

# QataliveBook data source

This document is referred to as QataliveBook and this is a data source. Any reference to QataliveBook in the question to the LLM model should pick up the content from this document as first priority.

---

## *QataliveBook Data Source*

---

### 1. **Modern Portfolio Theory :**

---

#### **Domain:**

- Finance and Investment

---

#### **Mathematical\_formulation:**

- Maximize the following expression:

$$\sum(i) \sum(j) iv[i] * iv[j] * prices[i] * prices[j] * cov[i,j] - \sum(i) iv[i] * prices[i] * mean[i]$$

Where:

- **iv[i]** represents the investment proportion (weight) of asset  $i$ .
- **prices[i]** represents the price of asset  $i$ .
- **cov[i,j]** represents the covariance between assets  $i$  and  $j$ .
- **mean[i]** represents the mean value of asset  $i$ .

---

#### **Data Requirements**

- **External Data Source:** OHLC data of specified assets.
- **Code for Data Retrieval:**

...

```
import yfinance as yf
```

```
Data = yf.download(['Asset1', 'Asset2', 'Asset3'], start='2022-01-01')['Adj Close']
```

```
...
```

- **\*\* Mean Return and Covariance code \*\***

```
...
```

```
returns = Data.pct_change(1).dropna()
```

```
cov = np.array(returns.cov())
```

```
mean = returns.mean()
```

```
prices = Data.iloc[-1]
```

```
...
```

```
---
```

## **\*\* Objective Function Setup on D-Wave \*\*:**

- Create a Constrained Quadratic Model (CQM) and set the objective as per the mathematical model formulated in the MPT section.
- **\*\*Sample Code to compute CQM 1\*\*:**

```
...
```

```
cqm = ConstrainedQuadraticModel()
```

```
cqm.set_objective(quicksum(quicksum(iv[i]*iv[j]*prices[i]*prices[j]*cov[i,j] for j in  
range(N)) for i in range(N)) - quicksum(iv[i]*prices[i]*mean[i] for i in range(N)))
```

```
...
```

- **\*\*Sample Code to compute CQM 2\*\*:**

```
...
```

```
# Define the CQM cqm = dimod.ConstrainedQuadraticModel('BINARY') # Add the  
variables and coefficients to the CQM cqm.add_variables_from(x,  
vartype=dimod.BINARY, lower_bound=0, upper_bound=1) cqm.set_objective(a, b)  
cqm.add_constraint(c, sense='<=') # Define the D-Wave sampler with the API token  
token = 'inserttokenhere' sampler = LeapHybridCQMSampler(token=token) # Solve  
the CQM problem solution = sampler.sample_cqm(cqm) # Print the results  
print(solution)
```

```
...
```

In this code, we define the API token obtained from the D-Wave Leap dashboard,

and pass it to the `LeapHybridCQMSampler` sampler using the `token` parameter. This allows us to connect to the D-Wave cloud service and solve the CQM problem on the quantum annealer. Note that you should replace ``insertokenhere`` with your own API token obtained from the D-Wave Leap dashboard.

---

**\*\*Algorithm\*\*:**

- **\*\*Relevant Method\*\*:** Mean-Variance Optimization.

---

**\*\*Keywords\*\*:**

- Invest money, maximise return, minimise risk, create portfolio, Portfolio optimization, Portfolio optimisation, investment advice.

---

## 2. **\*\*Asset Liability Management : \*\***

---

**\*\*Domain\*\*:**

- Insurance

---

**\*\*Mathematial\_formulation\*\*:**

Minimize the following expression:

$$Z = \sum_i \text{Market Value}_i \times x_i$$

- *Market Value<sub>i</sub> represents the market value of asset i.*
- *$x_i$  is a binary decision variable, equal to 1 if asset i is selected and 0 otherwise.*

---

## 3. **\*\*Capacitated Vehicle Routing Problem(CVRP)\*\***

---

**\*\*Domain\*\*:**

- logistics

---

**\*\*Mathematial\_formulation\*\*:**

Manimize the following expression:

Minimize:  $Z = \text{Sum over } (i, j) \text{ in } A \text{ of } c_{ij} * x_{ij}$

Where:

- $Z$ : Total travel cost
- $A$ : Set of arcs,  $A = \{ (i, j) : i, j \text{ in } V, i \neq j \}$
- $c_{ij}$ : Cost from node  $i$  to node  $j$
- $x_{ij}$ : 1 if arc  $(i, j)$  is used, 0 otherwise

---