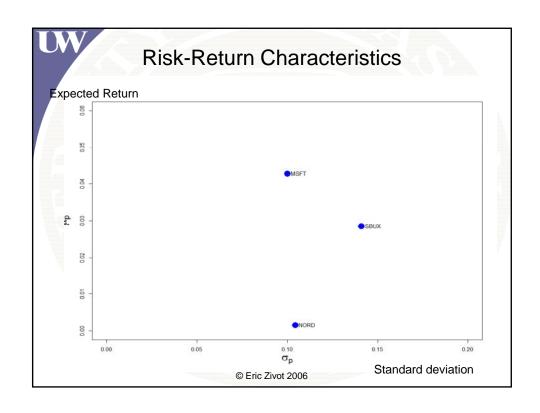
Amath 540/Econ 424
Eric Zivot
Summer 2012
Updated: August 7, 2012

© Eric Zivot 2006

UW

3 Asset Example Data

```
> asset.names <- c("MSFT", "NORD", "SBUX")</pre>
> mu.vec = c(0.0427, 0.0015, 0.0285)
> names(mu.vec) = asset.names
 sigma.mat = matrix(c(0.0100, 0.0018, 0.0011,
               0.0018, 0.0109, 0.0026,
               0.0011, 0.0026, 0.0199),
             nrow=3, ncol=3)
> dimnames(sigma.mat) = list(asset.names, asset.names)
> mu.vec
 MSFT NORD SBUX
0.0427 0.0015 0.0285
> sigma.mat
      MSFT NORD SBUX
MSFT 0.0100 0.0018 0.0011
NORD 0.0018 0.0109 0.0026
SBUX 0.0011 0.0026 0.0199
                          © Eric Zivot 2006
```



```
# unconstrained solution
> gmin.port = globalMin.portfolio(mu.vec, sigma.mat)
> gmin.port
Call:
globalMin.portfolio(er = mu.vec, cov.mat = sigma.mat)

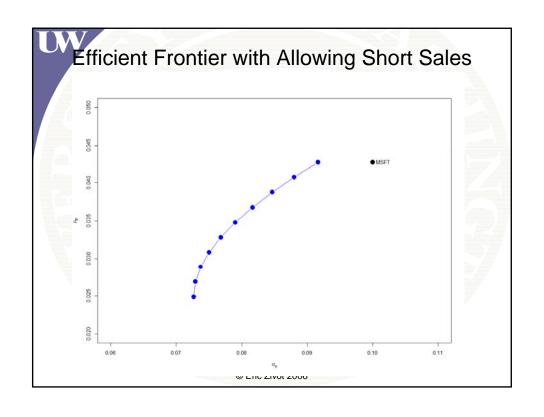
Portfolio expected return: 0.02489
Portfolio standard deviation: 0.07268
Portfolio weights:
MSFT NORD SBUX
0.4411 0.3656 0.1933
```

```
Global Minimum Variance Portfolio with No Short Sales
    # set restriction matrices
    > D.mat = 2*sigma.mat
    > d.vec = rep(0, 3)
    > A.mat = cbind(rep(1,3), diag(3))
    > b.vec = c(1, rep(0,3))
    > D.mat
          MSFT NORD SBUX
    MSFT 0.0200 0.0036 0.0022
    NORD 0.0036 0.0218 0.0052
    SBUX 0.0022 0.0052 0.0398
    > d.vec
    [1] 0 0 0
    > A.mat
       [,1] [,2] [,3] [,4]
    [1,] 1 1 0 0
               0
                    1
                         0
    [2,] 1
    [3,] 1 0
    > b.vec
    [1] 1 0 0 0
                        © Eric Zivot 2006
```

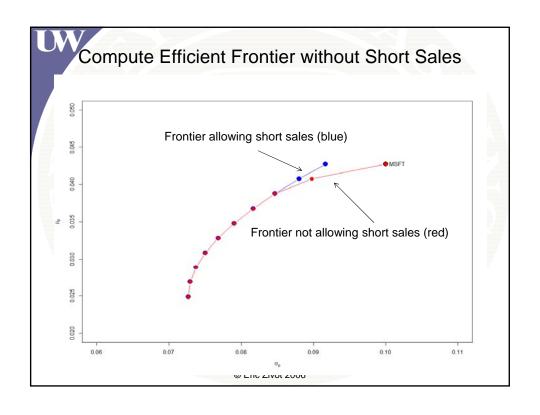
```
Global Minimum Variance Portfolio with No Short Sales
 # use solve.QP to minimize portfolio variance
 > args(solve.QP)
 function (Dmat, dvec, Amat, bvec, meq = 0, factorized =
 > qp.out = solve.QP(Dmat=D.mat, dvec=d.vec,
                      Amat=A.mat, bvec=b.vec, meq=1
 > class(qp.out)
  [1] "list"
                                                  Number of
                                                  equality
 > names(qp.out)
                                                  constraints
  [1] "solution"
                               "value"
  [3] "unconstrained.solution" "iterations"
  [5] "Lagrangian"
                               "iact"
 > qp.out$solution
  [1] 0.4411 0.3656 0.1933 # portfolio weights
 > sum(qp.out$solution)
  [1] 1
  > qp.out$value
                             # portfolio variance
  [1] 0.005282
```

```
Global Minimum Variance Portfolio with No Short Sales
  compute mean, variance and sd
  w.gmin.ns = qp.out$solution
> names(w.gmin.ns) = names(mu.vec)
  w.gmin.ns
  MSFT NORD
                SBUX
0.4411 0.3656 0.1933
> er.gmin.ns = as.numeric(crossprod(w.gmin.ns, mu.vec))
> er.gmin.ns
[1] 0.02489
> var.gmin.ns = as.numeric(t(w.gmin.ns)%*%sigma.mat%*%w.gmin.ns)
> var.gmin.ns
[1] 0.005282
> sqrt(var.gmin.ns)
[1] 0.07268
                           © Fric Zivot 2006
```

```
Compute Efficient Frontier with Allowing Short Sales
 # compute and plot efficient frontier with short-sales
 > ef <- efficient.frontier(mu.vec, sigma.mat, alpha.min=0,
                            alpha.max=1, nport=10)
 > ef$weights
                    NORD
                           SBUX
           MSFT
                                       Some efficient portfolios
 port 1 0.8275 (-0.09075 0.2633
                                       have short sales
 port 2 0.7845 \-0.04004 0.2555
 port 3 0.7416 0.01067 0.2477
 port 4 0.6987 0.06138 0.2399
 port 5 0.6557 0.11209 0.2322
 port 6 0.6128 0.16279 0.2244
 port 7 0.5699 0.21350 0.2166
 port 8 0.5270 0.26421 0.2088
 port 9 0.4840 0.31492 0.2010
 port 10 0.4411 0.36563 0.1933
                          © Eric Zivot 2006
```



```
Compute Efficient Frontier without Short Sales
# compute efficient frontier with no-short sales
> mu.vals = seq(er.gmin.ns, max(mu.vec), length.out=10)
 w.mat = matrix(0, length(mu.vals), 3)
  sd.vec = rep(0, length(sd.vec))
 colnames(w.mat) = names(mu.vec)
 D.mat = 2*sigma.mat
 d.vec = rep(0, 3)
 A.mat = cbind(mu.vec, rep(1,3), diag(3))
 for (i in 1:length(mu.vals)) {
    b.vec = c(mu.vals[i],1,rep(0,3))
    qp.out = solve.QP(Dmat=D.mat, dvec=d.vec,
                      Amat=A.mat, bvec=b.vec,
   w.mat[i, ] = qp.out$solution
    sd.vec[i] = sqrt(qp.out$value)
                                            2 equality
                                            constraints!
                        © Eric Zivot 2006
```



illustrate infeasible portfolio # set target return equal to 0.08 > b.vec = c(0.08,1,rep(0,3)) > qp.out = solve.QP(Dmat=D.mat, dvec=d.vec, + Amat=A.mat, bvec=b.vec, meq=2) Error in solve.QP(Dmat = D.mat, dvec = d.vec, Amat = A.mat, bvec = b.vec, : constraints are inconsistent, no solution!