基于簇信息的分布式鲁棒优化的投资组合研究 Robust Stochastic Portfolio Optimization: A Data-driven Clustering Approach

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问题背景

模型分析

实验方法

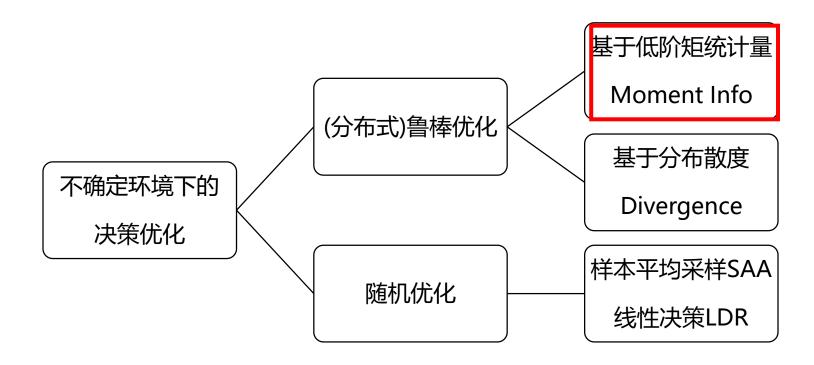
实验结果

结论扩展

- 问题背景: 数据不确定决策 / 投资风险概念 / 策略模型
 - 模型分析: 模型提出/理论分析/实际应用
 - 实验方法: 对比策略 / 数据集实验
 - 实验结果:实验结果/扩展方法/鲁棒性检验
 - 结论扩展: 结果阐释 / 未来方向

问题背景

• 不确定环境下的决策



- 鲁棒优化与随机优化的区别:
- > 是否给定先验的分布进行参数决策
- > 鲁棒优化在决策中更加稳健,但是通常结果过于保守。

投资组合的选取

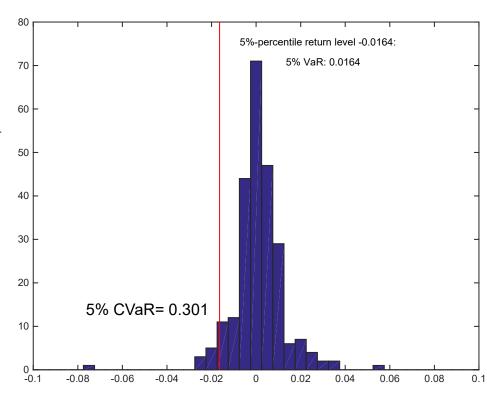
整体思路: 最大化收益/最小化风险

- 收益评价
- ➤ Markowitz (1952): 提出定量分析投资组合
- $\sup_x \left\{ \mu' x \tfrac{\gamma}{2} x' \Sigma x \right\}$
- ➤ DeMiguel et al. (2009): 14种不同策略在实际数据集的表现比较
- 风险评价
- ➤风险价值 (VaR):

$$\operatorname{VaR}_{\epsilon}[\tilde{r}] \triangleq \inf \{ v \in \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbb{P}[\tilde{r} + v \ge 0] \ge 1 - \epsilon \}$$

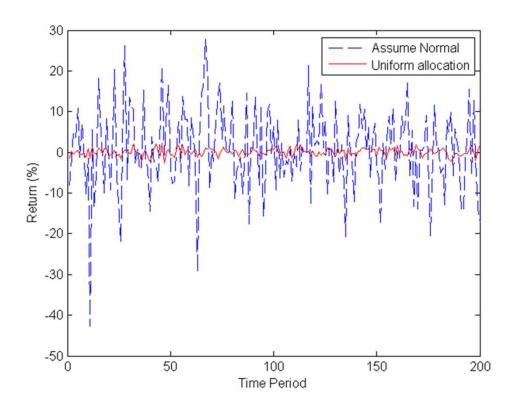
▶条件风险价值 (CVaR):

$$CVaR_{\epsilon}^{*}[\tilde{r}] \triangleq \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[-\tilde{r} \mid -\tilde{r} \geq VaR_{\epsilon}(\tilde{r}) \right]$$
$$CVaR_{\epsilon}^{*}[\tilde{r}] \geq VaR_{\epsilon}(\tilde{r})$$



投资组合的选取

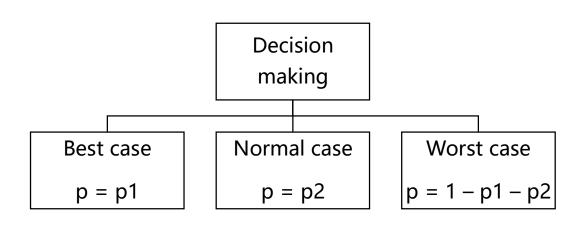
- 直接进行如随机采样(SAA)或线性决策(LDR)进行优化
- ▶结果波动性较大 (i.e. 过拟合)

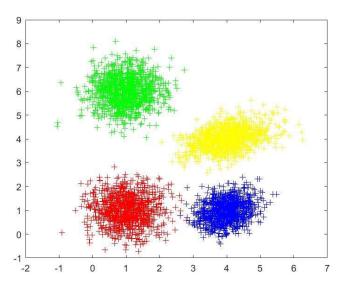


• Chen et al. (2019): 将分布式鲁棒优化的思想应用到多种情形。

▶实际生活的决策树
不同可能情形下的期望进行决策

➤统计的聚类方法: 如K-Means, K-medoids





问题形成

- 符号表示 Notations
- ➤x 为决策权重(非负且和为1);
- ▶r 为N种资产收益的随机变量;
- \triangleright s 为不同簇, (μ_s, Σ_s) 为相应资产的均值-协方差矩(估计)信息。
- ・ 基于簇信息的模糊分布集 Ambiguity Set

$$\mathcal{F}(\mu, \Sigma) = \begin{cases} \mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}_0 \left(\mathbb{R}^{I_r} \times [S] \right) & (\tilde{r}, \tilde{s}) \sim \mathbb{P} \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} [\tilde{r_s}] = \mu_s & \forall s \in [S] \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[(\tilde{r} - \mu_s)(\tilde{r} - \mu_s)^{\top} \right] = \Sigma_s & \forall s \in [S] \\ \mathbb{P} [\tilde{s} = s] = p_s & \forall s \in [S] \end{cases}$$

问题转化

• 通过使最差分布下的F-CVaR最小化实现最优投资组合,等价于:

$$\inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \tfrac{1}{\epsilon} \sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{F}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[(-\tilde{r}'x - v)^+ \right] \right\}$$

而使用Popescu (2007)和Chen et al. (2019)类似方法,可将其转化为如下的目标函数:

$$\inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \sum_{s=1}^{K} p_s (-\mu'_s x - v + \sqrt{x' \Sigma_s x + (\mu'_s x + v)^2}) \right\}$$

• 而该目标可化为多项式时间的二阶锥优化(SOCP)问题,保证了计算可执 行性。

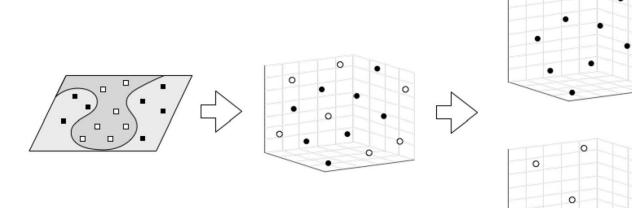


簇的聚类方法

- 基于资产**历史收益** naively clustered by return
- 基于因子信息: 边际信息 clustered by side information
- Fama-French 3-factor model (Fama and French, 1992)

$$E(R_{it}) - R_{ft} = \beta_i [E(R_{mt}) - R_{ft}] + s_i^E(SMB_t) + h_i^E(HML_t)$$

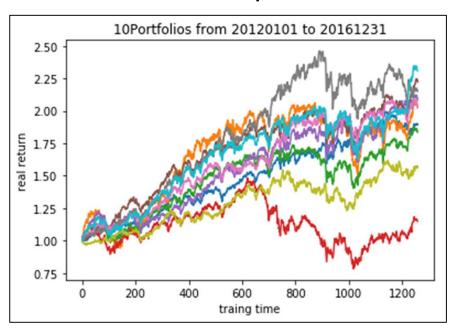
> Fama-French 5-factor model (Fama and French, 2013)



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数据集与测试方法

- Base case: 10_Industry_Portfolios_Daily.csv (Daily)
- ➤训练集(in-sample): 2012.01.01 2016.12.31 (1258 days)
- ➤测试集(out-of-sample): 2017.01.01 2017.12.31 (251 days)



Train set (for calculating moment information) Rolling_window = 5 yrs

Rebalance period = 5 ds

timeline

- 滚动窗口测试方法 (rolling window = 5 years)
- 平衡周期 5 trading days

基准策略与评价标准

• 基准策略 benchmark

| Method | Target | Parameter |
|------------------|--|-------------------|
| 1/N Policy | $x = (\frac{1}{N}, \frac{1}{N},, \frac{1}{N})^T$ | NA |
| Markowitz | $\sup_{x} \left\{ \mu' x - \frac{\gamma}{2} x' \Sigma x \right\}$ | $\gamma = 0.5$ |
| CVaR (SAA) | $\inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i \in [M]} \left(-r_i' x - v \right)^+ \right\}$ | $\epsilon = 0.05$ |
| F-CVaR (Popescu) | $\inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} [(-\mu'x - v) + \sqrt{x'\Sigma x + (\mu'x + v)^2}] \right\}$ | $\epsilon = 0.05$ |

- 评价标准: 实际测试集的收益
- ▶夏普比率(Sharpe ratio)

$$SharpeRatio = \frac{\mathbb{E}(R_p) - R_f}{\sigma_p}$$

$$\operatorname{VaR}_{\epsilon}[\tilde{r}] \triangleq \inf \{ v \in \mathbb{R} \mid \mathbb{P}[\tilde{r} + v \ge 0] \ge 1 - \epsilon \}$$

$$\text{CVaR}_{\epsilon}^*[\tilde{r}] \triangleq \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}}[-\tilde{r} \mid -\tilde{r} \geq \text{VaR}_{\epsilon}(\tilde{r})]$$

实验结果base case

• 在与基准策略的比较中, **基于簇信息尤其是通过三因子数据的方法**表现 更好。

| | Method | Sharpe ratio | VaR | CVaR |
|---|--------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| | 1/N Policy | 0.1460 | 0.5560 | 0.0481 |
| | Markowitz (0.5) | 0.1226 | 0.5614 | 0.0397 |
| | CVaR (SAA) | 0.1454 | 0.6198 | 0.0397 |
| | F-CVaR (Popescu) | 0.1304 | 0.6112 | 0.0392 |
| | F-CVaR (2 cls, 3 factor) | 0.1773 | 0.5306 | 0.0416 |
| | F-CVaR (3 cls, 3 factor) | 0.1935 | 0.4891 | 0.0461 |
| l | F-CVaR (4 cls, 3 factor) | 0.1953 | 0.4799 | 0.0460 |
| | F-CVaR (2 cls, return) | 0.1692 | 0.5263 | 0.0409 |
| | F-CVaR (3 cls, return) | 0.1589 | 0.5571 | 0.0453 |
| | F-CVaR (4 cls, return) | 0.1531 | 0.5639 | 0.0473 |



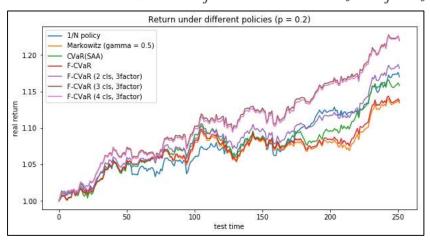
问题延伸: 考虑交易成本

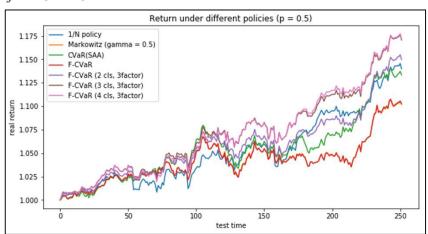
- 为防止平衡时投资组合过于频繁,加入交易成本对收益影响考虑。
- ➤以F-CVaR (Popescu)方法为例:

$$target = \inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{F}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[\left(-\tilde{r}'x - p \sum_{j=1}^{N} |x_j - x_j'| - v \right)^+ \right] \right\}$$

$$= \inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left[\left(-\mu'x - p \sum_{j=1}^{N} |x_j - x_j'| - v \right) + \sqrt{x'\Sigma x + (\mu'x + p \sum_{j=1}^{N} |x_j - x_j'| + v)^2} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{2\epsilon} \left[\left(-\mu'x - p \sum_{j=1}^{N} t_j - v \right) + \sqrt{x'\Sigma x + (\mu'x + p \sum_{j=1}^{N} t_j + v)^2} \right] \right\}$$
(where x_j' is given before, $x_j - x_j' \le t_j$, $x_j' - x_j \le t_j$.)





▶即使加入交易成本后,簇信息(尤其是三因子方法)依旧优势显著

鲁棒性检验

在其他数据集的实证结果和多种参数的选择中,簇信息的方法均取得了 较好的表现。

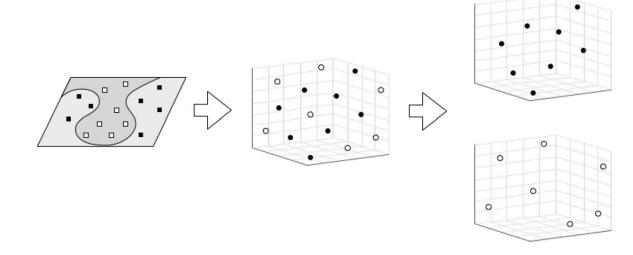
| Method | Sharpe ratio | VaR | CVaR |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 1/N Policy | -0.0039 | 1.5202 | 0.1124 |
| Markowitz (0.5) | 0.0168 | 1.3779 | 0.0975 |
| CVaR (SAA) | 0.0088 | 1.3981 | 0.0992 |
| F-CVaR (Popescu) | 0.0118 | 1.4150 | 0.0979 |
| F-CVaR (2 cls, 3 factor) | 0.0226 | 1.3188 | 0.0975 |
| F-CVaR (3 cls, 3 factor) | 0.0196 | 1.3565 | 0.1022 |
| F-CVaR (4 cls, 3 factor) | 0.0159 | 1.3930 | 0.1052 |
| F-CVaR (2 cls, 5 factor) | 0.0229 | 1.3222 | 0.0976 |
| F-CVaR (3 cls, 5 factor) | 0.0189 | 1.3637 | 0.1027 |
| F-CVaR (4 cls, 5 factor) | 0.0128 | 1.4389 | 0.1057 |
| F-CVaR (2 cls, return) | 0.0206 | 1.3419 | 0.0968 |
| F-CVaR (3 cls, return) | 0.0154 | 1.3485 | 0.1016 |
| F-CVaR (4 cls, return) | 0.0055 | 1.4342 | 0.1052 |

| Method | Sharpe ratio | VaR | CVaR |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|
| 1/N Policy | 0.1454 | 0.7178 | 0.0556 |
| Markowitz (0.5) | 0.1559 | 0.5215 | 0.0376 |
| CVaR (SAA) | 0.1609 | 0.5678 | 0.0378 |
| F-CVaR (Popescu) | 0.1447 | 0.5501 | 0.0377 |
| F-CVaR (2 cls, 3 factor) | 0.1832 | 0.4872 | 0.0405 |
| F-CVaR (3 cls, 3 factor) | 0.1871 | 0.5031 | 0.0467 |
| F-CVaR (4 cls, 3 factor) | 0.1868 | 0.4927 | 0.0462 |
| F-CVaR (2 cls, 5 factor) | 0.1832 | 0.4701 | 0.0403 |
| F-CVaR (3 cls, 5 factor) | 0.1810 | 0.5152 | 0.0473 |
| F-CVaR (4 cls. 5 factor) | 0.1805 | 0.4911 | 0.0465 |
| F-CVaR (2 cls, return) | 0.1740 | 0.5519 | 0.0412 |
| F-CVaR (3 cls, return) | 0.1526 | 0.6329 | 0.0485 |
| F-CVaR (4 cls, return) | 0.1508 | 0.6843 | 0.0515 |

调整训练和测试年份至10-14-15 其他不变 更换数据集为17_Industry_Portfolio 其他不变

因子信息方法的优势

- ▶克服原来直接通过收益作为**高维**数据的问题:10,17,30 → 3,5;
- **▶减少**资产收益**非系统波动**,反映市场信息;
- ▶作为边际信息的接口,更加具有扩展性。如之后4-因子,5-因子等其他数据驱动进行簇分类的方法。

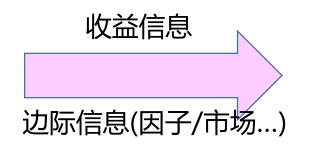




基于簇矩信息的DRO方法在理论和实证上都取得了较好的结果

- · 理论的**计算优势**
- ▶ 计算可执行性 computational tractability 二阶锥优化问题 (SOCP)
- ➤ 在分布式鲁棒优化的保守和随机优化的高收益更好**平衡**

分布式鲁棒 优化



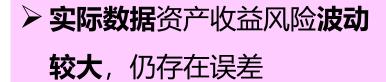
簇信息方法

- 实证的数据兼容性
- ▶相比其他DRO方法,该聚类方法可作为与多种**边际信息(如CAPM, 4- 因子模型)**相兼容的框架



存在不足

➤ 两阶段调整对模型**假设较多** ,未考虑forward-looking





▶ 多阶段调整的分布式鲁棒优化收益组合模型

未来方向



▶ 统计参数假设分布,**自己生**成样本外数据,更好控制





DRO簇信息的聚类方法在运营管理决策(供应链,收益管理,服务系统)其他领域的应用,如 Perakis et al. (2019)等

敬请批评指正!

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2019.12.14

说明与补充

- 本工作主要为作者在交换期间,在新加坡国立大学Melvyn Sim教授和 清华大学王纯教授的指导下完成。
- 数据集来源为Kenneth R. French Data Library website.
 http://mba.tuck.dartmouth.edu/pages/faculty/ken.french/data_library.html
- 仿真程序及结果由Python 3.7和Gurobi 8.1.0的接口给出。
- 在p8上即使将CVaR作为约束条件进行自适应鲁棒优化,如

$$\min \epsilon$$

$$\text{s.t.} 0 \le \epsilon \le 1, x \in \mathbb{X}$$

$$\inf_{x,v} \left\{ v + \frac{1}{\epsilon} \sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{F}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[(-\tilde{r}'x - v)^{+} \right] \right\} \le \tau$$

簇信息方法变换得到的表达式在代数变形后,仍可通过分式线性规划(LFP)和根式的标准方法转化为SOCP多项式时间的优化问题。

• Popescu (2007) 对于基于单均值-协方差的分布式鲁棒优化给出的最差上界:

$$\sup_{\mathbb{P} \in \mathbb{F}} \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[(-\tilde{r}'x - v)^{+} \right] = \frac{1}{2} \left[(-\mu'x - v) + \sqrt{x'\Sigma x + (\mu'x + v)^{2}} \right]$$

• 多阶段的资产组合优化模型的模糊集框架(可由robust counterpart转化为SDP问题):

$$\mathcal{F} = \left\{ \mathbb{P} \in \mathcal{P}_{0} \left(\mathbb{R}^{2I_{u}+2I_{v}} \times [S] \right) \begin{array}{l} \left((\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^{1}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^{2}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^{1}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^{2}), \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} \right) \sim \mathbb{P} \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^{1} \mid \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} \in \mathcal{E}_{k} \right] = \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{k}^{1} & \forall k \in [K_{1}] \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^{1} \mid \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} \in \mathcal{E}_{k} \right] \leq \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_{k}^{1} & \forall k \in [K_{1}] \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^{2} \mid \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} = s \right] = \hat{\boldsymbol{\mu}}_{s}^{2} & \forall s \in [S] \\ \mathbb{E}_{\mathbb{P}} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^{2} \mid \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} = s \right] \leq \hat{\boldsymbol{\sigma}}_{s}^{2} & \forall s \in [S] \\ \mathbb{P} \left[(\tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^{1}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{u}}^{2}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^{1}, \tilde{\boldsymbol{v}}^{2}) \in \mathcal{Z}_{s} \mid \tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} = s \right] = 1 & \forall s \in [S] \\ \mathbb{P} \left[\tilde{\boldsymbol{s}} = s \right] = p_{s} & \forall s \in [S] \end{array} \right\}$$

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