

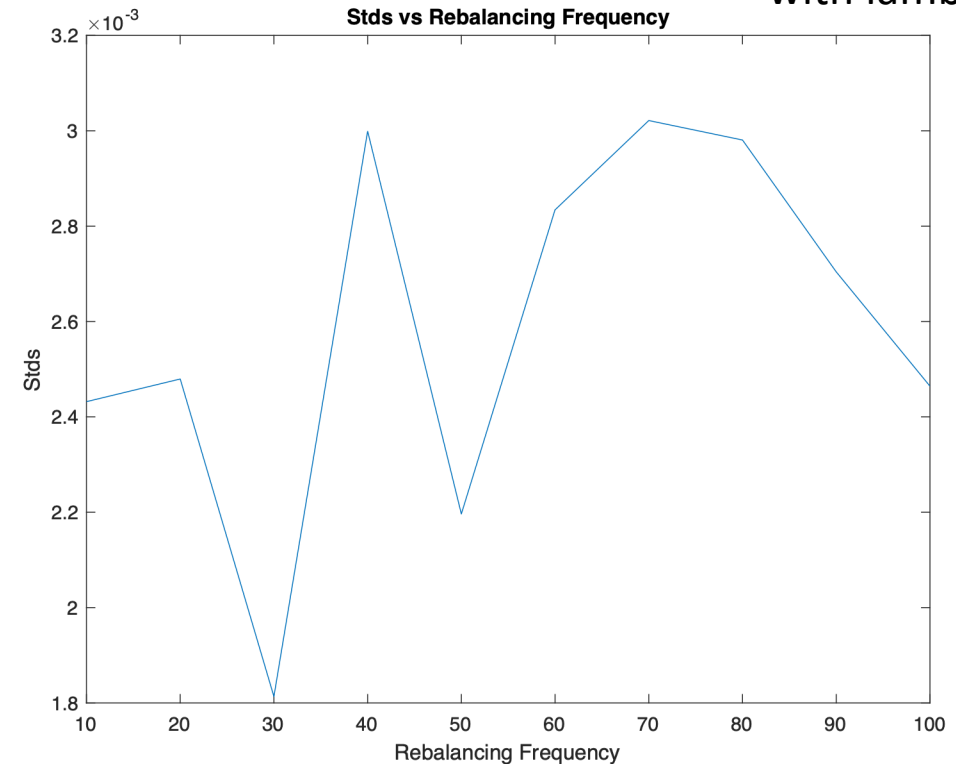
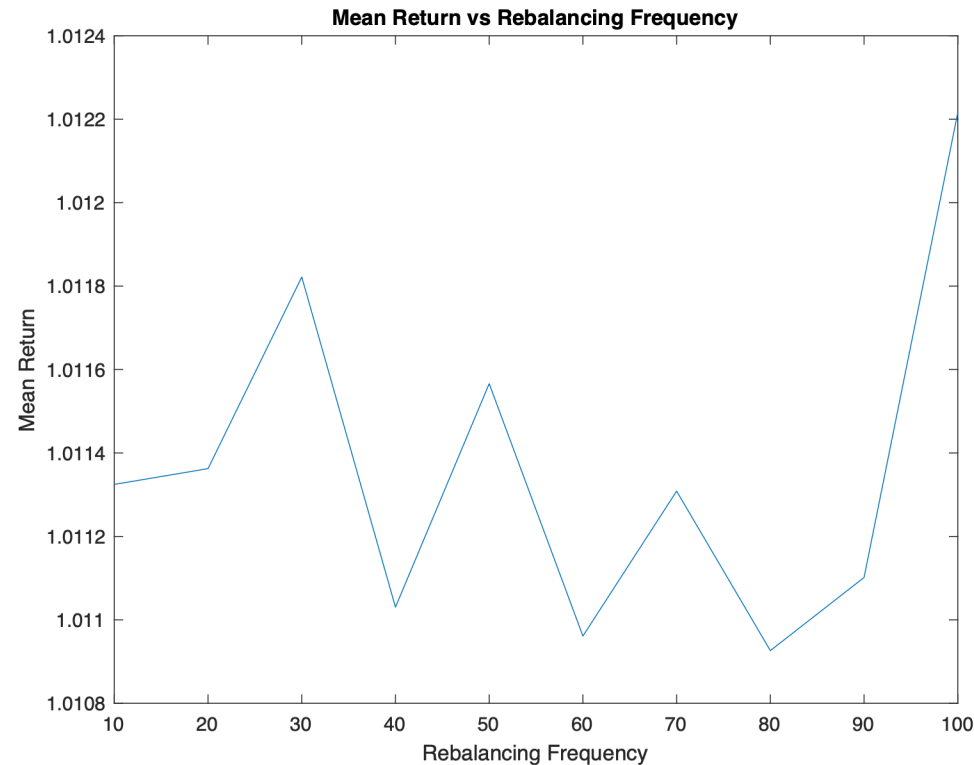
# EDA for Ledoit-Wolf Quadratic Inverse Shrinkage (QIS)

# Ledoit-Wolf QIS: What happens if we vary rebalancing frequency

k=3, nsims = 100

Seems to suggest 30 days as optimal (rather than varying with lambda)

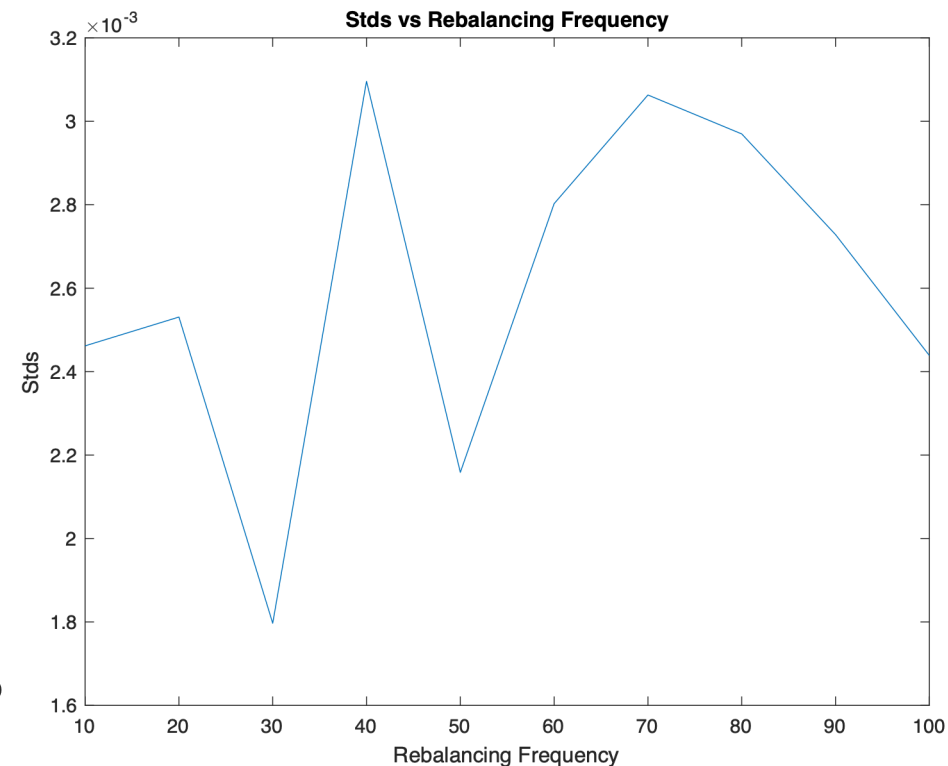
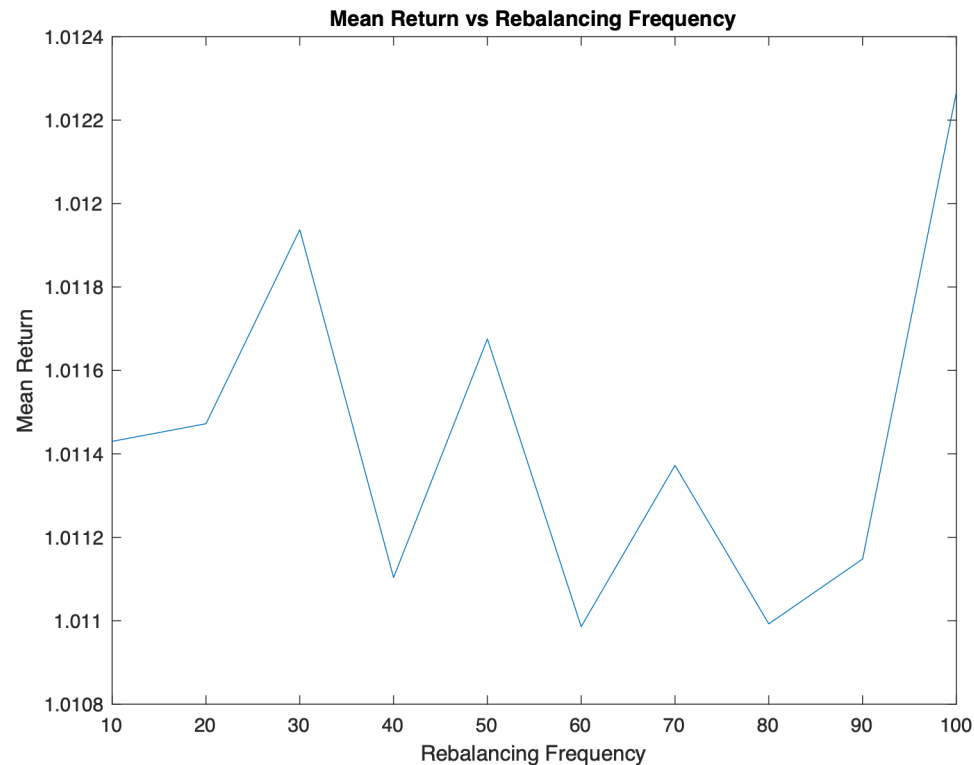
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
Std	0.0024319	0.0024794	0.0018134	0.0029987	0.0021964	0.0028342	0.0030215	0.0029806	0.0027041	0.0024644
Mean Return	1.0113	1.0114	1.0118	1.011	1.0116	1.011	1.0113	1.0109	1.0111	1.0122
Loss (lambda = 1)	1.0089	1.0089	1.01	1.008	1.0094	1.0081	1.0083	1.0079	1.0084	1.0098
Loss (lambda = 5)	0.99917	0.99897	1.0028	0.99604	1.0006	0.99679	0.9962	0.99602	0.99758	0.99989



# Ledoit-Wolf QIS: What happens if we vary rebalancing frequency

k=1, nsims = 100

	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
<b>Std</b>	0.0024618	0.0025308	0.0017969	0.0030957	0.0021585	0.0028026	0.0030631	0.0029697	0.0027284	0.0024386
<b>Mean Return</b>	1.0114	1.0115	1.0119	1.0111	1.0117	1.011	1.0114	1.011	1.0111	1.0123
<b>Loss (<math>\lambda = 1</math>)</b>	1.009	1.0089	1.0101	1.008	1.0095	1.0082	1.0083	1.008	1.0084	1.0098
<b>Loss (<math>\lambda = 5</math>)</b>	0.99912	0.99882	1.003	0.99563	1.0009	0.99697	0.99606	0.99614	0.99751	1.0001



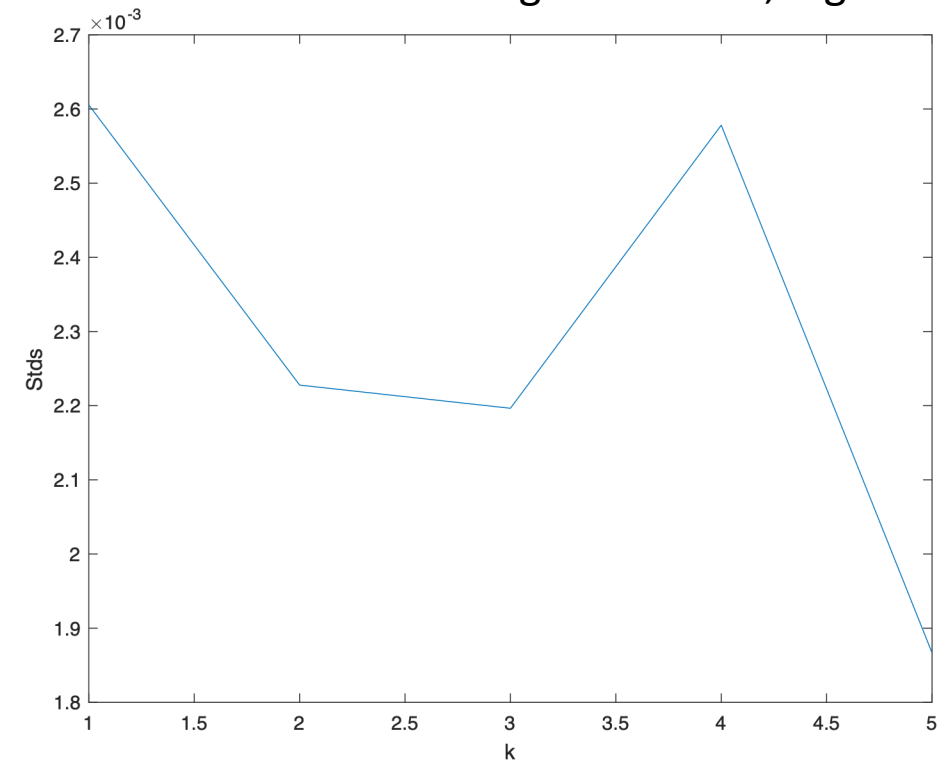
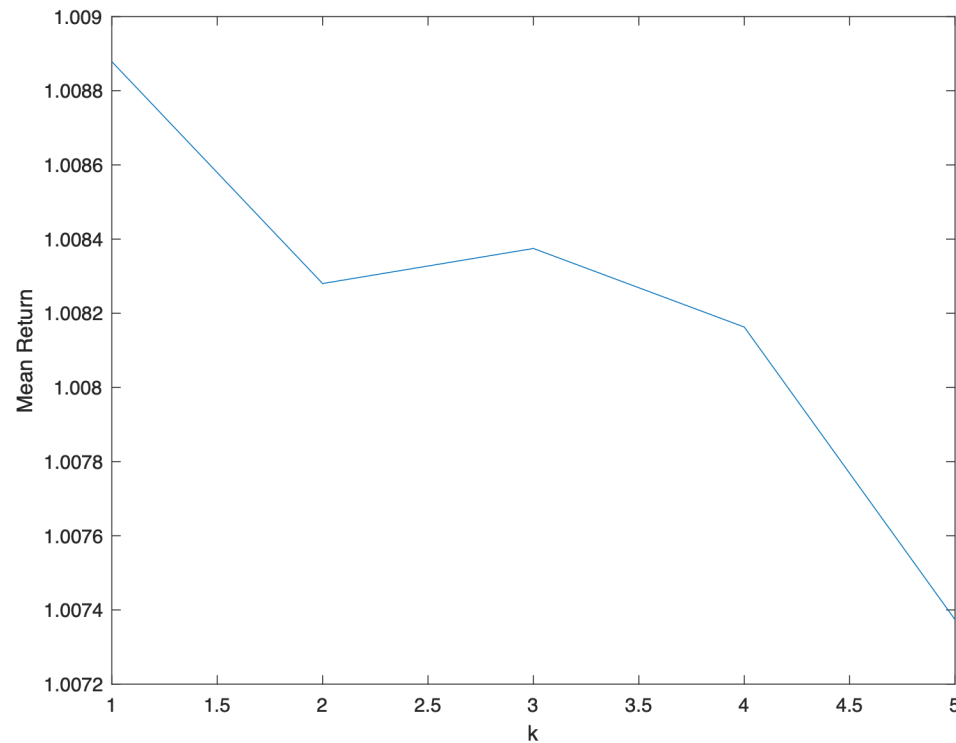
Also seems to suggest 30 day as optimal (rather than varying with  $\lambda$ )

# Ledoit-Wolf QIS: What happens if we vary k

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Std</b>	0.0026054	0.0022278	0.0021965	0.0025781	0.0018668
<b>Mean Return</b>	1.0089	1.0083	1.0084	1.0082	1.0074
<b>Loss (lambda=1)</b>	1.0063	1.0061	1.0062	1.0056	1.0055
<b>Loss (lambda = 5)</b>	0.99585	0.99714	0.99739	0.99527	0.99804

Here, rebalancing\_periods = 30

Higher k – lower ret and stds.  
So: higher lambda, higher k?

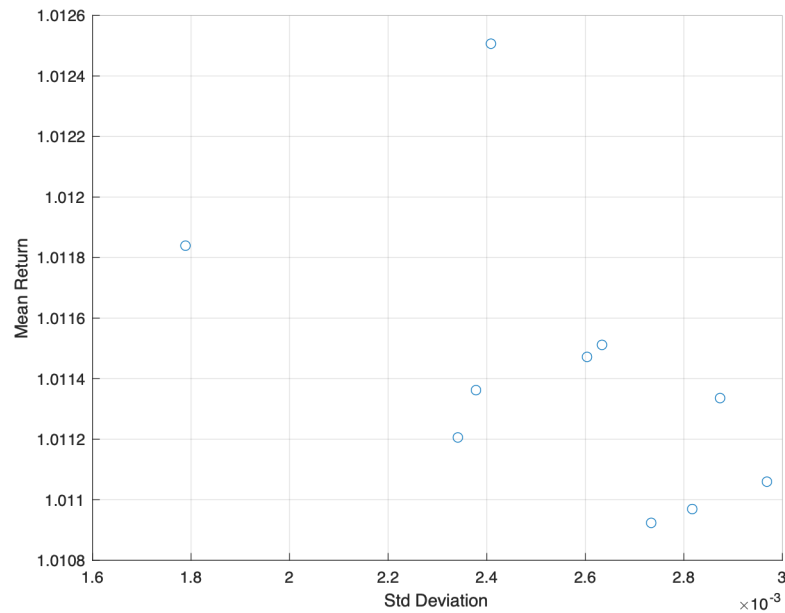


# Try `k = round(lambda);`

`loss_values =`

`1×10 table`

0.5	1	1.5	2	2.5	3	3.5	4	4.5	5
1.0115	1.0115	1.0118	1.011	1.0113	1.0109	1.0113	1.0109	1.0112	1.0125



Doesn't work....