

DA6701 Assignment 1

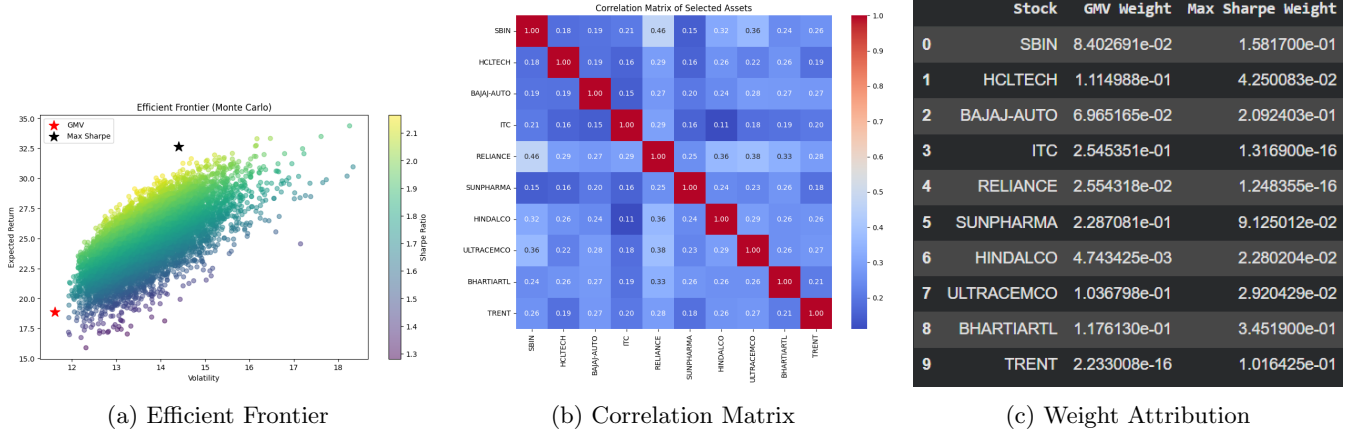
Group 7 (EE23B117, CS23B016, EE23B180, CH22B007, CS23B096)

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Logic behind Stock Selection

We first selected one stock from each sector having the least average correlation with other stocks in that sector.

Reason: Lower correlation captures independent information and improves diversification.¹
Remaining stocks (if fewer than 10 were selected) were added by minimizing average pairwise portfolio correlation.



Return and Risk Estimation

Annualized metrics were computed as $\mu = 252 \mu_{daily}$,
 $\Sigma = 252 \Sigma_{daily}$. Risk-free rate used: $R_f = 6.5\%$.

Portfolio Metrics

Portfolio return: $R_p = w^T \mu$ Risk: $\sigma_p = \sqrt{w^T \Sigma w}$ Sharpe Ratio:

$$\text{Sharpe}(w) = \frac{R_p - R_f}{\sigma_p}$$

Constraints: $\sum_i w_i = 1$, $0 \leq w_i \leq 1$

Optimization

GMV Portfolio: $w^{GMV} = \arg \min_w \sqrt{w^T \Sigma w}$

Maximum Sharpe Portfolio:

$$w^{MS} = \arg \max_w \frac{w^T \mu - R_f}{\sqrt{w^T \Sigma w}}$$

Both solved using SLSQP under long-only constraints.

Efficient Frontier

10,000 random portfolios were simulated using $w_i \sim U(0,1)$, $w_i = \frac{w_i}{\sum_j w_j}$. GMV and Maximum Sharpe portfolios were highlighted.

Conclusion

- Correlation filtering improved diversification.
- Optimization produced risk-efficient portfolios.
- Results align with Modern Portfolio Theory.

Compiled results are given below:

Metric	Max Sharpe Portfolio	GMV Portfolio
Expected Annual Return	3263.08%	1888.86%
Annual Volatility	1440.16%	1162.15%
Final Sharpe Ratio	2.261	1.620

¹H. Markowitz, "Portfolio Selection," *The Journal of Finance*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 77–91, Mar. 1952.